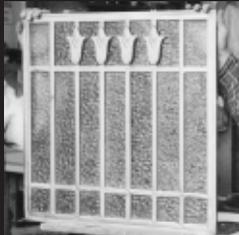




Replication of the original golden glass is in progress.



Broken clerestory window



Repaired clerestory window

The endowment fund for Hope Abbey's maintenance was, alas, totally inadequate. The Portland Mausoleum Company went out of business in 1929, and the Masons had no crypts left to sell for income. Over the years, the building fell into serious disrepair with a leaking roof, groundwater seepage, broken clerestory windows, and graffitied bronze doors and walls.

Families removed their ancestors' remains due to the building's condition. The Masons bricked up all 82 golden glass windows and locked the doors.

This was Hope Abbey's situation in 1994 when ownership of the cemetery and mausoleum passed from the Masons to the non-profit Eugene Masonic Cemetery Association. Through successful fundraising efforts, grants, generous contributions from donors and local businesses, enthusiastic volunteers, and dedicated

and knowledgeable Board members, Hope Abbey is now in good condition. The roof has been replaced; a drainage system has been installed; lead-based interior paint has been removed; the entire building, inside and outside, has been repainted; the surrounding area has been landscaped; and all windows have been opened, with replication of the original golden glass in progress.

**Hope Abbey is once again an operating mausoleum. Crypts, niches and window memorials are now available for purchase. For more information, please contact the Eugene Masonic Cemetery at (541) 684-0949.**



Precast concrete detail from Hope Abbey Mausoleum, built 1913-14.



### Hope Abbey Mausoleum

Location:  
26th & University

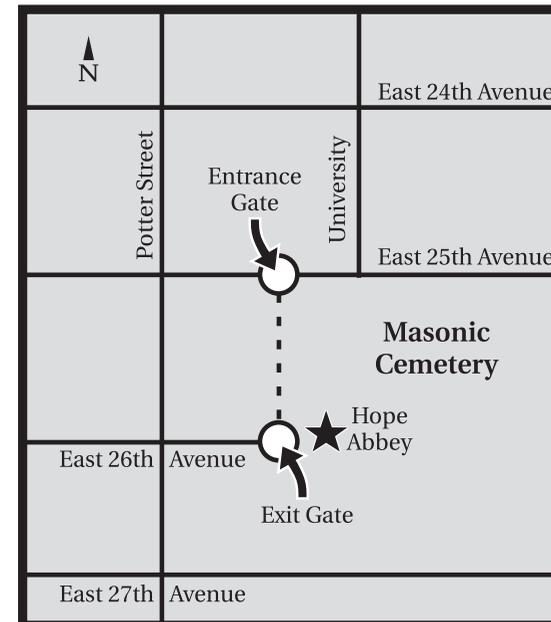
Mailing Address:  
P.O. Box 5934  
Eugene, OR 97405

541-684-0949

[eugenemasoniccemetery.org](http://eugenemasoniccemetery.org)

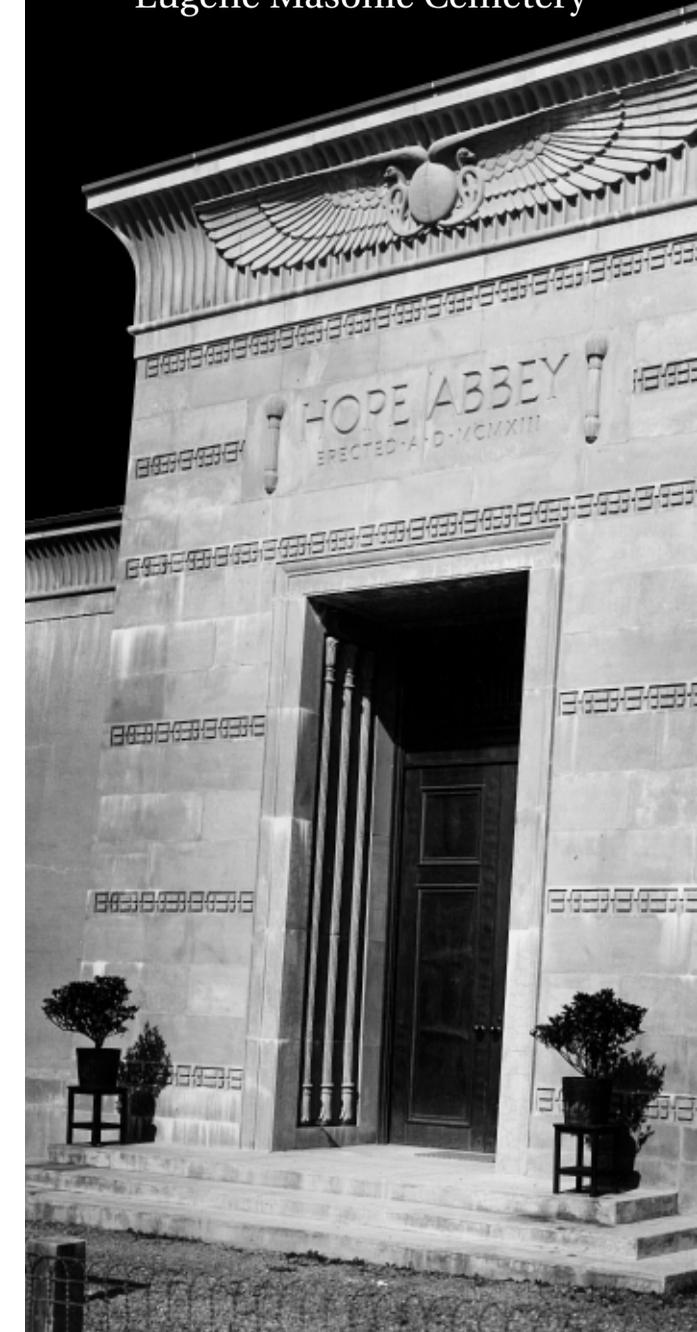
Open upon request.  
Please call ahead.

REVISED 5/2014



# Welcome to HOPE ABBEY

in the Eugene Masonic Cemetery





*Precast concrete urn with lotus blossom appliqué.*

“Mausoleum” takes its name from King Mausolus of Halicarnassus, for whom his wife built a magnificent tomb in 353 BC. The tomb is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Mausoleums became fashionable in late 19th century America as knowledge of and enthrallment with antiquity swept the country, and tycoons

resolved to leave the world like rulers of ancient times. Their grandiose mausoleums, in the form of Classical temples, Egyptian pyramids, Gothic cathedrals, and Islamic domes, were placed in the great rural cemeteries that had become the burial places of choice.

Ordinary people also approved of above-ground burial. A crypt in a mausoleum seemed more worthy of an ancestor than a hole in the ground with dirt dumped over the coffin. Thus, cemetery boards hired architects to build community mausoleums to supplement the private mausoleums of the wealthy. In 1912, the Portland Mausoleum Company contacted Eugene Masonic Lodge #11 to extol the virtues of an up-to-date and elegantly designed mausoleum for the Eugene Masonic Cemetery.

The Masons, convinced that Eugene needed a mausoleum, contracted with the Portland company to build a 250-crypt mausoleum for \$40,000. The company hired Ellis Lawrence, Portland architect and later first dean of the University of Oregon’s School of Architecture and Allied Arts, to design the building. Lawrence chose the Egyptian Revival architectural style.

Despite its pagan origins, Egyptian funerary architecture was a popular style in America’s nonsectarian cemeteries. It was imposing and somber, and its remoteness and enduring character were in edifying contrast to the brief life of mortal beings. Hope Abbey’s massive entrance archway, with bundles of papyrus on either side of the doors, and lotus blossom urns are distinctly Egyptian. Lawrence incorporated Egyptian symbols above the entrance: the circular disc representing the sun, twin cobras denoting death, and vulture wings symbolizing protection



*Ellis Fuller Lawrence, designer of Hope Abbey Mausoleum.*

and maternal care. The excellence of the building and the rarity of Egyptian Revival architecture in Oregon led to Hope Abbey’s placement in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

On June 4, 1914, Hope Abbey was dedicated in a formal ceremony led by Dr. H. S. Wilkinson of Eugene’s Methodist Church. As part of the ceremony a time capsule, containing newspapers, the dedication program, photographs, and historical documents, was sealed and placed in a cremains crypt. It states: “Not to be Opened Until the Year 2914.”

By 1926, almost all of the crypts had been sold. Some important Eugeneans buried in Hope Abbey include:

**Eli Bangs** (1851-1912) -- Senior partner of Bangs Livery Company, one of the largest livery and stage businesses in Oregon.

**Russell Dean Calkins** (1829-1917) & **Sarah Whipple Calkins** (1836-1927) -- Parents of three prominent men in Eugene law and business.

**Prince Lucien Campbell** (1861-1925) — Mountain climber and fourth president of the University of Oregon.

**Susan Campbell** (1857-1932) — Public service activist, UO supervisor of student

living, and wife of Prince Lucien. Both Campbells have UO buildings named after them.

**George B. Doris** (1832-1922) — Eugene lawyer for over 50 years, city councilor, mayor, and state legislator. Active university supporter.

**Stewart B. Eakin** (1846-1912) — Founder and vice-president of First National Bank of Eugene, Lane County sheriff, and state legislator.

**Samson H. Friendly** (1840-1915) — Eugene merchant; member, UO Board of Regents; enthusiastic supporter of UO athletics. Friendly Street and Friendly Hall are named for him.

**Vitus Family** — Ten Vituses are buried in Hope Abbey. Successful farmers—the family farm is now Thistledown Farm.

*Right: Classically inspired bronze gates open into private family crypts.*

*Top: The sun disk is a distinct feature of the mausoleum entrance.*

