

**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.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Billings Communal Mausoleum
 Other Names/Site Number: Mountview Mausoleum / Landmarks Mausoleum
 Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 1704 Central Avenue
 City or Town: Billings State: MT County: Yellowstone
 Not for Publication: Vicinity:

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 X Statewide X Local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

_____ Signature of Certifying Official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of Commenting Official:	_____ Date
_____ Title:	
State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government	

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Contributing Building: Community Mausoleum
Contributing Structure: Circular Driveway
Noncontributing Structure: Columbarium

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

FUNERARY / Mausoleum

Current Functions

FUNERARY / Mausoleum

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH CENTURY & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION: Concrete, metal (steel)

WALLS: Concrete, metal (steel)

ROOF: Concrete, tile & metal (steel & copper)

OTHER: Concrete, glass & metal (steel & bronze)

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Billings Communal Mausoleum is one of only three known community mausoleums built in Montana during the Early 20th Century. In 1920, the City of Billings authorized Arthur L. Rankin, president of the Montana Mausoleum Company, to build a \$100,000 community mausoleum on the western edge of Mountview Cemetery, the newly established municipal cemetery.¹ The Montana Mausoleum Company, a firm that held the patent rights on community mausoleums in the states of Montana and Wyoming,² commissioned John Gustav Link, a prominent Montana architect, to design the 330-crypt mausoleum and a local construction firm, Gagnon and Company, to build it.³ Construction, under the direction of Frank Hebb, began in late 1920, and, although the mausoleum wasn't formally dedicated until 1924, it was placed into operation in 1922, becoming Montana's first community mausoleum. Built of reinforced concrete with a Classical Revival design, the Billings Communal Mausoleum is representative of the national Community Mausoleum Movement and its distinctive funerary architecture.

¹ "City Acquires Desired Site for New Municipal Cemetery." *Billings Gazette*, September 23, 1920. Accessed April 17, 2015. Newspapers.com/image/60094312.

² "Billings Dedicates Enduring Structure; Presents Window." *Billings Gazette*, May 31, 1924. Accessed August 30, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/409509615.

³ "Monolith at New Municipal Cemetery to Be Beautiful and Enduring Structure." *Billings Gazette*, November 7, 1920. Accessed August 23, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/415396769.

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

Narrative Description

The Billings Communal Mausoleum sits atop a high point on the western edge of Mountview Cemetery in Billings, Montana. Curbed lanes wind from the cemetery entrance through shade trees and mature landscaping to the gracefully imposing structure. The mausoleum faces onto a circular drive and the municipal cemetery grounds to the east. In the distance to the north are the sandstone rimrocks that flank the city of Billings. The vista to the south extends across the 65-acre cemetery and commercial neighborhoods of Billings to the Yellowstone River and the Pryor Mountains beyond. A 50-foot swath of lawn, lined with a chain-link fence, separates the back of the mausoleum from the city-owned golf course to the west.

In 1920, the City of Billings authorized Arthur L. Rankin, president of the Montana Mausoleum Company, to build a \$100,000 community mausoleum in the newly established municipal cemetery.⁴ The Montana Mausoleum Company, a firm that held the patent rights on community mausoleums in the states of Montana and Wyoming,⁵ commissioned John Gustav Link, a prominent Montana architect, to design the 330-crypt mausoleum and a local construction firm, Gagnon and Company, to build it.⁶ Construction, under the direction of Frank Hebb, began in late 1920, and, although the mausoleum wasn't formally dedicated until 1924, it was placed into operation in 1922.

The mausoleum's Neoclassical design features a modified cruciform plan that measures 123.6 x 49.5 feet.⁷ On the front elevation, unfenestrated wings flank a barrel-vaulted portico that leads into an entrance hall and chapel. Designed around the concept of enduring and indestructible beauty, the entire structure was constructed of reinforced concrete with a marble-clad interior and bronze and copper detailing. The exterior walls are 15-inch reinforced concrete, 19 inches at the corners, atop a 30-inch foundation and 42-inch footings.⁸ The walls are finished with simple, geometric detailing and brush-hammered texturing painted white.⁹ Sets of three cathedral glass windows light the chapel and the ends of the corridors of the north and south wings. The east and west-facing walls are punctuated with small, louvered metal vents along the roofline and foundation. The

⁴ "City Acquires Desired Site for New Municipal Cemetery." *Billings Gazette*, September 23, 1920. Accessed April 17, 2015. Newspapers.com/image/60094312.

⁵ "Billings Dedicating Enduring Structure; Presents Window." *Billings Gazette*, May 31, 1924. Accessed August 30, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/409509615.

⁶ "Monolith at New Municipal Cemetery to Be Beautiful and Enduring Structure." *Billings Gazette*, November 7, 1920. Accessed August 23, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/415396769.

⁷ Link & Haire Architects. *Billings Mausoleum Architectural Plans, Floor Plan*, c. 1920. Cemetery Plats, Yellowstone County Clerk and Recorder, Billings, Montana.

⁸ Link & Haire Architects. *Billings Mausoleum Architectural Plans, Vertical Plan*, c. 1920. Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections and Archives, Montana State University Library, Bozeman, Montana.

⁹ "Costly Mausoleum near Municipal Cemetery to Be Completed This Fall." *Billings Gazette*, May 30, 1921. Accessed August 30, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/410544277.

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana

County and State

roofline is marked by an unadorned cornice and low parapet. The flat roof consists of tile over reinforced concrete with copper sheeting encasing the vaulted rib. In keeping with the “indestructible” design of the building, the mausoleum lacks electricity, plumbing and heating and is illuminated by natural light filtering through the windows.

The east-facing portico incorporates Palladian architectural elements, including an arched pediment supported by two Doric columns. Set in the recessed tympanum above double bronze doors and an engraved panel with the word “PEACE” is a single, arched memorial window. A newspaper account of the window’s unveiling on Memorial Day in 1924 noted, “The beautifully leaded art glass depicts Hebe, the goddess of youth, with upraised lamp shedding rays of kindness and mercy, coming over rugged fields to the foreground of tiny white crosses that mark the graves of 49 Yellowstone boys who perished ‘over there.’ In her left arm, Hebe bears a tablet with a single star upon it, in honor of Miss Agnes Talcott, Red Cross nurse, who gave her life in the World war.”¹⁰

The 1924 *Billings Gazette* newspaper article also details the mausoleum’s interior at the time of its dedication. “The interior is completely finished in a beautiful gray Alaskan marble, noted for its fineness of texture. All metal trimmings, including the vase racks and inscription plates on the door of each crypt is of bronze. The whole interior, from the seven-inch terrazzo floor to the marble walls and ceiling, presents a sanitary and very cheerful aspect. The unique ventilating system keeps the walls, crypts and passage ways fresh, sweet and dry. The huge bronze doors, weighing over 400 pounds each, swing almost as easily and noiselessly on their ball bearing hinges as the shutter of a fine camera. The mellow stained glass windows, the rich bronze fittings and other decorations give to the interior a rich and distinctive atmosphere.”¹¹

Rusticated, solid bronze doors have replaced the original bronze doors, which were more ornate with inset stained glass panels.¹² These heavy doors open into a gray, marble-clad entrance hall and chapel. The barrel-vaulted ceiling above is plastered and painted pale gray with a stenciled border of dark gray laurel leaves. The chapel, featuring an alcove with a raised floor and cathedral glass windows, originally contained a marble seat and altar for funeral services during inclement weather.¹³ Marble urns and pedestals adorn the entrance hall and chapel.

To each side of the chapel is a long corridor lined with five tiers of standard-sized crypts. These crypts measure 7’6” long by 2’8” wide and 2’ high. Recessed in the corners of the chapel are the more expensive “deluxe” and pulpit crypts, and smaller, infant crypts frame the entrance. Four inches of reinforced concrete separate the crypts, the floors of which slope slightly toward a

¹⁰ “Billings Dedicates Enduring Structure; Presents Window.” *Billings Gazette*, May 31, 1924. Accessed August 30, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/409509615.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Merryman, Kathleen. “Crypts in Ruin, Mausoleum Repairs Perused.” *Billings Gazette*, May 15, 1980. Accessed August 22, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/414822221.

¹³ “Mausoleum for Billings.” *Dillon Tribune*, October 15, 1920. Accessed August 17, 2018. Montanane newspapers.com/lccn/sn85053040/1920-10-15/ed-1/seq-10.

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana

County and State

shallow gutter at the back to catch any fluids that may leak from the caskets. Wooden caskets can dry out and crack, breaking the seal, in the arid climate of southcentral Montana, so some families opted to inter their loved ones in metal caskets instead.¹⁴ Upon interment, the caskets were enclosed within the crypts by a vented, two-inch concrete slab and then hermetically sealed behind a marble faceplate.¹⁵ Vents at the head of the crypts expel vapors to the outside through channels between the concrete and marble panels. There are similar vents at the foot of the crypts. The original casket lift is still in use today as the recently departed are laid to rest in the few yet unoccupied crypts.¹⁶

As the popularity of cremation grew, areas within and around the mausoleum were repurposed for cremains. The marble altar and bench were removed, and niches of cremains now line the alcove of the chapel. Bronze columbaria, banks of compartments for cremains, were installed in the entrance hall, and several of the smaller crypts intended for infants have instead become family vaults for cremains. A marble columbarium, a non-contributing structure, also stands at the center of the landscaped circular drive in front of the mausoleum.

Restoration work in 1980 included installing a waterproof membrane over the tile roof, mending cracks, repairing water damage, replacing the front doors, stabilizing windows and repainting.^{17 18}

Wire mesh has been installed to protect the cathedral glass windows from breakage on the north, south and west sides, and the memorial window is obscured at one corner by a mass of bees trapped between the inner and outer panes. The roof is currently in need of repair with leakage from the vaulted copper roof over the chapel resulting in some water stains on the ceiling. The exterior paint is also peeling in places.

Even though the mausoleum remains much as it was when built nearly a century ago, the landscape around it has changed. In the early 1920s, Mountview Cemetery, the new municipal cemetery, and the mausoleum were surrounded by farmlands well beyond the outskirts of town. In the years since then, the city has grown westward. Mountview Cemetery, once little more than an open field, is now a verdant oasis of manicured lawns and mature trees in midtown Billings. Today, the cemetery and the fairways of the neighboring golf course provide the tranquil setting of peaceful repose that the citizens of Billings long ago envisioned for their community mausoleum.

¹⁴ Interview with Lee Stadtmiller, Superintendent of Mountview Cemetery, on August 21, 2018.

¹⁵ "Costly Mausoleum near Municipal Cemetery to Be Completed This Fall." *Billings Gazette*, May 30, 1921. Accessed August 30, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/410544277.

¹⁶ Interview with Lee Stadtmiller, Superintendent of Mountview Cemetery, on August 21, 2018.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Merryman, Kathleen. "Crypts in Ruin, Mausoleum Repairs Perused." *Billings Gazette*, May 15, 1980. Accessed August 22, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/414822221.

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

Integrity

The property retains a high level of aesthetic, architectural and structural integrity. The mausoleum, situated within the serene setting of the municipal cemetery, is in excellent condition and continues to serve its historic function as a community mausoleum. Its architectural design and massing are unchanged, and the building has had very few alterations. The exterior alterations are primarily cosmetic, including replacement of the original art glass-paneled bronze doors with rusticated bronze doors, the installation of protective wire mesh over the stained glass windows on three sides of the mausoleum and the addition of a modern marble columbarium at the center of the historic circular drive in front of the mausoleum. Alterations to the interior of the building are limited to the removal of the marble altar and bench from the chapel to make room for cremation niches and the installation of bronze columbaria in the entrance hall. Otherwise, the mausoleum remains largely unchanged since its construction in the early 1920s.

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- 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

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

Areas of Significance

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance

1920-1924

Significant Dates

1920-1922, 1924

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mausoleum Contractor: Arthur L. Rankin, Montana Mausoleum Company
Architect: John G. Link, Link & Haire Architects
Building Contractor: Frank Hebb, Gagnon & Company

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Billings Communal Mausoleum is significant at the state and local levels. The mausoleum is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as representative of a broad pattern of social history concerning changes in burial practices and Criterion C for its architectural significance as an example of distinctive funerary architecture. The period of significance is 1920 to 1924, encompassing the start of construction in 1920 and ending with the mausoleum's dedication in 1924.

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

Criterion A:

The Billings Communal Mausoleum is representative of the Community Mausoleum Movement.

Summary of the Communal Mausoleum Movement

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Criterion C:

The Billings Communal Mausoleum is architecturally significant as an example of distinctive funerary architecture. The mausoleum, which incorporates Palladian architecture into a patented communal mausoleum design, is one of three known Early 20th Century community mausoleums in the state.

The Montana Mausoleum Company constructed the Billings mausoleum using the International Mausoleum Company's patented community mausoleum design, originally marketed by William I. Hood and John W. Chesrown of the National Mausoleum Company. Hood had developed and patented the initial concept in 1907 for a ventilated, concrete communal burial vault with a large hall for indoor funerals, US Patent 858,070. The National Mausoleum Company registered improvements to its system in 1909, incorporating John W. Chesrown's refinements to the original design, US Patent 919,126, and a deodorizing and disinfecting device, US Patent 915,000, invented by Arthur G. Walter and B. M. Fremont to neutralize deleterious gases with formaldehyde.

The concept consisted of seamless concrete construction and tiers of vaults with a ventilation system that exhausted vapors from the crypts to the outside. Gases that built up within the crypts were expelled through valve-controlled ports into air channels between the vaults and the outer

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Yellowstone, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

and inner walls and released through vents along the roofline.¹⁹ The air circulating through the ventilation system, often touted as “scientific” and “sanitary,” evaporated dampness and conducted offensive vapors out of the building to keep the mausoleum dry and odor-free while slowly desiccating remains. In 1909, the National Mausoleum Company restructured as the International Mausoleum Company and moved its headquarters from Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois.

Local architect John G. Link designed the Billings Communal Mausoleum according to Hood and Chesrown’s patented specifications for a ventilated structure of steel-reinforced concrete construction. Reinforced concrete was a durable, non-flammable construction material and an economical alternative to cut stone, making crypt burials more affordable to those of ordinary means. It also accommodated any architectural style that a community desired.

In addition to its patented design, the Billings Communal Mausoleum is a rare local expression of Early 20th Century Neoclassical architecture with a Palladian motif. Other than the mausoleum and Laurel’s original public library, now part of City Hall, there are few examples in Yellowstone County of buildings with Palladian features, such as symmetrical cruciform massing, barrel-vaulted roofs and columned porticos.

The Billings Communal Mausoleum is also the oldest of only three known community mausoleums built in Montana during the Early 20th Century. A year after construction began on the Billings mausoleum, Arthur L. Rankin began erecting the Red Lodge Communal Mausoleum, through the Consolidated Mausoleum Company, in September, 1921, and completed it in 1924.²⁰ ²¹ Bids to construct community mausoleums in Roundup²² and Livingston²³ were unsuccessful.

In 1928, however, Rankin secured a franchise for a 1000-crypt mausoleum in the Mountain View Cemetery in Butte.²⁴ When Rankin’s project fell through, a group of local investors took up the cause, purchasing a parcel of land a short distance from the cemetery with plans to build a 920-

¹⁹ Hood, William I. Burial-Crypt. US Patent 858,070, filed March 14, 1907, and issued June 25, 1907; Chesrown, John W. Burial-Vault. US Patent 919,126, filed November 16, 1907, and issued April 20, 1909; Walter, Arthur G. and B. M. Fremont. Deodorizing and Disinfecting Device. US Patent 915,000, filed March 11, 1908, and issued March 9, 1909.

²⁰ McCormick, Mary and Joan L. Brownell. “Red Lodge Communal Mausoleum.” *National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form*. Carbon County Historical Society and Museum, Red Lodge, Montana. November, 2010.

²¹ “Last Marble Placed in New Mausoleum Built at Red Lodge.” *Billings Gazette*, September 19, 1924. Accessed March 13, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/524917903.

²² “Plan a Mausoleum Here.” *Roundup Record*, April 18, 1919. Accessed August 17, 2018. Montananewspapers.org/lccn/sn86075094/1919-04-18/ed-1/seq-5.

²³ “To Build Masoleum for Livingston Dead.” *Great Falls Tribune*, April 7, 1922. Accessed April 15, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/238041384.

²⁴ “Butte Will Have Large Mausoleum.” *Anaconda Standard*, January 12, 1928. Accessed March 14, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/35463137.

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana

County and State

crypt mausoleum.²⁵ Building contractor Carl J. Nepper began construction of the \$200,000 Silver Bow Community Mausoleum in September, 1929.²⁶ Soon after, the company's shareholders became embroiled in a legal dispute over stocks,²⁷ and the mausoleum project was abandoned.

Also in 1929, Wade H. George, president of family-owned Great Falls Mausoleum, Inc., began construction of the Hall of Memories,²⁸ a \$300,000, 1,200-crypt mausoleum with 24 family rooms and a 900-niche columbarium in Great Falls.²⁹ The sprawling, **Italianate**-style structure, designed by San Francisco architect Wallace H. Hubbert, was to include a crematorium, large chapel, reception and waiting rooms, restrooms and greenhouse.³⁰ ³¹ Local building contractor George Calvert completed the first phase of the project, the 420-crypt north wing of the mausoleum, with a more modest design in early 1931, and the Great Falls mausoleum took its place as the third Early 20th Century communal mausoleum in the state of Montana. The Hall of Memories, with several additions, reorganized as a non-profit perpetual-care community memorial, the Hillcrest Lawn Memorial Association, in 1953.³²

Add paragraph on mid to late-century communal mausoleums in Billings

Additional Historical Context

Mausoleum history

²⁵ "Mausoleum Will Be Erected Here: Butte Men File Incorporation Papers." *Montana Standard*, April 18, 1929. Accessed March 14, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/354591954.

²⁶ "\$200,000 Mausoleum for Butte - Only One in the State." *Independent Record*, September 13, 1929. Accessed March 14, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/528339102.

²⁷ "Dougherty Sues Mausoleum Co." *Montana Standard*, November 2, 1929. Accessed March 14, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/354363644.

²⁸ "Now Accepting Reservations for Space in the Hall of Memories." *Great Falls Tribune*, July 21, 1929. Accessed August 30, 2018. Newspapers.com/image/238620859.

²⁹ "Office Building of Mausoleum Firm Finished." *Great Falls Tribune*, July 14, 1929. Accessed March 14, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/238619718.

³⁰ "Wonderful 'Hall of Memories' to Be Erected Here at Heavy Cost." *Great Falls Tribune*, May 26, 1929. Accessed March 14, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/238391975.

³¹ "To Start Work on Mausoleum Construction." *Great Falls Tribune*, August 18, 1929. Accessed April 15, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/238657066.

³² "Great Falls Mausoleum Reorganized as Non-profit Community Memorial." *Great Falls Tribune*, January 25, 1953. Accessed April 15, 2019. Newspapers.com/image/238752660.

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

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: Western Heritage Center, Billings, MT

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre (0.2988 acres)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Zone: | 12N | Easting: | 689635 | Northing: | 5071150 |
| 2. Zone: | | Easting: | | Northing: | |
| 3. Zone: | | Easting: | | Northing: | |
| 4. Zone: | | Easting : | | Northing: | |

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed NRHP boundary for the Billings Communal Mausoleum is Tract B of CS 845 in S07, T01S, R26E.

Boundary Justification

Tract B of CS 845 includes the mausoleum, front lawn, circular drive with columbarium and a 3-foot strip of lawn along the north, west and south sides of the mausoleum's periphery. Additional tracts associated with the history of the mausoleum were excluded because they encompass a pump house, graves and a cremation cemetery installed after 1924 and, therefore, post-date the property's period of significance.

Billings Communal Mausoleum
Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: **XXXX / XXXX**

Organization: Western Heritage Center

Street & Number: 2822 Montana Avenue

City or Town: Billings State: Montana Zip Code: 59101

E-Mail: **XXX**

Telephone: (406) 256-6809

Date: **XX/XX/XXXX**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Name of Property

Yellowstone, Montana

County and State

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Billings Communal Mausoleum

County and State: Yellowstone, Montana

Location of Digital Images: Western Heritage Center, Billings, Montana

1 of 12	Description: Façade of the Billings Communal Mausoleum in 2018 Facing: Southwest Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: August 17, 2018
2 of 12	Description: East Elevation with circular drive and columbarium in front, 2019 Facing: West Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: June 12, 2019
3 of 12	Description: West Elevation with view of barrel-vault roof, 2019 Facing: Southeast Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: June 12, 2019
4 of 12	Description: West Elevation, 2019 Facing: East Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: June 12, 2019
5 of 12	Description: North Elevation with pump house in the foreground, 2019 Facing: South Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: June 12, 2019
6 of 12	Description: South Elevation with view of golf course beyond chain link fence, 2019 Facing: North Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: June 12, 2019
7 of 12	Description: Entrance hall and World War One memorial window, 2014 Facing: East Photographer: Kevin Kooistra Date Photographed: October 7, 2014
8 of 12	Description: Chapel and pulpit crypts as viewed from the entrance hall, 2019 Facing: West Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: March 6, 2019
9 of 12	Description: South corridor window with original crypt lift on the left, 2019 Facing: South Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: March 6, 2019
10 of 12	Description: South corridor facing chapel and north corridor, 2019 Facing: North Photographer: Ann Kooistra-Manning Date Photographed: March 6, 2019

Billings Communal Mausoleum

Yellowstone, Montana

Name of Property

County and State

11 of 12 Description: Newspaper photo of a funeral at the Billings Communal Mausoleum in the *Billings Gazette*, dated July 14, 1927

12 of 12 Description: Historic photo of the 1930 Memorial Day service at Mountview Cemetery with the mausoleum visible in the background, courtesy of the Western Heritage Center

Additional Documentation

1 of 9 Description: Newspaper advertisement promoting the Billings Communal Mausoleum in the *Billings Gazette*, dated June 1, 1919

2 of 9 Description: Architectural drawing of front elevation of the Billings Communal Mausoleum, c. 1920, courtesy of the Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections and Archives at the Montana State University Library in Bozeman, MT

3 of 9 Description: Architectural drawing of vertical crypt plan of the Billings Communal Mausoleum, c. 1920, courtesy of the Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections and Archives at the Montana State University Library in Bozeman, MT

4 of 9 Description: Architectural drawing of crypt plan of the Billings Communal Mausoleum, c. 1920, courtesy of the Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections and Archives at the Montana State University Library in Bozeman, MT

5 of 9 Description: Architectural drawing of floor plan of the Billings Communal Mausoleum, c. 1920, courtesy of the Yellowstone County Clerk & Recorder, Billings, MT

6 of 9 Description: Ventilation system, c. 1920, courtesy of the Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections and Archives at the Montana State University Library in Bozeman, MT

7 of 9 Description: Crypt plan of the east side of the Billings Communal Mausoleum, c. 1920, courtesy of the Yellowstone County Clerk & Recorder, Billings, MT

8 of 9 Description: Crypt plan of the west side of the Billings Communal Mausoleum, c. 1920, courtesy of the Yellowstone County Clerk & Recorder, Billings, MT

9 of 9 Description: Certificate of Survey 845, Billings, Yellowstone County, MT

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