

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 PropertyHistoric name: Calvary Cemetery

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: Front Avenue, bet. Chatsworth and Dale Streets NorthCity or town: St. Paul State: MN County: RamseyNot For Publication: Vicinity: **3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:_____
Date_____
Title :_____
State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☒
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: GRANITE
MARBLE

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Calvary Cemetery is located on Front Avenue between Chatsworth and Dale Streets North in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The cemetery is situated on a 98.05-acre site located on a bluff north of the original town of St. Paul with a vista overlooking the city, including the Cathedral of Saint Paul. At the time of its establishment in 1856, Calvary was the only Catholic cemetery in St. Paul; it remained so through 1940. The cemetery was established in a newly developing residential neighborhood on the city's north side with an original footprint that was less than half the acreage it is today. Expansion of the cemetery boundaries occurred in 1884, 1908, and 1916, bringing the cemetery to its current extents.

Calvary Cemetery is expansive, stretching east to west for five city blocks. Although the area is far more densely developed than at the time the cemetery was established, the neighborhood has been dominated by residential properties for decades. Some 103,000 burials have occurred at Calvary Cemetery, approximately half of which date to the period of significance. While concentrated within the footprint of the cemetery as it was by 1884, burials within the period of significance (1856-1940) are represented in all sections of the cemetery. Burials represent some of the most significant members of the Catholic church and city's history, including clergy, early

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settlers, criminals, veterans, fire fighters, the architect of the Saint Paul Cathedral, the Minnesota's first Black prosecutor, and its first Supreme Court judge.

The cemetery is counted as a district with one contributing site (the full extent of the cemetery); one contributing object (the entrance piers flanking the main entrance on Front Avenue, as well as a single pier at the northwest and northeast corners); and, one non-contributing object (a tubular steel and chain-link fence that runs the perimeter of the site). The cemetery retains historic integrity of location, setting, association, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling as exhibited in the curving roadways, varied topography, collection of monuments and markers, residential setting, and the scenic overlook of St. Paul, all being significant features that contribute to a sense of place and its landscape design as a "rural cemetery" reflective of the period of significance, 1856-1940.

Narrative Description

Property Description

The Calvary Cemetery site was purchased by the Diocese of Saint Paul in 1856. The site superseded two previous Catholic cemeteries that were established in 1841 and 1853, both of which were located within the early settlement area and had soon proved inadequate for the burgeoning population and growing footprint of the town. Calvary remained St. Paul's only Catholic cemetery through 1940, when Resurrection Cemetery was established just beyond the southern fringes of the city. The boundaries of Calvary Cemetery were modified in 1884 to accommodate a rail line that ran through the southern section of the original site. Additional expansions were made in 1908 and 1916, bringing the cemetery to its full extents.¹ The cemetery property is bounded by Front Avenue on the north, St. Albans Street N. on the east, the Burlington, North Railway right-of-way on the south, and Chatsworth Street N. on the west (Figure 1).²

¹ The final portion of the cemetery, added on the east in 1916, was not platted for burials until 1927.

² For ease of understanding, as used in this nomination the term "section" refers to the areas of the cemetery representing the periods of establishment and expansion. The term "block" refers to the sub-division of those sections within which burials occur. This application of these terms is not consistent with the cemetery's naming practices, but are adopted here to best illustrate the property's evolution and visual character.

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Figure 1: Calvary Cemetery, Aerial View, 2026. (Base map: <https://maps.google.com>). The aerial shows the sections as they evolved from 1856 through 1916. Together, the three sections represent the extents of the cemetery today. Roadways are depicted in gray; dark gray indicates those original to the cemetery and the light gray indicates later changes made as the cemetery grew over time. Numbered blocks are noted, as are the locations of the original entrance from Front Avenue and the 1908 entrance (now closed) at Victoria Street (arrows). The red circles indicate the four contributing piers along Front Avenue and the location of the chapel; though it is non-extant, the circular pathway around its site remains.

Calvary Cemetery is accessed via two entrances along Front Street on the northern edge. The main entrance (between Avon and Jefferson streets) marks the approach through the 1856/1884 section of the cemetery. The secondary entrance at Victoria Street (now closed) marks the boundary between the original section and the western section added in 1916. A series of curving roadways run through the entirety of the cemetery, their form and direction conforming to the topography which ranges from gently rolling (especially in the original section) to flat (1916 section). The topographical conformance results in a range of orientations of markers, which is reflected across the cemetery as a whole and within individual blocks. Historic images document the use of curbing along portions of the roadways in the original section; curbing exists today, but the height and locations are different than seen in the photographs (Figures 2-3).

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Figure 2: ca.1906, West entrance gates at Victoria Street, looking south from Front Street. (Image courtesy of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis).

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Figure 3: ca.1906, Cemetery View Inside West Entrance Gates at Victoria Street. (Image courtesy of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis). The view looks south from the entrance gates along the boundary between the original cemetery (left) and the 1908 section (right).

Individual markers are arranged in rows – the orientation of which is dictated by the topography of the block – with numerous family plots with a single, family marker surrounded by individual plot markers. Large areas of the cemetery, particularly in Blocks 14-17 of the original cemetery appear as fallow because the footstones have sunk below grade.

Ten family mausoleums are located in the cemetery.³ Though they are generally spread out, there is a concentration of five mausoleums in the 1908 section (Block 48). Large scale monuments are concentrated in the original and 1908 sections, with granite tombstones dominating the 1916 section. Burials of the Catholic clergy occur in concentration, with the early clergy buried in Block 7 of the original cemetery, adjacent to the site of the non-extant mortuary chapel.

The site is well vegetated by a variety of deciduous and coniferous trees placed to enhance the views. It should be noted that the tree cover today has a considerably less dramatic effect on the character of the cemetery than the historic record indicates (Figure 8). Undoubtedly, natural issues

³ Mausoleums are above ground, freestanding structures designed to hold burial remains. In contrast, a monument is a freestanding object that serves to mark the location of a burial. Monuments come in a wide range of sizes and designs.

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of age and disease – along with extreme weather events - have impacted the number of trees on the property.

Two buildings have been removed from the site. A mortuary chapel (ca.1884) was located on the axial approach from the main entrance with the roadway encircling the building (Figure 4). Aerial images document the chapel remained in place through at least 1957 (Figure 14) with the roadway that encircled it also retained. A small, ca.1925 office building was located at the Victoria Street entrance; its date of removal is undetermined, but it remained through the period of significance. The severity of marker settlement (especially of the flush type) impacts the character of some sections; in some instances, the markers are nearly sub-grade.



Figure 4: ca.1906, Cemetery Chapel. (Image courtesy of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis). The cemetery chapel first appears on the 1884 plat map, Block 7. This image documents the building in 1906, revealing it as a stone structure with a hexagonal, domed roof, and a design character that reflects the influence of medieval precedents, including the use of buttresses and Gothic arched openings. Historic aerial photographs indicate the building was extant through 1957. The Archdiocese does not have a record of its demolition - neither the reason for its removal nor the year undertaken.

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It should be noted that markers placed during the period of significance are not included individually in the count of contributing resources as they best represent a collection viewed as an integral contributing component of the district.

Integrity Discussion

Calvary Cemetery retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling.

Integrity of location is retained and of particular significance given that location is a defining feature of the "rural cemetery."

Integrity of setting and association are retained. The cemetery retains its setting within a residential neighborhood and with a view overlooking the city of St. Paul. Further, the cemetery remains associated with the Catholic community, to which the cemetery owes its existence.

Integrity of design is adversely impacted by removal of the original cemetery chapel and the office building. Loss of the chapel impacts the character of design related to the axial approach from the main entrance which, with its tree canopy, created a sense of beauty and serenity. Additionally, trees have been lost to age and disease and roadways have been paved, which also impacts integrity of design. Finally, significant settlement of monuments, especially flush markers, results in sections that appear to be undeveloped for burials because the markers have sunk below grade. Some of these breaches of historic integrity of design are the result of the passage of time and the unavoidable damage to both vegetation and features that exist outdoors without protection from the elements. The loss of integrity is balanced by retention of the axial entrance leading to the former chapel site and the roadway that encircles it, the layout as it existed in the period of significance, and the wide variety of monuments and markers that visually illustrate the evolution of the cemetery and the art of memorializing the dead. Finally, the cemetery retains its view over the city of St. Paul and the Cathedral of Saint Paul.

Integrity of materials relates to the built elements of the cemetery, which today are presented by the wide array of monuments and markers representative of periods of internments, prevailing design trends, available materials, ethnic influences, and the Catholic Church. Although early marble markers tend to deteriorate, either eroding or collapsing, most monuments and markers from the period of significance are retained in good condition. Loss of original trees and paving of

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roads represent loss of integrity related to materials. Generally, the cemetery retains integrity specific to materials.

Integrity of workmanship is retained as demonstrated in the variety of monuments, markers, ground vaults, and mausoleums which represent the persons interred as well as the architectural and artistic influences prevalent during the period of significance.

Calvary Cemetery maintains integrity as it relates to feeling, retaining as it does its “rural cemetery” character complete with a scenic layout of curving roads, vista of the city, mix of trees, and wide variety of monuments and markers representative of its 168-years of existence.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1856-1940

Significant Dates

1856

1884

1908

1916

1927

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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.)

Calvary Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of social history. As St. Paul's only Catholic cemetery from its establishment in 1856 through 1940, the lives of those buried at Calvary represent the diverse and significant impacts and contributions made by members of that faith group on the city of St. Paul. The Period of Significance under Criterion A is 1856-1940 which embraces the cemetery's establishment through the entirety of the period in which Calvary Cemetery was the only Catholic cemetery in St. Paul; the 1940 establishment of Resurrection Cemetery at the southern fringes of the city marks the end of the period of significance. The burials at Calvary best represent the impact of the settlement of St. Paul by persons of the Catholic faith. The existing cemetery boundaries were fully established during the period of significance.

Calvary Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture. The resource is a distinct local example of the Rural Cemetery Movement. At Calvary Cemetery all tenets of the "rural cemetery" design were executed and are retained. The significant dates related to the Criterion C are 1856, 1884, 1908, 1916, and 1927. These years represent the year the cemetery was established and laid out, all subsequent years that reflect the expansion of the cemetery boundaries, and the year(s) in which the section was laid out, which was sometimes coincidental with an expansion, but other times subsequent to the expansion (e.g., only part of the 1916 expansion was laid out at that time, the remainder was laid out in 1927).

Calvary Cemetery meets Criterion Considerations A (Religious Properties) and D (Cemeteries) as a religious property that derives its primary significance from its historical importance as a collection of burials representing the connection of the persons interred there to the historic association with significant events in the history of the community.

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

The History of Calvary Cemetery

The present Calvary Cemetery was established in 1856 after two previous sites in close proximity of the early settlement proved too small to serve the expanding Catholic population. The location of the present site, on a bluff some three miles from the city center, provided a scenic vista of St. Paul and, though it was not known at the time of the cemetery's establishment, a view of the Cathedral of Saint Paul. The cemetery boundaries evolved in the years after its 1856 establishment, with the present boundaries in place by 1916 and the entirety of the cemetery laid out for burials by 1927.

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St. Paul's first Catholic cemetery was the graveyard next to the Chapel of Saint Paul, a small log cabin built by Father Lucien Galtier. Dedicated on November 1, 1841, the chapel and cemetery were located at the center of the block bounded by E. 2nd Street (previously, Bench Street) and E. Kellogg Boulevard at Minnesota Street. The site is now part of Kellogg Park, a linear park along the Mississippi riverfront. A series of markers in the park denote the site history, including a marker indicating the location of the first Catholic church. The marker states, "In 1841, Father Lucien Galtier traveled to our city, which was little more than a landing called Pig's Eye. He built a chapel here and called it Saint Paul. Thus our city was formed and named."⁴ The first burials in the cemetery occurred in August and September of 1841, with subsequent burials consigned primarily to the east side of the site, adjacent to Minnesota Street. The Archdiocese archivist also notes there are references in their records about burials in a cemetery at St. Peter and College Streets (now, the vicinity of E. 12th Street) in the years around 1849-1853, but it appears that this site was not exclusively a Catholic cemetery.⁵

In 1853, the cemetery was relocated to a site at the northeast corner of Western Avenue N. and Marshall Avenue. By this date, the Chapel of Saint Paul had moved from the original log cabin to a building on Wabasha between 6th and 7th Streets. After relocation of the cemetery from the 1853 site to the present site in 1856, St. Joseph's Academy was constructed on the parcel.⁶ The first of the academy's buildings was completed in 1863. St. Joseph educated, trained and housed an untold number of Catholic nuns, including Mother Seraphine (Ireland) who resided in the building from 1882-1930. Although no longer housing the academy, the building stands today as one of the city's oldest buildings.⁷

The present site of Calvary Cemetery was established in 1856. Notably, Oakland Cemetery, established in 1853, is the only extant city cemetery that pre-dates Calvary. Oakland Cemetery, a multi-faith 100-acre public cemetery, is situated approximately two-miles due east of Calvary. Oakland Cemetery's landscape character reflects the Rural Cemetery Movement, complete with curving roadways; however, it lacks the picturesque view afforded Calvary Cemetery.

⁴ The Historical Marker Database. <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=76727>. Retrieved 03/13/2024.

⁵ Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Office of Archives and Records Management. Email communication with archivist, Allison Spies (July 12, 2023).

⁶ Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Office of Archives and Records Management. Email communication with archivist, Allison Spies (July 12, 2023).

⁷ Saint Paul Historical. <https://saintpaulhistorical.com/items/show/123>. Retrieved 03/02/2024.

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Calvary remained the city's only Catholic cemetery until 1940.⁸ The cemetery site was originally bounded by Front Street on the north, Minnehaha Avenue on the south, Grotto Street on the east, and Victoria Street on the west, making it a long and narrow site with a north to south orientation.⁹ The following plat map (Figure 5) documents the original cemetery configuration.

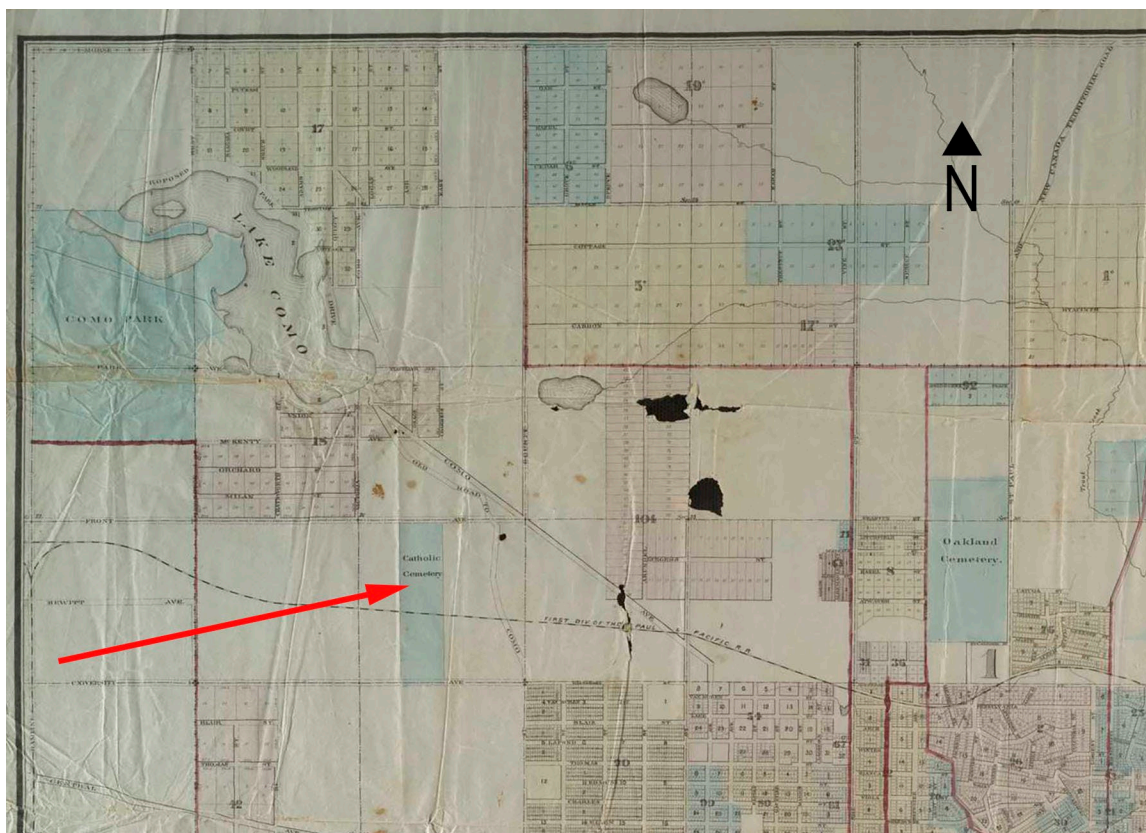


Figure 5: 1870, Stater Plat Map. Showing the cemetery site extending from Front Street on the north to Minnehaha Avenue on the south and straddling the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad tracks. Curtice Stater's Map of the City of Saint Paul, 1870. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>.

The boundaries of the cemetery as depicted on the 1870 plat map remained the same in 1874 (as depicted in the *Andreas Historical Atlas*), but by 1884, the ground south of the railroad tracks had been sold to James J. Hill; by 1892, the rail line that had bisected the cemetery site was used by Hill's Great Northern Railway.¹⁰ Hill was a Catholic and, at this time, he also purchased a family

⁸ The existing Calvary Cemetery is technically St. Paul's third Catholic cemetery. The burials in the first (1841) were relocated to the second when that cemetery was established in 1853. All burials were then relocated to the existing cemetery when it opened in 1856.

⁹ Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Office of Archives and Records Management. Email communication with archivist, Allison Spies (July 12, 2023).

¹⁰ *Donnelley's Atlas of the City of Saint Paul*, Vol. 2. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>. Retrieved 03/03/2024.

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plot in the cemetery. However, the plot was used but once, for the burial of Hill's infant daughter, Katherine Theresa, who died in 1876. The child's remains were reinterred in 1986 at the family plot at Resurrection Cemetery in Mendota Heights, Minnesota.¹¹ The Hill family plot at Calvary was relinquished.

The 1884 plat map (Figure 6) establishes that, by that date, the existing south boundary was in place and the west boundary had been extended to Victoria Street. Further, the map is the first to record the original configuration of roadways and blocks in the original (east) half of the cemetery (the west half remained fallow). Typical of the "rural cemetery," roadways were curvilinear, creating irregularly shaped blocks. Note that the roadways are arranged with a chapel as a primary visual feature. By 1887, the west half of the cemetery had been laid out in a manner consistent with the original on the east (Figure 7).

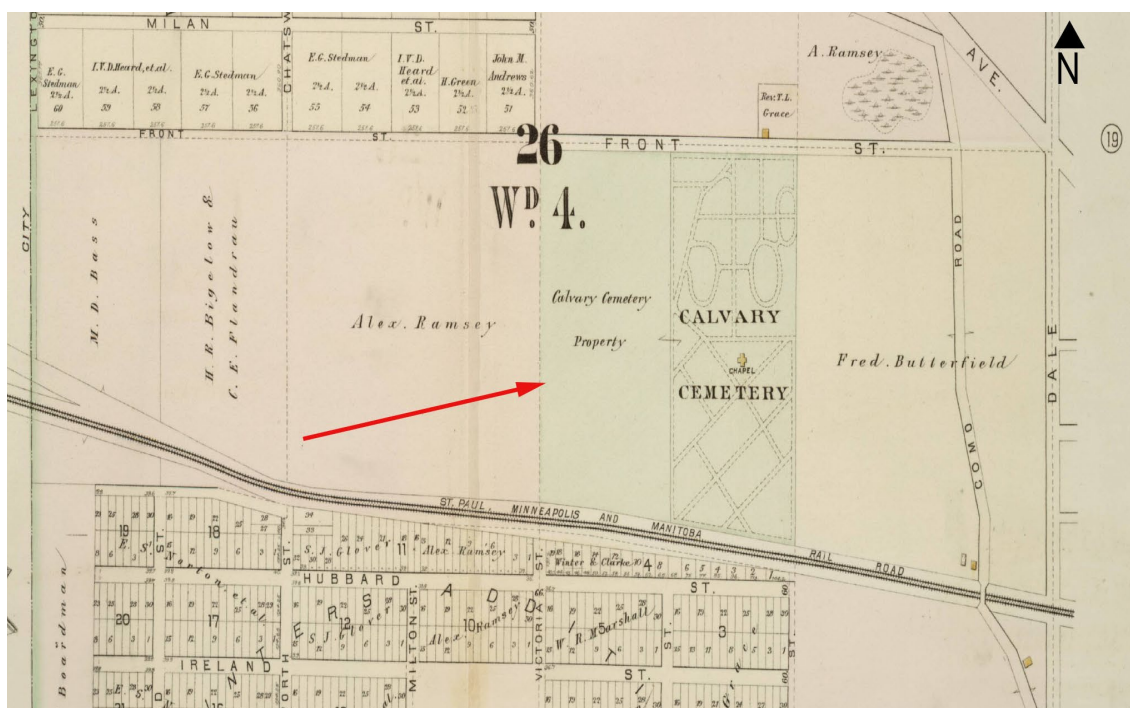


Figure 6: 1884, Hopkins Plat Map. (Hopkins Map of Saint Paul, 1884. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>). The 1884 plat map shows the cemetery site extending from Front Street on the north to what was then the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad on the south and from Grotto St. N. on the east to Victoria St. N. on the west. The map documents the layout of the cemetery on the east with the west half remaining fallow. Note the curvilinear roadways with a chapel depicted near the center.

¹¹ Doug Hovelson, "Calvary Cemetery offers view into St. Paul's colorful history," *The Catholic Spirit*, October 24, 2018. <https://thecatholicspirit.com/news/local-news/special-sections/funeral-hospice-planning/calvary-cemetery-offers-view-into-st-pauls-colorful-history/>. Retrieved 03/15/2024. Minnesota Historical Society. <https://www.mnhs.org/hillhouse/learn/family/katherine>. Retrieved 03/03/2024.

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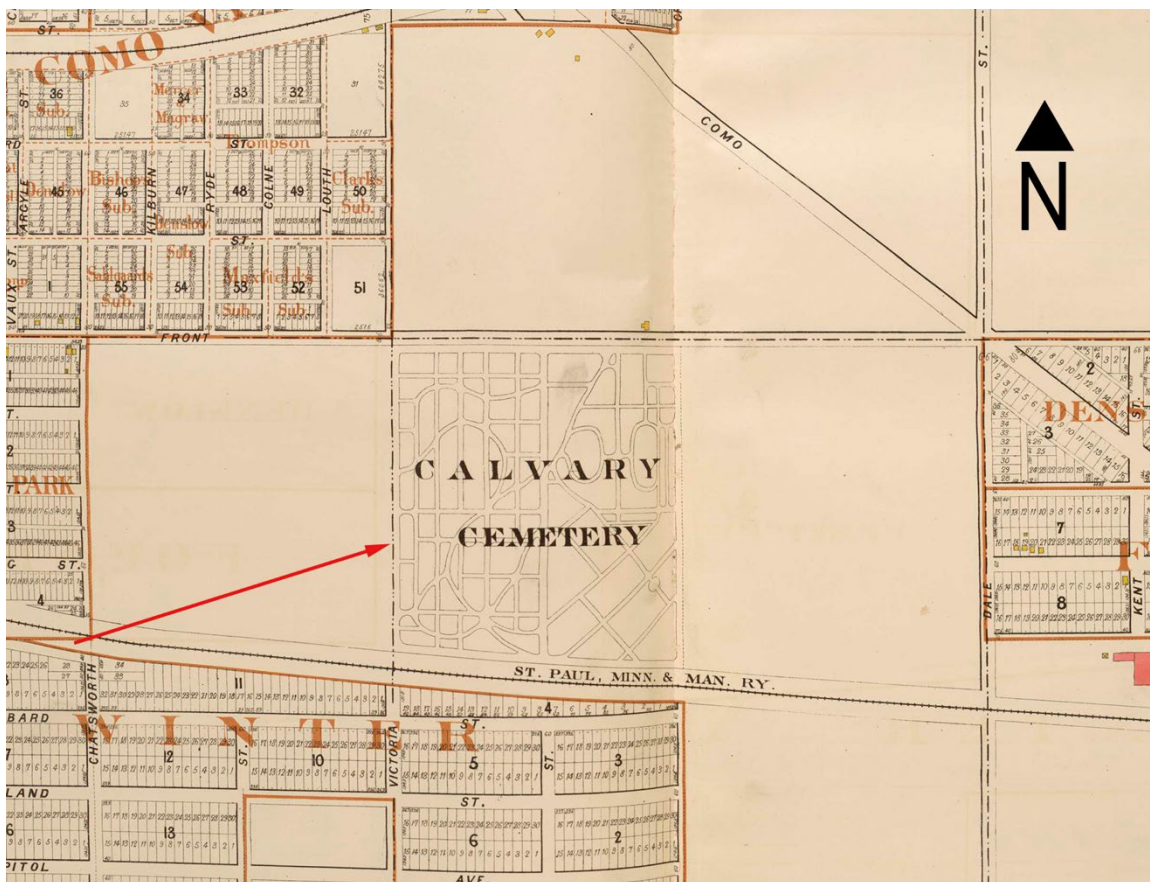


Figure 7: 1887, Curtice's Map of Saint Paul. (D.L. Curtice Map of Saint Paul, 1887. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>). The 1887 map showing the cemetery site with the expanded site fully laid out for burials in blocks. Although the layout of the second portion (west half) of the cemetery also uses irregularly sized and shaped blocks, as did the east half sections, its layout is considerably denser than the original. This variation is likely due to variation in topography and a keener sense of the future demand for burials. D.L. Curtice Map of Saint Paul, 1887. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>.

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Figure 8: ca.1906, Cemetery view to the chapel. (Image courtesy of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis). This image illustrates the character of the cemetery when entering from the primary entrance on Front Street, heading south to the chapel (visible in the distance). The tree canopy has since been significantly diminished by disease and, although curbing is retained, it does not appear to be original.



Figure 9: ca.1906, Cemetery View with the Firefighters Monument (Original Section, Block 5), looking NE. (Image courtesy of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis).

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Figure 10: ca.1906, Cemetery View with Hamm Family Monument (Original Section, Block 32), looking NE. (Image courtesy of the Archdiocese of Saint Paul and Minneapolis).

A map of St. Paul dating to 1908 documents the cemetery site had expanded west to the present boundary at Chatsworth Street and the entire extents of the cemetery were fully laid out for burials (Figure 11). As established by the original arrangement of roadways and blocks, the cemetery utilized a system of curving roadways which were a response to the site's topography as well as to the influences of landscape design prevalent at the time. Comparisons between the various maps reveal the evolution of both the cemetery boundaries and the layout of its roadways. Archdiocese records do not provide a record to explain these changes, but it can be surmised that, like all cemeteries that evolve over years and decades, alteration of roadways occurred in response to the addition of land and the demand for burial space.

At Calvary Cemetery, regardless of era, modifications to the roadways conformed to the principles of the Rural Cemetery Movement, which aimed to create beauty through the incorporation of curving roadways, scenic views, in the art and architecture of markers and monuments, and the curated placement of trees and bushes. In contrast to the layout of the cemetery's original sections, the layout of the expanded sections of the cemetery were less compressed, which is indicative of the initial luxury of a more spacious site. Although unconfirmed, it seems logical that the layout of the expanded section of the cemetery considered the possibility that the larger

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blocks could be split, if necessary, as the number of burials increased and perhaps designed specifically to meet that eventuality.

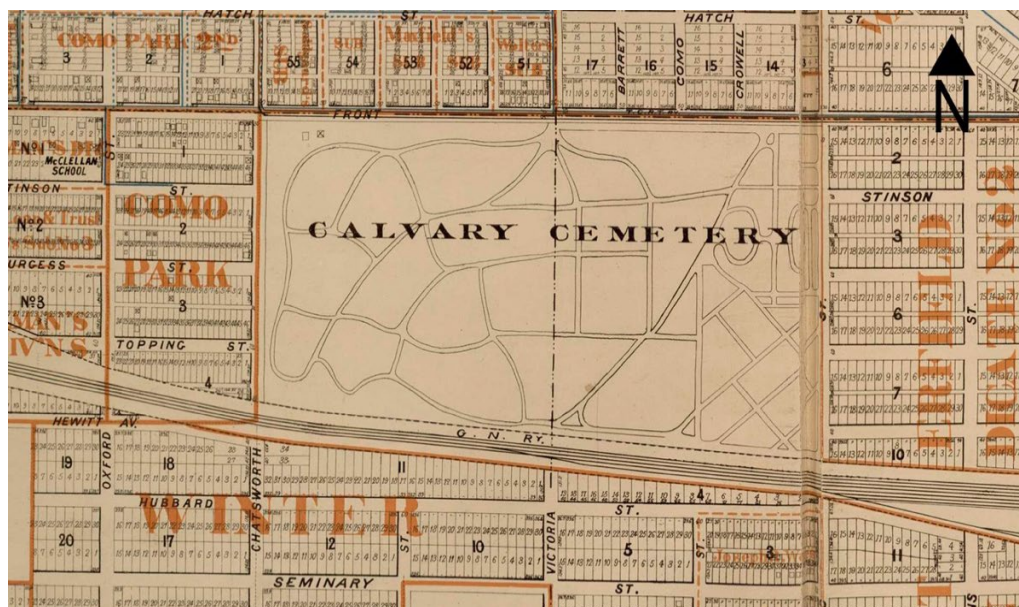


Figure 11: 1908, Curtice's Standard Map of the City of Saint Paul. (D.L. Curtices Standard Map of the City of Saint Paul, 1908. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>). The map shows the cemetery site extending from Grotto on the east to Chatsworth on the west, Chatsworth being the western boundary today. As documented on maps of the city, this change occurred between 1903 and 1908. In addition to documenting the cemetery boundaries, the map also illustrates the evolution of its layout. When compared with earlier maps, the roadways as depicted here show an unexplained alteration from the earlier versions.

The 1916 Hopkins plat map of St. Paul depicts the site with the block on the east (between Grotto and St. Albans Streets) no longer shown as laid out for residential development (Figure 12). Rather, the land is part of the cemetery property, though it remained fallow at this time; burials in this section are first recorded on maps in 1927 (Figure 13). The 1916 map is in keeping with earlier maps that portended expansion of the cemetery. The map provides some additional information that is useful in understanding the cemetery's evolution. A chapel remains in place, and we can understand its placement at the south end of the roadway leading from a primary entrance on Front Street. This design device created a sense of grandeur and serenity through a controlled, but peaceful, approach. A 1906 photograph of that roadway and approach to the chapel illustrates the character created by that feature (Figure 8). The plat map also depicts what appears to be two mausoleums – judging solely from the scale. Also, a large lot on the north side of Front Street is shown that appears to have been owned by the diocese – the map notes “Rev. T.L. Grace” on the parcel. The house and garage are non-extant, replaced at an unknown time by a concrete block building that housed the cemetery office through at least the mid-twentieth century. By 1927 the

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entire cemetery had been laid out (Figure 13). An aerial image from that year gives us a good sense of the character at that time, though details such as the chapel are unclear.

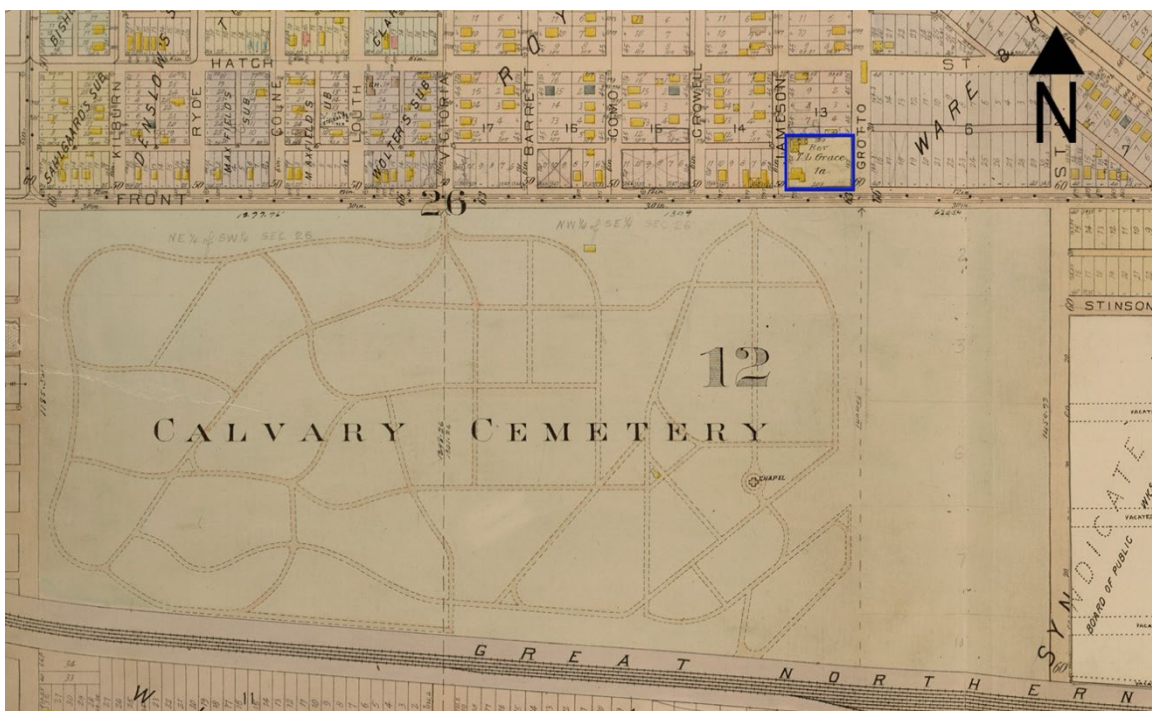


Figure 12: 1916, Hopkins Map of Saint Paul. Showing the cemetery site extending from St. Albans on the east to Chatsworth on the west, marking the extents of the cemetery grounds as they exist today. The parcel with house and garage is outlined. Hopkins Plat Book of Saint Paul, 1916. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. <https://www.lib.umn.edu/collections/borchert/county-plat-maps-and-atlases>.



Figure 13: 1927, Aerial Photographic Image of Calvary Cemetery. This aerial image of the cemetery documents the cemetery as fully laid out for burials. (<https://collection.mndigital.org/catalog/>).

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Figure 14: 1957, Aerial. (University of Minnesota, geolibumnedu_WO-2T-128). This aerial image of the cemetery confirms that the chapel (highlighted) was extant through this year. It also provides a good comparison to the existing conditions as illustrated on the following aerial (Figure 15).

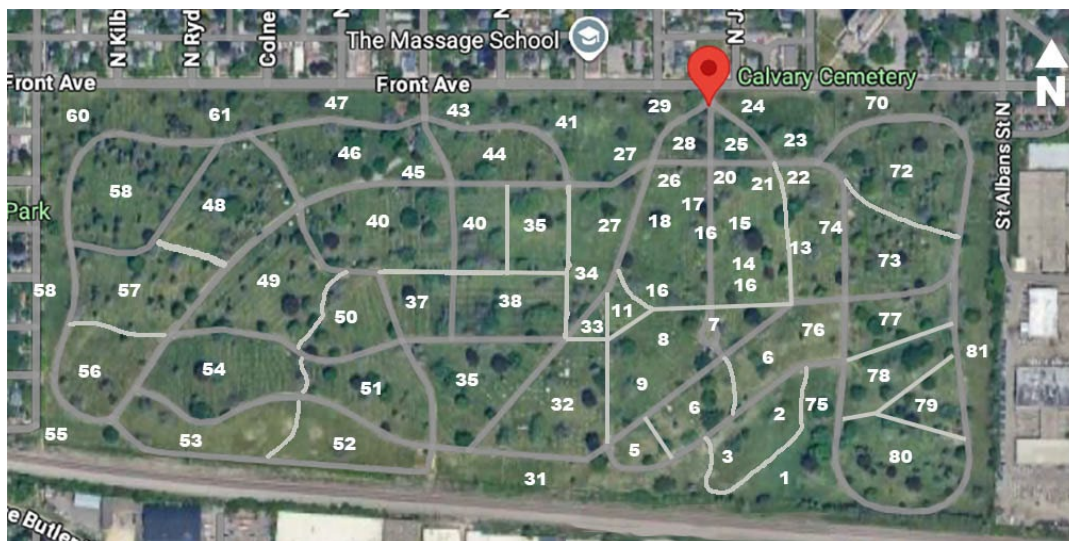


Figure 15: 2026, Aerial. This contemporary aerial view of Calvary Cemetery provides the point of comparison specific to the integrity of the existing layout. Relative to historical maps, the cemetery remains defined by the curvilinear roadways that define the blocks of burial plots and which is a defining characteristic of the "rural cemetery." In this view, the light gray roadways indicate the changes that have been made over time. The blocks, as they exist today, are numbered. Base map: <https://www.maps.google.com>.

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In summary, the present Calvary Cemetery was established in 1856 on a bluff north of the city center. The elevated site provided a scenic vista of St. Paul. The cemetery boundaries evolved in the years after its 1856 establishment, with the present boundaries in place by 1916 and the cemetery fully laid out by 1927. Calvary Cemetery remained the only Catholic cemetery in St. Paul until the 1940 establishment of Resurrection Cemetery south of the city in Mendota Heights.

Significance Under Criterion C: Calvary Cemetery is significant in the area of Landscape Architecture, specifically as a representative of the influence of the Rural Cemetery Movement as exhibited in the choice of location, arrangement and character of roadways, arrangement of monuments, and overall design character.

The Rural Cemetery Movement drew on a romantic view of nature, art, and national identity conjoined with the theme of death which was modeled in the design of burial grounds in England and France. With the influx of immigrants to the United States, the idea of the “rural cemetery” impacted American cemetery design. The first American example of that influence is Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts (as it was when executed beginning in 1815). Based on the design for Mount Auburn, “rural cemeteries” were typically established at the outskirts of the town/city on a site with a view.¹²

Having evolved from the crowded graveyards surrounding churches, with markers and monuments reflecting the morbid nature of death, the “rural cemetery” was instead located on a roomy site, independent of a church building (though they often incorporated small chapels and other diminutive buildings) with room for pathways (which later became roadways to accommodate the auto). The character of these cemeteries was driven by the beauty of the site through the natural setting and the purposeful arrangement of views created by the juxtaposition of natural features such as topography and vegetation against curving pathways. The “rural cemetery” also incorporated architectural features and monuments that ranged in size, material, style, and iconography that focused on eternal life rather than the once-prevalent theme of eternal damnation.¹³ Following the traditions established in European countries, the “rural cemetery” in the United States, with its park-like character, came to be used by the public as a place to picnic, to relax, and to enjoy both the beauty of the setting and the proximity to lost loved-ones, whether that be on a typical Sunday afternoon or on Memorial Day.

¹² Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, “National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992), 4.

¹³ John Gary Brown, *Soul in Stone: Cemetery Art from America's Heartland* (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 1994), 4.

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Most “rural cemeteries”, specifically those in the American Midwest, are located on hills or ground chosen to provide a romantic setting, but which was difficult to farm making it less desirable to farmers. The cemetery typically was laid out following the site’s topography with an effort made to retain existing trees.¹⁴ Midwestern “rural cemeteries” adopted many of monuments and iconography typical in cemeteries across the country with some distinctive variations based on access to materials, ethnicity and/or religion of a local population, and predominance of specific interest groups.¹⁵

Calvary Cemetery exhibits clear features of the “rural cemetery” model in its location at the northern edge of the city of St. Paul, on a hill overlooking the city. Its plan also reflected the aesthetic characteristics of the movement, particularly in the use of a north-south axial roadway from Front that created a literal and visual path to the Mortuary Chapel (non-extant) and the radial path that encircled it. From that location, the sections and plots were arranged in sections, the size and shape of which was dictated by the cemetery’s topography. A 1906 image (Figure 3) documents the axial approach to the Chapel as well as the serene natural setting provided by trees flanking that approach to create a canopy along the roadway. From that axis, narrow roadways (now paved) are threaded through the cemetery following the topography of the site. A hallmark of the “rural cemetery,” the curving roads and groupings of monuments are designed to create scenic views. The variety and character of the monuments range from early, modest limestone and marble tablet markers to large-scale, highly ornate monuments which represent the wide range of burial dates (represented by materials and symbology) and the importance of those buried there. Among the markers are a strong representation of obelisks, figural sculptures, multiple forms of the box tomb, strategically arranged groupings of clergy burials, massive family monuments, and mausoleums representing a cross-section of architectural design, all of which contribute to the cemetery’s character as a “rural cemetery.”

Two particularly relevant examples of “rural cemeteries” should be considered as comparative properties.

Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul’s oldest nondenominational cemetery, is a 100-acre public cemetery, situated approximately two-miles due east of Calvary Cemetery. Oakland Cemetery was founded in 1853 with the incorporation of the Oakland Cemetery Association and purchase of a forty-acre site about two miles north of the Mississippi River. The cemetery grounds were expanded three

¹⁴ Ibid., 9.

¹⁵ Ibid., 6.

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times between its establishment and 1905.⁶⁰ Like Calvary, Oakland Cemetery's design was influenced by the "rural cemetery" movement, with scenic, curving roadways, heavy mature trees, and a wide variety of monuments and markers representative of the 170-plus period of its existence. In contrast to Calvary Cemetery, Oakland lacks a scenic view. Rather, it is bounded on all sides by predominantly residential property types. Oakland's historic integrity suffers from the intrusion of a contemporary metal building located just inside the main entrance and, like Calvary, settling of markers with those that are flush to the ground virtually undetectable. However, it is Calvary Cemetery's site overlooking the city of St. Paul that elevates its significance as a "rural cemetery" above that of Oakland Cemetery, making Calvary Cemetery the best example of the property type in St. Paul.

When established in 1940, Resurrection Cemetery was situated in Mendota Township south of the city of St. Paul and within what is now the corporate boundaries of the suburban community of Mendota Heights. The original cemetery, with an acreage of more than 225-acres, certainly reflected the influence of the "rural cemetery" movement, both in its rural location and the curvilinear arrangement of roadways designed to reveal picturesque views. Today, the character of Resurrection Cemetery represents the evolution of burial practices in the years after its establishment. While the portion of the cemetery concentrated on the north remains representative of the "rural cemetery" in character, the remaining areas are not representative of the "rural cemetery". Rather, large areas – uninterrupted by roadways and vegetation – are dedicated to non-monument graves. A large, 1,000-crypt facility built in 1980, a chapel mausoleum built in 2002, and the 2019, thirty-acre natural burial section are all representative of contemporary burial practices that impact the landscape and visual character of the "rural cemetery" identity of the early cemetery. Relative to Calvary Cemetery, the historic integrity specific to the Rural Cemetery Movement is significantly diminished by the later burial styles and built intrusions that represent the majority of the cemetery's original acreage.

Significance Under Criterion A: History of early settlement and subsequent development of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Calvary Cemetery is a collection of burials that represents a broad collection of historic associations based on those interred there during the period of significance (1856-1940). At Calvary Cemetery, those historic associations represent the impact and role of persons of the Catholic faith in the early founding and establishment of St. Paul as demonstrated by the lives and impacts of fur trappers, Catholic priests, criminals, and businessmen. They also represent the period in which St. Paul began the transformation from settlement to city through the lives of the

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city's first Black prosecuting attorney, the Catholic clergy that welcomed many immigrants and supported them by establishing churches and schools in the city and beyond, and through some of St. Paul's most significant early industrialists. Finally, the historic associations at Calvary Cemetery represent the period in which industrial growth and criminality were both on the rise as illustrated through the lives of a Chief of Police and a criminal, one of the country's most significant brewers, Minnesota's first Associate Supreme Court Justice, and one of St. Paul's most significant historical architects. As a collective, the burials illustrate the history of the community.

Settlement Period: 1839-1880¹⁶

Settlement of St. Paul occurred in the years just following the Treaties of 1837 between governmental entities and the Native Americans that held tribal lands in the area. In 1837, the Ojibwe ceded their land between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers north of the Dakota/Ojibwe boundary established in 1825 and south of the Crow Wing River.¹⁷ That September, a delegation of Mdewakanton Dakota traveled to Washington, D.C. where they were pressured to sign a treaty in which they ceded their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States government. The treaty was signed on September 29, 1837; until that time, white settlement had been legally limited to the area adjacent to Fort Snelling. Surrender of the Dakota tribal lands marked the beginning of white settlement in what is now the state of Minnesota.¹⁸

The settlement period of St. Paul is characterized by the establishment of the early city and its first bursts of growth and development. The arrival of Father Lucien Galtier and establishment of the Church of Saint Paul in 1840 marks the point of transition from the rough and tumble settlement known as Pig's Eye to what would become the far more refined and diverse city of St. Paul. The period is marked by platting of the town, increasing population growth and, with the Church of Saint Paul established, burials of the Catholic dead, the first of which occurred in the church graveyard in August of 1841.

Early Catholic settlers contributed much to the early success of the fledgling city. Louis Robert arrived in 1843 to establish a new fur trading post among the Dakota, then remained when he

¹⁶ These contextual periods provide a framework for understanding the significance of persons buried at Calvary Cemetery. The periods closely align with those established in Zelle's context study of "Downtown St. Paul" with some modification of the later period to better reflect this specific application.

¹⁷ Minnesota Historical Society. [https://www.mnhs.org/usdakotawar/histories/treaties/minnesota-treaty-interactive?](https://www.mnhs.org/usdakotawar/histories/treaties/minnesota-treaty-interactive?_)

¹⁸ John F. Williams, *History of the City of Saint Paul and Ramsey County* (St. Paul, MN: State Historical Society, 1876), 57.

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realized the potential of the area. Among other business ventures, Robert is remembered for establishing a steamboat landing known as Roberts Landing. With his involvement in an array of business, real estate, and political activities, Robert is widely credited for his role in the early development of the city of St. Paul.¹⁹ Other important Catholics in the settlement period include John S. Prince and August L. Larpenteur, both of whom were central to securing the future of the city. Both were initially involved in fur trading, then went on to assume important roles in the early city, including in the areas of business and local government.

The period is also characterized by the growth of religious institutions of all Christian denominations. For the Catholic church, a bishopric was established with Bishop Joseph Cretin appointed its first bishop in 1851. During his eight years in the St. Paul, Cretin saw to the construction of a new cathedral and St. Joseph's Hospital, he established a school run by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, and purchased land for the church's cemeteries, the final cemetery being the 1856 Calvary Cemetery.²⁰ Following Cretin's death in 1857, Bishop Thomas Grace arrived in St. Paul and began a series of organizational and administrative projects which created a framework for the long-term operation of the diocese and clergy.²¹

The final years of the settlement period in St. Paul are marked by the American Civil War and the work of returning to normalcy that followed its end. Significant events within that era included establishment of the First National Bank and construction of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad. With establishment of a railroad system by the end of the war, St. Paul entered a period of great prosperity supported by the growing banking system, investment from abroad, a strong real estate market, increasing immigration, and a buoyant trade and manufacturing sector.²²

Those interred in the present Calvary cemetery are among the most noteworthy people of the city's Settlement Period. They include early settlers and businessmen - Louis Robert, John S. Prince, and August Larpenteur – and the first of the Catholic clergy – Bishop Joseph Cretin and Bishop Thomas Langdon Grace.

The Developing City: 1880-1900

¹⁹ Patricia Condon, "A Bridge, A Street, A Levee. Louis Robert's Name Lingers in St. Paul," Ramsey County History: Spring 1967, Vol. 4, Nbr. 1, pp 14-18.

²⁰ Williams, 312.

²¹ The Catholic Spirit. Barb Umberger, "Archivist's intriguing fact: Second St. Paul bishop first declined the position." <https://thecatholicspirit.com/practicing-catholic/archivists-intriguing-fact-second-st-paul-bishop-first-declined-the-position/>. Retrieved 03/15/2024.

²² Williams, 420.

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The years from 1880 to 1900 in St. Paul are characterized by a significant population gain (41,473 in 1880 to 140,392 in 1895) and the establishment of its economy, which would carry it into the twentieth century. These decades were specifically important in building industry and refining land uses. Expansion of the city boundaries also occurred during this period, growing from about 20 square miles in 1874 to 55 square miles in 1887. That expansion brought the city's boundaries to roughly that which existed in 2021.²³ This growth reflects efforts made by the Catholic church to expand populations and to provide religious and educational facilities for residents. Among those representing that work are three members of the same family – Archbishop John Ireland, Mother Seraphine, and Sister Celestine - Irish immigrants that devoted their lives to the work of the Catholic church. Along with the many contributions of the Ireland family and John Ireland's successor, Archbishop Dowling, the foundation for the church's impact on the city in the coming decades was firmly laid.

John Ireland (1838-1918) was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, the son of Richard and Judith Ireland. He immigrated to the United States with his family, including sisters Ellen and Eliza and cousin, Ellen Howard, in 1850; his father had come in 1849 to prepare the way for the family. The Irelands eventually settled in St. Paul where John, his sisters, and his cousin all entered service to the Church. In 1861, John Ireland was ordained into the priesthood by Bishop Grace and served as the chaplain for the 5th Minnesota Regiment in the Civil War. Ireland became the third bishop of the Diocese of Saint Paul in 1884 before becoming its first Archbishop in 1888, when the diocese was elevated to the status of a Metropolitan See; he remained Archbishop until his death in 1918.²⁴

As archbishop, Ireland became one of the most influential American bishops of his time in the religious, as well as in social, and political arenas, shaping both religious and civil movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.²⁵ Through the Catholic Colonization Bureau, Archbishop Ireland brought Irish Catholic families from eastern cities, where the conditions were difficult, to settle on rural farmland in Minnesota. New communities were thus established with parishes and schools founded to support the relocated families.²⁶ This expansion of Catholics into

²³ Carole Zelle and Garneth O. Peterson, BRW, "St. Paul Context Studies: Downtown St. Paul, 1849-1975," prepared for the St. Paul Heritage Preservation Commission, May 2001: 07.

²⁴ Archdiocese of Saint Paul & Minneapolis. <https://www.archspm.org/leadership/past-bishops/most-reverend-john-ireland/>. Retrieved 02/15/2024.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Catholic Colonization Bureau. Catholic colonization in Minnesota. St. Paul, Minn., The Pioneer press co, 1880. Pdf. <https://www.loc.gov/item/rc01001135/>. Retrieved 02/15/2024.

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the state resulted in the creation of five new dioceses in 1889. During his tenure as archbishop, Ireland established twenty-six parishes and thirty-nine schools.²⁷

Archbishop Ireland is also praised for his work in education, having founded the College of Saint Thomas in 1885, the preparatory school now known as Saint Thomas Academy, also in 1885, and the Saint Paul Seminary in 1894. Ireland was responsible for the construction of the Cathedral of Saint Paul on Summit Hill in 1906 and the Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis (1908), both of which stood as architectural manifestations of the vitality of the Catholic Church in the Twin Cities.²⁸

Ellen Ireland (1842-1930) was part of the Ireland family that immigrated to the United States in 1849 and 1850. Cousins, Ellen Ireland and Ellen Howard entered the convent together, at age 16; both were educated at St. Joseph Academy and went on to join the Sisters of St. Joseph. Upon completing her studies, Ellen Ireland became known as Sister Seraphine.²⁹

Sister Seraphine was elevated to Mother Superior of the Sisters of Saint Joseph in 1881. In that role, she was responsible for all decisions made regarding the work and well-being of the order and under her leadership the Sisters of St. Joseph entered an important new era in its history. Among other advances, the period included the establishment of St. Agnes Convent and Conservatory – the first fine arts school in Minnesota – and the establishment of St. Katherine’s College, both in St. Paul, along with forty-eight other schools and churches across the state. Along with her cousin, Sister Celestine, Mother Seraphine is credited with having “built the church in the Twin Cities area and in rural Minnesota” all in the shadow of their brother and cousin, Archbishop John Ireland.³⁰

In 1884, the Sisters of St. Joseph were operating twenty-three institutions throughout the state, which presented financial challenges. Housing the sisters required to operate these facilities was also a challenge. By that time, Sister Seraphine had become Mother Seraphine, which placed her in a position to make decisions about all matters related to the work of the Sisters. To address issues related to the financial and housing challenges faced by the order, Mother Seraphine called on her cousin Sister Celestine (nee, Ellen Howard, 1842-1915) who conceived of the idea of

²⁷ Archdiocese of Saint Paul & Minneapolis. <https://www.archspm.org/leadership/past-bishops/most-reverend-john-ireland/>. Retrieved 02/15/2024.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Sr. Ann Thomasine, Sampson, CSJ, “St. Agatha’s Conservatory and the Pursuit of Excellence,” *Ramsey County History*, Vol. 24, Nbr. 1, 1989.

³⁰ Sr. Ann Thomasine, Sampson, CSJ, “St. Agatha’s Conservatory and the Pursuit of Excellence,” *Ramsey County History*, Vol. 24, Nbr. 1, undated.

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creating a teaching center that would provide housing for the sisters and generate money for the work being undertaken by the order. That idea became St. Agatha's Convent and Conservatory (commonly, St. Agatha's Conservatory), which was established in 1884. Though the Conservatory's foundations were rooted in the cultural traditions of the order, the new conservatory was also driven by the national trends of the era which focused on bringing the arts to the country's cities; the institution became the first fine arts school in the state. Mother Seraphine placed Sister Celestine in the position of supervisor of the conservatory, a position which made her responsible for the spiritual and temporal needs of the sisters, the number of which ranged from 18 to more than 100. She also managed the institution's finances. As documented in a biography of Mother Seraphine, "Sister Celestine's plan was to make St. Agatha's self-supporting. Due to her inspiration and the self-sacrificing spirit of the sisters who were teaching in the parish schools and to those who were spending weary hours in small music rooms, St. Agatha's became a financial asset."

St. Agatha's remained in operation until 1962, with Sister Celestine at its head for more than thirty-one years and during that time, the conservatory was highly successful in all aspects, particularly in its purpose to generate funds for use by the order which resulted in its nickname of the "provincial mint." The institution generated monies to support new foundations and buildings, including the College of St. Catherine. The conservatory and convent building, now known as the Exchange Building, remains standing at 26 E. Exchange Street in St. Paul.³¹

Daniel Austin Dowling (1891-1930) served as the second Archbishop of the Archdioceses of Saint Paul, having been appointed following the 1918 death of Archbishop Ireland. Dowling came to the archdiocese from Des Moines, Iowa where he had served as the first bishop of the Diocese of Des Moines from 1912 to 1919. Archbishop Dowling is remembered for his contributions to the educational system in the Archdiocese. In memory of his predecessor, Dowling established the Archbishop Ireland Education Fund for the purpose of fundraising for Catholic education; nearly \$4.4 million was raised. With these funds the preparatory seminary, Nazareth Hall (later, University of Northwestern) was founded and the facility constructed on the shores of Lake Johanna north of the city of St. Paul. Dowling also oversaw the establishment of works of charity in the diocese, worked to advance the interests of worker's unions, and established the Rural Life Conference which addressed the needs of rural Catholics including through construction of churches and schools. Under Archbishop Dowling, Saint Mary's in Minneapolis was elevated to a basilica, making it the first in the country.³²

³¹ Ibid.

³² Archdiocese of Saint Paul & Minneapolis. <https://www.archspm.org/leadership/past-bishops/most-reverend-austin-dowling/>. Retrieved 03/01/2024.

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In addition to the significant advancements made by the Catholic Church and its leaders in the areas of education, charitable works, and religion during this period, the city of St. Paul became one of the country's most important centers for brewing, with the Hamm's Brewing Company representing the impact of that industry. Hamm's Brewing was part of a legacy of beer production in the state during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; in 1887 the state ranked fifth in the nation despite being only twentieth relative to population.³³ The [Theodore] Hamm's Brewing Company was established in 1864 in St. Paul, growing to become the fifth largest brewery in the United States. With a high concentration of German immigrants in the state - St. Paul having the state's highest number of Germans in the state - a strong brewing industry was a logical development, with both demand and experience in the methodology of brewing embedded in the culture of that immigrant group.

Born in Baden, Germany, Theodore Hamm (1825-1903) emigrated to the United States in 1854 where he first plied his trade as a butcher. In 1857 he opened a boarding house-saloon in the growing city of St. Paul. Hamm and his wife operated the business until 1864, when he purchased the Pittsburgh Brewery from Andrew T. Keller. By 1878, Theodore Hamm had expanded brewery production from 500 barrels a year to 5,000 barrels a year. By 1882, Hamm's Excelsior Brewery produced 26,000 barrels each year. Hamm's Brewing Company remained in business until 1975 when, after 113-years in operation, it was sold, marking the end of the city's long legacy of family-owned brewing.³⁴

The New Century: 1900-1940

This period represents a time of contrasts. From 1900 until the outbreak of World War I, the city experienced a golden period with the growing network of railroads and the subsequent rise in the distribution of wholesale goods. The flourishing economy is represented in the construction of some of the city's most significant architectural landmarks, chief among them being the State Capitol and the Cathedral of Saint Paul. Notably, both the man that directed construction of the Cathedral (Archbishop John Ireland) and its architect (Emmanuel Masqueray) are buried at Calvary Cemetery³⁵ Minnesota's first Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Pierce Butler, is

³³ Gary J. Brueggeman, "Beer Capital of the State – St. Paul's Historic Family Breweries." Available online, <https://www.mbaa.com/districts/stPaulMpls/about/Documents/DistrictHistory.pdf>. Retrieved 03/01/2024.

³⁴ Gary J. Brueggeman, "Beer Capital of the State – St. Paul's Historic Family Breweries." Available online, <https://www.mbaa.com/districts/stPaulMpls/about/Documents/DistrictHistory.pdf>. Retrieved 03/01/2024.

³⁵ Carole Zelle and Garneth O. Peterson, BRW, "St. Paul Context Studies: Downtown St. Paul, 1849-1975," prepared for the St. Paul Heritage Preservation Commission, May 2001: 14.

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associated with the closing of golden years of this era, with the greatest impact of his position occurring through the time of his death in 1939.

Emmanuel L. Masqueray (1861-1917) was the French-born architect of the Cathedral of Saint Paul and the Basilica of Saint Mary, among other significant churches in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Notably, Masqueray worked in the offices of Richard Morris Hunt where he contributed to the design of residences of the country's elite class, including the home of William Astor on Fifth Avenue in New York City and that of Cornelius Vanderbilt II in Newport – known as The Breakers. In 1901, Masqueray was named the Chief of Design for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, which brought him to national attention. At the close of the exposition, Masqueray moved to St. Paul by invitation of Archbishop John Ireland. With that move, Masqueray began a long relationship with Archbishop Ireland and the Catholic Church in Minnesota. Over the course of a dozen years, Masqueray collaborated with Ireland on more than a dozen projects, beginning with the Cathedral of Saint Paul. In the Twin Cities, he also designed St. Mary's Basilica (1908) and Incarnation Catholic Church (1909), both located in Minneapolis, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church on the Hill, the Church of Saint Louis King of France, Bethlehem Lutheran Church, and the Chapel of St. Thomas Aquinas, all in St. Paul. Several small, Catholic churches were designed by the architect in what is now the Diocese of New Ulm, Minnesota.³⁶

Upon his death in 1917, Masqueray's funeral and burial at Calvary Cemetery was presided over by Archbishop Ireland who said, "His mind was well stored with the fruits of long reading and correct thinking. A charm it was to meet him – a charm that grew the sweeter as one drew nearer to him and knew him in closer intimacy."

Pierce Butler (1886-1939) served as an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1923 through his death in 1939. He was the first Justice from Minnesota, and his appointment is particularly notable because he was a Democrat appointed by a Republican president (Harding). Before his appointment, Butler was a prominent attorney who worked predominantly for the railroads, including for railroad magnate, James J. Hill. Butler was elected to serve as the Ramsey County Attorney in 1892 and again in 1894. He joined the firm of How & Eller (later, How & Butler) in 1896.³⁷

The brewing industry in St. Paul continued to dominate the St. Paul industrial sector during this period, with the second of the city's great family of brewers experiencing its greatest period of

³⁶ MNopedia. <https://www.aia-mn.org/masqueray-in-minnesota/>. Retrieved 02/15/2024.

³⁷ Saint Paul Historical. <https://saintpaulhistorical.com/items/show/183>. Retrieved 03/01/2024.

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growth. The founder of Schmidt Brewing Company, Jacob Schmidt, and subsequent owner/operator, Adolph Bremer, are buried at Calvary Cemetery.

Jacob Schmidt (1846-1910) became involved in the brewing business in 1884 when he purchased an interest in what was then North Star Brewing. Along with Theodore Hamm, Schmidt is considered the most successful of the city's brewers. Born and trained as a brewmaster in Bavaria, Jacob Schmidt was experienced in the business, which included time worked at breweries in Milwaukee, Wisconsin as well as at breweries in New Ulm, Minnesota and Theodore Hamm's brewery in St. Paul. North Star Brewing was officially incorporated as the Jacob Schmidt Brewing Company in 1899. The following year, production stood at 200,000 barrels a year.³⁸ With prohibition shutting down most breweries in the 1920s, the company remained in business by manufacturing non-alcoholic beverages. Within three years after the 1933 lifting of Prohibition, Schmidt's had become the largest brewery in the country.³⁹

Following the death of Jacob Schmidt in 1910, control of the brewing company was left to his son-in-law Adolph Bremer who brought his brother Otto Bremer into the business.⁴⁰ Adolph Bremer (1869-1939), who is buried in the Schmidt-Bremer family plot at Calvary Cemetery, immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1886, settling in St. Paul along with his brother Otto.⁴¹ Following the death of Jacob Schmidt, the brothers steered the company through the turbulent Prohibition era of the 1920s. Adolph Bremer was very active in the Democratic party, though he never held office. He was member of the American National Bank (now, Bremer Bank) board of director, of which Otto Bremer was a charter member. As noted, Adolph Bremer is buried in the Schmidt-Bremer family plot at Calvary Cemetery. His brother Otto Bremer is buried at Oakland Cemetery, also in St. Paul.⁴²

Fed by the 1920s prohibition on the production and use of alcohol - combined with questionable policing - organized crime flourished in the city. It wasn't until 1935, when the Federal government stepped in, that a sense of control and safety was reasserted. Three burials at Calvary Cemetery – Adolph Bremer, John O'Connor, and Daniel "Dapper Dan" Hogan - represent the chaos and danger of that time.

³⁸ Gary J. Brueggeman, "Beer Capital of the State – St. Paul's Historic Family Breweries." Available online, <https://www.mbaa.com/districts/stPaulMpls/about/Documents/DistrictHistory.pdf>. Retrieved 03/01/2024.

³⁹ <https://www.visitsaintpaul.com/blog/history-of-the-schmidt-brewery/>. Retrieved 03/03/2024.

⁴⁰ Gary J. Brueggeman, "Beer Capital of the State – St. Paul's Historic Family Breweries." Available online, <https://www.mbaa.com/districts/stPaulMpls/about/Documents/DistrictHistory.pdf>. Retrieved 03/01/2024.

⁴¹ Ancestry.com. U.S. Census Records. https://www.ancestry.com/search/?name=adolph_bremer&event=_st+paul-ramsey-minnesota-usa_47248&birth=1869&location=2&priority=usa. Retrieved 03/15/2024.

⁴² Calvary Cemeteries records and <https://www.findagrave.com>.

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Adolph Bremer of Schmidt Brewery fame is also associated with the capture of the Karpis-Barker gang, which was one of the FBI's most wanted gangsters in the 1930s. In 1934, the gang kidnapped Adolph Bremer's son, Edward who was held for three weeks before a \$200,000 ransom was paid and the boy was safely returned. It was information from Edward Bremer that led to the identification of several of the gang members forcing them to flee the country and the capture of Fred Barker, Arthur "Doc" Barker, Kate "Ma" Barker, and Alvin "Creepy" Karpis.⁴³

John O'Connor (1855-1924) served as the Chief of Detectives and later Chief of Police for the St. Paul police department in the late 19th and early 20th century. There is much controversy about O'Connor's approach to policing. Despite early accolades as a highly efficient chief with a policy of opposing "organized crime with organized intelligence," O'Connor's system for monitoring criminals developed into an "understanding" that allowed known criminals safe travel within the city as long as they 1) checked in with police upon their arrival, 2) committed no major crimes while there, and 3) paid a bribe to city offices; this practice became known as the "O'Connor Layover Agreement." There has long been speculation about whether O'Connor benefitted financially from this arrangement, with no hard evidence but ample anecdotal evidence suggesting that he did. More importantly, St. Paul became a safe-haven for criminals in the 1920s and 1930s, drawing some of the country's most notorious gangsters including the John Dillinger gangs, Ma Barker and her boys, and "Babyface" Nelson. Almost forty years after O'Connor began the policy, crime was so out of control the Federal government was called in to step in; the O'Connor Layover Agreement ended in 1935.⁴⁴

David Hogan (1880-1928), better known as "Dapper Dan," was a prohibition-era restaurant proprietor and gangster who suffered the distinction of becoming the first-known person killed by a car bomb. Hogan benefitted from the "O'Connor Layover Agreement" which allowed him, and others like him, to move about the city freely, provided they paid a bribe to city officials. He reportedly laundered stolen merchandise, fenced government bonds, was the mastermind of multiple robberies, paid for assassination of enemies, and was associated with the 1922 robbery of the Denver Mint. Hogan was known as a "fixer" – the go-to guy for handling problems. The newspaper article reporting on his death referred to him as the "Twin Cities Underworld Lord."⁴⁵

⁴³ FBI. <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/barker-karpis-gang#:~:text=The%20Bremer%20Kidnapping,family%20paid%20%24200%2C000%20in%20ransom.> Retrieved 03/20/2024.

⁴⁴ Saint Paul Police Historical Society, <https://www.spphs.org/history/oconnor/index.php>, retrieved 10/23/2023 and MNopedia, <https://www.mnopedia.org/thing/oconnor-layover-agreement>, Retrieved 11/02/2023.

⁴⁵ "Danny Hogan Slain; Victim of Auto Bomb," *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, December 05, 1928: 01.

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Conclusion

In summary, under Criterion A, Calvary Cemetery is significant in the area of social history and the general contributions of Catholics during the period of significance (1856-1940). The cemetery is associated with the impact of the early founding and establishment of St. Paul, the period in which St. Paul began the transformation from settlement to city, and the era in which industrial growth and criminality were both on the rise. As St. Paul's only Catholic cemetery from its establishment in 1856 through 1940, the lives of those buried at Calvary represent the diverse and significant impacts and contributions made by members of that faith group on the city of St. Paul.

Under Criterion C, Calvary Cemetery is significant in the area of landscape architecture as a distinct local example of the "rural cemetery" movement. At Calvary the elevated site with a view of the growing city of St. Paul, arrangement and character of roadways, arrangement of monuments, and overall design character are all expressive of the Rural Cemetery Movement. With these characteristics retained, Calvary Cemetery stands as the best representative of the Rural Cemetery Movement in St. Paul.

Calvary Cemetery
Name of Property

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Google Maps. https://www.google.com/maps/place/Calvary+Cemetery/@44.9700118,-93.1353368,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m6!3m5!1s0x52b32ad997f08d7b:0x66f544da291165bf!8m2!3d44.9700118!4d-93.1327565!16s%2Fm%2F0_z6cry?entry=ttu.

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Calvary Cemetery
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USGS Topographic Maps. <https://store.usgs.gov/filterproducts?keyword=saint%20paul&country=US®ion=MN&categories=%5B15%5D&page=1>.

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): RA-SPC-01390

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 98.05-acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 44.970103 | Longitude: -93.129044 |
| 2. Latitude: 44.966895 | Longitude: -93.141410 |
| 3. Latitude: 44.966148 | Longitude: -93.129034 |
| 4. Latitude: 44.970114 | Longitude: -93.141377 |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The Ramsey County assessor records the property as Parcel 262923420001; Sec/Twp/Rng 26/29/23; CALVARY CEMETERY ENTIRE PLAT.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries represent the extents of the cemetery's historical boundaries, having been expanded from its original 1856 footprint in 1908, 1884 and 1916. The existing boundaries thus represent the historical boundaries, best representing the property significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Alexa McDowell/Architectural Historian

organization: A.KAY Consulting

street & number: 520 40th Street

city or town: Des Moines state: IA. zip code: 50312

e-mail akaymcd@hotmail.com

telephone: 515-491-5432

date: 08/07/2026

Calvary Cemetery
Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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: Calvary Cemetery

City or Vicinity: St. Paul

County: Ramsey State: MN

Photographer: Alexa McDowell

Date Photographed: 10/23/2023 and 05/05/2024

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

Photo 01 of 25: Site View: Looking SW across Front Street toward the primary entrance
Photo 02 of 25: Site View: View of the primary, axial lane, looking south across Front Street
Photo 03 of 25: Site View: View of the primary lane, looking south
Photo 04 of 25: Site View: Looking SE from near the primary entrance
Photo 05 of 25: Site View: Looking NW toward Block 23
Photo 06 of 25: Site View: Looking north through Block 80
Photo 07 of 25: Site View: View of the Cathedral of Saint Paul looking SE from Block 4
Photo 08 of 25: Site View: Looking west to Block 7

Calvary Cemetery

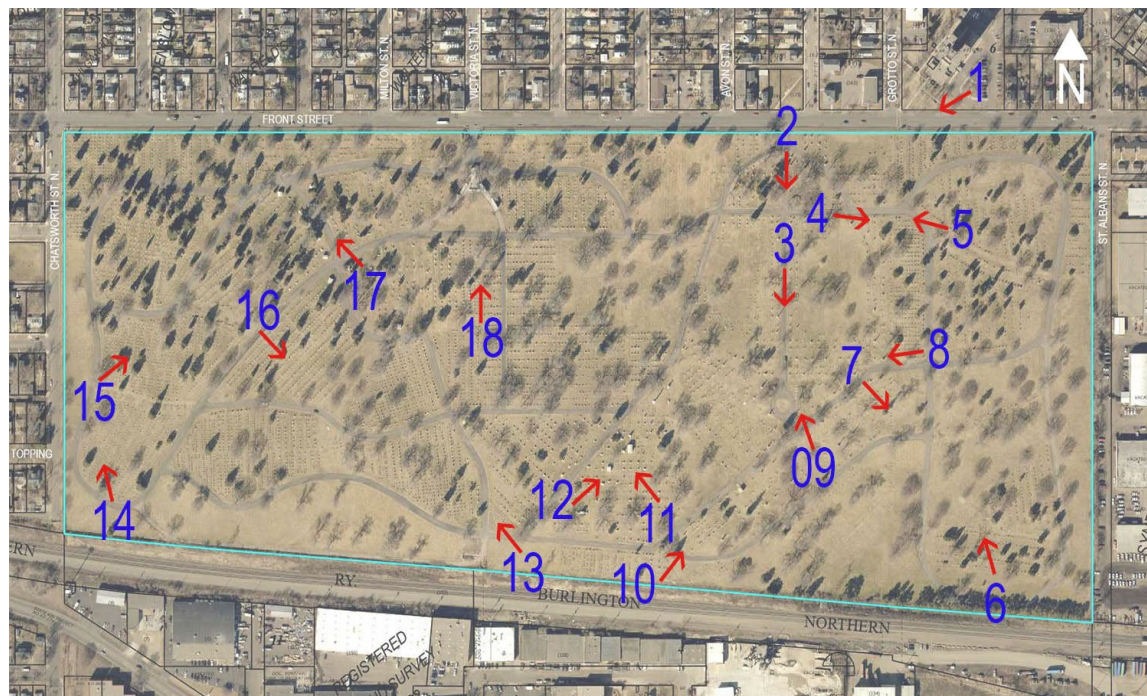
Name of Property

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Photo 09 of 25: Site View: Looking north across Block 7 (clergy burials)
Photo 10 of 25: Site View: Looking NE with Block 4 at right
Photo 11 of 25: View looking NE to Block 5 and Firefighter marker. See Fig. 15 for similar in ca.1906.
Photo 12 of 25: Site View: Looking NE across Block 32
Photo 13 of 25: Site View: Looking NW across Block 35 (clergy burials)
Photo 14 of 25: Site View: Looking north to Block 56
Photo 15 of 25: Site View: Looking NE across Block 57
Photo 16 of 25: Site View: Looking SE across Block 49
Photo 17 of 25: Site View: Looking NW with Block 48 at left and Block 46 at right
Photo 18 of 25: Site View: Looking north through Block 40 with non-historic columbaria at rear
Photo 19 of 25: Whaley Box Tomb
Photo 20 of 25: Firefighters' Monument (Original Section, Block 5)
Photo 21 of 25: Schmidt-Bremer Monument
Photo 22 of 25: Hamm Monument
Photo 23 of 25: Foley-Anderson Mausoleum and Foley Monument
Photo 24 of 25: O'Connor Mausoleum
Photo 25 of 25: Masqueray Marker

Photo Key (Site Views)



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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places**
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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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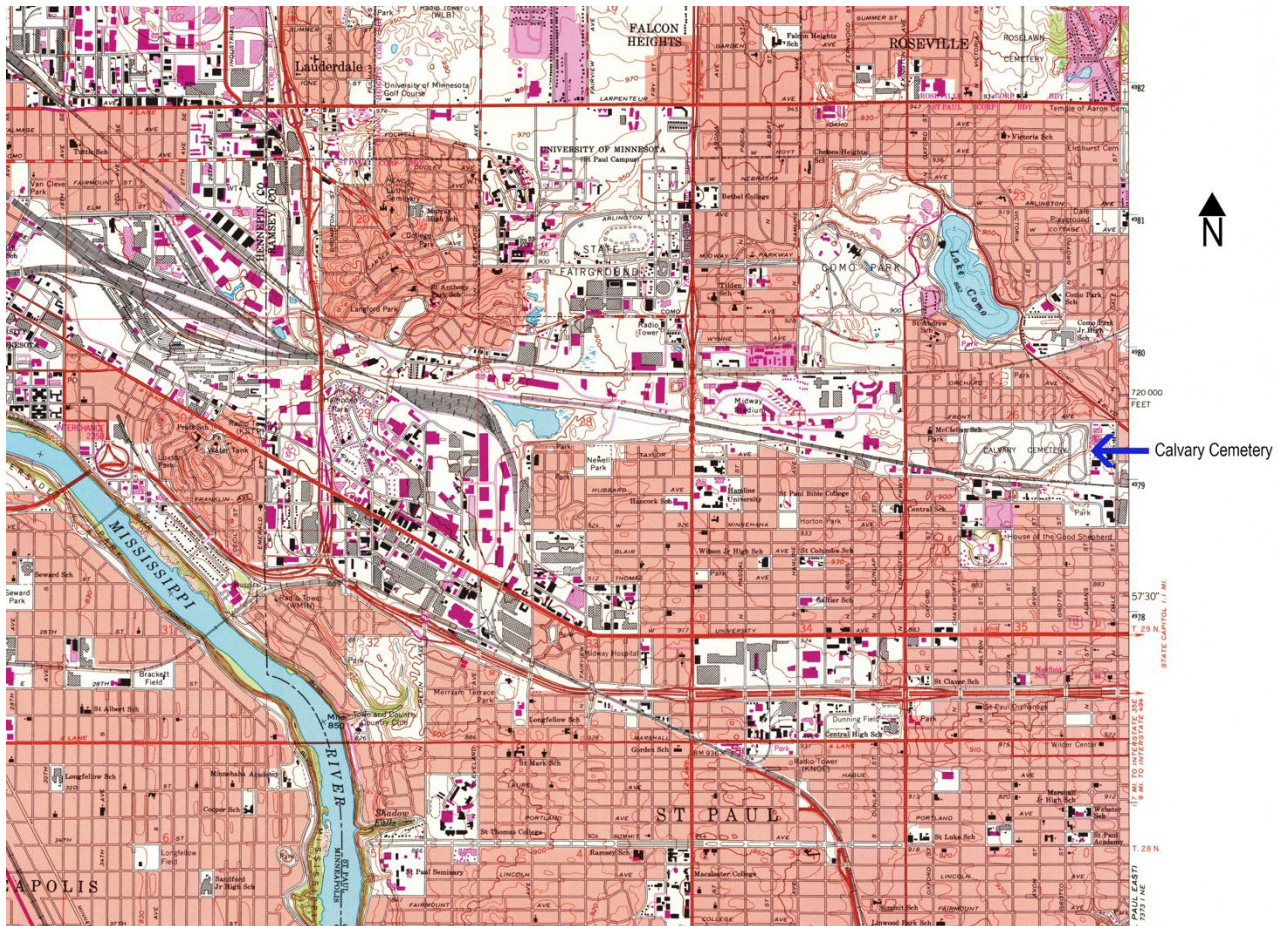
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 1

MAPS



Map 1. USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map – St. Paul West Quad – 1967. USGS Store. The location of the resource is indicated. <https://store.usgs.gov/filter-products?keyword=saint%20paul&country=US®ion=MN>. Retrieved 10/15/2024.

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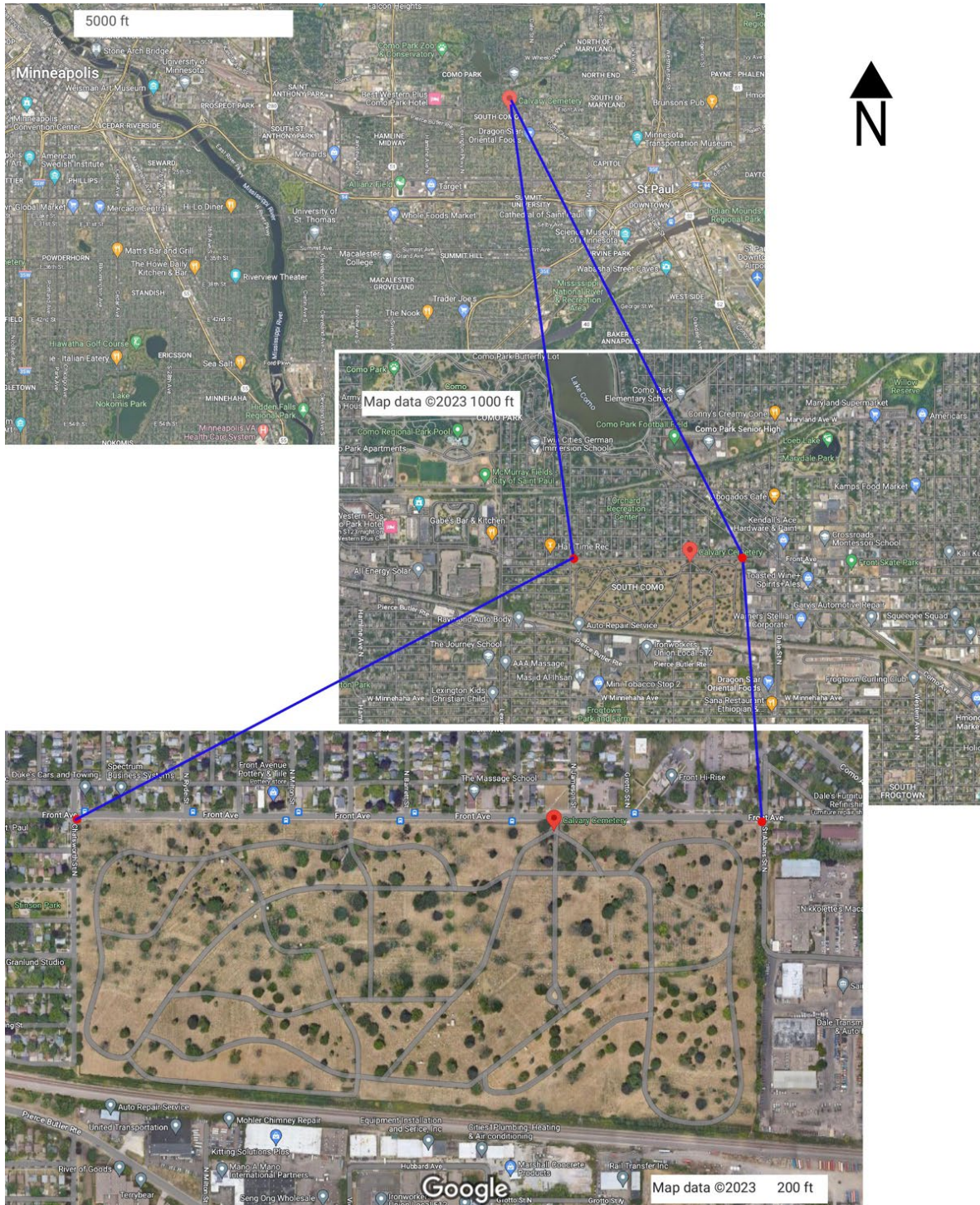
Name of Property

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Map 2. Locator Map – 2025. Maps.google.com. Retrieved 10/15/2024.

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Map 3. Ramsey County Assessor's Parcel Map Showing Parcel Boundaries – 2024.
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WEST ENTRANCE, NOW

United States Department of the Interior
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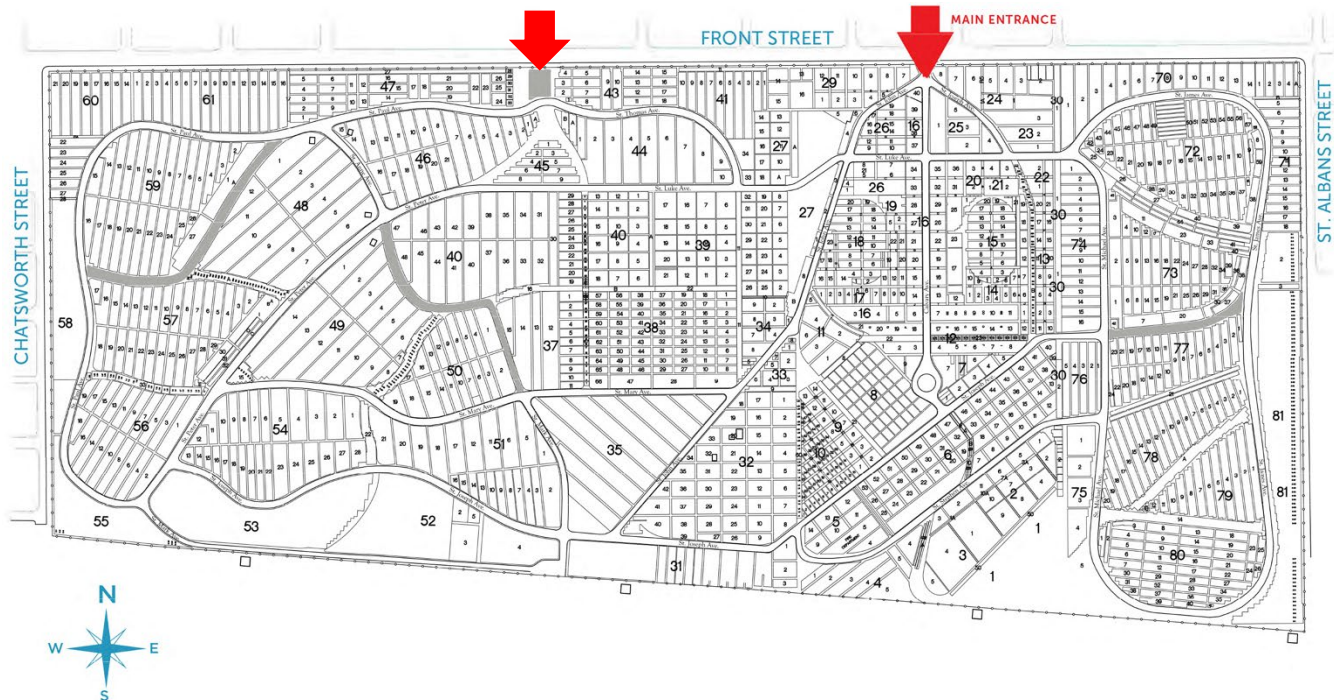
Ramsey County, MN

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Map 4. Calvary Cemetery Site Map – 2021. Courtesy of The Catholic Cemeteries. The map reflects the current layout of Calvary Cemetery.

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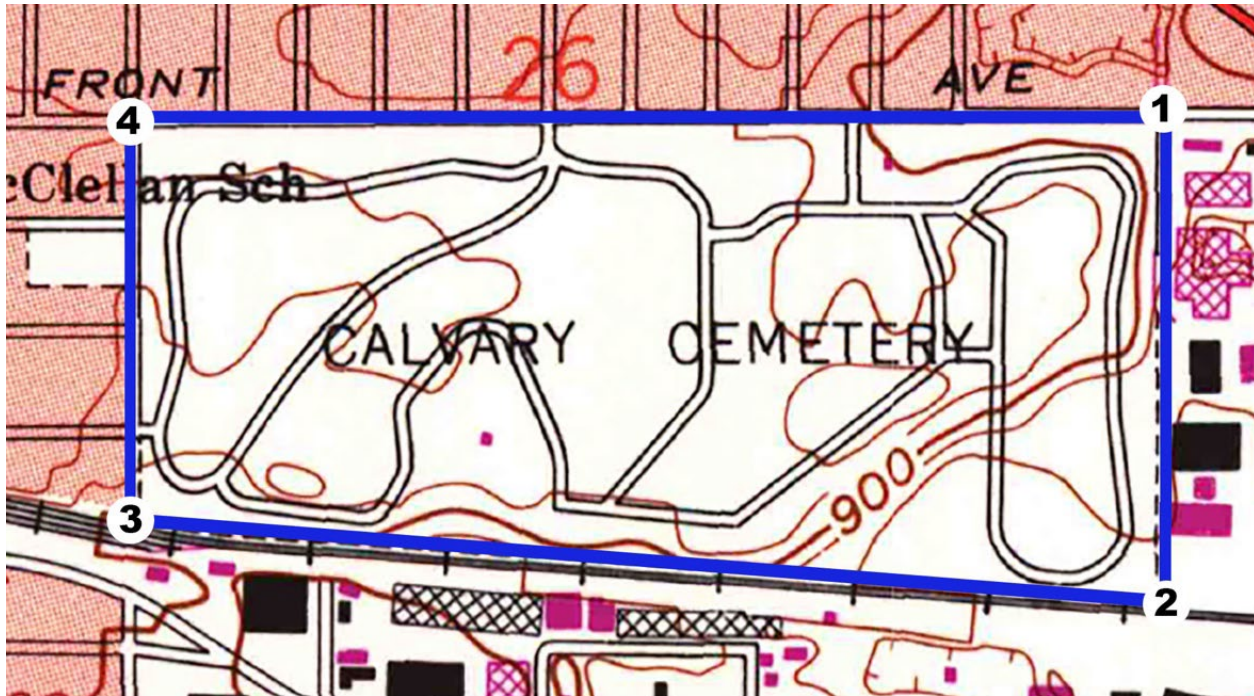
Name of Property

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N/A

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LATITUDE/LONGITUDE COORDINATES:

1. 44.970103/-93.129044
2. 44.966148/-93.129034
3. 44.966895/-93.141410
4. 44.970114/-93.141377

Map 5. Site Map with UTM Coordinates – 2024. <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Calvary+Cemetery>. Retrieved 10/15/2024.

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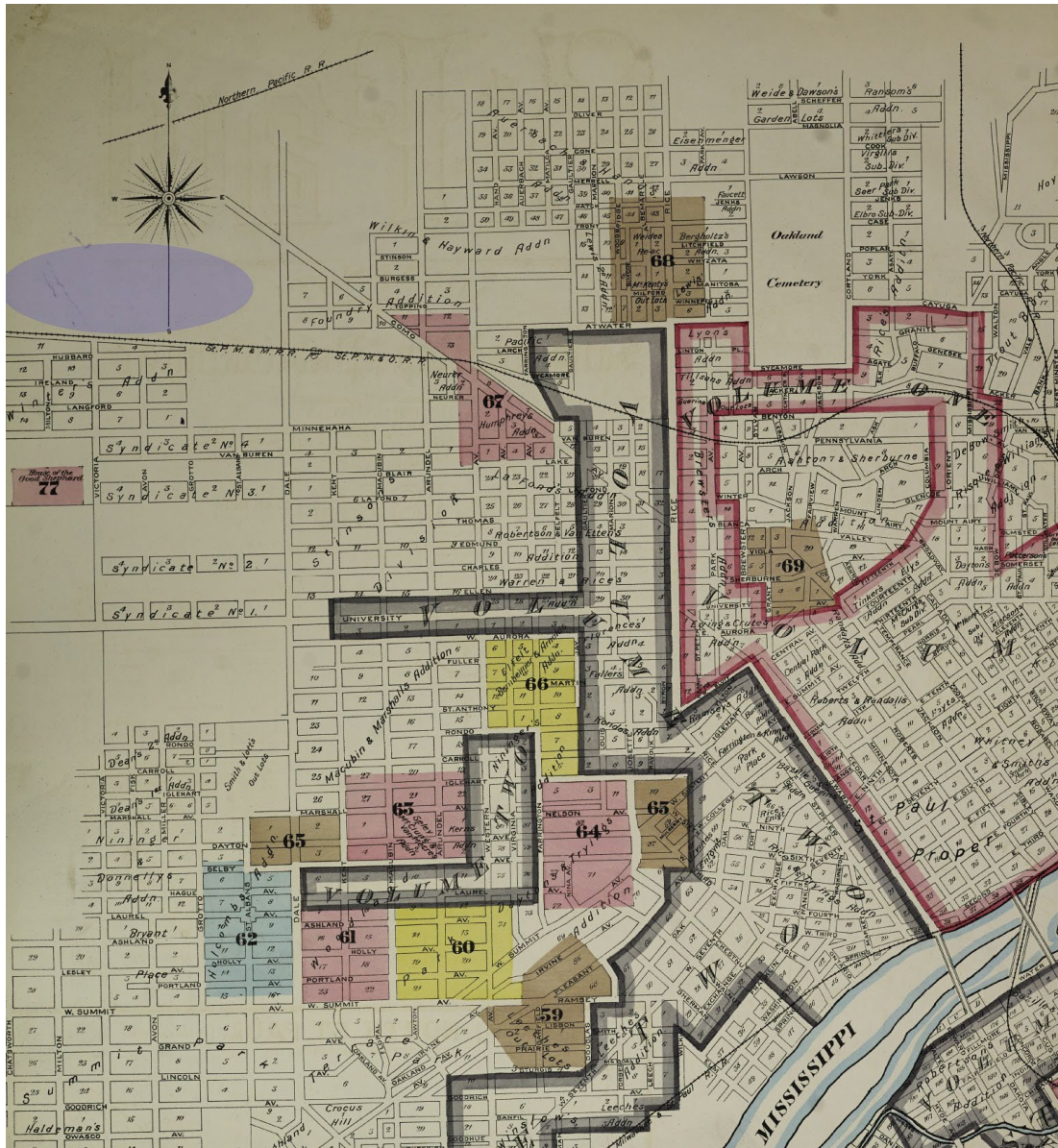
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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 6

Map 6. Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Map – 1888. Library of Congress, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection. https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?fa=location_state:minnesota. Retrieved 10/15/2024. The blue shading in the upper left indicates the approximate location of Calvary Cemetery.

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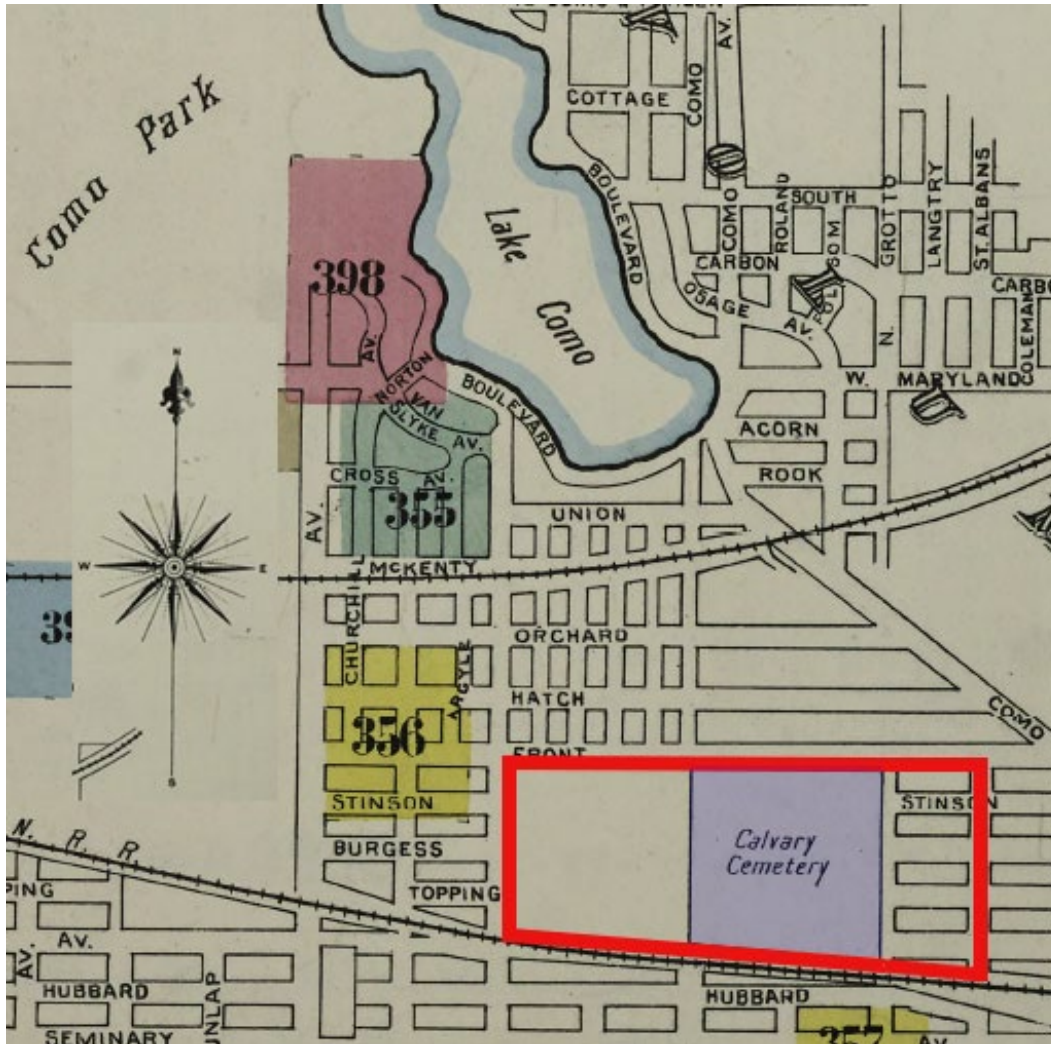
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N/A

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Section number Additional Information Page 7

Map 7. Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Map – 1903. Library of Congress, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Collection. https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps/?fa=location_state:minnesota. Retrieved 10/15/2024. In this fire insurance map of 1903, Calvary Cemetery is depicted showing its original boundaries (shaded), the cemetery having been later expanded to the present extents (red).