

**-United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Center Ridge Cemetery

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

### 2. Location

Street & number: 704 West Johnson Street

City or town: Sullivan State: Indiana County: Sullivan

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p> <p><b><u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u></b></p> <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____ <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____ <b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Neo-Classical Revival

Vernacular

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, granite

walls: Brick, granite, limestone

roof: metal, asphalt

other: granite, marble, limestone

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The 63-acre Center Ridge Cemetery sits on the western edge of the City of Sullivan, Indiana. Sullivan is the county seat of Sullivan County and is located 30 miles north of Vincennes, Indiana. The nominated portion of the cemetery, approximately 34 acres, is bounded by U.S. 41 on the west, Washington Street to the north, Buck Creek to the east and 29 acres of undeveloped cemetery land to the south. Contributing resources include the site, laid out in a series of driveways, five circa 1922 gate posts, and a large number of intact monuments displaying late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century funerary art. Individually contributing resources include the cemetery office and mausoleum, both built in 1928, and the circa 1908 entrance gate, all displaying a high degree of historic integrity.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

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## Narrative Description

Center Ridge Cemetery sits at the western edge of Sullivan in a largely rural area. The 63-acre property rises gently to the north, culminating in a ridge that drops approximately 20 feet to the northern cemetery drive along Washington Street (photo 4). The northwestern portion of the property slopes gently toward U.S. 41 and culminates in a berm at the western edge of the cemetery. Trees provide a border at the berm, the creek line and along the ridge. Selectively planted trees dot the remaining acreage. The cemetery contains approximately 25,000 burials, the first occurring in 1867 and continuing to the present. Bodies and markers in the original town cemetery in Sullivan were moved to Center Ridge circa 1867-1873, to make way for a planing mill. Some families moved their loved ones and markers to plots in Sections 1 and 2. Those remaining were moved to the southwest corner of the cemetery.<sup>1</sup>

The property is organized in numbered and lettered sections. Twelve acres at the northeast area of the cemetery, Sections 1 through 6, comprise the original boundary. Sections 7 through 12 to the northwest were purchased in 1908. In 1926, Sections A through E, G, L, M, and S and additional undeveloped property to the south were purchased for cemetery use. The contributing site includes the numbered and lettered sections. Although no burials began in the lettered sections until 1961, the layout of the contributing site reflects the Memorial Park model, discussed further in the Statement of Significance. The numbered sections contain some burials after 1961, however, they follow the historic model of the large family plot as discussed below and do not create an intrusion on the contributing site. The southernmost undeveloped portion of the cemetery property is not included in the nomination.

**Site** Sections 1 – 12, A – E, G, L, M, S - 1867/1908/1927  
**Contributing Photos** 1 – 42, 50 – 59, 64

A series of paved drives dating from 1919 divide the cemetery into sections. The primary roads in the original section of the cemetery help establish the boundaries to the north, east, and west sides of that earliest portion even though Section 1 and bits of Sections 9 and 11 now fall to the outer edges of the drives. A gateway arch decorates the main entrance off Washington Street leading to a forked driveway, with one branch forming North Drive to the west, and the other, Section 1 Drive, leading southeast (Note: Drives have been given names in this nomination for clarity) (Photos 1 and 4). North Drive forms the north boundary of Section 2 and continues on into the 1908 addition to the cemetery. Section 1 Drive runs the length of the original portion of the cemetery and terminates at the south cemetery entry at Johnson Street by the cemetery office. A short road at the northern end of Section 1 Drive runs southwesterly and then curves to the southeast into the esplanade that separates Sections 2 and 5 from Sections 3 and 4 (Photo 10). The esplanade is bisected by southwesterly Drive A between Sections 3 and 4 and 2 and 5. The crossing is arranged with a diamond-shaped curb and planting area. An additional bisector to the south, Drive B, forms the northern boundary of Section 6 (Photo 9). Drive C runs southeasterly along the western edge of the original cemetery and curves east near Johnson Street to form the

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<sup>1</sup> *A History of Sullivan County, Indiana, Vol. I*, Thomas J. Wolfe, ed., New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1909, page 190.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

south edge of Section 6. The original cemetery (circa 1867) culminates at Johnson Street and includes the cemetery office, east of Section 1 Drive.

Drive C also delineates the boundary between the original cemetery and the 1908 addition. North Drive extends from the northern part of the cemetery and curves to the southwest and becomes Drive D, between Sections 7 and 11 and 8 and 12 (Photo 37). Drive D becomes Circle Drive at the southwest corner of the cemetery north of Johnson Street. Section 10 is located within Circle Drive. A sidewalk at the southwest corner leads to the mausoleum (Photo 6). An extension of Drive A bisects Sections 7 and 8 and terminates at Drive D. However, on the plat, Drive A continues to the western boundary of Center Ridge and is the dividing line between Sections 11 and 12 even though no physical features of this extension exist. Like Drive A, Drive B from the original cemetery extends into this addition but it does not run as far as Drive A. Rather, it curves slightly to the west and meets with Circle Drive forming the north and northwest boundary of Section 9. A secondary entrance into the cemetery from Johnson Street and marked by two concrete fence posts for the rest of the west boundary (Photo 19).

The layout of the newest portion of the cemetery is oriented in truer north/south and east/west axes than the older portion, based on its northern border at Johnson Street. There are two entrances from the street: an entrance at the northeast corner that forks like the main entrance to the original cemetery, and at Drive 5. The forked drive leads east to Drive 6 and south to Drive 1. Drive 6 runs to the west and separates Sections L and D to the north and Sections M, G, and E to the south (Photo 13). Drive 1 meanders in a southerly direction, between Sections S and M, curving into Drive 7 (Photos 50 and 51). A boulevard with esplanade, Drive 2, runs north/south between Sections M and G (Photo 52). Drives 3 and 4 also run north/south creating boundaries for Sections E and A. No drives were constructed to separate Sections A and B and Sections D and L, although indicated on the 1927 plans. Finally, Drive 5 separates Sections B and C. The area to the south of these platted sections is not included with this nomination.

In 1922, the cemetery trustees voted to build a fence around the property constructed of concrete posts and "good wire fencing." In 1923 the city paid Guy Anderson \$91.00 for 140 concrete posts.<sup>2</sup>

Of the 140 concrete fence posts installed in 1923, five remain (indicated on the map by a G). The battered pier posts rise to a projecting cornice and are topped by a spherical finial (photo 19). Four of the posts remain along Johnson Street and one is on the east side of the gateway arch at the Washington Street entrance.

Burial lots are divided by narrow alleys. Except for the circular Section 10 and surrounding lots, markers face either to the east or the west. Although no one area is indicated for particular purposes, certain areas contain a larger number of baby/child burials and military graves. For example, the area north of the cemetery office in Section 1 has several infant and child burials (Photo 64) and L-shaped Section 2 has a grouping of tablet stones indicating the deceased Civil War servicemen. Because of the presence of larger family plots in the cemetery, burials in even the oldest sections have taken place in the more recent past.

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<sup>2</sup> *City Council Minute Book 1/10/1922-1/10-1926*, pages 48,89, 115.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana

County and State

The array of monuments scattered throughout the cemetery offer a broad variety of time periods, materials, and shapes. The markers are carved of limestone, marble and granite. Gravestones in Section 1 illustrate styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century: tablets, bevel stones and vertical shapes such as obelisks (photos 3 and 29). Other typical shapes throughout the cemetery include obelisks, columns, ledgers, and bolsters. Many lots contain a single, monumental family stone and smaller markers for individual members of the family. The larger family plots with monumental stones include the Crowder family, (Section 4, circa 1901, photo 31) and the Simmons family (Section 4, circa 1911, photo 2). Numbered sections opened after 1900 contain more modern markers constructed of polished granite (photos 12 and 37), specifically the Burkholder/Thompson monument (Section 6, circa 1912, center photo 40), and the Scott monument (Section 8, circa 1953, photo 26). The massive monuments in the circle of Section 10 display wealth and prestige of the 1930s-1960s (photo 24), especially the Hays (Section 10, circa 1954, left photo 24) and Stratton (Section 10, circa 1942, photo 59) monuments.

The Abe Frakes monument, (Section 2, circa 1914, right photo 5) sits at the highest point of the ridge in the northwest corner of Section 2. The monument is a classic Corinthian column rising 28 feet.<sup>3</sup> Two scroll-edged markers sit in front of the monument for Frakes and his sister (Eliza) Jane Jones. To the left, a simple, angled marker installed circa 1964, indicates the grave site for Frake's nephew, Claude M. Jones and his wife Vivian. The retaining wall at the north and west edge of the plot, installed in 2009, is a simple dressed stone structure. It replaced the water-damaged original concrete wall which had a corniced coping with a set of stairs placed diagonally at the intersection of the two walls. Planter urns sat at the top of the walls, flanking the steps. Spherical finials sat at the ends of the walls, returning to the earth.<sup>4</sup>

In the southeast corner of Section 4, the Crowder family plot (photo 31) encompasses the graves of several generations. A large, red granite obelisk with decorative carving (Section 4, circa 1903, right photo 31) marks the grave of the patriarch William M. Crowder (1815-1851), whose body was originally interred in the first cemetery and moved to Center Ridge. The grave of his wife, Hannah Cox Crowder (1819-1903), is marked with a small gray granite marker nearby. The large family stone of the next generation (Section 4, circa 1901, left photo 31) is a shortened and thickened limestone obelisk. The monument displays unfurling scrolls on each side bearing the family name. Carved cording drapes across each of the four scrolls and connects to tassels at the corners, while sheaves of wheat rest upon the hipped top. Low gray granite markers encircle the family stone, indicating the grave sites of four of William and Hannah's sons and their wives, and one grandson.

The Will H. Hays (1879-1954) monument (Section 10, circa 1954, left photo 24) sits at the north edge of the circle in Section 10. Resting on a rock-face foundation, the dressed, white granite obelisk rises approximately 30 feet. Inscriptions encircle the base of the obelisk reading, "It is not the length of the step but the direction that is important," "Things do not happen in this world. They are brought about," "The morality and responsibility of the individual is the bulwark

<sup>3</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, "Abe Frakes, Prominent Resident Dies Following Long Illness," 9/25/1913, page 1.

<sup>4</sup> *Sullivan County, Indiana Cemetery Records, Vol. III*, page 114.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

of any government,” and “Live and help live.” A small granite stone, flush with the ground, sits to the north of the monument indicating the graves of Hays and his wife Jessie.

The Dr. J. R. Hinkle monument (Section 2, circa 1915, center photo 5) rises 18 feet and is supported by an eight-foot by ten-foot base.<sup>5</sup> The square, battered column is topped by a projecting cornice. Similarly-shaped memorials include the Scott marker (Section 2, circa 1913, left photo 5) and the Benjamin, Emma and Roscoe Davis monument (Section 2, circa 1915, photo 25) and are decorated with acanthus leaves on the base and cornice. Both monuments are attributable to P.J. Burns of the Standard Monument Works in Vincennes, Indiana.<sup>6</sup>

The Bays monument (Section 8, circa 1906, photo 32) is composed of a central square column with curved porticos on the north and south sides. The central column is decorated with swags and ribbons and rises to a dentil cornice supporting a pyramidal top. The porticos are composed of three Ionic columns supporting a projecting cornice with a rounded, ridged top. Small, individual markers for three generations of the family surround the monument.

The Charles and Lucy Scott memorial (Section 8, circa 1953, photo 26) is composed of light and dark grey and black polished granite. A dark gray base supports light gray shafts placed in a perpendicular position with a smaller, darker gray pedestal within the L. An inscribed floral pattern adorns the narrow face of the L. Opposite, “Scott” is carved in Art Deco style lettering. The same lettering is used on the pedestal for the individual names and dates. A black granite urn rests on the pedestal.

The Burkholder/Thompson monument (Section 6, circa 1912, center photo 40) is composed of a light gray granite slab resting on a light gray plinth. The plinth and slab are rock-face finish save for the skyward plane of the plinth and the emerging-crown section containing a stylized Corinthian column, entablature, and curved cornice. Ferns and ivy decorate the column. The family names, Burkholder and Thompson are carved in relief on the rock-face plane. This family grouping, marked by small granite blocks, includes Irenis (1854-1927) and Olieva (1857-1939) Burkholder, their daughter Nettie Burkholder Thompson (1878-1912) and her husband James Harve Thompson (1874-1951) and their daughter Fern Thompson (1898-1987).

### **Cemetery Office - 1928**

Contributing – Photos 8, 41-49

The vernacular cemetery office is a one-and one-half story red brick building with hipped roof. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rectangular office area faces west, and a maintenance area projects to the east. The west elevation has a dormer with a stationary horizontal paned window above the porch roof. L-shaped brick piers supporting the porch roof rise to two projecting belt courses. Wood beams extending to pilasters at the face of the building support the bead board porch ceiling. The low-slope porch roof is covered with red metal. The entry is situated to the left within the porch section. The opening is surrounded by feature brick

<sup>5</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, “Monument For Dr. Hinkle,” 2/18/1915, page 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Sullivan Union*, “P.J. Burns, Proprietor Sullivan Monument Works,” 6/2/1915, page 2.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana

County and State

including a soldier course at the lintel and stretcher courses on either side of the entry. Limestone squares join the courses at the upper corners. A double-hung window with soldier course lintel and brick sill sits to the right of the entry. Two similar units flank the porch. To the south, single-story attached garage, added at an unknown later date, features red brick and a white metal garage door with four horizontal panels. The low-slope asphalt-shingle roof is tucked under the eave of the original building. The garage door sits slightly off-center, toward the north. The building sits on a concrete block foundation, visible from the north and east elevations.

The north elevation has three double hung windows at the office portion of the building. The maintenance area has paired flush metal doors that infill the former garage entrance. The soldier course lintel above the maintenance doors dips approximately 3” toward the east, the result of settling as evidenced by the repaired step-cracking in the brick above. The grade slopes downward to the east reaching floor level of the maintenance shed area, approximately 18” below the office grade.

The gabled portion of the maintenance area projection faces east and is situated off-center toward the south. The gable end portion has two double-hung windows, with head heights matching the office area windows, and a small double-hung attic window at the top of the gable. The rear wall of the office portion sits to the right, and to the left a narrow double-hung window is centered on the original building. The new garage area has two shorter double-hung windows. The south elevation is dominated by the gable end of the newer garage. One smaller double-hung window is present. To the back is visible one larger double hung window from the maintenance area.

The building entrance leads to a small reception room (Photo 43). To the right wood French doors with a fretwork-filled transom lead to the original office area (Photo 44). Along the east wall sits a safe, donated by John C. Chaney in 1927, and a wood door to the restroom (Photo 45).<sup>7</sup> An original swinging wood, three-panel door divides the lavatory and commode area (Photo 47). Entrance to the newer garage is gained through an original wood door on the south wall. Entrance to the original maintenance/garage area is gained through an original wood door on the east wall of the reception room. Two steps down lead to the maintenance level. A restroom sits to the left, configured with a painted swinging door separating the lavatory and commode areas (Photo 48). A wood panel door and borrowed light pane sit to the right (Photo 49).

In 1900 Cemetery Superintendent Stewart Barnes requested “a small building in the cemetery with seats, chairs, and a water closet,” estimating the cost to be about \$150.<sup>8</sup> When the Center Ridge Cemetery Association bought additional land in 1907, they also considered building a structure to hold “a receiving vault and superintendent’s office.”<sup>9</sup> Finally, in 1928 plans for the building designed by J. W. Gaddis, for “a general restroom and office at the cemetery,” were approved. The building was constructed by Perry Hochstetler.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *City Council Minutes, Jan 4, 1926-Jan 6, 1930*, page 125.

<sup>8</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, 4/19/1900, page 8.

<sup>9</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, “Change in the Personelle,” 9/19/1907, page 1.

<sup>10</sup> *City Council Minute Book Jan 4, 1926-Jan 6, 1930*, page 281, 297, 306, 314, 337. *City Council Minute Book Jan 6, 1930 - Jan 1, 1935*, page 23.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

**Mausoleum - 1928**

Contributing - Photos 6, 60-63

The Center Ridge Mausoleum sits in Section 12, oriented to the northeast at the end of a sidewalk off the circular drive. The one-story, Neo-Classical Revival building is constructed of rock-face granite. The massive blocks measure 18" x 75". The building is topped by a 6" granite coping. A dressed 12" granite cornice band encircles the building below a single course of the 18" block. The building rests on a water table composed of the 18" block. The entry is composed of a traebated, dressed granite opening with a shallow pediment at the top. Above the doors an inset of dressed granite features five square vent sections, each cut in lines radiating from a central point. New anodized bronze aluminum full-light paired doors provide the entry. The entrance is approximately 12" above grade. Above the upper belt course and centered above the entry, a dressed-granite sign panel is carved with the words "Center Ridge Mausoleum No. 1 – 1928." Below the cornice sit two narrow bronze vents with a radiating pattern.

The side elevations each contain a centrally located single pane window with an 18" decorative punched bronze panel at the header, repeating the radiating pattern on the vents. The rear elevation contains four vents, two in the same location as the front and two at the lower edge of the building above the water table. Two drainage scuppers for the flat roof are located above the belt course and have caused staining on the limestone below.

Original plans for the Mausoleum called for stained glass windows and doors.<sup>11</sup> The current modern doors and clear-paned windows were installed at an unknown date. It is unknown if stained-glass was ever installed in the Mausoleum.

The mausoleum is considered a building, rather than a structure, because the crypts are accessed through an interior hallway. The interior is finished in striated, fawn colored marble. The central entry hall forms a T intersection with a hallway running the length of the building. The 72 crypts line each side of the hall, and are separated by marble battens, bolted to the structure behind. Name plates are rectangular etched sections in the marble (Photo 60).

Interest in a mausoleum began in Sullivan in 1917, when W. L. Laurence of the Westminster Abbey Association obtained a permit to build a chapel and mausoleum. Several members of the community invested in the project, however, it was never built.<sup>12</sup> The prospect of building a mausoleum resurfaced in 1928, after control of the cemetery was turned over to the city.<sup>13</sup> The mausoleum was completed in 1929. The modern amenities of the building included the ventilation system, placing vents in the walls.<sup>14</sup>

**Gateway Arch – 1908/1923**

Contributing - Photo 1

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<sup>11</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, "May Build Mausoleum," 6/1/1928, page 1.

<sup>12</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, "Urbana, Ill Sheriff Returns 'Confidence Man'," 3/15/1917, page 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, "May Build Mausoleum," 6/1/1928, page 1.

<sup>14</sup> SHAARD Files. *Sullivan Democrat*, "Mausoleum Center Ridge is Completed," 7/25/1929.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

The main entrance gateway off Washington Street has a Romanesque influence, and is constructed of rock-face limestone blocks. Two battered columns rise to a projecting cornice and are topped by spherical finials. Dressed limestone voisoirs form a horseshoe-shaped arch. Above, a rock-face wall rises to stepped pediments. A dressed limestone panel reads "Center Ridge." The gateway structure rises approximately 25 feet and the center of the arch is approximately 16 feet tall. Wrought iron gates are attached on the cemetery side of the arch.

In 1908 C.J. Sherman (President of the Cemetery Association) and W. R. Nesbit raised \$2,800 to build an arch for the cemetery entrance and for a sidewalk from the town to the cemetery.<sup>15</sup> The wrought iron gates were purchased in 1923.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, "Cemetery Walk Is To Be Built," 5/29/1908, page 1.

<sup>16</sup> *Sullivan Union*, "Will Landscape Center Ridge Cemetery," 2/14/1923, page 1.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture  
Landscape Architecture  
Community Planning and Development  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1867-1928  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1918  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person (last name, first name)**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder (last name, first name)**

J. W. Gaddis  
Sullivan Monument Works  
\_\_\_\_\_

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

### **Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance encompasses the first extant burial within the cemetery, 1867, and ends in 1928 with the construction of the mausoleum and cemetery office. This period encompasses the formal survey and plat (1927) of the cemetery, and remains the configuration of the site. Numbered sections, 1 through 12, and lettered sections, A through E, G, L, M, and S, were all purchased and laid out during the period of significance, with burials in Sections 1 through 6 beginning in the 1860s and 1870s, and Sections 7 through 12 after 1908. Although no burials occurred in the lettered sections until 1961, the layout follows the 1927 plat and illustrates the principles of the Memorial Park style of cemetery design.

### **Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Center Ridge Cemetery is eligible for listing on the National Register because the cemetery's significance stems from the design characteristics of the landscape that illustrates the shifting philosophies of cemetery layout. The funerary art and mausoleum reflects changing burial customs during the period of significance. The location of the cemetery and the move from privately to city owned tell a portion of the story of the development of the City of Sullivan.

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

Center Ridge Cemetery is eligible for listing on the National Register because of its distinctive site layout and the integrity of the grave monuments and historic structures. Under Criteria A, the cemetery illustrates the development of the town and changes in burial practices, the expression of military identification, and the rallying of society in aid for disaster relief. Under Criteria C, landscape architecture of Center Ridge displays the evolution of cemetery design from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. The cemetery office, mausoleum, and gateway arch, are significant examples of funerary architecture.

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

The Town of Sullivan was laid out in 1843 with a cemetery located within the town limits at Outlot 12 (east of Broad Street and south of Harris Street).<sup>17</sup> As the cemetery neared capacity, a group of men organized the Center Ridge Cemetery Association, and purchased eight acres of

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<sup>17</sup> T. J. Wolfe, *A History of Sullivan County, Indiana*, New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1909, page 189.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana

Name of Property

County and State

land on what had been the Hughes farm. The property featured a ridge at the north edge of the lot and was located at the exact geographical center of the county, earning its name Center Ridge.<sup>18</sup> The Association officially incorporated under the State of Indiana on September 25, 1869.<sup>19</sup> Although the land was not platted and no lots officially sold until 1870, the first burial in Center Ridge, the infant child of Michael Kirkham, occurred in October 1867.<sup>20</sup>

In preparation to sell the land of the original cemetery, the City of Sullivan asked citizens to remove the bodies of their loved ones to graves in the new cemetery.<sup>21</sup> Families of substantial means bought lots spacious enough for several generations at the higher ground, nearer to the entrance of the cemetery. The family of William M. Crowder (1815-1851) moved his remains to Section 2 in Center Ridge and a new monument was installed to mark the grave.<sup>22</sup> Col. Francis Neff's grave and marker (1830-1864), formerly in the old cemetery, were also moved to Center Ridge.<sup>23</sup> The town hired James Maskill and Company to move the remaining graves to a Potter's Field in the southwest section of the new cemetery.<sup>24</sup>

The landscape and setting of Center Ridge Cemetery illustrate the evolution of cemetery design from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth centuries. The 1867 location of Center Ridge (then outside the city limits) follows principles of the Rural Cemetery Movement. Beginning with the 1831 opening of Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA, the concept revolved around placing the cemetery at the outskirts of the city in a natural setting. The movement arose from public health concerns of a cemetery in the city, as well as a movement away from the overcrowded, unattractive church cemeteries. The model was based on a natural setting with winding paths, groves of trees and plantings, creating an elitist space for spacious plots and large monuments memorializing the wealthy.<sup>25</sup> In Sullivan, the high ground above Buck Creek provided a pastoral setting with gently rolling land, trees, a flowing creek, and vistas of the surrounding farmland.

The layout of Center Ridge, however, reflects the move toward the late-nineteenth century Lawn Park Cemetery movement, illustrated by the formal axial layout and symmetry displayed in the layout of sections 2 through 5.<sup>26</sup> The Lawn Park movement promulgated flush markers to give

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<sup>18</sup> Wolfe, pages 189-190.

<sup>19</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, 2/21/1896, page 1.

<sup>20</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, "Center Ridge Cemetery," 2/3/1870, page 7. SHAARD Files, *Sullivan Democrat*, 10/10/1867 (the article notes that the child was buried in "Center Ridge Cemetery"), and 10/14/1869. A newer looking stone "Minnie Kirkham" lies near the Michael Kirkham monument in Section 1 which may be the infant child.

<sup>21</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, "Notice," 9/3/1873, page 3.

<sup>22</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, 5/25/1922, page 6.

<sup>23</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, "In Memoriam," 7/28/1864, page 2.

<sup>24</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, 9/25/1873, page 1. The land was sold to a planing mill by 1887 and upon excavation, found the remains of one grave. *Sullivan Democrat*, "An Unknown Grave," 10/7/1887, page 1.

<sup>25</sup> Kenneth T. Jackson and Camilo Jose Vergara, *Silent Cities: The Evolution of the American Cemetery*, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1989, pages 18-21.

<sup>26</sup> NRB 41, page 6.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

the appearance of an extended lawn; However, the rules for Center Ridge, published in 1896, suggested one large monument be installed per family with smaller individual markers. The rules also encouraged more substantial markers thereby lengthening their longevity by prohibiting the erection of slab markers unless placed in a horizontal position and requiring monuments to be greater than three inches thick with foundations penetrating the ground at least 15 inches.<sup>27</sup> The erection of an arched gateway to the cemetery in 1908 signified the entry to a dignified space, moving away from the day-to-day world, to a place of rest and repose.<sup>28</sup>

The popularity of Center Ridge led to a shortage of grave sites. Along with citizens of Sullivan, farmers in rural areas began to eschew overgrown, weed-ridden country cemeteries in favor of the "well-kept burying ground" at Center Ridge.<sup>29</sup> In 1908, the Center Ridge Cemetery Association purchased eight acres to the west of the cemetery from I.H. Kalley. The association hoped that the subsequent sale of lots would generate the funds needed to maintain the grounds.<sup>30</sup> However, as families died out or moved away, or chose not to maintain their lots, the cemetery took on an unkempt appearance. J. M. Crooks, the cemetery superintendent, offered his services to care for individual lots.<sup>31</sup> Income from the sale of lots could not keep up with the funds needed to care for the whole cemetery.

In 1918 the Center Ridge Cemetery Association turned control of the cemetery to the City of Sullivan, adopting the Memorial Park approach of cemetery planning and management for Center Ridge. This modern ideal emphasized a planned landscape for the grounds, ensuring the efficient and economical care of the cemetery by removing the responsibility of lot maintenance from the individual owners.<sup>32</sup> The City noted the benefits of taking over the cemetery, so "the grounds might be kept in better condition and the permanency of the cemetery be established."<sup>33</sup> The city formed a cemetery board and instituted a cemetery tax as part of the municipal property tax system. Charles Hartfelter was hired as Cemetery Superintendent and was tasked with maintaining the lawn, roadways and landscape of the whole cemetery, as well as opening and closing of the graves and preparing the lots for burials. The City issued notes to fund the construction of driveways in 1919.<sup>34</sup>

The City of Sullivan expanded the cemetery in 1926 by purchasing 28.03 acres of land to the south.<sup>35</sup> The land was surveyed and platted in 1927 into the numbered and lettered sections

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<sup>27</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, 2/21/1896, page 1. NRB41 page 6, 28.

<sup>28</sup> Jackson, page 72. Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, "National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places." U. S. Department of the Interior, 1992, page 6.

<sup>29</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, "Weeds Cause Dislike," 12/29/1908, page 1.

<sup>30</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, "Cemetery Walk Is To Be Built," 5/26/1908, page 1.

<sup>31</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, "A Neglected Graveyard," 9/14/1905, page 3. *Sullivan Democrat*, "Special Notice," 2/21/1907, page 3.

<sup>32</sup> Potter, page 5.

<sup>33</sup> *Sullivan Union*, "City Will Control Center Ridge Cemetery," 7/3/1918, page 1.

<sup>34</sup> *Sullivan Union*, "Notice of Application to Issue Notes by City Council of City of Sullivan," 8/13/1919, page 7.

<sup>35</sup> *City Council Minute Book Jan 4, 1926-Jan 6, 1930*, pages 70, 75.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana

County and State

visible today. The lettered sections were not opened for burials until 1961.<sup>36</sup> The current layout of the lettered sections roughly follows the 1927 plat.

The construction of a mausoleum in 1928 reflects the Memorial Park concept of the prompt and efficient disposal of the corpse.<sup>37</sup> The advertisement for sale of crypts made an emotional appeal to prospective buyers:

“Is it not a mere disposal of those forms which were so loved and cherished by us, but it is a respectful home for them, like unto the homes they have left... Just to know that they sleep in a clean, dry and beautiful crypt, free from the distressing features of earth burial is worth many times the nominal cost of preparation.... Would not such a monument as a modern mausoleum built to our beloved and honored dead be a mark of our public spirit, refined sentiments and social progress?”<sup>38</sup>

The Sullivan Monument Works (SMW) built the Mausoleum and sold crypts to individuals, giving the cemetery a portion of the sales price for maintenance.<sup>39</sup> The SMW businessmen focused promotions on the elegance and dignity of the materials used, the peaceful atmosphere and the opportunity for the graves to be “bathed in sunshine that will shine through the stained-glass windows and doors.”<sup>40</sup> Listing prominent citizens who purchased crypts in the Mausoleum also hinted at the status of being buried in the new structure. The Neo-Classical Revival Mausoleum building illustrated these concepts of dignity and elegance.

J. W. Gaddis of Vincennes, Indiana designed the Mausoleum and Cemetery Office. Gaddis’ prolific career in Southern Indiana and Illinois produced other notable designs including the Clay County Courthouse (NPS # 99001109), Shadowwood, the Wharf Estate (NPS # 01000618), and the Putnam County Courthouse, (Part of the Putnam County Courthouse Square Historic District, NPS # 84001237).

As Kenneth Jackson noted in *Silent Cities: The Evolution of the American Cemetery*, cemeteries reflect society; So too, do the monuments and funerary art in Center Ridge Cemetery.<sup>41</sup> The trend of burying several generations around one large stone occurred in cemeteries throughout the United States and reflects the importance of family relationships during the Victorian era and extending into the 1900s.<sup>42</sup> The plots often were enclosed by fences or curbs. The Simmons family plot (photo 2) located at the northeast edge of Section 4, features a concrete curb/retaining wall. The earliest burial in the Simmons plot, Harry Simmons (1886-1890), is marked by a small obelisk (far left photo 2). The large family stone sits at the center of the plot with two rows of individual markers, five on the east side and six on the west.

<sup>36</sup> *Cemetery Plat Book I*, pages 2-10.

<sup>37</sup> Jackson, pages 28-29.

<sup>38</sup> SHAARD Files. *Sullivan Union*, “Notice,” 6/19/1929.

<sup>39</sup> SHAARD Files. *Sullivan Democrat*, “Mausoleum Center Ridge is Completed,” 7/25/1929.

<sup>40</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, “May Build Mausoleum,” 6/1/1928, page 1.

<sup>41</sup> Jackson, page 40.

<sup>42</sup> Jackson, page 60.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

The monuments and funerary art in Center Ridge illustrate changing styles of memorials, from the lavishly carved Victorian stones, to the sleek monuments of the 1920s and onward.<sup>43</sup>

Gravestones in Section 1 illustrate styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century: tablets, bevel stones and vertical shapes such as obelisks (photos 3 and 29). The larger family plots with monumental stones are located in Sections 2 through 5 (photos 2, 31, 32). Numbered sections opened after 1908 contain more modern markers constructed of polished granite (photos 12 – Section 7 and 37 – Section 11).

The Rebecca Jean monument (Section 2, circa 1899, photo 20) is one of the few pieces of statuary in Center Ridge. A granite base supports a marble statue of a weeping woman. The woman is leaning down to place a wreath and has one elbow resting on her knee. The weeping woman expresses the grief of Rebecca Jean's husband, who, after he moved to Sullivan, had his wife's remains exhumed to relocate them to Center Ridge.<sup>44</sup>

Funerary art on the gravestones in Center Ridge reflects symbolism prevalent through the period of significance. Imagery on the tree stump tombstone of Marion St. Clair (Section 5, circa 1882, photo 18) includes the stump itself, symbolizing a life cut short, ivy and ferns expressing sincerity, eternal life, and fidelity, and the open book representing the wisdom of the scriptures. The scrolls on the Crowder monument (Section 4, circa 1901, left photo 31) symbolize the passage of time, and tasseled cords represent worldly success, memorializing the family of doctors and early pioneers of Sullivan, and the sheaf of wheat symbolizes bounty of God and thanksgiving. The acanthus leaves adorning the Davis monument (Section 2, circa 1915, photo 25) symbolize heavenly gardens and persistence. Columns and pillars symbolize the Passion. Urns, such as on the Scott memorial (Section 8, circa 1953, photo 26) represent mourning, sorrow and death. Several grave stones are carved with the Freemason symbols including tools of the craft such as square and compass along with the letter G meaning either geometry or God, the Grand Architect of the Universe.<sup>45</sup>

Inscriptions on the monuments changed over the period of significance. Early quotes reflect the belief in a kind and loving God, assuaging the fear and angst about death.<sup>46</sup> An infant inscription (Section 1, photo 64) reads, "Budded on earth to bloom in heaven." Civil War casualty Christian Gilkison's monument (Section 2, circa 1862 (moved from original cemetery), photo 58) reads, "A sudden unexpected stroke the little cloud of life has broke in bloom of life his breath resigned and left his mourning friends behind." Abe Frakes' message (Section 2, circa 1914, right photo 5) reflects his political career, reading, "He believed in truth, justice and reason."<sup>47</sup> The Will H. Hays monument (Section 10, circa 1954, left photo 24) speaks of his involvement in censoring the movie industry with the quote: "The morality and responsibility of the individual is the

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<sup>43</sup> Susanne S. Ridlen, *Tree-Stump Tombstones: A Field Guide to Rustic Funerary Art in Indiana*, Kokomo, Indiana: Old Richardville Publications, 1999, pages xiii-xiv. NRB41, page 6.

<sup>44</sup> From findagrave <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/10362819/rebecca-ann-jean>, accessed 01/05/2018.

<sup>45</sup> Ridlen, pages 24-30, 40, 46.

<sup>46</sup> Ridlen, page xiii.

<sup>47</sup> *Sullivan Daily Times*, "Abe Frakes, Prominent Resident Dies Following Long Illness," 9/23/1913, page 1.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana

County and State

bulwark of any government.” See Developmental History section for more information about Will H. Hays.

### **Military Section/Memorial Day**

Military graves are scattered throughout the Cemetery and Memorial Day celebrations have been taking place in the cemetery since at least 1879.<sup>48</sup> Memorial Day celebrations became popular through the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) which was formed by Union veterans after the Civil War. The day of recognition, also known as Decoration Day, arose from the veteran’s desire to “preserve and strengthen those kind of fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion.”<sup>49</sup> The ritual for the day followed a military pattern: marching to the cemetery as a unit, decorating the graves with flowers and flags, holding a service with prayers, reciting patriotic speeches, music, concluding with a rifle salute.<sup>50</sup>

Graves of Civil War casualties and veterans in Center Ridge reflect the continual connection to the war.<sup>51</sup> Col. Francis Neff’s grave (Section 2, circa 1864, far left photo 25) was moved to Center Ridge. Neff was killed in 1864 while serving in the 31<sup>st</sup> Indiana Infantry. A crowd of people met the train carrying his body and followed to the cemetery for burial. In 1887 the Memorial Day services began at Neff’s grave in Center Ridge.<sup>52</sup>

Many tablet-style markers remain with simple inscriptions of the person’s name and Civil War service regiment. Although they appear to be Civil War casualties, they lived well beyond their service. Jonathan M. Crook’s tablet tombstone (Section 6, circa 1910, photo 36) reads “Corp. J. M. Crooks Co. B 39<sup>th</sup> Ind Inf.” Crooks had a family and lived until 1910, but is memorialized by his service during the Civil War. A series of similar tablet stones is grouped together in Section II of men who also survived the War.

As time passed, other wars occurred, and the Civil War veterans died away, the younger generation of veterans needed recognition. After World War I, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and other military officers created the American Legion.<sup>53</sup> These vets took over the Memorial Day celebration. Military service identification went beyond the Civil War. Grave monuments in the cemetery mark service in World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Not only those who perished in the war, but also those who lived a long, full life.

### **Mine Explosion**

<sup>48</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, 6/4/1879, page 3.

<sup>49</sup> Nicholas W. Sacco, “Kindling the Fires of Patriotism: The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, 1866-1949.” Masters Thesis, Indiana University, 2014, page 63, see footnote 144 for quote reference.

<sup>50</sup> Sacco, pages 61-65.

<sup>51</sup> Sacco, page 70.

<sup>52</sup> *Sullivan Democrat*, “In Memoriam,” 7/28/1864, page 2. “Decoration Day,” 5/31/1887, page 1.

<sup>53</sup> Sacco, page 86.

Center Ridge Cemetery

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

Name of Property

Fifteen casualties of the February 20, 1925 the City Mine of Sullivan explosion are buried in Center Ridge, eight of them in Section 12. Of the 121 men that were in the mine, 51 were killed. As word of the explosion spread, aid for the survivors poured in. Henry M. Baker of the American Red Cross offered to organize distress relief efforts. Monetary support came from nearby communities and organizations and from out of state, including a donation from White's Construction Company of Milwaukee, WI. The Keith Theater in Indianapolis held a benefit performance for the cause.<sup>54</sup> In following State law, the mine owners held insurance with the Lynch Coal Operators Reciprocal, resulting in payments of 55% of a worker's wage to those disabled or killed in a mine accident. The total compensation to the survivors amounted to \$201,960.<sup>55</sup> The Indiana General Assembly quickly created a disaster relief bill offering \$10,000 in relief funds to the widows and orphans of the miners.<sup>56</sup> Funerals were quickly scheduled and held in Sullivan, West Terre Haute, Clinton and Brazil.<sup>57</sup>

Center Ridge Cemetery is similar to the Greenlawn Cemetery in Franklin, Indiana (NPS # 13000421). Located in the County-Seat, both cemeteries are the new cemeteries; The original cemeteries were within the town limits, reflecting the development of the community and the popularity of the Rural Cemetery Movement.

Center Ridge is the only cemetery of Sullivan, Indiana, with the distinctive connection to the Memorial Park cemetery movement. Both the Timmons (CR-77-105) and Coffman (CR-77-94) cemeteries most likely began as rural cemeteries. The Timmons, on the west side of U.S. 41 near Center Ridge, sits on a rural, grassy lot with approximately 90 known graves and probably was named for the grave of Harvey Timmons (1852-1875). The Coffman Cemetery is located to the northeast of the city, on the north side of Leach Street at the intersection with Foley Street. The Coffman cemetery is also on a non-descript, grassy lot.

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<sup>54</sup> *Tipton Daily Tribune*, "All the Bodies Recovered," 2/23/1925, page 8.

<sup>55</sup> *Terre Haute Saturday Spectator*, "Sullivan Mine Disaster Costs Terre Haute Firm \$200,000," 2/28/1925, page 5.

<sup>56</sup> *Brazil Daily Times*, "Sullivan Makes Plans to Bury Mine Victims," 2/23/1925, page 1.

<sup>57</sup> *Linton Daily Citizen*, "Official List of Dead in Sullivan Mine Disaster," 2/23/1925, page 1. List compared to information recorded at findagrave.com.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

### Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The tiny marker simply inscribed “Chase the Barber” in Section 2 marks the spot of a beloved local businessman and once held a place in the Guinness Book of World Records. Charles M. Chase (1860-1900) operated a Barber Shop in Sullivan. After his death he was buried in Center Ridge and the small stone used to prop open the door to his barber shop was installed as his grave marker. At an unknown point it was listed as the smallest grave stone in the Guinness Book of World Records. The stone fell victim to the elements and was replaced with the one remaining today.

**Antoinette Dakin Leach** (photo 7) was born April 3, 1859 in Wooster, OH and moved to Sullivan as a teenager. Her belief in equal rights for women became apparent for the first time in her 1877 prenuptial agreement with her future husband, George Leach, that stated she could follow any literary pursuit or profession of her choice “being possessed of a literary mind.”<sup>58</sup> She studied law in Knoxville, TN and returned to Sullivan to work in the law office of John S. Bays. In support of the National Woman Suffrage Association, Leach wrote articles in the Terre Haute and Sullivan newspapers. On February 14, 1893, Leach applied for admission to the Greene County Bar. However, she was denied admission because she was not a voter. Leach and John Bays appealed the decision to the Indiana Supreme Court. Although women in other Indiana counties had been admitted to their local county bar associations, by attaching the voting stipulation to the Leach case, it served as a test to further the cause of women’s suffrage in Indiana. The June 14, 1893 opinion of Indiana Supreme Court Justice Leonard J. Hackney held that women could practice law in Indiana. Antoinette Dakin Leach was admitted to the Sullivan County Bar and on June 1, 1894 was admitted as the first woman in Indiana to practice before the Indiana Supreme Court.<sup>59</sup>

Antoinette Dakin Leach continued to work for the woman suffrage movement. In 1911 she spoke at the Municipal League in Crawfordsville, Indiana, addressing the issue of allowing women to vote in municipal affairs, and concluded that the only way to give women the opportunity to vote would be an amendment to the constitution. She also wrote papers, including *The Legal Status of Women in Indiana* reporting to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and founded and published the *Woman Citizen*, a monthly journal of the Equal Suffrage Association in Indiana. Antoinette Dakin Leach died on June 11, 1922, two years after the adoption of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, giving women the right to vote.<sup>60</sup>

**Will Harrison Hays** (left photo 24) was buried in Section 10. He was born in Sullivan on November 5, 1879 and became interested in politics when his father took him to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis in 1896. He graduated from Wabash College and became Republican National Chairman in 1918. In 1920 Hays managed the front-porch campaign of Warren G. Harding. He was appointed Postmaster General in 1921 and focused on improving the

<sup>58</sup> Vivian Sue Shields and Suzanne Melanie Buchko. “Antoinette Dakin Leach: A Woman Before the Bar,” *Valparaiso University Law Review*, vol 28 Number 4, page 1203.

<sup>59</sup> Shields, pages 1201-1207.

<sup>60</sup> Shields, page 1214.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

welfare of postal employees. He implemented programs such as adding safeguards from mail robberies, creating initiatives to encourage postal patrons to mail Christmas packages early, and educating the public on the legible and accurate addressing of mail to ensure delivery.<sup>61</sup>

In 1922 he became President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America Inc, (MPPDA), setting up a film self-censorship board and acting as its head from 1922-1954. The Production Code, more popularly known as the Hays Code, set standards for the moral character of films with the following general principles:

1. No picture shall be produced which will lower the moral standards of those who see it. Hence the sympathy of the audience should never be thrown to the side of crime, wrongdoing, evil or sin.
2. Correct standards of life, subject only to the requirements of drama and entertainment, shall be presented.
3. Law, natural or human, shall not be ridiculed, nor shall sympathy be created for its violation.<sup>62</sup>

Enforcement of the code in the 1930s and 1940s took the form of a Seal of Approval by the MPPDA, but fell to the wayside with the rise in television and importation of foreign films. In 1968, the MPPA adopted the Film Rating System, removing the need for the self-censoring Hays Code.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> *Indianapolis Star*, "Will H. Hays, Political and Film Leader, Dies." 3/8/1954, Page 1.

<sup>62</sup> *History Matters*, found online at <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5099/> accessed 3/1/2016, citing "The Motion Picture Production Code of 1930," as quoted in Leonard J. Jeff and Jerold Simmons, eds., *The Dame in the Kimono: Hollywood, Censorship, and the Production Code from the 1920s to the 1960s* (New York: Grove Wiedenfeld, 1990), 283-286.

<sup>63</sup> "Remembering Hollywood's Hays Code, 40 Years On," found online at <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=93301189>, accessed 3/1/2016.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

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Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

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1983.

*Sullivan Daily Times.*

- "A Neglected Graveyard," 9/14/1905, page 3.
- "Abe Frakes, Prominent Resident Dies Following Long Illness," 9/25/1913, page 1.
- "Cemetery Walk Is To Be Built," 5/29/1908, page 1.
- "Change in the Personelle," 9/19/1907, page 1.
- "May Build Mausoleum," 6/1/1928, page 1.
- "Weeds Cause Dislike," 12/29/1908, page 1.

*Sullivan Democrat.*

- 9/25/1873, page 1.
- 6/4/1879, page 3.
- 2/21/1896, page 1.
- 4/19/1900, page 8.
- "Center Ridge Cemetery," 2/3/1870, page 7.
- "Decoration Day," 5/31/1887, page 1.
- "In Memoriam," 7/28/1864, page 2.
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*Sullivan Union.*

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- "Notice of Application to Issue Notes by City Council of City of Sullivan," 8/13/1919,  
page 7.
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2/28/1925, page 5.

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Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 153-617-23028

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 33.85  
Use the UTM system

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 463713 | Northing: 4327426 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 463744 | Northing: 4326904 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 463306 | Northing: 4326929 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 463312 | Northing: 4327343 |

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

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

Starting at the northeast corner of the property line for parcel 77-07-33-000-025.000-011 proceed south approximately 485' to a point on said property line. Turn and proceed in a westerly direction approximately 1,160', crossing the entire west boundary of parcel 77-07-33-000-025.000-011, to a point on the west boundary of parcel 77-07-33-000-024.000-011. Turn north following said boundary, reaching a juncture of said property line, following it as it turns northeast. Turn east and proceed approximately 86.5 feet to a point along said property line. Turn north, cross Johnson Street, arriving at the southwest corner of the property line for parcel 77-07-33-000-011.000-011. Continue in a northerly direction along said property line to the northwest corner of said property. Turn northeast following said property line to the northeast corner of the property. Turn southeast, following the property line approximately 990'. Turn east-south-east and proceed to a point approximately 50'. Turn southeast and proceed approximately 65', reaching the curb of Johnson Street. Cross Johnson Street, proceeding southwest to the point of origin.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the elements contributing to the cemetery's historic importance throughout the period of significance, 1867-1928. Although burials in the property to the south did not begin until 1961, the layout reflects the 1927 plat. The cemetery property to the south has been undeveloped and, therefore, not included in the boundary.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Rose Wernicke  
organization: Independent History Consultant  
street & number: 447 West 91<sup>st</sup> Street  
city or town: Indianapolis state: IN zip code: 46260  
e-mail rdwernicke@yahoo.com  
telephone: 317-372-3625  
date: March 15, 2016

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Center Ridge Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Sullivan

County: Sullivan State: Indiana

Photographer: Rose Wernicke

Date Photographed: October 23, 2015

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

1 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward arched gateway.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0001

2 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward Section 4.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0002

3 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Section 1.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0003

4 of 64 Camera facing west toward north driveway.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0004

5 of 64 Camera facing southeast toward Section 2.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0005

6 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward Mausoleum.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0006

7 of 64 Camera facing west toward grave of Antoinette Dakin Leach.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0007

8 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward cemetery office.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0008

9 of 64 Camera facing south between Sections 4 and 5.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0009

10 of 64 Camera facing north between Sections 2 and 3.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0010

11 of 64 Camera facing west between Sections 2 and 5.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0011

12 of 64 Camera facing west toward Sections 7 AND 11.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0012

13 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section L.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0013

14 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Section M (The sign is mislabeled in the photo).

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0014

15 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section E.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0015

16 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Section B.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0016

17 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section C.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0017

18 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Marion St. Clair monument.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0018

19 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Sections 9 and 10.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0019

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

20 of 64 Camera facing east toward Rebecca Jean monument.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0020

21 of 64 Camera facing west toward Johnson Street.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0021

22 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward Sections 10 and 12.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0022

23 of 64 Camera facing southeast toward Section 8.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0023

24 of 64 Camera facing southeast toward Section 10.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0024

25 of 64 Camera facing west toward the Davis and Neff markers.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0025

26 of 64 Camera facing west toward the Charles and Lucy Scott marker.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0026

27 of 64 Camera facing south toward Sections 9 and 10.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0027

28 of 64 Camera facing south toward Section 6.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0028

29 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Section 1.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0029

30 of 64 Camera facing west toward Section 6.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0030

31 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section 4.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY-0031

32 of 64 Camera facing west toward Bays monument.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0032

33 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section 3.  
IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0033

34 of 64 Camera facing west toward diamond-shaped center between Sections 3 and 4.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0034

35 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward Sections 7 and 8.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0035

36 of 64 Camera facing east toward J. M. Crooks marker.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0036

37 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward Section 11.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0037

38 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section 11.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0038

39 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Section 5.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0039

40 of 64 Camera facing southeast toward Section 6.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0040

41 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward the north side of the Cemetery Office.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0041

42 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward the east side of the Cemetery Office.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0042

43 of 64 Camera facing northeast in the office reception room.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0043

44 of 64 Camera facing south toward French doors in the office.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0044

45 of 64 Camera facing east toward the safe in the office.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0045

46 of 64 Camera facing south in the cemetery office.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0046

47 of 64 Camera facing south in the office restroom.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0047

48 of 64 Camera facing north in the maintenance area.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0048

49 of 64 Camera facing southwest in the maintenance area.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0049

50 of 64 Camera facing southwest toward Section S.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0050

51 of 64 Camera facing northeast toward Section S.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0051

52 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section G.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0052

53 of 64 Camera facing northwest toward Section G.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0053

54 of 64 Camera facing northwest at Section A.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0054

55 of 64 Camera facing northeast Section E.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0055

56 of 64 Camera facing northwest at Section B.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0056

57 of 64 Camera facing northeast at Section A.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0057

58 of 64 Camera facing east at Christian Gilkison marker.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0058

59 of 64 Camera facing north at the Stratton monument.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0059

60 of 64 Camera facing southwest at crypts in the mausoleum.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0060

61 of 64 Camera facing east at crypt 41 in the mausoleum.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0061

62 of 64 Camera facing east at marble detail above the door inside the mausoleum.

Center Ridge Cemetery  
Name of Property

Sullivan County, Indiana  
County and State

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0062

63 of 64 Camera facing northwest looking at the interior of the mausoleum from outside the south window.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0063

64 of 64 Camera facing east at infant grave in Section 1.

IN\_SULLIVANCOUNTY\_CENTERRIDGECEMETERY0064

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan, IN

Photo Key A - North Section

Map not to scale

(X) Photo number and shot angle

- - - Property Line

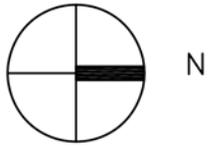
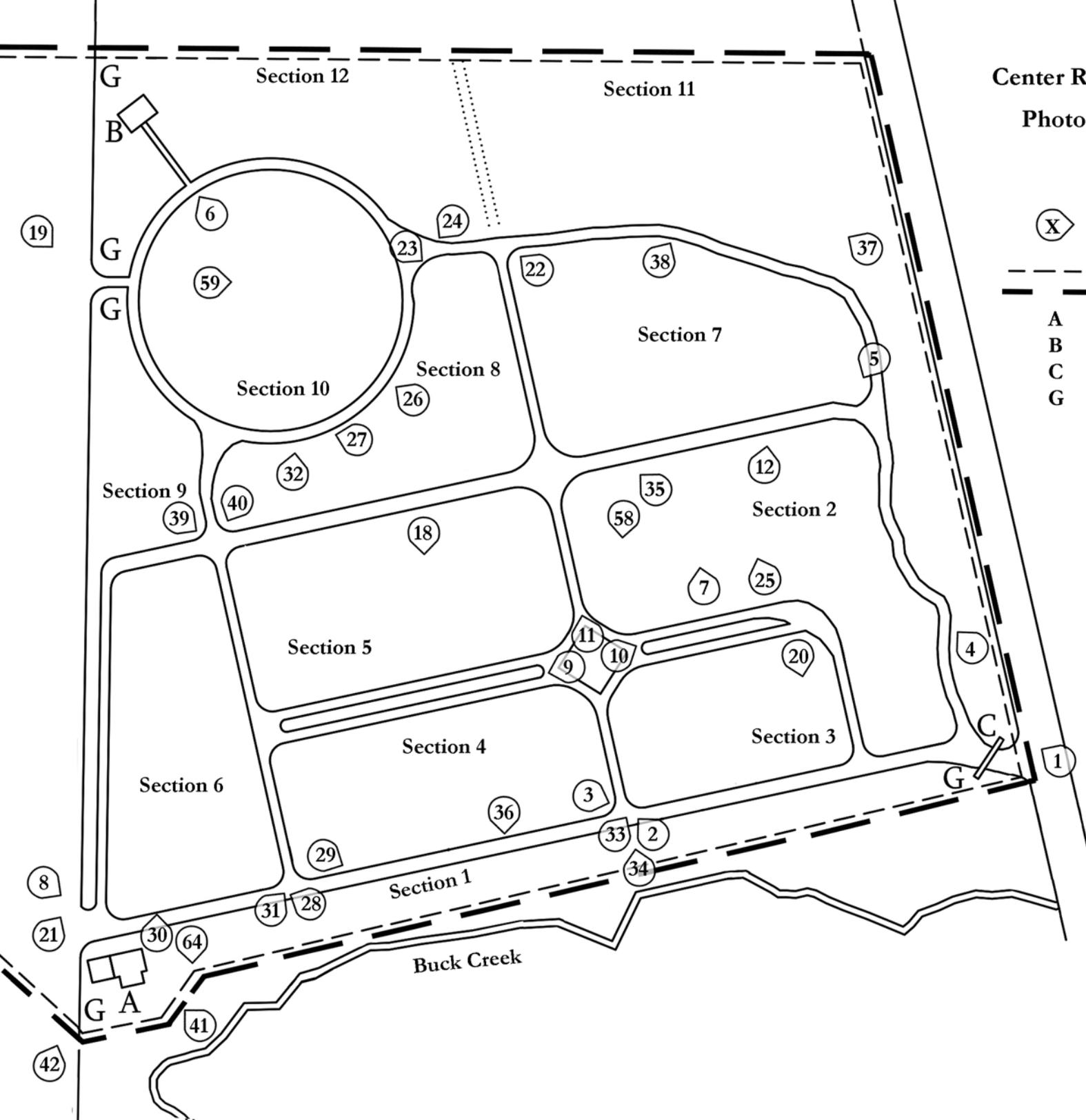
— — — Boundary Line

A Cemetery Office - Contributing

B Mausoleum - Contributing

C Arched Entrance - Contributing

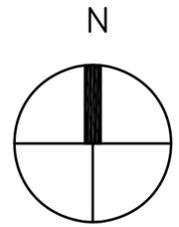
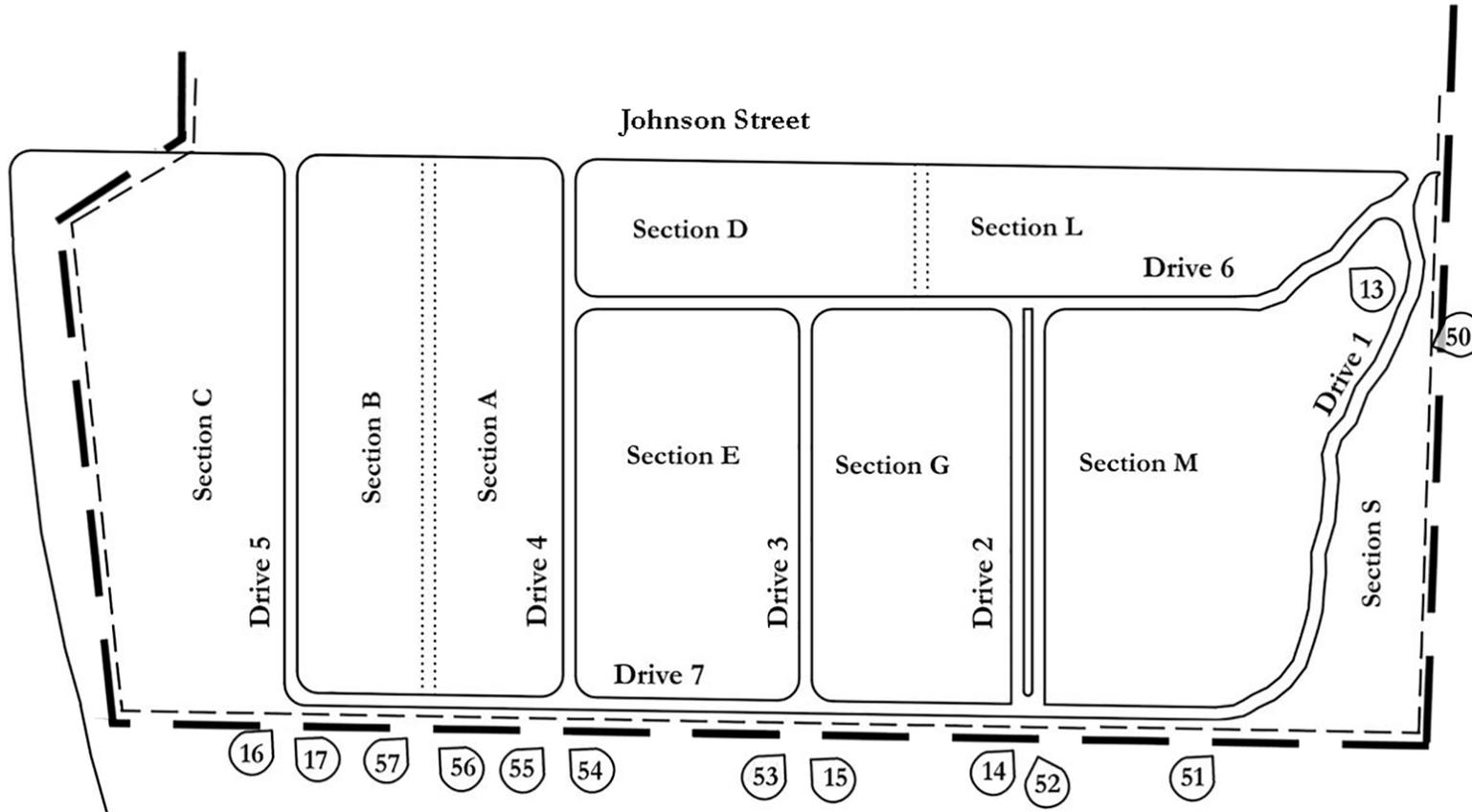
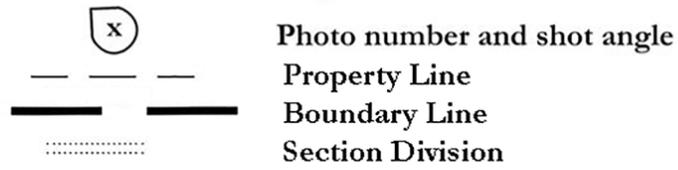
G Gate Post - part of Contributing Site



# Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan, IN

## Photo Key B - South Section

Map not to scale

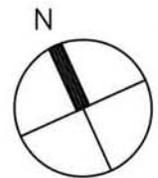
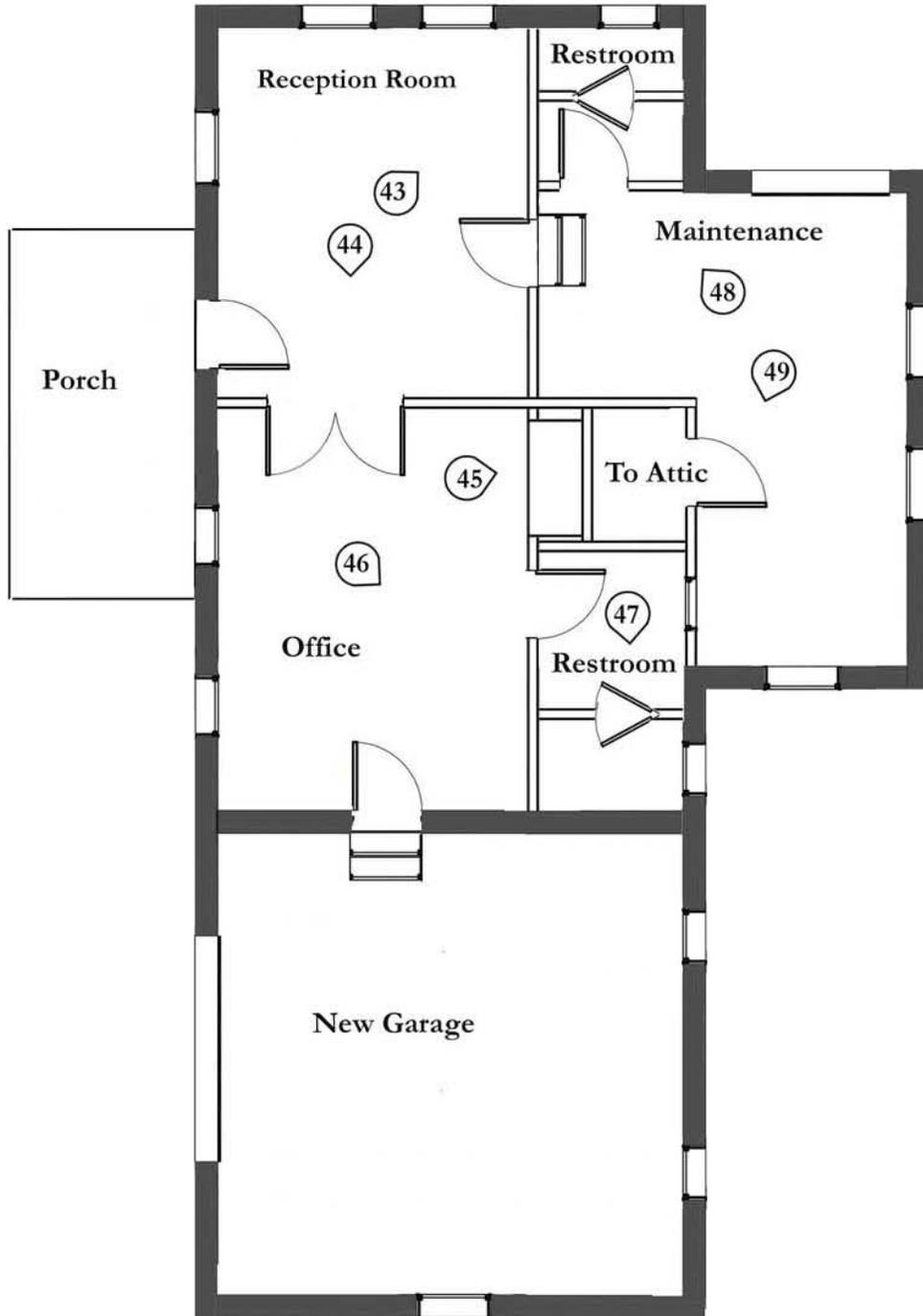


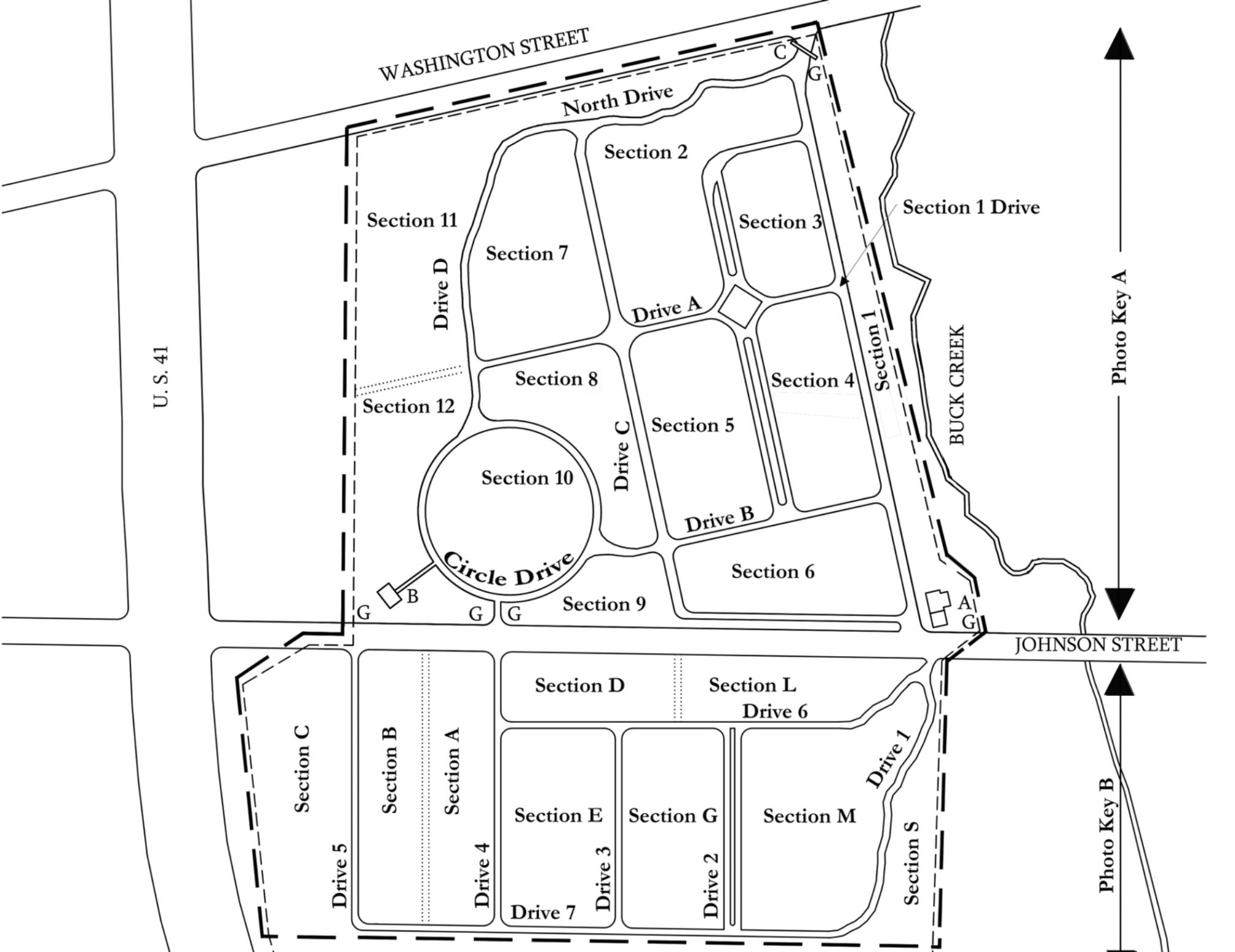
# Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan, IN

## Photo Key - Cemetery Office

Scale: 1/8" = 1' 0"

(x) Photo number and shot angle

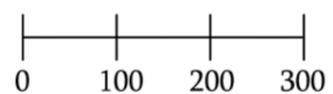




Note: Drive names added for clarity.  
See Photo Key maps for photo locations.

CENTER RIDGE CEMETERY  
704 West Johnson Street  
Sullivan, Sullivan County, Indiana

- — — District Boundary/  
Contributing Site
- — — Property Line
- ..... Section Division
- A Cemetery Office - Contributing
- B Mausoleum - Contributing
- C Arched Entrance - Contributing
- G Gate Post - part of Contributing Site



Drawn from Sullivan County GIS Map

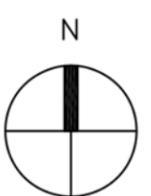


Photo Key A

Photo Key B



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0001



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0002



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0005



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0006



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0008



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0013



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0018



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0020



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0025



Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan County Photo #0026