

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

10-26-04

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name            Springdale Cemetery

other names/site number    N/A

**2. Location**

street & number        3014 North Prospect Rd.                           Not for publication

city or town            Peoria           vicinity

state    Illinois            code IL            county    Peoria            code 143            zip code    61603

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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        nationally        statewide  locally. (       See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter C. Wheeler 154 P0  
Signature of certifying official

10-19-04  
Date

**Illinois Historic Preservation Agency**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property        meets        does not meet the National Register criteria. (       See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

\_\_\_\_\_  
American Indian Tribe

Name of Property Springdale Cemetery

County and State Peoria, IL

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

**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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>29</u>		objects
<u>50</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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

N/A

Name of Property Springdale Cemetery

County and State Peoria, IL

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Romanesque

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Classical Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Late Gothic Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete/Concrete Block

Roof Copper/Clay Tile

Walls Limestone/Brick/Granite/Stone

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property Springdale Cemetery

County and State Peoria, IL

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### 8. Statement of Significance

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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape Architecture  
Architecture  
Art

Period of Significance

1855-1954 - Landscape Architecture  
1900-1929 - Architecture  
1855-1920 - Art

Significant Dates

1855

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Name of Property Springdale Cemetery

County and State Peoria, IL

Architect/Builder - Landscape Architect - Unknown; Sculptor - Triebel & Sons (mausoleums & monuments)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository

Cullom-Davis Library, Special Collections Center, Bradley University

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property +/- 225 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
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1	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
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2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
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See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Name of Property Springdale Cemetery County and State Peoria, IL

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Leslie H. Kenyon, Architect, and Amelia Ulrich, Associate

organization Kenyon & Associates Architects, Inc. date March 15, 2004

street & number 735 N. Knoxville Ave. telephone 309 674-7121

city or town Peoria state IL zip code 61602

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Peoria

Contact: Allen Andrews, Vice Chairman, Springdale Cemetery Management Authority

street & number 419 Fulton Street telephone 309 693-3484

city or town Peoria state IL zip code 61602

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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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

## Narrative Description

### Introduction

Springdale Cemetery is a public, non-sectarian historic regional cemetery. Beginning with 200 original acres, the cemetery grew to over 360 acres but has since decreased to its present +/- 225 acres with various land sales and trades. There are about seven miles of roads, fifteen private mausoleums dating to as early as 1887, a gatehouse, and a public mausoleum, which was opened in 1929 and expanded in 1965 and 1973.<sup>1</sup> Contemporary buildings on the site include a cemetery office building and maintenance/storage buildings.

The cemetery includes individuals whose names match 164 Peoria street names. There are graves and tombs of the rich and poor, farmers, working class, and whiskey barons. Soldiers buried here represent all wars including at least four generals who fought in the Civil War<sup>2</sup> and two civil war soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor.

Springdale Cemetery is classified as an historic district. It is a resting place for almost 78,000 individuals<sup>3</sup> from the Peoria area and encompasses a multitude of burials and developed landscape features. The Gatehouse, with Craftsman Bungalow style influences, is a contributing building, as well as the building containing the cemetery offices. The maintenance building addition attached to the rear of the office building and the other maintenance buildings are non-contributing. Fifteen private mausoleums and the public mausoleum with additions are contributing. Twenty-seven monuments and grave markers are identified as contributing objects as well as the two king post iron bridges over Springdale Creek.

This narrative description follows the approach suggested in the National Park Service's *Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. The cemetery is first described in general terms, covering location, topography, circulation system and plot layout, plantings, etc.; a detailed description of the historic district components (site, buildings, and objects) then follows.<sup>4</sup>

### General Description

Located on the bluff overlooking the Illinois River and Lower Peoria Lake (Photo #1), Springdale Cemetery is approximately two miles northeast of the Peoria County Courthouse which is located in Peoria's central business district. The cemetery's current +/- 225 acres consist of rolling woodland, with ravines and valleys, and has a lower and upper level. The Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks, now the Pioneer Rail Corporation tracks,

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follow the boundary of the cemetery on the east side. Adjacent to the cemetery at the south boundary, west end, Glen Oak Park was developed in 1894 for the citizens of Peoria, who for 40 years had used Springdale Cemetery as a park-like setting for picnics and family outings. Glen Oak Park was designed by Oscar P. Dubuis, a renowned Chicago architect, interred in Springdale Cemetery.

The Springdale Gatehouse (caretakers house) located at the lower entrance to the Cemetery was built in 1900 and has been named an historic landmark by the Peoria City Council under the city's historic preservation ordinance (Photo #2). Stone fence piers (also named an historic landmark) with wrought iron entrance gates and fence, fabricated by A. Lucas & Sons of Peoria, an ironworks still in business today, were also constructed at the lower entrance (Photo #3). The stone pillars matched the stone construction of the Gatehouse. These pillars were removed in 2001 due to deterioration and vandalism. The removal of these pillars was approved by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Peoria. Funds for the cost of the removal came from a grant from the State of Illinois. The materials have been stored by the Peoria Park District and it is hoped that they can be rebuilt in their original location at a future date. Iron swinging gates at this entrance were sold a number of years ago by a former owner of the cemetery and their location is not known.

The upper entrance to Springdale Cemetery is located along Prospect Road (formerly Pacific Avenue), which is one of Peoria's major north/south streets running from the Illinois River bluff to the northern boundary of the City of Peoria. (Photo #4)

In c. 1949 when War Memorial Drive was constructed, it cut through the far northeast corner of the cemetery, from E. Paris Avenue to Harvard Avenue, making it necessary to provide a tunnel underneath the Drive for access to that part of the cemetery. (Photo #5) An entrance from War Memorial Drive to the Cemetery located to the east of the mausoleum was created on the south side of War Memorial Drive but was closed when War Memorial Drive was widened in c. 1962. Another entrance to the cemetery exists on the north side of War Memorial Drive from Harvard Avenue but is only opened when special access is needed to that area of the cemetery.

The road layout of the cemetery is well adapted to the topography of the land. A road from the lower entrance follows the main valley through the lower level of the cemetery (Photo #6) and then numerous adjoining roads rise out of the valley to both the east and west following the contours of the oak savanna hills. These winding roads form many of the burial sites at the top of the bluffs. There are two king post iron bridges located along the valley road carrying vehicles over Springdale Creek (formerly "Turkey Creek"). (Photos #7 & 8)



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Located just to the west of the main road through the cemetery and near the lower entrance to the cemetery is a spring which is shown on the 1896 Plat map and is still in existence today. This spring feeds into Springdale Creek.

The cemetery's original acreage has changed over the years with commercially valuable land (+/- 2 acres) sold along Prospect Road. An additional area (9.49 acres) at the southwest corner was also sold to the Peoria Park District in 1981 to become part of Glen Oak Park and Zoo.

The cemetery is made up of numerous divisions, mounds, and hills created by the nearly seven miles of curvilinear roads. On the bluff overlooking the Illinois River valley, Riverview Drive runs along the east side of the cemetery while Valley Drive winds its way through the lower levels. Soldiers' Hill, located at the top of a bluff on the cemetery's southwest side, contains the remains of hundreds of Americans representing soldiers who fought in every war that Americans have fought. (Photo #9) Following a series of winding roads toward the northeast corner of the cemetery, the public mausoleum is found at the top of Norwood Division facing to the south. Continuing past the mausoleum and dropping down into the valley, the road carries you under War Memorial Drive into Washington Heights at the far northeast corner of the cemetery. (Photo #10)

Spread throughout the cemetery are fifteen family mausolea and a public mausoleum, family plots, single graves, an area of old public lots, "baby land", burial sites for various ethnic groups including a large Jewish section. The public mausoleum was opened in 1929 with the first new section opened in 1965 and the second in 1973. Fraternal and patriotic societies also purchased sections for members' burial. One such section is adjacent to Solder's Hill and is owned by the George A. Wilson Circle #49, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, for burial of members and their spouses. The Spanish American War Veterans plot is located on the southwest slope of Soldiers' Hill. Just outside the original lower entrance to the cemetery is a one acre pet haven cemetery.

The numerous groves of trees lining the valleys and extending over the various mounds and bluffs of the burial areas create the cemetery's park-like setting. Catch basins, curbs, and culverts can be found along the paved road system. The names of various sections of the cemetery reflect the types of trees once found there i.e. Oak, Walnut Grove, The Willows, Maple Division, Ash Hill, Hickory Slope, and Linden Bluff. Numerous "old growth" trees are still present in the cemetery today.

The cemetery offers a wide range of grave markers and monuments including slate and zinc markers, monuments made of stone shaped like a tree, over-the-ground casket monuments, granite and marble markers, a large number of representative statues and symbols that marked burials a century ago. Many of

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

these are the product of local artisans from companies located in Peoria. A discussion of the range and variety of these grave markers is included within the detail description which follows:

### *Detailed Description*

The main entrance to Springdale Cemetery is from the north/south Prospect Avenue, and is located just south of the east/west Forrest Hill Avenue. A brick caretaker's/superintendent's house c. 1800's was located on the left/north side of the main entrance but was removed at an unknown date. The cemetery office stands to the right/south of the entry. (Photo #11) It is contributing and is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer on the front facade. Constructed in c. 1950, the building accommodates a reception area, offices and records room. Attached to the rear of the cemetery office building is a wood frame, metal sided maintenance building, which is noncontributing.

Approximately 25 yards to the east of the office building is a steel, pre-engineered building containing an office, breakroom/meeting room, small machinery repair shop, and a stone repair shop. (Photo #12) This building was built in 2003 with use of funds from a State of Illinois grant and with approval of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Adjoining this building to the east is an older wood frame, metal sided building being used for vehicle storage. These buildings are noncontributing as well.

Continuing on the entrance drive past the office and maintenance buildings, the driveway system becomes curvilinear and winds through a large valley and climbs up to a number of bluffs. Approximately fifty curvilinear burial sections are named throughout the cemetery connected by a series of roadways winding up and down the bluffs. Such areas as Soldiers' Hill, Mt. Auburn, Mt. Hope, Mt. Sinai, and Last Supper are connected by roadways with such names as Riverview Drive, Valley Drive, and Memorial Lane among others. There is a concentration of infant burials in the northern section and a military section with the dead of every war Americans have fought. The founding fathers of the City of Peoria can be found here as well as a lieutenant of Napoleon's Imperial Guard. The grave of Henry H. Moffatt, the first white child born in Peoria County in 1825, is located in the cemetery.

There is no concentration of early burials; early internments are found throughout the cemetery. The newest sections of the cemetery are found to the north with burials from the early 1900's.

When traveling on Memorial Lane from the main entrance, approximately two tenths of a mile, Soldiers' Hill (Mound Division) is found on the left and is the final resting place for 300 Civil War veterans. Soldiers' Hill was first

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

a labor of love by the Ladies Memorial Association, who carted dirt to enhance the site and collected funds for a statue. Located at each of the four corners, are four cannons. (Photo #13) Following the Civil War when cannons were shipped out to become monuments, Illinois probably received 250 for use in cemeteries and parks, and on the grounds of public buildings or veterans' organizations. Springdale's Soldiers' Hill became the site of four of these guns which arrived in Peoria on June 10, 1874, from the Rock Island Government Arsenal. (15) The guns are 10-pound Parrott Rifles, named after a superintendent of the West Point Foundry. They are distinctive for having a 2.9-inch bore or barrel opening, rather than the standard 3-inch.<sup>5</sup> Three of the original cannons remain on their concrete pedestals. The fourth cannon was sold by a former owner of the Cemetery in 1988 despite a state law forbidding sale of cemetery monuments. This cannon has been located in use by a re-enactment group, the 7th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Inc., at Perryville Kentucky. This cannon has been replicated from specifications in the National Archives, and it was hoped that the Perryville group would be willing to trade in order to bring the original back to Springdale. They have not been willing to do this and, therefore, the replicated cannon has been placed on Soldiers' Hill on a concrete base to complete the return of the cannons to the Hill.<sup>6</sup>

On a north slope adjacent to Soldiers' Hill, Legion Hill is found with approximately 2,000 spaces reserved for our country's bravest men and women from all wars, as well as approximately 50 wives and mothers. (Photo #14)

At the far south end of Memorial Lane (cemetery south boundary) and at the location of what was originally the lower entrance to the cemetery in the valley, the Caretaker's Gatehouse is found. Built in 1900, this building was originally a cemetery office and residence. Large stones were used in constructing the gatehouse. The porch pillars and the shell of the building are all field stone of many colors and sizes. The roof is clay tile. The building contains a basement, first, and second floors. A storage vault for important papers is on the first floor.

At the top of the bluff overlooking the Illinois River valley, Riverview Drive follows the line of the bluff. (Photo #15) Five of the family mausolea (all contributing structures) are located along this drive.

An area of the cemetery, located at the North Center and South Center Divisions and surrounding the Cole family plot, has been marked as a Registered Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark. This is a native tallgrass oak savanna and is a rare ecological community. (Photo #42)

Continuing through the cemetery on Honor Drive to the northeast corner of the cemetery at the top of a knoll, the original public mausoleum, opened in 1929 and expanded in 1965 and 1973 with additions, can be found. (Photos #16 and

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#17) The original building was designed by Lovell & Lovell of Chicago, also the designers for the Rosehill Mausoleum in Chicago. The building was constructed at a cost of \$250,000 and is built of Barre granite with interior floors of pink, polished Tennessee marble. The doors and windows are cased with solid, wrought bronze. The front entrance is framed with a Tudor arch as are the slender windows. The entrance is flanked by pilasters with three windows above with hoods of stone. (Photo #18) The entrance door is bronze as well as the light fixtures. (Photo #19) At the time that it was built, it was stated that "no other (mausoleum) in the country was built of Barre granite."<sup>7</sup> It has a capacity of 1100 crypts and a chapel that seats 300 persons.<sup>8</sup>

One of the mausoleum additions was designed by Oly Olson, Managing Director of the cemetery, and follows the architectural style of Richard Neutra.<sup>9</sup>

Within the curvilinear sections, grave markers vary greatly, interspersed equally throughout the sections. The following grave markers and monuments have been selected for particularly outstanding artistic qualities that are representative of the cemetery's period of significance. The fifteen historic mausolea have been identified as contributing structures.

### Mausolea

1. Christian Buehler \$87,000 private mausoleum (Photo #20) was patterned after the tomb of Mary Baker Eddy at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston, MA,<sup>10</sup> It was once called "the finest private memorial in the West."<sup>11</sup> It appears to be a direct copy of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens.<sup>12</sup> Built by R. Vellow & Sons Monument Company, then located on S. Jefferson Street in Peoria.<sup>13</sup> The mausoleum was completed in 1926 of white cut granite from Barre, VT, on the exterior and marble on the interior, believed to be from Italy. The circular roof stone is 15 feet in diameter, 2-1/2 feet thick, weighing 100 tons in the rough. The stone was shipped to Peoria from Vermont on a special "well" car which sits low on the tracks and was routed by way of Canada because it was too tall to travel by the regular route. The six 25 foot high fluted columns have simple flared capitals. The frieze is adorned with stone wreaths. Above the single door is a relief sculpture. The mausoleum contains four crypts and is Classical Revival in style.
2. The W. Barker Mausoleum (Photo #21) follows the Greek architecture style as seen in the temple of Nike Apteros in France. The columns are ionic.<sup>14</sup>
3. The Zotz Family Mausoleum (Photo #22) is a mix with a Classical Revival pediment set on rough faced limestone. The entrance doors are framed with narrow granite Classic columns that reflect Renaissance of

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- France.<sup>15</sup> The lintel over the door has "ZOTZ" cut in stone with carved raised wreaths on each end of the name. While Mr. Zotz died in 1893, Carl Feinse was the first internment in the Mausoleum in 1887. This is the oldest mausoleum in the cemetery.
4. The Woolner Family Mausoleum (Photo #23) is lavish in architectural style. The double columns on each side of the doorway show the influence of Spanish Gothic. The column capitals are from lower arcade of the Doge's Palace in Venice.<sup>16</sup> The lower portion is very rough cut stone to more clean cut limestone which forms the base for the double columns.
  5. Hall Mausoleum (Photo #24) is of Classical design with rustic limestone exterior and smooth sloping limestone gable roof. There are stone relief pilasters on either side of the door with a strong lintel over the door including a shell-like symbol. The top of the lintel is decorated with palm leaves on either side.
  6. J. Lee Newton Jr. Mausoleum (Photo #25). a Classical Revival style, is rustic cut limestone on the exterior with acanthus leaves on the soffit. The raised carved date of "1898" is found in the gable. The limestone surround frieze contains the raised carved name "J. Lee Newton Jr." The entry door has stone columns each side with Classical base and capitals with acanthus leaves.
  7. The W. R. Hamilton, M.D., Mausoleum (Photo #26) has double columns on each side of an arched doorway. The strong design of the arch comes from the arches of the Palazzo Strozzi in Florence.<sup>17</sup> The mausoleum was built in 1903 of smooth faced limestone.
  8. The double mausoleum of the Salzenstein/Lehmann families (Photo #27) is Germanic in the 1920's style. The small pediment is adorned with an abstract stone eagle. Planters compliment the doorways, all in limestone.
  9. The Heidrich Family Mausoleum (Photo #28) has the sloping walls of the Classical style. A frieze is decorated with palm leaves. The columns on each side of the entrance have bell-shaped column capitals found in Temple of Isis.<sup>18</sup> Limestone benches flank the main body of the vault.
  10. Jobst Mausoleum (Photo #29) has a smooth face limestone exterior. The entrance is framed in Classical limestone relief stone pilasters. The lintel has the name "JOBST" in stone with raised carved flowers at each end. The frieze at the roof line is a Greek key pattern. The roof is stepped limestone panels.

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

11. Schnellbacher Mausoleum (Photo #30) is of Classical design with smooth faced limestone on three sides and rustic limestone on the rear. The rear facade includes a window. There is a continuous frieze around three sides of the mausoleum with carved raised stone letters "J. P. SCHNELLBACHER" over the door. There are Classical design entrance doors with a subtle limestone relief frame. There are large urns on each side of the building, set on limestone piers.
12. Corning Mausoleum (Photo #31) is a very large private mausoleum with a smooth limestone front and rustic cut limestone on the other three sides. The front is dominated by a large arch of rustic stone which frames the deeply recessed doors. Three columns of granite are on each side of the doors, set on smooth limestone bases. The building is Classical in design with column capital details of acanthus leaves. The roof is smooth limestone panels laid up in pyramidal form.

There exists no overall survey of monuments and gravestones. Those following have been chosen for artistic qualities typical of Springdale's period of significance.

### *Monuments and Grave Markers*

1. On Soldiers' Hill stood the grey figure of a Union Soldier leaning lightly on his musket towering above the mound where lie the Civil War dead of 140 years ago. This statue was unveiled on May 30, 1870. The unveiling, described in the *Daily National Democrat*, included singing by the Fulton St. Presbyterian Church choir with flowers strewn by 36 girls dressed in white (one for each soldier buried), strewn in such profusion that "the air was laden with the scent of roses". "Miss Annie Curtenious with the aid of Capt. John Hall unveiled the statue by removing the flag with which it had been draped. The statue was designed and executed by Robert Campbell and engraved by John Jewell (a Scotsman) of Peoria at a cost of \$2,500.00.<sup>19</sup> At the time of the unveiling, it was said that the statue could be seen from all parts of the cemetery.<sup>20</sup> The limestone base is five feet square and a foot and a half high. Above this is a marble base four feet square and a foot and three inches high - upon this is a die which is a three foot cube. On the sides of this die are inscribed the words "Liberty," "Justice," "Equality," and "Pro Patria." A second die is two feet square and three feet high and above this is the cap two feet ten inches square and one foot four inches high. Originally, the cap was surmounted by a figure of a soldier at "parade rest," the work of J. J. Jewell. The figure was six feet six inches high.<sup>21</sup> In 1977 vandals toppled the Union Soldier's figure to the ground destroying the figure.<sup>22</sup> A portion of

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- the figure remained until it was replaced with the statue of an eagle in recent years. (Photo #32)
2. The Lightner monument (Photo #33), found in the valley along the creek and across from the section called "The Cove", stands over 40 feet tall and is made from rough huge stones of Colorado granite piled one atop the other. The monument is an obelisk consisting of three base stones descending in size topped with six stones forming a tapering shaft with a pyramidal point as the top stone. Hervey Lightner was one of the four men who in 1855 held the original charter to the cemetery under the name of Springdale Cemetery Association. Erected in 1874 to mark the family plot of Hervey Lightner, the founder of the cemetery was interred there in 1896.
  3. Along the lower entrance Valley Drive, set on a gently rising slope of South Hill, is the \$5000 monument erected to the memory of Governor Thomas Ford, the only governor from Peoria (1842-1846). Built of grey granite and rectangular in shape, the base stone is beveled from the four sides as is the inscribed headstone (Photo #34) Thomas Ford was originally interred in 1850 in the old Plank Road cemetery and later moved to Springdale.
  4. The Barstow-Petheridge family plots (Photo #35) located on South Hill can be reached by use of a very elaborate stone staircase consisting of two 30" high corner posts at the bottom and similar posts at the top. The steps flare out to the right and left at the bottom. Carved side rails, approximately 12" high, run along the entire length of the stairs which are 6' wide and 40' in length. Four steps lead up to four sections of 8' level areas separated by four steps up to each level. These areas are inlaid with black 6" marble squares and 6"x12" parallelograms with 45 deg. and 135 deg. angles of black and white marble. The steps, side rails, and corner posts are of limestone. The stair adjoins a 6' x 40' walkway that goes across the entire front of the family plots. The inlaid walkway matches the staircase. Carved corner posts mark the lot lines with each post joined with a low stone railing. The William Barstow monument (left side) has a large four sectioned base of limestone and white marble. A white, carved, draped, female figure is on top of the elaborate base. The James Barstow monument (right side) also is topped with a carved female figure enveloping a large cross. The figure stands on a four sectioned base all with traditional moldings and chamfered corners popular in the late 19th century. Both of these monuments are approximately 6' tall and are in perfect condition except in need of cleaning.
  5. A full-size bronze statue of a woman with an elaborate stone cross marks the family burial plot for members of the Block family. (Photo #36)

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- The monument is located in Fairview Lawn. A sculpture by the Peoria sculptor, Fritz Triebel, "Peace" is a heroic female bronze statue erected in 1906 in memory of Fred L. Block, who was killed in a train/automobile accident near Troy, New York. She is actually the second casting of "Greece" which stands at the Triebel gravesite at the Woodlawn Cemetery in New York City, New York. Both "Greece" and "Peace" are coupled with large elaborate bronze wreaths draped over one edge of the stone monument base supporting the statues.<sup>23</sup> Constructed of white granite, the large stone cross (approximately 11' in height) sits on large base stones and forms the background for the bronze statue, a romantic style figure of the turn of the century. This is one of the finest sculptures in the cemetery.
6. Couchant dog (Photo #37A) by some unknown sculptor lies stretched in peaceful sleep above the flat gravestone marking the tomb of his master or mistress on Prospect Hill. All identification is now gone, but the stone dog sleeps on. Another dog lies above the Eggleston family plot on Mount Prospect (Photo #37B - 2004; Photo #37C - 1893). Additional dog statues can be found throughout the cemetery and are made from either limestone or marble.
  7. Located on Prospect Hill, a twenty foot tall polished granite stone (Photo #38) was erected in the memory of Anastase Robin, who was born in 1795 in Paris and died in 1870 in Peoria. He was a lieutenant in the Imperial Guard of Napoleon and taught French in Peoria. The monument is 20 feet high and is 8 foot square at the base. Chiseled on the four faces of the monument is not only the name of his wife, Margaret Outhwaite of Richmond, England, but on other sides appear the names of Dr. Charles Siegfried, medical inspector of the U.S. Navy, and Henry C. Fursman, adjutant of the 108th Regiment, Union Army.<sup>24</sup> The monument consists of three base stones in descending size, a square stone shaft topped with a composite capital (Ionic and Corinthian) with characteristic ionic volutes and acanthus leaves. A pyramidal cap stone sits on top of the capital.
  8. A tombstone fashioned after a fireplug and topped with the replica of a fireman's helmet stands atop the grave of a Peoria fireman killed in a fireworks accident on July 4, 1879. (Photo #39) Albert Schlag was a member of the No. 4 Fire Company. The stone helmet atop the grave marker bears the No. 4; his name and identification as a member of that company is a likeness of his badge, and the stone base reads: "Lost his life by explosion of powder July 4, 1879. The stone was fashioned by John Merkle, owner of one of Peoria's most prominent monument companies. A story carried in the *Peoria Daily Transcript* on Monday, July 7, 1879, gave the following account: "Last Friday, while firing an anvil, in



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lieu of a cannon, on the site of the old woolen mill on S. Adams St., a man by the name of Albert Schlag better known as 'Bismarck' met with an accident which resulted in his death. He had taken a quantity of powder out of the can and had it in a cigar box under his arm, when, by some means, a spark of fire communicated with the powder and the box, exploding it. The monument can be found in the Old Public Lots section and consists of a marble base stone, inscribed, with a matching stone in the form of a fireplug with an inscribed entablature on the front in the form of a fireman's shield. The stone is topped with a stone fireman's helmet.

9. There are five stone tree stump monuments located throughout the cemetery. The Goodhardt and Walter - Fischer Monument (Photo #40) can be found on Oak Hill and is approximately 17' high and 4' in diameter at the base, c. late 1890's. The monument is a large tree form with raised carved family names - Goodhardt and Walter on one side and Fischer on the other. Carved tablets with individual incised names are found around the stone. Two pairs of cutoff branches below and a large cluster of intertwining cut off branches near the top can be found. Numerous large ivy vines circle the tree with a 3' tall calla lily on the back side, all beautifully carved. Although the stone is of Indiana limestone, it is in remarkable condition and the finest carving of its type found in the cemetery. This monument was fashioned by the Peoria monument company, John Merkle and Sons. There are four "log" shaped stones that match the main "tree" form inscribed "Papa", "Father", "Mother", and "Daughter", all in highly raised lettering. Another smaller tree stump monument can be found on Bluff Division South marking the family plots of the Reemtsen family. (Photo #41) This monument also has a raised carved family name and ivy vines circling the tree. A portion of the bark has been peeled down and the name of John Reemtsen, born 1827/died 1905, inscribed on the face.
10. Located in the South Center Division is the Cole Monument (Photo #42) constructed of imported Scotch granite. In a circle around the monument can be found the family plots with the entire area surrounded by a granite circle. The large center monument has four base stones descending in size with a tall column and cap stone. A raised carved inverted torch is found on one side of the column.
11. Julius L. and William L. Flower Monument (Photo #43) c. 1875 located on Bluff Division South has a large limestone base and a secondary granite base in descending size with an inscribed granite grave marker topped with a white marble, elaborately carved, draped, seated, female figure.
12. Purple family plots (Photo #44), located on Summit Range South, consist of three table markers elevated above the ground, supported by bases

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- (legs) at each end. Each of the table markers has a carved cross on top. The design of the markers appears to be European in influence. The area also includes a cairn (mound of stones) placed there to remember children of the Purple family not buried at this location.
13. Crandall Monument (Photo #45) is one of the most unusual monuments to be found in the cemetery. The monument made of Indiana limestone was created by Peoria sculptor, Joseph Petarde, who was born in Italy and came to this country as a young man working in the area for many years. Petarde was interred in Springdale on Lawn Division in 1942. Currently the monument is located in the Cemetery's restoration room due to extensive vandalism damage but will eventually be returned to its base stone still located at the Crandall grave site. The monument consists of the base stone with Crandall inscribed in large letters and the elaborate "Gates of Heaven" on top with carpenters tools and dog at the entrance.
  14. Oberhauser, Hauter, Seel, Bender underground crypt (Photo #46), located on Oak Hill is one of three in this section. This particular crypt with six internments has a white marble ledger top with chamfered edges and incised carving of names.
  15. Binnian Family altar tomb monument (Photo #47), located on Prospect Hill, has two white marble base stones with a rectangular stone on the bottom and a second base, slightly rounded, with acanthus leaves at the corners and raised, carved family name on the face. The top slab is of black slate. Round individual family markers, also of slate, sit at a slightly above ground level in front of the larger monument.
  16. S. W. Anderson monument (Photo #48), located in the Old Public Lots section, is made of hammered zinc by F. W. Erxleben & Sons of Peoria and set on a stone base. Interred in 1895 S. W. Anderson was Pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church.
  17. Kuhl Family monument (Photo #49), located in Fairview Lawn, is one of many obelisks found throughout the cemetery. This unusually tall obelisk is in excellent condition and is a fine example of this type of monument.
  18. Bradley Family monument (Photo #50 - 2004; Photo #37C - 1893), located on Mount Prospect, consists of multiple granite base stones, a tall round granite column topped with a draped vase finial on top. This marks the grave sites for Captain Zealy Moss, only known Revolutionary War soldier buried in Springdale, and his daughter Lydia Moss Bradley, donor of land for Peoria's Bradley University and Bradley Park.

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19. Dewein Family monument (Photo #51), located on Prospect Hill, has three descending base stones with a large stone set on the base which has four columns carved at the corners. This is topped by an elaborate carved, arched decorative stone with the family name in carved, raised letters on the face. The cap stone is a typical turn-of-the-century Victorian decoration. Individual headstones for family members are separate and placed near the base. A two-step stair with side rails is located in front of the monument leading from the roadway.
20. Greene monument (Photo #52), located on Prospect Hill, is in the form of a Celtic cross with elaborate incised designs on the entire frontal surface, sitting on a stone base.
21. C. P. King monument (Photo #53), also located on Prospect Hill, sits on a granite base with a second base carved with the name "C. P. King" in raised letters. A large granite stone with family names inscribed topped with a square column and a white carved marble female figure on top. One of the hands has been broken.
22. Scully monument (Photo #54), located on Fairview Lawn, represents an excellent example of a stele with a draped angel figure "emerging" from it. The angel is standing on three base stones with carved stone decorations at her feet.
23. Mathews monument (Photo #55), located on Hickory Slope, is a very unusual, highly carved stone with two base stones, each shaped like stacked logs. The center portion has four stylized, carved trees on each corner. The cap stone is highly carved with a two part finial.
24. Detweiller monument (Photo #56), located on Summit Range South, is surrounded by individual family stones in a large circle. All stones are matching and made of light grey granite. The large family monument has two large base stones, a center stone with beautifully carved anchor and rope symbolizing Captain Henry Detweiller's profession as a riverboat captain. The cap stone is also decoratively carved with a pyramidal top.
25. Larash monument (Photo #57), located on Fairview Lawn, has a large granite base stone with a black granite cube balancing on one of its corners. The family name is incised on its face.
26. George Farrell monument (Photo #58), located on Vista Hill adjacent to the Woolner Mausoleum, reflects a European influence. Sitting on two granite base stones, descending in size, the main section of the monument is derived from church architecture with columns supporting Gothic arches on each of the four faces. The cap stone is similar to a

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gable roof profile.

27. A large concentration of military tablet stones are found on Soldier's Hill, American Legion Hill, and the Spanish American War plots adjacent to Soldier's Hill. Two typical examples with carved raised lettering are the markers of J. W. Smith, a saddler, CO. L of the 11 ILL. CAV. (Photograph #59) and George Claver, CO. C, 30 US CLD INF (Photograph #60).

## *Integrity*

Springdale Cemetery has a high degree of integrity. The oak savanna hills of the cemetery still provide a magnificent view of the Illinois River, Peoria Lakes, and the City of Peoria; however, unrestrained tree growth has blocked some of the view. The curvilinear streets, hills, and landscape design all are indicative of the Rural Cemetery Movement which was popular at the time of the cemetery's formation. The buildings, structures, and objects contribute to the historic district, which has remained very much intact over the years.

Through the efforts of many volunteers, family members, and organizations from the Peoria area, the resting place for almost 78,000 individuals is undergoing restoration of its grounds and monuments. With the recent acquisition of the Cemetery by the City of Peoria, much of the cemetery has been restored to its original grandeur following a number of years where lack of maintenance occurred. Many of the catch basins, curbs and culverts that had failed have been repaired. Roadways have been repaired and made passable. The public mausoleum is undergoing restoration work which has included waterproofing the foundation walls under the original building which includes a basement, replacing footing tiles, downspouts, storm drain tile, underground electrical service replaced, furnaces replaced, marble slab ceilings repaired, new marble chases, repaired bronze entrance doors, repainted, and new lighting in additions to match original building. Future work, contingent upon available funds, will include restoration of the marble floors and reinstallation of the stained glass in the original building. The caretaker's house has been stabilized with a tarp over the roof to prevent further water damage until funds are available for restoration work.

The changes that have occurred to Springdale Cemetery since it was developed are minimal. In c. 1860, two-story buildings were built, one on each side of the lower entrance gateway. The buildings appear to be octagon shape with one of the buildings including a two-story rectangular wing. The octagon portion of the buildings had Gothic windows on the second floor. The use of the buildings is not known. Research has indicated that the design of these buildings may have been by Henry Triebel, son of Otto Triebel.<sup>25</sup> (See

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Photograph #61 ) These buildings were removed in c. 1900 when the present gatehouse, stone piers and wrought iron fence were constructed. The highway was constructed across the uppermost northeast corner and has had minimal impact on the cemetery. The sale of commercially valuable land along Prospect Avenue and the area in the southeast corner where the new Peoria Park District Zoo is planned has not impacted the integrity of the district.

## CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Gatehouse<sup>CB1</sup>  
Mausoleum<sup>CB2</sup>  
Cemetery Office<sup>CB3</sup>  
(addition is non-contributing)

## NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

New Machine Storage Building<sup>NCB1</sup>

## CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Buehler Mausoleum (Riverview)<sup>CS1</sup>  
Barker Mausoleum (Fairview Lawn)<sup>CS2</sup>  
Zotz Mausoleum (Valley Drive)<sup>CS3</sup>  
Woolner Mausoleum (Vista Hill)<sup>CS4</sup>  
Hall Mausoleum (Boulder Valley)<sup>CS5</sup>  
Newton Mausoleum (Boulder Valley)<sup>CS6</sup>  
Hamilton Mausoleum (Rose Hill)<sup>CS7</sup>  
Salzenstein/Lehmann Mausoleum (North Center Division)<sup>CS8</sup>  
Heidrich Mausoleum (Fairview Lawn)<sup>CS9</sup>  
Schnellbacher Mausoleum (Valley Drive)<sup>CS10</sup>  
Jobst Mausoleum (Vista Hill)<sup>CS11</sup>  
Corning Mausoleum (Fairview Lawn)<sup>CS12</sup>  
Slane/Pindell/Talbott Mausoleum (Norwood Division)<sup>CS13</sup>  
Winkelmeyer Mausoleum (Hill Top Drive)<sup>CS14</sup>  
G. Ray Fromme (North Division)<sup>CS15</sup>  
Two King Post Iron Bridges (Valley Drive)<sup>CS16 & CS17</sup>

## NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Speaker's Stand (Soldier's Hill)<sup>NCS1</sup>  
Gazebo (Gazebo Gardens)<sup>NCS2</sup>

## CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS

Bradley Monument (Mt. Prospect)  
Cole Monument (South Center Division)  
Bastow/Petheridge Steps/Monuments (South Hill)  
Ford Monument (South Hill)  
Lightner Monument  
Schlag Monument (Old Public Lots)  
Block Monument (Fairview Lawn)  
Flower Monument (Bluff Division South)  
Detweiler Monument (Summit Range South)

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Dog (Mt. Prospect)  
Dog (Prospect Hill)  
Anastase Robin Monument (Prospect Hill)  
Purple Monument (Vista Hill)  
Underground Crypts (Oak Hill)  
Civil War Monument (Soldiers' Hill)  
Anderson Monument (Zinc) (Old Public Lots)  
Binnian Casket Type Monument (Slate) (Prospect Hill)  
Greene Monument (Greek Cross) (Prospect Hill)  
Scully Monument (Fairview Lawn)  
Dewein Monument (Prospect Hill)  
C. P. King Monument (Prospect Hill)  
Military Tablets (Soldiers' Hill)  
Stone Tree Stump Monuments (5)  
Crandall Monument  
Mathews Monument (Hickory Slope)  
Larash Monument (Fairview Lawn)  
George Farrell Monument (Vista Hill)  
Dog Markers  
Obelisk Monuments

## Endnotes

1. Springdale Historic Preservation Foundation, "Springdale Cemetery Capital Campaign 2000", February 2000, n.p.
2. Ibid.
3. Springdale Historic Preservation Foundation, "Public Ownership Development Proposal, Springdale Cemetery and Mausoleum, February 2000, p. 6
4. Alice Edwards, Chippiannock Cemetery. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form), 1993, p. 1
5. "Big Guns," Journal Star, 8 February 1998
6. "New Cannon Replacing Old," Journal Star, 26 January 2004
7. "Works Progress Administration Writings", Peoria Historical Society Collection/Bradley University Library

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8. "Springdale Cemetery's Rural Charm Reveals Its Own History of Peoria", Sunday Journal-Star, 30 May 1954
9. Sir Banister Fletcher, Sir Banister Fletcher's A History of Architecture, 12th Edition, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1945, p. 443
10. "Springdale Cemetery's Rural Charm Reveals Its Own History of Peoria", Sunday Journal-Star, 30 May 1954
11. Janet Peterson, Peoria ... Impressions of 150 Years. Peoria, Illinois: Journal Star, 1995, p. 138
12. Ibid.
13. Fletcher, p. 112
14. Fletcher
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. "Springdale Cemetery's Rural Charm Reveals Its Own History of Peoria", Sunday Journal-Star, 30 May 1954
20. Works Progress Administration Writings
21. History of Peoria County, Illinois, 1880, Chicago, Illinois, Johnson & Company, p. 418
22. Journal Star, Peoria, Illinois, 6 May 1977, p. B-6
23. Works Progress Administration Writings
24. "In Memoriam", Peoria Journal Star, 30 May 1964, p. A-3
25. Daily National Democrat, Peoria, Illinois, 13 March 1872

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## *Narrative Statement of Significance*

### *Summary*

Springdale Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C under the areas of significance of Landscape Architecture, Architecture, and Art. Organized in 1854 by the Springdale Cemetery Association and chartered in February of 1855 by the State of Illinois, it is the second oldest cemetery in the State of Illinois. It was patterned after Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts and was founded as one of the early cemeteries of the American Rural Cemetery Movement. Abraham Lincoln was acquainted with its founders and followed Springdale's early progress, admiring the philosophy of the rural cemetery movement. This led to his decisive participation in the establishment and physical work in the construction of Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.

The period of significance for Landscape Architecture is from 1855 - 1954. This period reflects the full development from the first purchase of William Hall's farmland through the development of the roadway systems and the numerous divisions and mounds. The end of the period of significance reflects the fifty-year cut-off date established by the National Register. Architecturally, the cemetery contains a turn-of-the century caretakers house. Additionally significant architectural resources of the cemetery include fifteen historic mausolea, some of which are good examples of Classical Revival and Romanesque architecture. The period of significance for Architecture, c. 1900-1929, represents the date of construction of the two lower entrance buildings, as well as the date of construction of the original public mausoleum. In the area of significance of Art, Springdale Cemetery contains numerous examples of grave markers and monuments representing the common artistic values of the mid-late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The period of significance for Art, c 1855 - 1920, represents the period from which selected contributing objects date. As Springdale Cemetery embodies the principles of the rural cemetery movement, significant within the area of landscape architecture, containing significant examples of Egyptian Monolithic and Greek Revival architecture; and includes a significant array of grave markers and monuments representing common artistic values of the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, it meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D.

### *The Rural Cemetery Movement*

Early rural cemeteries in the 1830's were "romantic pastoral landscapes of the picturesque type. Planned as serene and spacious grounds where the combination of nature and monuments would be spiritually uplifting, they came to be looked on as public parks, places of respite and recreation acclaimed



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for their beauty and usefulness to society. The cemetery gateway established separation from the workaday world, and a winding drive of gradual ascent slowed progress to a stately pace. Such settings stirred an appreciation of nature and a sense of the continuity of life."<sup>1</sup>

Mount Auburn Cemetery, established in Cambridge in 1831, is recognized as the first rural cemetery in America, serving as the prototype for cemeteries in the nineteenth century. The developments at Mount Auburn, and in turn the numerous cemeteries it inspired, represent a significant change in burial customs in the United States, moving from the long and typically grim history of human burial to romantic landscape design, allegorical sculpture, and the application of enlightened public health reforms.<sup>2</sup>

The reference is something of a misnomer; the term "rural cemetery," might conjure an image of a simple countryside burial ground among agricultural fields. On the contrary, "rural" cemeteries were developed for urban populations, in almost suburban spaces which were a convenient carriage ride away. As our early nineteenth century cities were expanding, the accepted notion of burial grounds was transformed from forbidding grounds adjacent to churches into landscaped gardens called "rural cemeteries."<sup>3</sup> Such cemeteries were designed to capture the natural landscape and to be used by the living as well as the dead. These cemeteries pre-dated the public park recreational movement in the United States - more specifically by 40 years in Peoria. The rural cemetery philosophy contemplated that a cemetery should have the beauty and tranquility of the rural landscape and be what would be considered today as a park and gathering place for families, picnics, Sunday outings, etc. Rural cemeteries such as Springdale were formed throughout the East and into the Midwest, including Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia in 1836, Green Mount in Baltimore in 1838, Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn in 1839, and Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, New York in 1839. Rural cemeteries are characterized by spacious landscaped grounds and romantic commemorative monuments established in a rural setting.<sup>4</sup>

### *The City of Peoria and the Establishment of the Springdale Cemetery*

The City of Peoria (population approximately 113,000 - Metropolitan area approximately 367,000) is located on the Illinois River. Following the Native Americans came the French inhabitants, and then white American settlers who came for good in 1819. The County of Peoria was born in 1825 with the city of Peoria formally organized two decades later. Peoria was the location of a large number of distilleries that produced fine distillery spirits and much of the federal tax revenue at one time. Performers from around the world were attracted to the vaudeville stages and entrepreneurs sought an environment in which they could grow their ideas. Included among these businessmen were the founders of what is now known as Caterpillar Inc., first known for making the

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finest tractors in the world.<sup>5</sup>

In 1854 the area of Springdale Cemetery was "Cap" William A. Hall's farm, land which he put up as security for his new Fort Clark Streetcar line. That same year the Springdale Cemetery Association was formed and in February 1855 the Great Seal of the State of Illinois was affixed to the Springdale charter. By that act of the Illinois Legislature, Springdale became one of only two state cemeteries to be so incorporated. Rose Hill Cemetery at Chicago is the other. The charter named Thomas Baldwin, Henry Lightner, William A. Hall, and Onslow Peters as the corporate body under the name of Springdale Cemetery Association.

The streetcar trolley ran up Perry Street in Peoria to Springdale from its earliest days so the public could conveniently use the area's finest location of open, cared-for landscaping and collection of trees and natural beauty. The oak savanna hills of the cemetery provided magnificent views of the Illinois River, Peoria lakes, and the City of Peoria. The following description of Springdale Cemetery was written in 1893 for Peoria Illustrated published by the Peoria Transcript for the citizens of Peoria:

*This city of the dead is one of the most beautiful "native spots" in the west. Situated about two miles north of the city in Richwoods township, it is reached by a road winding through a densely wooded valley, which bleak and dreary in winter with its gaunt, leafless trees, chill and damp in summer with its deep, cool shade, forms a fitting approach to this place of eternal rest. The cemetery is a splendid park of grand old forest, comprising two hundred acres of vale and hill with a brook winding through its main valley. Scattered through the grounds are many handsome and magnificent monuments and granite shafts that mark the last resting place of many of Peoria's dead. The various parts of the cemetery are made easily accessible by over fourteen miles of excellently kept roadways which are laid out with a view to the beautiful, as well as the useful. From the top of the hill at the highest part of these grounds are most magnificent views of the distant city, and winding through the broad valley flows the Illinois, one of the most beautiful of our western rivers, and far away across the broad expanse of Peoria Lake, the gently, sloping hills of Tazewell County, dotted here and there with farm houses, it all*

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*together makes a sight of great beauty, and with the background of peace and rest induces a feeling of awe. The grounds are carefully attended and kept in the best of order, under the careful supervision of the superintendent, Mr. John F. Boerckel. This beautiful burying ground is under the management of the Springdale Cemetery Association, which was established February 18, 1855.<sup>6</sup> (Photo #62)*

In the beginning Springdale held 200 of the total 300 acres to which it is entitled by charter and was surrounded by a board fence.<sup>7</sup> Two successive purchases of land (1866 and 1898) were made - one of these the old Tripp farm, bringing the total acreage to 266 acres. The old ledgers kept by Henry Lightner record that the first burial lot was purchased by another incorporator, Judge O. Peters and consisted of a 20 by 20 foot plot on Greenwood Terrace. Prior to the Springdale charter, there were six or seven small cemeteries that occupied sites in the very center of the town. For a time between 1854 and 1900 every new building excavation turned up new skeletons and skulls. However, the majority of these early citizens now have their final resting place at Springdale - transferred there from the old City Cemetery on the present site of the Lincoln Library, the Upper and Lower Burial Grounds located near the Illinois River near Franklin and Adams Streets, the Masonic Cemetery at Glendale, Jackson and Bryan, the Jewish Cemetery on South Adams, Moffatt's Cemetery on Peoria's South Side, and Old St. Mary's located in the Averyville area.<sup>8</sup>

The lower entrance to the cemetery (closed in 1958) at the end of Perry Avenue (formerly Springdale Road) was adjacent to Birket's Hollow, which in 1862 was the site of a Union Army training camp and now Glen Oak Park.<sup>9</sup> The Ft. Clark Horse Railway ran mule cars in early years to the entrance of Springdale Cemetery. In 1874 the streetcars performed the unexpected task of hauling two coffins and two funeral parties out to the "end of the line", because of the spring thaw and the threat of the carriages becoming mired in the mud. In 1877 when the Ft. Clark Railway refused to allow a second car line to the Springdale entrance, 30 workmen tore down a Ft. Clark fence and laid tracks anyway.<sup>10</sup> In 1889 all streetcar service was handled by electric cars.<sup>11</sup>

The cemetery grounds included a holding vault which was built into a bluff below Soldiers' Hill and near the Lightner monument but was removed at an unknown date. Bodies could be placed in the vault for up to 20 days allowing families to make arrangements for burial. There was no charge for its use except for a \$1.00 fee when opened. However, if a body was removed from the cemetery, there was a charge of \$10.00 for adults and \$5.00 for children. When the winter months were too cold for digging graves, bodies were stored until spring and the ground thawed.<sup>12</sup> Grave sites are now thawed with gas

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flames under steel covers, and the graves are dug with a backhoe. The depression in the bluff for this vault can still be found on the cemetery grounds.

The first Cemetery Superintendent was William Hall who held this position until 1862 when he entered the Civil War, returning to his position in 1873.<sup>13</sup> Later Capt. John R. Ziegler served as superintendent for the cemetery for a number of years.

### *Chronological Ownership of Springdale Cemetery as Known*

1855 to at least 1916 -- Springdale Cemetery Association

Research to date has not been able to document the ownership following Springdale Cemetery Association

1954 - Triebel Family - C. Bonner Triebel  
1971 - Cemetery Services Corp. - W. Dustin DeVore  
1986 (July) - Bankrupt  
1987 (September) - C. Bonner Triebel regained control  
1989 (December) - American Cemetery Mortuary Consultants - Larry Anspach,  
managed by Jim Mettenbrink  
1990 (October) - Jim and Lela Mettenbrink  
1992 (May) - C. Bonner Triebel regained control  
1992 (June) - Springdale Cemetery, Inc. incorporated  
1993 (April) - Larry Leach (Contract for Deed)

2003 to Present - City of Peoria

### *Architecture in Springdale Cemetery*

Examples found in the cemetery include Late Gothic Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Classical Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque.

The Mausoleum, with its pointed arch entrance, tracery, finials and clover-shaped foils, is a good example of Late Gothic Revival architecture, which was prevalent during the late 1800s through the 1910s. The style was more restrained than the polychromatic Gothic architecture of the Victorian Era that preceded it. Late Gothic Revival was a popular choice for religious facilities but examples of the style also appear in commercial and educational buildings. Characteristics of the style include Gothic-arched openings, masonry construction (typically stone), and stained glass.

The Caretaker's Gatehouse has features typically found in Craftsman bungalows. The origins of Craftsman architecture, which was popular during the early to

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

mid-twentieth century, can be traced to the work of architects Greene and Greene of California. Their designs reflect their interests in the English Arts and Crafts movement and Asian architecture and their experience in the manual arts. In addition to the extravagant Craftsman Gamble House in Pasadena, Greene and Greene produced smaller bungalows. Craftsman architecture and bungalows gained widespread popularity through architectural magazines and pattern books. Characteristics of the style include wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and porch columns do not break at the porch floor but extend to ground.

Several private mausolea in Springdale Cemetery have features of Classical Revival architecture; their temple form is perhaps the most recognizable characteristic of the style. Classical architecture received renewed interest in the United States largely due to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. While inspired by early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles, it can be readily distinguished from these by more ornate capitals, typically Corinthian or Ionic, relatively slender columns and more elaborate detailing. Examples of the Classical Revival in the cemetery can be found on the Buehler, Zotz, and Newton Mausoleums.

Richardsonian Romanesque is named for architect, Henry Hobson Richardson, whose unique designs reflected a blend of styles including Romanesque and Victorian Gothic. Richardsonian Romanesque was popular during the 1880s and 1890s and was perhaps most notable for its use of Syrian arches. Other common features include the use of heavy, rusticated masonry, squat columns with cushion capitals, and organic-inspired ornamentation. The Hamilton and Corning Mausoleums are examples of this style.

## ***Mausolea, Monuments and Grave Markers***

Alice Edwards, in her National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Chippiannock Cemetery, gives an excellent summary of David Charles Sloane's history of mausoleum-building from ancient Egypt to the "golden age" of the private mausoleum from 1880 to 1920.<sup>14</sup> The practice of entombment was brought to America by the Italians, French and Spanish, but it remained uncommon until "the new industrial wealth in the United States brought a flurry of mausolea after 1875. Typically,

Families such as the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, and local industrial barons would often build huge cathedral-like or chateau-like structures to memorialize their families...Most of these families bought Tiffany stained-glass windows for their family mausoleum. Those families which were less affluent were sometimes able to purchase smaller, less ornate

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mausolea which copied the largest monuments.<sup>15</sup>

These new, large rural cemetery spaces allowed families and artisans to express a whole range of new monument and marker types. Victorian sentimentalism gave rise to new epitaphs - "asleep, at rest, and gone away," representing new attitudes toward death. Adoption of mechanized stone-cutting equipment made elaborate markers easier and cheaper to produce.<sup>16</sup> And a rich vocabulary of iconography developed ranging from "the symbolic... to the obvious."<sup>17</sup>

"A large variety of such symbols can be found throughout American cemeteries, including angels or human figures caught in some lingering, meditative moment...for children, a group poignantly large, cherubs, youthful angels, sleeping babies, lambs, and praying children were the preferred artistic treatments for grave markers. Certain fixed symbols were also popular Victorian era motifs for grave markers. These include logs, trunks of trees, baskets of flowers, and lodge emblems. Animals - lions, eagles, doves, and particularly dogs...may be found guarding their master's grave..."<sup>18</sup>

Many of the monuments, mausoleums, and statuary are the works of local companies and artists. One of these is Triebel & Sons, with offices in Peoria, Illinois, as well as a studio in Florence, Italy. F. E. Triebel was the member of the firm who had charge of the studio in Florence. He was a sculptor of recognized ability and his works are well known on both sides of the sea. Some of them are in New York, Washington, Chicago, and Denver to name a few. His works were on exhibition at the great World's Fair in Chicago. This firm was established in 1858, by Otto Triebel, and by the excellence of their work employed the best artists and workmen. Members of the firm were Otto Triebel and sons Henry, William and Fritz. Their work is known throughout the United States. In 1893 the Peoria Transcript wrote in their book entitled Peoria Illustrated the following:

The principal monuments in Springdale almost without exception are from the works of this firm. One reason of the popularity enjoyed by this firm is that they are originators and artists, not mere copyists and mechanics.<sup>19</sup>

### INTERMENTS OF PROMINENT PERSONS<sup>20</sup>

While the Springdale Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

of Historic Places for its landscape architecture, architecture, and art, it is interesting to note that a number of prominent citizens of Peoria are buried there. The following is a list of some of the city's prominent residents who were interred there:

1. Charles Ballance - Early pioneer. Attorney. Noted for his participation in the Peoria French Claims. Author of a "History of Peoria" published in 1870. Interred in 1874.
2. Lydia Moss Bradley - Donor of land for Bradley Polytechnic Institute and Bradley Park. Interred in 1908.
3. Octave Chanute - Father of aviation. Resident of Peoria seven years. Built first railroad bridge over the Illinois River at Peoria. Friend and consultant of the Wright Brothers in designing gliders and their first airplane. Interred in 1910.
4. Almiran S. Cole - Built and operated Peoria's first distillery in 1844. Extensive land owner. Interred in 1937.
5. H. H. Cole (Cole Bros.) - Pioneer photographer. Photographed Abraham Lincoln in 1858. Interred in 1925.
6. Captain Henry Detweiller - Pioneer steamboat captain. Detweiller Park named in honor of this family. Park land donated by Thomas Detweiller. Interred in 1903.
7. Simeon DeWitt Drown - Peoria's first historian, town surveyor, street commissioner, printer, publisher, and had completed enumeration for the first book printed and bound in Peoria, entitled "The Peoria City Directory for 1844". Soldier in War of 1812. Interred in 1873.
8. John C. Flanagan - Pioneer land developer. Attorney in early life. His mansion at 942 NE Glen Oak, circa 1840, is now headquarters for the Peoria Historical Society and Peoria Chapter D.A.R. Interred in 1891.
9. Thomas Ford - Governor of Illinois 1842-1846 during the Mormon troubles and the beginning of the Mexican War. He wrote his "History of Illinois 1818-1847" while living in Peoria before his death. Originally interred in 1850 in the old Plank Road Cemetery and later moved to Springdale.
10. Henry C. Fursman - Adjutant of 108th Illinois Infantry. Interred on Anastase Robin lot in 1915.
11. William Hale - Soldier in War of 1812. First Mayor of Peoria. Died in 1859.

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12. Rev. John Ingersoll - Father of Robert Greene and Ebon C. Ingersoll. Interred in 1859. Grave (not marked) located on Prospect Hill, Section 4, Lot 97.
13. Hervey Lightner - Pioneer. Capitalist. Commonly referred to as the "builder of Springdale Cemetery". Interred in 1896.
14. Jean Morron - Early pioneer family. Philanthropist. Educator. her residence, 1212 W. Moss Ave., was gift to the Peoria Historical Society. Interred in 1966.
15. Captain Zealy Moss - One of three known soldiers of the Revolutionary War buried in Springdale - moved here from another site by daughter Lydia Moss Bradley. He was a Baptist minister. Died in 1839.
16. Joseph Petarde - Peoria's "Forgotten Sculptor". Noted for his religious and cemetery works of art. Interred in 1942.
17. Norman Purple - Early Peoria attorney and judge. Appointed Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court by Gov. Thomas Ford in 1846. Compiler of the general statutes of the state, known as the Purple Statutes. Interred in 1863.
18. Anastase Robin - A lieutenant in the Imperial Guard of Napoleon. When living in Peoria, he taught French. Interred in 1870.
19. Robert Scholes - Twice Speaker fo the House (Illinois). Interred in 1929.
20. Major Isiah Stillman - General in the Black Hawk War. Interred in 1861.
21. Peter Sweat - Pioneer. Member of the Illinois Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assembly. Interred in 1868.
22. James Ticknor - Peorian. Architect. Designed Chicago's First National Bank, Deer Pass Theater and many other buildings. Interred in 1976.
23. Hedley Waycott - Nationally known artist. Born in England. Interred in 1938.
24. Lemon Hill Wiley - Civil War Veteran, Nationally known musician. Played before Queen of England and other world leaders. Interred in 1912.
25. Josiah Fulton - One of first white settlers to settle in Peoria. Farmed



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area where Courthouse and First National Bank presently stand. Interred in 1894.

## *Comparisons with other cemeteries in Peoria*

Among the other cemeteries located in the City of Peoria, there are three that appear to also be examples of the rural cemetery movement. St. Joseph Cemetery, created in 1864, includes 25 acres with 8,000 internments. It was established on a bluff overlooking a large valley and stream creating a scenic vista of the area. The Lutheran Cemetery, created in 1872, includes 88 acres with 31,000 internments and is located to the southwest of the business/industrial area of the City. It has a series of winding roads traveling up a bluff into the heart of the cemetery. There is a large area of old growth pine trees that offers a park-like setting. St. Mary's Cemetery, created in 1882, includes 40 acres with 16,000 internments and is located on the west side of Peoria. The cemetery also has a series of winding roads, valleys, and many trees. All of these cemeteries were created before an established park system was created in the City of Peoria and were used on many occasions for family outings and picnics. It is not uncommon today to see families at St. Mary's having a picnic near a family grave site. Parkview Cemetery, created in 1921, includes 71 acres with a mausoleum building. Located to the northwest of the business center of the City, this cemetery would not seem to be as great of an example of the rural cemetery movement. It is located on a relatively flat area with some trees but does not reflect the park-like setting of the others. The other cemeteries in Peoria include Resurrection Cemetery & Mausoleum, Swan Lake Memory Gardens, Peoria Hebrew Cemetery, and American Mausoleum. All of these cemeteries have been established in more recent years.

Springdale Cemetery is a better example of the rural cemetery movement than the other cemeteries (St. Joseph, St. Mary's, and Lutheran Cemetery) in that it is much larger in scale with miles of winding roads, scenic vistas, and extensive landscaping.

## Postscript

The development of Springdale Cemetery, at the time located on the outskirts of the City of Peoria, was created for the citizens of Peoria as a final resting place for the many families settling in the area. Early cemeteries in the City were being overcome with development as the City grew and there was a great need to move these internments to a safe place. The Cemetery served as a park-like setting for family outings and picnics having been developed almost 40 years before the first public park was constructed in the City of Peoria.

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Until only a few years ago, Springdale Cemetery was suffering from lack of maintenance, neglect, vandalism, theft, and abuse of trust as the result of mismanagement and exploitation by several owners. The Springdale Historic Preservation Foundation was formed by concerned Peorians in an attempt to stop the destruction of this sacred place. Many volunteers stepped forward in an attempt to restore the cemetery to its former grandeur. Through the financial assistance of a number of Peoria businesses, loan assistance from the State of Illinois, and donations from many individuals and the many hours of volunteer labor, the Cemetery is once again the beautiful, peaceful place that was envisioned by its founders so many years ago.

In 2003, the City of Peoria, Peoria County, and the Peoria Park District signed the Springdale Cemetery Intergovernmental Agreement, bringing the Cemetery and Mausoleum under city ownership. The Springdale Cemetery Management Authority now handles the operation, assisted by financial support from the Springdale Historic Preservation Foundation.

There have been high school art and photo contests; cemetery walks with folklore storytellers; a documentary on WTVP, Peoria's public television station; an exhibit at the Peoria Public Library, a series of classes at Bradley University's Institute for Learning in Retirement; and soon to begin historic trolley tours by Peoria's transit authority, CityLink, and led by certified guides from the Peoria Historical Society.

Approximately 50,000 burial sites remain available today in the cemetery with the sale of these sites vital to the cemetery's future.

## Endnotes

1. Elizabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, National Register Bulletin 43: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (Washington DC.: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1992), p. 6
2. Alice Edwards, Chippianock Cemetery. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form), 1993, p. 25
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid, p. 27
5. Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce, 2004 Membership Directory, p. 10
6. The Peoria Transcript, Peoria Illustrated 1893, Peoria, Illinois, 1893,

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

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7. "Act of Incorporation & By-Laws, Springdale Cemetery Association, Rules, Regulations, Etc. Relating to the Cemetery," Nason & Hill Printers & Publishers, 1858
8. "Springdale Cemetery's Rural Charm Reveals Its Own History of Peoria", Sunday Journal-Star, 30 May 1954
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Janet Peterson, Peoria ... Impressions of 150 Years. Peoria, Illinois: Journal Star, 1995, p. 25
12. "Act of Incorporation & By-Laws, Springdale Cemetery Association, Rules, Regulations, Etc. Relating to the Cemetery," Nason & Hill Printers & Publishers, 1858
13. Lisa Dwyer, Thesis, Peoria Historical Society Collection/Bradley University Library, #1448
14. Alice Edwards, Chippiannock Cemetery. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form), 1993, p. 34
15. Ibid, p. 33 and 34
16. Ibid. p. 35
17. Ibid, p. 36
18. Ibid.
19. The Peoria Transcript, Peoria Illustrated 1893, Peoria, Illinois, 1893, p. 31
20. Springdale Cemetery Management Authority, "Map and Historical Sites - Beautiful and Historic Springdale Cemetery"

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 30

Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

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"New Cannon Replacing Old." Journal Star, 26 January, 2004, Page B1.

Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce. "2004 Membership Directory"

Peoria Illustrated 1893. Peoria, Illinois. The Peoria Transcript, 1893.

Potter, Elisabeth Walton, and Boland, Beth M. National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1992.

Springdale Cemetery Management Authority, "Map and Historical Sites - Beautiful and Historic Springdale Cemetery"

"Springdale Cemetery's Rural Charm Reveals Its Own History of Peoria." Sunday Journal-Star, 30 May, 1954, Section D.

Peterson, Janet. Peoria ... Impressions of 150 Years. Peoria, Illinois:

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

Journal Star, 1995.

Springdale Historic Preservation Foundation. "Springdale Cemetery Capital Campaign 2000", February 2000

Springdale Historic Preservation Foundation. "Public Ownership Development Proposal, Springdale Cemetery and Mausoleum - Peoria, Illinois", No date.

Works Progress Administration Writings, Peoria Historical Society Collection/Bradley University

## Verbal Boundary Description

### Parcel 1:

Part of the Northwest Quarter of Section 34 and part of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34 and part of the Northwest Quarter of Section 35 and part of the Southeast Quarter of Section 27, all in Township 9 North, Range 8 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the common corner of Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 in Township 9 North, Range 8 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, for the Point of Beginning of the property to be described; thence North along the East line of the Southeast Quarter of Section 27, a distance of 1594 feet to a point; thence West and parallel to the South line of said Section 27, a distance of 1302.75 feet to a point; thence South and parallel to the East line of Section 27 a distance of 1594 feet to a point on the South line of said Section 27, also being a point on the North line of Section 34; thence West along the North line of said Section 34 to a point at the Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 34, also being a point on the middle of Prospect Road (formerly Mount Hawley Road); thence Southwesterly along the middle of said Prospect Road to a point which is 424 feet West of a point 1320 feet South from said Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34; thence East 424 feet to a point on the West line of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34; thence South along said West line to a point which is 627 feet, more or less, North of the center of Section 34 (said point also being on the South line of Gift Avenue Extended); thence East and parallel with the South line of Section 34 a distance of 434 feet; thence Southeasterly a distance of 771.77 feet, more or less, to a point on the South line of Section 34, said point is being 884 feet East of the center of Section 34; thence East along the South line of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34 to the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 34; thence North on the East line of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34 (being also the West line of the Northwest Quarter of Section 35) to a point which is 329.5 feet North of the Southwest

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

corner of the Northwest Quarter of Section 35; thence East 120 feet to a point on the Westerly railway line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Peoria Railroad; thence Northeasterly along the Westerly railway line of said Chicago, Rock Island and Peoria Railroad to a point which is 880.11 feet South of the North line of Section 35, said point also being East of the West line of Section 35 a distance of 771.21 feet; thence North and parallel with the West line of said Northwest Quarter of Section 35, a distance of 880.11 feet to a point on the North line of Section 35; thence West along the North line of Section 35 a distance of 771.21 feet to the Point of Beginning; EXCEPTING THEREFROM that part conveyed to Springfield Investors Land Trust by deed recorded as Document No. 99-06054, described as follows: A part of the Northwest Quarter of Section 34 and part of the Northeast Quarter of Section 34, Township 9 North, Range 8 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the Northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 34; thence South 89 degrees 34 minutes 04 seconds East along the North line of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 34, a distance of 39.33 feet to a point on the East right-of-way line of Prospect Road and the point of beginning of the tract to be described; thence continuing South 89 degrees 34 minutes 04 seconds East along the North line of the Northeast Quarter of said Section 34, a distance of 66.12 feet; thence South 3 degrees 11 minutes 38 seconds East, a distance of 476.44 feet; thence North 88 degrees 35 minutes 50 seconds West, a distance of 251.95 feet to a point on the East right-of-way line of Prospect Road; thence North 14 degrees 56 minutes 13 seconds East along the East right-of-way line of Prospect Road, a distance of 101.49 feet; thence North 19 degrees 40 minutes 57 seconds East along the East right-of-way line of Prospect Road, a distance of 395.05 feet to the point of beginning.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM (or subject to) the following rights-of-way:

- (1) The East Half (E-1/2) of Prospect Road (formerly Mount Hawley Road) in the Northeast Quarter (NE-1/4) and Northwest Quarter (NW-1/4) of Section 34;
- (2) The Chicago, Rock Island & Peoria Railroad right-of-way in the Southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter (NE-1/4) of Section 34;
- (3) The War Memorial Drive right-of-way in the Southeast Quarter (SE-1/4) of Section 27;
- (4) The South One-Half (S-1/2) of Wilson Avenue from the East line of Grand Avenue to the West line of War Memorial Drive in the Southeast Quarter (SE-1/4) of Section 27;
- (5) That part taken for highway purposes by The Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois, by condemnation proceedings filed as Case #93-ED-3 in the Circuit Court of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, Peoria County

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Springdale Cemetery Peoria, IL

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a Final Judgment Order being recorded August 14, 1996, as Document No. 96-23968; situated in the County of Peoria and State of Illinois.

#### Parcel 2:

A part of Outlot 16 in Washington Heights Re-survey of a part of the Southwest Quarter of Section 26, Township 9 North, Range 8 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the Southwest corner of said Southwest Quarter of said Section 26; thence North along the West line of said quarter section a distance of 77 feet; thence at right angles and parallel with the South line of said quarter section in an Easterly direction 516.65 feet; thence at right angles South and parallel with the West line of said quarter section a distance of 77 feet to the South line of said quarter section; thence at right angles along the South line of said quarter section in a Westerly direction 516.65 feet to the point of beginning, situate, lying and being in the County of Peoria and State of Illinois.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the historic district contain the original 200 acre tract acquired by the Springdale Cemetery Association in 1855. Through two successive purchases of land, the cemetery grew to 266 acres. The present acreage is +/-225 acres, the result of sale of a parcel of land in the southeast corner to Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria in 1981, sale of a strip of land along Prospect Avenue in 1999, and the intrusion of the highway (War Memorial Drive) through the northeast corner of the cemetery in 1962.

NPS Form 10-900-a  
OMB No. 1024-0018  
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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SpringdaleCemetery, Peoria, IL

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UTM References  
Zone 16

1. 282563E 4511391N
2. 282858E 4511376N
3. 282914E 4511726N
4. 282985E 4511721N
5. 282985E 4511843N
6. 283386E 4511843N
7. 283371E 4511355N
8. 283625E 4511345N
9. 283554E 4511030N
10. 283412E 4510796N
11. 283412E 4510679N
12. 283305E 4510562N
13. 282538E 4510603N
14. 282538E 4510994N
15. 282421E 4510994N



SPRINGDALE CEMETERY

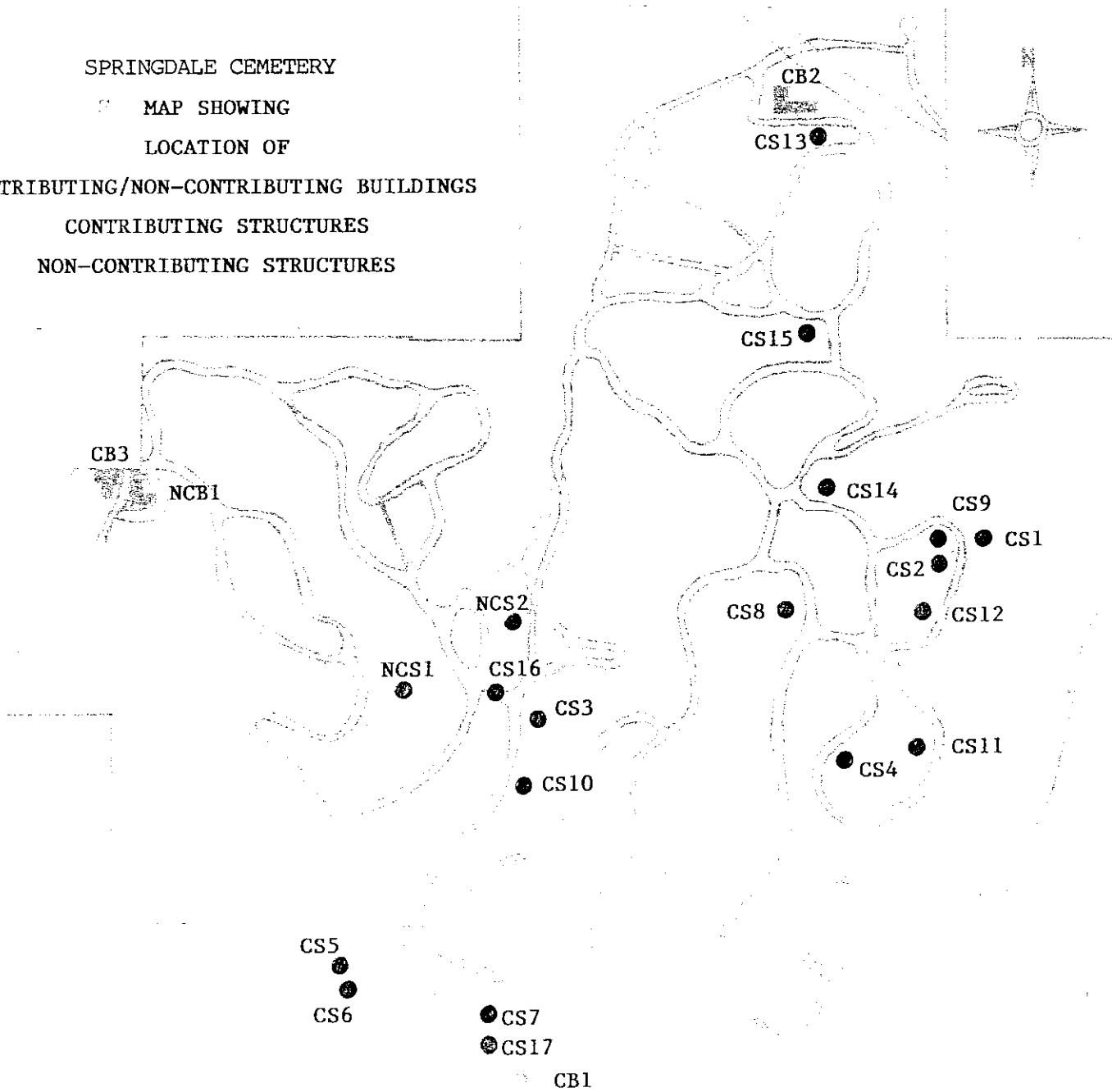
MAP SHOWING

LOCATION OF

CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

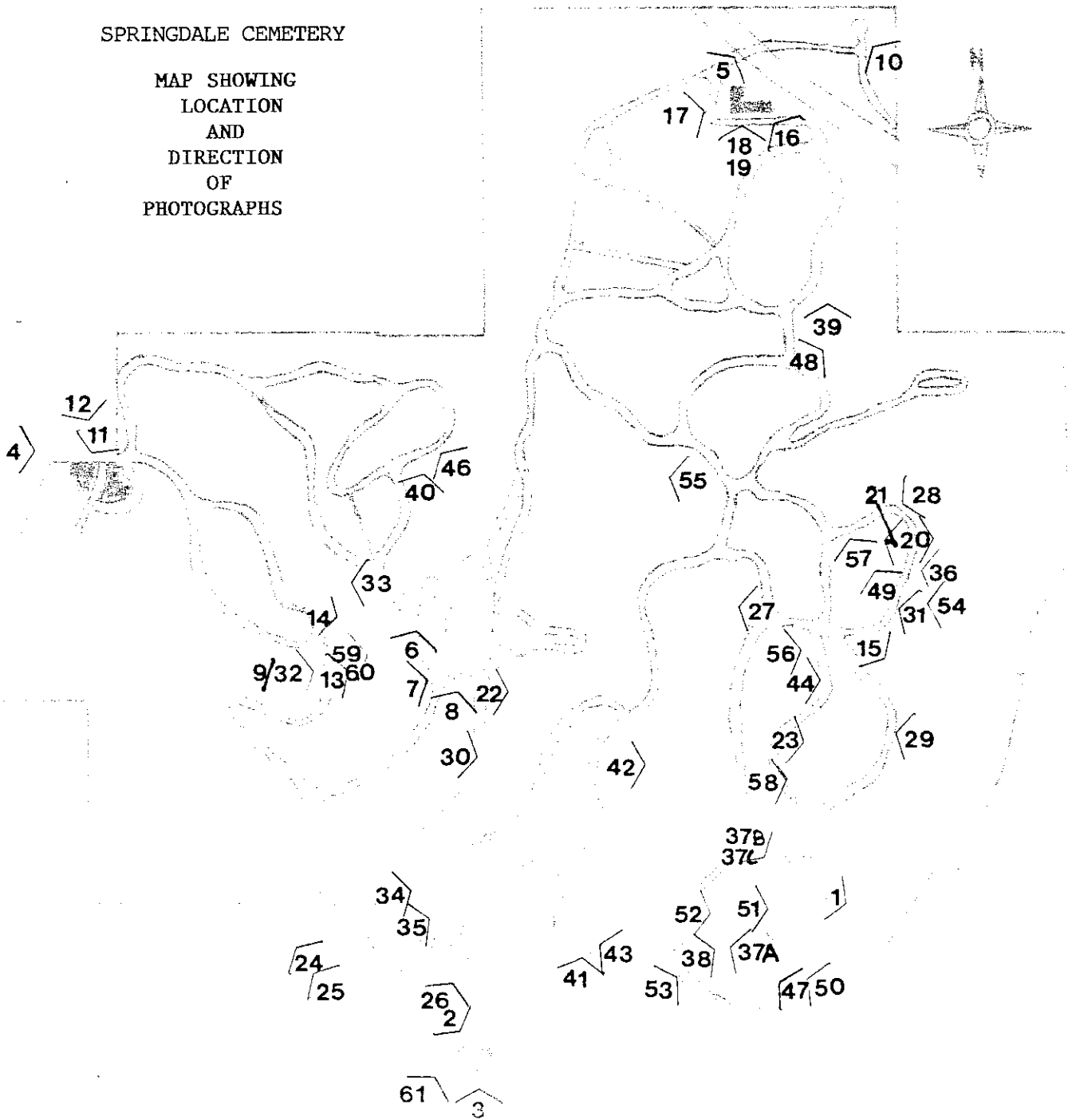
CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

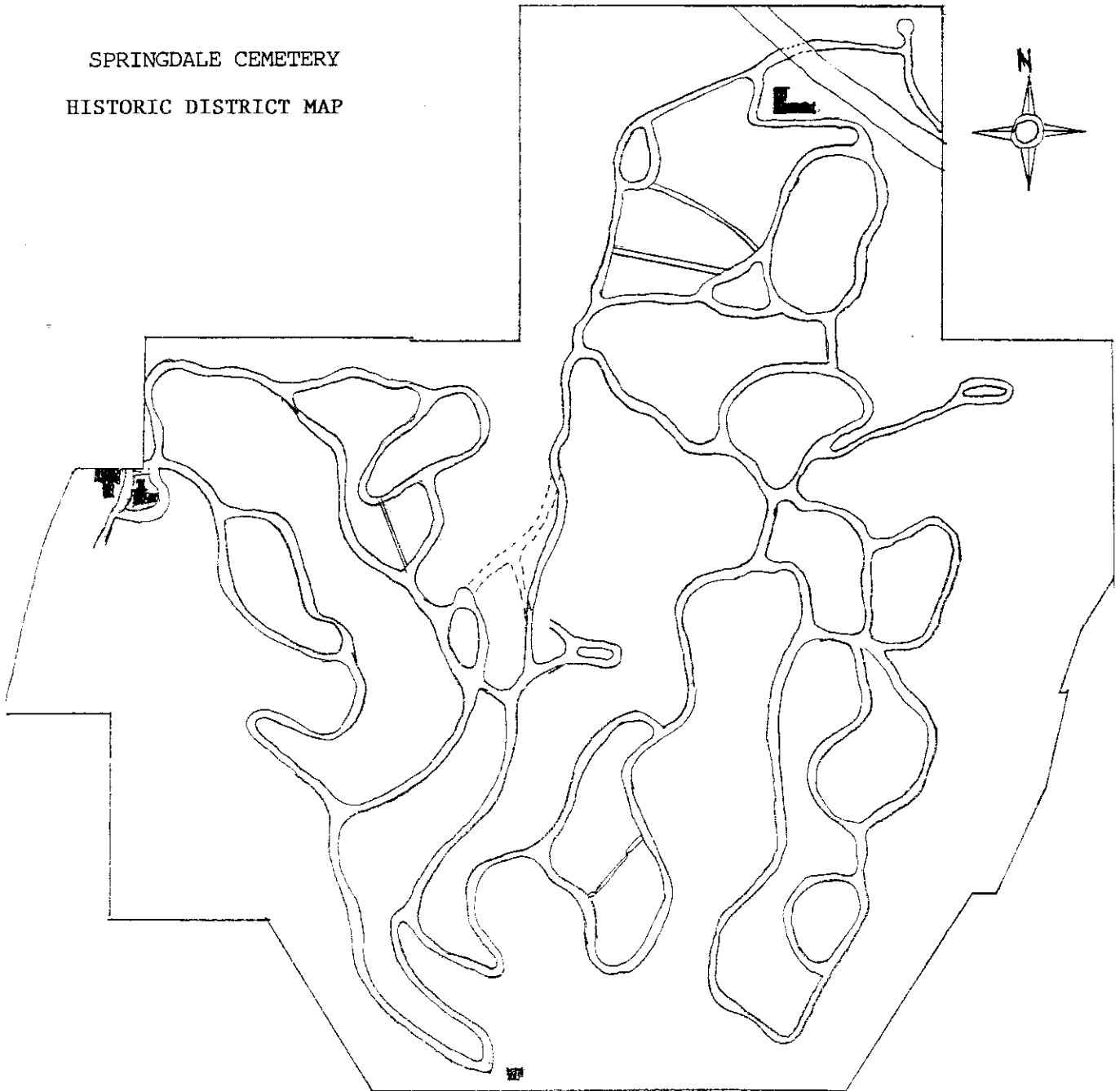
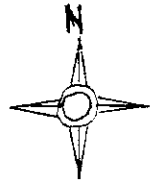


SPRINGDALE CEMETERY

MAP SHOWING  
LOCATION  
AND  
DIRECTION  
OF  
PHOTOGRAPHS



SPRINGDALE CEMETERY  
HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP





# PEORIA

AND ENVIRONS

STANDARD ATLAS OF PEORIA CITY  
& COUNTY ILLINOIS  
BY M. HUBBINGER C.E.  
1896

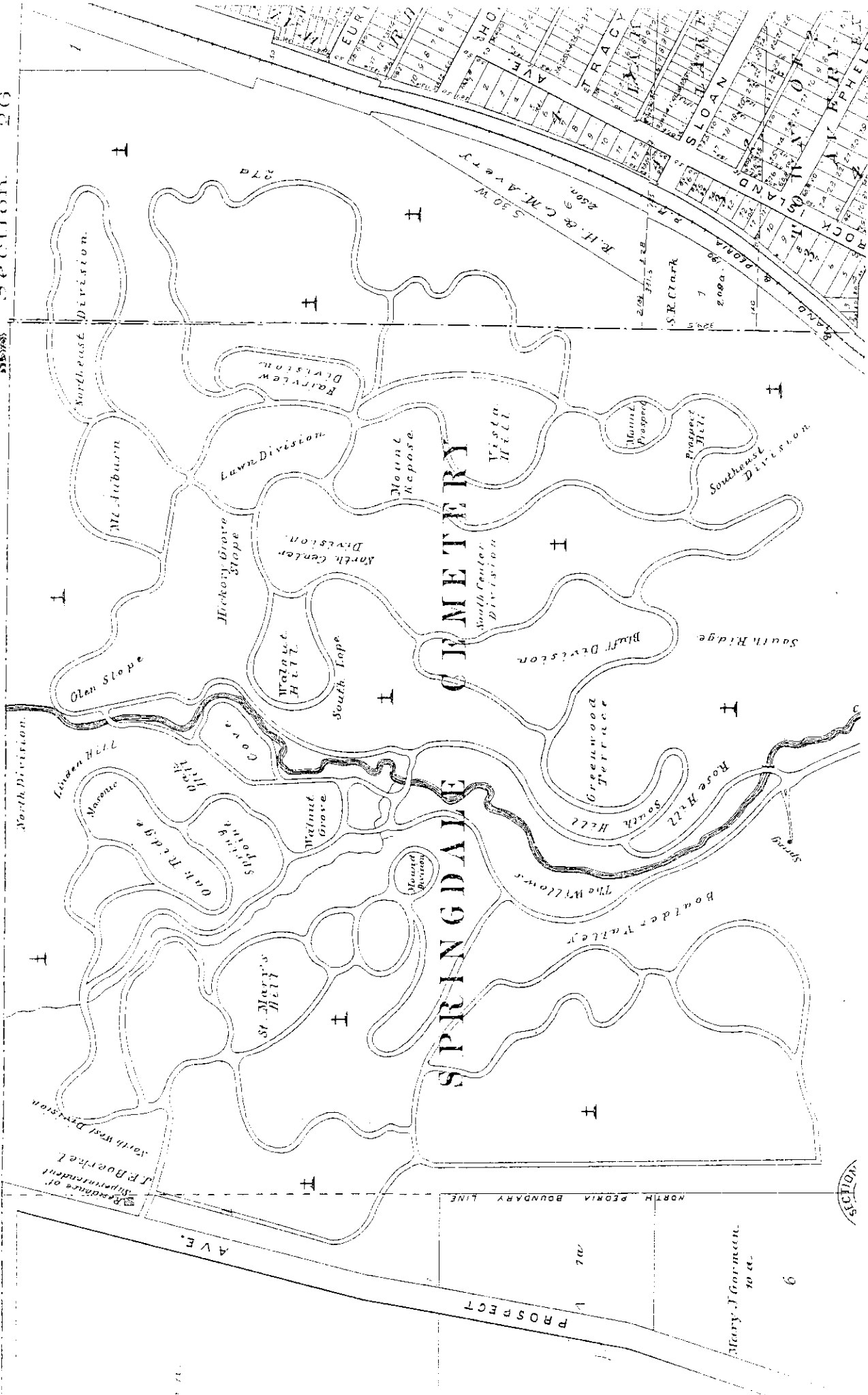
117 N. PEORIA AND RICHWOODS TWP. SEC. 34

T. 9 N. R. VIII E. OF THE 4TH FM

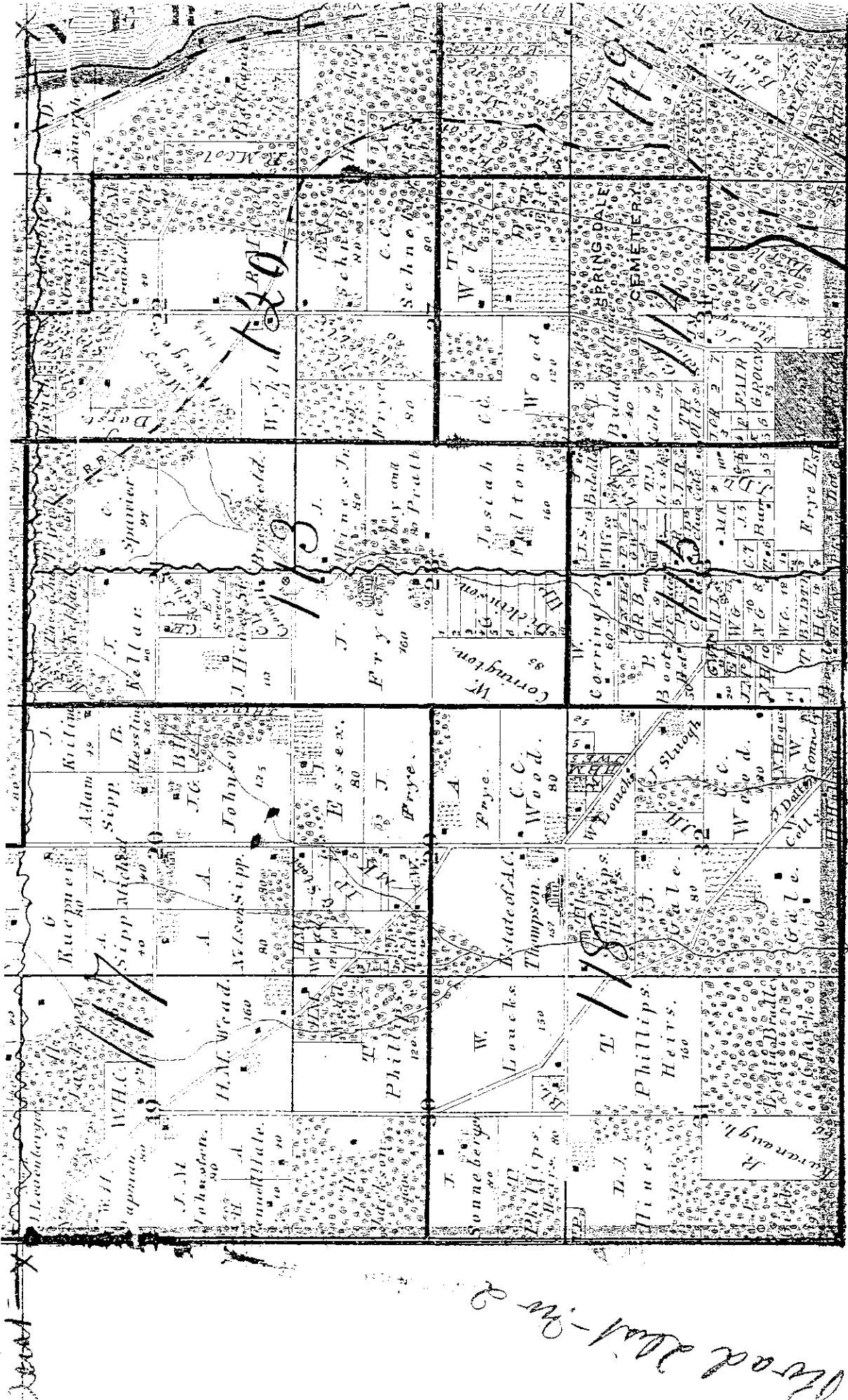
Section 27 Page 31

10 FT.=ONE INCH

Section 26



SECTION



RICHWOODS has within her limits Springdale Cemetery, containing about 170 acres of land, beautifully situated looking Peoria Lake and the Illinois River; for quite a distance both up and down quite undulating, with forest trees and for the purpose to which it is set apart, and by the hand of man will be made one of the most beautiful cemeteries in our county. The County Fair Grounds are also in this Township, containing about 23 acres of land, a part adorned with beautiful other fine shade trees, having all the necessary buildings for the exhibition of art and industry of the County, as well as Barn, convenience for Stock, for which Peoria County is justly celebrated. A Fair Ground for the State of Illinois is now being about 50 acres, and will be ready for the Fall Fair of 1873, when completed will be an honor to the State, and particularly a praise, and magnanimity of the citizens of Peoria County. The first settler in Richwoods Township was Wm. German, on Section 20, in 1832; and later in the same year Thos. settled also on Section 20, and in 1833 Benjamin Belford and Wm. Nixon all settled on Section 27; a

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 1833, Stephen

C. Col., Levi McCormack and ——— Barton came, and Josiah Fulton and family came here from Peoria in (Peoria called Peoria) in 1839. The first marriage was Charles Ballance to Miss Julia Schnebly, in C. Col. father of Stephen Carol. The first minister was the Rev. Isaac Keller, Presbyterian; he preached in 1839 on Section 27. This tract of land, now called Richwoods, was so called by the first inhabitant with sugar maple, elm, Walnut and oak, and when township organization was effected, the name was retained. Mr. Michael Moss and Josiah Fulton, the former was qualified and served, but Mr. Fulton deeded Peoria. This Township was all timbered land, generally undulating, a larger portion of it excellent land peoria being bounded by the Illinois River, consequently quite bluff; very little manufacturing done, mainly and excellent farmers, holding high rank among the multitude of superior farmers, of which Peoria

ATLAS MAP OF PEORIA COUNTY ILLINOIS  
 BY A. T. ANDREAS  
 1873





NPS Form 10-900-a  
OMB No. 1024-0018  
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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SpringdaleCemetery, Peoria,IL

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10. 283412E 4510796N
11. 283412E 4510679N
12. 283305E 4510562N
13. 282538E 4510603N
14. 282538E 4510994N
15. 282421E 4510994N





July 28, 2004

Tracey A. Sculle  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
1 Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, IL 62701-1057

Re: HPC 04-19: Advisory Recommendation – Springdale Cemetery

To Whom It May Concern:

On July 28, 2004 the Historic Preservation Commission voted to issue an advisory recommendation to approve the request to designate Springdale Cemetery as a National Register Historic Landmark. The hearing was open to the public, however no public input was provided.

The cemetery is one of the largest and oldest in the state of Illinois. It contains significant examples of architecture, the final resting-place of many significant state and local individuals and families, and Springdale Savannah, which is a rare example of natural tall grass prairie. The cemetery is a fine example of the Rural Cemetery Movement and is a centerpiece of pride to the people of Peoria.

Springdale Cemetery has been recognized by the City of Peoria to be a historically important place and has been included on the local register of historic places since 1998.

The City of Peoria Historic Preservation Commission again reiterates its recommendation for approval of this piece of Peoria's heritage and history as a national landmark.

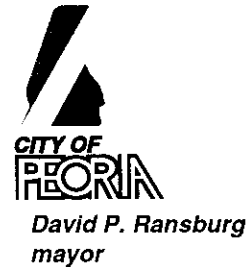
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Kia Vega'.

Kia Vega  
Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

EB/kv

**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**



August 26, 2004

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
Attention: Tracey A. Sculle  
Survey and National Register Coordinator  
1 Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507

**RE: HPC 04-19: ADVISORY RECOMMENDATION - SPRINGDALE CEMETERY**

As Mayor and Chief Elected Officer of the City of Peoria, I would like to express my support of the application to place Springdale Cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Register Historic Landmark.


Springdale Cemetery, a 250 acre cemetery founded in 1855, contains the remains of former Governors of Illinois, leading citizens of Peoria, and soldiers who fought for our country in the Civil War, WWI, WWII, and beyond. There is also a soldier of Napoleon's Guard resting in this cemetery. Furthermore, the quality of the sculptures found in many of the monuments is outstanding, and some of the sculptures were carved by noted sculptors. The members of the City of Peoria Historic Preservation Commission and I believe this cemetery, which contains 90,000 remains, is long overdue for the National Register.

The restoration of this 250 acre cemetery began just a few years ago by a joint Authority established by the Peoria Park District, the County of Peoria, and the City of Peoria. In this short time, the volunteer and philanthropic heart of this city has demonstrated its overall support of returning this historic cemetery to its premier status. The National Register Historic Landmark designation will help in that journey.

Sincerely,

David P. Ransburg  
Mayor of the City of Peoria

DPR/JB/kc



City Hall Building  
419 Fulton Street  
Peoria, Illinois 61602  
309/494-8519  
FAX 309/494-8559



# Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • Teletypewriter Only (217) 524-7128

Voice (217) 782-4836

## MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable David P. Ransburg, Mayor of the City of Peoria  
Ed Boik, Staff, Peoria Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Amy Easton, Assistant Coordinator, National Register and Survey *AHE*

DATE: June 9, 2004

SUBJECT: Preliminary Opinion on the Springdale Cemetery, Peoria, Illinois

Springdale Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C under the areas of significance of Landscape Architecture, Architecture, and Art. Organized in 1854 by the Springdale Cemetery Association and chartered in February of 1855 by the State of Illinois, it is second oldest cemetery in the State of Illinois. It was patterned after Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts and was founded as one of the early cemeteries of the American Rural Cemetery Movement. The period of significance for Landscape Architecture is from 1855, the year the cemetery was developed until 1954, the fifty-year cut-off date for significance established by the National Register.

Architecturally, the cemetery contains a turn-of-the century caretaker's house, and several historic mausolea, some of which are good examples of Classical Revival and Romanesque architecture. The period of significance for Architecture, 1900- 1929, represents the date of construction of the caretaker's house, as well as the date of construction of the original public mausoleum. In the area of significance of Art, Springdale Cemetery contains numerous examples of grave markers and monuments representing the common artistic values of the mid-late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The period of significance for Art, c 1855 - 1920, represents the period from which selected contributing objects date. As Springdale Cemetery embodies the principles of the rural cemetery movement and includes a significant array of architecture, grave markers and monuments representing common artistic values of the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century, it meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D. The cemetery maintains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.

Vienna Historic District,  
Roughly centered on the downtown commercial district and includes residential  
areas and the rail line,  
Vienna, 04001557,  
LISTED, 1/28/05  
(Georgia County Courthouses TR (AD))

GEORGIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY,  
Forest Grove,  
1200 GA 242/Riddleville rd.,  
Sandersville vicinity, 04001556,  
LISTED, 1/26/05

\* ILLINOIS, PEORIA COUNTY,  
Springdale Cemetery,  
3014 N. Prospect Rd.,  
Peoria, 04001303,  
LISTED, 12/10/04

MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Frances and Isabella Apartments,  
430-432 and 434-436 Dudley St.,  
Boston, 02000081,  
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 1/24/05

MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Morton Street, Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston,  
Morton St.,  
Boston, 04001572,  
LISTED, 1/24/05  
(Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS)

MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Neponset Valley Parkway, Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston,  
Neponset Valley Parkway,  
Boston, 04001573,  
LISTED, 1/24/05  
(Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS)

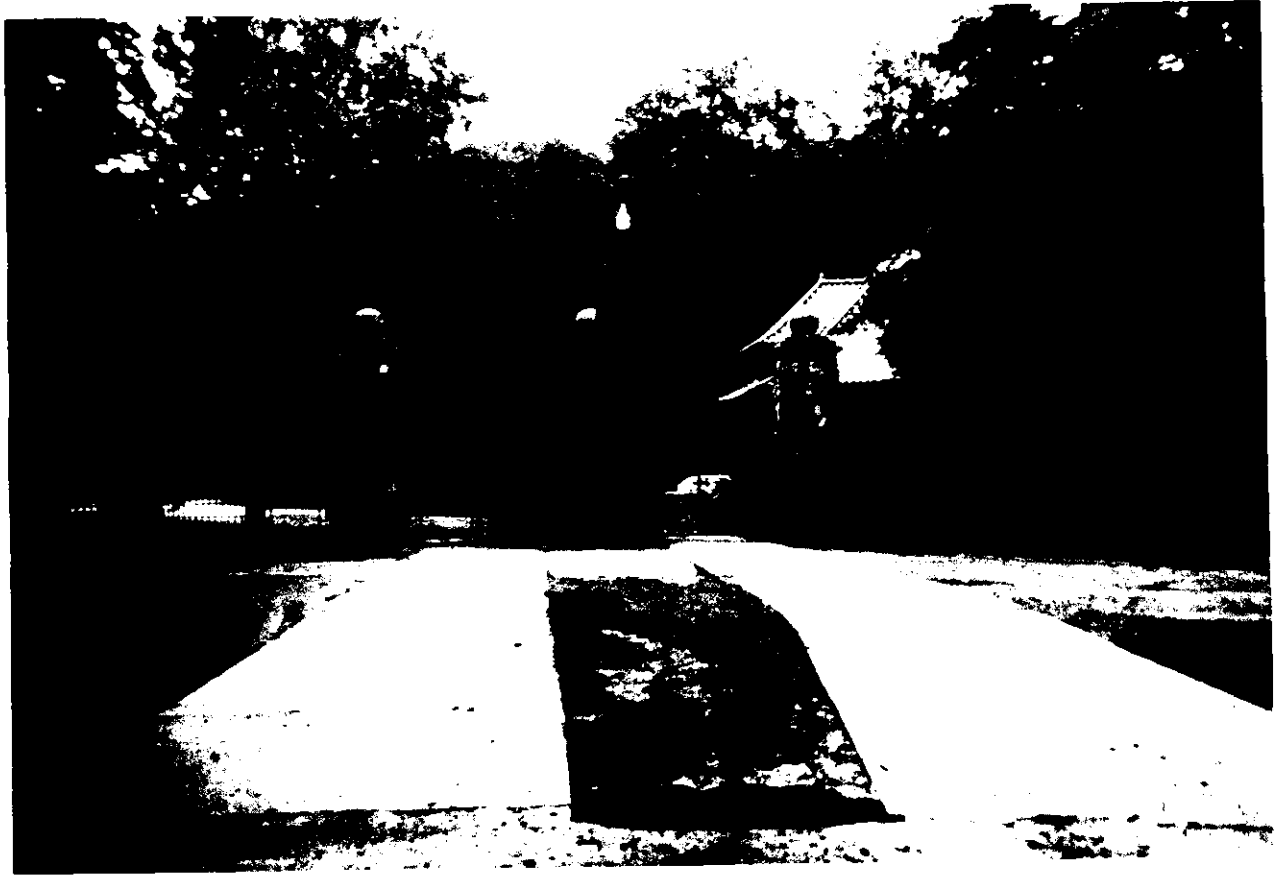
MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Neponset Valley Parkway, Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston,  
Neponset Valley Parkway,  
Boston, 04001573,  
LISTED, 1/24/05  
(Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS)

MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON COUNTY,  
Ocean Springs Community Center,  
Washington Ave.,  
Ocean Springs, 89001092,  
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 1/25/05  
(Anderson, Walter, MPS)

MISSOURI, MONITEAU COUNTY,  
High Point Historic District,  
61235-61243 MO C,  
High Point, 04001561,  
LISTED, 1/26/05

MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT CITY,  
Buster Brown Blue Ribbon Shoe Factory,  
1526 N. Jefferson Ave.,  
St. Louis (Independent City), 04001560,





7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- |                          |                     |                          |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archaeological Site | (pre-Columbian)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Archaeological Site | (post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | French Influence    | (1673-1780)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Frontier   | (1780-1818)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Early      | (1818-1850)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Middle     | (1850-1900)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illinois Late       | (1900-present)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Famous People       | (Give names & dates)     |

8. Specific Date: 1854

Areas of Significance (check one or more of the following)

- |                          |                           |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aboriginal (historic)     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Military            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture               | <input type="checkbox"/> | Music               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture              | <input type="checkbox"/> | Political           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Art                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Commerce                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Communication             | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Conservation              | <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Education                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering               | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Urban Planning      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (specify)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape Architecture    |                          |                     |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates). Use additional sheets if necessary. **This cemetery has many old and important grave sites.**

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: Metzger Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Street and Number \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

This cemetery was created in 1854 at which time many graves were moved from the City of Peoria to it. It is a very large cemetery, and its markers reflect all the trends in grave marking since its creation. Some of the graves located here: Lydia and Tobias Bradley; the Proctor family; Gov. Thomas Ford; as well as many other important Peoria people.