

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 Machpelah Cemetery (preferred)

Other names/site number Waddell Cemetery

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 900 S. 20th Street

N/A

not for publication

City or town Lexington

N/A

vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Lafayette

Code 107

Zip code 64067

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

B. K. De DEPUTY SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title

5-10-22

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

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

Machpelah Cemetery
Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input 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
	buildings
1	sites
1	structures
4	objects
6	Total

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.)

Other: Cemetery

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____

walls: STONE

roof: _____

other: METAL, STONE, CONCRETE

☒ **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☒ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

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

☒ **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

Areas of Significance

Exploration/Settlement

Art

Period of Significance

1847-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Machpelah Cemetery
Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 22 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.178470 -93.873773 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____ 3 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

2 _____ 4 _____
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Beard and Shirley Ross, Machpelah Board of Directors member

organization Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc. date February 4, 2022

street & number 25 Ussery Drive telephone 660-259-3694

city or town Lexington state MO zip code 64067

e-mail Sr3nr@embraqmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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.

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch 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.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Machpelah Cemetery**

City or Vicinity: **Lexington**

County: **Lafayette** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Tom Beard**

Date

Photographed: **Apr. 5,9/Sept 21/Oct 5/Nov 2/5, 2021; Apr30/May 29/Oct 6, 2020; May 2, 10, 2019**

All photos confirmed accurate by Tom Beard on November 5, 2021

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

- 1 of 31: Machpelah north entrance. Camera facing W.
- 2 of 31: View of cemetery from southeast corner looking northwest. Camera facing NW.
- 3 of 31: View of cemetery from far south section looking northwest. Camera facing NW.
- 4 of 31: 1914 stone arch. Camera facing N.
- 5 of 31: People walking along roads in cemetery. Camera facing W.
- 6 of 31: Saluda mass gravesite Memorial. Camera facing N.
- 7 of 31: Civil War battle Confederate Dead monument. Camera facing S.
- 8 of 31: Four Union soldier gravesites. Camera facing W.
- 9 of 31: Gilead Rupe gravesite. Camera facing S.
- 10 of 31: William Bradford Waddell gravesite and Pony Express marker. Camera facing E.
- 11 of 31: Robert Taubman gravesite obelisk. Camera facing SE.
- 12 of 31: Stephen Wentworth and William Wentworth gravesites. Camera facing NW.
- 13 of 31: Bell gravesite and view to the northwest. Camera facing NW.
- 14 of 31: Bell monument woman carving. Camera facing NW.
- 15 of 31: Carved free-standing angel. Camera facing SE.
- 16 of 31: Dreyer monument. Camera facing E.
- 17 of 31: Child carving. Camera facing W.
- 18 of 31: Marquis Withers Yager cradle monument. Camera facing NE.
- 19 of 31: Adamson family monuments. Camera facing W.
- 20 of 31: Duvall son monument. Camera facing SW.
- 21 of 31: Three obelisks. Camera facing SE.
- 22 of 31: Broken column monument. Camera facing E.
- 23 of 31: Nutter column monument. Camera facing NW.
- 24 of 31: Maltby tree monument. Camera facing SW.
- 25 of 31: Gruber pedestal monument. Camera facing SE.
- 26 of 31: Kavanaugh marble monument. Camera facing NW.
- 27 of 31: Arch monument. Camera facing SW.
- 28 of 31: Bour cross monument. Camera facing E.
- 29 of 31: Fredendall mausoleum. Camera facing W.
- 30 of 31: Iron fencing around Withers family plot. Camera facing SE.
- 31 of 31: Weeping willow and lamb fencing. Camera facing S.

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

Figure 1: Contextual Map: Location of Machpelah Cemetery within Lexington

Figure 2: Site Map of Machpelah Cemetery

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

Figure 3: Contributing Resources
Figure 4: Photo Key
Figure 5: Cemetery Directory Kiosk
Figure 6: Sectional Map of Machpelah Cemetery
Figure 7: Original Area from southeast corner
Figure 8: Taubman Section view
Figure 9: Original Area from northwest corner
Figure 10: Original Area from southwest
Figure 11: View from 1st Ewing southeast
Figure 12: View of 1st Ewing Section
Figure 13: View from 2nd Ewing Section northward
Figure 14: View of 2nd Ewing Section
Figure 15: View from Sunny Slope Section
Figure 16: View of Tindle Section
Figure 17: View of Western Slope Section
Figure 18: Stone cutting business
Figure 19: Fisk burial case
Figure 20: Angel carvings
Figure 21: People carvings
Figure 22: Crosses carvings
Figure 23: Books carvings
Figure 24: Hand carvings
Figure 25: Flower carvings
Figure 26: Other flora carvings
Figure 27: Organization affiliations
Figure 28: Additional monument styles
Figure 29: Other Art from late 1920s through 1940s
Figure 30: List of Goehner and Sandring Credits
Figure 31: Photos from list of John Goehner's work
Figure 32: Photos of Albert Sandring's work
Figure 33: Old Catholic Cemetery
Figure 34: Forest Grove Cemetery

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

Summary

Machpelah Cemetery is located in the southcentral section of the historic town of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. The roughly L-shaped cemetery is located at 900 South 20th Street which is in the upper part of the Y formed by 20th Street branching northeast from Missouri Business Highway 13. This section of 20th Street is on the Original 1821 Santa Fe Trail route. The cemetery's north border runs along the former Missouri Pacific Railroad track bed just south of Popular Street (Figures 1 and 2). The cemetery covers 22 acres. There are two entrances both from 20th Street with stonework and iron gates at the entrances (Photo 1).

When the cemetery was incorporated in 1849, the Original Area had the same eastern border as currently, along 20th Street (the former Santa Fe Trail). Some adjoining lands were incorporated during the 1900s and the late 1800s (Figure 6). Other than a small addition to the north, the additions were to the west and southwest of the Original Area. The additions, with their directions from the Original Area, were referred to as Taubman (to north, 1895), 1st Ewing (to southwest, 1910), 2nd Ewing (further southwest, 1917), Sunny Slope (to west, 1932), Tindle (further west, 1946), Western Slope (further southwest to Business Highway 13, 1963), and the small Wallace addition (south southwest, 1994). The additions were made to provide more burial space, with the later smaller additions made to extend to the south border and to the outer street (Business Highway 13).

The contributing resources for the nomination are the cemetery site contributing grounds, a stone archway (added 1914), the Fredendall mausoleum (added c.1949), a stone wall running northward from the north entrance (added 1938), a stone and iron gate north entrance (added 1938), and a stone and iron gate south entrance (added circa 1938) (see Figure 3). All of these contributing resources were added during the Period of Significance. There are no non-contributing resources within the cemetery.

Some of the older tablet monuments that had fallen over from age have been reset on new bases that do not change the ability to view the original monument. Additional burials and associated monuments have been made since the Period of Significance, but they have been minimal in size and design and have not disrupted the historic appearance. No other resources have been added besides these monuments and there has been no change in landscape made. Machpelah Cemetery retains integrity in location, setting, appearance, feeling, design, workmanship, and materials.

Setting

When the cemetery was incorporated in 1849, the population of Lexington was around 2700 people. Most of the town's businesses were north of the cemetery toward the river port. The cemetery was on the southern edge of the town, south of the residential areas at that time. The areas to the east, west, and south of the cemetery were undeveloped land in 1849. Currently, there are also residential neighborhoods surrounding on the west and east. The eastern residential neighborhood grew up in the 1880 to 1910 era for some of

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

the many immigrants that came to Lexington to work in the coal mines. To the South of the eastern section of Machpelah is a separate cemetery, Memorial Park Cemetery, which contains more recent gravesites and has never been associated with the nominated cemetery. To the south of the western section is a commercial property (Figures 1 and 2).

Site

The grounds of Machpelah Cemetery at 900 South 20th Street form a roughly L-shaped site which is in the upper part of the Y formed by 20th Street branching northeast from Missouri Business Highway 13. It sits above the surrounding streets with banks that go down to 20th Street and Business Highway 13. There are two entrances, both from 20th Street, which have stone entrances and iron gates and are contributing resources discussed in the Resources subsection below (Photo 1). Since the cemetery sits above the street, the entrance roads ramp up from the street. There are paved roads throughout the cemetery. The cemetery property has mature trees throughout all sections with flowering plants next to some of the gravesites (Photos 2 and 3). There is an archway in the center of the Original Area section (Photo 4). The resulting park-like feel brings people to the cemetery throughout each day to have a quiet walk along the roads (Photo 5). The mixture of trees provides a very colorful autumn setting and several large evergreen trees are full throughout the winter months.

The cemetery has section marker signs throughout. The cemetery has an Original Area that was incorporated in 1849. There have been seven additions over the years (Figure 6). These additions were made for additional burial space. See the Cemetery-Original Area and Additions subsection below which describes each of these sections. A kiosk exists near the south entrance that allows visitors to look up Machpelah gravesite locations by name and it shows them the burial site location (Figure 5). The kiosk physically sits in Memorial Park Cemetery as the kiosk contains data for all Lexington public cemeteries. Therefore, the kiosk has not been included as a contributing resource for this nomination.

From the cemetery records there have been around 8500 burials through 2020, with the first settler, Gilead Rupe, buried in 1847. The gravesite monuments in Machpelah Cemetery have a variety of very interesting styles, shapes and sizes. Most gravesite markers are placed to face the nearest road within the cemetery, with the majority either facing east or west. The cemetery is a collection of many different gravesite materials. Materials used include granite, marble, sandstone, as well as bronze and zinc metals. Machpelah Cemetery has a nice, diversified collection of Victorian era funerary art both on the monuments and on the elaborate iron fencing that borders several family plots (Figures 20-28, Photos 13-28 and 30-31). This funerary art includes a variety of obelisks, columns, and pedestal monuments, many with urns, drapes, and floral carvings. Tablet monuments have funerary art displaying many symbolic carvings to represent the person or emotions, including angels, lambs, hands pointing upward, and people, to just name a few. Machpelah Cemetery also has funerary art from the 1920s to 1940s, which shows the evolution of funerary art forms during those years (Figure 29). Some burials are still made in the cemetery, primarily in the more recent

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Tindle and Western Slope additions discussed below. The monuments for more recent burials have been done with lower height upright, slant, and flat monuments (Figures 16 and 17).

Cemetery - Original Area and Additions Summary

The cemetery is comprised of the Original Area, there at the time of the 1849 incorporation, plus seven additions that have been made over time (See Figure 6 map). Based on data from the Machpelah Cemetery Association records, the table below shows information on each of these sections.

Table I: Machpelah Cemetery Section Descriptions

Section	Figure # for photos	Date Added	Approx. Size in Acres	Landscape	Primary Marker Typology	Marker Density
Original Area	Figures 7-10	1849	13	Slight taper upward from edges to the highest point in the center by the Archway. Many mature trees.	High percentage of Victorian art as discussed in ART section, including obelisks, tablets, columns, pedestals. Iron fencing only in this section.	Full of burial monuments, but monuments not placed as close as in newer sections like Tindle.
Taubman	Figure 8	1890	1	Slight taper upward from east to west, starting at North Wall. A few mature trees.	Victorian art on Pedestals, Tablets, and Square columns	Similar to Original Area
1 st Ewing	Figures 11-12	1910	2	Mainly flat, some downward taper toward the south. A few mature trees & some flowering plants.	Several pedestals, many as center markers for family plots with flat markers around. 1 tree style + many other Woodmen markers. Lower height upright, slant & flat. 2 tall obelisks.	High density
2 nd Ewing	Figures 13-14	1917	2	Mainly flat. Several mature trees.	Lower height upright, slant & flat. Some pedestals. Square columns and 1 mid height obelisk	High density in northern half, medium density in southern half due to family plots.
Sunny Slope	Figure 15	1932	2	Flat toward the back, northwest corner but big unpopulated valley between there and where Original Area starts. Trees only on edges.	Mausoleum. Lower height upright, slant & flat	High density in northwest corner and along western edge road. Unpopulated in valley.
Tindle	Figure 16	1946	1	Basically flat. Trees only on edges.	Lower height upright, slant & flat	Highest density
Western Slope	Figures 13, 17	1963	1	Flat until it gets to the bank that goes to Bus. Hwy 13. Trees only on edges.	Lower height upright, slant & flat	High density in eastern part, still some open areas in western part
Wallace	None, very small	1994	<.25	Flat. No trees.	Lower height upright, slant & flat	Low density, only 6 burials

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Based on the cemetery records available, the table below provides an approximation of the burials by decade for each of the sections. Since the additions were made for more space, it shows that the most active decades were typically right after the section addition. Since many families bought plots together, more recent burials in the Original Area have typically been additional family members, mostly marked by flat headstones around a family plot center stone or around one of the larger historical monuments for one of the family members (Photo 13, Bell family).

Table II: Machpelah Cemetery Sections - Burials by Decade

Period	Original Area	Taubman	1 st Ewing	2 nd Ewing	Sunny Slope	Tindle	Western Slope & Wallace	Total All
1847-1859	407							407
1860-1869	284							284
1870-1879	304							304
1880-1889	529							529
1890-1899	728	97						825
1900-1909	408	274	125					807
1910-1919	431	161	261	83				936
1920-1929	204	20	82	181				487
1930-1939	183	22	99	115	86			505
1940-1949	227	34	121	79	261	20		742
1950-1959	165	29	109	83	178	150		714
1960-1969	101	23	102	85	119	113	53	596
1970-1979	78	18	82	51	113	80	76	498
1980-1989	39	18	57	34	93	75	91	407
1990-1999	31	5	35	27	71	52	106	327
2000 forward	13	11	9	5	16	21	34	109
TOTAL	4132	712	1082	743	937	511	360	8477

Table II shows that there were a significant number of burials from 1847-1905, the Period of Significance for EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT. With Lexington being founded in 1822, the burials of early settlers would have occurred during this time.

As Table II also shows around 75% of the burials in the Original Area occurred from the 1840s to 1910s, during the Victorian art era when elaborate marker designs were popular. These types of monuments can be seen throughout the Original Area. Around 90% of the burials in the Original Area and 70% of the burials in the cemetery as a whole occurred from 1849-1949, which is the Period of Significance for the ART - Area of Significance. Machpelah monuments show the designs of the Victorian era and how the design styles changed toward the mid 1900s. A full discussion and related photos are contained in Section 8 ART - Area of Significance.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Resource Descriptions - 1 Structure and 4 Objects

The contributing site includes the in-ground burials, their monuments, any family plot markers and fencing. In addition to the contributing site there are 5 other resources: one structure and four objects. The structure and four objects are considered contributing resources under the ART Area of Significance, installed during the cemetery's 1847-1949 Period of Significance. Figure 2 shows the location of these 5 resources in blue, and Figure 3 is a collection of the resource photos.

The Fredendall mausoleum (Photo 29) is a contributing structure located in the far northwest portion of the cemetery in the Sunny Slope Addition. It was built as the burial site for Dr. G. W. Fredendall who died in 1949. It has an Art Deco styling with streamline features and ornate doors. The mausoleum is made of marble with floral carvings on both sides of the decorative bronze doors. Two large carved vases set on the outer edges of the front.

The stone archway (Photo 4) is a contributing object located in the middle circle of the Original Area. The cemetery owners added this feature in 1914. The archway is built of stone and includes two ceramic sinks on the interior of the arch. Although no longer functional, there were water fountains at the sinks that provided water for cemetery visitors and water for flowers brought to the cemetery.

The North Stone Entrance and Gate (Photo 1) is located toward the northeast corner of the cemetery and is entered from 20th Street. It is a contributing object that has two large stone pillars that support two iron gates. The two pillars each have an urn on the top. They each also have inset plaques, one denoting the cemetery name and its founding date with the other denoting the entrance builder and dedication. This object was built in 1938 by A. M. Keller in memory of the Keller and Lieblisch families that are buried in Machpelah Cemetery. This object was an addition and did not replace a previous entrance resource object.

The North Stone Wall is located next to the North Stone entrance and runs northward along 20th Street toward the Northeast corner boundary of Machpelah. The wall is made of stone with a concrete top ledge. There is also an inset area halfway up the length of the wall which has a plaque reading "MACHPELAH" and under that word "Genesis 23:9", which is the verse of the bible that talks about Machpelah. This North Stone Wall was built at the same time as the North Stone Entrance by A. M. Keller in 1938.

The South Stone Wall and Gate is located at the southeast corner of the cemetery at the intersection of the south cemetery road and 20th Street. The iron gates are of similar design to the North Entrance. The iron gates are supported by two square, tall concrete pillars. This object was built circa 1938 by the cemetery to provide a gate at both entrances and did not replace another structure.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Integrity

The Machpelah Cemetery Board has been instrumental in maintaining the physical appearance and integrity of the cemetery. There has been no change in landscaping layout. The burials that have been done since the Period of Significance have been done with lower height upright, slant, and flat monuments. There have not been any structures or objects added outside of the Period of Significance other than these burial monuments of minimal size and design. The cemetery sits above the surrounding streets with banks down to the streets. This elevated location helps retain its historic appearance separate from the street activity of the town. Therefore, the views creating the setting, feeling, and appearance from the Period of Significance have been maintained.

The Cemetery Board has sponsored in recent years an Adopt-a-Stone program where local residents have donated money to repair broken stones, provide new bases, or clean monuments. The broken stone repairs and setting of new bases have been done so as to not disturb the appearance, workmanship, or materials of the original stone and carvings, but to provide a solid base for them to stand upon. Most of the repairs have been needed for older tablet monuments which do not have as solid a base as other monument styles. Machpelah Cemetery retains integrity of location, setting, appearance, feeling, design, workmanship and materials.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Machpelah Cemetery
Name of Property Lafayette County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Machpelah Cemetery, 900 South 20th Street in Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri is locally significant for Criterion A - EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT as Lexington's first public cemetery where the people who started the town's businesses, government, churches, and schools were buried. The town of Lexington was built on the Santa Fe Trail and the cemetery borders on the Santa Fe Trail. The settlers who started businesses to outfit travelers on the Santa Fe Trail and support Lexington as a significant Missouri River port in the mid-1800s are buried in Machpelah along with immigrant craftsmen and town and county government leaders.

The cemetery is also locally significant for Criterion C - ART due to its dense, diversified collection of Victorian era and other funerary art which is contained within the beautiful setting of the cemetery. The art is displayed in sculptured figures, monuments, and ornate iron fencing. At least 50 variations of symbolic carvings are displayed on different styles, shapes, sizes, and materials of gravesite monuments.

As Lexington's oldest extant public cemetery, Machpelah Cemetery also meets special requirements for Criterion Consideration D due to interment of many early town leaders, such as John and Robert Aull, William Bradford Waddell, and Eldridge Burden. It also meets special requirements for Criterion Consideration D in Design as it clearly expresses the aesthetic principles related to funerary design from the mid 19th century through the mid 20th century as seen in its sculptures, carved monuments, stone structures, and landscaping. The Period of Significance begins in 1847, when Gilead Rupe the first settler was buried in the Machpelah Cemetery as a public cemetery. The Period of Significance ending date is 1949, when Dr. Fredendall was buried in the mausoleum which was the last significant piece of ornate funerary art.

Early History of Lexington

Lexington was founded in 1822 and its location on the Santa Fe Trail and the Missouri River made it an important trading and outfitting town in the 1800's for the U.S. western expansion. The Santa Fe Trail began in 1821 and ran from Franklin, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. It ran close to the Missouri River and directly through the area that would become the town of Lexington.¹ (Figure 1). Travelers on the Oregon and California trails also came through Lexington as those trails did not branch off from the Santa Fe Trail until west of Missouri. Many immigrants came to Lexington and started the businesses that supported the Santa Fe Trail and the Missouri River trading port. Visitors to Machpelah Cemetery can see the gravesites of these explorers and settlers, several of which show their birthplaces of Germany, Ireland, England, and other European countries as well as birthplaces in other states such as Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. These settlers

¹ "History & Culture - Santa Fe National Historic Trail," The National Park Service website nps.gov, viewed November 6, 2021.
<https://www.nps.gov/safe/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

include major outfitters for the Santa Fe Trail, one of the founders of the Pony Express, European born craftsmen, founders of educational institutions, and soldiers from the 1861 Civil War Battle of Lexington.

Many of the settlers from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia brought slaves with them. Lexington, along with other locations along the Missouri River had a high concentration of black slaves prior to the civil war with the area often referred to as "Little Dixie." The black slaves in Lexington worked on the farms that produced hemp, tobacco, corn, and other crops. They also made the bricks and helped build the many brick homes that were built in the mid 1800s in Lexington.

The Missouri River has always been important to Lexington's development. Early explorers and traders traveled by canoe or used keel boats for cargo and stopped at the Lexington port. However, the major growth of Lexington as a river port started in the 1830s when a significant number of steamboats traveled on the Missouri River. In 1845, Lexington was the third-largest city in Missouri. River traffic was booming with trade and travelers. An article in the Lexington Intelligencer noted, "Before the Civil War...it was no unusual thing to see six or eight steamboats at our...landing."² Lexington remained a major river port and supply point for Santa Fe Trail travelers until the 1850s, when towns further west along the Missouri River such as Kansas City and Independence were founded and became competing points of commerce and supply to points to the west.

Lexington was also on the river route taken by Mormons as they migrated to Utah from the U.K. and eastern parts of the U.S. to escape religious persecution.³ One of the worst steamboat disasters on the Missouri River happened on April 9, 1852, when the Saluda steamboat's engine exploded at the Lexington bend. The accident killed an estimated seventy-five total with twenty-eight of them Mormons on their way to Utah. That evening the victims were buried in a mass grave in Machpelah Cemetery. Some children were adopted by the local Gruber and McFadden families.⁴ The mass gravesite was only marked by a temporary marker until 1991 when the descendants of Mormon John Sargent erected a monument in Machpelah Cemetery (Photo 6). In 1997, the Mormon Church also attached a Faith in Every Footstep, 1847-1997 marker to the monument.⁵

² Roger E. Slusher and the Lexington Historical Association, *Images of America - Lexington* (Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC 2013), 7.

³ Vicki Berger Erwin & James Erwin, *Steamboat Disasters of the Lower Missouri River* (The History Press, Charleston, SC 2020), 53-54

⁴ Erwin, p. 59.

⁵ R. Scott Lloyd, "Gravesite markers honor pioneers," Thechurchnews.com website, Archives, Dec 7, 1996, viewed July 8, 2021. The website also noted about the Faith in Every Footstep marker, "On the threshold of the sesquicentennial year of the Pioneers' arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, Latter-day Saints are giving honor to individual ancestors who helped shape the collective legacy of the Church."

<https://www.thechurchnews.com/archives/1996-12-07/gravestone-markers-honor-pioneers-132045>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

With Lexington's strategic location on the river, it was the site of a significant 1861 Civil War battle in Missouri as General Price's confederate forces moved north after the Wilson Creek battle. Upon winning the Battle of Lexington ("Battle of the Hemp Bales") they gained an advantage of the Western Missouri region for that time of the Civil War.⁶ Machpelah Cemetery was the site of a skirmish just a few days prior to the main battle as some of the Union forces were sent over to the cemetery area to meet the Confederate forces coming northward.⁷ There is a Missouri State Park in Lexington commemorating the Battle of Lexington as a historic site. Machpelah has some of the casualties of the battle, including a memorial monument added in 1894 by the Confederate Monument Association for some of the Confederate soldiers (Photo 7). Another interesting site is where four Union soldiers from the same company are buried together, marked by four tablets (Photo 8).

Another major event in Lexington's history was in 1871 when the first railroad extension came to Lexington, a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Sedalia. As the railroads expanded westward and the transportation hubs moved to larger cities, there was less river and overland travel through Lexington and the town's economy switched to coal mining. In 1871, after the railroad was built, the Lexington Coal Company was organized and put a shaft near the town. The coal industry provided fuel for all the homes and businesses, the railroad, and also the boats on the river.⁸ By the 1880s the coal industry was growing and by 1900 more than 2,000 freedmen and immigrants had come to work for about 46 different mines.⁹ This coal mining industry brought a second wave of immigrants from other countries to work in the mines with the first group being the Irish who were leaving Ireland because of the potato famine.¹⁰ Many immigrants from Italy and France also came. Machpelah Cemetery contains both coal mine owners and workers. Many of the mines closed around the 1930s as railroads moved to more hard coal and diesel, with the last mine closing in 1965.¹¹ However, the international influence this industry brought to the town remained in Lexington as the descendants of these coal miners moved into other professions.

History of Machpelah Cemetery

Machpelah Cemetery traces its beginning to John Taylor Waddell, a millwright and businessman, who purchased a tract of land behind his house for a family cemetery in 1836. At his death in 1839, he was buried on this land. It was still family owned then and not a public cemetery, so was prior to the Period of Significance for Machpelah Cemetery. No marker still remains of his

⁶ Joseph W. McCoskrie, *The War for Missouri 1861-1862* (The History Press, Charleston, SC, 2020), 77-80.

⁷ "Machpelah Cemetery," Thecivilwarmuse.com website, Archives, Spotlight on historical sites, viewed September 14, 2021.
<http://www.thecivilwarmuse.com/index.php?page=machpelah-cemetery>

⁸ Katherine Wilson Sellers, *Historical Glimpses of Lexington*, (The Lexington Library and Historical Association, Lexington, MO 1993), 34.

⁹ Slusher, p. 37.

¹⁰ Sellers, p. 34.

¹¹ Slusher, p. 33.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Machpelah Cemetery
Name of Property Lafayette County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

burial place. (The Waddell house still exists as a private residence at 1611 South Street which is four city blocks north of Machpelah Cemetery. See Figure 1). Subsequent to John Taylor's death, his son William Bradford Waddell donated land behind the house to be used as a public cemetery. Gilead Rupe, the first white settler in Lafayette County was buried in the cemetery in 1847. "The Proprietors of Machpelah Cemetery," incorporated Machpelah Cemetery on March 12, 1849 under an act of the Missouri General Assembly to own and operate the 13.5 acre property as a cemetery.¹² The name Machpelah was chosen from Genesis 23 in the Bible and was the name given to the burial site Abraham chose for his aged wife Sarah. It is the first cemetery mentioned in the Bible.¹³

As discussed in Section 7, some adjoining land was incorporated primarily around the early 1900s (Figure 6). Some smaller land additions were made in the mid 1900s incorporating the rest of the land to the surrounding South Business Highway 13 on the west. Contributing historical graves and funerary art are contained within both the Original Area and additions.

When Machpelah was incorporated in 1849, it became the first public cemetery in Lexington and was the burial place for the explorers and settlers who started the town's government and businesses. The Forest Grove Cemetery in the northeast part of Lexington was founded in 1854 and was used exclusively as the burial place for African Americans. It is extant and still used by some families. Forest Grove burial records have been built up for 1872 forward, but no burial records exist for 1854-1872. As a result, there are no records of the enslaved of the early settlers that might have been buried there. Beginning in 1860, there was also a small Catholic religion cemetery, commonly referred to as the Old Catholic Cemetery, which had burials primarily from the 1880s to 1910s of some of the Irish immigrants. There are now also two newer public cemeteries in Lexington, Memorial Park and Memory Gardens, which have burials mainly from the 1950's to present. For additional information, see the Comparison to Other Cemeteries subsection below, just before the conclusion. Machpelah is the cemetery that is locally significant for the EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT and ART Areas of Significance.

Machpelah Cemetery does not include any areas that were or are restricted to only people of a particular religion, race, or organizational affiliation. As discussed above, Lexington's settlement was made primarily by European immigrants and African Americans. There was no significant number of residents in Lexington from Asian, Native American, or other ethnic groups. As discussed above, the African Americans were buried in Forest Grove Cemetery and after the civil rights era of the 1950s and 1960s started also being buried in the newer public cemetery, Memory Gardens.

The artistic character of Machpelah Cemetery was influenced by the work of a German trained immigrant and his apprentice successors. John Goehner was

¹² "1848-1849 Missouri Session Laws," p. 344-45, Missouri Digital Heritage, Missouri Secretary of State, accessed November 23, 2021, <https://mdh.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/molaws/id/3091>.

¹³ Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., *Machpelah Brochure*, Second Edition, July 20, 2011, 5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

born in Wittenberg, Germany in 1833 and learned the marble cutting trade from his father. He moved to Lexington in 1859 and in 1860 opened the first monument works shop in the Lexington area at the extant building at 901 Franklin Avenue. This Goehner monument shop provided artistic monuments for the cemetery until 1892 when he sold the business to Albert Sandring who had worked for Goehner for 13 years. Albert and later his widow owned the business for several decades until Alvena Sandring's death in 1951. (Figure 18).¹⁴ Both the Goehner and Sandring businesses were the only monument works businesses in Lexington during their years of operation.¹⁵ Their work will be discussed further in the ART Area of Significance section.

In 2006, there was a find in the cemetery related to understanding burial customs in the mid-1800s. A Fisk metallic burial case was discovered in the cemetery while digging a grave in a family plot. The decision to retrieve the casket was made after talks with the anthropologists at the Smithsonian and the University of Missouri.¹⁶ This type of cast-iron coffin was made for only a few years in the mid-1800's and is similar to an Egyptian sarcophagus with sculpted arms and a glass window plate¹⁷ (Figure 19). This burial case has been moved to the Lexington Museum for indoor storage.

Today Machpelah is managed and operated by a Board of Directors composed of volunteer citizens, just as it has been since its beginning. Modern burials utilize lower height upright, slant, and flat monuments. Machpelah Cemetery currently only has marker restrictions that require the monument to be four inches less than the burial space, two inches on each side.¹⁸ The Cemetery Board has sponsored in recent years an Adopt-a-Stone fundraising program to fund repairs, resetting, and cleaning.

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT - AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

Machpelah Cemetery qualifies under Criterion A for local significance in the area of EXPLORATION and SETTLEMENT as a public cemetery that contains a large number of gravesites of Lexington's settlers and those who contributed to exploration and settlement of the west via trails such as the Santa Fe Trail. The Period of Significance begins in 1847, when Gilead Rupe the first settler was buried in the Machpelah Cemetery as a public cemetery, and ends in 1905, when the last of the early settlers discussed below, Heinrich Winkler, died and was buried there.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition came through the area that would become the town of Lexington in 1804 but Gilead Rupe (1772-1847) was the first white

¹⁴ Joe Parmon, "Goehner, Sandrings etched their mark on Lexington," *The Lexington News*, September 30, 2020, p. 2.

¹⁵ Bettina Esser, Tom Beard oral interview with Bettina Esser, great-granddaughter of Albert & Alvena Sandring, on December 12, 2021.

¹⁶ Michael Sewall, "Uncovered coffin provides hand-on experience," *The Maneater* (University of Missouri), April 17, 2007.

¹⁷ "Fisk metallic burial case," Wikipedia.org website, viewed November 7, 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisk_metallic_burial_case

¹⁸ Don Coen, former Sexton of Machpelah Cemetery, interviewed by Tom Beard on December 13, 2021.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

settler in Lafayette County arriving around 1815.¹⁹ While Rupe did many types of occupations as an early settler, his primary occupation was farming. The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in 1929 erected a monument that better marked his gravesite in the Original Area of Machpelah. There is also a commemorative ground marker for his service in the War of 1812 that is right next to the small fragment that is left of his original grave marker (Photo 9).

After its founding in 1822 on the Santa Fe Trail, Lexington soon became the westernmost Missouri River port and quickly grew into one of the largest cities west of St. Louis, serving as a major supply point for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail and other east-west trade and immigration routes.²⁰ As a result, one of the first major businesses in Lexington was that of wagon outfitters. The first outfitter was the store and warehouse of John Aull, who was born in Ireland and moved to Lexington from Kentucky. John was joined in 1825 by his brothers Robert and James. The Aull brothers soon operated four stores, a hemp ropewalk, flour and lumber mills, and an informal bank in the area. Their customers were both local settlers and fur trappers and traders on the Santa Fe Trail.²¹ James was killed on a trip to Mexico in 1847.²² John (1823-1893) and Robert (1807-1879) are buried in the Original Area of Machpelah.

William Bradford Waddell (1807-1872) started a westward freighting company in the 1820s. Later he was joined by partners William Russell and Alexander Majors and they formed the major westward freighting firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell. Their firm did out-fitting for the Mexico and California traders and the western U.S. Army posts. They were operators of overland wagon trains across the Great Plains and at the height of their business in the 1850s they employed four thousand men, had thirty-five hundred wagons, one thousand mules and forty thousand oxen. Russell, Majors and Waddell were also the founders of the Pony Express in 1860 and had their headquarters in Lexington.²³ The Machpelah gravesite of William Bradford Waddell has a monument marking the centennial of the founding of the Pony Express. This marker is right next to the obelisk that is his original marker in the Original Area of Machpelah (Photo 10).

Eldridge Burden (1802-1888) was Lexington's first mayor and an important part of Lexington history. After graduating from law school in 1833, Burden moved to Lexington and became one of the first lawyers. Burden went into politics and served eight years in the Missouri Legislature. He became Lexington's

¹⁹ Lexington Historical Association, *Lexington Missouri Sesquicentennial Commemorative Book* (Advance Publishing & Printing Company, Higginsville, MO 1972), 4.

²⁰ Paul Atwood, "Brief History of Lexington, Missouri," University of Central Missouri History Program, accessed November 23, 2021, <https://historicmissouri.org/items/show/30>.

²¹ Slusher, p. 7.

²² "Aull Brothers' Legacy Linked to Westward Expansion", *The Lexington News*, April 22, 2020, page 5.

²³ "Westward, Ho! - the Santa Fe trade and Overland Freighters", *The Lexington News*, July 7, 2021, page 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

first mayor in 1845. Also, during his career, he served as judge of Probate Court for 12 years, was the president of the State Bank, and served in many civic capacities.²⁴ He is buried in the Original Area of the cemetery.

Another settler that participated in the early government and is buried in the Original Area of Machpelah was Judge John F. Ryland (1797-1873) who became practitioner in the County circuit court when it transferred to Lexington in 1823.²⁵ After serving as circuit court judge for many years, he served as a Missouri Supreme Court Judge from 1849-1857.²⁶

The Catron family was one of the first farm settlers in the Lexington rural area. Minatree Catron (1808-1862), who is buried in the Original Area of Machpelah, owned a large plantation about five miles east of Lexington where he raised hemp along with corn and other crops. His father, Christopher Catron, moved to the Lexington area in 1818 from Tennessee, built a log cabin, and starting farming. He died at only 33, but Minatree became a prosperous farmer and landowner.²⁷

Machpelah Cemetery contains many monuments that show birth locations in Germany and represent the group of German craftsmen who started many of the original craft industries for the town. The Winkler brothers were one such family. Heinrich (1829-1905) and Fred (1838-1904) learned the furniture making trade in Germany and moved to Lexington in 1853 and started the first furniture factory in the area building handmade furniture. They also made wooden caskets and started the first funeral home business in Lexington.²⁸ They are buried in the Original Area of the cemetery.

Robert Taubman (1834-1899) was another of the earlier settlers who started important businesses in Lexington. Robert Taubman was born on the Isle of Man, U.K. His father operated several large mills in England before moving to Lexington. Robert Taubman grew up in Lexington and went into the milling business until the Civil War. He was a Union soldier in the war. After the war he was sheriff for a while and then went into banking and founded the Commercial Bank. He was also one of the founders of the Central Female College and was active in advancing public education in Lexington.²⁹ His gravesite in the cemetery's Original Area is marked with a thirty-six foot obelisk that is one of the tallest ones in Missouri (Photo 11).

²⁴ "Lexington's First Mayor Rose from Penniless Orphan to Judge," *The Lexington News*, March 3, 2021, page 2.

²⁵ Sesquicentennial Book, page 4.

²⁶ "Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri 1820-2011," The Missouri Secretary of State website, viewed November 11, 2021.

<https://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/history/historicallistings/judges>

²⁷ Roger Maserang, "Catron, Minatree, House", *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, March 31, 1996, Section 8, pages 4-5.

<https://mostateparks.com/sites/mostateparks/files/Catron%2C%20Minatree%2C%20House.pdf>

²⁸ Lafayette County Historical Society, "Continuing the History of Lafayette County," (Bell Books, Rich Hill, MO 2002), 772.

²⁹ "Taubman Helped Found Bank and College, Served as Sheriff", *The Lexington News*, December 2, 2020, page 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 14

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In 1845 Lexington was the third-largest city in Missouri and the river traffic was booming with trade and travelers.³⁰ During this pre-Civil War era many beautiful homes were built in Lexington. The architect John E. Cheatham (1823-1899) was born in Charlottesville, VA and before settling in Lexington in the early 1840s gained architectural experience in St. Louis and worked on the original academic building at the University of Missouri. John Cheatham designed many of the beautiful homes in Lexington and is buried in the Original Area of Machpelah Cemetery.³¹

In the 1850s when Lexington was a major river port for steamboat travel, it was on the Mormons' migration route to Utah to escape religious persecution.³² The tragic Saluda steamboat disaster in 1852 killed an estimated seventy-five total with twenty-eight of them Mormons. The mass gravesite in the Original Area of Machpelah Cemetery where they were buried has a non-historic marker in honor of the victims (Photo 6).

As with any community, the development of churches was an important part of the settlement of Lexington with many of those associated with the churches being buried in Machpelah. One of particular note who is buried in the Original Area is Finis Ewing (1773-1841) who started Lexington's Cumberland Presbyterian Church prior to his death in 1841.³³ Born in Virginia in 1773, Finis was one of the original founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church that was organized in 1810 in Dickson County, Tennessee.

The establishment of schools was another significant part of the settlement of Lexington. Five different colleges were opened at different times between the 1840s and 1880s in Lexington. Elizabeth Aull (1790-1858) was an early settler with her brothers and was a historical figure in the cultural growth of Lexington. Elizabeth left property and money to the Presbyterian Church to start a school for women. The school was called the Elizabeth Aull Seminary, located on Highland Avenue and was open from 1860 to 1903.³⁴ Elizabeth's gravesite is marked with an obelisk set within an iron fence in the Original Area of the cemetery.

In 1880, a banker named Stephen Wentworth (1811-1897) founded the Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington in memory of his son William Wentworth (1852-1879). Both Stephen and William are buried in the Original Area of Machpelah (Photo 12). The school enjoyed a long 137-year history and produced many leaders in the military and other fields.

There are many other individuals buried in Machpelah that were involved in the establishment of Lexington as a community by working in the government, operating merchandise and grocery stores, making foundry products, and working in other industries to support the town. As the first public cemetery in Lexington, Machpelah is the Lexington cemetery that was the

³⁰ Slusher, page 7.

³¹ Lafayette County Historical Society, page 190.

³² Erwin, pages 53-54.

³³ Slusher, p. 7.

³⁴ Slusher, p. 45.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

burial site for the early explorers and settlers who established the town of Lexington on the Santa Fe Trail and the Missouri River. Machpelah Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT.

ART - AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

Machpelah Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in ART. Machpelah Cemetery has a dense, diversified collection of Victorian era funerary art. This art is displayed on sculptured figures and symbolic carvings on different styles, sizes, and materials of gravesite monuments including obelisks, columns, and pedestals. Machpelah Cemetery also has funerary art from the 1920s to 1940s, which shows the evolution of funerary art forms during those years. The Period of Significance for ART starts in 1849 when Machpelah Cemetery was incorporated and the year for the earliest date of death on an ornately carved monument (James Ball monument, top left corner of Figure 21). The end date of 1949 is when Dr. G.W. Fredendall was buried in the Art Deco mausoleum, which was the last significant artistically styled monument. As Table II in Section 7 shows around 70% of all Machpelah burials were between 1849 and 1949 when the art styles discussed were popular.

Someone entering Machpelah Cemetery would notice a magnificent variety of sizes and shapes of monuments. The tall obelisks that are at several points throughout the cemetery create a display of 1800s craftsmanship reaching toward the sky and blending beautifully with nature's trees and greenery. At more of an eye-level view one would see an array of mid-height obelisks and columns intermixed with pedestals, tree stumps, stone, and other styles of carved monuments. Tablet monuments with a vast variety of intricate and symbolic carvings from the Victorian era are interspersed across the grounds. The view within the cemetery is further enhanced by ornate iron fences that frame the monument designs within several family plots. A 1914 stone archway provides the center point for a circle driveway in the Original Area, while an Art Deco styled mausoleum highlights the Sunny Slope section of the cemetery.

Sculptures and Design Carvings

One of the most captivating sculptures sits high atop the Bell family monument (circa 1898). This beautiful full body sculpture of a woman holding flowers shows expert artistic craftsmanship especially in the endearing facial expression (Photos 13 and 14, in Original Area-SW). Another charming sculpture is that of a free-standing winged angel (Photo 15, in Original Area-NW).

At Machpelah there are many different styles of angel carvings with an especially unique one on the 1866 Barnett monument featuring four angels together on a cloud to represent four children (on Figure 20, in Original Area-SW). The Dreyer monument from 1901 features an intricately carved angel looking upward toward heaven on the front of the monument (Photo 16, in Original Area-NE).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Machpelah Cemetery
Name of Property Lafayette County, Missouri
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

During the 1800's a lamb was often used to represent the gravesite of a child.³⁵ In Machpelah there are many examples of this symbol with lamb carvings at the top of tablet monuments. The George and Sarah Withers monument from 1873 features two lambs together to represent their two children. On other graves are full carved lamb figures on the top or at the base. A different style carving to represent children is that of a small child on the Rankin children's monument from 1870 (Photo 17, in Original Area-SE). The very unique cradle style monument for Marquis Withers Yager, from 1861, features a headstone with a rose bud on a pillow and a footstone with a full carved lamb (Photo 18, in Original Area-SW).

Machpelah monuments contain at least 50 variations of the carved design styles that were used during the Victorian period to represent emotions, the type of person, or their religious or organizational affiliation.³⁶ These images include hands pointing up, hands clasped, doves, books, crowns, and crosses. Floral images in Machpelah include weeping willow trees, wheat, ivy, wreaths, ferns, and a large variety of flower types. An excellent example of the use of carved designs at the top of tablets is shown by the Adamson family (1860s-1880s) with 7 tablets to represent each of the family members, 2 with lambs, 3 with doves, and 2 with fingers pointing upward (Photo 19, close to South Entrance Road). Other intricately carved designs in Machpelah include those of grieving mothers and wives with one of them being the 1863 monument for the Duvall son (Photo 20, in Original Area-NE). See Figures 20 through 27 for additional pictures of some of the designs.

Monument Types

Machpelah Cemetery has a large number of artistic obelisks of varying heights and styles (Photo 21, in Original Area-SW). Obelisks became very popular in the early to mid-nineteenth century, thanks to the fascination with Egypt following the Napoleonic and British campaigns there at the turn of that century. Obelisks were considered to be tasteful, with pure uplifting lines, associated with ancient greatness, patriotic, and able to be used in relatively small spaces. Most of the taller obelisks in Machpelah Cemetery have the pyramidion style top, which is similar to the top seen on the Washington Monument.³⁷ The artistic variety of obelisks include some with drapes over the tops to represent mourning and some with urns to represent mortality.³⁸ The John Reid 1890 monument features a draped urn with garland on the top and different floral images carved on each of the sides. (top left image on Figure 28, in Original Area-W).

Columns are another artistic style of monument from the Victorian era seen in Machpelah.³⁹ Many of the column monuments in Machpelah are decorated with urns and/or drapes on the top. The broken column, representing a life cut

³⁵ Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (MJF Books, New York, NY 2004), 74.

³⁶ Keister, p. 41,69,101,127,141,181.

³⁷ Deborah Goodrich, *Cemetery Art & Symbolism in North America* (Coppell, TX 2003), 148.

³⁸ Goodrich, p. 59, 121.

³⁹ Goodrich, p. 149.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 17

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

short,⁴⁰ is shown on the Marshall family monument from 1878, which also features several other symbols including floriated cross, masonic emblems, and skull and crossbones⁴¹ (Photo 22, in Original Area-NW). A very unique artistic style was used on the Elizabeth Nutter monument from 1858 which has four columns wrapped in floral garland, ivy and drapery (Photo 23, in Original Area-SE).

Tree-stump monuments provide a very contrasting artistic style monument in several sections of Machpelah. This type of monument first appeared in the 1870's and was popular for approximately sixty years.⁴² The 1903 Maltby monument is a beautiful example of the tree-stump design and features carvings of an anchor (representing hope), a cross (representing Christianity), and 3-pointed ivy climbing upward (representing the Trinity)⁴³ (Photo 24, in Original Area-W). The completed Maltby monument prior to being placed at Machpelah can be seen in the 1903 photo of the Sandring Monument Works (Figure 18). Many of the tree-stump monuments in Machpelah have the Woodmen of the World logo on them, such as the Thomas Price monument from 1902 (on Figure 27, in Original Area-NE). The Woodmen of the World organization was founded in 1890 and was an insurance type organization but with a variety of ceremonies, rituals, and symbols. Until the 1920s, membership provided each member with a tombstone noting that no Woodman shall rest in an unmarked grave.⁴⁴

The very eloquent Gruber granite monument from 1888 is a pedestal style monument with four column corners and a roof-like top (Photo 25, in Original Area-SE). This is one example of many pedestal type monuments in Machpelah. Pedestal style monuments tend to be large, having four faces for inscriptions, motifs and ornamental styling. This style is adapted from architectural styles found in ancient Pompeii and are often made of either granite or marble.⁴⁵ The beautifully carved marble on the 1891 Charles Kavanaugh monument with drapes and rod stands out for its unique style and color (Photo 26, in Original Area-SE).

A few of the other shapes of monuments also found in Machpelah are orb, stone, flat, sarcophagus (chest tombs)⁴⁶, and arch over two columns⁴⁷ (Photo 27, in Original Area-NW). There are also some monuments carved as crosses like the 1883 Bour monument (Photo 28, in Original Area-NE). See Figure 28 for pictures of some of these other monument styles.

Other Monument Styling

Even after the artistic monuments added during the Victorian era, other types of funerary art were added during the rest of the first half of the 20th Century. In the Sunny Slope section of the cemetery is a mausoleum for Dr.

⁴⁰ Goodrich, p. 149.

⁴¹ Keister, p. 132, 175, 191.

⁴² Goodrich, p. 147.

⁴³ Keister, p. 57, 111, 175.

⁴⁴ Keister, p. 188-189.

⁴⁵ Goodrich, p. 150.

⁴⁶ Keister, p. 32.

⁴⁷ Goodrich, p. 85, 149.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 18

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Fredendall (died 1949), a Lexington doctor whose daughter Nellie was married to General William Hoge military leader in World War II. This mausoleum was done in the Art Deco architectural style with its streamlined features that was popular during the 1920's and 1930s.⁴⁸ (Photo 29)

Like other things in the American culture during the depression years of the 1930s and the war years of the 1940s, funerary art also started to make a shift in styles. This shift in funerary art can be seen in Machpelah Cemetery. During the late 1920s through the 1940s some of the people were buried in a family plot that had a central ornate monument often in the pedestal style. Then individuals of the family were marked by flat headstones around the central monument. Some examples of these central ornate monuments are the Bertz, Nienkamp, and Williams pedestals, as well as the Hackler and Graves Gothic-styled monuments. During these decades, the carvings started to move away from the numerous symbolic carvings of the Victorian era and moved to more geometric shapes and less elaborate floral carvings. The Bredehoeft, Bour, Troalen, and Gibaud monuments are nice examples of these. (Figure 29 has photos of all of these mentioned monuments, which are mostly in the 1st & 2nd Ewing sections).

As discussed in the History of Machpelah subsection, the artistic character of Machpelah Cemetery was influenced by the work of the German trained immigrant John Goehner and his apprentice successor Albert Sandring. The Goehner and Sandring businesses were located at the extant building at 901 Franklin Avenue (Figure 18).⁴⁹ They were the only monument shops in Lexington during their years of operation. The business records no longer exist to know exactly how many of the monuments in Machpelah were done by these businesses. However, Albert Sandring used a "calling card" to provide potential customers with a list of monuments they had done as examples of what types they could do for that customer. The names from one such "calling card" circa 1897 was provided by a Sandring relative and gives some examples of their work from the 1875-1896 time frame. (Figures 30, 31 and 32).⁵⁰

The magnificent Taubman obelisk, which is the largest monument in Machpelah Cemetery and one of the tallest obelisks in Missouri for an individual, was also made by A. W. Sandring (Figure 32). As reported in the January 1901 edition of the "Monumental News":

"A. W. Sandring, Lexington, Mo., has the contract for a monument thirty-six feet high to be erected in memory of Robert Taubman in the Machpelah Cemetery. It is an obelisk of Barre granite in nine pieces, with an eight-foot square bottom base. Cost \$5,000."⁵¹

⁴⁸ Keister, p. 24-25.

⁴⁹ Joe Parmon, "Goehner, Sandrings etched their mark on Lexington," *The Lexington News*, September 30, 2020, p. 2.

⁵⁰ Bettina Esser, great-granddaughter of Albert & Alvena Sandring, interviewed by Tom Beard on December 12, 2021.

⁵¹ "Echos from the Trade," *Monumental News*, Volume 13, January, 1901, page 582, viewed on December 29, 2021.

https://www.google.com/books/edition/_/kMQ7AQAAMAAJ?gbpv=1&bsq=machpelah

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 19

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

While there are no records to indicate the total number of monuments from 1860-1951 which came from the Goehner and Sandring businesses, these examples show that these craftsmen made a major contribution to the funerary art of Machpelah Cemetery.

Ornate Iron Fencing and Other Artistic Features

Another major artistic feature of Machpelah Cemetery is the elaborate iron fencing around several of the family plots. The most outstanding fencing is that surrounding the Withers family plot and features a branch and leaf design (Photo 30). There are also two sets of iron fencing featuring a weeping willow tree shading a lamb designed into each of the panels (Photo 31). Some of the fences in Machpelah were crafted by the Morrison foundry which was opened in 1848 by William Morrison (1817-1894) and operated in Lexington for many years.⁵² Morrison is also buried in Machpelah.

The park-like appearance of Machpelah Cemetery is enhanced by the stone archway built in 1914 as well as benches by some gravesites, including two wooden log styled benches. The two stone entrances and stone north wall are also contributing artistic resources. The trees and paths throughout the cemetery enhance the feel (Photos 3-5).

Machpelah Cemetery expresses the aesthetic principles related to funerary art. The site layout contains a slightly rolling landscape with mature trees throughout and connected by nicely paved roads. The accents of the landscape are the many artistic monument styles like the obelisks, columns, ornate pedestals, tree-stump monuments, tablets, and mausoleum. The carvings of craftsmen create the detailed features which can be in the form of angels, people, lambs, hands, and many other symbolic carvings. Other public cemeteries in Lexington use the standard upright, flat, and slant headstones seen in cemeteries today. No other cemetery in Lexington has such a dense and diverse collection of art from the mid 19th century through the mid 20th century. Machpelah Cemetery is locally significant in the ART Area of Significance.

Comparison to Other Cemeteries

Machpelah Cemetery in Lexington is locally significant in the EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT and ART Areas of Significance. The tables below show information about the other cemeteries in Lexington, excluding any small family cemeteries out by farms (Figure 1). The burial counts and names were obtained from the respective cemetery boards and historical records they had. The burial names were reviewed for any early settler names that started the businesses and government, which were not buried in Machpelah. None were found. The Old Catholic Cemetery has some samplings of Victorian art. However, the cemetery is small, so not many of the Victorian styles are seen in that cemetery, unlike the much more comprehensive collection and variety seen in Machpelah Cemetery.

⁵² Sellers, p. 23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 20

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table III: Cemeteries in Lexington

Cemetery	Address or Location in Town	Year Founded	Public or Group Used For	Still Used?	Any First Town Settlers	Primary Marker Typology	Any Significant Funerary Art
Machpelah	900 South 20 th Street	1849	Public	Yes	Yes, many. See SETT/EXPL subsection above.	Many Victorian art monuments, with lower height upright in newer sections. See Table I in Section 7.	Yes, many monuments. See ART subsection above.
Forest Grove (Figure 34)	892 Golf Road (northeast of town)	1854	African Americans	Minimal	None known ⁵³	Lower height upright, slant & flat	1 ornate mid-height square column
Old Catholic Cemetery (Figure 33)	On Old Cemetery Road (southern part of town)	1860	Catholic Religion	Minimal	No	Small cemetery, so not many, but some samplings of Victorian art. Also, lower height square columns & lower height uprights, slants & flats	1 pedestal, 2 carved tablets, some square columns with ornate carvings primarily of crosses. 4 with people carvings.
Memorial Park	Just south of Machpelah	Public circa 1920	Public	Yes	No	Lower height upright, slant & flat	1 large, very ornate monument. 1 obelisk.
Memory Gardens	13512 Business Highway 13 (eastern edge of town)	1957	Public	Yes	No	All are flat bronze markers of the same design, flat with the ground with built-in flower pots	2 carved objects, not any individual's monuments. 1 ornate columbarium.

Based on the cemetery records available, Table IV below provides an approximation of the burials by decade for each of the cemeteries. The table shows that a large percentage of early burials were in Machpelah Cemetery which is consistent with Machpelah having the early settlers/pioneers and the monuments with more involved designs during the Period of Significance. Machpelah Cemetery in Lexington is locally significant in the EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT and ART Areas of Significance.

⁵³ No burial records exist for 1854-1872 for Forest Grove, so it is not known if any of the slaves that came with the original settlers and helped physically build early Lexington are buried there.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Table IV: Burials by Decade by Cemetery

Period	Machpelah Cemetery	Forest Grove (excludes unmarked)	Old Catholic Cemetery	Memorial Park	Memory Gardens
1847-1859	407		2		
1860-1869	284		29	1	
1870-1879	304	6	18	1	
1880-1889	529	16	63	1	
1890-1899	825	21	60	5	
1900-1909	807	31	46	5	
1910-1919	936	286	48	9	
1920-1929	487	199	42	59	
1930-1939	505	191	34	157	
1940-1949	742	144	23	198	
1950-1959	714	114	8	244	5
1960-1969	596	84	8	247	115
1970-1979	498	50	2	256	223
1980-1989	407	29	5	180	283
1990-1999	327	20	0	193	281
2000 forward	109	17	2	178	492
TOTAL	8477	1208	390	1734	1409

Conclusion

Machpelah Cemetery, located at 900 South 20th Street, Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri is locally significant for Criterion A - EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT as Lexington's first public cemetery where the people who started the town's businesses, government, churches, and schools were buried. The town of Lexington was built on the Santa Fe Trail and the cemetery's location borders on the Santa Fe Trail. The settlers who started businesses to outfit travelers on the Santa Fe Trail and support Lexington as a significant Missouri River port in the mid-1800s are buried in Machpelah, along with immigrant craftsmen and town and county government leaders. The Period of Significance for EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT begins in 1847, when Gilead Rupe the first settler was buried in the Machpelah Cemetery as a public cemetery, and ends in 1905, when the last of the early settlers discussed above, Heinrich Winkler, died and was buried there. As Lexington's oldest extant public cemetery, Machpelah Cemetery also meets special requirements for Criterion Consideration D due to the interment of many early town leaders, such as John and Robert Aull, William Bradford Waddell, and Eldridge Burden.

Machpelah Cemetery is also locally significant for Criterion C - ART due to its dense, diversified collection of Victorian era and other funerary art which is contained within the beautiful park-like setting of the cemetery. The art is displayed in sculptured figures and monuments with at least 50 variations of symbolic carvings on different styles, sizes, and materials of gravesite monuments. It also meets special requirements for Criterion Consideration D in Design as it clearly expresses the aesthetic principles related to funerary design from the mid 19th century through the mid 20th

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

century as seen in its sculptures, monuments, stone objects, and park-like landscaping. The Period of Significance for ART starts in 1849 when Machpelah Cemetery was incorporated and is the date of the oldest ornately carved monument. The end date of 1949 is when Dr. G.W. Fredendall was buried in the Art Deco mausoleum, which was the last significant artistically styled monument.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 23

Machpelah Cemetery
Name of Property
Lafayette County, Missouri
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 24

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 25

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Boundary of Machpelah Cemetery is shown by the area within the yellow lines on Figure 2.

Machpelah Cemetery is located in the southcentral section of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. The roughly L-shaped cemetery is located at 900 South 20th Street which is in the upper part of the Y formed by 20th Street branching northeast from Missouri Business Highway 13.

The cemetery is bound by South Business Highway 13 on the west and 20th Street on the east. The north border is the wooded area where the old Missouri Pacific railroad tracks were just south of Poplar Street. The southeast border is Memorial Park Cemetery. The southwest border is the commercial property that sits at the Y of 20th Street and South Business Highway 13.

Boundary Justification:

Since the Machpelah Cemetery is being nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places the boundary for the nomination has been set as the same as the land that is part of Machpelah Cemetery. No sidewalks, roads, or structures outside of those boundaries are part of the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 26

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

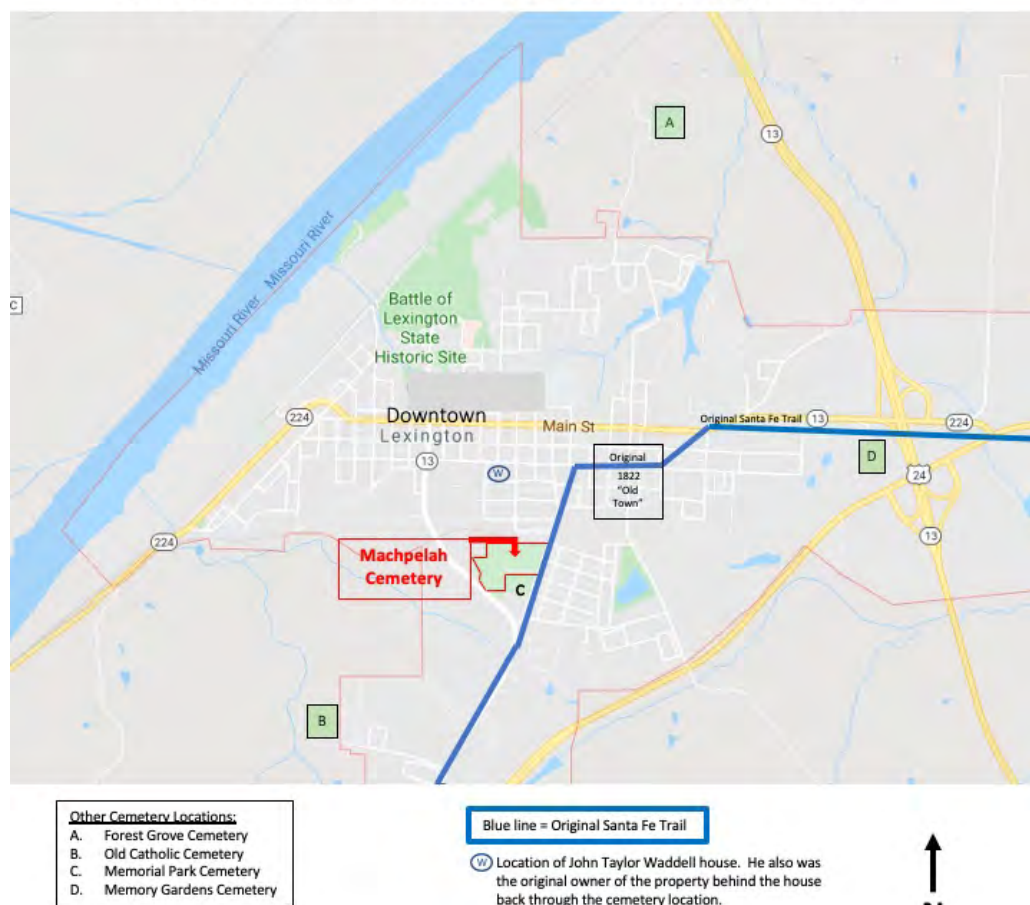
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 1: Contextual Map: Location of Machpelah Cemetery within Lexington, not to scale.

FIGURE 1: Contextual Map

Map of the town of Lexington, MO
and the location of Machpelah Cemetery in the town.



Map Source: Google Maps

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Lexington,+MO+64067/@39.1778798,-93.8775704,14z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x87c1798dbd629831:0xad52aec041b6b310!8m2!3d39.1847339!4d-93.8799426>

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 27

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 2: Site Map of Machpelah Cemetery, not to scale

FIGURE 2: Site Map of Machpelah Cemetery

Aerial view toward the North
of Machpelah Cemetery

Cemetery borders in yellow.
Contributing resources in blue.



Map Source: Google maps

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Machpelah+Cemetery,+Lexington,+MO+64067/@39.1778189,-93.8767389,696m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x87c1798612922e29:0x11d73559600af059!8m2!3d39.1778607!4d-93.8750755>

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 28

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 3 : Contributing Resources



North Entrance – stone & iron gate



Stone wall running northward from
the north entrance



South Entrance – stone & iron gate



Stone Archway



Fredendall Mausoleum

Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 29

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

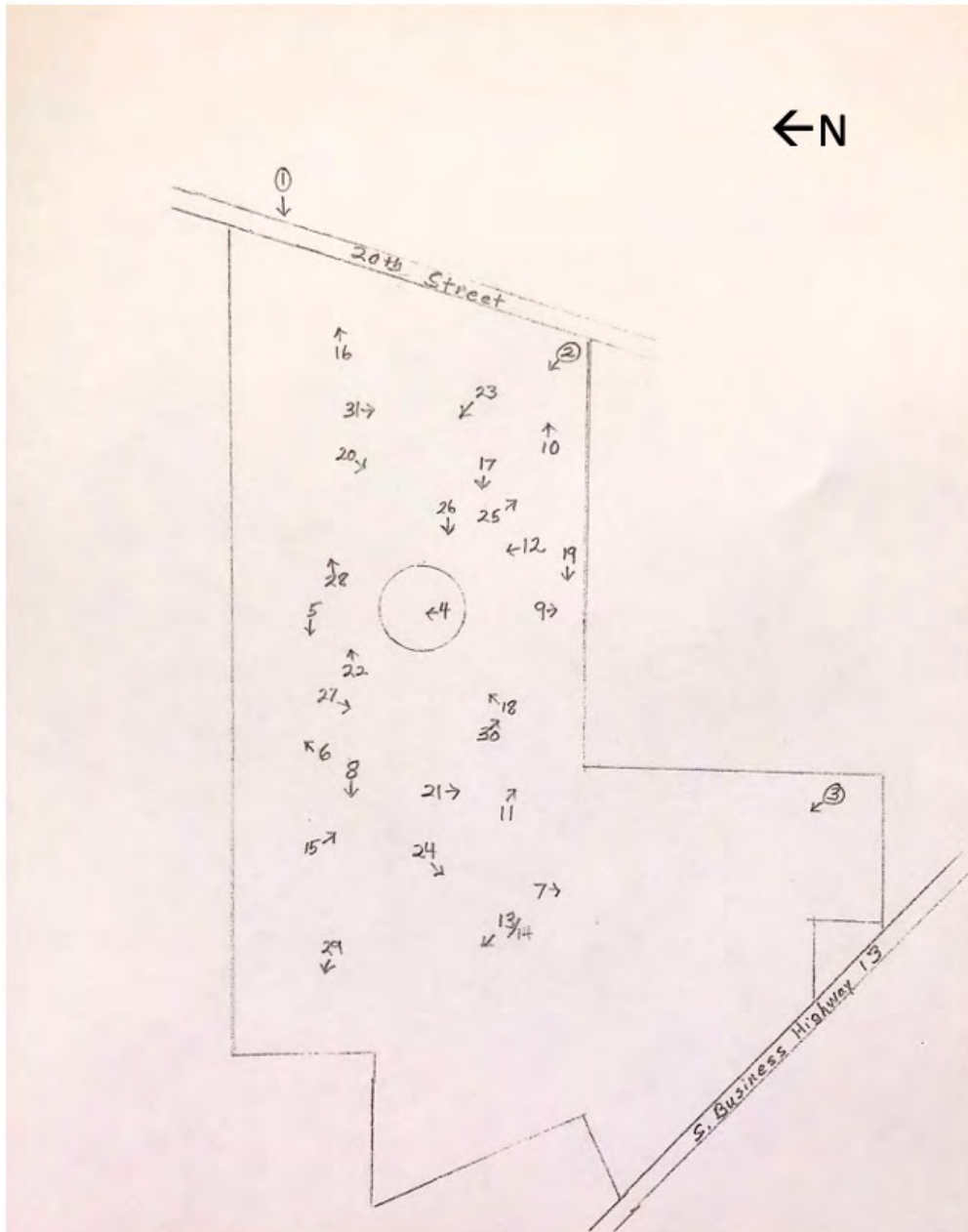
Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 4: Photo Log Map



Not to scale.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 30

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 5: Cemetery Directory Kiosk



Cemetery Directory Kiosk

Sits at the north end of Memorial Park Cemetery, just south of Machpelah Cemetery. The kiosk has information for all Lexington public cemeteries, so includes Machpelah Cemetery burial names and plot locations.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 31

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

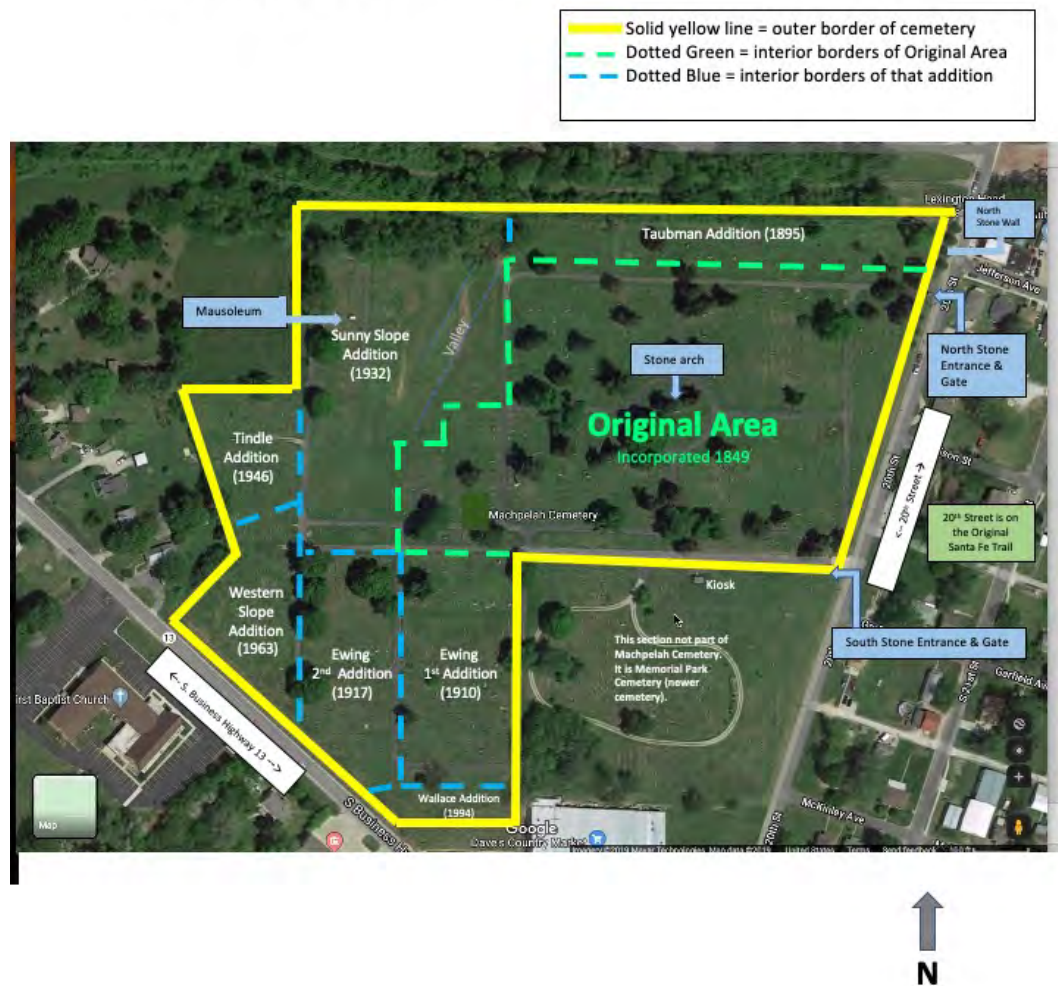
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 6: Sectional Map of Machpelah Cemetery

Aerial view toward the North
of Machpelah Cemetery



Map Source: Google maps

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Machpelah+Cemetery,+Lexington,+MO+64067/@39.1778189,-93.8767389,696m/data=!3m2!1e3!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x87c1798612922e29:0x11d73559600af059!8m2!3d39.1778607!4d-93.8750755>

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 32

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 7: Original Area from Southeast Corner

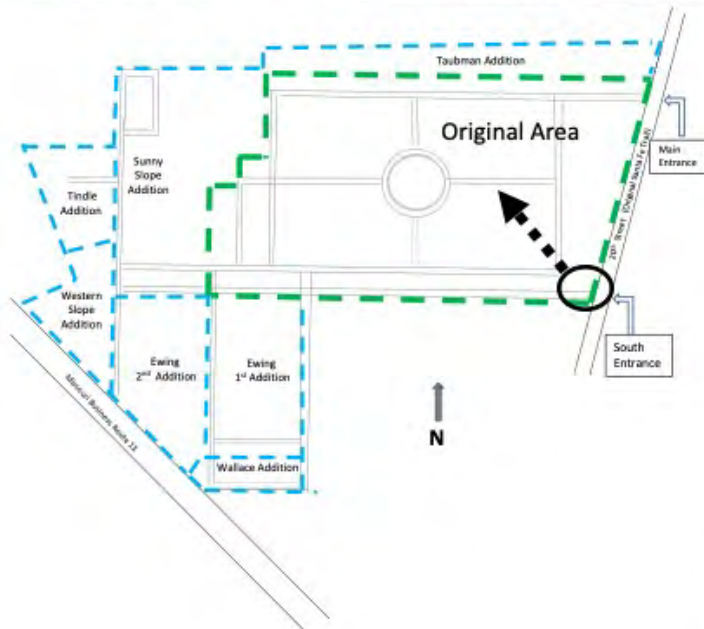


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 33

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 8: Taubman Section View

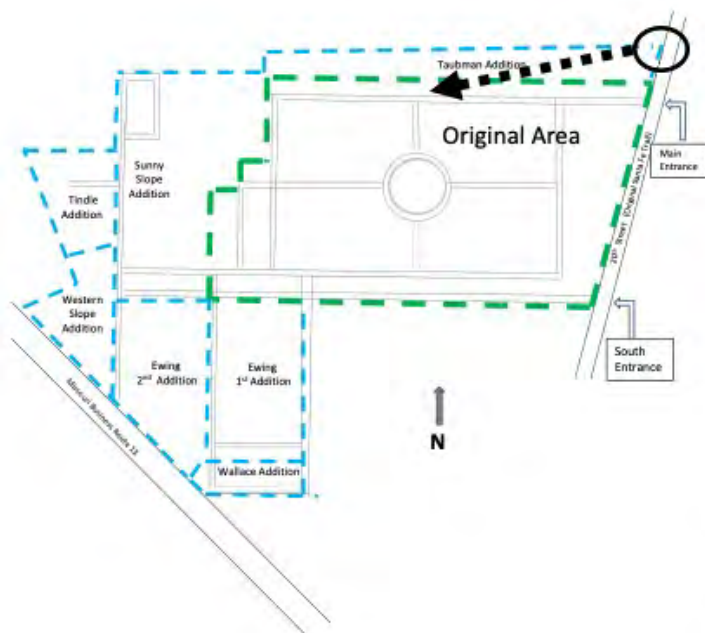
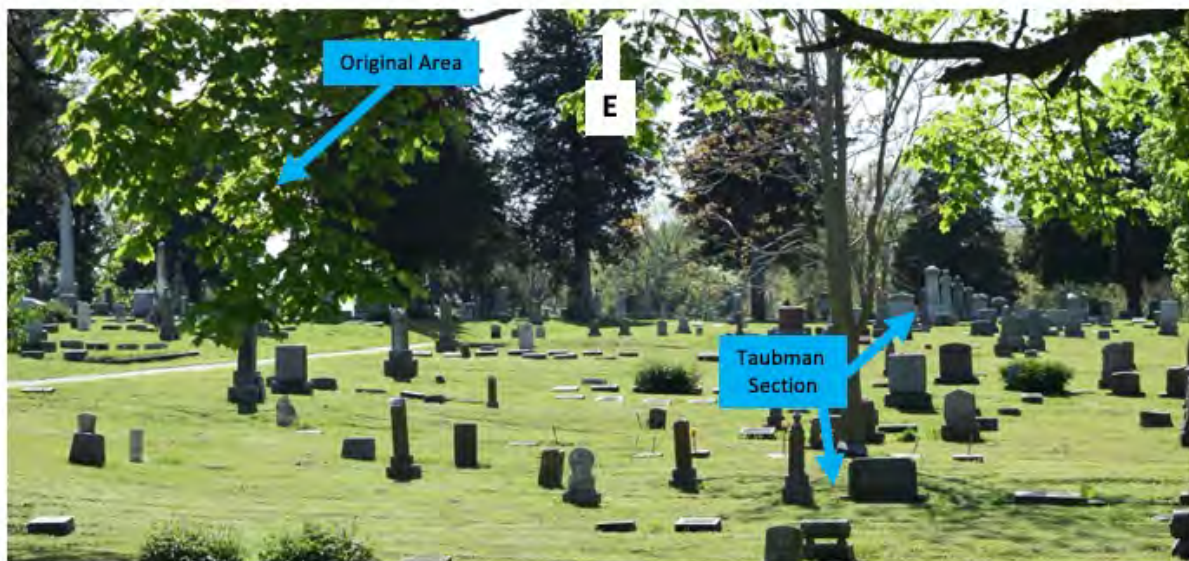


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 34

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 9: Original Area from Northwest Corner



Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 35

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 10: Original Area from Southwest

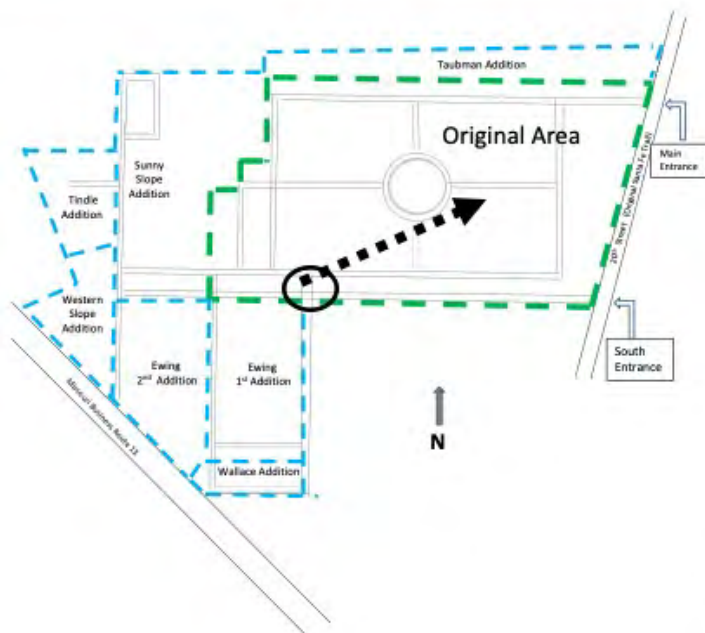


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah
Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 36

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 11: View from 1st Ewing Southeast

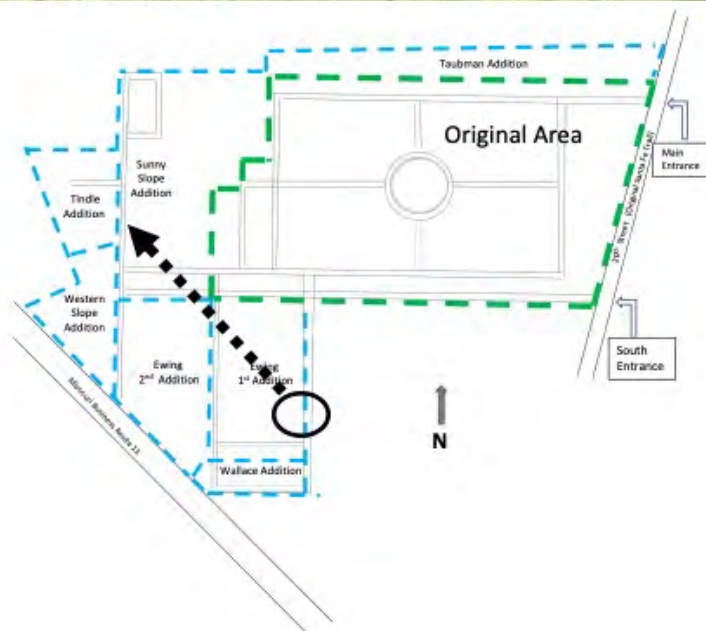


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 37

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 12: View of 1st Ewing Section

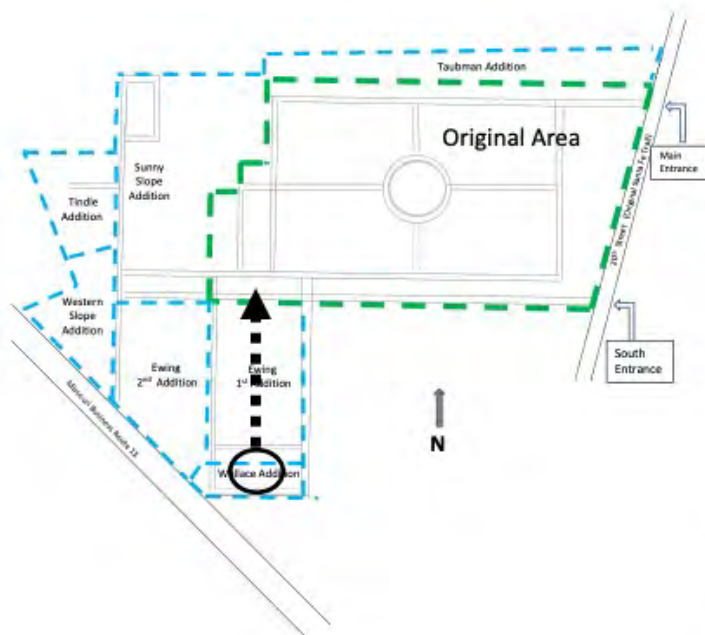


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 38

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 13: View from 2nd Ewing Section Northward

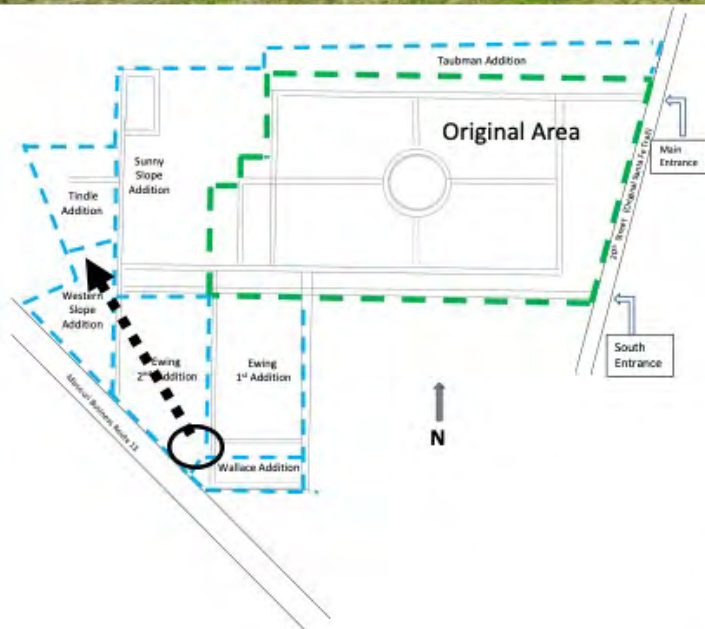


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 39

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 14: View of 2nd Ewing Section

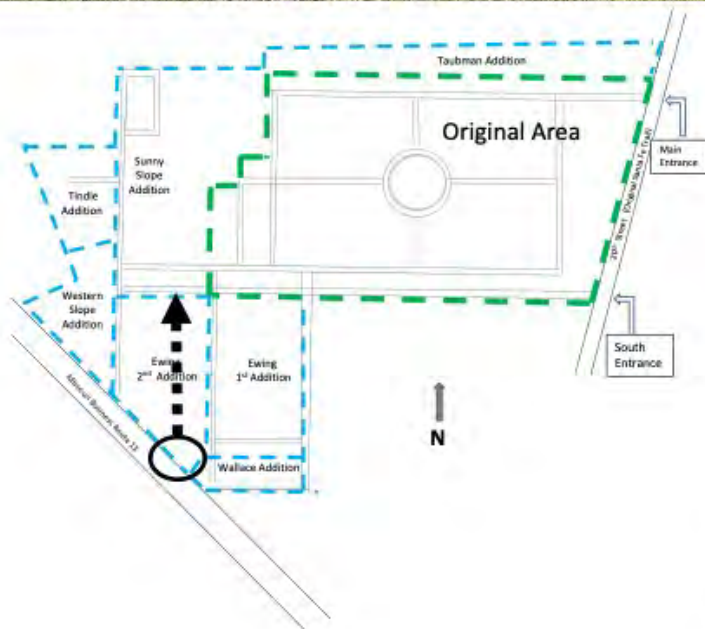


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 40

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 15: View from Sunny Slope Section

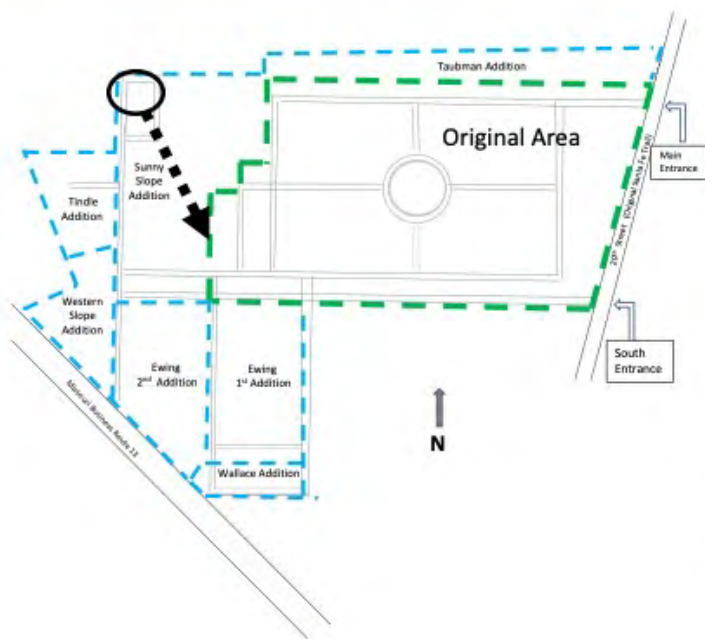


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 41

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 16: View of Tindle Section

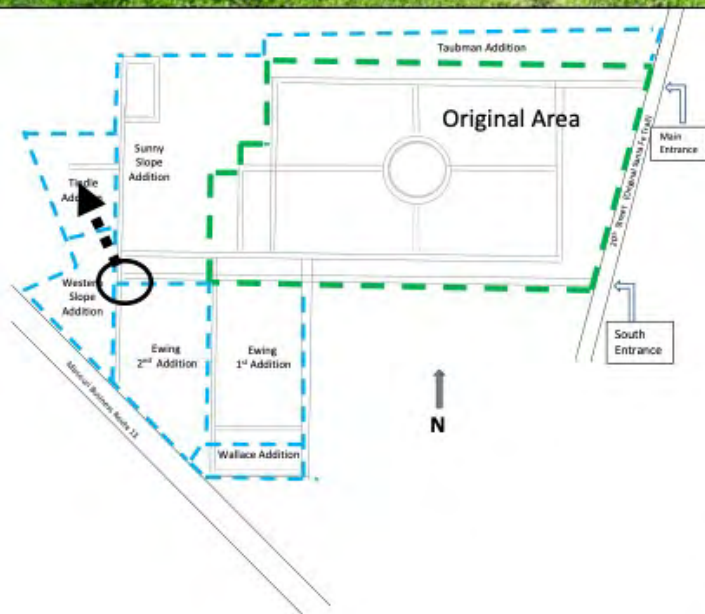


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 42

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 17: View of Western Slope Section

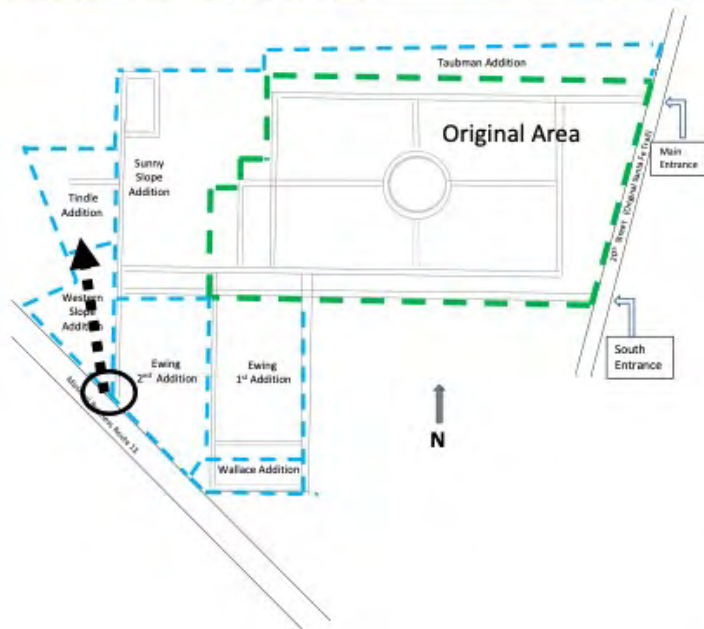


Photo taken from the circle

Photo Source: Photo by Tom Beard

Map Source: Sketch by Tom Beard from Machpelah Cemetery Association, Inc., plot map

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 43

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 18 – STONE CUTTING BUSINESS



Maltby monument prior to
being placed in Machpelah

Photo of the Sandring stone cutting business from around 1903. John Goehner had owned the business prior to Sandring. (Note the initials J G in the top of the building).

Source: Joe Parmon, "Goehner, Sandrings etched their mark on Lexington,"
The Lexington News, September 30, 2020, p.2.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 44

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 19 - FISK BURIAL CASE



Photos from "150-year-old coffin dug up," *The Lexington News*, February 28, 2007.



Picture from
Lexington Historical
Museum

Source: Lexington Historical
Association Facebook page,
downloaded photo taken on
June 13, 2021.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 45

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 20 - ANGELS



*Some of the **Angel** carvings in Machpelah Cemetery*



National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 46

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

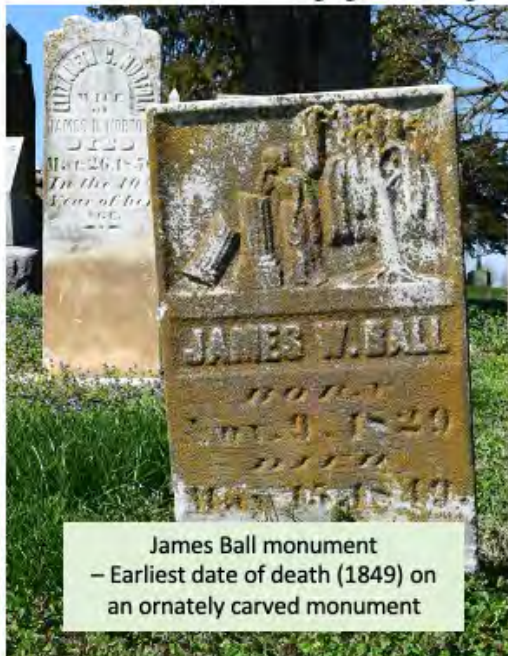
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 21 - PEOPLE

*Some of the carvings of people in Machpelah Cemetery
including grieving wives and mothers*



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 47

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 22 - CROSSES

Some of the many types of crosses seen in Machpelah Cemetery



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 48

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 23 - BOOKS

Some of the carvings of books & bibles in Machpelah Cemetery



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 49

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 24 - HANDS

Some of the carvings of hands pointing & handshakes



Representing husband & wife saying farewell.
Note the clothing cuff detail.



Rose bud in hand representing
child headed to heaven



Wording written in German



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 50

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 25 - FLOWERS



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 51

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 26 - FLORA

Other types of flora carvings in Machpelah



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 52

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 27 - ORGANIZATION AFFILIATIONS



Woodmen of the World



Independent Order of Odd Fellows



*Ancient Free & Accepted Masons
(Immigrant from England)*



Ancient Order of United Workmen

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 53

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 28 - MONUMENT STYLES

*Some additional
monument styles in
Machpelah*



Source: Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 54

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 29 -OTHER ART FROM LATE 1920S THROUGH 1940s



Pedestals at center of family plots



Gothic art styling for family plot monument



Floral and geometric shaped carvings

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 55

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 30 - LIST OF GOEHNER & SANDRING CREDITS

Machpelah Cemetery, Lexington, Missouri

Credited to John Goehner, Prior to 1892:

Col. John Reid
Judge Ryland
John Tate
R.A. Limrick
E. Chanslor
J.D. Shewalter
J. Vickars
Alex
Mott
Marquis Withers
R.H. Lankford
Wm. Smith
Jos. Wilson
H. Geizer
J.O. Donnell
B.T. John
M. Patterson
R.J. Smith
Dr. J.F. Hassell
D.W.B. Tevis
E. Young
N. Wallace
G.H. Summer
Dr. F. Bane
J. Fredrick
S. Sawyers
S.T. Noel
G.D. Graham
G.H. Lietmann
W.S. Barnett
A. Schunemann
L. Stewart
J. Kriehn
Hicklin, vault
B. Marshall
John Longdon

(from page 2 for Goehner:)

J.H. Trotter
C.S. Mitchell
E. Ahrens
J.E. Cheatham

(Related photos on Figure 31)

Credited to A.W. Sandring, 1892 to January 1896:

Thos. Shelby
G. Gruber
M.E. Keller
E.P. Dunn
J.H. Wiemann
T.B. Claggett
L.A. Whitehurst
John L. Huber
S. Trigg
Mrs. B. Barrer
E. Winsor
L.V. Wernwag
F. Thorp
E. Smith
I. Keller
Confederate Monument
W.B. Steele
J.D. Conner
W.P. Tyree
L. Terhune
J. Nickell
J.L. Stewart
Judge J. Benton
Dr. T. Gosewich
Judge Wm. Young
Judge Joseph Smith
Capt. J. Ardinger
Mrs. W.G. McCausland
Wm. Hays
G. Schiebar
D. Gray

(Related photos on Figure 32)

Source: List from Bettina Esser, great grand-daughter of A. W. Sandring

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 56

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 31 - PHOTOS FROM LIST OF JOHN GOEHNER'S WORK



Sources: Monuments shown are from the list from Bettina Esser, great grand-daughter of A. W. Sandring
Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 57

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 32 - PHOTOS OF ALBERT SANDRING'S WORK



Sources: List from Bettina Esser, great grand-daughter of A. W. Sandring
Credit for Taubman obelisk from 1901 Monumental News
Photos by Tom Beard

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 58

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

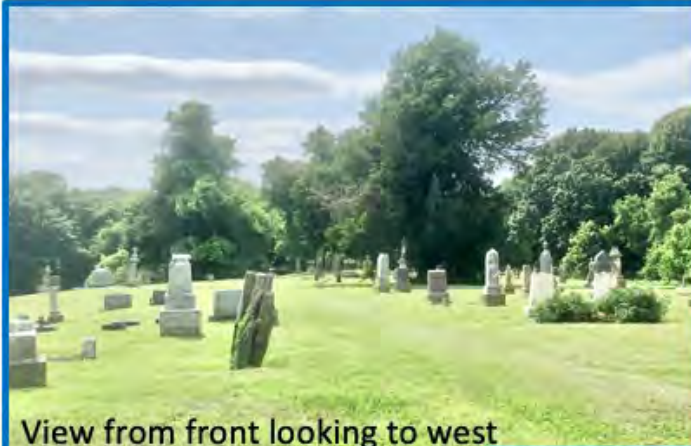
Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

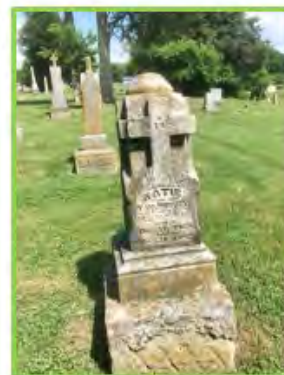
FIGURE 33 - OLD CATHOLIC CEMETERY



View from front looking to west
toward back of cemetery



View from back southwest area
looking east toward front of cemetery



Views from back northwest area looking east toward front of cemetery

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 59

Machpelah Cemetery

Name of Property

Lafayette County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

FIGURE 34 - FOREST GROVE CEMETERY





MACHELAH
CEMETERY
INCORPORATED
IN THE YEAR
1844
BY SPECIAL ACT
OF THE
LEGISLATURE

MACHELAH CEMETERY
Established 1844
Rules and Regulations
Country is CLOSED from 10:00 to 12:00
Gravestones will be removed
All Grave Plots must be well kept
Plots of Trees and Shrubs MUST be
removed by the Cemetery Board
For Cemetery Information and Lic. Sales
Phone 866-222-1222
Church Ave.

W. M. KELLEY
W. M. KELLEY
KELLEY LILBURN
L. M. KELLEY
L. M. KELLEY
L. M. KELLEY
L. M. KELLEY









SALUDA MEMORIAL

IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMBOAT "SALUDA" ON APRIL 9, 1852, MANY OF WHOM ARE BURIED HERE IN A COMMON GRAVE.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF LIFE WAS NEVER DEFINITELY DETERMINED BUT WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT ONE HUNDRED, AS MANY WERE BLOWN INTO THE RIVER AND LOST.

MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE MORMON CONVERTS ENROUTE TO SALT LAKE CITY FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

HISTORICAL RECORDS LIST THE KNOWN DEAD AND MISSING AS:

Lois and Mary Ann Bailey
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell
* Two Campbell children
Helen Reid Dunbar, age 30
Euphemia Dunbar, age 7
Franklin L. Dunbar, age 5
Emma Harry
William Rowland, age 40
Rachel Rowland, age 10
David Rowland, age 7
William Rowland, Jr., age 2
Sarah Rowland, age 6 mos.
John Sargent, age 38
* Joseph Sargent, age 8
Mr. and Mrs. George Whitehead
* The mother of George Whitehead
* Two Whitehead children

* William H. Bridges
Jonathan Brock
Josiah Clency
* Mr. Evans
* C. LaBarge
Mr. Laynell
Mr. Legatt
* J. N. McCallister
Mr. Nash
E. Shaffer
* Lewis Tebo
S. Wagley

* Lost, bodies never found

ERECTED 1991
BY JOHN SARGENT DESCENDANTS







THE MEMORIAL OF
GILIAD RUPE.
WHO DIED DEC. 3RD. 1847
IN THE 75TH-YEAR OF
HIS AGE.
FIRST WHITE SETTLER
OF THIS COUNTY. 1815.
—
ERECTED BY
LAFAYETTE-LEXINGTON
CHAPTER, D. A. R.,
SEPT. 17TH. 1929.

GILIAD RUPE
PVT. MO. MILITIA
WAR OF 1812
1772
1847



WILLIAM B. WADDELL
SON OF
WILLIAM B. WADDELL
BORN
APR. 1, 1812
DIED
APR. 24, 1872

WILLIAM B. WADDELL
BORN
OCT. 14, 1817
DIED
APR. 7, 1872

THE PONY EXPRESS
HONOUR TO
WILLIAM BRADFORD WADDELL
OCTOBER 7, 1831 - APRIL 1, 1872
HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF RUSSELL,
MAJORS AND WADDELL, FOUNDERS, OWNERS
AND OPERATORS OF THE PONY EXPRESS.
THIS MARKS HIS GRAVE.
NATIONAL PONY EXPRESS CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION
KNIGHT & SLEIGHWAGON - CHAIRMAN WADDELL & SMITH - PRESIDENT
LESTER & WINOFF - VICE PRESIDENT



STEPHEN G. WENTWORTH
1811—1897
FOUNDER OF
WENTWORTH MILITARY
ACADEMY

















JOHNIE
Died of
Typhoid
Feb. 25, 1884
Aged 19 years

ESSIE A. A.
Died of
Typhoid
Feb. 1, 1885
Aged 19 years

NANCIE W. A.
Died of
Typhoid
Feb. 21, 1884
Aged 19 years

JOHNIE
Died of
Typhoid
Feb. 25, 1884
Aged 19 years

In Memory of
NANCY J.
WIFE OF
THOMAS KRAMSON
BORN
May 29, 1826
DIED
Dec. 15, 1865

In Memory of
THOMAS KRAMSON
BORN
Aug. 1, 1815
DIED
Sept. 8, 1882























