

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 12 1977
DATE ENTERED FEB 17 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Lindenwood Cemetery, Inc.

AND/OR COMMON Lindenwood

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 2324 West Main Street
CITY, TOWN Fort Wayne VICINITY OF 4th
STATE Indiana CODE 018 COUNTY Allen CODE 003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE
 DISTRICT PUBLIC OCCUPIED AGRICULTURE MUSEUM
 BUILDING(S) PRIVATE UNOCCUPIED COMMERCIAL PARK
 STRUCTURE BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS
 OBJECT IN PROCESS YES: RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC
 BEING CONSIDERED YES: UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
 NO MILITARY OTHER: Cemetery

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME The Lindenwood Cemetery, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER 2324 West Main Street
CITY, TOWN Fort Wayne VICINITY OF STATE Indiana 46808

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Allen County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER 1 Main Street
CITY, TOWN Fort Wayne STATE Indiana 46802

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE None

DATE
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lindenwood is a park or landscaped lawn cemetery designed in 1860 according to eighteenth century English picturesque principles.

Originally a marshy wooded area outside Fort Wayne, Lindenwood is now located in the city limits. It is bounded by Saint Francis College, light industry, and a commercial strip. The cemetery was designed to conform to the natural topography of the site which in contrast to generally level land of the city was "varied and picturesque" with natural ravines and gently rolling hillocks. Lindenwood has 175 acres of undulating landscape articulated by winding roads and punctuated by grottoes, gazeboes, and small bridges of unwrought stone. These features provide scenic or picturesque vistas throughout the cemetery in keeping with the picturesque landscape tradition.

Areas originally designed for sunken gardens still exist although they are now covered with grass. There are steps set into the hillocks leading to sunken areas, grottoes, and gazeboes placed in the former gardens. Of the two original lakes, Glen Lake at the east border just inside the main entrance has been reconstructed while Twin Sisters Lake no longer exists. Another lake has been constructed at the far southwest corner of the cemetery. A natural waterway also runs through the property.

The original plan of Lindenwood Cemetery remains intact, and it has retained its park-like character. Although many of the lindenwood trees, for which the cemetery was named, have died, the cemetery has a policy to plant ten linden trees for every one that has died. The original gatehouse, constructed in 1884, has been demolished and modern cemetery buildings have been built on the grounds; however, they have not disrupted the landscape plan. A Romanesque Revival style limestone chapel with bell tower designed by local architects Wing and Maturin in 1895 still remains. New bronze window frames with tinted art glass have been installed as have bronze colored double aluminum doors in the west and south facades of the structure. A greenhouse from the Bass Estate, which is being processed for nomination to the National Register, has been moved to Lindenwood and is utilized as a service building.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1859

BUILDER/ARCHITECT John Chislett, John Doswell

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lindenwood is significant as a nineteenth century park, landscape lawn, or rural cemetery, designed according to picturesque principles which originated with eighteenth century picturesque theory in England. In fact, two men of English birth and training planned and designed Lindenwood.

On July 5, 1859, the first Board of Trustees of Lindenwood, which included Hugh McCullough later Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, purchased for the sum of \$7,627.50, 175 acres "in an exceedingly wild condition." The Trustees commissioned John Chislett, Superintendent and Landscape Gardener of Allegheny Park Cemetery in Pittsburgh, to plat the grounds. Chislett was trained in Bath, England and arrived in Pittsburgh about 1830. A distinguished architect, he designed the Second Allegheny Courthouse, a fine Greek Revival building which burned in 1882; the Bank of Pittsburgh; and the Burke Building, the first office building constructed in Pittsburgh. Little is known of his landscape training, but in platting Allegheny Cemetery about 1843 and later Lindenwood, Chislett used landscape ideas prevalent in his native country. After platting Lindenwood, he was commissioned to plat the Indianapolis Crown Hill Cemetery, which is listed on the National Register.

In December, 1859, John Doswell was appointed the Superintendent and Supervising Landscape Architect of Lindenwood Cemetery. In his youth, Doswell served an apprenticeship under the direction of "an able and successful florist in his native land, and so extended his experience as to gain distinctive ability as a landscape gardener and architect." He served as an assistant for four years in the gardens of the Earl of Radnor, near Salisbury in Wiltshire. After this position he was employed in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and later was head gardener on the estate of Sir William Medlican at Venhall, Somersetshire. He emigrated to the United States in September 1852, arriving in Cincinnati, where he was put in charge of the greenhouse of William Resor.

When he took charge of the newly established Lindenwood Cemetery, he designed grottoes, gazeboes, bridges, sunken gardens, and lakes, which were picturesque features derived from his landscape experience in England. In the summer of 1888, he planned the Fort Wayne city parks, and landscaped all those that had already been established. After acting as his assistant, his son, Henry J. Doswell, took over as Superintendent of the Cemetery in 1900.

The cemetery became the resting place for a number of individuals notable in the development of Fort Wayne. One of the most significant in this group is Samuel Hanna (1797-1866) who was involved in the early commercial development of the area. His activities ranged from trade with the Indians to land speculation to promotion of canals, roads, and railroads. Jesse L. Williams (1807-1886) was a noted civil engineer who designed the route for the Union Pacific Railroad through the Rocky Mountains. Along with Hugh

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Allegheny Cemetery Mausoleum, Press Review. Brochure, November 16, 1962
- Carnegie Magazine: "A Pittsburgh Pantheon: Allegheny Cemetery", April, 1959.
- Griswold, Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, 1917

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 175 Acres
 UTM REFERENCES

DA	1,6	65,291,0	454,958,0	AA	1,6	65,358,0	494,960,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
BA	1,6	65,360,0	454,844,0	CA	1,6	65,264,0	454,844,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southwest boundary of Lindenwood Cemetery begins at the intersection of Lindenwood Avenue and Main Street. The eastern line of the right-of-way of the western property line leads to the northern termination of the property marked by the Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks. The eastern property line extends south from the tracks to Main Street. The northern side of right-of-way, across the southern boundary line, leads to the point of origin at Main Street and Lindenwood Avenue.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Arthur L. Paulison, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION

Lindenwood Cemetery, Inc.

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

2324 West Main Street

TELEPHONE

(219) 432-4542

CITY OR TOWN

Fort Wayne

STATE

Allen County

Indiana 46808

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

November 22, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Robert B. Rettig

DATE

2/17/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

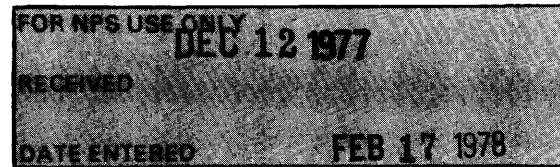
Charles [Signature]

DATE

2-10-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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McCulloch and Jesse L. Williams, Allen Hamilton (1798-1864) formed Allen and Hamilton Company, the forerunner of a number of Fort Wayne banking institutions. Another significant pioneer was Colonel George W. Ewing (1804-1866), who with his brother built a fur trade operation into a commercial enterprise stretching from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains.

Other notables buried in Lindenwood include pioneer aviators Paul Frank Baer (1893-1930), America's first World War I ace, and Arthur R. "Art" Smith (1890-1926), one of the originators of skywriting and an early air daredevil.

As an extension of naturalistic picturesque philosophy, Lindenwood exemplifies the principles of the landscape lawn cemetery. This park-like area departed from the traditional burial ground by eliminating hedges, fences, vaults, artificial materials, or anything that might appear as an obstruction in the landscape. Lindenwood in the picturesque tradition not only exhibits smooth expanses of unbroken lawn but also integrates open spaces with timbered areas, which were retained between the grave lots. It was the philosophy of these cemeteries that the "burial ground should not only be the Cemetery for the dead, but also a Seminary of learning for the living...."

To the nineteenth century romantic, the uplifting moral influence of nature was the major advantage that the pastoral "rural" cemeteries had over the traditional burial grounds. Exemplifying the naturalistic ideal, the "rural" cemeteries led to the park movement in this country. This national trend was reflected in Fort Wayne. As in other cities, the utilization of the cemetery as a park led to the demand for public parks. The connection between Lindenwood and the development of local parks is confirmed by John Doswell's connection the establishment of the Fort Wayne park system which has earned national recognition.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

- Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America, 1944.
- Lindenwood Cemetery. Articles of Association and Rules and Regulations, 1886.
- Lindenwood Cemetery. Articles of Association, 1864.
- Nicholas, Anna. The Story of Crown Hill, 1928.
- Stotz, Charles. Early Architecture of Western Pennsylvania, 1936.
- Valley of the Upper Maumee River with an historical account of Allen County and the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1889
- Van Tromp, James D., Ziegler, Arthur. Landmark Buildings of Alleghany County Pennsylvania, 1967.
- Van Tromp, James D. Conversation.
- Withey, Henry F. and Elsie R. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, 1906