

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

568189

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: South Bend City Cemetery

Other names/site number: Burial Grounds, Oak Ridge, Oakwood

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 214 North Elm Street

City or town: South Bend State: Indiana County: St. Joseph

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 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 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 local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRES. SERVICES
10.18.18	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

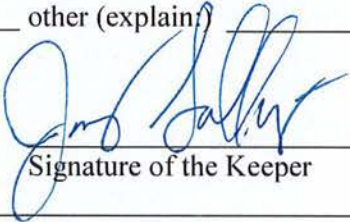
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4. National Park Service Certification

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

12-4-2018
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Limestone

walls: WOOD: shingle

roof: ASPHALT

other: METAL/Cast Iron
BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

South Bend City Cemetery, a 21.36-acre designed landscape is South Bend's oldest cemetery, founded in 1832. City Cemetery is situated immediately west of the city's downtown core, just northwest of the West Washington Historic District (NR, 1975) and is about one mile southwest of the St. Joseph River. The trapezoid-shaped site, a result of multiple expansions, contains approximately 14,800 burials. It is composed of plots that are of a regular grid pattern as well as an expansion of irregular and circular plots. These later meandering roadways, a response to the little topographic variation, were designed to provide a variety of changing vistas. The style of City Cemetery ranges from municipal to Lawn Park and includes veterans' sections and a potter's field. Characteristic of the Lawn Park movement of the late 19th century, the cemetery site combines a variety of three-dimensional stone types, as well as a wide variety of tree species.

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Today surrounded by an urban neighborhood, City Cemetery is a unique representation of this cemetery type rarely seen in a rapidly developing urban setting.

Eight contributing resources are located within the cemetery, including one building (Sexton's Cottage, 1899), the cemetery itself (contributing site, 1831), four contributing structures (fence, 1910, a stone bridge built to span the Kankakee Mill Race, ca. 1890, the Studebaker Mausoleum, 1884, and Miller Mausoleum, 1882). The large entry gate (1899) and Civil War Veterans' Memorial (1914) are being counted as contributing objects. The cemetery also contains one non-contributing building for maintenance that is of no specific style and is of relatively recent construction, ca. 1990.

With the exception of the Kankakee Mill Race being filled in, the demolition of a second Studebaker Mausoleum, and the addition of the maintenance building, the site is nearly unchanged from 1910. Although the site is in moderate disrepair with exception of the Sexton's Cottage which was recently repaired, re-roofed and painted, City Cemetery retains its historic integrity and additional contributing resources remain essentially the same as the period of significance.

Narrative Description

Setting and Site Characteristics

South Bend, founded in 1831, is located and named after the "south bend" in the St. Joseph River. Just north of the city was a portage used for the transport of goods and people from the St. Joseph River to the Kankakee River. The area has been the site of some flooding historically, though advances in public works infrastructure have now mitigated that threat. Located in the outwash plain of Lake Michigan, the soil is somewhat sandy, the growing season is fairly typical and the temperatures moderate. Due to South Bend's proximity to Lake Michigan and, therefore, lake effect climate, winters can bring frequent storms, blizzards and significant precipitation. It is this sandy soil in the vicinity of the cemetery that is responsible for the level topography of the site.

As the impressive Main Gate attests, City Cemetery was founded in 1832, the land donated by South Bend's founders Alexis Coquillard and Lathrop Taylor. The earliest grave, however, dates to 1831. As was customary, City Cemetery was planned outside of the original city limits, but without being so far removed from town that the necessary horse and carriage processions would be too impractical or unwieldy. Though somewhat removed initially, the grounds of the cemetery are now encroached on all sides by an urban neighborhood of small to moderate homes that are in decline. The current size, shape, and perimeter of City Cemetery, as it appears currently, is due to a significant expansion and reconfiguration of the cemetery entrance in 1899. To the north, the site is bordered by La Porte Avenue, on the south by West Colfax Avenue, on the west by North Walnut Street and West LaSalle on the southeast. The cemetery is bounded not only by streets, but also by a number of rear yards. Unfortunately, the condition of City Cemetery reflects the need for ongoing maintenance. Many stones, monuments, markers and mausoleums are in significant disrepair due to deferred maintenance, benign neglect, vandalism, and in some

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cases poor practices by contract workers and landscapers. Burial sites sit among some 75 mature growth trees, shrubs and other native herbaceous material.

Municipal Cemetery

One of the earliest documents showing the cemetery is a *Bird's Eye View of South Bend* from 1866, which shows the 1832 cemetery as confined to the small and largely open original area. Very typical of mid-nineteenth century municipal cemeteries and likely directed by engineers, the early design took on a regular, gridded pattern. In doing so, little room was designated for landscaping, as to maximize the useable land. The concentration of burials is the most compact here, and the stones are the most worn. What few paths there are, save the main northbound road within the cemetery, are gravel or grass and not well defined. It is obvious that this portion in particular was designed with only the foot traffic of a funeral procession in mind. The largest additions to the original four acre site were made between about 1868 and 1890, a relatively short period of expansion and change. In 1911, a St. Joseph County Atlas shows the cemetery taking up the entire area it occupies today. At this point, Linden Avenue, which originally ran through the cemetery, is shown ending where the original entrance had once been.

Lawn Cemetery Movement

As the site of City Cemetery evolved, it was influenced by various stylistic patterns of design. Most significant of these was the Lawn Park Movement, influential in the United States in the early decades of the 20th century. The Lawn Park Movement promotes a sense of openness, created by sweeps of lawn and monuments that are less dense. Unlike the structured municipal graveyards, this movement promoted cemeteries not only as places of mourning, but also as places to enjoy nature.

Begun as a municipal cemetery, the later expansions display the landscaping of the lawn movement more characteristic of rural cemeteries. It is in the southwest addition to City Cemetery that curvilinear lines take precedence over linear, allowing for changing vistas amid a relatively flat landscape. The design modifications are all strongly suggestive of formal architectural involvement. While the designer remains unknown, influences stem from the lawn movement. In alignment with the design ideals of this movement, later additions to City Cemetery give a sense of an open lawn with less dense placement of smaller monuments and landscaping than in previous sections.

Present Condition

The main entrance, located at the terminus of a brick street, North Elm, is marked by a large cast iron Late Victorian style gate installed in 1899. The paving brick, date unknown, is set at a 45 degree angle to the concrete curb and is 24 feet in width. This brick paving extends into the cemetery grounds about 25 feet. The Sexton's Cottage is located just inside the gate to the east with a maintenance building (non-contributing) behind farther east. A paved path running north from the gate, once known as First Principal Avenue, passes through the approximate center of the original cemetery; this is an extension of Elm Street. Buried in this section is Peter Roof, Revolutionary War veteran (1753-October 25, 1831), the oldest recorded grave in City Cemetery (photograph 04). Another notable grave is that of Lathrop Taylor, cofounder of South Bend, who, with business partner Alexis Coquillard, donated the land for South Bend City Cemetery.

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A hand sketch from 1870, signed by the city engineer, shows a regular gridded plan of burial lots on the west side of Second Avenue extending to what appears to be Third Avenue. Second Avenue would be the first north/south paved drive west of First Avenue/extension of Elm Street. East of Second Avenue is marked "west corner of original grounds". The sketch is titled "Southeast corner of New Addition". At the bottom, Mathias Stover (engineer) wrote that this new section's lots and walks comport to the size of the original cemetery. An 1875 St. Joseph County atlas shows City Cemetery had grown to extend to Walnut Street on the west and Linden Avenue on the north. The plan reveals 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenues running north to south, bisected by an unnamed east/west road with "Cemetery" written over it. Linden Avenue is shown running east to west as the north border of the cemetery, where it served as the entrance to the cemetery until 1899. At some time, likely shortly after the east half of this first addition was made, the cemetery designer took liberty in breaking with the grid and reconfigured Third Avenue, removing the formality of the bisecting drive, and created the curvilinear drives and family plots that distinguish the southwestern part of the cemetery today. A wide, horseshoe-shaped drive extends off of Second Avenue to the west. Since some of the graves in this area furthest west date to the early 1870s, and early 1880s (such as the Miller Mausoleum radiating out from one of the circles), this "replat" of the formal grid likely happened c. 1874. However, this is still considered part of the First Addition. The names 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenue are not used in the cemetery today; 3rd Avenue was never constructed as it was platted due to the less rigid replat of that area.

Continuing north, the main paved path intersects another paved path at Linden Avenue, where a service gate constructed of chain link allows entrance at the east end. The section of land north of Linden Avenue's extension is considered the Second Addition. This area was not included in the 1875 atlas, but is part of the cemetery by 1890. It was likely platted by c. 1880. Just northeast of the Linden Avenue gate is a military section along LaPorte Avenue, laid out linear and formal as protocol demands. In this section is a monument erected in 1914 by the Norman Eddy Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, dedicated to all veterans of the Union army. A second monument erected in 1911 dedicated to the "unknown soldier and sailor dead" by Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic was moved in 2003 from the cemetery to the Military Honor Park in South Bend. Aside from introduced diagonals, roads and pathways in these additions are just as linear and monuments as orderly as the original plat.

The northwest section of City Cemetery is entered by passing over a stone bridge spanning a grassy path lined with towering trees that dissect through the cemetery at a diagonal from northeast to southwest. Before being filled with earth, the now grassy path was once part of the Kankakee Mill Race that was to connect the St. Joseph and the Kankakee River (photograph 07). After the Mill Race became a failed venture (1835-1844), the channel was filled in during the 1930s and veteran's plots were designated in the filled canal. This Third Addition furthers the lawn movement with curving/meandering roads and pathways with monuments following suit. It was platted c. 1887, a date arrived at with the construction of the stone bridge. The landscaping is more open as there are not nearly as many or large trees as in the original cemetery. Grave markers tend to be simple and smaller than those found in the earlier sections. Miscellaneous plantings in this section include hostas, rosebushes, bushes, and various tall grasses, not

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otherwise as abundant in the earlier sections. The northwest corner of the section seems to be sparsely occupied, identifying a "Potter's Field", an unmarked pauper section. An iron pedestrian gate is fitted into the southwestern corner of this triangular addition.

Heading once again across the Mill Race towards the south end of the cemetery, one reenters the First Addition's western section. It is here that the complex organization of curves and circular forms are indicative of designer involvement from a replat c. 1874. Along the southern border is a less dense area. After the 1897 resolution by the Common Council to vacate South Avenue for conversion to burial lots, single grave sites were added along the south fence. The sparse area seems to indicate lack of graves, but in fact, this section was designated for the paupers of the city who could not afford headstones.

As the first cemetery of South Bend, City Cemetery received its straightforward name early in its history, as is seen on the Bird's Eye View of South Bend in 1866, one of the first documentations of the site. While today the cemetery retains its original name, various attempts have been made for more creative changes. In an 1893 report of Committees, a motion was made regarding the name to be changed on record to Oak Ridge Cemetery. Seven years later, on a 1900 map, the cemetery is marked as Oakwood Cemetery. Inspiration for these names likely stem from Oak Street, which currently dead-ends at the northeast cemetery limits. Despite these attempts, the names did not last, and all consequent documents cite the original name, City Cemetery.

City Cemetery is divided by dates of dedication/additions into the following:

Original Cemetery (1831/1832). This section straddles the Elm Street drive/main drive to the south side of the Linden Avenue drive.

First Addition (c. 1870). This section is immediately west of the original cemetery. It extends to Walnut Street on its west and the extension of Linden Avenue on its north. Its western half was likely replatted about 1874 to include the complex curvilinear forms.

Second Addition (c. 1880). This section is immediately north of the Linden Avenue extension bordering LaPorte Avenue on the northeast and the former Mill Race on the northwest.

Third Addition (c. 1887). This section fills out the cemetery's northwest corner bounded by LaPorte Avenue and the alley east of Walnut Street. It is mostly the area on the opposite (northwest) side of the former mill race.

While not a separate addition, the 1897-1899 vacation of South Avenue and relocation of the main entrance to the terminus of Elm Street provided for pauper's graves to be located on the south side of the drive along the south edge of the cemetery. Similarly, in 1961, South Bend allowed for veteran's burials to occur in a portion of the former mill race channel that was filled-in during the 1930s.

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RESOURCES

Sexton's Cottage (building)

Photograph 02

Built in 1899 during James S. Allen's tenure as sexton at City Cemetery, the sexton's cottage was originally intended to be a residence for the cemetery sexton, but there is no existing record that anyone has ever lived there. A cemetery sexton is one appointed for the maintenance and administration of a specific cemetery. In an April 17, 1900 letter signed by Wilson B. Parker on Parker & Austin Architects letterhead, the architect wrote a request to the City to pay the bill to his firm for drafting a set of plans for the sexton's cottage at City Cemetery. The entire square footage is approximately 400 square feet, built at a cost of construction of \$605.00.

This single story building sits on the original brick foundation that shows signs of masonry deterioration. Exterior walls are wood shingles, flared at the base, with wood molding marking the belt course. There are a variety of window styles including 1/1 double hung and two side by side 6-lite fixed; a wood window on the north façade is a replacement. Most windows have the original storms. Awnings have been added to windows on west and south sides. An incised porch with round arch openings, two low-rise steps, and a wooden keystone face to the west and leads to the main entrance. Just below the roof line is a simple entablature with a single dentillated row. A flared hip roof is asphalt shingled as it was after renovations in 1923. There are dormers on the front and both sides, each with a louver with wavy fins. Stucco and half-timbering are barely visible in the dormer, muted by the same color paint over both surfaces. A chimney on the south side is constructed of brick and is exposed only at the roof. The scale of the building is small and approachable; neither the exterior nor the interior was designed to be grand or formal. It is a unique, small scale combination of various styles, including Shingle, Late Victorian and Classic Revival. The interior employs an irregular floor plan. Built in cabinets and bookshelves store the voluminous inventory of interment records and a fireproof vault contains the earliest leather bound volumes handwritten to include a cause of death and other site information. Despite harsh Indiana winters, this building was never used as a receiving vault, chapel or other holding or reception area.

Maintenance Building (building)

Photograph 03

A non-contributing maintenance building, constructed about 1990 is located immediately to the east behind the sexton's cottage. The building measures about 98 by 20 feet with concrete masonry construction. There is a large roll up door at each end.

City Cemetery (site)

South Bend City Cemetery itself is a contributing site resource as an integral part of the city of South Bend that later grew around it. The current boundaries are shown on the site map which also includes the features and resources. Originally a rectangular plat (1831/1832), City Cemetery was expanded with three additional plats between about 1868 and 1890. The

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expansions grew the acreage to the north and west of the original plat, setting the once open land in the context of the surrounding residential development and demonstrating a great stylistic change from the first lots nearest the gate. These additions complete the irregular, trapezoidal shape of the site. There are several internal, presently un-named, one-lane paths that wind through City Cemetery. Only one third of said paths are asphalt, and the rest are packed gravel. In some places, the paths reiterate the unusual, curvilinear design of the lots which serves to highlight certain markers. The overall topography of the site is flat with only slight rises or variations. The site is contained on all sides by a six foot iron fence.

An important feature that contributes to the significance of the cemetery site and how it was platted is the former channel of the Kankakee Mill Race that cuts diagonally across the northwest part of the cemetery. Alexis Coquillard, who started building the channel in 1835, lost his \$10,000 investment to drain water from the Kankakee River to create power at the continental divide. The ravine remained and the cemetery grew around it, until it was filled in the 1930s. The path of the Kankakee Mill Race is clearly visible, described as high ground with a good sod cover. This path has no other plantings and is bordered by very large trees (photograph 07). To the northeast side of the bridge that spans the Mill Race, the race has been speculated to have police-confiscated slot machines buried in the mid-fifties, an idea that is supported by a letter by former sexton Edward E. Grontkowski. The southwest side of the bridge is the site of veteran's graves.

Bridge (structure)

Photograph 08

A small stone bridge spans the failed Kankakee Mill Race, which stood as a ravine until filled in the 1930s. Constructed in 1887, the bridge was built of stone rather than iron upon a request of tax-payers to the City Council, to create a picturesque and beautiful addition to the landscape. The keystones and top voussoirs of the bridge arch are still visible, as well as the heavy slate caps and some of the original brick paving. Although the Mill Race is now filled, the bridge stands as a reminder of the history of this failed venture.

Iron entry gate (object) and fence (structure)

Photograph 1 (gate with fence to either side)

The immense cast iron main gate (1899) mark the terminus of North Elm Street and is just immediately to the west of the sexton's cottage. The gate is counted as a contributing object while the cemetery's perimeter fence (1910) is counted as a contributing structure. The gate features four square piers with tall plinths, chamfered corners, and panels with ornamental iron work. Metal urns are atop each pier. The gate has a wide, tall arched center opening for carriages. The arch has raised letters "CITY CEMETERY" and cresting tops the arch. The arch is flanked by narrower, and shorter openings for pedestrians and are capped by a metal lintels with raised letters "1832" on the west lintel and "1899" on the east lintel. The gates are composed of ornamental iron work with finials on the pickets.

The gate was built in 1899 when the public entrance to the cemetery was re-configured to align with North Elm Street instead of Linden Street. To mark the change and to provide a transitional

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experience from city to cemetery space, the gate was commissioned from the Champion Iron Fence Company, located in Kenton, Ohio. It was designed to include both the date of the founding of the cemetery, 1832, and the dedication of the gate in 1899. The Champion Fence Company (historic name) was founded in Kenton, Ohio by William L. Walker, James Young, William H. Young, B.G. Devore and Henry Price on industrial Franklin Street. After a brief relocation to Pittsburgh, PA in 1877 the company returned to Kenton, Ohio and became known as Champion Iron Fence Company.

The fence is 6'-6" in height, consisting of three horizontal channel members with ½" square, vertical bars crossing them at 6" intervals. Alternate vertical members rise the entire height with finials placed on top. The remainder rise only 4', penetrating only two of the horizontal channels. Every 19th vertical bar is moored into a concrete base and has a supporting bar set at a slight angle against it. The style of both gate and fence is highly decorated Late Victorian with stylized columns, copious finials and other ornamental motifs. Since the original fence did not provide the security and appearance needed, the cast iron fence replaced the original, wooden pickets and wood ties laid end to end. Work continued on the significant iron perimeter fence until its completion in 1910. A chain link fence has been used in a few areas behind residences at LaSalle Court and Linden Avenue. Two other simple gates are located on La Salle Court, likely the original public entrance, and on Linden Avenue, used when Memorial Day and Veterans' Day parades proceeded past grandstands erected for the event just inside the Linden gate (often called LaPorte Avenue gate).

The Studebaker-Milburn Mausoleum (structure)

Photograph 09

The largest family interment in the cemetery is the Studebaker family, with more than 50 members. They are the owners of two original mausoleums, only one of which is still standing (1884). Just west and across the Mill Race was a second Studebaker Mausoleum that stood in City Cemetery for 93 years until its demolition April 18, 1989. Built in 1896 for Clem Studebaker, one of the brothers that founded the Studebaker Corporation, the Classical Revival structure that bordered the entrance was demolished to protect cemetery visitors from the hazards of the deteriorating structure. Described in the 1979 Saint Joseph County Historical Survey by Crumlish/Sporleder and Associates, the rectangular plan structure was placed on a stylobate, elevating it above its surroundings. A portico with four Ionic stone columns supported an entablature with a pediment above. Walls were cut stone with horizontal and vertical joints. The structure featured corner pilasters and stone front steps flanked by retaining wall with corner piers. A stone retaining wall surrounded the structure on two sides with a pine tree on each side. The original bronze doors and original window in rear wall had been removed at the time of survey. The roof was constructed of thick marble slabs over steel support beams with the name Studebaker carved in the marble lintel over the doorway. In 1936, the remains had been moved to Riverview Cemetery in South Bend and the structure remained empty and deteriorating until its demolition. The original marble lintel has been retained, intact and is currently at Riverview Cemetery marking the gravesite(s) of Clement Studebaker, Ann Milburn Studebaker and their family.

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The extant Studebaker-Milburn Mausoleum was built in 1884 as the final resting place for other members of the Studebaker family. The one-story structure is of a rectangular shape with projecting wings and is of the Romanesque Revival style with Gothic details. It is built of rusticated granite and smooth accents. The structure has a base with a chiseled pebble finish above which are stacked three and four courses of monolithic rusticated granite blocks. The entry portico is topped with a trefoil arch in the eastern gable end, with supporting polished granite columns with Romanesque capitals. The date 1884 appears intertwined with a lily, a classic sign of mourning, in the portico's pediment. The structure has a modern metal door. Above the portico is a quatrefoil window cut into the marble gable. A tall finial-like stylized cross and columns are at the apex of the front facade. The rear façade is similar but lacks the portico. It features a window opening (now covered with wood) with a trefoil top. A quatre-foil window is in the rear gable. The wings lack any window openings and feature cross-gabled smooth granite block caps. The middle stones of the front of the wings are smooth and originally featured metal nameplates of the interred.

The interior is a pointed barrel vault of running bond brick, a mosaic floor and biblical inscriptions carved into the granite casket shelves. The mausoleum is now vacant, due to the disinterment of the Studebakers and their removal to Riverview Cemetery in South Bend in 1932.

The Miller Mausoleum (structure)

Photograph 10

Only one other extant mausoleum is located in City Cemetery, in its southwest corner facing out (northeast) from one of the cemetery's many circular-platted areas. The Miller Mausoleum carries the date 1882 in the tympanum of its front pediment. The small mausoleum is composed of rusticated granite with stylized corner pilasters and entablature. The roof is also granite, though smooth with rusticated fascia. The front features what likely was a pair of polished granite columns (no longer extant) that flank a metal door with a segmental arched top. While the columns are gone, granite bases and capstones remain. The stone over the entry is carved with "MILLER".

Civil War Memorial (object)

Left background of photograph 06

The City set aside the prominent point of land in the cemetery created by the intersection of Linden Avenue with LaPorte Avenue to be used for a memorial and burial ground for veterans of the Civil War. A monument was erected in 1914 at this point, and the entry off of Linden Avenue became the arrival point for Memorial Day parades and services. The tall four-sided red granite monument has a rusticated gray granite base composed of two wide blocks. The red granite shaft features 1861-1865 carved into the face of its base with commemorative language in the shaft above it. The other three sides feature carvings of two swords (west), an anchor (north), and two canons (east) with the words Appomattox under the swords and Sumter under the canons, presumably for the beginning and end of the Civil War. A carved gray granite statue of a Union soldier tops the monument. He is holding a long musket by the barrel with its stock

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resting near his feet. Rows of simple white gravestones line the lawn directly west of the monument. The memorial is counted separately because of the commemorative nature and scale of it versus private family grave markers.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ART

Period of Significance
1831 – 1945

Significant Dates

–

1831, 1832, 1885,

1899

Significant Person (last name, first name)
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Champion Iron Fence Company

Parker, Wilson B.

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Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins in 1831, the date of the founding of City Cemetery and the date of its first interment. By 1945, City Cemetery had reached its fully mature state as a designated landscape.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

City Cemetery meets consideration D, due to its role as South Bend's oldest cemetery. The cemetery is significant for its design and art, transcending its funerary function.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

South Bend City Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places using criterion A under the area of social history. City Cemetery is South Bend's first municipal cemetery, established in 1831. As such, it is one of the oldest surviving public works in South Bend. Contributing to the historic significance, as the burial spot of important South Bend residents, including Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, founder Lathrop Taylor, William G. George, the first mayor of South Bend, families such as the Studebakers and veteran's plots from all major conflicts. City Cemetery is also eligible using criterion C under the areas of architecture and landscape architecture. First, under architecture, City Cemetery features a wonderfully-preserved sexton's cottage, elegant Studebaker Mausoleum, entry gates, and a wide variety of Late Victorian funerary architecture embodied in its grave markers. The cemetery also demonstrates a movement to planned cemetery development during its evolution from strictly-gridded cemetery lots to a more robust designs of circular plats.

Selected significant dates are as follows: 1831 as the year City Cemetery was founded, 1832 as the year City Cemetery was dedicated, 1885 as the year of Schuyler Colfax's death and burial, and 1899 as the reconfiguration of the entrance to Elm Street, the construction of the sexton's cottage and the new main gate erected at Elm Street.

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

Social History

Through the land donation of city founders Lathrop Taylor and Alexis Coquillard in 1831, City Cemetery provides an enlightening glimpse into the social history of South Bend. Towering monuments designate the final resting places of wealthy titans of industry, declaring their standing and status even in death. Studebakers, Birdsell and many others rest under markers thought equal in size to their contribution to the community. Smaller markers bearing foreign names, carved in their native German and Polish, trace the important immigrant populations that helped to build South Bend. As South Bend's main cemetery, its importance as a community asset is evident in the citizens' far-reaching efforts for upkeep and beautification.

The cemetery demonstrates an engaged city council over its nearly 200-year history, through its platting and planning in the same year as South Bend's founding, establishment of care of the facility, and record keeping. The first record keeping efforts begin as early as 1872 with two record books, one containing records reconstructed from a tombstone survey completed between 1832-1874. In a further attempt to survey and document the land, an 1897 resolution by the Common Council directed the sexton to procure a Burial Record Book in which the records should be properly indexed. As a result of these early efforts and those of ongoing efforts, volumes of cemetery records exist and have been preserved, digitized and stored in archival grade units at Parks Department Archives.

A monument erected in 1911 dedicated to the "unknown soldier and sailor dead" by Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic was moved in 2003 from the cemetery to the Military Honor Park in South Bend. A headless figure when moved, the statue was delivered to Fine Arts in 2005 to be restored and the head recreated. Taking 300 hours time, the completed statue was reinstalled at the Military Honor Park in 2006 where it remains today.

In 1914, after money was raised by the Norman Eddy Post of the Grand Army, a monument to the soldiers of the Civil War was commissioned and erected in the northeastern section of veterans' graves by the Linden gate within sight of the first, a majority of which are those of Civil War soldiers. See photograph 06. Today, the cemetery hosts annual Memorial Day tributes sponsored by various veterans' organizations and the monument stands as an important marker to the memory of American soldiers.

City Cemetery is unique in being one of the few non-segregated cemeteries of its time. While the 1816 Indiana Constitution banned slavery, Indiana was hardly welcoming to African Americans. A constitutional referendum in 1851 led to rewriting and amending many items and issues concerning civil rights. The harshest was a ban on the immigration of African Americans into Indiana. Heavy fines were levied against those that did immigrate to the state whether from within or outside the United States. Despite this ban and unquestionably discriminatory attitude towards African Americans, South Bend City Cemetery did not segregate or disrespect the

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memory of African American members of the community. In fact, there was no segregation whatsoever based on race, religion or cause of death (suicides often being relegated to separate sections). Members of South Bend's founding African-American families, the Farrows, Powells and Bryants are buried throughout the cemetery, without bias or sequestering in any particular location. Paupers were given a final resting place in City Cemetery in a section located immediately to the left of the front gate down a drive that heads west. It is located between that drive and the cast iron fence. The evidence of the tolerance and acceptance afforded South Bend citizens in death is not to be understated. Unlike the segregated cemeteries throughout Indiana, in death, the city's residents could expect the dignity and inclusion that eluded most while living.

Famous People Interred at City Cemetery

South Bend City Cemetery is significant because it is the final resting place of several important historical figures, including Schuyler Colfax, former Vice President of the United States. Colfax was born in New York City on March 23, 1823. His journey into political life and notoriety in Indiana and beyond begins with his move to New Carlisle, Indiana in 1836. Colfax worked first as deputy auditor of St. Joseph County, Indiana which grew his interest in journalism and publishing; eventually serving as the legislative correspondent for local publications. It was his interest in Whig politics and journalism background that truly launched Colfax's career. Colfax was a delegate to the Whig Convention in 1848, the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1849, and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850. Contacts made through his journalism work were quite beneficial to him. Colfax was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for election to the Thirty-second Congress in 1851. After a change to the Republican Party, Colfax ran a successful campaign for the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1855 and six subsequent Congresses until 1869.

In 1868, Schuyler Colfax was chosen to share the Republican ticket with Ulysses S. Grant for the vice presidency of the United States. Grant and Colfax were successful and were inaugurated on March 4, 1869. Both men were supporters of civil rights for African Americans, and the Grant administration oversaw and guided the commencement of America's Reconstruction efforts in the South after the Civil War. Grant was the first President since Andrew Jackson to win two consecutive terms, though Colfax was replaced on the ticket during Grant's re-election bid. On January 13, 1885, Colfax died while in Minnesota. His body was returned to South Bend, laid in state, and buried in South Bend City Cemetery just west of the main drive near the Main Gates. In 1937, a bronze tablet was dedicated at the grave, provided by post No. 50, American Legion.

Among other notable persons buried at City Cemetery is William G. George who became the first mayor of South Bend in 1865. James and Mary McKinley, paternal grandparents of William J. McKinley, former President of the United States, are also buried here, both passing away August 20, 1847 on their 43rd wedding anniversary. From the information obtained, their cause of death was typhoid fever, an epidemic that swept the South Bend vicinity in 1847. A two foot high iron fence erected around a seven foot obelisk on a three foot base at their grave site are said to have been erected by the President soon after he had taken office in 1897, although there is no evidence of this today. A bronze tablet was dedicated at the grave in 1937, provided by the Harry O. Perkins Camp 25 of the United Spanish War Veterans.

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Also located in City Cemetery, and adding to its importance, are graves of soldiers involved in every major United States military conflict from the Revolutionary War to the Gulf War. Notable soldier interments are Peter Roof, the first burial and soldier during the American Revolution (photograph 04), John Auten, the first soldier from St. Joseph County and possibly the first Hoosier to be killed in the Civil War in 1861 and of Private Enoch R. Weiss, Company C 1st U.S. Calvary, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor against the Apache in the Chirachua Mountains, Arizona Territory was buried in 1869.

In 1941, through a resolution of the Common Council, the perpetual care of certain lots in the City Cemetery at public expense for proper respect and gratitude for their services was approved. These burial lots include some of the most important citizens of South Bend: Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, John Auten, City founder Lathrop M. Taylor, James and Mary McKinley (grandparents of President McKinley), and Revolutionary War veterans Peter Roof Sr. (photo 04) and Isaac Ross.

Architecture

The architecture firm of Parker & Austin is responsible for the design of the sexton's cottage in 1900 (photograph 02). The founder, Wilson B. Parker was born in Massachusetts on July 21, 1867. He was educated at Morristown Academy and Peddle Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, afterward taking a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. In 1888, he began a three-year employment at the office of McKim, Mead & White, the leading architects of New York City. Employed two years with the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New York, acquiring practical knowledge in decorative art. He established Parker & Austin in South Bend in 1892. South Bend and the Men Who Have Made It describes Parker as "a thorough master of his artistic profession" and the firm as "a leading position in the community as architects and artists of the highest order". Commercial commissions included Epsworth Hospital and Training School and the new manufactory of the Singer Manufacturing Company. "In the designs for private residences and interior furnishings and decorations this firm has no superior in the west and they have achieved a justly earned popularity," as documented in South Bend and the Men Who Have Made It. Patrons of the residential commissions were Mr. J.B. Birdsell, Hon. A.L. Brick, and Mr. E. Louis Kuhns.

Two of the most significant funerary architectural resources are the Studebaker-Milburn Mausoleum (1884, photograph 09) and the smaller Miller Mausoleum (1882, photograph 10). The Studebaker-Milburn Mausoleum has the feeling of a Gothic-inspired stone chapel, complete with wings in which were housed the burial vaults of the deceased. The mausoleum features trefoil and quatrefoil designs in its door and window openings. An intricately-carved granite cross with stylized columns crowns the front of the steeply-pitched gabled roof. The Miller Mausoleum has more classical architectural features with pronounced, stylized corner pilasters and an enclosed front pediment. Unfortunately, a pair of granite columns that once flanked the entry were removed.

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City Cemetery's gates bridge the gap between architecture and art. The large cast iron gates to the cemetery's newly-constructed entrance off Elm Street in 1899 bespeak both high-style Late Victorian architecture as well as Victorian emphasis on funerary architecture (photograph 01). Replete with metal urns crowning intricately cast iron piers, the massive central, arched gate feels foreboding, yet yields an elegant invitation to mourn and remember loved ones. The gate's theme is continued in the cemetery's perimeter fence completed in 1910. Gateways and perimeter barriers were significant elements in 19th century designed cemeteries. They marked the boundary between the dead and the living and denoted the sacred space of the cemetery. America's earliest designed cemeteries like Mount Auburn (gateway, 1832) and European precursors like Pere-Lachaise in Paris (gates, 1818) had gateways. South Bend's gates were ordered from Champion Iron Fence Co. Similar gates appeared in the firm's 1900 catalog. In this way, the gates reflect both Victorian interest in new ways of creating and marketing traditionally-styled architectural wares (using catalogs and the U.S. Post Office Department's services) and in newly available materials (cast and wrought iron).

Art

South Bend was once replete with mature growth trees, particularly black walnut, which grew in great quantity near the banks of the St. Joseph River. While much of that natural resource was depleted by the industrial pursuits of the early settlers in the area, the St. Joseph River continued to be a source of the power that built and maintained this once thriving industrial boomtown. As such, there was potential for great fortunes, and there were a number of dynastic and powerful families that shaped the early growth of the city and its economy. Their subsequent monuments meant to demonstrate their stature in the community now make City Cemetery a sculpturally important and pleasing site. South Bend City Cemetery boasts wonderful and intricate stone work realized in monuments, memorial tributes, and mausoleum structures. Visible too, is a veritable roster of popular civic and fraternal organizations that historically flourished in South Bend. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and many other groups and societies are symbolically represented throughout City Cemetery. Visitors also find the more subtle nineteenth century "vocabulary" of death and dying. The imagery of children's graves includes lambs and rumpled blankets, broken columns and draped urns suggest adult lives lost too young, fingers or hands pointing upward are directing the deceased toward heaven, and hands clasped are a symbol of farewell and of hopes to meet again in eternity.

Romantic designs called for grave markers and monuments of marble, limestone, and sandstone which are all represented at City Cemetery. One notable and not often found material is "white bronze". In fact, these stones are made almost entirely of zinc, and not bronze at all (see right side of photograph 05). Monumental Bronze Company, one of the country's most prolific manufacturers of these markers, with branches in nearby Chicago and Detroit, explains their significant presence here. As with the gates, monument catalogs offered customers a chance to see and order white bronze markers. Stylistically, icons and themes throughout City Cemetery are also typical of the romance of the Victorian period. Obelisks and other Greco-Roman inspired markers are common and represent America's renewed interest in antiquity. They were often chosen to convey social status demonstrating that the deceased was worthy of this most

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reverent manner of commemoration. Other Greek motifs are common including garlands, urns and the representation of draped cloth. There is evidence of one churchyard custom of enclosing family plots with a fence and/or coping. Often, a central stone displays the family's name and individual stones mark the individual burials carved either with initials, full names, or simple designations such as "Baby".

During the period following the Civil War, Late Victorian architectural styles and romantic motifs began to influence many facets of American society, including its cemeteries. The industrial revolution facilitated less expensive and speedier fabrication of items, and expanded rail lines brought items to more distant audiences. Interest and training in classical architecture such as the Beaux Arts style became popular and more widely implemented. Late Victorian trends in landscapes were also evolving. Variety of material and appearance and a preference for buildings over traditional landscapes came into favor. Subtlety and a gentle transition from landscape to structures was lost. Late Victorian designers employed realistic forms, detailed surfaces, and individual objects in isolation, whether in a planting, an object, a structure, or a building. South Bend City Cemetery typifies many of these Late Victorian stylistic ideas. Between 1870-1900, many significant and sizeable markers and monuments were added to the landscape.

South Bend was a growing and prosperous manufacturing center during this time, and large fortunes were both made and subsequently displayed, even in death. The social hierarchy of the community is evident in the monuments to status that abound. Intricate and imposing memorials mark the final resting places of wealthy and well known industrial barons including Birdsell, Olivers, Studebakers, Chapins, Andersons and others. Families also began purchasing large lots with many plots for family members. Often a large and impressive stone bore the family's name, and the entire lot might be surrounded by ornate coping, monogrammed markers at the corners, or fencing. Architectural details, fully articulated figures, and other sculpted objects adorn markers and monuments throughout. Examples of obelisks are prevalent. Many markers bear floral motifs reminiscent of Eastlake accents. Alternative materials such as colored granite and "white bronze" (zinc) became popular as examples of status. Other stylistic and design changes occurred as well including the use of symbolic motifs such as a willow tree denoting grief, lambs and empty cradles depicting the loss of a child, clasped hands forecasting a reunion in the afterlife, and pointed fingers directing the deceased towards heaven. Plantings also reflected a more reflective impression of death including rosemary for remembrance and other symbolic shrubs and flowers.

Grave markers throughout, circa 1831-1930, reflect changes in stone choices, iconography and symbolism. Formally carved markers, bark covered logs, and various shapes of various stones also boast Eastlake and Sullivanesque decorative elements. Each contributes to the overall landscape in aesthetically pleasing and sometimes unexpected ways. The logs, and in some cases, natural boulders, reflect the existing natural landscape while communicating information about those whom the markers memorialize. Still others with their fine carving or large size are a testament to wealth. Unusual stone or material choices accomplish the same.

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Landscape Architecture

The land for the original portion of the cemetery was gifted to the City of South Bend by Alexis Coquillard and Lathrop Taylor, founders of the town, platting the town and the cemetery in 1831. The site for the burial grounds was chosen due to its practical proximity and simultaneous respectful distance from the center of the city. Even in the very earliest days of South Bend's history, City Cemetery lain near enough to city thoroughfares to provide a fairly navigable route for mourners and funeral processions. The style of City Cemetery originated as a municipal cemetery and developed to feature characteristics of both a rural cemetery and a lawn park cemetery. Municipal cemeteries, as the name implies, were right on the edge of town, bore no specific religious affiliation or exclusion, and were administered by city governments. These were also very regular, as to maximize space. In great contrast, rural cemeteries, most popular circa 1831-1870, were designed as picturesque, lovely garden-like settings, replete with romantic images of life and death; utilized architectural elements such as fencing and coping, and began the trend of monuments and structures designed to convey status and socio-economic stature. Use of the word rural, in this context, should not be misunderstood to mean remote or of the countryside, as even the earliest visual documentation shows houses along Colfax and LaPorte.

In 1831, Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts was developed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as a reaction against overcrowded graveyards. It was a non-denominational, non-profit business that maintained its own records on a beautiful stretch of land outside the city limits. Mount Auburn, the first of its kind, was the beginning of American rural cemeteries. American rural cemeteries were common in the era of 1831-1870 as attitudes regarding death shifted from a depressing reality to thoughts of beauty and celebration of one's life. The settings were designed rather than left to fill in a haphazard form. Also called Garden Cemeteries, the picturesque landscape reflected the newer romantic ideas of life and death, which is also evident in the imagery and iconography of the markers and monuments. During this era, planners advocated park like cemeteries away from the city center in lieu of small urban or family graveyards or churchyards. Use of the word "cemetery" took precedence over "graveyard" or "burial ground" after the Mount Auburn development. The romantic garden settings were replete with manicured plantings, asymmetric lots, and winding roads and trails. Invisible to the eye is the regimented grid of roughly equal sized plots, mapped but not marked on the land. Instead, trees, plants, vertical monuments, and winding trails detract from a grid-like appearance. Built features though that contradicts the open garden plan are that of coping and decorative fencing. This practice recalls the symmetry of a churchyard and allowed the visual impact of enclosing a significant sized plot, highlighting impressive monuments, and further embellishing the family lot, thus emphasizing wealth and status.

Lawn Park cemeteries, developed by Adolph Strauch, a Prussian landscape artist, merged landscape design with a set of rules and regulations restraining the effects from wild landscapes that proved costly and time consuming to maintain. In this case, the landscape is not dense and the paths are laid out in a meandering pattern, providing changing vistas with a variety of three-

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dimensional monuments. Spring Grove Cemetery, a rural cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio had been in place for fifteen years when Strauch applied his lawn park concepts to the cemetery in 1855. He stressed clearing the dramatic landscape, manipulating the grounds to be more of a natural green lawn with plantings kept to a minimum to allow sunlight to filter through. Restraint was employed both with landscaping as well as monuments. Individual plot owners would no longer maintain their respected properties but the cemetery would be maintained as a whole allowing for a more unified landscape.

Exceptions to the rural layout of the cemetery are the military burials. These sections feature orderly, linear burials marked by government issued stones. The predominately Civil War section is in the northeast portion of the site near the Linden gate. Once a more formal entrance to the cemetery, the Linden gate is now reduced to a chain link service vehicle access/egress point (photograph 06). The large Civil War soldier's statue once overlooked parade grand stands and greeted parade marchers at the terminus of Memorial Day and Armistice Day parades. The second section of military burials is southwest of the first; three rows of government issued marble and brass stones of uniform size and design lie flush with the ground that undulates slightly in a northerly direction.

The heaviest concentration of more rectilinear, gridded, cemetery lots occurs in City Cemetery's eastern part, or the earliest part of the cemetery. This layout typifies most cemetery platting because it makes the most use of available land and is kept orderly for logical subdivision of lots and lanes. While maybe not as rigid as further engineering allowed cemetery developments to evolve into the 20th century, this eastern portion retains its logical grid of stones with the interred facing east, a reflection of Christian burial tradition. In this area, flanking the main drive leading from the Elm Street gate north to the continuation of Linden Avenue from the east, large family plots of multiple gravesites are sprinkled in with singular, smaller stones in regimented rows.

In later additions, a strong emphasis was made on defying the grid and several slightly mounded circular areas of grave sites were developed. These areas are most notable in the southwestern part of the cemetery where gravestones radiate out from a central stone (in certain family plots), or face outward toward curvilinear drives (photograph 10).

An unusual landscape feature of City Cemetery was somewhat accidental, but has become prominent in its own right. The former Mill Race channel started by Alexis Coquillard in 1835 and abandoned shortly after, cuts a swath through the cemetery that had to be worked around or incorporated as part of the designers' plans. The channel caused the need for bridges near the center of the cemetery (one is extant, photograph 08) and garnered the attention of the Studebaker family who flanked the channel near the bridge with their mausolea and large monuments. When the channel was filled in during the 1930s, the area north of the extant bridge remained a grassy path with wide-branching trees (photograph 07). South of the bridge, the filled-in channel became the burial ground for veterans of American wars. This breaks the more organic form of the late plat designer's curvilinear burial plots and drives with a sharp diagonal cut of mostly matching white stones. This is most striking when small American flags decorate graves of the veterans buried in the former channel.

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Comparable Cemeteries in South Bend

Bowman Cemetery

The City of South Bend maintains one other cemetery and that is Bowman Cemetery on Miami Street. In 1835, Mr. Jacob Bowman gave a half acre of the corner of his farm for a burial ground intended for Dunkards or German Baptists. Just as City Cemetery, the land once considered so far out of the town limits has been embraced by neighborhood all around. The original tract has been enlarged several times to its current six acre property. Bowman Cemetery was turned over to the City of South Bend in 1957 when the private Bowman Cemetery Association, established in 1876, could no longer maintain the property. It is state law that cities are required to take the burden of cemetery maintenance when the owner cannot pay for it. The view to the north from the entrance is of a terraced lawn. Bowman cemetery consists of three distinct sections, and represents the characteristics of a municipal cemetery. In great contrast with the later circular lawn movement designs of City Cemetery, Bowman cemetery plats are very regular, with virtually no curved paths. Only in section three, there are three round plats, located as opposite points in the section. These round forms, particularly the middle one, were inevitably designed to serve as visual landmark to direct the viewer and encourage the walk-through. There are many towering trees on the property. Separated from Bowman Cemetery by only a chain link fence is the Rosehill Cemetery, a Jewish burial ground. Opened in 1883, this is the second location of the cemetery, as the graves were removed from their original location on the property where Singer built its factories on Madison Street between N. Niles Ave. and the East Race.

Riverview Cemetery

Another cemetery of note is Riverview Cemetery, also in South Bend, which was established in 1900. Like City and Bowman cemeteries, Riverview, too began outside city walls, on land that at the time was farmland. In 1900, this farmland was purchased by Albert Myers, who established the cemetery. Riverview consists of 80 acres, 72 of which are developed. Riverview Cemetery has 2 chapel mausoleums, 4 garden mausoleums, and 26 private estates on the grounds. Although 58 years younger, Riverview is almost 4 times as large as City Cemetery. It is now the place of burial for the Studebakers, who were relocated from City Cemetery. LaSalle Park, which joins the cemetery to the north, was dedicated to the Indiana Historical Society as the site for a monument to the explorer LaSalle who traveled up the St. Joseph River. To the west, Riverview is joined with the Highland Cemetery.

Summary

South Bend City Cemetery contains some of the most hallowed ground in South Bend, Indiana. Much can be gleaned about the development of South Bend, the accompanying social mores, economics, genealogy, epidemiology, and the changing cultural sentiments towards life and death as reflected in art, architecture and other monuments. In a 1901 writing in South Bend and the Men Who Have Made It, the City Cemetery is referred to as a “veritable God’s Acre, and one

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of the most impressively interesting of all the interesting points of this city". This writing is seemingly timeless as the statement stands true to present day.

As a cemetery that is so intertwined both within the city and within South Bend's rich history, it remains an integral part of the community. Because of its longevity, it stands as a monument to South Bend, creating strong ties to the citizenry and memories of the community. Representing the city's involvement in government and war, it also links the great early families of South Bend, like the founders and Studebakers, keeping their influence an intact aspect of the history of the community. Also, the impact of the cemetery is not stagnant, and it continues to be a major part of city programs, such as Memorial or Veteran's day events. These activities make cemeteries an asset to the community that honors its past.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Alexis Coquillard of Detroit, Michigan fought in the War of 1812 under William Henry Harrison and became a trader/supplier for the American Fur Company. He purchased land in the area near the "River Saint Joseph" in 1820. A sixth generation of family in the country, Coquillard and wife Frances Comparet made the first "civilized home" in the wilderness where South Bend now stands. It was he who was responsible for name change of the town from Southhold to South Bend in 1830 and with Lathrop Taylor, founded South Bend one year later. He later paid St. Joseph County \$3,000 to relocate the county seat to South Bend. Around 1835, shortly after the founding of South Bend, Alexis Coquillard and other partners began one of the earliest hydraulic canal projects in the area when they purchased land east of the St. Joseph River as well as the water power rights. The Kankakee Mill Race or Kankakee Race was a project to excavate from the St. Joseph River to a tributary and wet prairie of the Kankakee River intended to connect the two rivers. The race was dug at the point Marion Street terminates at the St. Joseph River, continuing west and slightly south through City Cemetery, where the heaviest of the work was employed, at a depth of 10 ½ feet, to Stanfield's or Beck's Lake where the project was abandoned in 1844. The lake turned out to be a watershed, causing the water to leak away in the loose soil. So little water reached South Bend that the venture was deemed a failure, causing Mr. Coquillard's mortgages for land in the original plat of South Bend to foreclose and 2,000 acres of land to be sold by the bank, as appearing on deeds as Bank Outlots. An 1853 map of the lots for sale by the State Bank of Indiana shows the Kankakee Mill Race running through the area. This speculative effort was nearly Coquillard's financial undoing and dealt a significant blow to his professional reputation. He is buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery at the University of Notre Dame. In an article written by David R. Leeper February 2, 1897, he writes, "when this landmark, once prized as so important to the town and county, will be preserved, if at all, only on paper, to be scanned by none, it may be, save the antiquarian or sociologist, who would glean practical lessons from the wisdom and the folly of the past." The Kankakee Mill Race became widely known as Coquillard's Folly.

City Cemetery boasts the only remaining evidence of the Kankakee Mill Race. A bridge that once crossed over the water of the race remains located in the center of the Race within the

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cemetery boundary (photograph 08). The date of construction of the bridge is unknown but in a June 13, 1887 note to the Mayor and Common Council, it was suggested that the proposed bridge across the Race in the City Cemetery be built of stone instead of iron, with the materials to be obtained at home. The request noted that the stone bridge would cost no more than that made of iron and could be built of boulders in rough masonry would last for ages and covered with trailing vines would look picturesque and beautiful. The note appears to be typed by Clement Studebaker and includes twenty five additional citizen signatures. As requested in the letter, the bridge was constructed with walls of rough field stone. When the Race within the City Cemetery was filled in with earth in the 1930s, the bridge was left intact.

Like Alexis Coquillard, Lathrop M. Taylor played an integral role in the formation of South Bend. He was born on July 1st, 1805 and a native of Clinton, New York. Taylor relocated in 1827 for the fur trade and with the help of the Pottawatomies, whose friendship he quickly gained, cleared a place in the woods for his trading post. There, he established a profitable business and soon became a postmaster. Along with Coquillard, he is considered a founder of South Bend as well as City Cemetery, and held some of the first official political offices. He was also a colonel in Blackhawk War in 1832. He died in 1887 and is buried in the original plat of City Cemetery.

In 1935, a project was submitted to the Works Progress Administration to assist with beautification of City Cemetery. While the project was never completed, efforts for the beautification never ceased. In that year, the W.P.A. filled in the canal bed and it is speculated that in the mid 1950's, slot machines confiscated by police were destroyed and used as fill in the canal bed. The scarcity of burial sites prompted the South Bend Board of Public Works and Safety in 1961 to use the southwest portion of filled-in Race to realize 200 additional lots for veterans of the United States armed forces. The fact that only the southwest portion was proposed for burial supports the claim on the slot machines. The lots in the section, about a block long and 40 feet wide, were free of charge for the deceased veteran, only a charge for opening and closing the grave. Looking southwest from the bridge are four rows of Korean and Vietnam veterans graves.

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South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Joseph, Indiana
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South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Joseph, Indiana
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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: St. Joseph Public Library, Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend & St. Joseph County, Sexton Cottage
-

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 201-598-27000

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 21.36 acres

South Bend City Cemetery
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County and State

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 560778 | Northing: 4614694 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 561067 | Northing: 4614461 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 561025 | Northing: 4614290 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting :560751 | Northing: 4614279 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A parcel of land located in the Southwest ¼ of Section 2, Township 37 North, Range 2 East and also in the Northwest ¼ of Section 11, Township 37 North, Range 2 East, Portage Township, City of South Bend, St. Joseph County, Indiana and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the East right of way line of Walnut Street and the North right of way line of the first East/West alley North of Colfax Avenue, said line also being the North line of Rockafeller's 2nd Addition to the City of South Bend; thence North along said East right of way line of Walnut Street a distance of 594.5 feet to the South line of a 15 foot alley and the South line of Swaggart's Addition; thence East a distance of 168 feet to the East right of way line of a North/South alley; thence North along the East line of said North/South alley a distance of 954 feet, more or less, to the intersection of said North/South alley and the Southwestern right of way line of LaPorte Avenue; thence Southeasterly along said LaPorte Avenue right of way line to the intersection of said right line of LaPorte Avenue and the North right of way line of Linden Avenue, a distance of 1,250 feet, more or less; thence West along said North right of way line of Linden Avenue a distance of 165 feet, more or less to the end of said Linden Avenue right of way; thence South along the West line of two unrecorded lots and a portion of a third unrecorded lot with Tax ID numbers of 018-1043-1844, 018-1043-1849 and 018-1043-1850, a distance of 295 feet, more or less to the Northwest corner of Neitzel Subdivision and the Northwest corner of Lot 6 in said subdivision; thence South along the West line of said Neitzel Subdivision a distance of 275 feet, more or less, to the North line of the North right of way of said East/West alley North of Colfax Avenue and the North line of said Rockafeller's 2nd Addition; thence West along said the North right of way line of said alley a distance of 920 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the boundary at its greatest extent during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elicia Feasel, Historic Preservation Administrator HPC; Amy Minnick; Olga Bryazka
Kurt Garner, consultant/Indiana Landmarks PIP
organization: Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend and St. Joseph County
street & number: County-City Building
city or town: South Bend state: Indiana zip code: 46601
e-mail: HPCSBSJC@southbendin.gov / kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574/235.7672 or 574-936-0613
date: February 2014, resubmission July 2018

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.)

South Bend City Cemetery
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 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: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: Indiana

Photographer: Olga Bryazka

Date Photographed: 05/10/2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0001 Main Gate and fence looking north

1 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph State: Indiana

Photographer: Olga Bryazka

Date Photographed: 04/25/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0002 Sexton's Cottage looking east

2 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Joseph, Indiana
County and State

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Olga Bryazka

Date Photographed: 04/25/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0003 Maintenance Building looking east

3 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Elicia Feasel

Date Photographed: 05/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0004 First Grave (Peter Roof) looking east

4 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Elicia Feasel

Date Photographed: 04/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0005 General view, looking west

5 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Joseph, Indiana
County and State

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Elicia Feasel

Date Photographed: 05/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0006 The Linden Gate looking northeast

6 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Olga Bryazka

Date Photographed: 04/25/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0007 Kankakee Mill Race looking southwest

7 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Elicia Feasel

Date Photographed: 05/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0008 Mill Race Bridge looking southeast

8 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

St. Joseph, Indiana
County and State

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Olga Bryazka

Date Photographed: 04/25/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0009 Studebaker Mausoleum looking northwest

9 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Elicia Feasel

Date Photographed: 05/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0010 Miller Mausoleum looking west

10 of 11

Name of Property: South Bend City Cemetery

City or Vicinity: South Bend

County: St. Joseph

State: Indiana

Photographer: Elicia Feasel

Date Photographed: 05/25/10

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 0011 General view looking east

11 of 11

South Bend City Cemetery
Name of Property

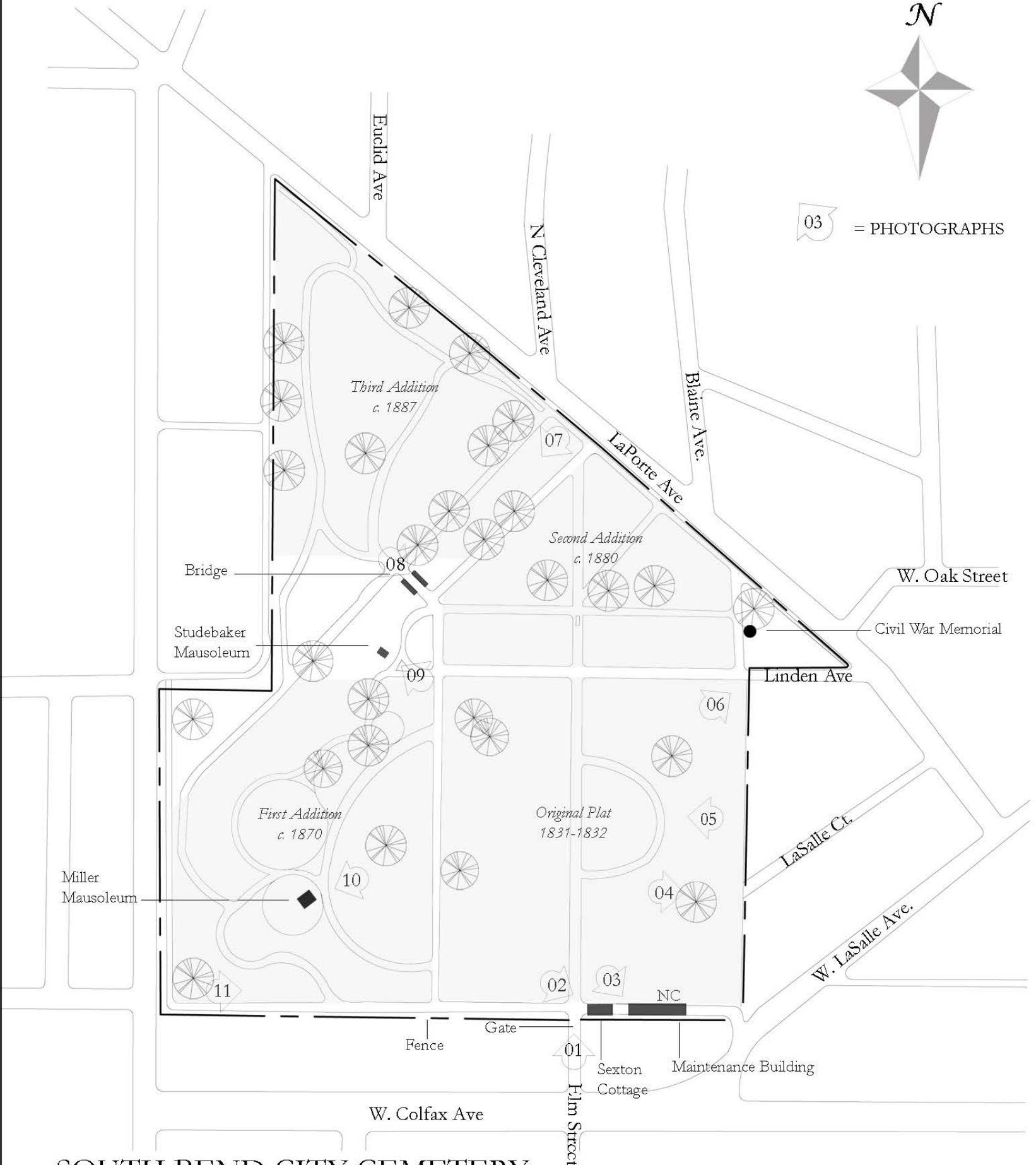
St. Joseph, Indiana
County and State

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 100 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.



03 = PHOTOGRAPHS



SOUTH BEND CITY CEMETERY

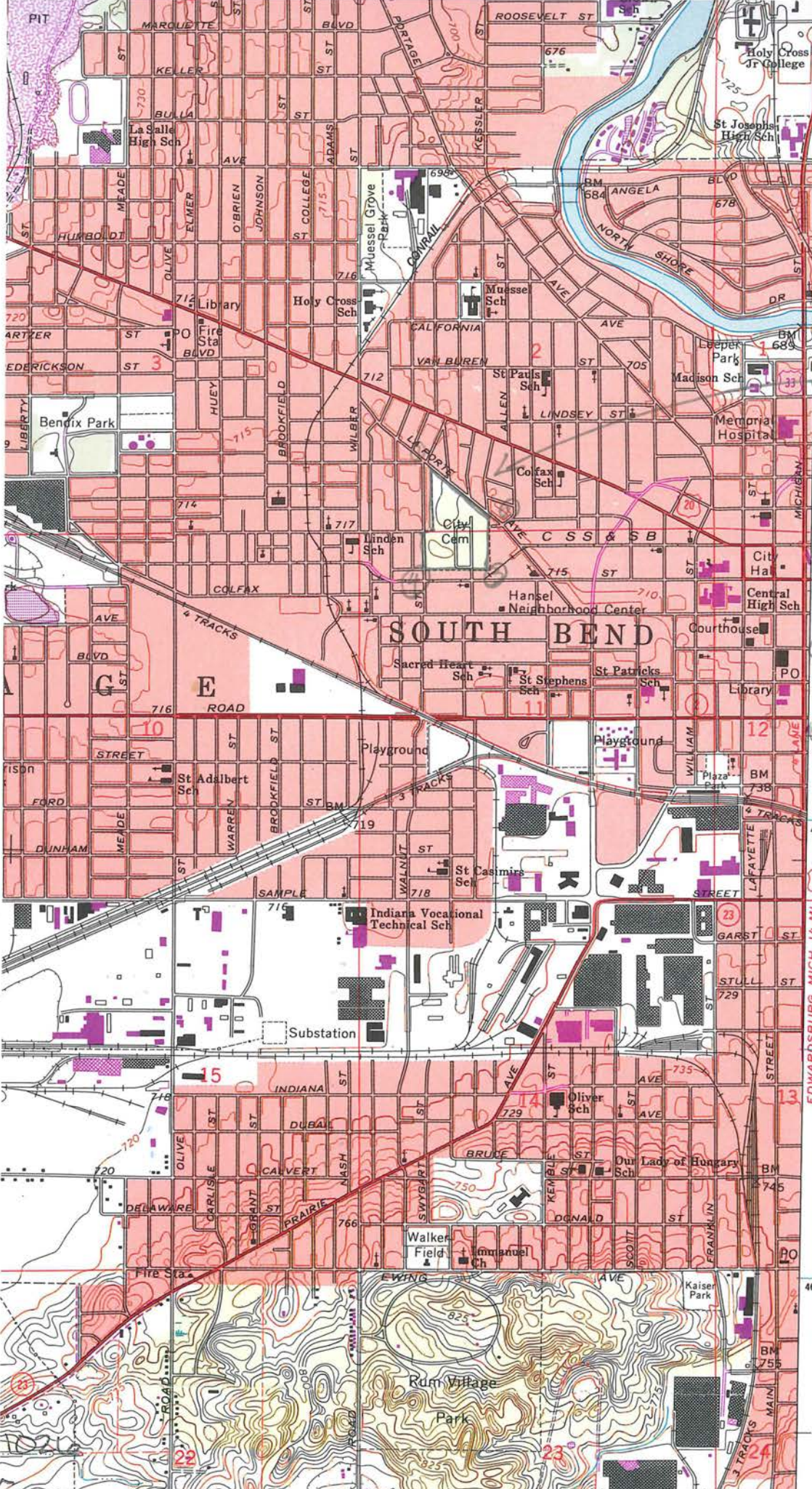
214 NORTH ELM STREET

8 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES, 1 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE (NC)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SKETCH MAP

21.36 ACRES

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, IN



CITY CEMETERY
 SOUTH BEND
 ST. JOSEPH CO., IN
 NAD 83 UTM'S

- ① 16 560 778
4614 694
- ② 16 561 067
4614 461
- ③ 16 561 025
4614 290
- ④ 16 560 751
4614 279

(SOUTH BEND EAST)
 3767 II NW
 15 MI.
 40'
 EDWARDSBURG, MICH. 14 MI.



CITY CEMETERY

1832

1899



HISTORIC
South Bend
City Cemetery
Established 1818


**SOUTH BEND
CITY CEMETERY**
ESTABLISHED 1818
A Historic Property Listed on
the National Register of Historic Places
South Bend, Indiana
South Bend, Indiana
South Bend, Indiana





PETER ROOPE
ENGINEER TROOP
MAY 1918
OCTOBER 25 1951















188

MILLER

EDWIN

MOTHER

FATHER



KOLLAR

WALTER H. HEDGECOCK
MAY 15 1868
OCT 15 1938

MARY A. HEDGECOCK
MAY 15 1868
OCT 15 1938

WALTER H. HEDGECOCK
MAY 15 1868
OCT 15 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/22/2018 Date of Pending List: 11/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2018 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



October 18, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: South Bend City Cemetery, St. Joseph County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the South Bend City Cemetery, St. Joseph County, Indiana. The application was processed, approved, and forwarded to our office by the Certified Local Government of South Bend and St. Joseph County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the South Bend City Cemetery, St. Joseph County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package