## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

**NAME**

**HISTORIC**

The Lindenwood Cemetery, Inc.

**AND/OR COMMON**

Lindenwood

### LOCATION

**STREET & NUMBER**

2324 West Main Street

**CITY, TOWN**

Fort Wayne

**STATE**

Indiana

**VICINITY OF**

Fort Wayne 018 4th

**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

### CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
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<td>_OTHER: Cemetery</td>
<td><em>MILITARY</em></td>
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### OWNER OF PROPERTY

**NAME**

The Lindenwood Cemetery, Inc.

**STREET & NUMBER**

2324 West Main Street

**CITY, TOWN**

Fort Wayne

**STATE**

Indiana 46808

### REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**

None

**DATE**

_FEDERAL_ _STATE_ _COUNTY_ _LOCAL_

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**

**CITY, TOWN**

STATE
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, gazebos, 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 gazebos 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.
PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
--- | ---
PREHISTORIC | ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
1400-1499 | ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
1500-1599 | AGRICULTURE
1600-1699 | ARCHITECTURE
1700-1799 | ART
1800-1899 | COMMERCE
1900- | COMMUNICATIONS

X | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
X | 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 platted 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, gazebos, bridges, sunken gardens, and lakes, which were picturesque features derived from his landscape experience in England. In the summer of 1888, he platted 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
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Griswold, Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, 1917

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  175 Acres

UTM REFERENCES

<table>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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</table>

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Arthur L. Paulison, Executive Director

ORGANIZATION

Lindenwood Cemetery, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

2324 West Main Street

CITY OR TOWN

Fort Wayne

STATE

Indiana

DATE

November 22, 1977

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___  STATE ___  LOCAL X

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 in the National Park Service.

TITLE

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

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 2/17/78

ATTEST:

KEEPS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 2/10/78
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.
Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America, 1944.

Lindenwood Cemetery. Articles of Association and Rules and Regulations, 1886.

Lindenwood Cemetery. Articles of Association, 1864.


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. Conversation.