

# **ASHLAND HISTORIC CEMETERIES PRESERVATION PLAN**



**For the City of Ashland Department of Public Works  
Paula Brown, Director**

**May 2000**

**Prepared by Kay Atwood, Local Historian  
Ashland, Oregon**

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

**CONTENTS**

**Acknowledgements**

<b>1.0 Introduction</b>	4
<b>2.0 Administrative Operation</b>	5
2.1 Purpose	5
2.2 Authority	5
2.3 Eligibility	5
2.4 Hours of Operation	5
2.5 Cemetery Entrances	6
2.6 Roadways and Motorized Vehicles	6
2.7 Pedestrian Uses	6
2.8 Uses	7
2.9 Maintenance	8
2.10 Funding and Administrative Organization	9
<b>3.0 Ashland Municipal Codes/Regulations</b>	9
<b>4.0 Historical Background</b>	13
4.1 Hargadine Cemetery	16
4.2 Ashland Cemetery	18
4.3 Mountain View Cemetery	21
4.4. Recent History, Problems and Issues	24
<b>5.0 Assessment of Present Conditions</b>	24
5.1 Setting, Grounds and Vegetation	26
5.2 Improvements	28
5.3 Gravemarkers	33
5.4. Mausoleum	36
<b>6.0 Restoration and Maintenance Issues</b>	37
6.1. Grounds and Vegetation	37
6.2. Improvements	40
6.3. Gravemarkers	41
6.4. Mausoleum	49
<b>7.0 Continued Use Guidelines</b>	49
7.1. Grounds and Vegetation	49
7.2. Improvements	55
7.3 Gravemarkers	59
7.4 Mausoleum	64
<b>8.0 Recommendations and Priorities</b>	64
8.1. Municipal Code Revisions Guidelines	65
8.2. Other	66
8.3. Additional Recommendations	67

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

<b>9.0 Bibliography</b>	69
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<b>10.0 Appendices</b>	71
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- 10.1 Cemetery Maps*
- 10.2 Charter of the City of Ashland*
- 10.3 Oregon Revised Statutes*
- 10.4 Deeds and Agreements*
- 10.5 Ordinances*
- 10.6 Fee Schedule*
- 10.7 Cemetery Sextons*
- 10.8 Cemetery Records*
- 10.9 Newspaper Articles and Other Historical Materials*
- 10.10 National Register Nomination Forms*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Completed in 2000, this preservation plan was initiated by Paula Brown, Public Works Director for the City of Ashland, Oregon. In recognizing the importance of Ashland's three historic cemeteries, the City intends to insure that these burial grounds receive the protection and preservation they require.

This document owes a substantial debt to the management plan prepared by Kay Atwood and George Kramer for the Eastwood/ I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Medford Oregon. Ideas were gleaned also from the Restoration Plan for the Masonic Cemetery and Hope Abbey Mausoleum in Eugene Oregon and from the Jacksonville Cemetery Preservation and Restoration Plan. George Kramer's professional expertise is much appreciated. Barbara Christensen, Ashland City Recorder, and Jill Turner, Finance Director, contributed important information. Donn Todt, horticulturist for Lithia Park, generously shared his extensive knowledge of native plants and landscape management.

Rocky King, Ashland Cemetery Sexton, lent his time and his experience in cemetery operations. These guidelines will hopefully assure that the care he and others have given Ashland's cemeteries will be perpetuated.



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Ashland's three historic cemeteries have long served as burial grounds for loved ones. As revered places, their care has been of individual and community interest through the years. As time has gone on, however, the cemeteries have gained even wider significance. Through their landscapes, buildings, markers and other features they are historic sites of immense value, both to Ashland and to the nation as a whole. In recognition of their significance, these cemeteries have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries, in city ownership since 1880 and 1904 respectively, were listed in 1994. Established in 1867 and first operated by a private association, Hargadine Cemetery came under City of Ashland management in 1989. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.

Ashland's burial grounds, containing landscape features, art and craftsmanship are irreplaceable representatives of the past, and must be cared for with reverence. Because these historic qualities and characteristics will never again be duplicated, the preservation of these burial grounds has become increasingly important. As rare and endangered components of our heritage, these cemeteries need on-going preservation and protection.

Ashland Cemetery is centrally located in the city, Mountain View Cemetery is situated in the eastern environs, and Hargadine Cemetery is located in the west part of town. These cemeteries have important associations with the earliest period of settlement in Ashland and with the development of Jackson County. They contain a wide array of types and styles of mortuary art, much of which was crafted from local materials by area artisans. The burial grounds retain some original landscape features. Set on a gently sloping hillside, Hargadine Cemetery reveals much of its early character through native trees and other vegetation. Ashland Cemetery contains a stand of several large native oaks, once common throughout the area.

The City of Ashland Public Works Department has developed this preservation plan to establish guidelines for use and maintenance of Hargadine, Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. The plan is intended for use by the cemetery staff, other city employees, interested organizations, and the families of those who are buried in the cemeteries. The recommendations are made to assure that management decisions are compatible with the cemeteries' historic character. Preparation of the guidelines has involved historic research, a study of the present conditions and consideration of current literature on cemetery preservation.

Because these three cemeteries are active burial grounds, this plan reviews compatible development of designed features as well as plant materials. Recommendations for future activities include topics related to inventory, documentation of existing features, landscape assessment, interpretive signing, security, overall maintenance, and revisions to some pertinent sections of Ashland's Municipal Code.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

Restoration and maintenance components of this document consider various aspects of the three cemeteries, including their individual landscape and vegetation, markers, curbing and fencing. While this project's scope does not allow a full consideration of the historic I.O.O.F. mausoleum in Mountain View Cemetery, suggestions for its care are included when appropriate.

Section 2.0 presents basic information regarding management and operation of the three cemeteries. Section 3.0 includes sections of Ashland's Municipal Code that concern cemetery operations. Section 4.0 contains brief histories of the cemeteries and reviews the current problems and issues that concern them.

Section 5.0 includes an assessment of present conditions. Section 6.0 addresses restoration issues including landscape maintenance, markers and plot improvements. Section 7.0 considers continued use guidelines for plant materials, markers and plot improvements. Section 8.0 presents future recommendations for treatment of the cemeteries. Section 9.0 provides a brief bibliography and Section 10.0 contains appendices that comprise national register nominations, deeds and agreements, ordinances, fee schedule, maps, newspaper articles, and other materials.

## **2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION**

### **2.1 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this preservation plan is to coordinate use, development and preservation of Ashland's historic cemeteries. City officials, staff and the general public are encouraged to implement this plan.

### **2.2 AUTHORITY**

The authority of cemetery management rests in the Ashland Municipal Code, Section 2.64.010. Administrative regulations are contained in Sections 2.64.020 through 2.54.200.

### **2.3 ELIGIBILITY**

There are no eligibility restrictions on purchases of burial spaces or interment in the Ashland Cemeteries.

### **2.4 HOURS OF OPERATION**

The cemetery office at Mountain View Cemetery on Normal Avenue holds regular hours. There are no other restrictions on times of use of Ashland's cemeteries.

## 2.5 CEMETERY ENTRANCES

Vehicles or pedestrians may gain entrance to each of the cemeteries through their entry drives.

## 2.6 ROADWAYS AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES

Parking is available on city streets adjacent to each of the three cemeteries. In addition, parking is available in front of the cemetery office at Mountain View Cemetery.

Vehicles are permitted only on the roadways and designated parking areas. No off-road motorized vehicles are allowed. Cemetery management will determine any service vehicle's off-road use. Drivers will use caution.

## 2.7 PEDESTRIAN ISSUES

Pedestrian use is encouraged during daylight hours. Entry can be made to roadways and paths from city streets and each of the cemeteries.



*Photo No. 1. Paths like this one in Ashland Cemetery provide unobtrusive walkways*

## **2.8 USES**

### **2.8.1 BURIAL GROUNDS**

The primary use of these cemeteries, past and present, is as burial grounds. Hargadine and Ashland Cemeteries were platted in 1867 and 1880 respectively, although some burials occurred earlier at both locations. Mountain View Cemetery was platted in 1904. All three have served Ashland and the surrounding area for decades. Although their predominant function remains as burial grounds, other uses have evolved over the years.

### **2.8.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES AND TOURISM**

As publicly accessible pioneer burial grounds, Ashland's cemeteries are important historical resources. They are valuable places for researching history and genealogy as well as for viewing examples of mortuary art, design and craftsmanship. Markers that identify the graves of prominent local citizens attract visitors interested in history. Individuals researching family history visit the cemeteries to search for information about their ancestors. Listing of Ashland's historic cemeteries in the National Register of Historic Places has increased interest and visitation to these sites.

### **2.8.3 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE**

While primarily viewed as burial grounds, cemeteries have increasingly been used as a form of public open space. Located in three distinct areas of Ashland, with ample shade trees, paths, expanses of vegetation and quiet, these cemeteries are used for walking, jogging, nature viewing, photography and historic research. In addition, they offer additional benefits as wildlife and botanical habitat. The trees provide shelter for birds and squirrels, and the grounds provide a natural habitat for smaller species. The native California black oaks (*Quercus kelloggi*) and the Oregon white oaks (*Quercus garryana*), in Ashland's Cemeteries constitute important stands of these trees within the city limits, along with other trees and vegetation.

## **2.9 MAINTENANCE**

### **2.9.1 CITY STAFF**

Cemetery maintenance is overseen and executed by the Cemetery Sexton. This position was created in 1885 and a series of capable individuals has filled the job. City employees now mow, rake leaves and irrigate Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. Hargadine Cemetery receives a level of maintenance deemed appropriate for its more "rural" character. The Sexton is also responsible for enforcing regulations regarding use of the cemeteries, burials, monument type, installation and repair, mausoleum and other building maintenance, placement and care of existing trees and introduced vegetation, and maintenance of paths and roadways. The Sexton also holds office hours, manages sales of burial plots, headstones, niches and crypts, and keeps all records related to burials.

## 2.9.2 PUBLIC SERVICE

Public service workers supplement execution of maintenance duties in the cemeteries. These workers, assigned through Ashland Police Department and Jackson County juvenile programs but managed by the cemetery sexton, are usually given annual maintenance tasks such as system repairs, raking leaves, mowing, trimming, and weeding. Although these workers contribute valuable assistance, their schedules are sometimes sporadic and their association with the cemeteries is often irregular or short-term.

## 2.9.3 VOLUNTEERS

There is no regular use of volunteers in Ashland's cemeteries although various organizations take on occasional projects.

## 2.10 FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

### 2.10.1 CEMETERY TRUST FUND

Cemetery funding is implemented through the City of Ashland's Cemetery Trust Fund. These funds are entrusted to the City and are invested to ensure perpetual care of the cemeteries. The core of this fund cannot be spent, but the interest earnings are transferred to the General Fund to provide constant care of the cemeteries. Included within the trust fund are charges for services, sales of graves, niches and crypts, liners and markers, as well as interest on investments. Fees established for lots sold and services rendered are established by resolution of the City Council (Please see Appendices 10.6 for the current fee schedule). As the City of Ashland Budget 1999-2000 explains:

This fund accounts for trust monies derived from bequests and perpetual care given the city for the maintenance and preservation of the cemeteries and mausoleums. By City Charter, only the interest earned on the trust may be used for the operation and maintenance of the cemeteries, and is transferred on a quarterly basis to fund operations, while the principal continues to grow by an amount equal to the perpetual care revenues received (City of Ashland Budget 1999-2000:178).

Although the Cemetery Fund was consolidated with the General Fund in the 1998-1999 annual budget, city officials keep separate track of the fund's status. Please see the Appendices 10.2 for citation of Article XVIII of the Charter of the City of Ashland concerning the Cemetery Trust Fund.

### 2.10.2 CITY OF ASHLAND

The City of Ashland uses its personnel, equipment, materials, and water for maintenance of the cemeteries.

In 1985, in order to counteract declining sales revenues to the Cemetery Division, a reorganization plan eliminated the position of Cemetery Superintendent and transferred that position's management responsibilities to the Finance Department. The Purchasing Agent/Maintenance Superintendent took the supervisory role. Under this plan, the Sexton would head field operations for the cemeteries.

In 1998 overall management responsibility for the cemeteries was transferred to the Public Works Department. The Public Works Superintendent, under supervision of the Director of Public Works, oversees operations. Day to day work is still executed by the Sexton and part-time assistants. The City Recorder continues to record sales and deeds and the Finance Department keeps the financial record as it does for all City departments.

### 2.10.2 DONATIONS

Donations to the Cemeteries are made occasionally and include contributions for the care and improvement of the cemetery markers, plots, grounds and mausoleums.

## 3.0 ASHLAND MUNICIPAL CODE/REGULATIONS

### *Section 2.64.010 Designated*

The Ashland Cemetery, Mountain View Cemetery and the Hargadine Cemetery are declared to be City cemeteries, under the control and management of the City. The plats of these cemeteries are on file in the office of the City Recorder and are ratified and declared adopted.

### *Section 2.64.020 Reselling lots prohibited*

No cemetery lot sold by the city after February 1, 1995 shall be assigned or transferred by the purchaser to anyone except to the city, who may accept such assignment or transfer in its sole discretion.

### *Section 2.64.030 Repairing structures – Consent required.*

No repairs to improvements or structures on lots in any cemetery controlled by the City, aside from repairs to monuments shall be permitted without the written consent of the Cemetery Superintendent.

### *Section 2.64.040 Curbing Prohibited.*

The building or repairing of any curbing surrounding any lot or group of lots in any cemetery controlled by the City is expressly prohibited it being the ultimate object of the City to eliminate such curbing, which is a detriment and obstruction to the proper care of the various plots.

### *Section 2.64.050 Lots—Prices*

The prices for lots sold and services rendered shall be established by resolution of the City Council.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

***Section 2.64.060 Lots—Deed—Procedure***

All deeds for cemetery lots or grave spaces in cemeteries controlled by the City shall be signed by the City Recorder of and on behalf of the City, and issued upon payment of the proper consideration without any further authority.

***Section 2.64.070 Lots—Deed—Form***

The following shall constitute the form of deed to be issued by the City to the purchaser of grave spaces in City cemeteries:

CEMETERY DEED

The City of Ashland, Oregon, for consideration of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ conveys to \_\_\_\_\_ further referred to in this deed as Grantee (whether singular or plural), subject to conditions set forth below, the following described grave space or spaces in the \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery of the City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon:

Space \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ as designated, numbered and described on file with the City Recorder of the City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon.

CONDITIONS

This conveyance is subject to the following conditions:

1. No transfer of the grave space or spaces may be made to anyone except the City of Ashland, who may accept such assignment or transfer in its sole discretion.
2. No curbing enclosing the grave space, or groups of grave spaces, shall ever be constructed, and any other improvements to the space shall not be made unless consented to in writing by the Cemetery Superintendent.
3. Only ground level plaques will be permitted in sections 16-21 of the Mountain View Cemetery and no monuments, cement work, or construction of any character will be permitted on the grave spaces or spaces in these sections.
4. No grave shall be dug except by the City of Ashland through its regularly constituted employees.
5. Grantee, and Grantee's representatives and heirs, by the acceptance of this deed, agree to comply with any and all of the rules and regulations governing the conduct and operation of these cemeteries which may be imposed by the City of Ashland.

AGREEMENT BY CITY FOR PERPETUAL UPKEEP

The City of Ashland, in consideration of the payment above mentioned, and the acceptance of the above conditions by the Grantee, agrees to maintain the space or spaces perpetually in a neat and orderly condition, and at its own expense and to properly care of such space or spaces. No contributions or additional payments shall ever be required by the City of Ashland from the Grantee.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

City of Ashland

By \_\_\_\_\_

City Recorder

***Section 2.64.080 Grave depth***

All graves dug in any cemetery under the control of the City must be excavated to a depth of not less than four feet, and no grave digging shall be permitted unless the same be done by the properly constituted employees of the City.

***Section 2.64.090 Fees***

All fees which are to be collected in connection with the operation of the cemeteries must be paid to the City Finance Department.

***Section 2.64.100 Lots-Improvement-Consent required.***

No improvement or construction, including the setting of stones, shall be made upon any lot in any cemetery controlled by the City unless such improvements have been approved, by written consent, by the Cemetery Superintendent. Written consent by the Cemetery Superintendent shall include a requirement that perpetual care be purchased for the lot where the stone is to be set, if such does not already exist by deed or other written document.

***Section 2.64.110 Records.***

The City recorder shall maintain:

- A. The record and index of all deeds covering cemetery lots which have been, or may hereafter be, issued, which index shall be designated as the "Cemetery Deed Records;"
- B. An ownership plat of each cemetery under the control of the City, on which shall be kept up to date, the names of the owners of all burial plots theretofore, or hereafter, sold by the City. The City Recorder is further directed to maintain, as far as practicable, a record of the addresses of the owners of the various plots.

***Section 2.64.120 Perpetual upkeep.***

Every owner of a lot in a cemetery controlled by the City, which lot has been purchased without a right of perpetual care by the city, has the right and privilege to secure a perpetual upkeep agreement with the City, covering such lot so purchased by paying an additional sum set by resolution of the city council, whether the same be actually used or not. The form of agreement under which the city shall contract for such perpetual upkeep under the provisions of this section shall be substantially set forth in the "conditions" of the cemetery deed mentioned in Section 2.64.070.

***Section 2.64.130 Trust fund.***

A trust fund is created to be known as "Cemetery Trust Fund" into which fund shall be deposited sixty percent of all sums received from sale of burial plots or grave spaces, and sixty percent of all sums received from owners of lots already sold who desire to secure a contract for the perpetual upkeep thereof, and one hundred percent of all bequests and donations, and all other sums which are required to be set aside under the provisions of Section 1 of Article XVIII of the City Charter, the monies in this fund to be kept properly invested, and the income therefrom to be used for the maintenance and upkeep of cemeteries held by or under the control of the City. The forty percent withheld from the

purchase price of grave spaces and from sale of perpetual upkeep agreements, shall likewise be used for maintenance and upkeep of the cemeteries.

***Section 2.64.140 Authorization to inter remains.***

The Cemetery Department may inter remains of a decedent without liability therefor upon receipt of a certificate of death signed by a registrar authorized by the Department of Health of the State of Oregon, or from an official duly authorized by another state or foreign country to authorize burial of human remains, and either;

- A. Receipt of a written authorization from the following persons in the following order of preference:
  - 1. The decedent, in the decedent's lifetime or from the decedent's papers after death,
  - 2. The surviving spouse
  - 3. A surviving child or adopted child over the age of 18 years,
  - 4. A surviving parent or adoptive parent
  - 5. A next of kin, or
  - 6. Any other person who has acquired the right to control disposition of the remains; or
- B. Instructions from a mortician or funeral director licensed by the State of Oregon or by another state or a foreign country.

***Section 2.64.160 Ground burials and interments in crypts.***

- A. Burials in the ground must be in liners sold by the City of Ashland Cemetery Division, except that burials in steel vaults acceptable to the Cemetery Superintendent are also permissible.
- B. Interment in crypts must be in caskets of other suitable container approved by the Cemetery Superintendent.

***Section 2.64.170 Cremains burial and interments in niches.***

The following regulations apply to burials of cremains in urn gardens or interments in niches:

- A. Burial of cremains in glass-front niches must be in vases of urns acceptable to the Cemetery Superintendent.
- B. All other burials of cremains in urn gardens, or interment in niches, must be in containers acceptable to the Cemetery Superintendent.

***Section 2.64.190 Markers and name plates***

All markers must conform to existing sizes and patterns. All markers except those in areas designated by the Cemetery Superintendent as allowable for upright markers, must be flush with the ground.

***Section 2.64.200 Disinterments.***

The remains of a deceased person interred in a plot in a cemetery may be removed therefrom with the consent of the Cemetery Superintendent and written consent of the person who has the right to control the disposition of the remains of the deceased person.

If the consent of any such person cannot be obtained, permission by the Board of County Commissioners of Jackson County shall be sufficient. Notice of application to the board to county commissioners for such permission must be given at least 60 days prior to the proposed date of disinterment, personally or by mail, to the Cemetery Superintendent, to the person not consenting and to every other person or authority on whom service of notice is required by the board of county commissioners. This section does not apply to the disinterment of remains upon order of a court of coroner.

***Section 2.64.210 Artificial flowers***

No artificial flowers are permitted from March 1 through November 15 of each year.

***Section 9.16.065 City Cemeteries***

Dogs, with the exception of seeing-eye dogs, are not permitted in any of the City cemeteries under any condition.

## **4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

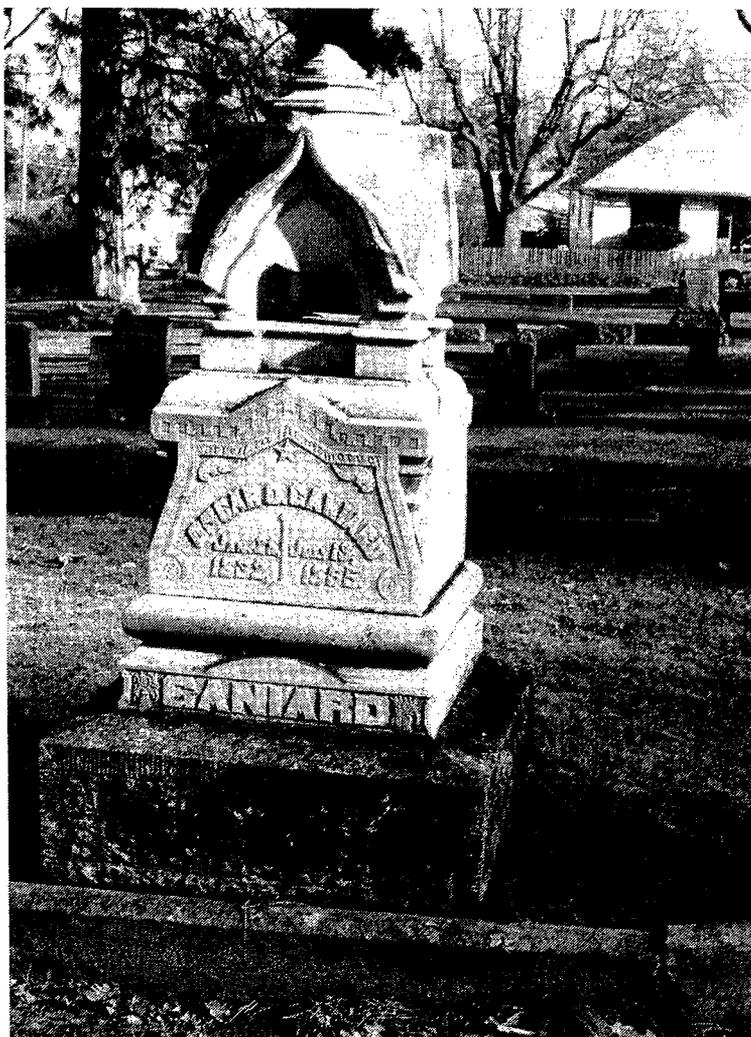
Ashland's historic cemeteries are typical of western community burial grounds established in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were developed near the community boundaries and laid out in grid patterns with intersecting unpaved drives. Established gradually through the years, vegetation included both native and introduced trees. Shade trees were particularly desirable in this area of hot dry summers to enhance the sites.

Ashland's cemeteries contain many markers that reflect the artistic values of the Victorian era that were derived from the influence of the Romantic Movement in literature and art. Whether small or massive in size, markers and monuments display turned work, chamfered corners, beveled tops or bas-relief designs. Ornamentation is expressed in many forms including carved flowers, birds, angels, fraternal symbols and garlands. Both raised and incised letters are employed. Cemetery plots were further enhanced with curbing or enclosures of cast iron fencing

Materials used for cemetery markers reflect the use of local resources. There were several quarries within the Ashland area, including one marble quarry in Josephine County and at least three granite quarries in the Ashland area. Two particularly noted marble carvers, James Russell and Ann Hill Russell, operators of Ashland Marble Works, received widespread recognition for their work. Each of Ashland's historic cemeteries includes examples of the Russell's artistic capabilities. In addition, James Carr Whipp, prominent long-time Jacksonville carver, opened a shop in Ashland about the turn of the century. Examples of his work may be found in the three historic Ashland cemeteries.

During the 1920's interest in erecting mausoleums to increase the amount of available burial space grew throughout the United States. In 1924 a private organization erected Ashland's first mausoleum on land in Mountain View Cemetery.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo No.2 Work by James and Ann Hill Russell graces Ashland cemeteries.*

In 1928, after Ashland cemeteries had declined from years of neglect, Mayor Edward Thornton and Ashland City Council members proposed a charter amendment to help maintain Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries (Hargadine Cemetery was yet privately maintained). The local newspaper commented:

The proposed amendment would permit the City to levy an annual tax of one mill (\$2961) for the upkeep of our cemeteries, \$500 annually of which, must be set aside in a permanent trust fund, the income only of which will be used to maintain the cemeteries under the city's control...(Ashland *Daily Tidings*, October 3, 1928).

The proposed charter amendment also stipulated that the City would provide perpetual care for any new grave spaces sold and that people already holding title to land could, by payment to the perpetual care fund, purchase care for their lots. At the November 6, 1928

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

171	192	193	194	195	196
69	168	166	Denton, W.	Denton, W.	Olsen, Penniston S.
84	16	17	48 Hadfield, T. Ross, W.W.	49 Walker, F.H.	50 Mayfield, W.R.
180	15 Mrs. H. High	18 Evans, A.B.	47 Baer, Daniel	50 Sannichsen	79 Yarned
87	14 Howard	19 Sonnichsen	46 Casey, Geo.	51 Britson	78 Vimmer
86	13 T. ylon, H.	20 Rogers, Livi	49 Generus, Cross, D. 174	52 Parson, Dr.	77 Boyd, Thom
85	12 Handsick,	21 Wilson, P. Willits	44 Commons, L.M.	53 Grieves, Dollerhide.	76 Beebe, Dr.
44	11 Garrett, R.M.	22 Abbott, A.	43 Porter, Caroline	54 Carter, Syd	75 Walrad, E.
15	10 Wait, J.B.	23 Webster, Z.	42 Mills, W.S.	55 Durfee	74 Lane, Geo.
2	9 Patten	24 Taylor, C.	41 Casebeer, J.	56 Various Infants	73 Walrad, D.P.
4	8 Mayhew, Thom.	25 Boynton, W.C.	40 Palmer	57 Palmer	72 Shultz
10	7 Drake, L.A.	26 Love Drake	39 Bolton T.K.	58 Walker, M.A.	71 Gills, Erastus
11	6 Commons, John	27 High, Brillian M.	38 Fordyce, Geo.	59 Walker, J.N.	70 Monroe, Jovette Buckman
12	5 Hicks, J.C.	28 Vaughn	37 Myer, W.C.	60 Hargadine	69 Hargadine
13	4 Barnes, A.S.	29 Wightman	36 Mark, J.	61 Tarnham	68 Billings
14	3 Paulson	30 Phelps	35 Fordyce, Asa	62 Jackson, D.H.	67 Freeland
15	2 Miller, Geo.	31 Martin, L. Mc Bride. Bracht.	34 G.A.R.	63 Van Dyke	66 Divigaos
16	1. Rhodes. Mitchell. Johnson.	32 Crawford, J.	33 Wilcox, A.J.	64 Nainger	65 Mininger
17	12 Calhoun, S.H.	34 Davis	146 Stanley J.	141 Brown	140 Brown
18	11 Tomseth J.	35 Moore, Isaac	145 Adams, Michael	142 Brown, J.	139 Wagner, B.R.
19	10 Briggs	36 Davis	144 Cunningham, C.	143 Brown, T.	138 Miller, E.
20	9 Sauer J.T.	37 Fowler, H.	143 Enckerton	143 Van Riper	137 Bryant T.
21	8	38	143	143	136 Welch, Comp. Various ones
22	7	39	143	143	135 Hyde, D.P.
23	6	40	143	143	134 Rose, M.E.
24	5	41	143	143	133 Ewart, Nands.
25	4	42	143	143	132 Irvin, Geo
26	3	43	143	143	131 Gowland, J.E.
27	2	44	143	143	130
28	1	45	143	143	129

HARGADINE CEMETERY

Hargadine Cemetery  
Total = 1.40 Acres

197	198	199
Toothouse	Froman, C.E.	198
162	161	161 1/2
Fronting Coal-house	Froman, C.E.	161 1/2
112	113 Drake & Litwiller - Various ones	113 1/2
Radcliff, A.		113 1/2
111	114	114 1/2
Drake, E.M.	Weart, J.	Durfee
110	115	115 1/2
Guntton, M.	Turkey, C. W.	Holmes
109	116	116 1/2
Kilgore, E.S.	Carbott Bailey	116 1/2
108	117	117 1/2
Foster, C.J.	Phillips, E.J.	Klumwald
107	118	118 1/2
Van Natta	Frizell, C.R.	Klumwald
106	119	119 1/2
Billings, G.W.	Lindsay, C.	119 1/2
105	120	120 1/2
Grady, Rhodes, others.	Minby	Sachelor M.
104	121	121 1/2
Radcliff, 154	Britson, J.N.	Coleburn T.
103	122	122 1/2
Herrin, J.G.	Howard, H.	Adams, C.B.
102	123	123 1/2
Long, C.B.	Potter, S.J.	123 1/2
101	124	124 1/2
Hargadine, Geo.	Weeks	Adams, E.
100	125	125 1/2
Restison	Obenchain	125 1/2
99	126	126 1/2
Hensley R.C.	126 1/2	126 1/2
98	127	127 1/2
Moore, Ordalia	Armitage, W.H.	Bland, Chas.
97	128	128 1/2
Mills, Mrs. W.	Estes, J.M.	128 1/2
96	129	129 1/2
Rose, M.E.	Alden, Dr.	A.P.A.M. Ashland
95	130	130 1/2
Ewart, Nands.	130 1/2	130 1/2
94	131	131 1/2
Irvin, Geo	Gowland, J.E.	131 1/2
93	132	132 1/2
132	132 1/2	132 1/2
92	133	133 1/2
133	133 1/2	133 1/2
91	134	134 1/2
134	134 1/2	134 1/2
90	135	135 1/2
135	135 1/2	135 1/2
89	136	136 1/2
136	136 1/2	136 1/2
88	137	137 1/2
137	137 1/2	137 1/2
87	138	138 1/2
138	138 1/2	138 1/2
86	139	139 1/2
139	139 1/2	139 1/2
85	140	140 1/2
140	140 1/2	140 1/2
84	141	141 1/2
141	141 1/2	141 1/2
83	142	142 1/2
142	142 1/2	142 1/2
82	143	143 1/2
143	143 1/2	143 1/2
81	144	144 1/2
144	144 1/2	144 1/2
80	145	145 1/2
145	145 1/2	145 1/2
79	146	146 1/2
146	146 1/2	146 1/2
78	147	147 1/2
147	147 1/2	147 1/2
77	148	148 1/2
148	148 1/2	148 1/2
76	149	149 1/2
149	149 1/2	149 1/2
75	150	150 1/2
150	150 1/2	150 1/2
74	151	151 1/2
151	151 1/2	151 1/2
73	152	152 1/2
152	152 1/2	152 1/2
72	153	153 1/2
153	153 1/2	153 1/2
71	154	154 1/2
154	154 1/2	154 1/2
70	155	155 1/2
155	155 1/2	155 1/2
69	156	156 1/2
156	156 1/2	156 1/2
68	157	157 1/2
157	157 1/2	157 1/2
67	158	158 1/2
158	158 1/2	158 1/2
66	159	159 1/2
159	159 1/2	159 1/2
65	160	160 1/2
160	160 1/2	160 1/2

Hargadine Cemetery

election, Ashland citizens voted 972 to 470 in favor of the plan (Minutes, Ashland City Council).

Although the Depression and World War II years made implementation of the plan difficult, the program began in earnest. Under perpetual care, the cemeteries continued to reflect their natural beauty but new landscaping reduced areas of rough terrain and increased expanses of lawn. Workers increasingly used mechanized equipment to maintain the grounds and, in some newly developed areas, eventually required that markers be flush with the ground and that plot-defining curbing be eliminated. The following brief histories of Ashland's cemeteries indicate their significance to the community.

#### 4.1 HARGADINE CEMETERY

On October 8, 1867 Robert and Martha Hargadine buried their one-year-old daughter, Katie, on a sloping hill north of Ashland. Two months later, on December 21, 1867, Allen and Sarah Farnham interred their young son in a grave nearby. These are the first two recorded burials in Hargadine Cemetery. On July 7, 1868, James Haworth, who owned the property on which the graves were located, formally deeded one and one-half acres of land to Farnham and Hargadine in trust for use as a cemetery. The deed read in part:

To Allen F. Farnham and R.B. Hargadine 1.40 acres... This conveyance is made for the purpose of a Cemetery or Graveyard for the burial of the dead and for no other purpose. The said parties of the second part may lay off and convey the said land in burial lots of such size and dimensions as to them may seem proper; conditional, that if the said land, or any part thereof shall be diverted to any other use or purpose than for Cemetery for the burial of the dead, the same shall revert to the said parties of the first part (Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 4:700.)

In 1879 Haworth sold his entire holdings, including the graveyard land still in trust, to W.C. Myer, a long-time area rancher. In 1888, following the railroad's completion at Ashland, the town experienced dramatic growth. Late that year Myer platted an addition to Ashland, and the cemetery, consisting of Lot 10 of the addition, was now included within the city limits.

In 1898, following several years of increased use, the newly formed Hargadine Cemetery Association took over management of the burial ground. The Association began a regular schedule of improvements that included annual work parties. In May 1899, Association publicity announced:

All persons interested in Hargadine Cemetery meet at said cemetery provided with shovels, rakes and wheelbarrows to clean up the grounds for decoration day, when the ladies will be there

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

with a good dinner for all workers (Hargadine Cemetery Association Records, May 8, 1899).

Members of Ashland's pioneer families and their descendants oversaw care of the Hargadine Cemetery grounds for years, with Sexton Eugene Walrad responsible for much of the work. Regular projects included landscaping as well as road, walkway and gate construction.



*Photo No. 3 Cemetery Sextons have devoted care to the cemeteries*

In 1928, after Ashland voters approved financial support for care of local burial grounds, the Hargadine Cemetery Association voted to turn control of the graveyard over to the City. Due to shortages caused by the Depression, municipal leaders declined to accept responsibility for a third cemetery. In 1942, with Hargadine Cemetery still privately owned and not eligible for the City's perpetual care plan, Ashland resident Gwin Butler donated \$500 to the City for a perpetual care agreement for six graves in Lot 94 of the cemetery (Minutes, Ashland City Council, February 3, 1942; February 17, 1942; please see also Appendices 10.7). The agreement read, in part:

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

The City of Ashland ... agrees...to perpetually care for said grave spaces, to properly cut, water, trim, and otherwise care for any lawn or turf to be grown on said spaces, and to maintain in a good state of repair any curbing or cut work about said graves spaces...(Agreement, Gwin Butler/City of Ashland, 1942).

A few additional perpetual care agreements were made between individuals and the City for similar care in Hargadine Cemetery and eventually sixteen spaces received perpetual care in the form of irrigation and grave maintenance (Written Communication, Robert D. Nelson to Brian Almquist, September 15, 1988).

After World War II, with membership in decline and funds depleted, the Hargadine Association's activities gradually ceased. In January 1968, the Association's funds were deposited in the City's cemetery trust fund, marked for use in Hargadine Cemetery (Hargadine Cemetery Association Records). With the exception of the few plots receiving individually funded perpetual care, Hargadine Cemetery received little attention. Finally, the City of Ashland acquired title to the cemetery by act of the Oregon Legislature in 1989.

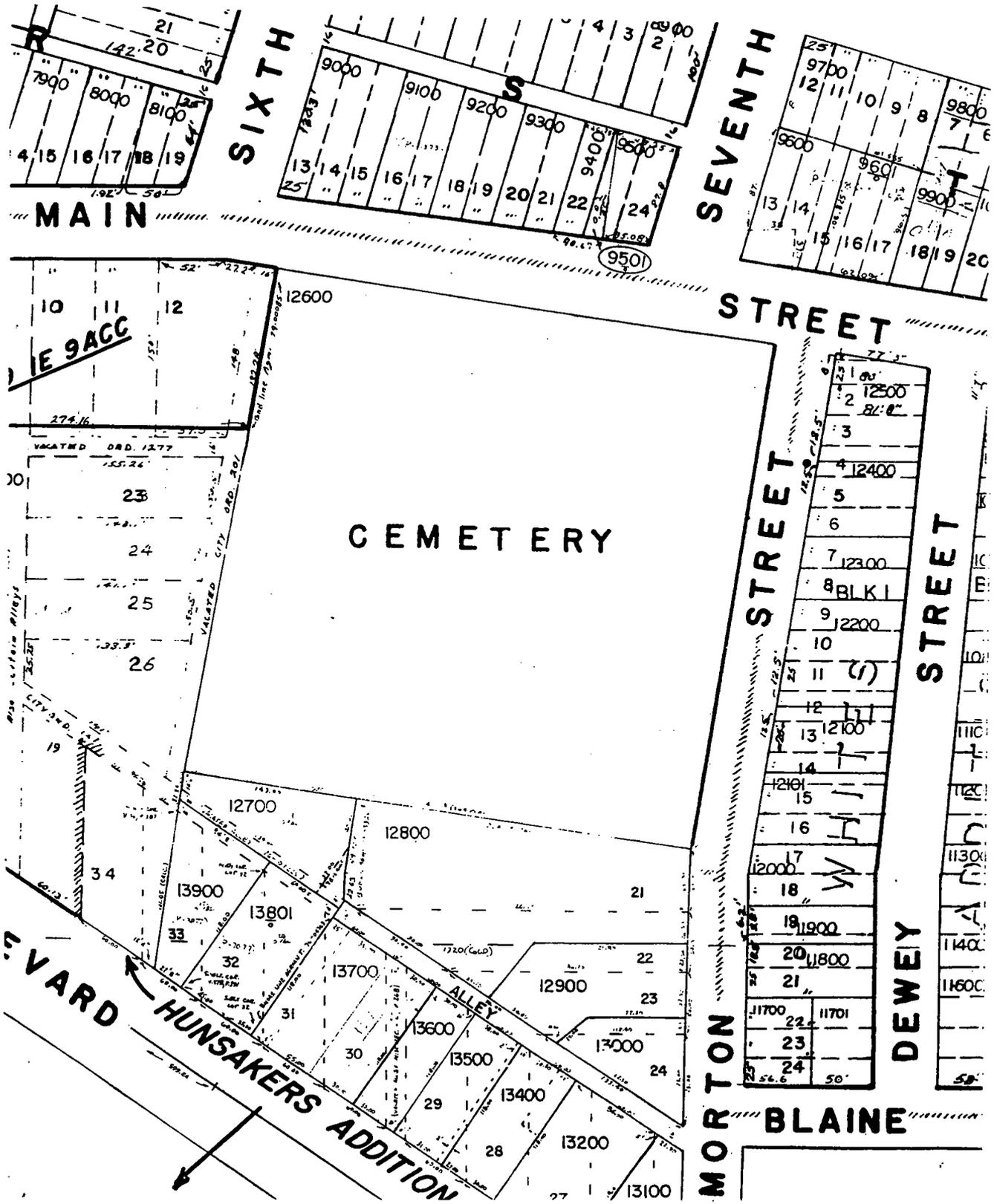
Hargadine Cemetery contains the graves of many of Ashland's pioneer citizens including those of Robert and Martha Hargadine, W.C. and Elizabeth Myer and John P. Walker. The cemetery's array of native black and white oaks constitutes an important grouping of these trees within the city limits.

#### **4.2 ASHLAND CEMETERY**

By 1880 Ashland's town trustees realized the pressing need for a community burial ground for the growing community. The land selected was part of the Isaac D. Smith Donation land Claim, first surveyed in 1856. Ashland resident Eber Emery had acquired the Smith property, and in 1873 sold 4.64 acres to the Ashland School District #5, placing the cemetery land in public ownership. In 1880 Ashland citizens voted to transfer the property to the town trustees. With the exception of one acre deeded earlier to the Ashland chapter of the International Order of Oddfellows (I.O.O.F.), the land passed into municipal ownership (Please see Appendices 10.6). By early May 1880, a formalized plan for the cemetery had been laid out, surveying completed and lots staked off and numbered. The plan necessarily incorporated the graves already present, with the earliest recorded burial dating to 1860. The burial ground saw steady use although efforts to enhance the property were steadily defeated, largely by a lack of irrigation. In June 1886, the Ashland *Tidings* noted:

Ashland cemetery could be made a beautiful place, if a little care and money were expended in watering the trees and flowers that have been planted by loving hands to beautify the graves of the many who found there the last resting place on earth (Ashland *Tidings*, June 8, 1886).

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



Ashland Cemetery

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

While landscaping maintenance at the cemetery faltered, fine craftsmanship flourished. The work of James Russell and his wife, Ann Hill Russell, was particularly noteworthy. Local news articles detailed their mastery of carving:

There are many handsome monuments and memorial stones in the Ashland cemetery, but among the most beautiful of all is the one just set up in the family burial lot...[One]of the most beautiful monuments in the cemetery is that which marks the resting place of the late J.H. Chitwood and wife...The work...is that of J.H. Russell, of the Ashland Marble Works, to whom is due the credit for much of the best work in the cemeteries here (*Ashland Tidings*, June 26, 1886).

By 1889 Ashland grew rapidly as the railroad brought many new residents to town. As the cemetery filled, the City again searched for appropriate property for a new burial ground. The problem would not be solved, however, until 1904 when the City officials purchased land for Mountain View Cemetery.

In 1894 bids were announced for construction of a tool house in Ashland Cemetery, and within a short time, a curved sheet-metal entrance arch was constructed near East Main Street. Ashland Cemetery continued to be used through the years, although burials there became less frequent as lots were purchased. Throughout the years cemetery maintenance remained a problem. Early in 1927 the Mayor of Ashland noted the condition of Ashland cemeteries:

Although with the small funds available we have cleaned up the cemeteries under the city's control, nevertheless, they are yet in a deplorable condition (Minutes, Ashland City Council, January 3, 1927).

Although Ashland citizens voted for perpetual care for the city cemeteries the following year, lack of funds during the Depression and World War II years made upkeep at difficult. In 1932 with depleted funds and an aging membership, Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 deeded their .98 acre portion of Ashland Cemetery to the City. Following World War II City employees devoted increasing time to maintenance of the cemetery, instigating regular mowing and irrigation. In 1962-1963, in an effort to reduce weeding requirements, workers removed over 800 feet of historic curbing material that outlined many of the lots. In the mid-1990s, the sheet-metal entry arch on East Main Street was removed, duplicated, and replaced.

Ashland cemetery is the final resting-place of many first generation settlers of Ashland, including Lindsay Applegate, Abel and Martha Helman and members of the Mickleson, Tolman, and Myer families.



*Photo No. 4 John McCall's monument in Ashland Cemetery*

#### **4.3 MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY**

Although Ashland officials searched for appropriate additional land for a burial ground as early as 1890, it was 1904 before a new site, consisting of ten acres, was purchased east of town and named Mountain View Cemetery. The plat of the new burial ground was approved by city council and the grounds made ready for use. Within a year, the local newspaper commented:

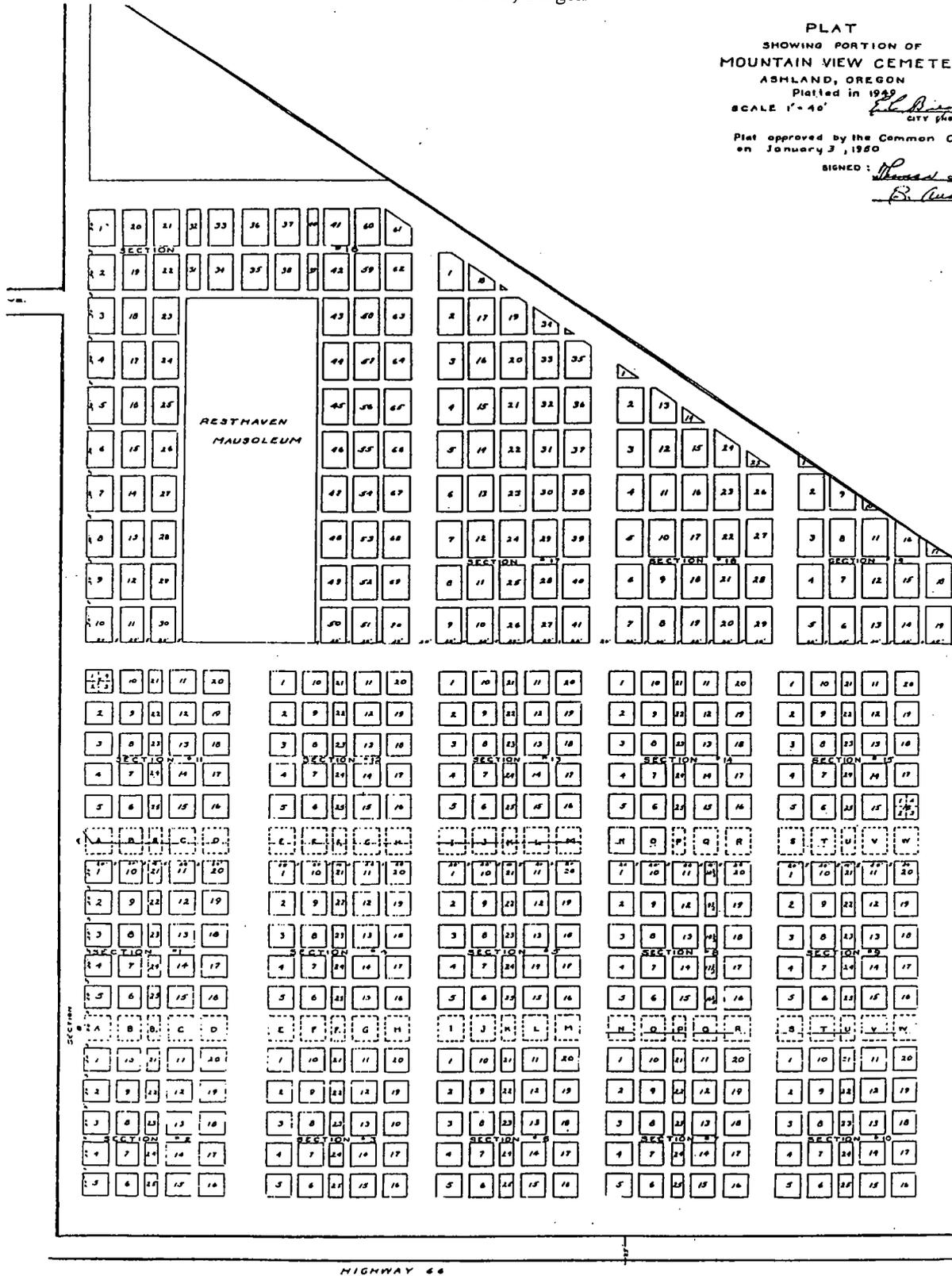
The site of the new Mountain View Cemetery is adapted well enough, but some improvements are necessary to relieve it of its harsh and sequestered aspect... This cemetery, which has been put to use recently, contains a number of new graves, and it must necessarily be used more frequently from now on, because the other two cemeteries are filled up (*Ashland Tidings*, August 13, 1905).

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

PLAT  
SHOWING PORTION OF  
MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY  
ASHLAND, OREGON  
Platted in 1929  
SCALE 1" = 40' *Ed. [Signature]*  
CITY ENGINEER

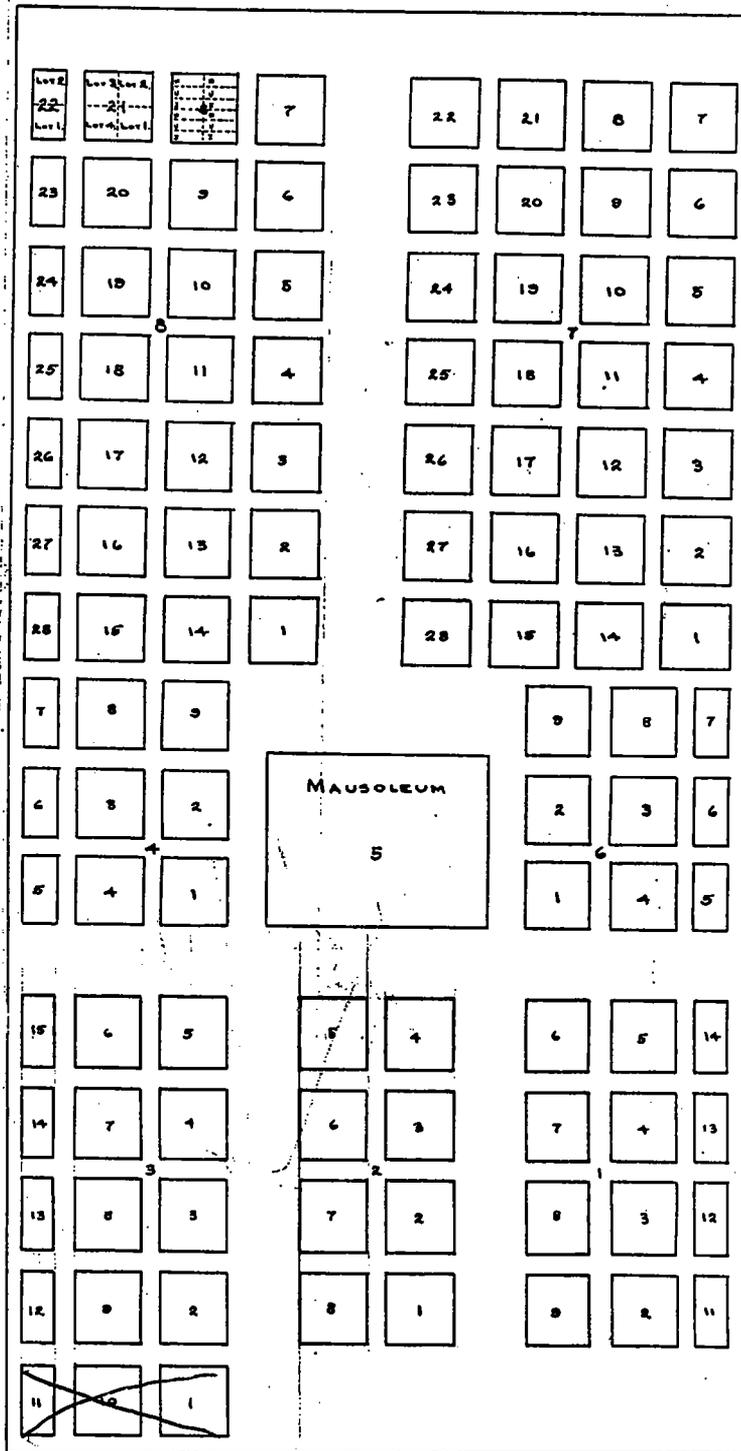
Plat approved by the Common Council  
on January 3, 1950

SIGNED: *Thomas J. [Signature]*  
MAYOR  
*[Signature]*  
CITY REC'D



Mountain View Cemetery (North of Ashland Street)

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



Highway 66.

Mountain View Cemetery (South of Ashland Street)

In March 1907, the Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 purchased two acres south of the Klamath Falls Road (now Highway 66) for cemetery purposes. After acquiring the two-acre tract, the organization worked hard to clear the grounds of dead trees and other vegetation, "adding much to the appearance of the surroundings in that locality" (Ashland *Tidings*, March 15, 1909). In July 1921, the City of Ashland purchased six additional acres north of the original ten-acre portion and in 1922 obtained two and one-half additional acres (Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 135:331; 118:520). In 1924, the Ashland's I.O.O.F. Lodge sold a portion of their parcel to the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum Association for construction of a mausoleum. George Mason, who had erected mausoleums in Arizona, California and Oregon, secured sales as well as superintended the building project.

By December 1924, the mausoleum was ready for dedication. Visitors to the opening ceremony saw the work of fine craftsmen. Local contractor R.I. Stuart headed the concrete work, while the Vermont Marble Company provided Alaskan marble sheets for interior walls. Povey Brothers of Portland, Oregon created the chapel's stained glass window and end windows as well the clear beveled glass for the entry doors. Fashioned of bronze and weighing 1200 pounds each, these doors were made by Ashland's Eagle Iron and Brass Works at a cost of \$1800 (SOHS MS 61).

In 1932, the Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 deeded the two acres of land south of Highway #66 comprising their burial ground and the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum to the City of Ashland (Jackson County Deeds, Vol. 192:70). In 1949 a private organization, the Siskiyou Investment Company constructed a second mausoleum, called Resthaven Mausoleum north of the boundary road that divides the historic and "modern" sections of the cemetery. In the early 1950s the City acquired this building and took over its operation. In 1967, city employees constructed a new maintenance building in Mountain View Cemetery east of this mausoleum, north of the roadway dividing the historic and modern sections of the cemetery.

#### **4.4 RECENT HISTORY, PROBLEMS AND ISSUES**

Ashland's historic cemeteries function today in much the same way as they have for decades. At the present time, one or two burials take place in Hargadine Cemetery each year and three or four occur in Ashland Cemetery. Approximately forty to fifty burials are held annually in Mountain View Cemetery. To date, records indicate that about 750 people are buried in Hargadine Cemetery, 1,905 in Ashland Cemetery and over 6,500 in all of Mountain View Cemetery, including the two mausoleums.

Like cemeteries throughout the country, Ashland's burial grounds have experienced ruinous vandalism. Hargadine Cemetery and Ashland Cemetery have been particularly devastated. In each decade, criminal attacks have resulted in the destruction of historic markers. In 1965 vandals did thousands of dollars in damage to Ashland Cemetery by damaging and destroying fragile marble headstones. In 1969 several headstones in Hargadine Cemetery were severely damaged. In 1970, Ashland Cemetery again suffered when over 40 headstones were toppled or smashed. One of the most serious attacks

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

occurred in 1980 when over fifty monuments were toppled in Ashland Cemetery. Occasional vandalism continues to occur.



*Photo No. 5 Ashland Cemeteries have suffered severe vandalism*

Vandalism presents a serious challenge to City staff already striving to meet the cemeteries' extensive maintenance requirements. It is costly, labor intensive, and in many cases demands considerable technical skill to restore damaged granite and marble headstones. Potential injury raises continual liability concerns.

The City of Ashland is presently developing a data base that contains the name of each individual buried in Ashland's cemeteries, and that has the potential to include personal, historical and financial status information. This database will be helpful in case important information is lost as a result of vandalism to individual headstones.

In Ashland Cemetery, during surveys through the years, varying points of reference (including the sprinkler heads) has resulted in conflicting and confusing information

regarding grave locations. A project is currently planned to conduct an engineering survey of the cemetery to clarify these reference points and govern future burial locations.

Numerous lots in Ashland's three cemeteries contain empty grave spaces. Contact with heirs of early lot purchasers might result in the acquisition of additional burial spaces.

## **5.0 ASSESSMENT OF PRESENT CONDITIONS**

### **5.1 SETTING, GROUNDS AND VEGETATION**

#### **5.1.1 HARGADINE CEMETERY**

Hargadine Cemetery is located near Ashland's northwesterly city limits on land that retains a natural, gentle, northerly slope. Bordered by Sheridan Street on the south and by hillside terrain on the east, north and west, the cemetery overlooks the Bear Creek Valley and the Cascade foothills. Residences have been constructed on nearby streets and on the hill below the burial ground. Comprised of 1.47 acres, the cemetery retains its original grid plan on the sloping site. An unpaved drive that runs east-west enters the cemetery from Sheridan Street and segments the property.

The Hargadine Cemetery grounds clearly exhibit the characteristics of north slopes that have been kept clear of lower-story vegetation. Similar grassland savannas, typical in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century upper Bear Creek region, have largely disappeared. The cemetery contains an important stand of native black and white oaks, (*Quercus kelloggii* and *Quercus garryana*). Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), madrone (*Arbutus menziessii*), and mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), comprise additional native trees. Other trees include a large Arizona cypress, an English hawthorne, and arborvitae. Old lilacs, abelias, and roses are planted throughout the cemetery. Indian celery (*Lomatium dissectum*), a native, old growth herb, grows in profusion along the northern boundary (Donn Todt, October 31, 1997).

#### **5.1.2 ASHLAND CEMETERY**

Ashland Cemetery comprises approximately 4.64 acres on a gently sloping hillside bounded by East Main and Morton Streets. Residential development adjoins the cemetery on the south side with commercial and residential development lying along the westerly boundary. Residences lie across from the cemetery to the north on East Main Street and to the east on Morton Street. The cemetery's original grid plan is retained on the sloping site. Unpaved entry drives lead into the area from East Main Street and from Morton Street. City sidewalks border the cemetery on East Main Street and on Morton Street.

The Ashland Cemetery grounds are wooded and planted with grass. The burial ground contains a stand of native California black oaks and Oregon white oaks, (*Quercus kelloggii* and *Quercus garryana*), that constitutes a rare extant grouping of these trees

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

within the town boundaries. Oak savannas that, at the time of settlement, swept down the valley from the hills, remain in place in the cemetery, while development has eradicated them at other locations. Cypress, incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), ponderosa pines and native broadleaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), comprise additional native trees (Donn Todt, April 11, 1994). Individual plots are generally clear of vegetation.

### 5.1.3 MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY

Mountain View Cemetery lies in the southeasterly area of Ashland on Highway #66 approximately one mile east of Siskiyou Boulevard. Located on level terrain, Mountain View Cemetery is laid out in a grid pattern. Unpaved drives extend between sections of the cemetery and primary access to the grounds is gained from either of two roadways from Normal Avenue on the west boundary of the cemetery.

The two parcels comprising Mountain View Cemetery are separated by the Highway 66, a state route which leads east toward Klamath Falls. The largest portion of the cemetery lies north of this highway and contains a total of approximately seventeen acres. Normal Avenue bounds this parcel on the west, the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way (and the city corporate limits, border it on the east and commercial development lies to the south along the highway. Residential development characterizes the areas to the west and north of the cemetery.

The parcel of the cemetery lying south of Highway 66 contains approximately two acres and encompasses the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum, constructed in 1924. The highway bounds this parcel of Mountain View Cemetery on the north, Sherwood Street borders it on the east, and Normal Avenue lies to the west.

The portions of the cemetery recognized for their historic significance includes approximately 6.80 acres of the northerly parcel (cemetery sections No. 1 through No. 15), and the entire two acres of the southerly parcel.

Both historic sections of Mountain View Cemetery are planted with grass. Mature trees, including both native and introduced specimens provide a relatively dense canopy over much of the burial grounds. Trees on the sections north of the highway include Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Siberian elm, (*Ulmus pumila*) Ponderosa pine, (*Pinus ponderosa*) Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*) and California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Two large Black oaks and a madrone predate the cemetery. Additional trees include Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*), Buckeye (*Aesculus hippocastanum*); European birch (*Betula pendula*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) linden (*Tilia cordata*), hawthorn, Mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), and willow (*Salix babylonica*). The southerly parcel contains primarily madrones, Ponderosa pines, Douglas fir, White and Black oaks and maples (Donn Todt April 11, 1994).

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo No. 6 Oak trees are critical landscape features in Ashland Cemeteries*

## **5.2 IMPROVEMENTS**

### **5.2.1 LANDSCAPE PLANS AND FEATURES**

#### **5.2.1(A) HARGADINE CEMETERY**

The layout of Hargadine Cemetery began in a somewhat irregular plan, but was later formally platted by the Hargadine Cemetery Association. Burial lots measure approximately ten by twenty feet. The graves are arranged in rows with headstones generally oriented from east to west. The unpaved drive that segments the cemetery constitutes the sole roadway. Once a narrower wagon drive, this road was widened in 1915 to allow the passage of automobiles (Hargadine Cemetery Association Records, April 12, 1915).

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

Built improvements within the Hargadine Cemetery include substantial remnants of a post-and-wire fence on the north and east boundaries. This fence, which cemetery records indicate was constructed in 1910, replaced an earlier structure. A wooden flagpole stands near the southerly boundary of the property. There are presently no features that define the cemetery entrances and no benches or other furniture within the cemetery.

*5.2.1(B) ASHLAND CEMETERY*

Comprised of 4.64 acres, the cemetery's original grid plan is retained on the sloping site. The burial ground is flanked on two sides by concrete sidewalks. Unpaved entry drives lead into the grounds from East Main Street and Morton Street. The I.O.O.F. section is situated in the northwest area of the cemetery. The cemetery is comprised of six major sections with the graves arranged in rows and the headstones generally oriented from east to west. Lots are primarily rectangular in shape and grave spaces are ten feet long and forty inches wide.



*Photo No. 7 This arch marks the entrance to Ashland Cemetery*

Concrete-filled riveted sheet metal pillars that measure ten inches in diameter support a sheet metal arch with a segmentally curved top. The arch measures approximately fourteen feet in height by fourteen feet in width. It was constructed in 1994 to replicate in-kind the original (and deteriorated) entry arch. No features demarcate the entry from Morton Street. There are no benches or other furniture within the cemetery. A modern metal flagpole stands in the southerly area of the grounds, and at present, the burial ground contains one metal trash can.

#### *5.2.1(C) MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY*

The historic portion of Mountain View Cemetery north of Highway 66 is laid out in a series of fifteen sections that are organized in a grid pattern on 6.80 acres. Graves in Mountain View Cemetery are laid out in a series of rectangular lots with twelve grave spaces and four-foot wide surrounding paths. The two-acre southerly parcel of the cemetery is also organized in a grid pattern. Unpaved drives extend between sections of the cemetery, with primary access from two roadways from Normal Avenue on the west boundary. No gates or other features emphasize these entries. City sidewalks border the cemetery on Normal Avenue and Highway 66. Graves are arranged in rows and oriented from east to west. An asphalt-surfaced path enters the cemetery on the east and extends along this boundary to intersect the northerly entry road and connect with park areas beyond.

A small brick monument and a memorial flagpole raised by the American Legion are centrally located on the northerly parcel. There are no benches or other furniture within the cemetery.

#### 5.2.2 ROADWAYS

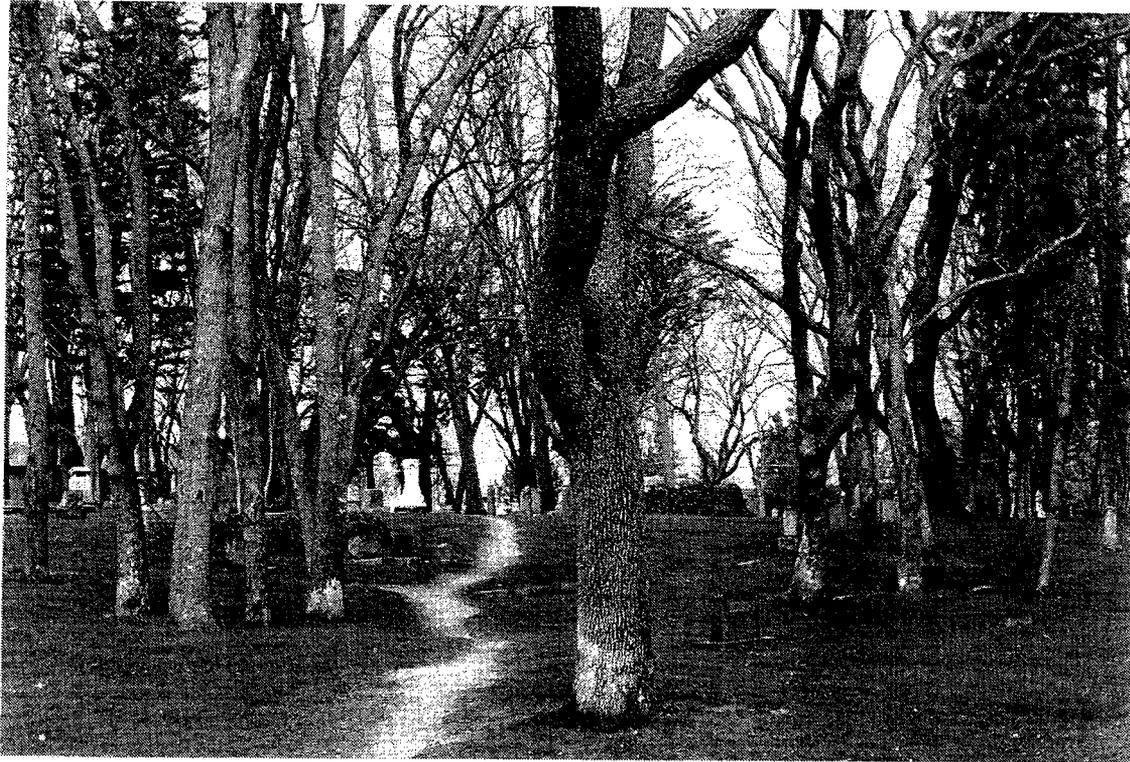
Roadways in all three Ashland cemeteries are unpaved, with either dirt or lightly graveled surfaces, modestly maintained with soft, undefined shoulders. The main drive in Hargadine Cemetery consists of a two-track road that measures between eight and ten feet in width.

In Ashland Cemetery, the entry drive from Morton Street is lightly graveled near its intersection with the city roadway, and decomposed granite for the rest of its length. The drive measures between eight and ten feet in width, increasing in dimension as it intersects with the drive that leads to East Main. The latter drive is similar in surface and dimension.

The main entry drives to Mountain View Cemetery lead from Normal Avenue. The unpaved, central drive measures between sixteen and eighteen feet in width. The intersecting roadway that leads to the 1949 Resthaven Mausoleum measures variously between ten and fourteen feet in width.

### 5.2.3 PATHWAYS

Hargadine and Ashland Cemeteries contain no designated pathways. Unmarked spaces between the plots and rows constitute informal paths. In Ashland Cemetery a footpath that measures about two feet in width, has been worn diagonally southeast-northwest across the grounds. Use of this unofficial footpath has not caused any observable damage. There are no designated pathways in Hargadine Cemetery. There appears to be ample room between plots to move without damaging historic materials or vegetation.



*Photo No. 8 This informal path leads through Ashland Cemetery*

Mountain View Cemetery has grass-covered pathways that intersect between the plots and allow ample room for walking among the graves.

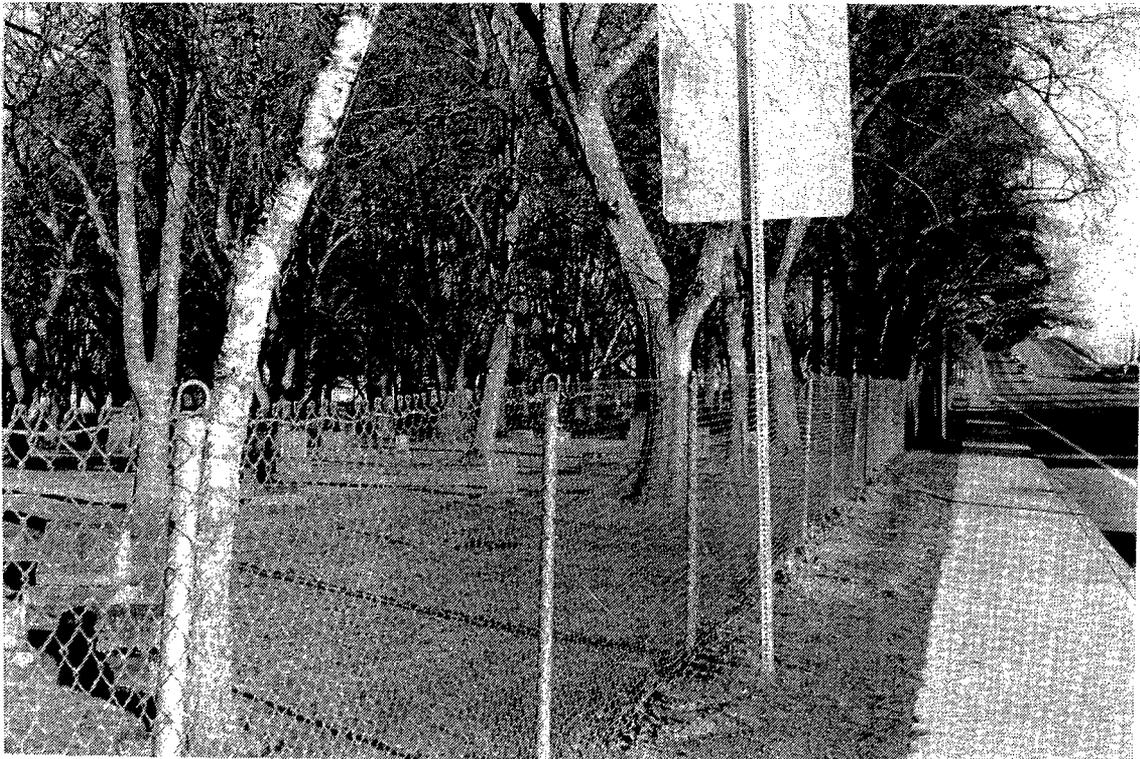
Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

5.2.4 FENCING

Hargadine Cemetery has no fencing on Sheridan Street or on the west boundary. Remnants of old perimeter post and wire fencing, constructed in 1910, remain on the along the northerly and easterly borders of the property.

Metal chain-link fencing atop an embankment separates Ashland Cemetery from the commercial use (Safeway Stores) on the west boundary. Privately owned and constructed wooden board fencing encloses the apartments that also located on the west side. Chain link fencing borders the cemetery on the south elevation. No fencing exists on either East Main Street or Morton Street.

Metal chain link fencing borders Mt. View Cemetery to the south along Highway 66 and on the east near commercial development. The Mausoleum and surrounding cemetery property south of Highway 66 are separated from the state roadway by metal chain link fencing.



*Photo No. 9 Chain link fencing at Mountain View Cemetery*

### 5.2.5 LIGHTING AND OTHER SYSTEMS

Ashland's three historic cemeteries do not contain lighting systems. Streetlights provide some illumination along the perimeters of the cemeteries, but do not extend to the interiors. Irrigation systems have been installed in Ashland Cemetery and in Mountain View Cemetery. A partial irrigation system is in place in Hargadine Cemetery and is currently used only to provide water to the few lots receiving maintenance under individual perpetual care agreements.

### 5.2.6 SECURITY

None of the entry drives to Ashland's burial grounds (two in Hargadine Cemetery, two in Ashland Cemetery, and two in Mountain View Cemetery) are protected from vehicular access nor are hours of permissible entry posted near the entrances. Foot access can be gained into each of the cemeteries where they border public streets, as well as from neighboring properties in some instances.

### 5.2.7 SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETIVE MATERIALS

The curved arch over the entry drive on East Main Street identifies Ashland Cemetery by name and demarcates the entrance. A wooden sign at the corner of Normal and Ashland Street identifies Mountain View Cemetery. There is currently no sign that names Hargadine Cemetery. Metal regulatory signs governing placement of artificial flowers and prohibiting dogs from the grounds are in place at Mountain View Cemetery, as is a small wooden sign discouraging unaccompanied children from playing on the grounds. Regulatory signs have also been posted at Ashland and Hargadine Cemeteries. None of the cemeteries contain interpretative signs or materials at the present time.

### 5.2.8 BUILDINGS

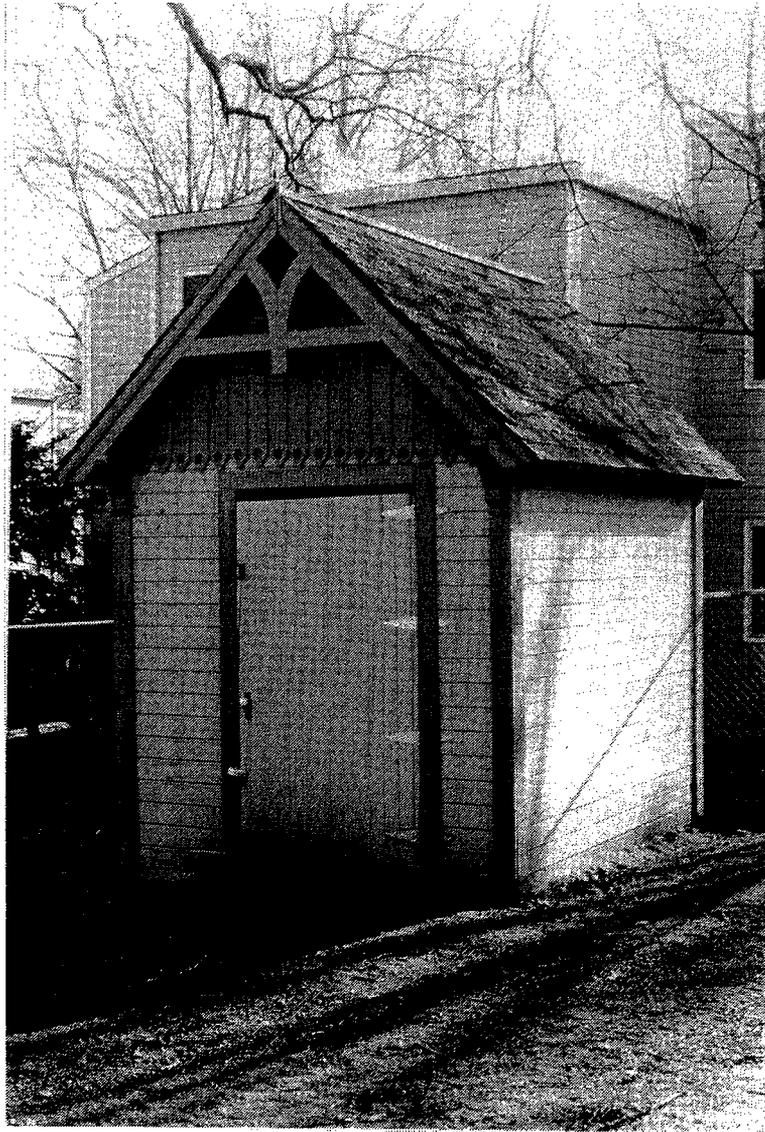
One small frame service building, identified as the caretaker's tool shed and originally constructed in 1894, is located on the southerly boundary of Ashland Cemetery. The shed, which is in good condition, has no foundation, is of frame construction and measures approximately eight feet in width by ten feet in depth. The building is sheathed with channel siding and the gable roof has wood shingles. Decorative elements include corner boards, eave brackets, decorative gable siding and a gable-end bracket. The door is composed of wooden planks.

The mausoleum in Mountain View Cemetery is described separately below.

## 5.3 GRAVE MARKERS

Ashland's historic cemeteries contain markers carved by several accomplished artists including Ashland residents James and Ann Hill Russell, whose work spanned the years 1865 to 1915, and James Carr Whipp, who began as proprietor of the Jacksonville Marble

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo 10 The tool shed at Ashland Cemetery*

Works and later operated a shop in Ashland. In addition to using imported materials, notably Vermont and Italian marbles, Ashland monument makers employed local marble or granite. Among the sites frequently tapped were Marble Mountain in Josephine County and the Tolman, Praytor and Blair granite quarries near Ashland.

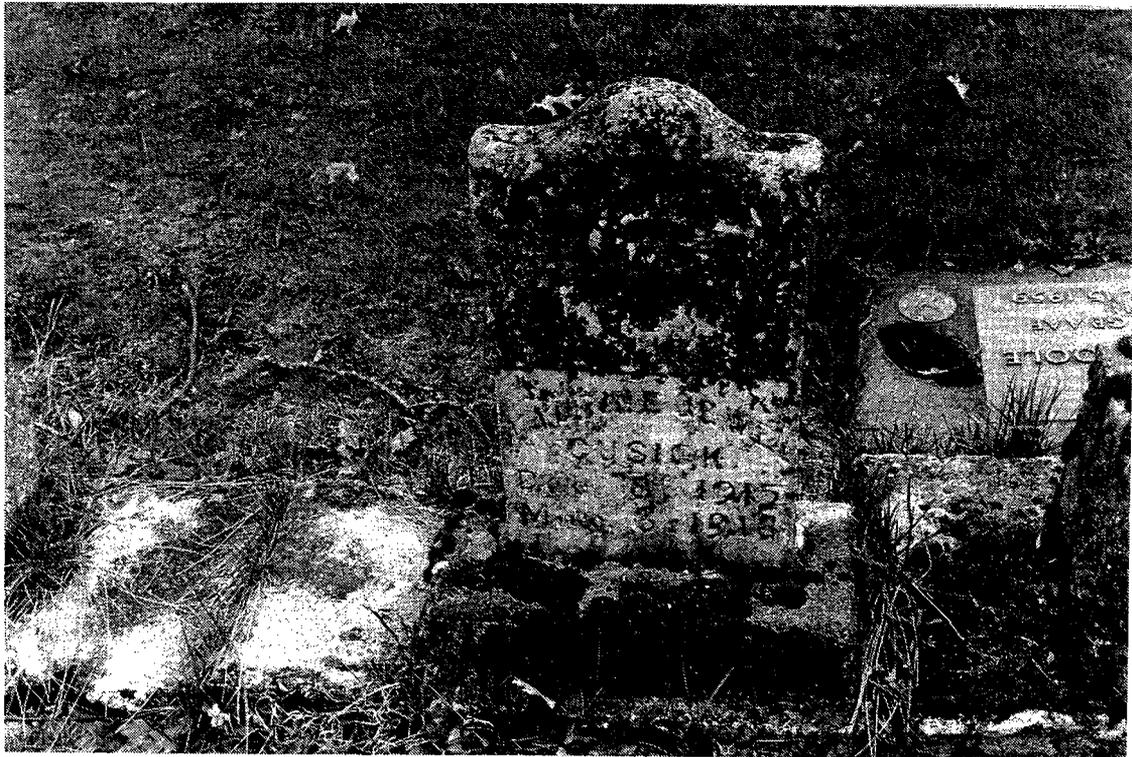
### 5.3.1 MATERIALS AND TYPES

Grave markers in Ashland's cemeteries are found in various sizes and degrees of ornamentation. Typically made of traditional stone materials including imported marble and locally quarried granite, they also are fashioned from cast concrete, rock, metal and wood. The markers include a range of styles including tablets, bevel markers, flush

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

markers, ledgers, obelisks, large columnar monuments, and ledger markers. The latter type is represented in Hargadine Cemetery in a set of three that denotes the graves of the Butler and Thompson families. Local sandstone as well as granite was used to form bases for the markers.

The markers exhibit a variety of decorative designs including turned work, chamfered corners, flat carving and raised-relief. Ornamentation represents typical funerary choices of the late nineteenth century including urns, doves, garlands and wreaths, draped columns, oak leaves and lambs. Both raised and incised lettering, primarily in the Roman style, appear on older tablets.



*Photo 11 Headstones vary in size and design*

### 5.3.2 PLOT DEFINING FEATURES AND RELATED IMPROVEMENTS

#### 5.3.2(A) CURBING

Curbing that varies from flush with ground level to one foot or more in height encloses various burial plots in the cemeteries. The area defined by most curbing measures approximately ten by twelve feet in size. Materials most commonly employed for curbing include cut stone and concrete. Concrete curbing is cast in place and generally simple in design. Larger corner stones, some with pyramidal tops, as well as planter urns are employed at the corners of some plots.

#### 5.3.2(B) FENCING

Once commonly used to enclose family burial plots, any original cast iron fencing in Ashland and Hargadine Cemeteries has disappeared due to vandalism and collection for use as scrap iron during World War II. In Ashland Cemetery, hand-forged chain mounted on concrete posts was created by pioneer blacksmith Michael Mickleson to define his family's plot (O'Harra, *Ashland Daily Tidings*, July 26, 1962. In Hargadine Cemetery, concrete standards set with metal rings remain in place at one plot, although the enclosing chain is gone.

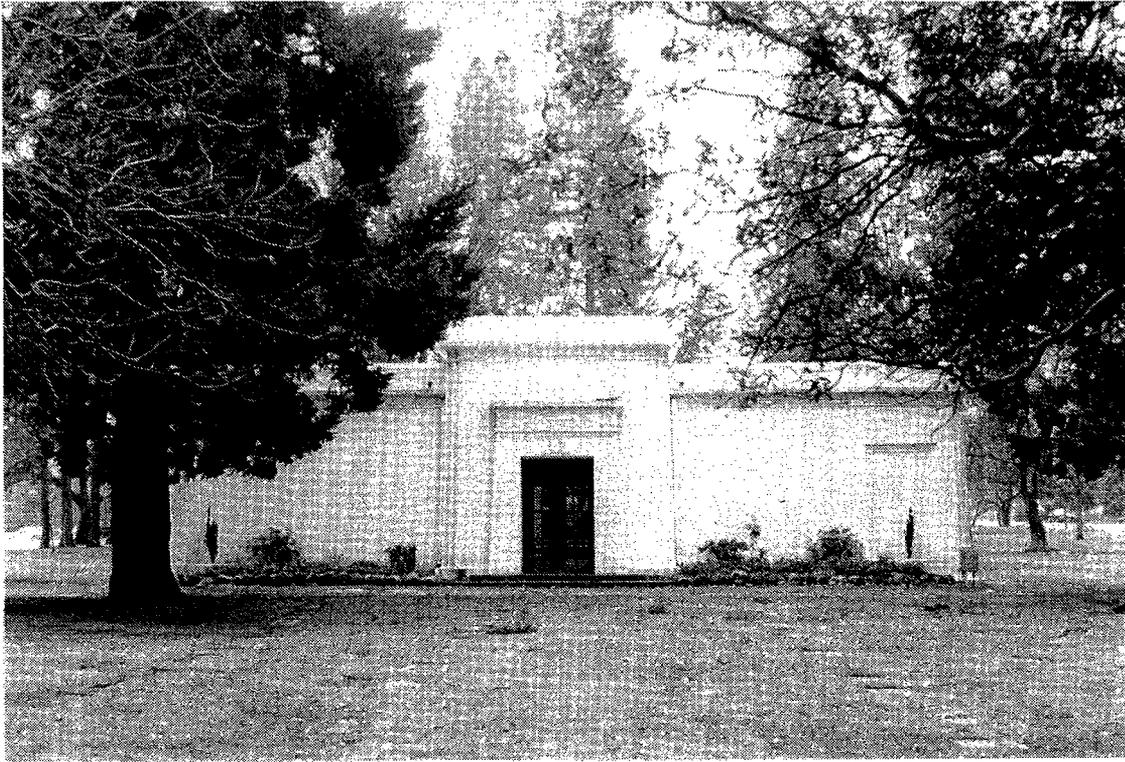
#### 5.3.2(C) PLOT COVERINGS

Soil, grass or low vegetation covers most of the burial plots in all three Ashland Cemeteries. A few are encased in concrete fashioned early in the century. In Hargadine Cemetery materials of various sizes, colors and textures define some graves, including decorative stone and cinder-rock.

### 5.4 MAUSOLEUM

The Ashland Memorial Mausoleum, built by George Mason in 1924, is the largest structure in any of Ashland's cemeteries. This Egyptian Revival Style building faces in a northerly direction and measures approximately sixty-one feet in width and thirty-one feet in depth. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the mausoleum is covered by a flat roof. Double-leaf bronze doors, with a transom and beveled glass lights, are centrally located on the facade. A large stained glass window in the chapel was executed by the Povey Brothers Company of Portland, as were windows at each end of the wings. Bronze grills provide ventilation.

The Mausoleum's interior plan includes a central chapel and vestibule from which wings project to the sides. Walls are faced with a wainscot of matched Alaskan white marble sheets that covers the lower walls and crypts. The upper walls and cove ceiling are plastered and the floor is sheathed in marble. About 1995 Plexiglas coverings were installed to protect the mausoleum's stained glass. In 1996 a generous donation provided funds for re-leading portions of the stained glass windows, installation of new carpet, step repair, and new landscaping at the building's entrance. The Mausoleum is presently in good condition.



*Photo 12 The Mausoleum in Mountain View Cemetery was built in 1924*

## **6.0 RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE ISSUES**

### **6.1 GROUND AND VEGETATION**

The ongoing maintenance of Ashland historic cemeteries is an essential element in assuring usability of the site, access to the burial plots, and continuing the role of the cemeteries as community open space. The City has been fortunate to have employees who devote conscientious care to landscape maintenance. Although funding and labor considerations are constant issues, great care must be taken to ensure that the fragile nature of the cemeteries' built features and natural landscape elements not be compromised by modern maintenance levels.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

Retaining much of its original rural character, Hargadine Cemetery has different landscape maintenance needs than do Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. For this reason, considerations that pertain especially to Hargadine Cemetery are noted separately in the following discussion of issues and responses.

6.1.1 PLANT MATERIALS

*6.1.1(A) MOWING AND TRIMMING*

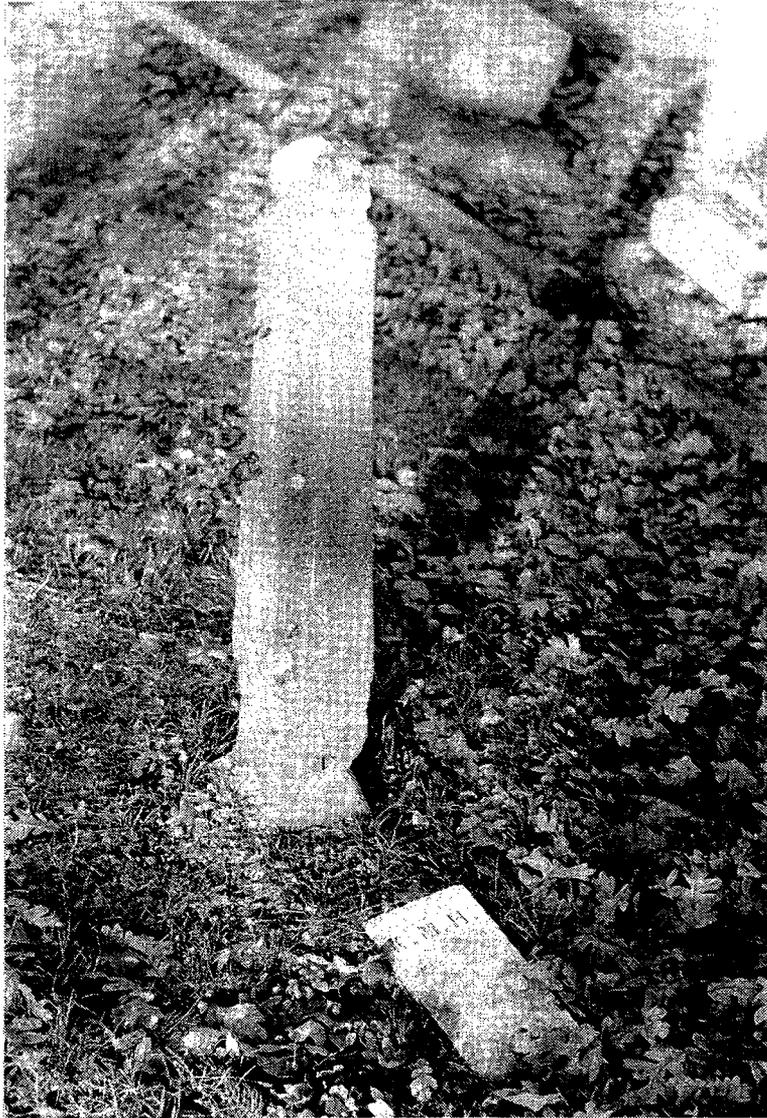
The use of string-type high-powered weed-eaters, particularly by anyone unfamiliar with the historic significance of the cemeteries, should be limited to walkways outside the actual grave plots and should never be applied when contact with a headstone, foot stone, or other wood, concrete or stone element is possible. Such close trimming is particularly inconsistent with the historic nature of Hargadine Cemetery. Grasses in this cemetery, should be cut just enough to meet fire regulations, and not cut closely.

Employees who are skilled and cautious should execute mowing tasks. The use of lawn mowers or high-weed cutters increases the potential for high-powered projectile rocks and other debris that can damage headstones and other built elements. While this situation is particularly possible in Hargadine Cemetery, care should be taken also at lower cutting levels in Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. When maneuvering a mower through markers creates the potential for damage, rubber bumper guards or other protective devices should be used on the mower deck to protect markers. Great care should be taken to avoid allowing the mowers to come in contact with the monuments. Small diameter, light-duty, string trimmers can be used with care to avoid any contact and potential damage to adjacent historic markers. In Hargadine Cemetery a certain amount of growth near the base of headstones is not only unavoidable, but is desirable and in keeping with the original rural nature of the cemetery

Mowers, even when outfitted with bumper guards, cause substantial and often, fatal damage when they come in contact with newly introduced trees. The young trees, easily "skinned" by mowers, are then stunted and vulnerable to disease as a result. Employees should take precaution to protect trees from mowers and from string trimmers. The application of an adequate amount of an herbicide such as "Round-up" at the base of new little trees, a mulch cover, and/or the positioning of four protective posts will protect them so that they can survive during mowing season.

*6.1.1(B) HERBICIDES*

The use of pesticides, herbicides and other liquid chemical products in the cemeteries should not be undertaken in situations where over-spray could contaminate markers. The acids in many herbicides and even fertilizers can be damaging to stone. Low-acid fertilizers should be used and must be applied with care, in a manner that avoids all stone, metal and concrete elements in the cemeteries. Any chemical applications should be limited to low-wind or no-wind conditions.



*Photo 13 Mowers, string trimmers and herbicides can damage cemetery features*

#### *6.1.1(C) IRRIGATION*

No additional irrigation systems should be installed in Hargadine Cemetery where their use will dramatically increase the water applied to native plant materials and trees. A dry summer appearance is a historically appropriate seasonal change within the cemetery's natural design and should be recognized as such.

In recent years, increased use of automatically timed irrigation systems in Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries to maintain green lawns, has increased the amount of water delivered to trees. Irrigation should be carefully tailored to each site monitored to avoid excessive water being applied to native oaks. If possible a separate "circuit" should be developed to control irrigation near these trees. The native oaks are subject to root disease under overly wet conditions. Coordination with Ashland Parks Department can monitor this situation.

## **6.2 IMPROVEMENTS**

### **6.2.1 PLAN AND FEATURES**

The overall plans of Hargadine, Ashland, and Mountain View Cemeteries retain high integrity to their historic character and layout.

### **6.2.2 ROADS**

The internal unpaved roadways and informal walking paths in Ashland's cemeteries appear to be substantially adequate to demand and successfully help maintain the character of the cemeteries.

In a few locations, narrow turning radii at roadway intersections has encouraged occasional over-driving onto land adjacent to the roadbeds. In coordination with a survey of precise grave locations, these corners should be protected against vehicular encroachment. In such cases, cast concrete markers compatible with historic forms, or boulders might be installed at intersections to indicate the seam of the roadbed and plots.

### **6.2.3 PATHWAYS**

The present natural appearance of unpaved internal pathways enhances the cemeteries' historic character and should be maintained.

### **6.2.4 FENCING**

The existing chain link perimeter fencing does not support the historic character of Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. The historic fencing at Hargadine Cemetery should be maintained (Please see Section 7.2.4).

### **6.2.5 LIGHTING**

There presently are no lighting systems in Ashland's cemeteries. At some point, if funding allows, appropriate lighting would enhance the protection of the cemeteries from vandalism (Please see Section 7.2.5).

## 6.2.6 SECURITY

Given the nature of the sites and the history of vandalism, security issues remain a major concern for the long-term protection of Hargadine, Ashland, and Mountain View Cemeteries. Education, on-going dialogue with both surrounding property owners and the Ashland Police Department are critical to assure prompt response to any vandalism attempts. In addition, installation of some lighting in the cemeteries may be considered to deter vandalism. At Hargadine Cemetery, the addition of some fencing could aid protection (Please see Section 7.2.6).

## 6.2.7 SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETATION

Although the entry arch to Ashland Cemetery and the wood sign naming Mountain View Cemetery identify those places, there is currently no signage identifying Hargadine Cemetery or interpreting any of the three burial grounds. No directional signs are posted to direct visitors to the cemeteries.

## 6.2.8 BUILDINGS

The Mausoleum at Mountain View Cemetery and the tool shed at Ashland Cemetery appear to be in good condition and exhibit no critical maintenance issues.

## 6.3 GRAVE MARKERS

In addition to the features of the site and its vegetation, the chief character-defining elements of the Hargadine, Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries are the hundreds of late 19th century and early 20th grave markers and plot improvements within the properties. Built of various local and imported stone, including granite (gray and red), marbles, sandstone, and basalt, as well as concrete, wood, iron and other materials, the grave markers present mixed levels of condition. Primary issues include simple environmental impacts such as settlement, moisture and vegetation-generated decay and similar deterioration common to century-old materials continually exposed to the elements.

More problematic is damage from continued vandalism and inappropriate repair. Markers have been regularly toppled, smashed, and otherwise damaged by vandals. Throughout the decades some well-intentioned repairs may have caused additional damage. Because of their visibility these repairs have often proven unsuccessful in the long-term plan to maintain the cemetery's historic qualities.

While this guide is not intended as a detailed manual covering the complex maintenance and repair issues that concern the markers and other features in Ashland's cemeteries, a few basic considerations may be helpful. For more complete information on cemetery maintenance issues, please refer to *A Graveyard Preservation Primer*, listed in the bibliography. Specific issues and suggested responses are:

### 6.3.1 PHYSICAL REPAIR

#### 6.3.1(A) *FALLEN OR LEANING MARKERS*

Leaning or tilted markers that have moved out of plumb as the result of settlement or ground shift are placed under considerable internal strain. Pressures on natural stone markers as they deviate from a vertical 90-degree position can, over time, expose hidden interior cracks and result in serious damage. These problems should be corrected as soon as possible. Fallen or completely toppled markers that are in contact with the ground should not be permitted to remain any longer than necessary following discovery of vandalism or natural failure.

#### 6.3.1(B) *TEMPORARY PLACEMENT OF FALLEN MARKERS*

Replacing broken or fallen markers by leaning portions of headstones against curbing, base stones, or remaining headstone portions, is not recommended. The pressures created by leaning are similar to those that caused the original failure and, uncorrected, can result in additional damage to the stone. If immediate repair is not an option, broken markers or portions of markers should be removed from the cemetery grounds and stored in a fully supported horizontal position in a dry and stable climate.



*Photo14 Leaning parts of broken headstones against remaining portions is discouraged*

Broken markers should not be laid directly upon the ground. This may result in increased damage from both water and organic matter. If on-site temporary placement is an option, a fully supported horizontal orientation with suitable ground clearance is recommended. The most cost-effective method for fully-supported horizontal placement is setting the damaged marker on a level sheet of marine-grade plywood, appropriately sized to fully support the marker and dimensioned to allow an approximately ½" margin on all edges. The platform should be set above ground level atop four or six bricks or similar material (depending on the size of the marker) to allow ventilation and moisture protection. Minor ground preparation to assure a slightly angled surface will provide adequate drainage and should precede the placement of the marker. Please note that this strategy is only offered as a temporary remedy prior to actually resetting of the marker, as long term-contact between the stone and the plywood surface may have damaging effects on the stone as well.

If markers are substantially damaged or if fragments are scattered throughout the area, ALL located pieces should be retained in a secure storage area for possible reconstruction in the future.

#### *6.3.1(C) RESETTING MARKERS*

Resetting fallen markers, even those without additional breakage, demands great care. Moving and repositioning them requires advance planning, assistance, and in some cases mechanical equipment to insure adequate support along the entire length of the marker. The use of backing boards during re-installation can provide uniform surface support. Simply re-tilting a fallen headstone, replicating the action of the vandal, may cause additional damage if not undertaken with proper precaution. Resetting fallen markers by laying them horizontally in the dirt makes them vulnerable to breakage and to pooling of water. Setting the markers horizontally on a simple concrete slab is not consistent with the historic character of the cemeteries and should be avoided if at all possible. If such a process must be employed, a slightly raised base, with sufficient slope to provide drainage, is highly recommended.

#### *6.3.1(D) FOUNDATION PREPARATION*

Prior to resetting a marker, whether fallen as a result of vandalism, settlement, or some other natural process, the base stone should be examined and if possible re-positioned to true level. Where necessary, a new foundation of sand, stone, brick or compacted soil can be created to support the base stone and provide drainage to reduce future settlement.

#### *6.3.1(E) MARKER-BASE CONNECTION*

Once a stable base is assured the headstone can be reset. In typical construction either a mortise/tenon type connection with the vertical stone slab tenon meshing into a hollowed out "mortise" joint in the base, or a pinned butt joint with a series of small pegs hold the stone in the proper location. Hardwood pegs were used historically for this purpose and are appropriate for restoration work. Some modern plastics may also be appropriate and

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo No. 15 Base stones should be supported and leveled*

non-ferrous metals, particularly aluminum or stainless steel, may be used for very large markers. Iron such as "re-bar" and other similar materials should never be used for internal connections. Such ferrous materials may discolor stone with rust and as they expand cause additional breakage. Pegs are intended solely to position a marker while grout or other water-sealants cure and should not be expected to provide mechanical resistance to vandalism. Extremely long (more than 6") pegs create potentially damaging situations if they are stronger than the surrounding stone in a vandal-prone situation.

### *6.3.1(F) REPAIRING CRACKED OR BROKEN MARKERS*

Many markers in Ashland's cemeteries are cracked, either as the result of falls and vandalism, or simple exposure. Varying marker materials each require separate repair strategies and if possible should be accomplished with advice by individuals with experience in stone conservation. Inappropriate use of epoxies, resins, mortar patches and other adhesive and consolidate materials can lead to accelerated damage and irreversible alteration to the character of the headstone. Minimally intrusive procedures that stabilize elements and reduce the potential for further damage, even when they result in a less than fully restored marker, are acceptable and in keeping with the cemetery's historic development. In no case should metal pins, concrete grouts, mortars, glues, or other materials be applied to damaged headstones by anyone who is not trained or experienced in the repair of historic stone elements. Use of high-concrete mortars or any joint repair materials that is actually harder than the surrounding stone will result in severe damage from expansion and contraction.

### *6.3.1(G) CLEANING MARKERS:*

#### *6.3.1(G)1 Vegetation and other organic matter*

Many of the stone markers in Ashland Cemeteries are covered with lichen, moss, or other vegetation, or are simply dirty from years of exposure. This is the normal and acceptable condition of a historic burial ground and, unless this vegetation is a potential cause of damage, no cleaning process is necessary or should be undertaken. If intrusive plant growth must be removed to halt further decay, strategies that employ the gentlest means possible to end the damage, not those that remove all vestiges of the growth are encouraged. Cleaning of stone to remove dirt, particularly sandstone, with water or any liquid chemical compounds is not recommended. If dirt damages or severely obscures detail, stone cleaning should begin with gentlest methods available, beginning with dry soft brushing and continuing to non-mechanical, very low pressure plain water rinse. Sandblasting, jet-tip pressure washing, high-pressure garden hose, chemical cleaners, soaps, detergents, stiff or wire brushing, and other intrusive strategies are not acceptable and will not be permitted. The use of consolidants, sealants, and other applied surfacing products should only be used when absolutely necessary and only at the direction of a trained stone conservator.

#### *6.3.1(G)2 Graffiti and vandalism*

If markers or other elements of the cemetery are defaced by spray paint, permanent marker or other graffiti, care must be taken not to dissolve the material in a fashion that stains the base stone. Harsh chemical agents may lighten or damages the stone behind. An excellent source on removing various types of graffiti from stones and other materials is *Keeping it Clean* by Anne Grimmer, of the National Parks Service, cited in the bibliography.



*Photo No. 16 Cleaning of markers should be undertaken with great care*

### 6.3.2 PLOT DEFINING FEATURES & RELATED IMPROVEMENTS

#### 6.3.2(A) CURBING

In Ashland Cemetery much of the historic cut-stone and concrete curbing that originally outlined plots is gone. In 1962, the City of Ashland requested plot owners' permission to remove sandstone and cement curbing around several plots to expedite maintenance (O'Harra, *Ashland Daily Tidings*, July 26, 1962). The annual cemetery report for that year indicates that thirteen curbs, totaling 816 linear feet, were removed in Ashland Cemetery alone. This action, although well intended at the time, destroyed features that

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

contributed significantly to the cemetery's historic character. Whether or not curbing has been deliberately removed in the historic sections of Mountain View Cemetery, (or was never introduced in large amounts), very little currently remains. **In order to preserve historic character, it is critical that no additional cut-stone or concrete curbing or other plot defining features be removed from Ashland's cemeteries.**

Some individual plots at Hargadine Cemetery, Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries are bounded by low curbing, generally of poured concrete approximately 6" in width. Often larger "corners" are present, helping to define the boundary. Curbing typically suffers from uneven settlement, with open joints, broken sections, and other related damage. Intrusive vegetation growing in cracks should be regularly removed to the extent possible. As noted above, weed-eaters should NOT be used to trim such vegetation due the potential damage to the curb itself.

Repair to concrete curbing involves the temporary removal of any broken segments, removing damaging vegetation from the area, and then re-establishing a stable and level substrate with sand, bricks or similar materials before re-setting. No mechanical fasteners or adhesives (i.e. pins, grout, mortars, etc.) are required or recommended. Where concrete curbing or corner details are missing or badly damaged, replacements should be carefully designed to fully replicate the original feature or simply left as-is.



*Photo No. 17 Curbing repair should be done carefully to retain its original appearance*

*6.3.2(B) PLOT FENCING*

As noted in Section 5.3.2(B) all evidence of cast iron fencing surrounding burial plots in Ashland's cemeteries has disappeared. The hand-forged chain that surrounds the Mickleson plot in Ashland Cemetery should be carefully repaired and reattached.

*6.3.2(C) PLOT COVERINGS*

The majority of plots within the cemetery are surfaced with grass, small stones, or plant materials. A few of the early or original curb-defined areas contain concrete plot coverings. These may be cracked, buckled or otherwise damaged, with weeds growing within cracks that complicate maintenance practice. Plots covered with loose stone, gravel and bark, making weed control difficult without the use of herbicides. While no present plot covering presents serious restoration issues, as areas are modified or subject to repair, the guidelines presented in Section 7.3.2 should be consulted to assure computability.



*Photo 18 Concrete plot coverings are subject to cracking and buckling*

## 6.4 MAUSOLEUM

No major restoration or maintenance issues concern the Mausoleum at present.

## 7.0 CONTINUED USE GUIDELINES

### 7.1 GROUNDS AND VEGETATION

#### 7.1.1 PLANT MATERIALS

##### 7.1.1(A) *EXISTING PLANT TREATMENTS*

Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries have long been managed under a perpetual care program that includes mowing and irrigating. Much of the introduced shrubbery has been removed, and through past years, native grasses and other vegetation, other than the stand of native oaks in Ashland Cemetery, have largely disappeared.

Plant materials that perpetuate and enhance the native landscape are critical components of the historic character of the cemeteries. These vegetation patterns distinguish these historic burying grounds from the highly manicured memorial parks developed in the twentieth century. Native plant materials or acceptable substitutes should be used to enhance these cemeteries.

On several occasions throughout the years, trees have been removed from the cemeteries, because they were diseased or dead, endangering life or property, or, as in 1963, to provide additional space. That year six healthy oak trees were cut from Ashland Cemetery to provide room for more graves (Annual Report Cemetery Department, 1963). Substantial projects have also taken place to introduce new trees. In 1976, eighteen new trees were planted on Normal Avenue bordering Mountain View Cemetery and six trees were replaced in Ashland Cemetery the same year (Annual Report Cemetery Department, 1976). In 1980 the old cypress trees in Ashland Cemetery were replaced with Armstrong maple saplings (Cemetery Report 1980).

There is a strong component of native vegetation in all three cemeteries; most prominently exemplified by the Oregon white oaks and California black oaks. To the extent possible, the perpetuation of these trees, many of which are fully mature or aging, is desirable. Because oak seedlings prefer full-sun situations, the existing close canopy does not encourage their re-vegetation. Where there is a sufficient opening in the existing canopy, introduction of these trees will help retain the native plant patterns in all the cemeteries. Oak seedlings, which could provide replacements for aging trees, are regularly eliminated by maintenance procedures. Consistent spring and summer mowing destroys any volunteer trees that may exist. Adequate protection could ensure that these seedlings have the best possible chance for survival.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo 19 These oaks in Ashland Cemetery reflect the area's original landscape*

Attempts have been made since the late nineteenth century to introduce various tree species into Hargadine Cemetery but lack of water has led to their demise. Ornamental trees that are out of context and vulnerable to environmental conditions have routinely failed. While some of these have survived during wetter cycles, they perished during the drought years. Plant materials chosen for Hargadine Cemetery should be tolerant of heat and drought. The native oaks and an occasional Ponderosa pine would be particularly desirable.

Protection of existing trees can be enhanced by the permanent removal of ivy wherever it exists.

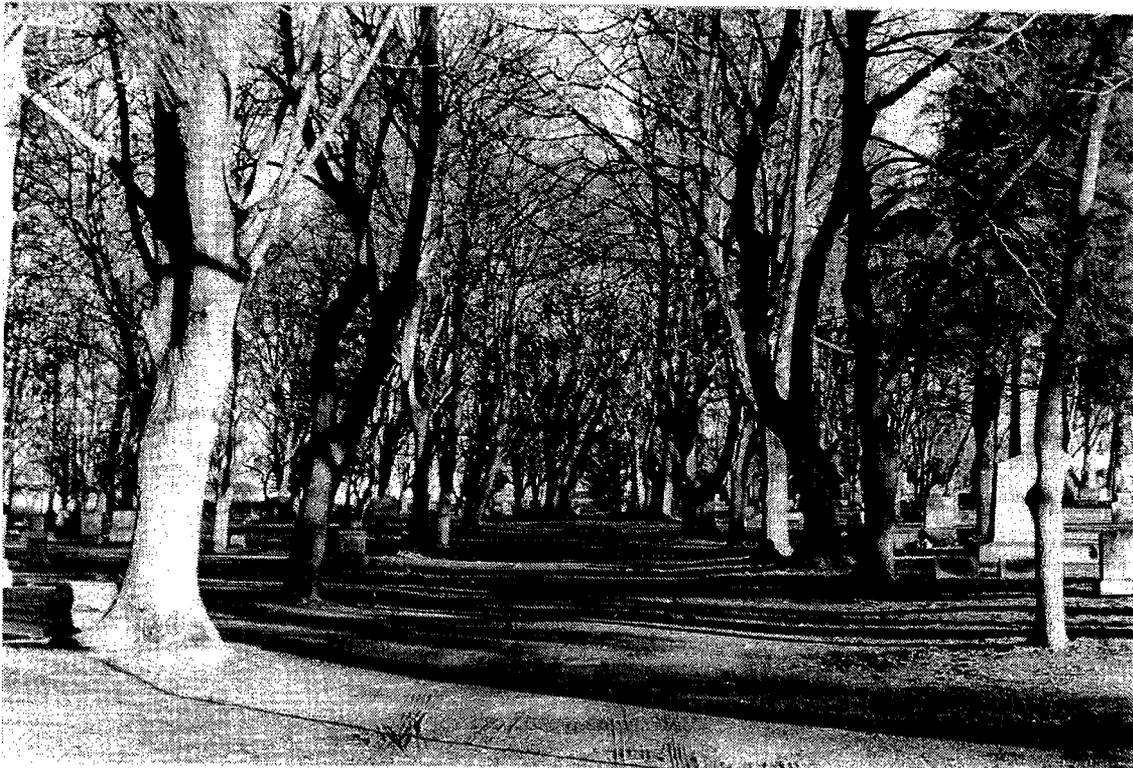
#### *7.1.1 (B) PREFERRED NEW PLANT MATERIALS*

New plantings in the cemeteries should consist of species that will enhance the historic character of the cemeteries. Ornamentals with variegated or brightly colored foliage should be avoided. Selecting predominantly green plant materials will support the continuity that exists within the cemeteries at the present time.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

When possible, native tree species should be introduced. Care should be taken in tree selection to note the amount of light available for these trees. The native oaks require substantial sun; English yews, for example, can tolerate a relatively low light level.

The City should consider planting widely spaced native white and black oaks in Mountain View Cemetery's area of newer development. By extending the historic section's landscape character to these grounds, we can perpetuate vegetation patterns that will change permanently as older trees gradually disappear from the historic portion of the cemetery.



*Photo 20 Mountain View Cemetery's oaks are important plant materials*

Trees represent the most important plant materials in Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. Maintenance and replacement (when necessary) of native oaks is critical to preserve the extant native landscape features in the cemeteries.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

Existing trees in the cemeteries can be supplemented (or replaced when necessary) with some of the following:

7.1.1(B)1 Trees

White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>
Black Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggi</i>
Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Incense cedar.	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus 'Eddie's White Wonder'</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus lavalleyi</i>

7.1.1(B)2 Shrubs

While the perpetual care program at Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries has largely eliminated the placement of shrubbery within burial areas, shrubs can be used within the public areas. In Hargadine Cemetery, tolerant shrub species should be planted and mulched to ensure that they are established before the next drought cycle. Shrubbery there could supplement existing examples:

Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia</i> spp.
Alder-leaf Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i> (greenleaf) <i>Arctostaphylos visicida</i> (whiteleaf)
Lupine	<i>Lupinus albifrons</i>
Brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea multiflora</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus integerrimus</i>
Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa rugosas</i>
Spiraea	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> <i>Spiraea 'Vanhouttei'</i>
European Cranberry Bush	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>

7.1.1(B)3 Ground Covers

Appropriate ground covers that do not spread aggressively and do not attach to stone can provide a satisfactory foliage cover for plots and blocks. Vinca major, ivy and sweet pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*) should be avoided. Some species do not require mowing or extensive maintenance. Once established, they can greatly reduce maintenance. Small ground cover species can be planted near curbsings and grave markers to reduce mower damage to vulnerable stones. Suggested ground covers include:

English Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

<i>Lavender</i>	<i>Lavendula</i> spp.
Lavender Cotton	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>
Creeping Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'prostratus'
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i> 'nana'
Dwarf Bearded Iris	<i>Iris</i> hybrids
Vinca	<i>Vinca minor</i>

7.1.1(B)4 Grasses

In Hargadine Cemetery, use of native grasses and wildflowers would enhance the burial ground's historical character. Seed types should be tested, and, if successful, over-seeded in open areas to reduce weeds. Individual grasses can provide a low-maintenance ground cover for blocks, plots and open areas.

7.1.2 GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

The City currently provides care for sixteen grave plots in Hargadine Cemetery under long-standing perpetual care agreements. This minimal amount of irrigation and watering does not cause serious problems for existing trees, but it is essential that similar programs not be expanded within the cemetery. The seasonal and cycles that include spring greening and dry conditions in the summer and fall months are appropriate in this burial ground.

Because ground disturbance is frequently necessary in the cemeteries, great care should be taken while digging to avoid damage to oak tree roots. Extensive disturbance through digging graves, irrigation system installation or repair, and road maintenance, weakens the tree roots and optimizes opportunities for invasion of the pathogen that produces oak root fungus.

The city should continue to provide grounds maintenance including mowing (in Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries), leaf- removal, edging, tree and road maintenance, and general improvements to the grounds in all three cemeteries.

No trees, shrubs, flowers or other plants may be planted without the approval of the cemetery management. The public is encouraged to purchase trees or shrubs or to donate funds for their purchase as memorials. Plants chosen for use anywhere in the cemetery should be selected from the recommended list. The City, which controls landscaping in the public areas of the cemetery, has final review of any plants chosen and their intended location.

As time permits, a landscape master plan should be developed to assist personnel in managing the cemeteries. The plan should identify systematic improvements to develop the landscape over the years and define the overall form of the cemetery landscape. Additions and replacements should be made within the context of the master plan. The plan should identify periodic, regular and seasonal maintenance tasks.



*Photo 21 Carefully chosen plants enhance individual plots and the cemetery landscape*

#### *7.1.2(A) PERIODIC TASKS*

Of the cyclical maintenance procedures, management of the tree canopy is most important. The native oaks are the most significant landscape features in the cemeteries and require continuing care to maintain their health. A certified arborist should evaluate individual trees about every three years and define any procedures deemed necessary. Only experienced individuals, working under the supervision of a certified arborist should perform this work.

Trees should be catalogued to develop a comprehensive maintenance program to address a pruning schedule, mistletoe removal, pest control, and removal of diseased or decrepit trees. Trees should not be introduced in areas where their roots will affect gravesites or structures.

Watering should be closely monitored to enhance the health and longevity of native black and white oaks in the cemeteries. Use of automated sprinkling systems should be adjusted to accommodate the requirements for health of these trees.

#### *7.1.2(B) SEASONAL TASKS*

Raking leaves and tree litter removal are major seasonal tasks during the fall and winter months. Mowing and weeding constitute regular spring and summer tasks.

#### *7.1.2(C) SCHEDULING AND EQUIPMENT*

The current maintenance schedule underway for Ashland's cemeteries should be continued. As budgets allow, every effort should be made to maintain the established level of care for Hargadine Cemetery, preferably under the supervision of an experienced individual. Trash collection in all the cemeteries, including removal of vegetative and paper litter, should be conducted on a regular basis.

## **7.2 IMPROVEMENTS**

### **7.2.1 MASTER PLAN AND LAYOUT**

The original layouts of Ashland's historic cemeteries should be maintained as critical elements of their historic character. While still functional cemeteries, operation and management practices that maintain their traditional design, typical of their late 19th and early 20th century development, should remain the guiding principle for all management decisions not impacted by increased standards for the health, safety, and general welfare of the public.

#### *7.2.1(A) ENTRANCES*

##### Hargadine Cemetery

As funds become available the easterly entrance to Hargadine Cemetery should be enhanced and designed to create a historically appropriate "sense of entry" into the cemetery, with an ornamental iron gate or archway. Simple concrete posts at the other end of the drive could demarcate that entry.

##### Ashland Cemetery

The primary entrance, via East Main Street, should be retained, as should the entrance from Morton Street. As funds are available, an appropriate simple arch (perhaps of similar design to the existing arch) could be installed on Morton Street.

### Mountain View Cemetery

If funds become available the center (or mid-block) entry entrance to Mountain View Cemetery from Normal Avenue could be enhanced by creating an historically appropriate entry into the cemetery with an ornamental iron gate or archway.

#### 7.2.2 ROADWAYS

The roadways within the cemeteries should be maintained at their current width and surfaced with decomposed granite or gravel. To discourage over-running grave plots adjacent to intersections, a system of appropriately designed "bollards," or boulders with sufficient mass to visually define the edge of the roadbed, should be considered as funding permits. No formal edge-defining features should be part of the road design in Ashland's cemeteries.

#### 7.2.3 PATHWAYS

No additional pathways will be developed unless a demonstrated need is expressed. If such need arises, all pathways will be of simple construction, without any edge defining detail or curb, and will be constructed with dirt, decomposed granite, or cinder surfaces to retain both permeability and the rural character of the cemetery.

##### *7.2.3(A) CEMETERY FURNITURE*

Seating areas may be placed throughout the cemetery only at the direction and with the prior approval of the City of Ashland. Any new seating should be of appropriate design, preferably stone, concrete or metal. Plastic benches, modern wood benches, and benches of other inappropriate materials should not be permitted.

##### *7.2.3(B) GARBAGE CANS*

Garbage cans enclosed in wood or other aesthetically pleasing containers can be provided at appropriate locations throughout the cemetery and emptied according to a regular schedule per the direction of the City.

#### 7.2.4 FENCING

The City should consider non-intrusive fencing, possibly masked by vegetation, to buffer Hargadine Cemetery from adjacent residential uses. Restoration and continuation of the historic post and wire fence on the northern boundary, along with some screening vegetation, should be considered.

Screening chain link fencing with vegetation at Ashland Cemetery should be considered to mitigate the impact of adjoining development and to heighten the historic character of the cemetery.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo 22 The historic fencing in Hargadine Cemetery should be retained and protected*

At Mountain View Cemetery screening vegetation along Highway 66 that still allows viewing the cemetery from the roadway, would enhance the visitor's experience of the cemetery by providing a buffer to the traffic, distraction and noise of vehicular traffic. Similarly, vegetation combined with fencing would help protect the cemetery from immediately adjacent public uses. (Fencing materials to be considered might include green woven-wire or a simple rail of fabricated metal. While hedges would demand excessive maintenance, plantings such as English Laurel, a traditional cemetery planting, would screen the burial ground but not visually detract from it. Examples include the mid-size English Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus* 'Zabeliana') or the smaller *Prunus laurocerasus* 'Otto Luyken.'

### 7.2.5 LIGHTING AND OTHER SYSTEMS

Ashland cemeteries currently contain no lighting. “Night lights” illuminate the office building and maintenance shop at Mountain View Cemetery.

If funding should become available, lighting fixtures of unobtrusive, historically appropriate design (not Victorian-style cast-iron poles) should be introduced to boost security in the city’s cemeteries. These lights should be low-level, low in height, and placed in a grid system in sufficient number to allow observance of interior areas. All fixtures, to the extent feasible should be timer-controlled.

### 7.2.6 SECURITY

Vandalism will continue to remain a major concern at Ashland’s cemeteries. Complex strategies to increase protection are either overly expensive or incompatible with the open character of these community spaces. Continued community education and awareness, particularly focusing on school children, should raise appreciation of the cemetery and, hopefully, reduce potential damages.

The city should consider placing signs identifying appropriate hours of use of the cemeteries, possibly defined as “dawn to dusk.”



*Photo No. 23 Periodic vandalism has destroyed historic headstones*

The City should develop a regular contact program with adjacent property owners to enlist their assistance in reporting any problems and work with the Ashland Police Department to provide regular patrols of the cemeteries to the extent possible. In the long-term, the security of the Ashland's historic cemeteries is intrinsically linked to the community's awareness and appreciation of their unique and valuable character. No specific alterations or additional security measures (other than unobtrusive lighting) are suggested.

#### 7.2.7 SIGNAGE AND INTERPRETIVE MATERIALS

Directional signage should be pursued to guide tourists and residents to the historic cemetery. The signage should be created of good graphic design principles and maintain historical integrity. While it need not be large in size, the signs should be visible to travelers along Ashland's main thoroughfares. When installed, entryway signage located at main entries to the three cemeteries should, at a minimum, identify them by name, cite their National Register status, and the year of founding.

Interior informational signage could be linked to a guided tour brochure and use either corner-defining standards at roadway intersections or separate sign standards to further inform the public of the cemeteries' history and significance. Inexpensive or "honor system" walking tour brochures could be keyed to various sites throughout the cemetery and provide additional education for public.

#### 7.2.8 BUILDINGS

The caretaker's tool shed in Ashland Cemetery should retain its historic and compatible materials. Modern siding, or other modern materials should not be employed on the structure. The Mausoleum at Mountain View Cemetery should continue under the current program of maintenance. If additional maintenance or storage buildings are necessary in the future, they should be compatible with existing historic structures.

### 7.3 GRAVE MARKERS

The use of 1900-era style markers should be encouraged to maintain the historic character of Ashland's burial grounds. While infill of modern stones presently is relatively infrequent, particularly in Hargadine and Ashland Cemeteries, the possibility of eventual use of long-abandoned plots for future burials, may alter this situation. While either flush or vertical grave markers may be placed in Hargadine Cemetery, Ashland Cemetery, or the historic sections of Mountain View Cemetery, the use of vertical memorials in these locations should be promoted in order to enhance the cemeteries' historic qualities.

### 7.3.1 MARKER DESIGN ISSUES

#### 7.3.1(A) SIZE:

##### 7.3.1(A)1 *Free-standing markers*

Vertical markers are traditional elements in Ashland's cemeteries and help maintain the sites' historic character. Marker heights of 10" to 24" or more above grade, including a concrete or stone base, should be encouraged. Ideally, markers would be at least 8" high x 12" wide x 3" deep.

##### 7.3.1(A)2 *Surface-mounted markers*

Surface markers less than three-inches above grade should not be encouraged in Hargadine Cemetery, Ashland Cemetery or the historic areas of Mountain View Cemeteries. Typical bronze or carved stone identification tablets that are often surface mounted should instead be placed upon simple stone or cast concrete bases meeting the above dimensional minimums.

#### 7.3.1(B) *MARKER MATERIALS:*

No glass, plastic or similar material should be permitted for markers. Granite should be first grade, clear stone so that it will not stain, crack or check. Marble, basalt, and natural stones are all acceptable for use in Ashland's cemeteries. Wood markers should be well constructed of weather-resistant woods such as redwood or cedar and given sufficient clearance above ground to reduce water damage or mounted on moisture-resistant concrete or stone bases. Metal markers, whether of cast iron, steel, or copper or bronze, should be treated for weather resistance and appropriately installed. The City should review marker design prior to installation to assure compatibility.

### 7.3.2 PLOT DEFINING FEATURES

Some of the earliest plots in Ashland's historic cemeteries are bound by cast concrete or cut stone curbs, approximately 6" x 6" in section, above grade. These curbs define and protect plots from adjacent roadbeds and paths. Close mowing and trimming is not essential in these historic cemeteries. If maintenance procedures can be adjusted, allowing occasional replacement of curbing in Ashland and Hargadine Cemeteries, and in the historic area of Mountain View Cemetery only, will reinforce the historic character of these burial grounds. Cast-in-place natural concrete or sections of similar sized and finished materials should be considered. Standard street curbing, installed with the flat edge to the outside of the plot, would aid maintenance procedures. Pre-cast concrete "ribbon" garden edging in red or gray, as well as radial-cut planter stones and other similar short sections are difficult to maintain and present an uneven and non-historic appearance out of keeping with the cemeteries' character. Wood, folding metal or plastic garden fencing, edging, and similar treatments should not be installed.



*Photo No. 24 Natural grasses or dirt cover most graves and plots in Ashland Cemeteries*

### 7.3.3 PLOT COVERINGS

In Hargadine Cemetery, areas within plot curbs or over grave sites are *strongly* encouraged to be maintained as plain dirt, covered with natural grasses or other appropriate ground cover plantings from the approved plant list. Similar locations in Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries should be maintained as grass.

#### *7.3.3(A) PREFERRED SURFACE COVERINGS*

Ashland cemetery sextons have long held a tolerant attitude toward individual families' temporary treatment of grave sites with decorative materials such as flowers, Christmas trees, flags, or other transitory items. With more permanent surface coverings however, it is important to establish which treatments are compatible and encouraged in order to maintain the cemeteries' historic character.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

Dirt, grass or native plant plot coverings are most compatible with the rural character of the Hargadine Cemetery, and with Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries. If a hard-surface option is desired and to be allowed, certain materials are preferred. These include:

*7.3.3.(A)1 Poured, cast-in-place, concrete*

Poured concrete plot coverings are not recommended in Ashland's cemeteries. If however, they are to be included, they should be of natural gray-colored slabs of a single large pour, without seams, and of a minimum 3" thickness. Cast textured patterns may be used for decoration provided the pattern is embedded into a single slab. Reinforcing mesh is suggested to inhibit cracking. The use of actual expansion joints or full-thickness divisions that may lead to settlement or vegetative growth should be discouraged. A slight slope away from the headstone will prevent pooling water and provide drainage.



*Photo No. 25 Seams in concrete can encourage intrusive vegetative growth*

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

*7.3.3(A)2 Natural rock or gravel*

While native river rock is not recommended as a plot covering, if it is to be employed, it should be a minimum of one inch in diameter material with a good substrate of level, compacted sand. Small gravel-size stone should be laid in suitable thickness to allow for adequate coverage, approximately 3" minimum. As stated above, plots in Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries should ideally be maintained as earth or grass.

*7.3.3(B) INCOMPATIBLE SURFACE MATERIALS*

Various other plot coverings, some of which have been previously used in the Hargadine Cemetery are not compatible with its historic character and should be avoided if possible for future use. The following materials should be discouraged in the cemetery;

*7.3.3(B)1 Lava cinders and similar colored rock*

White, colored or painted rock or red lava rock, typically used for roof-coverings, introduce non-natural colors into the cemetery and are not acceptable.



*Photo 26 The use of colored rock in Ashland cemeteries should be discouraged*

*7.3.3(B)2 Astro-Turf or "Outdoor Carpet"*

Neither of these materials or other similar "rolled" products should be allowed.

*7.3.3(B)3 Bark*

Crushed or shredded bark, bark-o-mulch, and similar products are non-compatible and create potential wind-blown debris and maintenance problems.

*7.3.3(B)4 Standard cast pavers*

Ready-made concrete or other materials as used for stepping stones and edging should not be allowed as the sole plot covering. Individually placed "stepping" stones of flagstone, concrete or other materials, when used within a grass or landscaped treatment may be acceptable. Red-colored concrete should not be allowed under any circumstance.

**7.4 MAUSOLEUM**

A stucco and masonry building, the Mausoleum should be protected from excessive moisture. Gutters and downspouts should be regularly inspected and cleaned to assure proper function.

No future additions to the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum in Mountain View Cemetery should be considered. If additional mausoleum space is ever required, a new, compatibly designed, structure should be built elsewhere within the plan.

**8.0 RECOMMENDATION AND PRIORITIES**

The City of Ashland has long encouraged appropriate use of its cemeteries by Ashland residents. On-going use of the burial grounds assures that they will remain vital elements of the city for years to come. At this writing, no serious threat or situation requires immediate attention. The City actions most essential are 1) revising sections of the Municipal Code to reflect current historic recognition of the cemeteries and to include appropriate new standards, and 2) establishing the following General Guidelines for future care of the cemeteries.

**GENERAL GUIDELINES\***

1. The original characteristics of the plans, landscape features, roadways and avenues, blocks, plots and headstone design and placement shall be preserved. The removal or alteration of any of the historic materials or distinctive features should be avoided. When removal of any objects or fragments is unavoidable, the object should be photographed and documented in the following manner:
  - a) Record the precise locations of the object on the cemetery map, key it in by plot, block, and section.

- b) Take at least one black and white photograph of the general setting with the object shown in context. Label photograph with Cemetery name, block and plot number, direction of view, date of photograph and location of negative.
  - c) Take at least one close-up black and white photograph showing the object or fragments to show damage.
  - d) If objects or fragments are small, place in separate plastic bags and label with location and enclose photograph. Close with tie and store bag in secure repository.
2. Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize the Cemetery object, sites, buildings and landscapes shall be treated with sensitivity.
  3. Deteriorated features shall be repaired rather than replaced, whenever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities.
  4. The surface cleaning of markers and cemetery block enclosures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible and only pursued if there is evidence that biological growth is damaging the feature, or that dirty surfaces significantly disfigure the marker. Cleaning should be supervised by personnel familiar with appropriate cleaning techniques.

\* Adapted from *Jacksonville Cemetery Preservation and Restoration Plan* by Sally Donovan and Associates, 1989

## 8.1 MUNICIPAL CODE REVISIONS GUIDELINES

The following are intended as suggestions to the City Council and City officials and staff for revising the Ashland Municipal Code pertaining to Ashland's cemeteries.

### **Section 2.28.060 Cemetery Department-Created**

The language in this section should be changed to reflect the fact that the cemeteries are now under direction of the Director of Public Works instead of the Department of Finance and Administrative Services. Likewise, the language in **Section 2.28. 130 Finance Department—Functions** should be similarly rewritten.

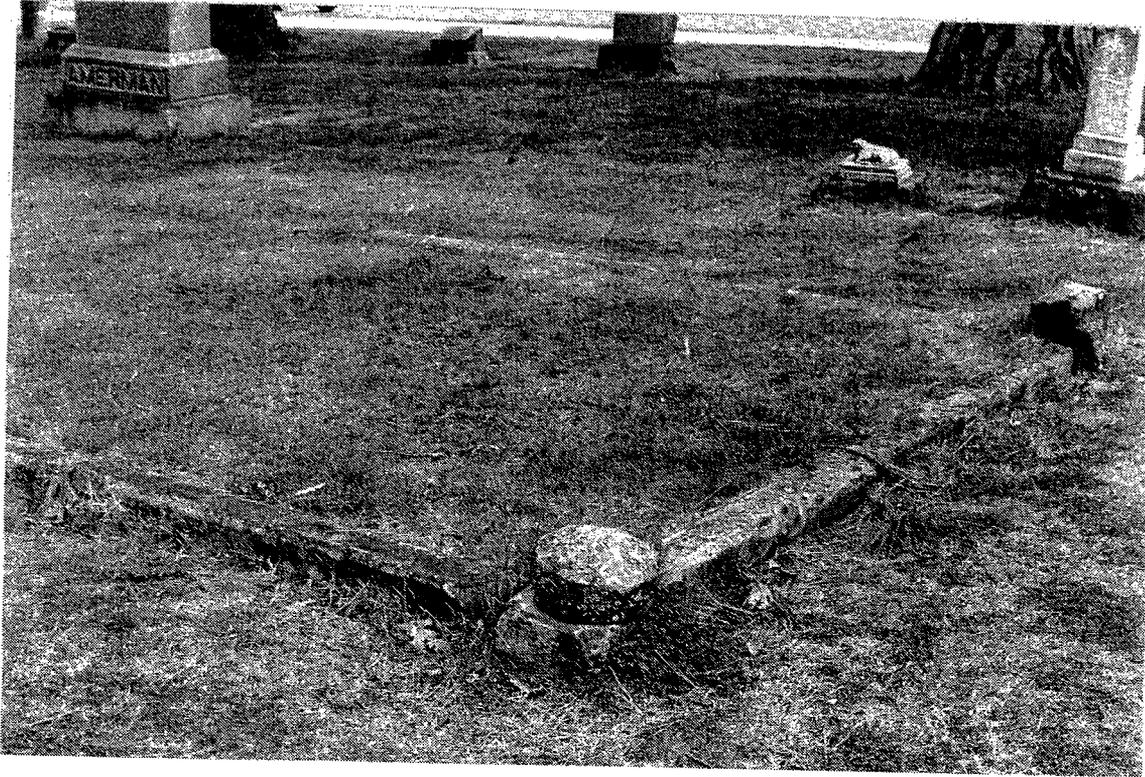
### **Section 2.64.030 Repairing structures—Consent required**

Repairs to any improvements, structures **or monuments** should not be allowed by anyone other than trained City staff, or under their supervision, according to recognized and appropriate standards.

### **Section 2.64.040 Curbing prohibited**

This section should be rewritten to emphasize that the small amounts of plot-defining curbing remaining in Ashland's cemeteries are critical components of their historic character and should be preserved. Removal of curbing should be prohibited and this language should be reflected in the cemetery deed, also.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon



*Photo No. 27 Removal of historic curbing should be prohibited*

## **8.2 OTHER**

1. Review guidelines included in Section 7.0 for adoption as standards for care and maintenance of Ashland's cemeteries.
2. Consider giving the Historic Commission review responsibilities for alterations to structures or other built features in the cemeteries, as well as of proposed regulatory or informational signage.
5. Develop more specific verbiage in the Municipal Code/ Ordinances that recognizes the cemeteries as historical sites as well as burial grounds; define Hargadine Cemetery and Ashland Cemetery as historic in their entirety and delineate the historic sections of Mountain View Cemetery from the later developed additions.

6. Study the perpetual care agreements for sixteen graves in Hargadine Cemetery. Consider redefining what “perpetual care” should mean in view of the cemetery’s nationally-recognized “rural” character, and in view of the fact that the City now maintains Hargadine Cemetery, whereas it did not at the time these agreements were written.

### 8.3 ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

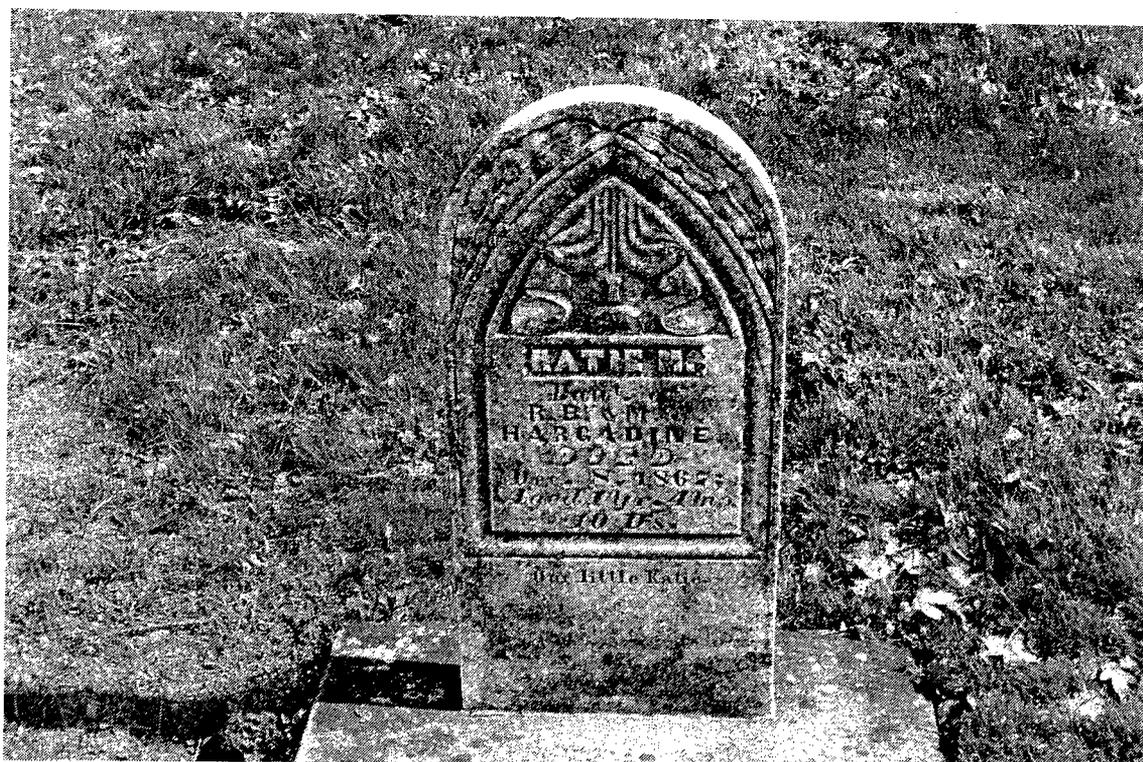
If additional funding or staff time became available to support Ashland’s historic cemeteries, several opportunities exist to enhance their future care. These include:

1. Install appropriately designed signage to inform visitors of each cemetery’s name, National Register status and history. External and internal directional signage would increase public awareness and enjoyment.
2. Develop inexpensive interpretative brochures on the history of the cemeteries, perhaps tied to a simple internal walking tour of site, and make these available to the general public at the cemeteries’ entrances.
3. The City should develop an inventory of existing trees as well as a master plan for future tree planting sites.
4. The City could consider vegetative screening for chain link fencing at Ashland and Mountain View Cemeteries.
5. The City should encourage volunteer recordation of information on headstones so that a written record can ensure the ability to preserve information in the case of vandalism. This information should be integrated into the database of cemetery information.
6. Given the cemeteries’ National Register status, the City might pursue foundation and other funding sources to develop improvements that would support the sites’ history.
7. The City should ensure the safety and preservation of historical ledgers, books, diaries, and the Hargadine Cemetery Association through appropriate housing, use, and storage means. While many of these plat and record are necessarily in use for everyday cemetery operations, these and other historic materials should be carefully preserved for future generations.

In particular, as data is increasingly moved into computerized format, **it is critical that the City retain historic books, papers and records for their historical value whether or not they continue to be used in cemetery operations.** Fragile books should receive protective covers and the sexton’s diaries should be stored in individual acid free envelopes in clean, temperate conditions.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

8. The City should consider joining the Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association and support the Sexton's attendance at meetings and conferences of this organization. In addition, the Sexton should be encouraged to take advantage of opportunities that arise for training in the area of stone conservation and repair.



*Photo No. 28 The grave of Katie Hargadine (d. December 1867) Hargadine Cemetery*

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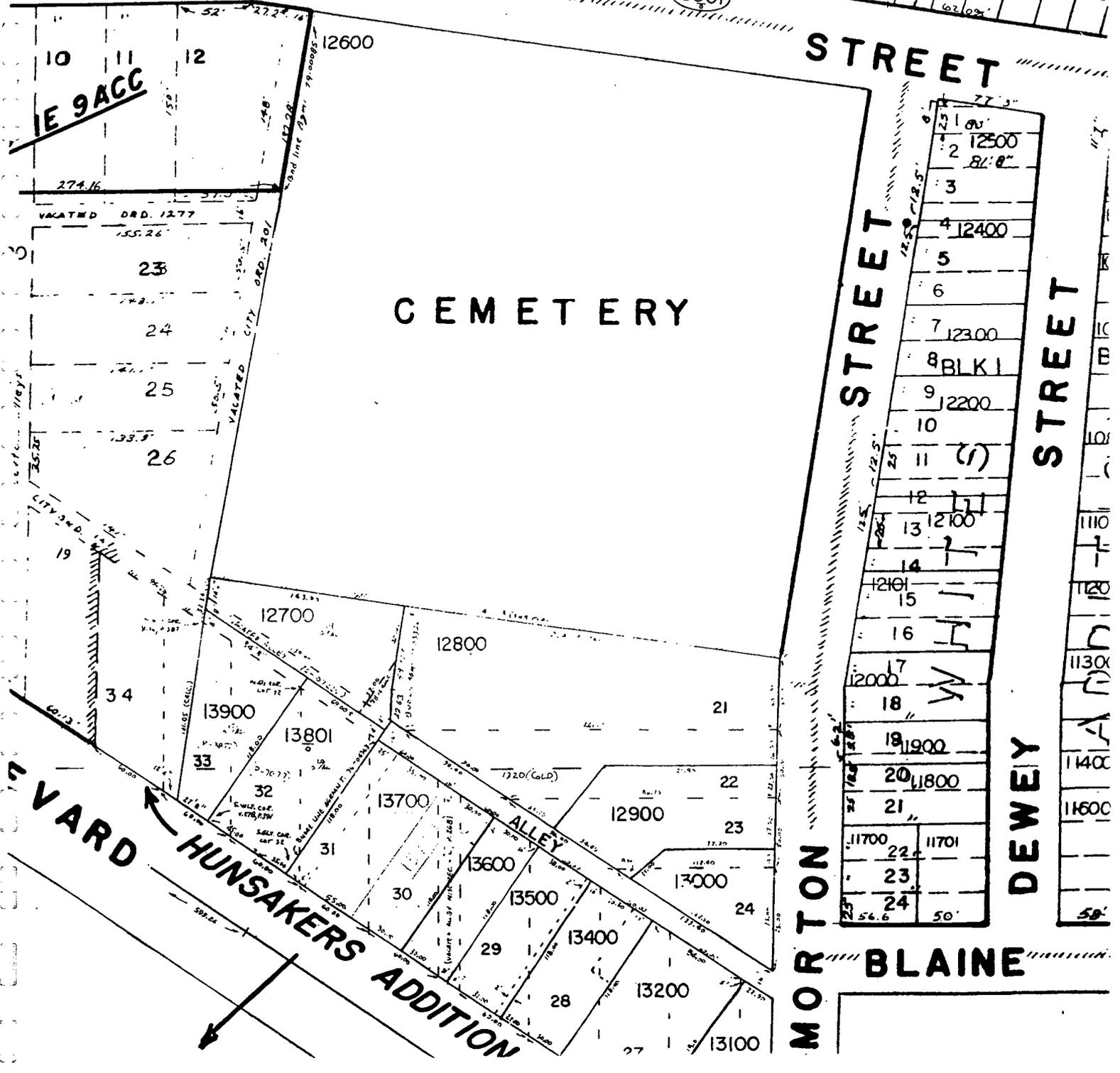
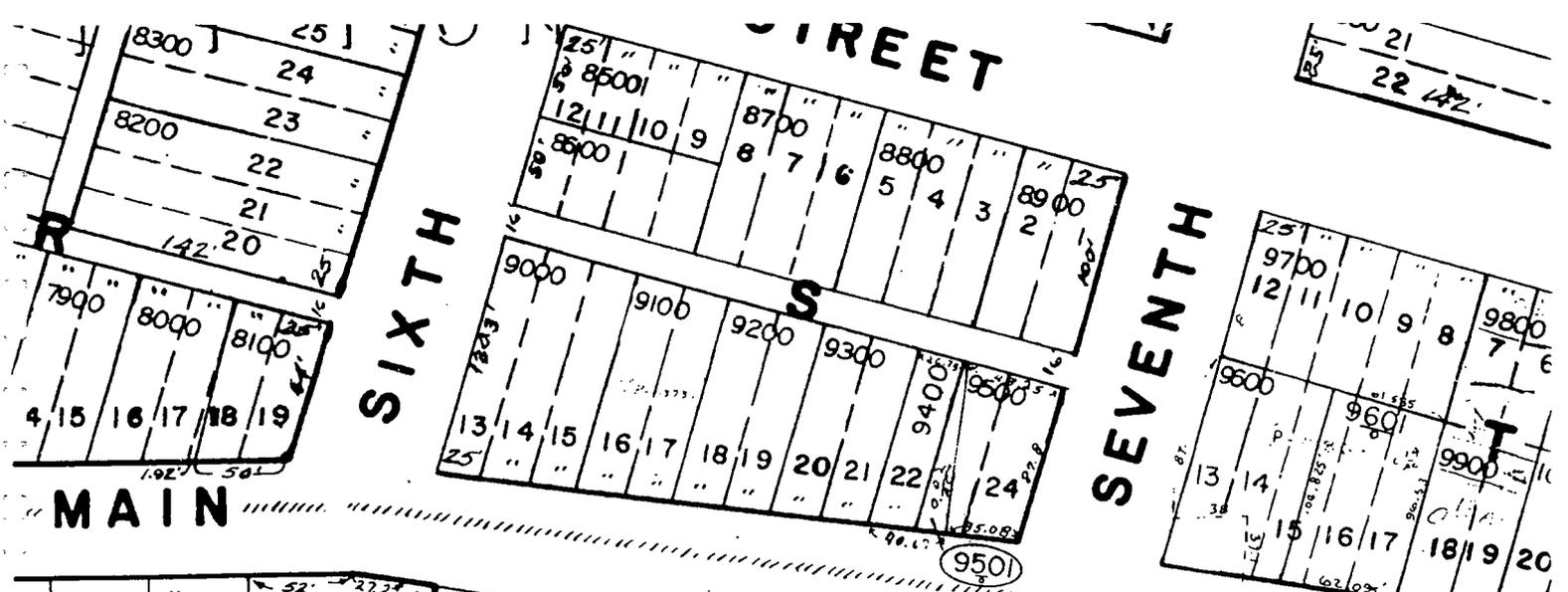
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**10.0 APPENDICES**

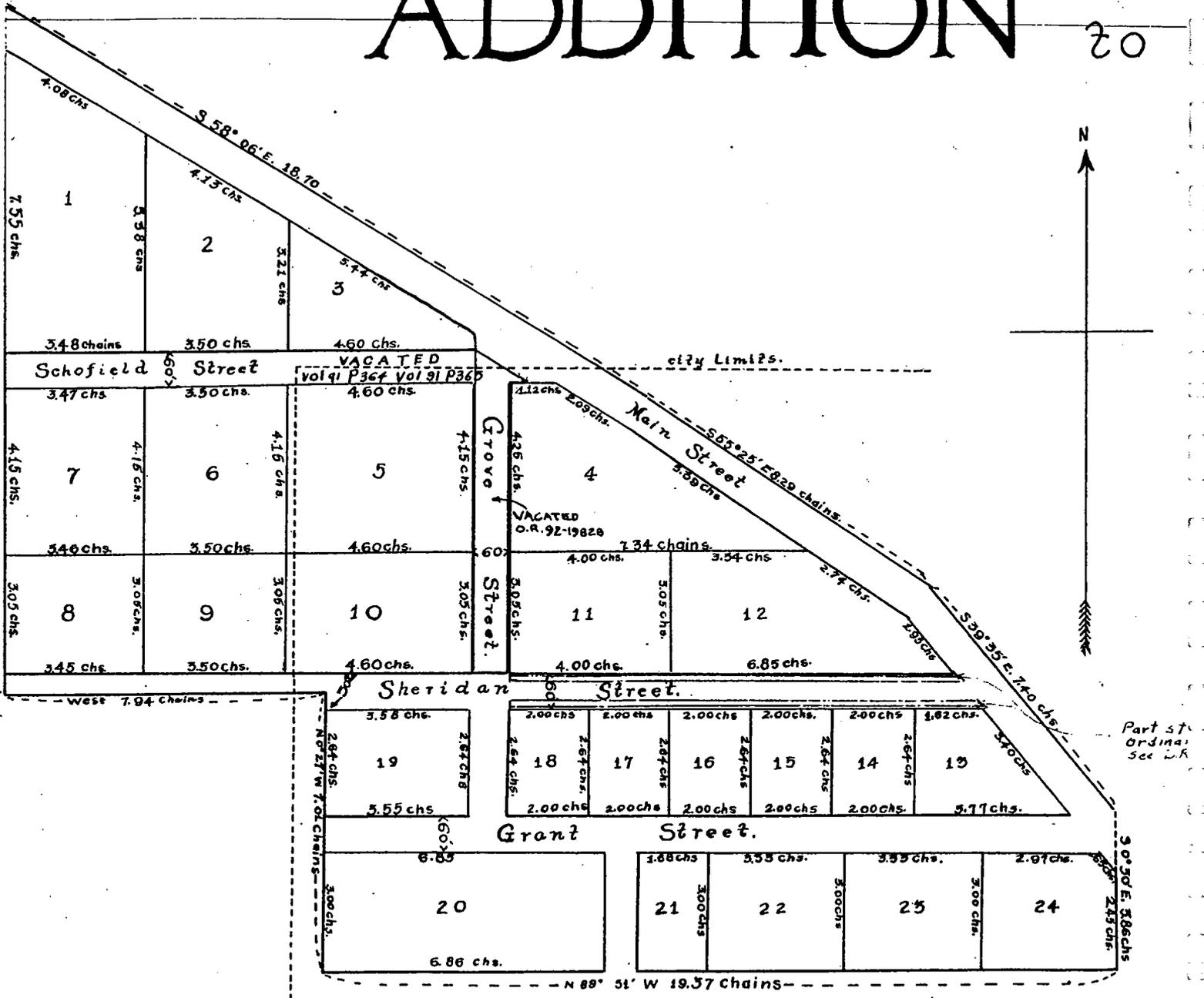


**10.1 CEMETERY MAPS**



# ADDITION

20



The W.C. Myer Addition to Ashland Oregon is part of Donation Land Claim No 36, part of lot No 5 in Section 5 in Township 39 South of Range 1 East Willamette Meridian Oregon, and is bounded and described as follows to wit, Commencing at the Southwest corner of Donation Land Claim No 38 in Township 39, South Range 1 East, Thence North 0° 27' W 7.00 chains, Thence East along West boundary line of claim 38, 17.17 chains, Thence South 58° 06' E 18.70 chains, Thence S 55° 25' E 8.29 chains, Thence S 39° 35' E 7.40 chains, Thence S 0° 30' E 3.86 chains, Thence N 89° 51' W 19.37 chains Thence N 0° 27' W 7.00 chains to the South boundary line claim 38, Thence West along said South boundary line 19.37 chains to place of beginning, containing 36.16 Acres.

191	192	193	194	195	196
69	168	167	166	165	164
			Denton, W.	Denton	Olsey, Penniston S.
84	16	17	48 Hadfield, T. Ross, W.W.	49 Walker, F.H.	50 Mayfield, W.R.
180	15 Ave. H. High	18 Evans, A.B.	47 Baer, Daniel	50 Sennichsen	79 Kerey
87	14	19	46 Casey, Geo.	51 Britson	78 Winner
86	13 Taylor, H.	20 Rogers, L.W.	45 Generus, D.	52 Parson, Dr.	77 Boyd, Thom.
85	12 Hendrick, J.	21 Wilson, P. Willis	44 Commons, L.M.	53 Grievers, Dollenhide.	76 Beebe, Dr.
84	11 Garrott, R.M.	22 Abbott, A.	43 Porter, Caroline	54 Carter, Syd	75 Walrad, E.
83	10 Wait, J.B.	23 Webster, Z.	42 Mills, W.S.	55 Durlige	74 Lane, Geo.
82	9 Patten	24 Taylor, C.	41 Casebeer, J.	56 Various Infants	73 Walrad, D.P.
81	8 Mayhew, Thom.	25 Boynton, W.	40	57 Palmer	72 Shultz
80	7 Drake, L.A.	26 Love Drake	39 Bolton	58 Walker, M.H.	71 Erastus
79	6 Commons, John	27 High, Brittan M.	38 Fordyce, Geo.	59 Walker, Jn.	70 Monroe, Duvette Buckman
78	5 Hicks, J.C.	28 Vaughn	37	60 Myer, W.C.	69 Hargadine
77	4 Barnes, A.S.	29 Wightman	36 Mark, J.	61 Tarnham	68 Billings
76	3 Phelps	30 Isbell	35 Fordyce, Asa	62 Jackson, D.H.	67 Ireland
75	2 Miller, Geo.	31 Martin, L. Mc Bride, Pracht.	34 G.A.R.	63 Van Dyke	66 Dwigans
74	1 Rhoades, Mitchell, Johnson.	32 Crawford, J.	33 Wilcox, A.J.	64 Niingen	65 Mininger
73	152 Calhoun, S.H.	147 Davis	146 Stanley J.	141	140
72	151 Tomseth J.	148 Moore, Isaac	145 Adams, Michael	142 Brown, J.	139 Wagner, B.R.
71	150 Briggs	149 Davis	144 Cunningham, C.	143 Brown, T.	138 Miller, E.
70	153 Sawyer, J.T.	154 Fowler, L.H.	153 Easton	152 Van Ripen	151

# HARGADINE CEMETERY

Hargadine Cemetery  
Total = 1.40 Acres

197	198	199
101	102	103
Toothouse	Fruman, C.E.	Fruman, C.E.
111	112	113
Frutring Coal House	Fruman, C.E.	Fruman, C.E.
114	115	116
Radcliff, A.	Drake & Litwiler	Various ones
117	118	119
Drake, E.M.	Weart, J.	Durfee
120	121	122
Guntton, M.	Parke, C. Jr.	Holmes
123	124	125
Kilgore, E.S.	Carbett	Bailey
126	127	128
Foster, C.T.	Phillips, E.J.	Klump, Walter
129	130	131
VanNatta	Frizell, C.H.	Klump, W.
132	133	134
Billings, J.	Lindsay, L.	Blevins, R.H.
135	136	137
Rhodes, others.	Norby	Scheeler, M.
138	139	140
Radcliff, J.	Britton, Jn.	Coleman, T.
141	142	143
Herrin, J.G.	Howard, H.	Adams, C.B.
144	145	146
Long, C.B.	Potter, S.J.	Adams, Chas.
147	148	149
Hargadine, Geo.	Weeks	Adams, E.
150	151	152
Restison	Obenchain	Baker, J.
153	154	155
Hensley, R.W.	Butler, S.	Badger, H.C.
156	157	158
Moore, Artelia	Armitage, W.	Bland, Chas.
159	160	161
Mills, Mrs. W.	Estes, J.M.	Young, H.A.
162	163	164
Rose, M.E.	Alden, Dr.	A.B.A.M. Ashland
165	166	167
Swartz, Nanci.	Various ones	Various ones
168	169	170
Irvin, Geo	Gowland, J.E.	Bradley, S.
171	172	173
McCarty, J.		

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE - 8763

PLAT  
SHOWING PORTION OF  
MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY

ASHLAND, OREGON

Platted in 1949

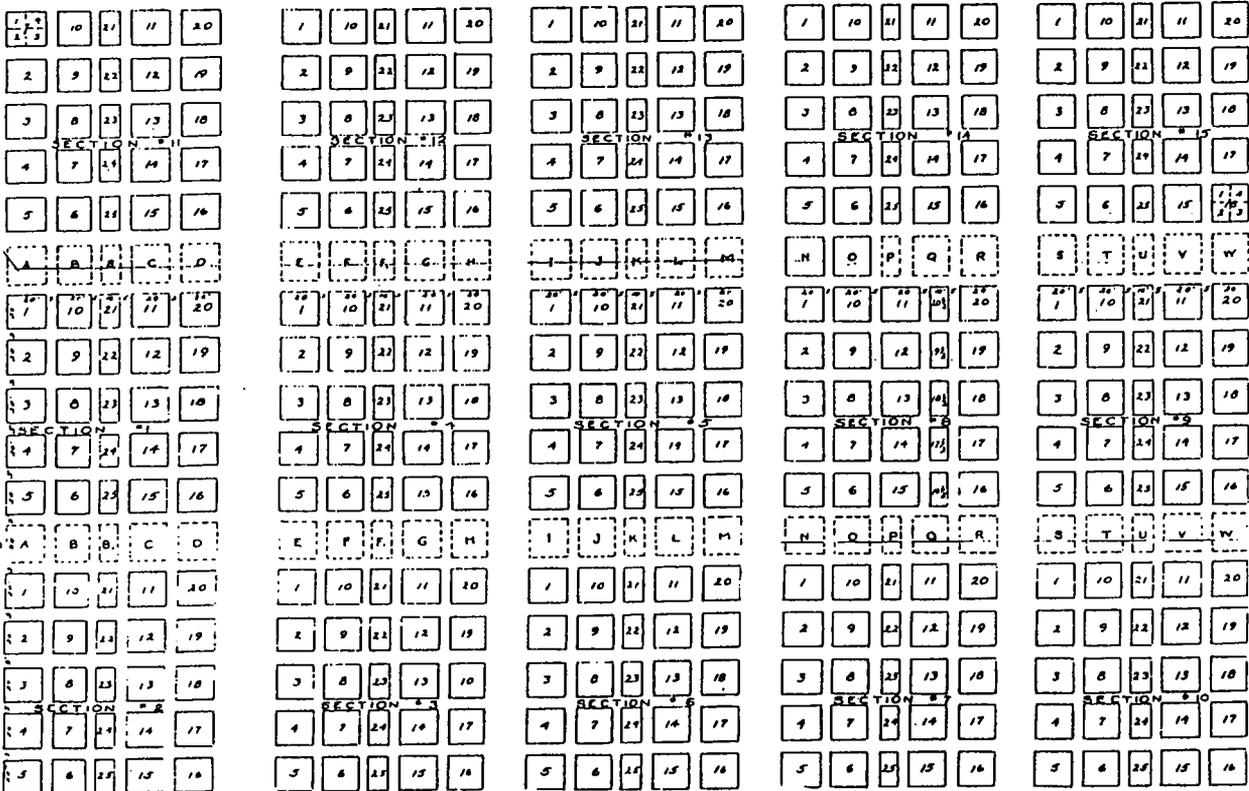
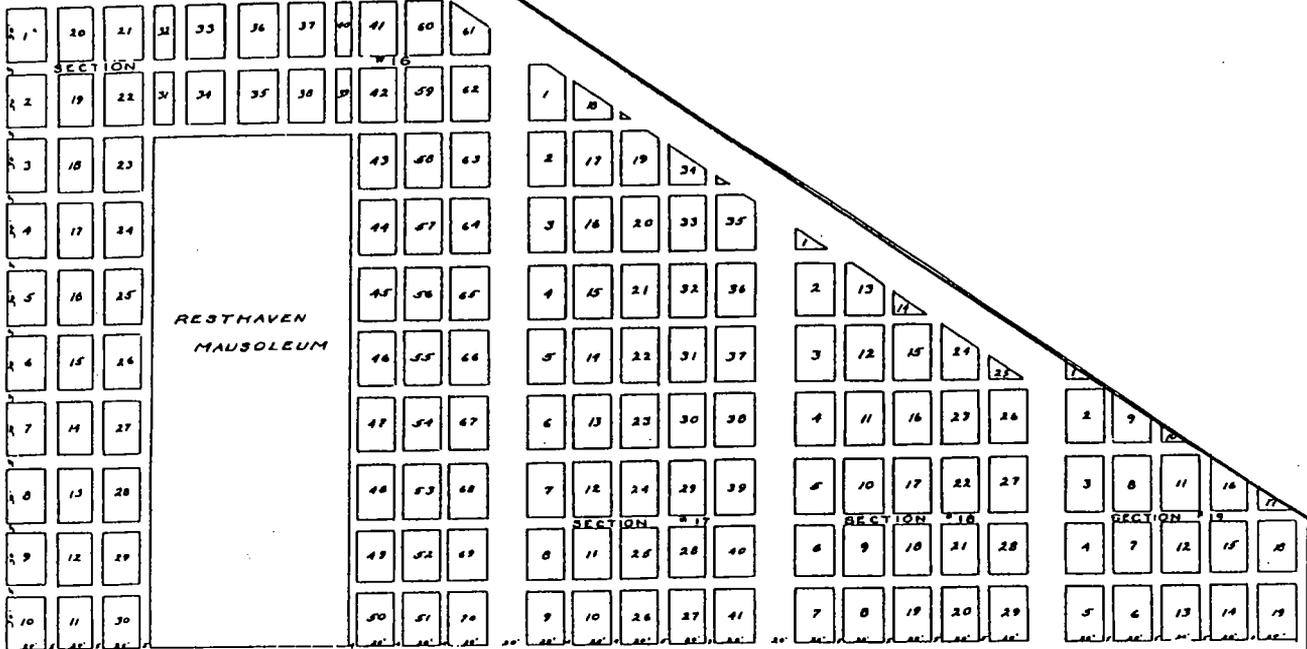
SCALE 1" = 40'

*E. L. Binger*  
CITY ENGINEER

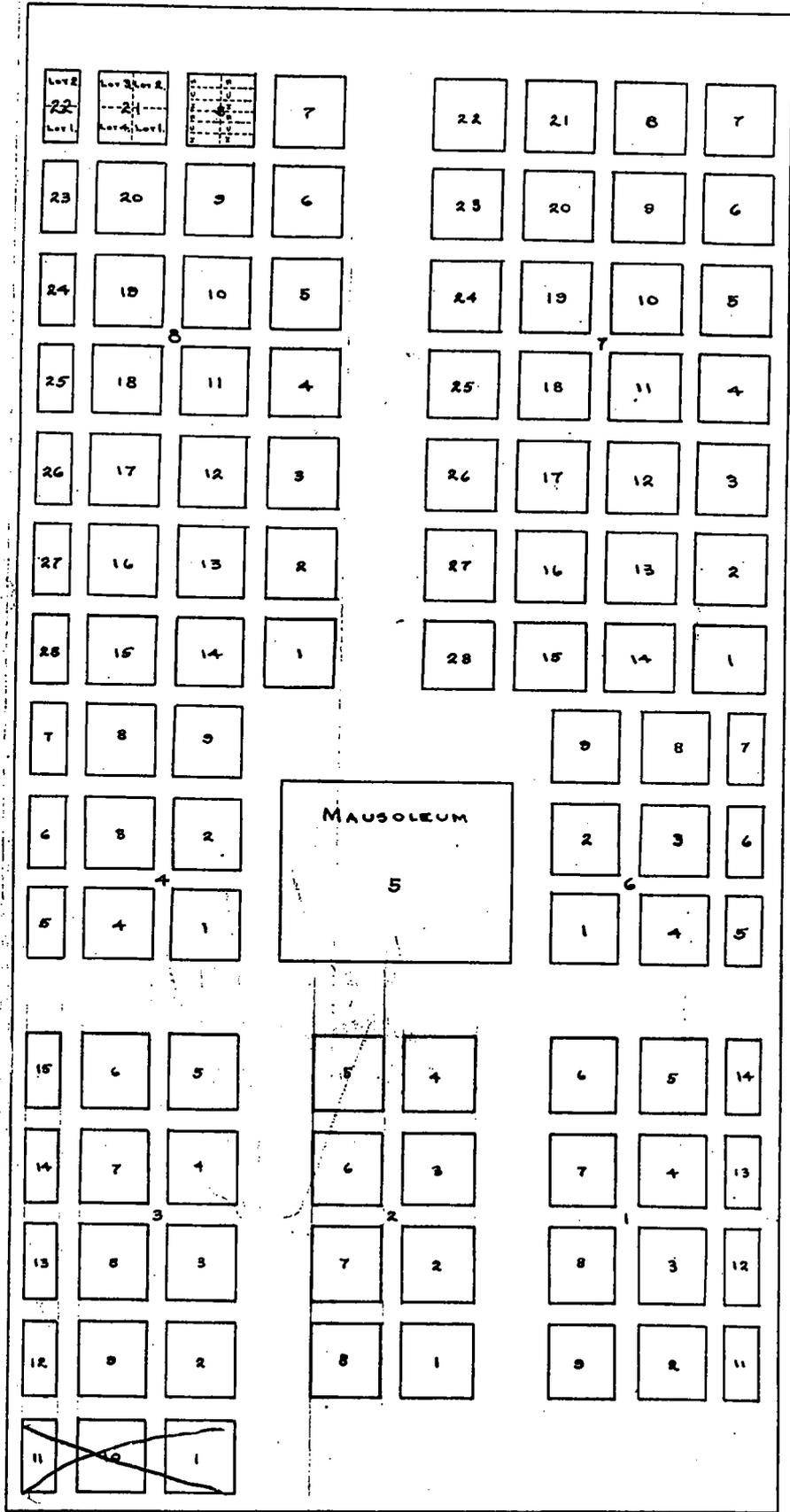
Plat approved by the Common Council  
on January 3, 1950

SIGNED: *Thomas S. Williams*  
MAYOR

*B. Austin*  
CITY RECORDER



HIGHWAY 66



HIGHWAY 66

MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY  
SCALE 1" = 30'

## **10.2 CHARTER OF THE CITY OF ASHLAND**

### **Charter of the City of Ashland**

#### **Article XVIII-Cemeteries Trust Fund**

Section 1. The Council is hereby authorized and empowered each year, at the time of making the annual levy for City purposes, to include in such levy a sum equal to but not to exceed one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of property within the City, which sum shall be used for the purpose of maintenance and upkeep of cemeteries held by, or under control of the City of Ashland. Such levy shall not be within the limitation of taxation provided by law. Provided further that each year from the proceeds of such levy the Council shall set aside in a permanent trust fund the sum of \$500.00, the income from which shall be used to carry out the purposes mentioned herein. When such trust fund shall have accumulated to such an extent as to provide sufficient income of the purposes for which same was created, then no further tax levy shall be made thereafter.

Section 2. The Council is hereby given authority to receive control, for and on behalf of the City of Ashland, or any privately-operated or owned cemetery within the said City for the purpose of providing proper upkeep and maintenance of any such cemetery, said Council to receive such control only upon conditions as to it may seem for the best interests of the City.

Section 3. The council is hereby authorized to create such funds as, in its discretion, may be necessary for the purpose of keeping and maintaining in proper condition the cemeteries within or adjacent to the City of Ashland, and under the jurisdiction of said Council, and is further authorized from any monies received from sale of cemetery lots, to specifically create a trust fund for the perpetual upkeep of the lots sold, and is further authorized to contract with the purchasers of any lots so sold, on behalf of the City of Ashland, for the perpetual upkeep of said lots on such terms and conditions as said council may deem best for the protection said City.



## 10.3 OREGON REVISED STATUTES

### 1997 Oregon Revised Statutes

#### Cemetery Management

97.710 Power of cemetery to make rules and regulations for:

- (a) the use, care, control, management, restriction and protection of its cemetery;
  - (b) Restricting and limiting the use of all property within its cemetery;
  - (c) Regulating the uniformity, class and kind of all markers monuments and other structures within its cemetery;
  - (d) Prohibiting the erection of monuments, markers or other structures in or upon any portion of its cemetery.
  - (e) Regulating or preventing the erection of monuments, effigies and structures within any portion of the cemetery grounds and for the removal thereof;
  - (f)Regulating the care of preventing the introduction of plants or shrubs within such grounds;
  - (g) Preventing the interment in any part thereof of a body not entitled to interment therein;
  - (h) Preventing the use of burial plots for purposes violative of its restrictions;
  - (i) Regulating the conduct of persons and preventing improper assemblages therein;
  - j) all other purposes deemed necessary by the cemetery authority for the proper conduct of its business and the protection and safeguarding of the premises and the principles, plans and ideals on which the cemetery was organized.
- (2) the cemetery authority from time to time may amend, add to, revise, change or modify such rules and regulations.
- (3) such rules and regulations shall be plainly printed or typewritten and maintained, subject to inspection, in the office of the cemetery authority.

97.720 Record of interments and cremations; inspection. (1) The person in charge of any premises on which interments or cremations are made shall keep a record of all remains interred or cremated on the premises under the person's charge, in each case stating the name of each deceased person, the date of interment or cremation, and the name and address of the funeral service practitioner. The interment records shall be open to inspection by survivors of the decedent during the customary office hours of the cemetery authority.

(2) a record shall be kept of the ownership of all plots in the cemetery which have been conveyed by the cemetery authority and of all transfers of plots in the cemetery.

97.730 Gifts, and bequests in trust for cemeteries. Gifts, grants and bequests of personal property in trust for the purpose of providing perpetual care and maintenance, improvement or embellishment of private burial lots in or outside of cemeteries and of the walks, fences, monuments, structures, or tombs thereon, are permitted and shall be deemed to be for perpetual and benevolent uses. They are not invalid by reason of any indefiniteness or uncertainty of the persons designated as beneficiaries in the instrument creating the trust; nor are they invalid as violating any existing laws against perpetuities or suspension of the power of alienation of title to property. But nothing in this section affects any existing authority or cause to pass upon the reasonableness of the amount of

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

such gift, grant, or bequest. Any cemetery association may act as trustee of and execute any such trust with respect to lots, walks, fences, monuments, structures or tombs, both within or outside its own cemetery limits, but within the county where such cemetery association has its principal office and place of business, whether such power is otherwise included in its corporate powers or not.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

**10.4 DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS**

**AGREEMENT FOR PERPTUAL UPKEEP OF  
CEMETERY SPACES**

WHEREAS, G.S. Butler is interested in the upkeep of six grave spaces in the Hargadine Cemetery in the City of Ashland, Oregon, said grave spaces being designated as Lot 94 in said Cemetery; and

WHEREAS, said spaces are no occupied by three deceased persons and no further burials are to be made in said space; and

WHEREAS, G.S. Butler is now desirous of securing an Agreement with the City of Ashland for the perpetual upkeep of said grave spaces;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the payment of Five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the City of Ashland, the said City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, does hereby covenant and agree to perpetually maintain in a neat and orderly condition at its own expense the said six grave spaces designated as Lot 94 in the Hargadine Cemetery, Ashland Oregon. The City of Ashland further specifically agrees, at its own expense, to perpetually care for said grave spaces, to property cut, water, trim, and otherwise care for any lawn or turf to be grown on said spaces, and to maintain in a good state of repair any curbing or cut work about said grave spaces. No contributions or additional payments shall ever be required by the City of Ashland from the owners of these grave spaces. This agreement, however, is given and accepted subject to the following conditions:

- (1) No transfer of the tract described herein may be made to anyone except that it may be resold to the City of Ashland, on terms proscribed by the City.
- (2) That no monuments, cement work or construction of any character be permitted on the tract herein mentioned without the approval of the superintendent of Cemeteries
- (3) That the owners of said tract of their successors in interest, b the acceptance of this agreement, agree to comply with any and all rules and regulations governing the conduct and operation of said Cemeteries which may be imposed by the City of Ashland.

In witness WHEREOF, the City of Ashland caused this instrument to be executed by its City Recorder, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1942.

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

CEMETERY DEED

This INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the CITY OF ASHLAND, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, for and in consideration of the sum of \$.....  
.....to it paid, has bargained and sold, and by this instrument does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto ....., subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter set forth, the following described grave space in the .....Cemetery in the City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon, to wit:  
Space....., Lot....., Block 1....., Section ....., as the same .... Designated, numbered and described in the official plat of said .....Cemetery on file with the City Recorder of the City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described grave space unto the said....., .....heirs and representatives forever.

CONDITIONS

1. No transfer of the tract described herein may be made to anyone except that it may be resold to the City of Ashland, on terms prescribed by said City.
2. No curbing inclosing grave space, or groups of grave spaces shall ever be constructed, and any other improvements to the space herein conveyed must be with the consent of the Superintendent of Cemeteries.
3. That no monuments, cement work or construction of any character will be permitted on the tract herein conveyed without the approval of the Superintendent of Cemeteries.
4. That no grave on said tract shall be dug except by the City of Ashland through its regularly constituted employees.
5. That the Grantee, .....representatives and heirs, by the acceptance of this deed, does hereby agree to comply with any and all of the rules and regulations governing the conduct and operation of said cemeteries which may be imposed by the City of Ashland.

AGREEMENT BY CITY FOR PERPETUAL UPKEEP

The City of Ashland in consideration of the payment above mentioned and the acceptance of the above conditions by the Grantee does hereby agree to maintain the space herein conveyed perpetually in a neat and orderly condition, and at its own expense to properly plant, water, trim and otherwise care for the lawn or turf to be grown on said space. No contributions or additional payments shall ever be required by the City of Ashland from the Grantee herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Ashland has caused this instrument to be executed by the City Recorder, this .....day of .....,19.....

CITY OF ASHLAND

By .....  
City Recorder

Deed - James R. Newirth and wife To Frankham and Margarine in Trust.

This indenture made the seventh day of July A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty eight, between James R. Newirth and E. C. Newirth his wife, of the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, of the first part, & Allen T. Frankham and R. B. Margarine of the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, of the second part, Witnesses that in and consideration as hereinafter mentioned and provided in consideration of the sum of one of dollar to the said parties of the first part in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, conveyed, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, convey, convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second part and their assigns in trust for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, all the following described tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, to wit, beginning at a post on the South boundary of Division of land claim No 51, in Township No 39 South of Range 4 East of the Willamette Meridian, from which the South West Corner of Claim No 51 bears West 75 links - also a Black Oak 16 inches diameter bears N 33° E. 11 links; a Crab Apple 6 inches diameter bears S. 26° W. 80 links; thence South 38 links to a post for corner, from which a White Oak 10 inches diameter bears S. 73° E. 106 links; White Oak 8 inches diameter S. 55° W. 65 links; thence East 400 links to a post for corner from which a White Oak 16 inches diameter bears S 13 1/2° E. 26 links; (Yellow pine 2 1/2 inches diameter bears S 13° W. 53 links; thence South 35 links to a post on South boundary of Claim No 51, from which a White Oak 3 inches diameter bears East 19 links; White Oak 18 inches diameter bears S. 14° E. 47 links; thence West 402 links on South boundary of Claim No 51 to the place of beginning, containing 1 1/2 acres; also the right of way for a road to & from the above described tract of land to the Main road; beginning at a post 325 links South of the South East Corner of the above described tract or lot; thence N 41° E. 485 links to a post, thence S. 76° E. 145 links to the Center of the County Road between sections No 64 & 65 of said Range. This conveyance is made by the said parties of the first part, by the said parties of the second part and their assigns for the purposes of a Cemetery or grave yard for the burial of the dead and for no other purpose whatsoever and for such purposes alone, the said parties of the second part may lay off & convey the said land in burial lots of such size and dimensions as to them may seem proper, provided that if the said land or any part thereof shall be devoted to any other use or purpose than for burying the bodies of the dead, the same shall revert to the said parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns. To have and to hold unto the said parties of the second part, in trust and to their assigns, the above mentioned and described tract of land for the uses and purposes of a Cemetery as aforesaid by witness whereof, the said parties of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day, year first herein written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of  
 Wm. Ellis, A. V. Gilbert  
 State of Oregon County of Jackson.

J. R. Newirth  
 E. C. Newirth

(Res Stamp not cancelled)

On this seventh day of July A.D. 1868 before me A. V. Gilbert a Justice of the peace in and for said Jackson County, personally appeared James R. Newirth and E. C. Newirth his wife, to me personally known to both the individually described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And the said E. C. Newirth wife of the said James R. Newirth, being examined by me separately and apart from her husband and the contents of said instrument being made known to her, acknowledged that she executed the same freely and without any fear or coercion from any one.

Whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above written  
 A. V. Gilbert  
 Justice of the peace

Filed for record July 11th 1868 at 8 O'clock A.M.  
 Recorded July 13th 1868  
 Wm. M. D. ...

Just. Claim Recd. Directors of School Dist. No. 5 To Trustees of Ashland

Know all men by these presents, that we A. D. Helman, L. Application  
H. Furlow, Directors of School District No. 5. of Jackson County Oregon  
in consideration of one dollar, to them paid by H. C. Hill, L. S. Butler,  
H. F. Phillips, J. H. Russell and T. O. Andrews, Trustees of the  
Town of Ashland in said county and State and by order of the legal  
voters of said School District No. 5, passed at a regular meeting of  
said District, held March 1st 1880, do hereby bargain, sell,  
convey and convey to said H. C. Hill, L. S. Butler,  
H. F. Phillips, J. H. Russell and T. O. Andrews, and their  
successors in office forever, the following described parcel of Real  
Estate. Beginning at a yellow pine twenty inches in diameter ten  
chains west of the South East corner of South boundary of Donation  
Claim No. 42. Township 39, South of Range one East, Willamette Meridian  
thence west 625 lks. set post for corner, on South boundary of Land Claim  
No. 42. Thence S. 8° W. 696 lks. set post for corner from which a Black  
oak 10 inches diam. bears S. 45 E. 43 links, Black Oak 12 inches diam.  
bears N. 44 E. 55 lks. Thence S. 82 E. 625 lks. to a post from which a white  
oak 14 inches diameter bears S. 55 E. 62 lks. White oak 12 inches diam  
bears N. 61 W 112 lks. thence North 8 E. 790 to place of beginning contain-  
ing 4 <sup>64</sup>/<sub>100</sub> acres more or less. In Trust for the uses and purposes of  
a Cemetery. And the said Trustees of said Town of Ashland are  
hereby empowered to sell the said ground for burial purposes and to  
receive and collect the money arising from such sale and apply it  
(the said money) to the improvement and for the benefit of said  
Cemetery. Except from this sale about one acre situated in the North  
West Corner of said described land, heretofore deeded to the  
Trustees of Ashland George No. 45 S. C. O. F.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto  
belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also the estate, right, title  
and interest at Law and Equity therein or thereby.

To have and to hold the same to the said H. C. Hill, L. S. Butler,  
H. F. Phillips, J. H. Russell and T. O. Andrews, Trustees  
of said Town of Ashland, and to their successors, said  
office forever. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals  
this 12th day of June 1880.

*[Illegible signatures and text]*

Warranty Deed L. Applegate & C. F. Blake to Keutnor & Buick

This Indenture, made the tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one and eight hundred and seventy four. Between L. Applegate and C. F. Blake Trustees of Ashland Cemetery and their successors in office, the parties of the first part and W. W. Keutnor and D. S. H. Buick Trustees of Ashland Socy No. 45 I. O. O. F. the parties of the second part, Witnesseth; That the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Eighty five Dollars Gold coin of the United States of America to them in hand paid by said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do, bargain and sell, convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, to their successors in office forever, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Precinct of Ashland, County of Jackson, State of Oregon and bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit; - Beginning at post 16.25 chains west, and 48 links S. 82° W. of the South East corner of Donat Land Claim No. 42, in Township 39 South, Range 1 East Willamette Merced thence S. 82° W. 317 links to a post from which a Black Oak 18 in. diam, lies N. 88° W. 57 lks distant - thence S. 82° E. 310 lks to a post in center of wall in said grounds, thence N. 82° W. 317 links to a post in center of gateway, thence N. 82° W. 310 lks to the place of beginning containing  $\frac{98}{100}$  acre be the same more or less, In trust for the use and purpose of a cemetery, and said parties of the second part are hereby empowered to sell the said for burial purposes, and to receive and collect the money arising from such sale - Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, in and to said property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said parties of the first part, of, in or to the above mentioned premises, and part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances - To Have and to hold all and singular the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part, and to their assigns forever, their successors in office forever - And the said parties of the first part do by these presents warrant and defend the said premises against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever - In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, day and year first above written -

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of R. J. Hammond }  
E. De Peath }

L. Applegate  
C. F. Blake



State of Oregon  
County of Jackson

On this tenth day of Dec. A.D. One thousand eight hundred and seventy four personally appeared before me E. De Peath a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Jackson the within named L. Applegate and C. F. Blake whose names are set

121-84-1  
ACCOUNT NUMBER

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIONS OF REAL PROPERTIES  
OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

5-1  
CODE NUMBER

NOT ASSESSABLE 3915 10 23 - 100

SECTION _____		TOWNSHIP _____ S	RANGE _____ W.M.	MAP NO. 121-84	AERIAL PHOTO
1 TAX LOT NUMBER	LOT NO. _____	BLOCK NO. _____	THIS INFORMATION FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY		CITY Ashland

INDENT EACH NEW COURSE TO THIS LINE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DEED RECORD			ACRES REMAINING
		YEAR	VOLUME	PAGE	
<p>City of Ashland</p> <p>Beginning at a point 16.77 chains West of the corner to Secs. 10, 11, 14 and 15 in Twp. 39 South of Range 1 East of the WM, Oregon; thence</p> <p>North 0° 20' East 5.23 chains; thence</p> <p>East 15.27 chains to the South side line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way; thence</p> <p>South 55° 45' East 9.28 chains along said right of way line between said Secs. 11 and 14; thence</p> <p>West along said section lines 22.97 chains to the place of beginning.</p>	1904	49	589	0 <sup>~</sup>	
<p>Beginning at a point which is 5.23 chains North 0° 20' East of a point 16.77 chains West of the corner common to Secs. 10, 11, 14 and 15 in Twp. 39 South of Range 1 East of the WM, Oregon; Thence</p> <p>North 0° 20' East 10.37 chains to the South side line of S. P. Railroad Right of Way; Thence</p> <p>South 55° 45' East 18.42 chains along said Right of Way; Thence</p> <p>West 15.27 chains to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Excepting and Reserving from the above the following described premises heretofore conveyed to Christ Gauckel by deed recorded in Vol. 82 on Page 219 of Deed Records of JCO, to-wit:</p> <p>Beginning at a point North 20° East 5.23 chains and West 8.99 chains from the corner common to Secs. 10, 11, 14 and 15, Twp. 39 South, Range 1 East of the WM, Oregon; Thence</p> <p>North 20' East 5.09 chains to the Southerly side line of the Oregon and California Railroad Right of Way; Thence</p> <p>South 55° 45' East along Right of Way, 9.04 chains to corner; Thence</p> <p>West 7.49 chains to beginning.</p>	1921	135	331	7.9	
<p>Beginning at a point 437.94 feet West and 345.18 feet North of the Southeast corner of Sec. 10, Twp. 39 South of Range 1 East of the WM; thence</p> <p>West 156.28 feet; Thence</p> <p>North 355.94 feet to an intersection with the Southerly line of the Railroad right of way; Thence</p> <p>South 55° 45' East along said right of way 189.10 feet; Thence</p> <p>(over)</p>	1922	138	520	1.9	

391E10DD-100  
ACCOUNT NUMBER

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DESCRIPTIO  
OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR, JAG

RP 1 8034-9

5-1

CODE NUMBER

391E10DD00100 00501

SECTION 10DD		TOWNSHIP 39 <sub>s</sub>	RANGE 1E W.M.	MAP NO. 391E10DD	AERIAL PHOTO
TAX LOT NUMBER 100	LOT NO.	BLOCK NO.	THIS INFORMATION FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION PURPOSES ONLY		CITY

INDENT EACH NEW COURSE TO THIS LINE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	DEED RECORD			ACRES REMAINING
		YEAR	VOLUME	PAGE	
	South 229.70 feet to the place of beginning.				1.04
LESS:					
	Beginning at a point 409.2 feet East of the corner common to Secs. 10, 11, 14 and 15, in Twp. 39 South of Range 1 East, WM; Oregon; thence North 55° and 45' West along the Southerly Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's right of way 612.48 feet, thence West 139 feet, thence South 345.18 feet to the Section Line, thence East 647.2 feet to the place of beginning.	1921	133	195	2.8
	Beginning at a point 238 feet West and 25 feet North of the Southeast corner of Sec. 10 in Twp. 39 South of Range 1 East of the WM, thence North 320.18 feet; thence West 199.06 feet; thence South 320.18 feet; to the North line of the Pacific Highway, thence East 199.06 feet along said North line of highway to the place of beginning.	1922	138	223	1.46
LESS ROAD			Part of O.R. 72-13286	JV 73-04500	

40/589

KIND OF INSTRUMENT

STATE OF OREGON,

589

County of Jackson, } ss.

William W. Erb et ux

Warranty Deed  
CONSIDERATION

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of  
writing was received and filed for record at 8

o'clock A. M. on the 23rd day of  
May 1904

City of Ashland

\$ 660.00

Peter Applegate

By *Peter Applegate* Notary Public

THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH, That We, W.W. Erb and L.A. Erb his wife of the County of Jackson, and State of Oregon, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty Dollars, to them paid, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain, sell and convey unto the City of Ashland, of the County of Jackson and state of Oregon, the following described premises situated and being in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point Sixteen and 77/100 (16.77) chains west of the corner to sections Ten (10), Eleven (11), Fourteen (14) and Fifteen (15) in Township 39 South of Range one east of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon; thence north 0 deg. 20' east Five and 23/100 (5.23) chains; thence east Fifteen and 27/100 (15.27) chains to the south side line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way; thence south 55 deg. 45' east Nine and 28/100 (9.28) chains along said right of way to line between said sections Eleven (11) and Fourteen (14); thence west along said section lines Twenty two and 97/100 (22.97) chains to the place of beginning, containing Ten (10) acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said City of Ashland, its successors or assigns heirs and assigns forever. And we the said W.W. Erb and L.A. Erb, do hereby covenant to and with the said City of Ashland, its successors or assigns heirs and assigns, that we are the owner in fee simple of said premises; that they are free from all incumbrances, and that we will warrant and defend the same from all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 25th day

of April, 1904. A. D. 19

Done in Presence of

S. M. Calkins

Carrie A. Jacks

State of Oregon,

County of Jackson. ss.

W. W. Erb

L. A. Erb

Seal

Seal

On this the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the within named William W. Erb and L.A. Erb his wife, to me personally known to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing conveyance, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this, the day and year in certificate

above written.

Notarial Seal

S. M. Calkins.

S. M. Calkins

Notary Public for  
Oregon.

W. L. PARRISH	KIND OF INSTRUMENT	STATE OF OREGON, } JACKSON COUNTY. } 55.
TO	WARRANTY DEED	I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was
CITY OF ASHLAND	CONSIDERATION	received and filed for record at 11:40 o'clock A. M., on
135-331	\$ 950.00	the 13 <sup>th</sup> day of July 1921.
	✓	Channsey Florsy Clerk
		By _____ Deputy

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH: That W. L. Parrish, a widower, for and in consideration of the sum of Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$950.00) to him in hand paid and the receipt of which is hereby admitted, has bargained and sold and by this instrument does hereby grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, the Real Property situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point which is 5.23 chains North 0° 20' East of a point 16.77 chains West of the corner common to Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 in Township 39 South of Range One East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon; Thence North 0° 20' East 10.37 chains to South side-line of S. P. R. R. Right of Way; Thence South 55° 45' East 18.42 chains along said Right of Way; Thence West 15.27 chains to the place of beginning containing 7.9 acres.

EXCEPTING and RESERVING from the above the following described premises heretofore conveyed to Christ Gaukel by deed recorded in Volume 82 on Page 219 of Deed Records of Jackson County, Oregon, to-wit:

66

Beginning at a point North 20' East 5.23 chains and West 8.99 chains from the corner common to Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, Township 39 South, Range One East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon; Thence North 20' East 5.09 chains to the Southerly side line of the Oregon and California Railroad Right of Way; Thence South 55° 45' East along Right of Way, 9.04 chains to corner; Thence West 7.49 chains to beginning, containing 1.9 acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD: The said Real Property, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, its successors and assigns forever.

The Grantor herein covenants that he is the owner in fee-simple of the said Real Property and that the same is free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, and that he will warrant and defend the title thereto against any and all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has hereunto set his hand and seal this 31st day of March, 1921.

Executed in presence of:  
 Geneva McCormick  
 Norma C. Larsen  
 W. L. Parrish.....(Seal)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }  
 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY }  
 On this the 31st day of March, 1921, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, personally appeared W. L. Parrish, a widower, to me personally known

520

GEO. McDONALD  
 TO  
 138-520  
 CITY OF ASHLAND

Kind of Instrument  
 WARRANTY DEED  
 Consideration  
 \$ 1.00

STATE OF OREGON, }  
 County of Jackson }  
 I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 11:40 o'clock A.M. on the 17 day of March 1922  
 Whannay Flory Clerk  
 By Deputy

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that George McDonald, a single man for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and other good and sufficient consideration to him in hand paid, has bargained and sold and by this instrument does grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, the real property situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 437.94 feet West and 345.18 feet North of the Southeast corner of Section 10, township 39 southeast corner of Section 10, South of Range One East of the Willamette Meridian; thence West 156.28 feet; thence North 255.94 feet to an intersection with the southerly line of the railroad right-of-way; thence South 55 degrees 45 minutes East along said right-of-way line 189.10 feet East; thence South 229.70 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.04 acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said real property together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said City of Ashland, its successors and assigns forever.

The grantor covenants that he is the owner in fee-simple of the said real property; that the same is free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, and that he will warrant and defend the title thereto against any and all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the grantor has hereunto set his hand and seal this 3rd day of January, 1922.

Executed in Presence of:

Wm. M. Briggs  
 Grace Ridley

Geo. McDonald. . . . . Seal

STATE OF OREGON )  
 JACKSON COUNTY ) ss.

On this, the 3rd day of January, 1922, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, personally appeared George McDonald, a single man, to me personally known, and to me known to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal the date last above written.

Notarial Seal of  
 Wm. M. Briggs

Wm. M. Briggs  
 Notary Public for Oregon  
 My commission expires February 14th, 1925.

Documentary Stamp \$ .00 Canceled.

CITY OF ASHLAND  
TO  
133-195  
COUNTY OF JACKSON

Kind of Instrument  
RIGHT OR WAY DEED  
Consideration  
\$ 575.00

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.  
County of Jackson  
I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 2 o'clock P.M. on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Feb. 1921.  
Chauncey Florey Recorder Clerk  
By Deputy

IN THE MATTER OF OREGON ROAD, known as the PACIFIC HIGHWAY,  
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the City of Ashland, of the County of Jackson, in the State of Oregon, in consideration of the benefits and other valuable considerations, and the sum of Five Hundred Seventy-five and no/100 Dollars, paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, the following described parcel of land, situated in Jackson County, in the State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point four-hundred nine and two-tenths (409.2) feet East of the corner common to Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, in Township 39 South of Range 1 East, Will. Mer., Oregon, thence North 55 degrees and 45 minutes West along the Southerly Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's right-of-way six-hundred twelve and forty-eight one-hundredths (612.48) feet, thence West one-hundred thirty-nine (139) feet, thence South three-hundred forty-five and eighteen one-hundredths (345.18) feet to the Section Line, thence East six-hundred forty-seven and two-tenths (647.2) feet to the place of beginning, containing two and eight-tenths (2.8) acres, more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, unto the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, for the purpose of a public road forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this 19th day of June, 1920.

In the presence of:

F. S. Engle..... Seal  
S. A. Peters Jr..... Seal

CITY OF ASHLAND  
By G. B. Lemkin..... Seal  
Mayor  
By Gertrude Biede..... Seal  
Recorder

STATE OF OREGON )  
COUNTY OF JACKSON )

I, F. S. Engle, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that on this 19th day of June, A. D. 1920, personally appeared before me G. B. Lemkin, Mayor and Gertrude Biede Recorder, respectively, of City of Ashland, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed, for the purposes therein mentioned, given under my hand and official seal this 19th day of June, A. D. 1920.

Notarial Seal of

F. S. Engle

Notary Public for State of Oregon  
My Commission expires Jan. 14, 1924

F. S. Engle  
Notary Public for State of Oregon  
My Commission expires Jan. 14, 1924

<p>CITY OF ASHLAND</p> <p>TO</p> <p>138-223</p> <p>GEORGE McDONALD</p>	<p>Kind of Instrument</p> <p>WARRANTY DEED</p> <p>Consideration</p> <p>\$1.00.</p>	<p>STATE OF OREGON, ) County of Jackson ) ss.</p> <p>I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 11:30 o'clock A.M. on the 30 day of JANUARY 1922</p> <p>By _____ Clerk Deputy</p>
--	--	---

THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH, That the City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and other good and sufficient consideration to it in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby admitted, has bargained and sold and by this instrument does hereby grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto George McDonald the real property situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit:-

Beginning at a point 238 feet West and 25 feet North of the Southeast corner of Section 10 in Township 39 South of Range On East of the Willamette Meridian, thence West 199.06 feet; thence South 320.18 feet to the North line of the Pacific Highway, thence East 199.06 feet along said North line of highway to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1.46 acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said real property, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said George McDonald, his heirs and assigns forever.

The grantor herein covenants that it is the owner in fee simple of said real property; that the same is free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, and that it will warrant and defend the title thereto against any and all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The grantor has hereunto set its hand and affixed its corporate seal this 3rd day of January, 1922.

<p>Executed in Presence of:</p> <p>Wm. M. Briggs,</p> <p>Galla Biegel.</p>	<p>CITY OF ASHLAND,</p> <p>By C. B. Lanekin, Mayor,</p> <p>(Corporate Seal) CITY OF ASHLAND,</p> <p>By Gertrude Biede, Recorder.</p>
--	--

STATE OF OREGON )  
                  ) ss  
JACKSON COUNTY )

On this the 3rd day of January, 1922, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, personally appeared Gertrude Biede, to me personally known, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that she is the duly elected and qualified City Recorder of the City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon; that said instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of said corporation by authority of its Common Council, and that she duly acknowledged to me that she executed the same and did so freely and voluntarily in behalf of said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the date last above written.

<p>Notarial seal of</p> <p>Wm. M. Briggs.</p>	<p>Wm. M. Briggs, Notary Public for Oregon.</p> <p>My Commission expires Feb. 14, 1923.</p>
---	---

GRANT OF RIGHT OF WAY

J.O.M. 4

J.O. FEB 1957

This Agreement,

made this 28th day of September, A. D. 1955

by and between Earl C. Neeley and Barbara Jean Neeley, husband and wife

parties of the first part, and THE CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY, a California corporation, party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents grant, bargain, sell and convey to said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, a right of way for its pole or tower and wire lines and other facilities for the transmission and distribution of electricity; also the right to install guys and anchors which are necessary or desirable outside of said right of way; also the right to remove the trees, including all trees outside of said right of way, which in the judgment of the grantee could or may fall across or upon said right of way or across or upon any guys anchored outside of said right of way; and to make the clearing necessary or desirable for the purposes aforesaid, across that certain real property, situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon and more particularly described as a portion of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 10, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M.

One pole only to be located on above described property.

Said right of way to be 15 feet wide, 7 1/2 feet on each side of the pole or tower and wire lines as now surveyed through said premises or hereafter constructed.

Said parties of the first part grant to the party of the second part the right of ingress and egress to the right of way for the purpose of erection, maintenance, repair, or removal of the second party's electrical and transmission equipment, but reserves the right to cultivate said right of way.

In Witness Whereof, said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, on the day and year first above written.

Witness lines with signatures of Earl C. Neeley and Barbara Jean Neeley, each with a (Seal) mark.

STATE OF Oregon } County of Jackson }



THIS CERTIFIES that on this 28th day of September, A. D. 1955, before me M. E. Devorell, Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared within named Earl C. Neeley and Barbara Jean Neeley to me personally known to be the individual(s) described in and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

State of Oregon } County of Jackson }

hereby certify that the within instrument of writing was received and filed at 12:30 o'clock PM the 12 day of Nov. 1955 and is recorded in records for Jackson County Oregon

Signature of M. E. Devorell, Notary Public in and for the County of Jackson, State of Oregon. My Commission expires February 7, 1958.

County Clerk by [Signature]

## WARRANTY DEED.

# 42821

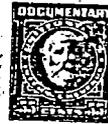
7E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-7E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-15-39.1E 7M<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 121-85

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That DON SWEEM and MABEL E. SWEEM, husband and wife, Grantors, in consideration of Ten and no/100 (\$10.00) Dollars, to them paid by the CITY OF ASHLAND, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, Grantee, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Grantee, its successors and assigns, all the following real property, with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, situated in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the intersection of the east side-line of Normal Avenue with the south side-line of Highway No. 66 in Section 15 in Township 39 South of Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian in Jackson County, Oregon, and thence east along the south side-line of said State Highway a distance of 214.5 feet, being a point on the east line of the I.O.O.F. Cemetery as described in Volume 58 at page 634 of the Deed Records of Jackson County, Oregon; thence continue east along the south line of said Highway a distance of 50 feet to the place of beginning; thence continue east along the south line of said Highway a distance of 100 feet; thence south parallel with the east side-line of Normal Avenue 404 feet to a point due east of the southeast corner of said tract described in Volume 58 Deeds Page 634; thence west 100 feet parallel with the south side-line of said Highway; thence north 404 feet to the true point of beginning.

To Have and to Hold the above described and granted premises unto the said grantee, its successors and assigns forever.

And we, the grantors, do covenant that we are lawfully seized in fee simple of the above granted premises free from all encumbrances, and that we will and our heirs, executors and administrators, shall warrant and forever defend the above granted premises, and every part and parcel thereof, against the lawful claims and demands



TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND LODGE No. 45

TO

192-70

CITY OF ASHLAND

Kind of Instrument

QUITCLAIM DEED

Consideration

\$ 10.00

STATE OF OREGON, }  
County of Jackson } ss.

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 10:10 o'clock A.M. on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of AUG. 1932.

Delilia Stevens Meyer Clerk  
By \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., of Ashland, Oregon, by its Board of Trustees, to-wit: W. L. Moore, E. F. JACOBS and A. T. McMAHON, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN DOLLARS and other valuable consideration, to it in hand paid by the City of Ashland, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said City of Ashland the following described premises, situated and being in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 1079 feet North of the Southeast corner of Donation Land Claim No. 45 in Township 39 South of Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon; thence East 214.5 feet to stake for corner; thence North 429 feet to stake for corner; thence West 214 feet to stake for corner; ~~thence South 229 feet to stake for corner; thence West 214 feet to stake for corner;~~ thence South 429 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres, more or less.

Also,  
Beginning at a post 16.25 chains west, and 48 links S. 8° W. of the South East corner of Donation Land claim No. 42, in Township 39 South, Range 1 East Willamette Meridian thence S. 8° W. 317 links to a post from which a Black Oak 16 In. Diam. bears N. 88° W. 51 lks. distant - thence S. 82° E. 310 lks to a post in center of walk in said grounds, thence N. 8° W. 517 links to a post in center of Gateway - thence N. 82° W. 310 lks to the place of beginning containing 98/100 acre, more or less.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The Trustees of said Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., have by order of the Lodge, hereunto set their hands and seals attested by the Noble Grand and Secretary, under seal of said Lodge, this 28th day of April, 1932.

W. L. Moore. . . . . Seal  
E. F. Jacobs. . . . . Seal  
A. T. McMahon. . . . . Seal  
Trustees.

Corporate Seal  
Attest:  
L. G. Frink Noble Grand.  
Arlic Worrell Secretary.

STATE OF OREGON, }  
COUNTY OF JACKSON. } ss.

On this, the 28th day of April A. D. 1932, personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the within named W. L. MOORE, E. F. JACOBS and A. T. McMAHON, to me personally known to be the identical persons described in and who executed the foregoing conveyance and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this, the day and year in certificate above written.

Notarial Seal of  
L. A. Roberts

L. A. Roberts  
Notary Public for Oregon.  
My commission expires April 15, 1933.

66-13001

1 KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Annie Neeley, widow  
2 of James Franklin Neeley, of Jackson County, Oregon, for and in  
3 consideration of the sum of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars and other valuable  
4 consideration to me this day in hand paid by Raymond E. Vandervalle  
5 and Malvina W. Vandervalle, husband and wife, of Jackson County,  
6 Oregon, the receipt whereof is hereby expressly acknowledged, do  
7 hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Raymond E.  
8 Vandervalle and Malvina<sup>von</sup> W. Vandervalle, husband and wife, as tenants  
9 by the entirety, the survivor to inherit, the following described  
10 premises, lying and being situate in Jackson County, Oregon, to-wit:

11 Beginning at a point 50.0 feet North and 224.18  
12 feet West of the southeast corner of Section 10,  
13 Township 39 South, Range 1 East of the Willamette  
14 Meridian, Jackson County, Oregon; thence West  
15 13.82 feet; thence South 20.0 feet; thence West  
16 179.06 feet to the east line of tract described  
17 in Volume 145, Page 52, Deed Records of Jackson  
18 County, Oregon; thence North along said line  
19 110.58 feet; thence East 191.14 feet; thence  
20 South 1° 06' East 90.60 feet to the point of  
21 beginning.

22 Subject to easement for transmission and  
23 distribution of electricity granted The California  
24 Oregon Power Company as set forth in Volume 418,  
25 Page 225, Jackson County Deed Records, and subject  
26 to any and all roads, rights of way and easements  
27 of record, visible on the ground or established by  
28 usage.

29 TOGETHER WITH all and singular the tenements, hereditaments  
30 and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

31 TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises, unto the  
32 said Raymond E. Vandervalle and Malvina W. Vandervalle, husband and  
33 wife, and unto the survivor thereof, and his or her heirs and assigns  
34 forever.

35 And I, the said above named grantor, do hereby covenant  
36 and agree to and with the said above named grantees, that I am  
37 the owner in fee simple of all of the above described premises, and  
38 that as of the date hereof the same and each and every part is free  
39 from all claims and encumbrances of every kind, nature and descrip-  
40 tion, except as hereinabove set out, and that I will, and my heirs

Warranty Deed -1-

66-13001

1 and assigns shall, forever warrant and defend my title thereto  
2 against all lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, except as  
3 hereinabove set out.

4 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto affixed my hand and  
5 seal all on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1961.

6  
7 Annie Neeley SEAL  
8

9 State of Oregon )  
10 County of Jackson ) ss.

11 On this the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1961, before me, the  
undersigned officer, personally appeared Annie Neeley, known to  
me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instru-  
ment and acknowledged that she executed the same for the purposes  
therein contained.



16 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

17  
18 Clayton W. Lewis  
19 Notary Public for Oregon  
20 My commission expires 9/15/61



21  
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ROBERTS, KELLINGTON, BRANCHFIELD & HEFFERNAN  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
STANDARD INSURANCE BLDG., THE EAST MAIN ST.  
MEDFORD, OREGON

Jackson County, Oregon  
Recorded  
Official RECORDS  
11:25 a.m. DEC 27 1966  
E. M. MADDEN  
CLERK and RECORDER  
By Paul J. ... Deputy

Instrument of  
10  
day  
Recorder  
Deputy

W. L. Parrish et ux  
Christgaukel.

Warranty  
Deed  
CONSIDERATION  
\$ 200.00

STATE OF OREGON, } ss. 82-219  
County of Jackson, }  
I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of  
writing was received and filed for record at 10  
o'clock A. M., on the 27th day  
of July 1910.  
R. T. Burnett Recorder.  
By Deputy.

This Indenture Witnesseth, That we, W. L. Parrish and Ruth L. Parrish, husband and wife,  
J. M. Williams and Nellie B. Williams, husband and wife,  
of the County of Jackson and State of Oregon for and in consideration of the sum of  
Two hundred Dollars  
to us paid, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto  
Christ Gaukel  
of the County of Jackson and State of Oregon the following described premises,  
situated and being in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point North no degrees 20 minutes East 5.23 chains and West 8.99  
chains from the corner common to Section Ten, Eleven, Fourteen and Fifteen, Township 29  
South of Range 1 East of the W. M. Oregon, thence North no degrees 20 minutes East 5.09  
to the southerly side line of the O. and C. R. R. Right of Way; thence South 55 degrees 45  
minutes East along the said Right of Way 9.04 chains to corner; thence West 7.49  
chains, to the place of beginning, containing 1.9 acres.

granted together  
To Have and to Hold the said premises with their appurtenances, unto the said  
Christ Gaukel, his heirs and assigns forever.  
And we the said W. L. Parrish and J. M. Williams do hereby  
covenant to and with the said Christ Gaukel, his heirs and assigns,  
that we are the owners in fee simple of said premises; that they are free from all encumbrances, and that we will warrant  
and defend the same from all lawful claims whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals  
this 15th day of April, A. D. 1910.  
Executed in presence of  
W. M. Beaver  
G. H. Billings  
W. L. Parrish  
Ruth L. Parrish  
J. M. Williams  
Nellie B. Williams

STATE OF OREGON, }  
County of Jackson, }  
On this the 15th day of April A. D. 1910, personally came  
before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the within named  
J. M. Williams and Nellie B. Williams, husband and wife,  
to me personally known to be the identical persons described in and who executed the foregoing conveyance, and acknowledged  
to me that they executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.

Notarial Seal of G. H. Billings, Notary Public for Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON,  
COUNTY OF JACKSON, SS  
On this the 15th day of April, A. D. 1910, personally came  
before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State the within named W. L. Parrish  
and Ruth L. Parrish, husband and wife, to me known to be the identical persons described  
in and who executed the foregoing conveyance and acknowledged to me that they executed the  
same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.  
Witness my hand and official seal this the day and year in certificate above  
written.  
Notarial Seal of G. H. Billings, Notary Public for Oregon.

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assigns,  
warrant  
and defend  
and seal  
personally came  
L. Griffin  
above written.  
son.



CITY OF ASHLAND  
TO  
133-195  
COUNTY OF JACKSON

Kind of Instrument  
RIGHT OR WAY DEED  
Consideration  
\$ 575.00

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.  
County of Jackson  
I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 3 o'clock P.M. on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Feb. 1921.  
Chauncey Florsy Recorder Clerk  
By Deputy

IN THE MATTER OF OREGON ROAD, known as the PACIFIC HIGHWAY,  
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the City of Ashland, of the County of Jackson, in the State of Oregon, in consideration of the benefits and other valuable considerations, and the sum of Five Hundred Seventy-five and no/100 Dollars, paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, the following described parcel of land, situated in Jackson County, in the State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point four-hundred nine and two-tenths (409.2) feet East of the corner common to Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, in Township 39 South of Range 1 East, W1. Mer., Oregon, thence North 55 degrees and 45 minutes West along the Southerly Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's right-of-way six-hundred twelve and forty-eight one-hundredths (612.48) feet, thence West one-hundred thirty-nine (139) feet, thence South three-hundred forty-five and eighteen one-hundredths (345.18) feet to the Section Line, thence East six-hundred forty-seven and two-tenths (647.2) feet to the place of beginning, containing two and eight-tenths (2.8) acres, more or less.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, unto the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, for the purpose of a public road forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this 19th day of June, 1920.

In the presence of:

F. S. Engle..... Seal  
S. A. Peters Jr..... Seal

CITY OF ASHLAND  
By G. B. Lamkin..... Seal  
Mayor  
By Gertrude Biede..... Seal  
Recorder

STATE OF OREGON )  
COUNTY OF JACKSON )

I, F. S. Engle, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that on this 19th day of June, A. D. 1920, personally appeared before me G. B. Lamkin, Mayor and Gertrude Biede Recorder, respectively, of City of Ashland, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed, for the purposes therein mentioned. Given under my hand and official seal this 19th day of June, A. D. 1920.

Notarial Seal of

F. S. Engle

F. S. Engle  
Notary Public for State of Oregon  
My Commission expires Jan. 14, 1924

Notary Stamp, \$1.00 Canceled

Kind of Instrument

STATE OF OREGON,  
County of Jackson

WARRANTY DEED

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 11:40 o'clock A. M. on the 17

GEO. McDONALD

TO  
138-520

CITY OF ASHLAND

Consideration

\$ 1.00

day of March 1922

Whannsey Kloray Clerk

By Deputy

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that George McDonald, a single man for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar and other good and sufficient consideration to him in hand paid, has bargained and sold and by this instrument does grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, the real property situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 437.94 feet West and 345.18 feet North of the southeast corner of Section 10, township 39 southeast corner of Section 18, South of Range One East of the Willamette Meridian; thence West 156.28 feet; thence north 355.94 feet to an intersection with the southerly line of the railroad right-of-way; thence South 55 degrees 45 minutes East along said right-of-way line 189.10 feet East; thence South 229.70 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.04 acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said real property together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said City of Ashland, its successors and assigns forever.

The grantor covenants that he is the owner in fee-simple of the said real property; that the same is free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, and that he will Warrant and Defend the title thereto against any and all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the grantor has hereunto set his hand and seal this 3rd day of January, 1922.

Executed in presence of:

Wm. M. Briggs

Grace Ridley

Geo. McDonald. . . . . Seal

STATE OF OREGON

JACKSON COUNTY

On this, the 3rd day of January, 1922, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, personally appeared George McDonald, a single man, to me personally known, and to me known to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal the date last above written.

Notarial Seal of

Wm. M. Briggs

Wm. M. Briggs

Notary Public for Oregon

My commission expires February 14th, 1923.

Documentary Stamps \$ .00 Cancelled.

<p>W. L. PARRISH TO CITY OF ASHLAND  135-331</p>	<p>KIND OF INSTRUMENT WARRANTY DEED  CONSIDERATION \$ 980.00</p>	<p>STATE OF OREGON, JACKSON COUNTY. } I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 11:40 o'clock A. M. on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of July 1921. Chauncey Florey Clerk By _____ Deputy.</p>
--	--	--

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH: That W. L. Parrish, a widower, for and in consideration of the sum of Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$950.00) to him in hand paid and the receipt of which is hereby admitted, has bargained and sold and by this instrument does hereby grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, the Real Property situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point which is 5.23 chains North 0° 20' East of a point 16.77 chains West of the corner common to Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 in Township 39 South of Range One East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon; Thence North 0° 20' East 10.37 chains to South side-line of S. P. R. R. Right of Way; Thence South 55° 45' East 18.42 chains along said Right of Way; Thence West 15.27 chains to the place of beginning containing 7.9 acres.

EXCEPTING and RESERVING from the above the following described premises heretofore conveyed to Christ Gunkel by deed recorded in Volume 82 on Page 219 of Deed Records of Jackson County, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point North 20' East 5.23 chains and West 8.99 chains from the corner common to Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, Township 39 South, Range One East of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon; Thence North 20' East 5.09 chains to the Southerly side line of the Oregon and California Railroad Right of Way; Thence South 55° 45' East along Right of Way, 9.04 chains to corner; Thence West 7.49 chains to beginning, containing 1.9 acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD: The said Real Property, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said City of Ashland, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, its successors and assigns forever.

The Grantor herein covenants that he is the owner in fee-simple of the said Real Property and that the same is free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, and that he will warrant and defend the title thereto against any and all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has herunto set his hand and seal this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1921.

Executed in presence of:  
Geneva McCormick  
Norma G. Larsen  
W. L. Parrish..... (Seal)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ) ss

On this, the 13<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1921, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, personally appeared W. L. Parrish, a widower, to me personally known

49/589

KIND OF INSTRUMENT

STATE OF OREGON,

589

County of Jackson, } ss.

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 8 o'clock A. M., on the 23rd day of May 1904

Peter Applegate

By *Peter Applegate* Notary Public

William W. Erb et ux

Warranty Deed  
CONSIDERATION

City of Ashland

\$ 660.00

THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH, That We, W.W. Erb and L.A. Erb his wife of the County of Jackson, and State of Oregon, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty Dollars, to them paid, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain, sell and convey unto the City of Ashland, of the County of Jackson and state of Oregon, the following described premises situated and being in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point Sixteen and 77/100 (16.77) chains west of the corner to sections Ten (10), Eleven (11), Fourteen (14) and Fifteen (15) in Township 39 South of Range one east of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon; thence north 0 deg. 20' east Five and 23/100 (5.23) chains; thence east Fifteen and 27/100 (15.27) chains to the south side line of the Southern Pacific Railroad right of way; thence south 55 deg. 45' east Nine and 28/100 (9.28) chains along said right of way to line between said sections Eleven (11) and Fourteen (14); thence west along said section lines Twenty two and 97/100 (22.97) chains to the place of beginning, containing Ten (10) acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises, with their appurtenances, unto the said City of Ashland, its successors or assigns here heirs and assigns forever. And we the said W.W. Erb and L.A. Erb, do hereby covenant to and with the said City of Ashland, its successors or assigns here heirs and assigns, that we are the owner in fee simple of said premises; that they are free from all incumbrances, and that we will warrant and defend the same from all lawful claims whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 25th day

of April, 1904. A. D. 19

Done in Presence of

S. M. Calkins

Carrie A. Jacks

State of Oregon,

County of Jackson. ss.

W. W. Erb

Seal

L. A. Erb

Seal

On this the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, personally came before me, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the within named William W. Erb and L.A. Erb his wife, to me personally known to be the identical person described in and who executed the foregoing conveyance, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this, the day and year in certificate

above written.

Notarial Seal

S. M. Calkins.

S. M. Calkins

Notary Public for

Oregon.

72-13286

4 - B&S deed

File 45886

F-166(1)

STATE OF OREGON

County of Jackson

Sept 21, 1972

Personally appeared Charles H. McKern and Joseph M. Butler,  
who being duly sworn, stated that they are the Mayor and City Recorder of the City of  
Ashland and that this instrument was voluntarily signed in behalf of the City by  
authority of the Common Council. Before me:



Allen C. Tibbitts  
Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission expires NOVEMBER 14, 1973

CLERK COUNTY, OREGON  
RECORDED

Official Record

1972 OCT 2 PM 12 21

HARRY SHIFMAN  
CLERK AND RECORDER

BY Renee Dackley

RECEIVED  
 COUNTY & CITY SECTION  
 SEP 22 1972

ENGR.  CGOR.  DE  AE  UE  
 UPE  CE  RE  RPE

File 45836  
 F-166(1)

72-13286

BARGAIN AND SALE DEED

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That CITY OF ASHLAND, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, hereinafter called "Grantor", for the consideration of the sum of Five Thousand Two Hundred and No/100 DOLLARS (\$5,200.00) received, does hereby convey unto the STATE OF OREGON, by and through its STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION, hereinafter called "Grantee", the following described property, to wit:

PARCEL 1

A parcel of land lying in Lot 6 of Section 10, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon and being a portion of that property described in that deed to the City of Ashland, recorded in Book 49, Page 589 of Jackson County Record of Deeds; the said parcel being that portion of said property lying Westerly of the Westerly line and its Southerly extension of that property described in that deed to Raymond E. and Malvina W. Vandervalle, recorded as Document 66-13001 of the Official Records of Jackson County and included in a strip of land variable in width, lying on the Northerly side of the center line of the Green Springs Highway as said highway has been relocated, which center line is described as follows:

Beginning at Engineer's center line Station 23+00, said station being 38.96 feet North and 1207.08 feet West of the Southeast corner of Section 10, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M.; thence South 87° 12' East 98.19 feet; thence South 88° 15' East 1100.03 feet to Engineer's center line Station 34+98.27.

The widths in feet of the strip of land above referred to are as follows:

Station	to Station	Width on Northerly Side of Center Line
23+00	28+50	45
28+50	29+00	45 taper to 50
29+00	33+00	50

Bearings are based upon the Oregon Co-ordinate System, South Zone.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 0.29 acre, more or less, outside of the existing right of way.

PARCEL 2

A parcel of land lying in Lot 9 of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon and being a portion of that property described in that deed to the City of Ashland, recorded in Book 192, Page 70 of Jackson County Record of Deeds; the said parcel being that portion of said property included in a strip of land variable in width lying on the Southerly side of the center line of the Green Springs Highway as said highway has been relocated, which center line is described in Parcel 1.

The widths in feet of the strip of land above referred to are as follows:

Station	to Station	Width on Southerly Side of Center Line
23+00	24+83	45
24+83	25+25	42
25+25	27+00	45

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 0.06 acre, more or less, outside of the existing right of way.

PARCEL 3

A parcel of land lying in Lot 9 of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon and being a portion of that property described

in that deed to the City of Ashland, recorded in Book 501, Page 315 of Jackson County Record of Deeds; the said parcel being that portion of said property included in a strip of land 43 feet in width, lying on the Southerly side of the center line of the Green Springs Highway as said highway has been relocated, which center line is described in Parcel 1.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 0.02 acre, more or less, outside of the existing right of way.

PARCEL 4

A parcel of land lying in Lot 6 of Section 10, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon; the said parcel being described as follow

Beginning on the Northerly line of Parcel 1 at a point 10 feet East of the East line of Normal Avenue; thence West along said Northerly line 10 feet to said East line; thence North along said East line 25 feet; thence Southeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 125 square feet, more or less.

PARCEL 5

A parcel of land lying in Lot 9 of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon; the said parcel being described as follows:

Beginning on the Southerly line of Parcel 2 at a point 10 feet East of the East line of Normal Avenue; thence West along said Southerly line 10 feet to said East line; thence South along said East line 10 feet; thence Northeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 50 square feet, more or less.

PARCEL 6

A parcel of land lying in Lot 9 of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon; the said parcel being described as follows:

Beginning on the Southerly line of Parcel 2 at a point 5 feet West of the West line of Sherwood Street; thence East along said Southerly line 5 feet to said West line; thence South along said West line 10 feet; thence Northwesterly in a straight line to the point of beginning.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 25 square feet, more or less.

PARCEL 7

A parcel of land lying in Lot 9 of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon; the said parcel being described as follows:

Beginning on the Southerly line of Parcel 3 at a point 10 feet East of the East line of Sherwood Street; thence West along said Southerly line 10 feet to said East line; thence South along said East line 30 feet; thence Northeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 150 square feet, more or less.

Also for the above stated consideration, there is hereby conveyed to Grantee all existing, future or potential common law or statutory abutter's easements of access between the above described parcels and all of Grantor's remaining real property, EXCEPT, however,

Reserving for service of Grantor's remaining property, access rights to and from said remaining property to the abutting highway right of way at the following places and

for the following widths:

Hwy. Engr's Sta.	Width	Side of Hwy.	Purpose
24+75	35 feet	Southerly	Unrestricted
27+44	40 feet	Southerly	Unrestricted

If, after written notice to desist, Grantor, or any person holding under it, shall use any of the above places of access in a width greater than above stated, or shall permit or suffer any person to do so, the right of access therefor shall automatically be suspended and Grantee shall thereupon have the right to close said places of access. The suspension shall terminate when satisfactory assurance has been furnished Grantee that the places of access will be used in a width not greater than above stated.

Grantee has the right to construct or otherwise provide at any future time a public frontage road or roads, whereupon all rights of access hereinabove reserved to and from the highway that are on or adjacent to any such frontage road or roads shall cease, but Grantor, its successors and assigns, shall have access to the frontage road or roads for any purpose upon obtaining a permit from Grantee under the applicable statutes and regulations governing the same. Said road or roads shall be connected to the main highway or to other public ways only at such places as Grantee may select.

Also for the consideration hereinabove stated there is hereby granted to Grantee, an easement for slopes, necessitated by the widening and improvement of the relocated Green Springs Highway, to be constructed upon the following described property, to wit:

PARCEL 8

A parcel of land lying in Lot 9 of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Jackson County, Oregon and being a portion of that property described in that deed to the City of Ashland, recorded in Book 501, Page 315 of Jackson County Record of Deeds; the said parcel being that portion of said property lying between lines which are parallel with and 43 feet Southerly and 48 feet Southerly of the center line of the relocated Green Springs Highway, which center line is described in Parcel 1.

EXCEPT therefrom Parcel 7.

The parcel of land to which this description applies contains 450 square feet, more or less.

This easement shall be for a period of three (3) years from the date hereof or until the completion and opening to traffic of the Park Street - Tolman Creek Road Section of said highway, whichever is earlier.

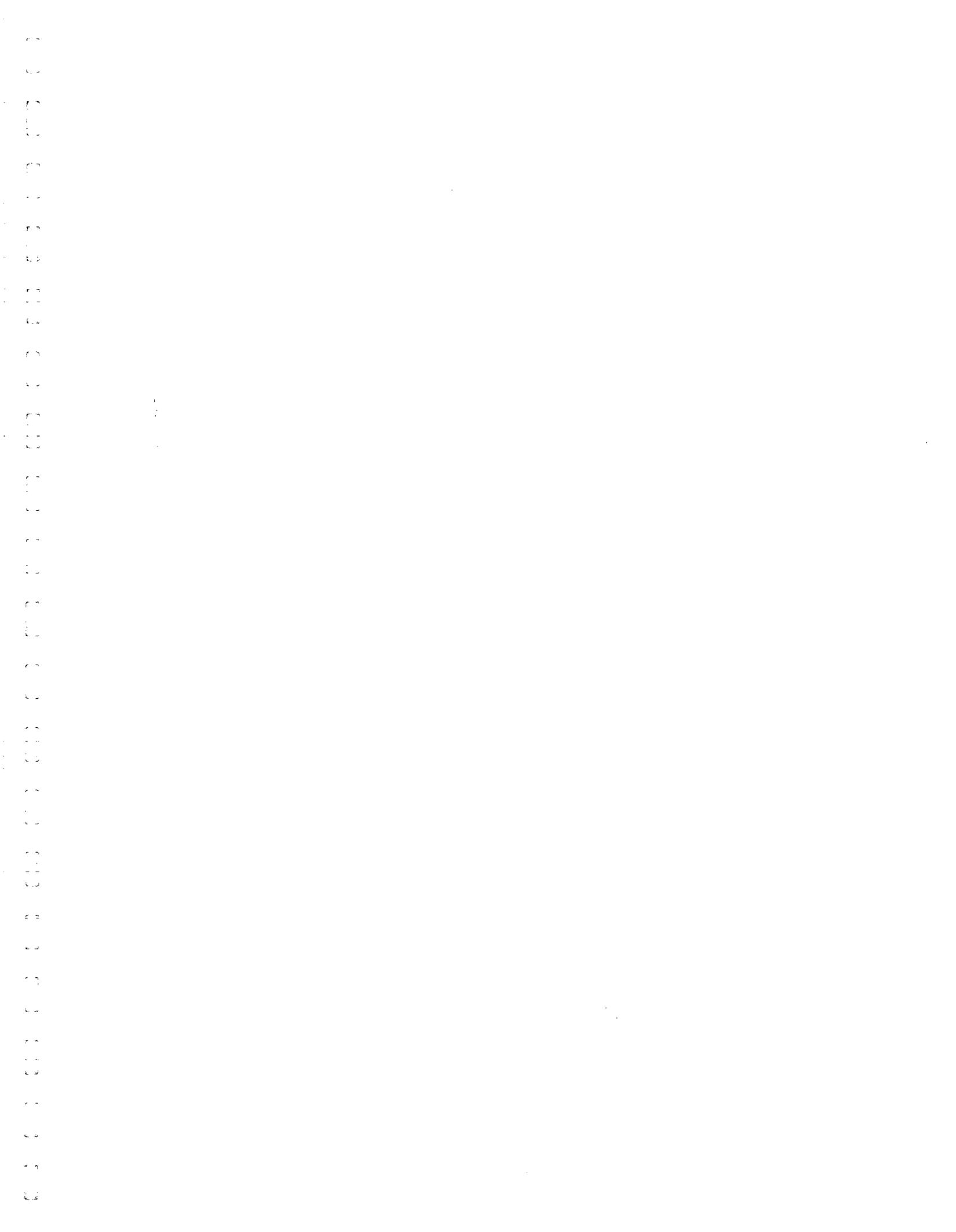
It is hereby understood that nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing any obligation on Grantee to maintain said slopes; that Grantee shall never be required to remove the dirt or other materials used in the construction of said slopes, and that Grantee shall not be subject to any damages to Grantor, its successors and assigns, by reason of the slopes constructed thereon, or by reason of change of grade of the street or highway abutting on said property.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1972.

CITY OF ASHLAND

By Charles A. McLean  
Mayor

C. J. Butler



**10.5 ORDINANCES**



Regulating the conduct and operation of all cemeteries which are now, or hereafter may be under the control of the City of Ashland.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF ASHLAND DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1.

That the Ashland Cemetery located within the City of Ashland and the Mountain View Cemetery located East of and adjacent to the City of Ashland are hereby declared to be city cemeteries, under the control and management of the City of Ashland, and the plat of said cemetery, as the same are on file in the office of the City Recorder, are hereby ratified and declared adopted.

Section 2.

That no cemetery lots of cemeteries under the control of the City of Ashland, now or hereafter owned by individuals shall be sold to any other individuals. Action shall be taken by the Common Council immediately hereafter, fixing a price to be paid by the city for any such lots the owners of which are desirous of selling and the same may only be purchased or sold back to the City of Ashland.

Section 3.

That no repairs to improvements or structures on lots in any cemetery controlled by the City of Ashland, aside from repairs to monuments, shall be permitted without the written consent of the Superintendent of Cemeteries of said City.

Section 4.

That the building or repairing of any curbing surrounding any lot or group of lots in any cemetery controlled

by the City of Ashland is hereby expressly prohibited, it being the ultimate object of the City of Ashland to eliminate such curbing, which are a detriment and obstruction to the proper care of the various plots.

Section 5.

That the prices for lots purchased in either the Ashland Cemetery or Mountain View Cemetery shall be on the basis of \$25.00 for each grave space; PROVIDED HOWEVER, That the City of Ashland reserves the right to lower or increase said rate at any time it so desires.

Section 6.

That all deeds for cemetery lots or grave spaces in cemeteries controlled by the City of Ashland shall be signed by the City Recorder of the City of Ashland for and on behalf of said city, and issued upon payment of the proper consideration therefor without any further authority.

Section 7.

That the following shall constitute the form of deed to be issued by the City of Ashland to the purchaser of grave spaces in city cemeteries:

CEMETERY DEED.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH That the CITY OF ASHLAND, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, for and in consideration of the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to it paid, has bargained and sold, and by this instrument does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the limitations and conditions herein-after set forth, the following described grave space in the \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery of the City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon, to-wit:

Space \_\_\_\_\_, Block \_\_\_\_\_, Sec-

tion \_\_\_\_\_, as the same is designated, numbered and described on the official plat of said \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery on file with the City Recorder of the City of Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described grave space unto the said \_\_\_\_\_, heirs and representatives forever.

Conditions.

1. No transfer of the tract described herein may be made to anyone except that it may be resold to the City of Ashland, on terms prescribed by said City.
2. No curbing inclosing grave space, or groups of grave spaces shall ever be constructed, and any other improvements to the space herein conveyed must be with the consent of the Superintendent of Cemeteries.
3. That no monuments, cement work or construction of any character will be permitted on the tract herein conveyed without the approval of the Superintendent of Cemeteries.
4. That no grave on said tract shall be dug except by the City of Ashland through its regularly constituted employees.
5. That the Grantee herein, \_\_\_\_\_ representatives and heirs, by the acceptance of this deed, does hereby agree to comply with any and all of the rules and regulations governing the conduct and operation of said cemeteries which may be imposed by the City of Ashland.

Agreement by City for Perpetual Unkeep.

The City of Ashland in consideration of the payment above mentioned and the acceptance of the above conditions by the Grantee does hereby agree to maintain the space hereby conveyed perpetually in a neat and orderly condition, and at its own expense and to properly plant, water, trim and otherwise care for the lawn or turf to be grown on said space. No contributions or additional payments shall ever be required by the City of Ashland from the Grantee herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Ashland has caused this instrument to be executed by its City Recorder, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

CITY OF ASHLAND

By \_\_\_\_\_  
City Recorder.

(This deed at the time of its issuance has been duly recorded in Volume \_\_\_\_\_ on Page \_\_\_\_\_ of the Ashland, Oregon Cemetery Deed Records, and in as much as the plat of said cemetery is on file with the City Recorder of the City of Ashland, it is unnecessary to record the same in the Jackson County, Oregon, Deed Records.

Section 8.

That all graves dug in any cemetery under the control of the City of Ashland must be excavated to a depth of not less than six feet, and no grave digging shall be permitted unless the same be done by the properly constituted employees of the City of Ashland.

Section 9.

That all fees which are to be collected in connection with the operation of the said cemeteries must be paid at the office of the City Recorder who will issue her official receipt therefor, and no employee of the City of Ashland shall take or collect any payment on behalf of the City of Ashland, except the said City Recorder.

Section 10.

That no improvements or construction, including the setting of stones, shall be made upon any lot in any cemetery controlled by the City of Ashland unless such improvements have been approved, by written consent, by the Superintendent of Cemeteries of the City of Ashland.

Section 11.

That the City Recorder is hereby authorized and directed to immediately purchase suitable books for the maintaining of first: The record and index of all deeds covering cemetery lots which have been, or may hereafter be issued, which index shall be designated as the "Cemetery Deed Records"; second: An ownership plat of each cemetery under the control of the City of  
Page 4.

Ashland, on which shall be kept up to date, the names of the owners of all burial plots theretofore, or hereafter, sold by the City of Ashland. The City Recorder is further directed to maintain, as far as practicable, a record of the addresses of the owners of the various plots.

Section 12.

That every owner of a lot in a cemetery controlled by the City of Ashland, which lot has been heretofore purchased, shall have the right and privilege to secure a perpetual upkeep agreement with the city of Ashland, covering such lot so purchased by paying an additional sum equivalent to \$15.00 for each grave space represented, whether the same be actually used or not. The form of agreement under which the city of Ashland shall contract for such perpetual upkeep under the provisions of this section shall be substantially as set forth in the "Conditions" of the cemetery deed mentioned in Section 7 of this Ordinance.

Section 13.

That there is hereby further created a trust fund to be known as "Cemetery Trust Fund" into which fund shall be deposited all sums received from sale of burial plots or grave spaces, and all sums received from owners of lots already sold who desire to secure a contract for the perpetual upkeep thereof, and all bequests and donations, and all sums which are required to be set aside under the provisions of Section 1 of Article XXVII of the Charter of the City of Ashland, the monies in said fund to be kept properly invested, and the income therefrom to be used for the maintenance and upkeep of cemeteries held by or under the control of the City of Ashland.

Section 14.

That in as much as the City is desirous that the cemeteries under the control of said city be properly operated and that the records of said city be completed in relation thereto, therefore, it is the judgment of the Common Council that it is necessary for the public peace, health and safety of the citizens of Ashland that an emergency be, and the same is hereby declared to exist and this ordinance shall become immediately operative upon its passage by the Council and approval by the Mayor.

The foregoing ordinance was duly passed under a suspension of the rules at a regular meeting of the Common Council held on the 10th day of September, 1929, the vote being as follows:

Ayes: 70w

Nays: None

Approved: Sept 10, 1929.

J. E. Thornton  
Mayor.

To all of which I hereby certify.

Gertrude Bried  
Recorder.



**10.6 FEE SCHEDULE**

**CITY OF ASHLAND  
CEMETERY FEES**

**Sales of grave spaces or burial plots:**

Grave spaces - lawn section . . . . .	\$325.00
Grave spaces - monument section . . . . .	425.00
Grave spaces - baby land . . . . .	100.00
Niches - bronze . . . . .	400.00
Niches - marble . . . . .	400.00
Urn garden grave . . . . .	140.00
Crypts . . . . .	800.00

The above fees are split with 40% going into the Cemetery Fund and 60% placed into the Cemetery Trust Fund.

Perpetual care-lots sold before 1927 . . . . .	100.00
--	--------

**Sales of liners and markers:**

Concrete liner including setting . . . . .	350.00
Concrete liners other Mortuaries-Cemeteries . . . . .	200.00
Final inscriptions - minimum . . . . .	100.00
Grave markers-wholesale cost times 2.5 not to exceed markup of . . . . .	600.00
Grave marker setting - Plastic base . . . . .	75.00
Grave marker setting - Concrete base . . . . .	115.00

All grave marker setting income is split with 50% paid into the perpetual care fund.

**Sexton fees:**

Opening and closing graves - ground . . . . .	375.00
Opening and closing graves - double deep . . . . .	425.00
Opening and closing graves - infants . . . . .	150.00
Opening and closing crypts . . . . .	300.00
Opening closed crypts . . . . .	330.00
Opening and closing niches . . . . .	60.00
Inter cremains in grave spaces . . . . .	100.00
Extra for Saturday burials . . . . .	400.00
Disinternment (Paid in advance) . . . . .	\$1,000.00

Cemetery fees will be subject to a 1.5% finance charge per month if not paid within 60 days of use. All above services will be sold pre-need in installments, interest free, with a minimum monthly payment of one twelfth of the total sale.

## 10.7 CEMETERY SEXTONS

## Cemetery Sextons/Supervisors

William Patterson	1888-1894
Eugene Walrad	1895-1919
M.B. Pinion	1919-1926
M.J. Olsen	1927-1932
George M. Frost	1933-1937
C.E. Clements	1938-1941
Frank Davis	1942-1958
James H. Burr	1958- 1975
William H. Toney	1975-1985
Mike Biondi	1985-1997 (Cemetery Superintendent)
Rocky King	1994- (Lead Cemetery Worker/Sexton)

## 10.8 CEMETERY RECORDS

The City Ashland holds many important records that are connected with the operation of its three cemeteries. Some of these documents are critical to everyday operation; others are valuable historic records that support other materials or yield important evidence concerning the early history of the cemeteries. Following is a list of materials currently held either in the office at Mountain View Cemetery, or in the vault in City Hall. (Not included in the inventory are individual deed papers, or record cards).

### Cemetery Office

1. Large Mountain View Cemetery Plat Book
2. Niches (1 vol.)
3. Ledger, Hargadine Cemetery, (c. 8 x 14, cloth bound); "Revised 1940" on interior leaf
4. Ashland Cemetery Plat Book
5. Siskiyou Investment Company "Crypts Sold"
6. Hargadine Cemetery Association Records (one box of ledgers, minutes of meetings, notes, correspondence) \*
7. Mountain View Burial Record Book
8. Sexton's Diaries 1900 to 1940. (Approximately fifteen small leather, paper and cloth-bound diaries recording day to day activities of sexton's; these were used for later permanent recordation.\*

\* These important historic documents and should be perpetually and carefully preserved

### City Hall Vault

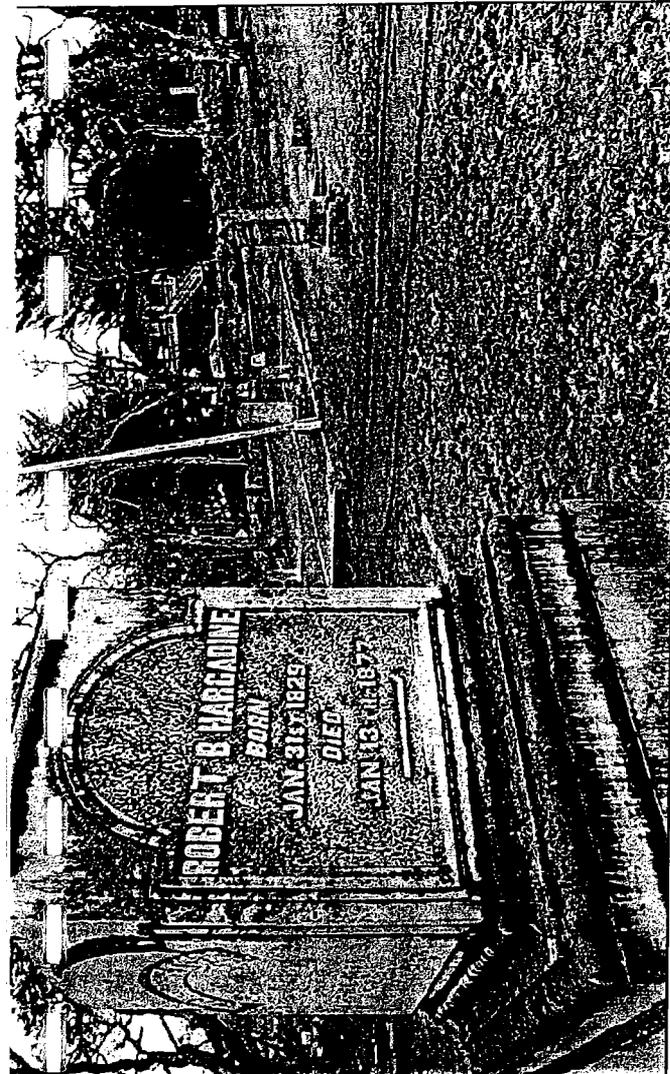
1. Mountain View Burial Record 1956- (Labeled item #68)
2. Index to Cemetery Deed Record (#98)
3. Crypt Record Resthaven Mausoleum (#78)
4. Mountain View Cemetery, Plat Book (paper bound)
5. Cemetery Deeds, Book VI, 6/93 (Black hard-cover binder)
6. Caretaker's record Hargadine Cemetery (#66) \*
7. Ashland Cemetery Burial Record Book (#77) Book 2, Begun 1908 by Eugene Walrad.
8. Box of Resthaven Mausoleum Deeds
9. Cemetery Deeds 1956-1965
10. Cemetery Deeds 1945-1956
11. Cemetery Deeds, Vol. 1 (#99)

\* The Hargadine Cemetery Caretaker's Record is an especially significant historical record.



Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

**10.9 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND OTHER HISTORICAL MATERIALS**



Ashland Daily Tidings/Denise Baratta

The Hargadine Cemetery on Sheridan Street has been nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

## Hargadine Cemetery sets sights on national register

by Courtney C. Doe  
Ashland Daily Tidings

Decades of love and dedication to preserving the Hargadine Cemetery continues with its current nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Ashland historian Kay Atwood spent three months compiling information about the Sheridan Street landmark, the last of the city's three cemeteries to be nominated to the register. Ashland Cemetery and the Mountain View Cemetery already are listed on the register.

"Being a historian is a way of looking at the world," Atwood said. "It's getting a view of the world that sees links, contacts and themes with the past that are significant."

The two-step nominating process begins with the Oregon State Preservation Office. After review in mid-February, the nomination, if approved, goes onto the National Register in Washington, D.C. The nomination is a result of many years of effort to preserve the Hargadine Cemetery, Atwood said. She said this nomination is an important step to everyone who has contributed to the cemetery's existence since 1867, when the first two recorded burials took place.

Robert and Martha Hargadine buried their 1-year-old daughter at the cemetery in December 1867. Two weeks later, Allen and Sarah Farnham buried their infant son nearby. In July of the following year, Robert Hargadine and Allen

Farnham died and were buried there as well, Atwood said.

A large farm was located down the hill from the plots where the Hargadines and Farnhams were buried. The farm owner, James Hayworth, formally deeded the one-and-a-half acres for use as a cemetery. At that time, it was given the name Hargadine Family Cemetery.

In 1990, the Hargadine Cemetery Association filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State and that year, the cemetery's title was transferred to the Hargadine Cemetery Association. Because the last surviving member of the association died in 1988, the cemetery's earmarked funds, a small amount, left the cemetery with no care until 1988.

The 20-year lapse left the cemetery in "not hot shape," Atwood said. Ashland resident Edmund Davis began efforts to get the city of Ashland to take over the cemetery, which it did in 1989.

The cemetery at the top of the hill on Sheridan Street holds hun-

dreds of graves, mostly early pioneers and Ashland residents, Atwood said.

"This nomination is a culmination of a long history of efforts," Atwood said. "It has been much loved since the beginning."

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ADT 1-8-98

# Ashland Daily Tidings

## Weather



Scattered showers  
Details, Page 6

## University sued over racial bias

WASHINGTON (AP) — With President Clinton reviewing federal remedies for racial bias, the Justice Department alleges an Illinois university carried voluntary affirmative action too far by barring white men from a program to train and hire janitors.

In a lawsuit announced Friday, the department's civil rights division said Illinois State University discriminated on the basis of race, national origin and sex in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"Cases involving employment discrimination against white men are rare, but no less important than cases involving minorities and women," Assistant Attorney General David L. Patrick said. "This administration is committed to protecting the civil rights of all Americans and this case is no exception."

The administration is reviewing its policies on federally imposed affirmative action in response to criticism by Republicans that such measures unfairly discriminate against white men in trying to remedy past discrimination against women or minorities.

That review had no effect on the Illinois case, said Myron Marfin of the civil rights division. Clinton told reporters Friday that he was almost finished reviewing all federal preference programs in employment, housing and education. "I want to know whether they are working," he said. "I want to know whether there is some other way we can reach an objective without giving a preference by race or gender."

Meanwhile, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., introduced a bill to eliminate all federal affirmative action programs. He said they "have done more to harm good race relations, and have been exceedingly costly to the American taxpayers."

Roger Cushman, a spokesman for Illinois State University, called the lawsuit "very much a surprise because we thought the issue had been resolved."

A special training and hiring program for janitors, known as the Building Service Workers Learner program, was adopted "as a means in Ashland, the work force is black."



Terry Skibby (left) and Jim Lewis walk among headstones at the Ashland Cemetery on East Main and Morton streets.

## Cemeteries headed for historic register

By Louise Watson  
Ashland Daily Tidings

Two of Ashland's five cemeteries could soon be included on the National Register of Historic Places. It's all a matter of paperwork.

Kay Atwood, Ashland historian, said Friday that the papers nominating Ashland Cemetery and Mountain View Cemetery are now in the state Historic Preservation Office awaiting mailing to the National Register office in Washington, D.C. Atwood wrote the nomination for the two cemeteries, and the state advisory committee on historic preservation unanimously approved it in February.

"Not only are old cemeteries important because old citizens are buried there with information on the stones, (but) they don't make those stones any more," Atwood said. "Cemeteries are physically important through their landscape and monument art. They are representative of a different time."

Ashland Cemetery, at East Main and Morton streets, dates from 1860 and wasn't used after

cemetery use. The city owns both cemeteries, which are the final resting places for many of Ashland's early residents.

Ashland's other three cemeteries are Hargadine; the Meyer cemetery, located on private land on Valley View Road; and the Hill-Dunn cemetery near Emigrant Lake. Atwood included a historic overview of them in her nomination.

Although cemeteries are not usually nominated to the historic register, Atwood said these two contain excellent examples of monument art.

Ashland Cemetery is home to several monuments carved by Ashland pioneers James and Ann Hill Russell, who owned Ashland Marble Works. Ann Hill Russell learned the business from her husband, worked alongside him and later took over the business when he was incapacitated by illness. The Egyptian-style mausoleum at Mountain View Cemetery features bronze doors and a stained glass window designed by Povey Brothers of Portland.

Cemeteries are not normally nominated because they are so common, she said. Something in the nominating forms must show them to be outstanding, either culturally or aesthetically. Ashland Cemetery is eligible under settlement pattern criteria, Mountain View because of its mausoleum.

After some additional state paperwork, the nominations will be sent to the Keeper of the National Register, a branch of the National Park Service. Once that office receives it, the Keeper and her staff have 45 days to process it and send an answer back to Oregon through Potter's office.

Inclusion on the national register means recognition for posterity. It also means a lot of valuable information has been gathered on the cemeteries that wasn't available previously. In the future, Potter said, if any federal public works projects should impinge on either cemetery, consideration would have to be given on possible effects on the cemeteries.

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Ashland Daily Tidings

# Vandals topple old tombstones

SPUD CORLISS  
r the findings

Tombstones in the city cemetery on 1st P... in Street, that have withstood ra... ges of time and the elements... by 100 years, have fallen vic... is of hoodlums.

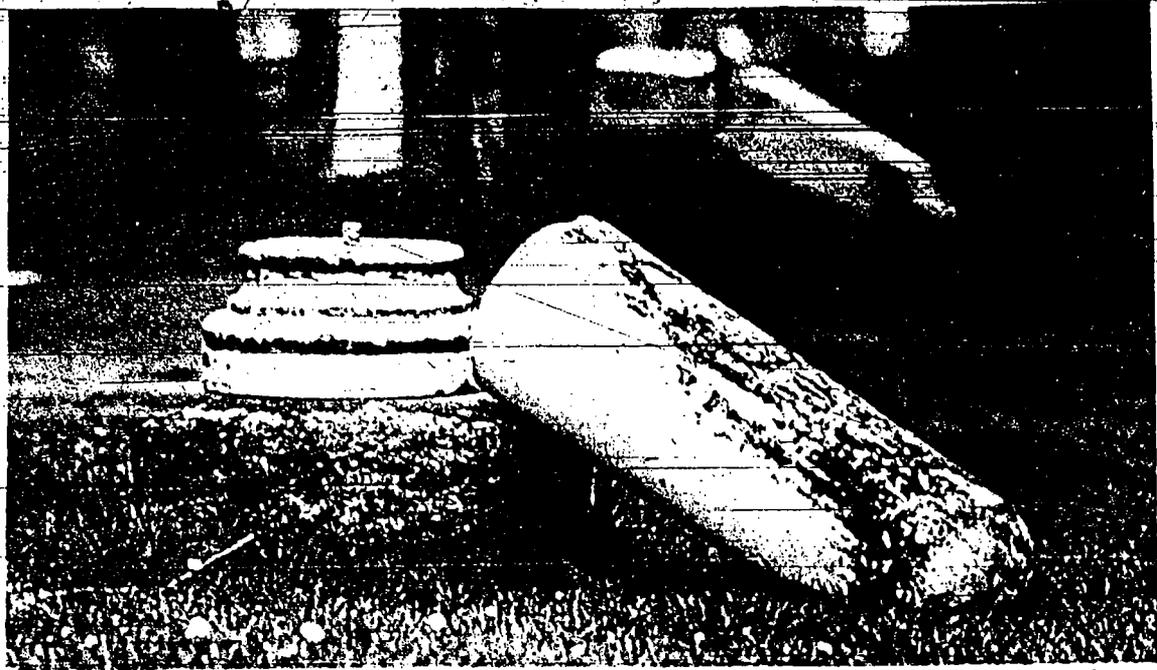
The dictionary defines "hoodlum" as a r... dy destructive child or... lesant" and is an accurate but... ritable description of the persons... sible for these acts of van... ism.

I w... k through this historic spot... eal more than 50 monuments... eled from their bases. The damage... mostly repairable as the cement... ds have merely been broken loose... l the separated slabs pushed to the... ume. While it is difficult to follow the... oning, or rather lack of reason, by... se who have caused such senseless... nage one must presume they were... ing their strength against that of... ng mortar.

Cemetery crews are putting the... uments together again. Some of... opped marble slabs are so heavy a... ric will be required to lift them into... ce.

It is a shame that when others are... rking so hard to preserve the city's... ks to the past that a few incorrigibles... nd so much to destroy them.

**COURT NO SHOWS**  
What happens when a judge holds... rt if no one shows up?  
What a situation that has caused... ical Judge Allen Drescher... stration on several occasions.  
The court designates every other... sdt as "trial days" for those who... er... of guilty" pleas at arraignment... several trials are scheduled for... h day. At arraignment defendants... given the trial date and the time it... be held. As the date is sometime... eeks later they are asked to... firm before the trial date.



The vandals' calling card: Toppled tombstones.

Staff photo by Peter Haley

Many not only forget to confirm, they do not even show up. If several do this on the same day a full court day is wasted and cases must be rescheduled. Maybe if at arraignment-time defendants were impressed that if they did not show on the trial date that bail would be forfeited and if they were released without bail an arrest warrant would be issued.

**REJUVENATED BAND**  
Mention the Hillah Temple Shrine Band and newcomers to Ashland will not know what you are talking about. Once an active musical organization appearing at many functions and parades throughout the state, in recent years it has not made too many public

appearances. In fact it was two bands in one, the Shrine Marching Band and the German Band, the latter keeping somewhat active playing for special occasions. The marching band has been rejuvenated with a membership in the 30s and entirely new uniforms. They have been rehearsing diligently and will make a public appearance, resplendent in their new uniforms, in a free concert at the new high school music building Monday evening. Naturally their director is Ashland's own Mr. Music, Raoul Maddox.

**BENEFIT FAIR**  
Many persons talk about the

restoration of Lithia Park but the benefit fair held at the Winburn Community Center last weekend did something about it.

More than \$1,000 was turned over to the park department for restoration work from the plant sale by the Ashland and Talent Garden Clubs and booths of the Ashland Women's Civic Club, Toastmistresses, Ashland Senior Citizens Club, Women's Aglow Fellowship, American Legion Auxiliary and 4-H Forestry Club.

It was hard to realize from the energy displayed by the women doing the work that many were well into their Golden Years.

## At the bottom of the family

are 50 years old and his letter will... e you to tears. He writes:  
You obviously aren't the "baby" in



By... Er... mb... k  
family... which is a biased term... you know what it's like to keep a... l the size of the White House lawn

all by yourself because your so-called aging parents are unable to? No wonder! They're into jogging, tennis, and racketball.

"I'm not allowed to have a digital watch because my older brothers were 'negligent' in the maintenance of their timepieces.

"Tell me about hand-me-downs. For the past ten years of my life, the only new clothes I got were Fruit-of-the-Loom underwear. My clothes are so outdated they'll be declared antiques in 1982.

... would have a full set of encyclopedias. By the time I grew old enough to use it, I discovered the most recent president was Eisenhower.

"The only thing you said that was true was the food. Yes, I suffer the

agonies of whole wheat bread, yogurt, and imitation eggs. The closest thing to "sweet" in my house is raisins, but when big brothers come home from college the Pillsbury Doughboy swings into action.

"At holidays, everyone comes home to a four-bedroom house, one for my parents, the rest to my siblings, while I'm booted to the couch.

"Do you know what it's like to sit through Masterpiece Theatre every night? Or how about being referred to as so-and-so's brother? I tell you it's rough at the bottom.

Cheer up, John. You've got something only the baby of your family could get: the chance to tell your side of the story in 900 newspapers. Have another martyr pill.

## Cal ceremony unites couple

A California wedding has united Tamara Sue Fleschman and Alan G. Winters in marriage. The couple exchanged vows April 9 in Montague, Calif., before a retired judge.

The bride is the daughter of Gladys Fleschman of Mesa, Ariz., and Eugene Fleschman of New Jersey. She attended Arizona schools.

The bridegroom attended Ashland schools and is employed with Rogue Valley Manor.

The newlyweds have made their home in Talent.

## Ashland High grad to marry

Carla Nunley of Lafayette, Calif., and Brian Marrs of Bremerton, Wash., plan to marry Nov. 29.

hate homosexuality

Ashland group

# Asland Daily Tidings

Southern Oregon's Oldest Newspaper

Dow Jones  
Average Falls

\$1.25 Per Month

ASHLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1965

Telephone 482-3456

NUMBER 283



## Vandals Smash Cemetery Monuments Worth \$3,000

### Congress Told Of Success Of Payment Deficit Drive

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Congress was told today that voluntary efforts to ease the nation's balance of payments deficit have been "tremendously effective."

The statement was made by Leroy Collins, newly named undersecretary of commerce, in testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee on his nomination.

Collins said Commerce Secretary

John T. Connor was "reasonably assured" that the voluntary program to halt the drain of U.S. dollars overseas would work successfully.

Other congressional news: McKee, Gen. William F. McKee told the Senate Commerce Committee he would continue present patent policies of the Federal Aviation Agency if the Senate confirms his nomination as FAA administrator. This was an issue in legislation approved earlier to permit McKee to take the job by waiving the requirement that the FAA head must be a civilian.

Vandals did an estimated \$3,000 damage at the Ashland Cemetery over the weekend, city police reported today. The majority of the destruction was to pioneer stones, some nearly 100 years old.

James Burr, superintendent of the city's cemeteries, said at least 25 markers were damaged, some permanently. Burr explained that many of the pieces can never be replaced because "they were made of Italian marble which was shipped around the horn before the turn of the century."

Police believe that the vandals struck "sometime Friday night," but the damage was not discovered until this morning. "I was gone this weekend on the first vacation I've had in 13 months," Burr said. Upon his return and after viewing the wreckage, "I just don't know how we're going to replace them."

#### Joshua Patterson

The largest and most damaged marker bore the name of Joshua Patterson who died in Ohio on Sept. 30, 1871. The monument was a large pillar nearly 12 feet tall. A hand carved angel was mounted atop the monument. An inscription, "Our Father," was carved in the center of the pillar and the words, "In the Book of Life His Name is Written," appeared at the base. Now the pillar is in several shattered pieces and the inscriptions are unreadable.

In another part of the cemetery a Civil War veteran's monument was smashed and some of the pieces are yet to be located. Other circular markers were broken from their bases and rolled down the hill.

Burr said that he believes the vandals "knew exactly what they were doing. They seemed to know what would break and they just picked on the marble." In part of the cemetery granite markers were left untouched while marble ones a few feet away were destroyed.

"Some of these stones weigh over 1,000 pounds. I don't think youths were involved," Burr said.

Police were continuing their investigation.

#### APPROVAL EXPECTED

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Final congressional approval is expected later this week for a proposed constitutional amendment to deal with the problems of presidential disability and succession.

House leaders said they planned to call up the measure Tuesday with a vote scheduled on Wednesday. The Senate is expected to act quickly after the House gives its final approval.

### Weather

High yesterday ..... 77  
Low last night ..... 40  
7:30 this morning ..... 48  
Rain since Sept. 1, 1964 ..... 23.82  
Rain same date last year ..... 17.39  
Sunset today ..... 8:52 DST  
Sunrise tomorrow ..... 5:51 DST  
Folk and worm through Tuesday, high today 83-90, low tonight 40-45. High tomorrow 83-85.

Five Day Weather:  
Western Oregon—Highs 66-79

## US Midsection Hit By Rain, Thunderstorms

By United Press International  
Thunderstorms and rain scattered the nation's midsection from Texas to the Great Lakes today. Hot, humid weather covered Dixie and the nation's eastern third.

Tornadoes were reported near Waterloo, Iowa, early today and funnel clouds were spotted in Iowa and Wisconsin.

The flooding Arkansas River receded as it moved toward a crest today at Wichita, Kan. Officials said they did not anticipate serious damage.

Winds up to 77 miles per hour whipped Wisconsin Sunday night. The storm blew down a tent at a fair in the Milwaukee suburb of Brown Deer, injuring two persons. Power lines and trees were blown down and radio station WOBT, Rhinelander, Wis., was knocked off the air when falling trees severed its power.

Thunderstorms dumped nearly four and a half inches of rain in some areas Sunday night. Heavy rain and strong winds lashed the Texas Panhandle and sections of Kansas.

Temperatures remained around 80 before dawn today as eastern and southern cities suffered a second straight day of sweltering heat. The hot spell extended west to Chicago, where readings Sunday hit 94 degrees, highest of the year.

## Lake Oswego School System Recognized

NEW YORK (UPI) — Lake Oswego School District received Oregon's "Pacemaker" award Sunday in a nationwide school recognition project sponsored by the National Education Association (NEA) and Parade Magazine.

The award was presented at a NEA convention luncheon. One school in each of 46 states and the District of Columbia received similar awards.

The awards recognized the school's "advanced in all areas." Lake Oswego won recognition for the use of televisions, telephone hookups between classrooms and prominent public figures. The Oregon district was one of the first in the

## Potential KKK Witnesses Frightened

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Congressional investigators looking into the activities of the Ku Klux Klan have found that potential witnesses are being frightened off by threats of violence or of economic and social reprisals.

Sources reported during the weekend that investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities were finding it difficult to persuade prospective witnesses to appear either at the closed or the public hearings on the KKK planned for this summer.

Committee staff members are operating in a number of southern states, quietly interviewing dissident Klansmen, victims of Klan violence and law enforcement officials who have dealt with the hooded nightriders.

But the investigators are encountering instances where such persons are being threatened with economic and social reprisals and in some cases even physical violence if they cooperate.

Sources said persons questioned so far "have a very real fear" they may suffer physical, economic and social injury by appearing in Washington.

The committee is expected to begin closed sessions in about a month, sources said.

## German Social Democrats Note

## Good Gang Lab Youth No Death

NEW YORK (UPI) — Police questioned scores of area residents in the hunt for a riving gang of Negro toughs in a Bronx neighborhood. The gang, which included a father and son, knifed the youth to death, detectives set up a special

in the Bathgate section of the Bronx, searching for the father of a 16-year-old Ivan

approached by the gang, who died coming to the aid of his father outside a

stabbed in the throat and bleeding badly, he died en route to a hospital moments after the

ledal Winner  
killed At DeGaulle

## Afro-Asian Postponement Reveals Rift

ALGIERS, Algeria (UPI) — The postponement of the second Afro-Asian conference, a bitter blow to Communist China, almost caused an open split between so-called "moderates," and a pro-Peking bloc, in

They said that a face-saving agreement to hold the conference next Nov. 3 with a surface show of unanimity prevented a

Those lined up with China in taking a hard line included

(The leaders of Communist China, Indonesia and the United Arab Republic held a "little" Afro-Asian summit conference Sunday in Cairo.)

The collapse of the main Afro-Asian conference originally scheduled to open Tuesday, came 10 days after the over-

Communist China led the fight to hold the conference as scheduled despite a weekend

A third group, led by the U.A.R., included most of the

## Firemen Warn Of Dangerous Fireworks

Ashland Fire Department personnel have been checking with local retailers during the past few days in an attempt to prevent the sale of a dangerous type fireworks to Ashland children.

The fireworks in question are small, ball type caps, sometimes known as "cracker balls," which although not particularly harmful if used in their intended manner, can be extremely dangerous in the hands of small children. The caps are small, vari-colored balls, which have the appearance of candy. They are sold in transparent plastic envelopes, each containing ten

There have been at least nine known cases in recent weeks of small children being seriously injured through the caps exploding in their mouths when bitten. At least one of the incidents occurred in Southern Oregon.

Violate Act

The caps have been found to violate provisions of the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act, and are being seized in large lots by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Ashland Fire Department officials have found three retailers in the Ashland area who stocked the caps. Upon explanation of the dangers, all have been most cooperative, and voluntarily removed the merchandise from their shelves.

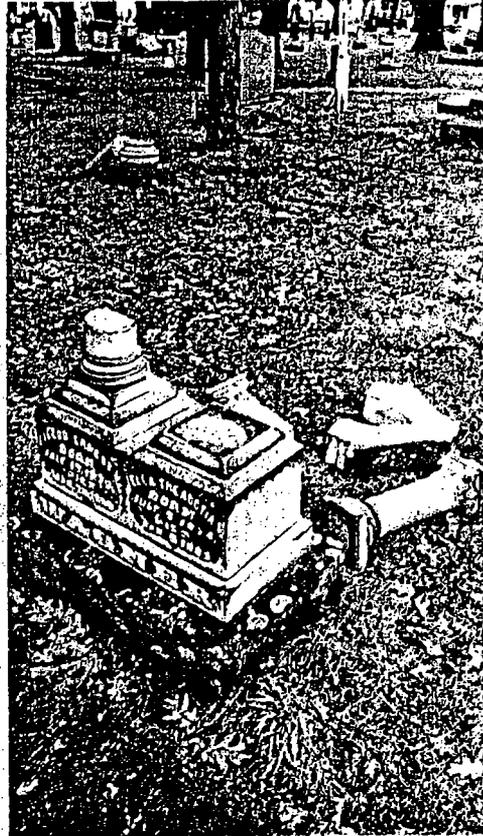
There have been a few sales of the caps prior to their being taken off the market here, and it is possible that some out of

# The Daily Tidings

Tuesday, December 8, 1970



**VANDALS' WORK** — Grave monuments lie shattered at Ashland Cemetery, left over from a spree of destruction at the local grave yard over the weekend. Police said about 40 of the monuments were tipped over or destroyed. The city's



cemetery department doesn't have the money to have the shattered monuments repaired, an official said. "Anybody who does that kind of stuff must be sick," Cemetery Superintendent James Burr said. (See page 12, also.)

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'Something The Matter With Them'

## Cemetery Vandals Said 'Sick'

"Anybody who does that kind of stuff must be sick...I really think they have to be sick, there's something the matter with them."

That was the reaction of James Burr, the city's cemetery superintendent, after vandals hit the historic Ashland Cemetery over the weekend, tipping over or destroying what police said were about 40 grave markers.

"It's too bad when these monkeys can't leave the dead alone," Burr said of the vandals, whose identity is unknown. "I'd sure like to catch some of them."

Several of the stone monuments were broken and probably could not be restored, while others were merely rolled off their foundations and left lying on the ground.

Burr said he doubted whether some of the monuments could be rebuilt. Noting that the markers were made decades ago, he said the cemetery department "just can't afford to have them fixed."

He also noted that the cemetery department doesn't "guarantee" grave stones. "We can't help it if people come in and destroy them."

Burr said the latest incident of destruction was the third he can remember at the Ashland Cemetery over the last 14 years. The graveyard, dating back to the middle of the 19th century, is situated at East Main and Morton Streets and is completely unfenced.

But the cemetery official said he didn't think it would make much difference whether a cemetery is locked or open when vandals decide to go to work.

He recalled an incident of severe vandalism at Jacksonville Cemetery several years ago. The gate was locked but "they really wrecked it," he remembered.

Protection for Ashland Cemetery would cost considerable amounts of money. "If they want to spend a lot of money, they could put a real high fence around it and lights on the inside."

Burr said it was impossible to place a dollar value on the damage done at the grave yard. "Some of these monuments would be real expensive today, but to the families it's more than just the money. It's kind of a sacred thing," he remarked.

Burr said there was no word on who was responsible for the spree of destruction. "I got an idea it was some kids on a big beer party," he said.

Ashland Cemetery is the city's oldest. The first burial there occurred in 1853, according to Burr.

He also said he wished the city of Ashland would put up a reward for the arrest and conviction of the vandals. "That might help catch them," he added.

## Budget For Airport Okayed By County

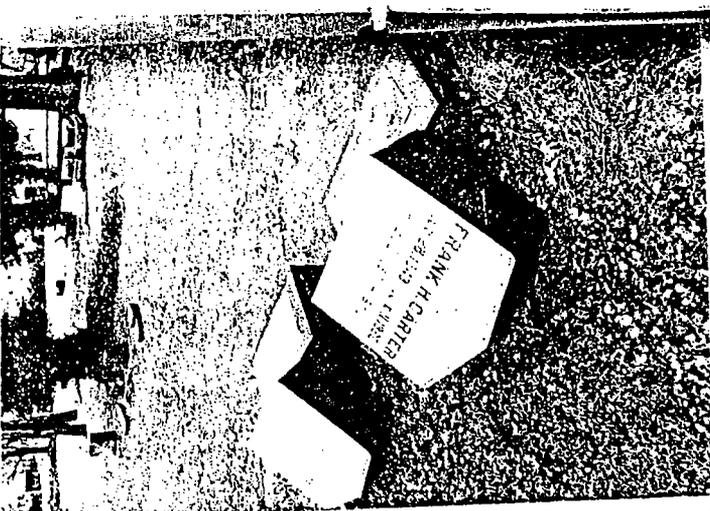
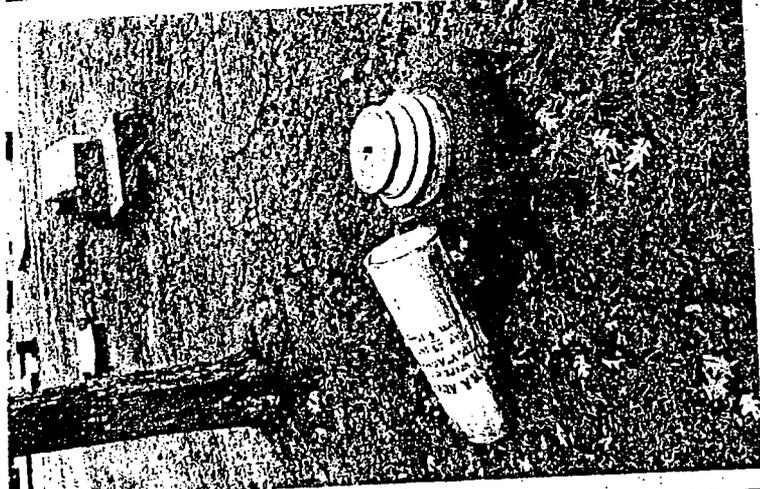
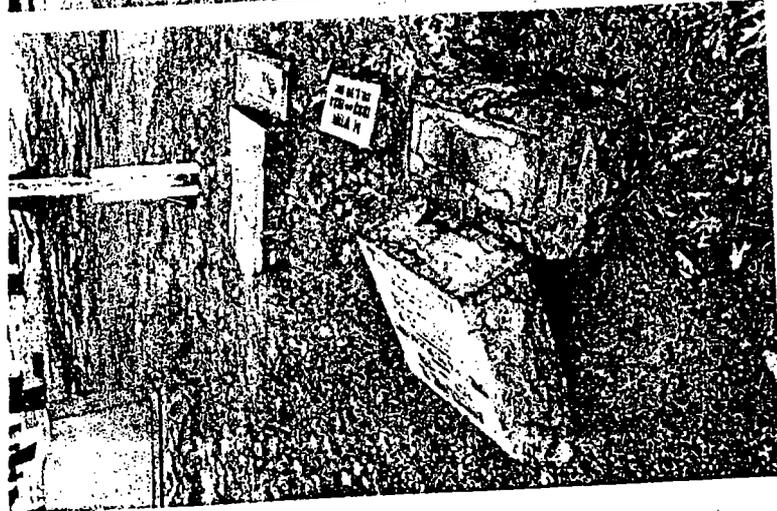
MEDFORD — The Jackson County budget committee, including Jackson County commissioners this morning approved resurfacing of the main runway and apron areas. A contract for the project was awarded

## State Close To 5th Seat In Congress

SALEM (UPI)—Oregon came within 235 people in the census count of gaining a fifth congressional seat, Secretary of State Clay Myers said today.

Myers said he asked Rep. Wendell Wyatt, R-Ore., to research the matter to see if there were some method of appealing the "near miss" but had been advised that the census

12/10/70 09:11



Vandalism at Ashland Cemetery over weekend shown in photos (See Page 1, also)

# Calley Pictured As A Lone Executioner

FT. BENNING, Ga. (UPI)—A soldier who was under 1st Lt. William L. Calley's command at My Lai testified today he watched Calley act as the lone executioner of five to 10 separate groups brought to the firing line during a 45-minute period.

## Local Youth Sentenced To Seven Days

In Ashland Municipal Court today, Judge Ronald Saiter fined several youths arrested over the weekend on various charges imposed a jail sentence on one youth and postponed other cases.

# Cambodians Say They Beat Back Red Attack

PHNOM PENH (UPI)—The Cambodian High Command said its troops beat off a two-pronged Communist attack in eastern Cambodia early today and killed 217 Viet Cong in a

posts near the provincial capital of Svay Rieng, 89 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, east of a "lost" battalion of Cambodian troops 14 killed or "seriously wounded." The area is part of the so-called Parrot's Peak jutting into South Viet-

## Hatfield Heads For South Pole

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., Monday for an inspection trip to American installations in the Antarctic as a representative of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Hatfield will spend six days in the region. Inspections will be made of scientific research centers at U.S. bases at the South Pole as well as the Russian station at Vostok.

Ar. W. 10/1, or - Cemetery, CA

10/25/69 AMT



**VANDALISM** — Vandals contribute their share to the deterioration of the small Har-gadine Cemetery off Sheridan Street. Several tombstones in the old cemetery were tipped over earlier this week. Much of the site has long been neglected. (See Page One, Also.)

Historic Cemeteries Preservation Plan  
Ashland, Oregon

**10.10 NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORMS**



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission     Amended Submission

### A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

### B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Settlement and Development of Ashland, Oregon 1851-1925

### C. Form Prepared by

name/title Katherine C. Atwood

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date April 29, 1994

street & number 365 Holly Street

telephone 503-482-8714

city or town Ashland state Oregon

zip code 97520

### D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925.

Section number   E   Page   1  

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### E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

#### Summary

The premise of the Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925, multiple property submission is that intact burying grounds developed between 1851 and 1925 in Ashland and its immediate environs reflect to a significant degree the settlement and development patterns of the Ashland area within the upper Bear Creek Valley, by their placement geographically, topographically and by the graves of significant settlers. Individuals interred in area cemeteries include Lindsay Applegate who participated in the opening up of new emigrant routes to western Oregon, John Gibbs, Jackson County Commissioner and Mountain House owner, and Abel Helman whose platting of a townsite on his donation land claim led to the initial settlement of Ashland, Oregon.

Intact burial grounds of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Ashland, Oregon and its immediate environs are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria Consideration D, Criterion A for their important associations with the area's earliest settlement patterns and subsequent development. The period of significance, 1851 to 1925, comprises the years when many first generation citizens as well as subsequent significant area citizens were interred, and during which the cemeteries' settings, monumentation and improvements were established.

Cemeteries of Ashland and its environs may be additionally eligible under Criteria Consideration D, Criterion B, if they derive significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance in the community, State or nation. Such persons would have made extraordinary contributions to area settlement and growth, or town establishment and development.

Essentially the cemeteries proposed for nomination under this multiple property submission must meet the following criteria as set forth in additional detail in the document section outlining registration requirements.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number     E     Page     2    

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1. The cemetery, or a significant portion, was established and substantially developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925.
2. The cemetery, or a significant portion, has retained its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, and craftsmanship to evoke its associations with the historic period, 1851 to 1925.
3. The cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, either a rural graveyard or community burial ground, through its array, scope and quality of monumentation, whether elaborate or simple in design.
4. Cemeteries are clearly associated with patterns of settlement and/or community development such as initial settlement, Indian-settler relations, town establishment and platting, commercial development, railroad construction and growth, orchard development, cultural development and auto/tourist development.

## Introduction

The multiple property submission presented under the title Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851 to 1925, includes two of the five potentially eligible area cemeteries associated with the settlement and development of Ashland, Oregon and its immediate environs in the upper Bear Creek Valley. Ashland Cemetery and Mountain View Cemetery are submitted initially for their importance within the City of Ashland's -- both are under the City's jurisdiction -- and for the critical nature of planning and preservation for their protection. Funding was obtained initially for submission for these two properties. The nominations state that each cemetery is individually eligible under Criteria Considerations D, Criterion A for its distinctive associations with the settlement or subsequent development of the community and its immediate environs.

Prior to the founding of the area cemeteries' settler families buried their dead on the gentle rises of farms. The five cemeteries, Hill-Dunn Cemetery, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Hargadine Cemetery, Ashland Cemetery and Mountain View Cemetery represent a full spectrum of burial grounds associated with the settlement and development of Ashland and its environs from 1851 to 1925.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   3  

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Hill-Dunn Cemetery, established in 1853 on the Isaac Hill Donation Land Claim, is approximately three acres in size and is situated approximately three miles east of Ashland near Highway 66 and Emigrant Lake. The family burial ground was originally opened to accept the bodies of individuals killed in Indian-settler conflicts and was gradually expanded to contain the graves of many of the east Ashland area's earliest Euro-American settlers. Among the graves are those of members of the Hill, Dunn and Russell families. Hill-Dunn Cemetery, with vegetation typical of the valley floor and bordering uplands at the time of initial immigration intact, represents one end of the spectrum of landscape qualities of the community area's pioneer cemeteries.

Mount Vernon Cemetery was established in 1853 approximately one mile north of Ashland on the William Cortez Myer Donation Land Claim. Approximately one-quarter acres in size, the graveyard began as a family burial ground for the Myer family and relatives. Other interments, occurring between 1853 and 1890 eventually included other residents of the north Ashland area including members of the Anderson, Myer, Woolen, Bunyard, Walker, and Rockfellow families. Although several stones remain standing, grazing stock have destroyed several monuments over the years.

The Hargadine Cemetery was established near the western limits of Ashland in the 1850's. Now located within the city limits of the town, the cemetery comprises approximately one and one-half acres. Originally established as a family burial ground, the graveyard was gradually expanded to include others. Representatives of the Hargadine, Wimer and Fordyce families are interred there.

Ashland Cemetery, was originally established on Isaac D. Smith's donation land claim and now lies within the city corporate limits. Approximately 4.64 acres in size, the burial ground is centrally located in Ashland between Siskiyou Boulevard and East Main. Ashland Cemetery's earliest known burial occurred in 1860, but purchase of the cemetery for public use was not finalized until 1873, and formal platting of the cemetery occurred in 1880. Burials in the cemetery include significant individuals such as Lindsay Applegate, William G. Parker, John McCall, James C. Tolman, and town founder Abel Helman.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   4  

Mountain View Cemetery was officially established in 1904 by the City of Ashland in the community's southeastern environs. With a nominated portion of approximately nine acres, Mountain View Cemetery lies on Ashland Street, east of Siskiyou Boulevard. The cemetery was established after nearly two decades of efforts to acquire additional cemetery land to accommodate the town's intense growth between 1880 and 1910. Platted and landscaped for cemetery purposes, Mountain View Cemetery is the resting place of significant early citizens, including first generation settlers Haynes True, Celeste Sisson True, Leander and Augusta Neil. Additional burials include later arrivals such as Charles C. Chappell, Henry Enders and Gwin Butler who were importantly involved in the second period of Ashland's development.

Temporal Context/Chronological Periods 1851-1925:

Temporal boundaries of the study extend from the earliest Euro-American settlement of Ashland and environs in 1851 to 1925, when a population and economic decline occurred. The decline, triggered by the removal of the Southern Pacific Railroad's chief operations to Klamath Falls, Oregon, expanded as the Depression years wore on in Ashland. The historic period includes the following chronological eras established by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office as a framework for analyzing data, with dates adjusted to accommodate historic development in Southern Oregon: Settlement to Railroad Beginnings (1850-1882); Railroads and the Progressive Era, (1883-1913); and The Motor Age (1914-1925). These periods were chosen because they correspond with the significant periods of settlement and development in Ashland and in the surrounding environs.

Geographic Context:

The geographic extent of the historic context area comprises Ashland, Oregon and the valley lowlands and adjacent hill land of the town's immediate environs in an approximate two and one-half by twelve mile area in the upper Bear Creek Valley. The area extends along Bear Creek between the area known as Valley View to base of Siskiyou Mountains. Ashland, Oregon, the town first settled in the vicinity in 1852, has long served as a central supply community for the outlying areas and strong links have existed historically between the community and the rural environs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   5  

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Ashland Oregon is situated at the southern end of the Bear Creek Valley between the Siskiyou Mountains to the south and the Cascade Range to the northeast.<sup>1</sup> Bear Creek, a tributary of the Rogue River, arises at the confluence of Neil Creek and Emigrant Creek and courses through the valley which, in its southern portion from the area north of Ashland to the base of the Siskiyou Mountains measures approximately two and one-fourth miles wide and ten miles long.<sup>2</sup>

Jackson County, in which Ashland is located, lies in southwestern Oregon and is bordered by Josephine County to the west, Klamath County to the east, California on the south and Douglas County on the north. The ridges and hills that extend from the Siskiyou and Cascade Mountains form a natural boundary that sets Ashland and its environs apart in relative isolation. The Siskiyou Mountains extend westward to the Pacific Coast, coincident with the 42nd Parallel and the Oregon-California border, about twenty-three miles south of Ashland.<sup>3</sup>

The Ashland environs, encompassing both lowlands and adjacent hill land that flank Ashland Creek, have a varied topographical setting characterized by conifer-forested mountains, open grasslands, and mixed woodlands.<sup>4</sup> On the lower slopes of the adjacent mountains the forest cover is primarily comprised of deciduous trees and shrubs, madrona, broadleaf maple, manzanita, wild lilac and black and white oaks predominate. The climate is noted for mild winters, moderate rainfall, and warm summers. Precipitation can be erratic and unpredictable.<sup>5</sup>

Ashland Creek, a tributary of Bear Creek, is the Ashland's primary natural water source. Originating in the national forest to the south, the stream flows south-north and cuts through the west part of Ashland before entering Bear Creek north of town. Several smaller streams that affect Ashland, originate outside the corporate limits.<sup>6</sup>

The town of Ashland covers an area approximately four and one-half miles long and one-and two-thirds miles wide. A linear city, Ashland is oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. A modified grid street pattern clearly reveals the influence of landforms, stream courses, railroad location and main travel arteries. North Main Street and Siskiyou Boulevard form the main

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number  E  Page  6

---

arterial route which extend the length of the city. Highway 66 intersects Siskiyou Boulevard in the southerly area of town and leads to Interstate Five and farther east toward Klamath Falls, Oregon. East Main Street, another arterial street, extends from the city center to Highway 66.<sup>7</sup>

### Historic Context: Historic Cemeteries of Ashland 1851-1925

The following historic context is a chronology of major events, activities and associations which shaped the growth of Ashland, Oregon and its immediate environs between the years 1851 and 1925, with particular emphasis on elements which contributed to the settlement and development of the area and the establishment and growth of the area's early cemeteries.

#### **Settlement to Railroad Beginnings 1851-1882**

Before 1850, small bands of Shasta Indians roamed the upper Bear Creek Valley and found a hospitable place abundantly supplied with fish, game and edible vegetation. Although explorers and fur trappers had passed through the area for several decades no permanent settlers arrived until the discovery of gold on a Jackson Creek tributary in 1851 brought a flood of miners into the area. At the same time the Donation land Claim Act of 1850 encouraged potential settlers to head west in search of free, farmable land.

The Oregon-California land route was well-established by 1833. By the mid-1830's many explorers and trappers had passed over the trail that followed along the cottonwood and willow-lined Bear Creek. Ewing Young led cattle herds through in 1834 and 1837. George Emmons led a military expedition through in 1841, followed by fur trader James Clyman's expedition in 1845.<sup>8</sup> By 1846 prospective settlers interested in available Willamette Valley land passed through the Bear Creek Valley in what would become a regular seasonal pattern. That June, the Applegate Trail was established when Jesse and Lindsay Applegate, Levi Scott, William Parker and others forged a wagon route through the Cascade Mountains from the Rogue Valley toward Klamath Lake. In 1846 about 100 wagons left the Oregon Trail to cross the newly established Applegate Cutoff but were stranded for months in the Umpqua region by devastatingly harsh weather.<sup>9</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   7  

The 1848 discovery of gold in California brought many other travelers into the Bear Creek Valley. In September 1850 the U.S. Congress passed the Donation Land Claim Act which encouraged potential settlers to move west in search of free, farmable land. The act allowed a married couple 640 acres of land and a single man 320 acres, providing the settler was in Oregon Territory on December 1, 1850. Claims amounting to one half that much were available after the first of December.<sup>10</sup> In the spring 1851, settlers began to arrive in the area. Among the first were Hugh Barron, James Russell, and John Gibbs who took claims at the base of the Siskiyou Mountains and constructed the hostelry known as Mountain House on the Oregon-California Road. Thomas Smith and Patrick Dunn also counted among the early arrivals.

In the summer and fall, 1853 large numbers of emigrants poured into the valley, hurrying to settle in before winter weather struck. Most emigrants were farming or laboring families, but they were also merchants, surveyors, teachers, clergy, blacksmiths and carpenters. They came from many states including large numbers from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In two months, 159 wagons carrying 400 men, 120 women and 170 children led their stock down the Green Springs route.<sup>11</sup> Among them was sixty-seven year old Nathaniel Myer and his wife, Mary to their new home in the present Valley View area northeast of Ashland. Young Welborn Beeson, son of John and Ann Beeson, described the view:

August 30, Tuesday. Started early, two miles to summit of the hill. Caught sight of the mountain house with a beautiful green garden around. Descended two miles to Mr. Hill's house. . .The valey [sic] is about three miles wide here.<sup>12</sup>

Jackson County was officially designated by the Oregon Territorial Legislature on January 12, 1852. Within a week several miners-turned settlers including Abel Helman, Eber Emery, and Robert Hargadine, stopped on banks of what they soon called Mill Creek, now Ashland Creek. In January, 1852 Helman and Emery built a sawmill and went into business producing materials for miners and settlers. Two years later Helman and Emery, with E.K. Anderson, constructed a flour mill and establish an important new industry. The Oregon-California Trail passed near the flour mill and during the summer months an increasing number of wagons

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number  E  Page  8

---

lurched over the ruts. Many travelers stayed to take up land claims on the rich farmland along Bear Creek. Soon this main north-south road looped permanently in front of the flour mill to accommodate farmers bringing wheat to trade for flour.

In 1853 when newcomer William Hoffman's wagon train reached the upper Bear Creek Valley, he noted his first impression of the little settlement in his journal:

We camped last night in the vicinity of a sawmill on Mill Creek. . . where there are many advantages for a settlement. The land is of good quality and nearly all claimed under the donation law of Congress.<sup>13</sup>

Late in 1854 Eber Emery built a boarding house on the road within the loop and housed local residents as well as travelers. When the post office was established in April, 1855 the small community was officially named Ashland Mills and was comprised of a hotel, store, cabinet shop, livery, and blacksmith shop. In July, 1855, Jackson County Commissioners recorded the petition of upper Bear Creek Valley residents to officially route the major road through Ashland Mills. The transcontinental telegraph line reached Ashland in 1863 and in 1864 the Methodist Episcopal Church was established. After intense competition with Jacksonville, promoters built the Ashland Woolen Mills in 1867 on the banks of Ashland Creek where B Street intersects Water Street. John McCall served as president of the stock company.

North of Ashland, in the area now known as Valley View, the Myers settled extensive agricultural lands as part of their donation land claims. In 1854, during the same period that Helman and Emery worked at the Ashland flour mill site, Michael and Tobias Thomas constructed the Eagle Flour Mills on John Barrett's claim about three miles north of Ashland. Other buildings nearby included a grain storage warehouse, blacksmith shop and store.

With initial settlement and increasing population around Ashland, came the need for burial ground. Individual burials occurred on family farms around Ashland Mills, and in two instances developed into larger rural graveyards. The Hill-Dunn Cemetery was began on the Isaac Hill Donation Land Claim in 1853 when conflict between settlers and Indians resulted in the deaths of several area men. Mt. Vernon Cemetery was established with the burial of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   9  

---

Margaret Barrett in December, 1853 on the William Cortez Myer Donation Land Claim. Both graveyards were located on oak covered, sloping land above lower reaches of the claims.

Late 1853 was marked by frequent violent clashes between Indians who struggled to maintain their way of life, and the settlers who claimed the land and streams. Terror spread when, on August 5, near Jacksonville, Indians ambushed a packer, who died several days later. On August 6, Jacksonville miners hanged two Shasta Indians and a seven year old Indian boy in revenge. Settlers in the upper Bear Creek Valley gathered for protection. Later that day volunteer militia attacked an Indian village on Bear Creek and, after killing several Indian men, took their women and children as prisoners. Patrick Dunn, an Ashland settler, and his companion, were injured. Military leaders and Indian representatives negotiated a treaty on September 10, 1853 and the fighting moved away from Bear Creek.

Ashland's physical development pattern was determined with the town's founding on Abel Helman's Donation Land Claim No. 40. When severe financial pressures threatened him in 1855, Helman sold lots to prospective merchants and tradesmen. The commercial district developed gradually through the years. The area where the first shops were constructed eventually became known as the "Plaza." Residential neighborhoods developed above the commercial district on Granite and Church Streets, as well as on Main, Pine, and Oak streets. Ashland was incorporated October 13, 1874 with three hundred residents.

In 1873 Eber Emery sold land along the north-south road for Ashland Cemetery to Ashland School District No. 5. Although burials had occurred there earlier, the site remained a small informal burying ground. Although platting and development did not occur immediately, the graveyard gradually expanded.

In the early morning of March 11, 1879 a devastating fire raged through the business district destroying or severely damaging most of the buildings along the west side of the Plaza. The buildings which replaced the ruined wood structures were constructed of brick. The I.O.O.F Building was the first completed and bears the date, 1879. Ashland's population had increased steadily. In 1860 the federal census counted 327 people in Ashland. No figures are available for 1870, but in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   10  

---

1880 officials tallied 842 residents. The railroad's arrival in 1884 caused a large influx of new citizens and by 1890 the population jumped to 1784 00 a 111 % gain over 1880.<sup>14</sup>

Although the woolen mill, Orlando Coolidge's nursery and a Methodist College, established by J.H. Skidmore in 1872, encouraged the town's growth, Ashland's economy remained primarily farm-based for the first thirty years of its existence. Wheat and oats, corn and hogs, sheep, hay, honey and potatoes, made farming profitable and encouraged more people to settle. Apples, plums peaches, and pears flourished in family orchards.

### Railroads and the Progressive Era 1883-1913

The Oregon and California Railroad construction reached Roseburg on December 3, 1872. Although financial problems halted construction for ten years, Ashland knew that the railroad was on its way. In the early 1880s construction resumed under Henry Villard's leadership and the road finally reached Ashland on April 16, 1884.

Ashland's first boom period began. Land which had formerly comprised the Robert Hargadine Donation Land Claim was sold by Lindsay Applegate for a railroad addition development which soon dramatically enlarged the community. Although three years would pass before tracks from the north and south joined at Ashland, the immediate impact of the railroad's arrival was pronounced.<sup>15</sup> Lindsay Applegate, who had purchased the Hargadine land in 1863, sold 156.75 acres to the railroad company for \$10,000.<sup>16</sup> On February 27, 1884 land title was transferred to the Oregon and Transcontinental Company of Portland, Oregon. Surveyors completed work on Ashland's new Railroad Addition, sent their notes to Portland for approval, and the plat was officially recorded on February 26 1884.<sup>17</sup>

Lots in the Addition went up for sale in the summer of 1884. A large advertisement in the Ashland Tidings announced that "town property was for sale at greatly reduced prices and on easy terms." The new railroad land, the first large addition to Ashland, nearly doubled the size of the town. As the terminus of the line, Ashland realized an immediate influx of people and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   11  

money. Businessmen reported that total sales doubled. On reviewing the city's growth during the year, the Ashland Tidings noted that 89 new houses and 33 other buildings had been constructed. The aggregate value of the improvements was listed at \$96,4000; dwellings at \$56,000, business houses and other buildings at \$32,000, and schoolhouses and churches at \$6,000.<sup>18</sup> Lots sold at a steady pace between 1884 and 1888 and new homes sprang up regularly throughout Ashland. New commercial buildings appeared on Main Street and several brick-making companies opened near town to accommodate construction needs.

On December 17, 1887 the rails from the north and south joined at Ashland. At dusk on a freezing cold winter day, Charles Crocker, vice-president of the railroad (now the Southern Pacific Railroad Company) drove the connecting spike. Ashland would be the division point and working station for all passenger and freight trains through the area. The railroad brought seventy-five men and their families into Ashland that year.<sup>19</sup>

Ten new additions to Ashland (Pracht's, Miner's, Hunsaker's, Highland Park, Pracht's Alaska, Myer's, McCall's, Galey's, Saxman's and Summit Additions) were platted in 1888 including four newly acquired additional acres in the Railroad Addition. Real estate sales reached \$321,232. In 1888 the Ashland Electric Power and Light Company was established and Henry B. and Harriet Carter deeded land for a formal boulevard to be laid out from South Main Street. In September, 1888 the local paper stated, ". . . every tenatable dwelling in town is occupied, sometimes by two families. "Thirty-four new houses were constructed during 1889 and in September of that year new sidewalks were laid throughout the Railroad Addition.<sup>20</sup>

By 1890 lodging houses, saloons, restaurants, a few shops and some warehouses had created a separate commercial district in the Railroad Addition where passenger, railroad crews and residents could make purchases without walking six blocks to the town's business center. A wooden dome constructed to house Chautauqua programs was raised just south of the central district in 1893.

By the end of that year the nation plunged into the deepest depression to date and it would be four years before the economy recovered. Failure of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in February, 1893 and the failure of the National Cordage Company in May of that year touched off a stock market panic. Between 1893

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number  E  Page  12

---

and 1896 one hundred and fifty-six railroads collapsed and dozens almost went bankrupt. It wasn't long before the country's problems were felt locally. In early September, 1894 the Southern Pacific greatly reduced the station force along the line.<sup>21</sup>

Dull times lasted four years. Finally, in November, 1897 the local paper indicated that things might be improving: "Ashland is enjoying a fair-sized building boom at present, the first in a long time and new dwellings are springing up. . . the advent of good times."<sup>22</sup> By October, 1898 a severe housing shortage existed in Ashland despite substantial building activity. New vitality in the railroad system and another influx of employees increased the pressure. Home construction continued steadily through the end of 1899.<sup>23</sup>

Although the Ashland Woolen Mills was destroyed by fire in January, 1900, the town's economy continued to grow, supported in part by the flour mill, saw mill, a creamery, two planing mills, the Ashland Iron Works and the Southern Oregon State Normal School. By February, 1900, a general boom was underway -- the second since the bustling years of 1888-1890. The town was still crowded in July. Renters still searched for homes because many of the houses under construction were owner-owned, not rentals. In March, 1901, the Ashland Tidings stated: "There is still a house famine, heightened by the Southern Pacific ordering additional trainmen to Ashland." By December of that year about seventy-five new dwellings had been constructed in Ashland.<sup>24</sup>

In addition to industrial and transportation advances, horticulture played an important role in the areas economy. During the last two decades of the 19th century and the first of the 20th century much of the land surrounding Ashland was planted to fruit and nut trees, including pears, apples, peaches, cherries, and almonds. Orchard land became increasingly valuable.

Between 1900 and 1915 the railroad contributed toward a growing local economy. Rail transportation assisted the fruit industry, the woolen mill, the creamery, local woodworking plants, and the Ashland Iron Works, as well as other commercial enterprises. The rails also boosted the tourist industry. Early in 1908 the local Elk's organization selected a site on the north side of East Main for their large new building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   E   Page   13  

---

In 1904, after almost two decades of exploratory and ill-fated efforts to secure additional land for a community burial ground, the City of Ashland purchased ten acres east of Siskiyou Boulevard along the Klamath Falls Road. Platted and planned for cemetery use, Mountain View Cemetery developed steadily as Ashland increased in size, became the primary burial grounds for the community and the surrounding area.

During the summer of 1909, the flour mill, long an Ashland fixture, was dismantled to make way for the city park. At the same time, the Plaza and East Main Street were paved to accommodate motorized traffic. In 1910, with a population of 5020, Ashland flourished. Through these years regional visitors took the passenger train to Ashland to spend time at the Natatorium, completed in 1908, to shop at Enders Department Store, and to visit the City Park and Chautauqua.<sup>25</sup>

**The Motor Age 1914-1930**

Between 1911 and World War I, determined efforts were made to establish Ashland as a resort spa town. A "mineral springs" bond issue passed resoundingly on June 6, 1914, and provided \$175,000 to pipe Lithia water to fountains at the library, railroad depot and city park. John McLaren was retained to landscape Chautauqua Grove and its adjacent area -- work that initiated the gradual development of Lithia Park.<sup>26</sup>

Additional growth occurred as roads improved. The western Better Roads Movement in 1913 brought construction of the Pacific Highway over the Siskiyou Mountains, a highway that would follow nearly the same route as the Siskiyou Mountain Wagon Road. East Main and North Main Streets through Ashland would become part of this interstate route. The formal opening of the Pacific Highway from Ashland to Central Point was held late in 1914.<sup>27</sup>

Ashland like the rest of the country worked to support the war effort when, in April, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. Citizens contributed their money and their skills to support their young soldiers who left regularly on the troop trains. When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, Ashland counted fifteen of its own among the dead.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number E Page 14

The years following World War I saw new growth in Ashland despite the failure of several old institutions, including the natatorium, the Chautauqua, and the long-held dream for a resort city. In 1923 a group of Ashland businessmen, determined to revive Ashland, planned construction of a nine-story hotel. The Lithia Springs Hotel, which opened in 1925, became an important part of the commercial district development. It could not, however, offset the devastating local effect of the Southern Pacific Railroad's Natron Cut-off construction between Weed and Eugene in 1927. Railroad men left town with their families and houses were left vacant, landlords lost tenants and schools lost students. Economic conditions worsened with the stock market crash in October, 1929. Ashland like the rest of the country, struggled through the next decade. Not until World War II would Ashland experience renewed growth.

**F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES**

I. Name of Property Type: Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

II. Description

The multiple property submission presented under the title "Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925, represents two of the potentially eligible cemeteries associated with the theme of settlement and growth in the area. Each cemetery is individually eligible as a distinct representative of its type associated with the broad themes of settlement and development. The cemeteries are of sufficient age and scope to represent the patterns of early settlement and community development, and date from an early period within the geographic and cultural context relative to the settlement and development of the area.

One of the two nominated cemeteries, Ashland Cemetery, was established in 1873 and largely developed between 1880 and 1900. The second, Mountain View Cemetery, was established in 1904 and received much of its significant vegetation, monumentation and improvement between 1904 and 1925. While both of these cemeteries were developed as burial grounds associated with the town of Ashland, other cemeteries exist as rural graveyards in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number F Page 2

---

the Ashland environs. A brief discussion of physical characteristics such as size, scale, monumentation, siting, location landscape, examples of materials and workmanship for both the rural and community cemeteries provides a context for evaluating the presently nominated resources and any future submittal. The community cemeteries and the rural cemeteries have common characteristics that link them, and they have points of contrast, arising from their location, physical setting, history of use, and historic associations.

Rural Cemeteries

A review of characteristics which distinguish rural cemeteries includes location, period of use, plan, vegetation and monumentation. Relatively small in size, early rural graveyards are located on former donation land claims. Changing economic and demographic trends meant that their principal period of use ended early in the 20th century. The circumstances which gave rise to the rural cemeteries shifted after World War I. Large family farms were gradually divided into smaller parcels. Economic focus shifted from the farms to the railroad, fruit related industries and lumber mills. Road development linked communities and bypassed the smaller rural routes.

The rural burial grounds are arranged cohesively in a simple grid pattern. Set on gently sloping land, natural vegetation includes native trees and shrubs, which often remain undisturbed from the early settlement period. Trees in rural area cemeteries frequently include Black and White oaks and madrone. Manzanita, bitter bush and wild lilac abound. With no formalized care, natural terrain and vegetation dominate the landscape and few formal plantings have been introduced.

The rural cemeteries are characterized by monumentation of modest range and variety. Headstones may include materials of wood, granite or marble. Modest gravemarkers of local quarried granite are relatively common, reflecting the fact that marble procurement, as well as access to experienced carvers, was difficult and involved shipping and substantial expense. The gravemarkers reflect the vertical density and embellishment representative of small late 19th century cemeteries in rural locations. Overall integrity has not been adversely affected by the addition of more recent grave markers. Infill of more modern

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number F Page 3

---

stones has been occasional and does not compromise the graveyard's overall character.

The condition of rural cemeteries varies. While rural cemeteries often have experienced less damage from vandalism or well-intentioned alterations planned to simplify maintenance, they have experienced neglect, resulting in damage from grazing stock, overgrown brush and the elements.

The rural cemeteries are associated with settlement of early donation land claims and burials are largely of first generation Euro-American settlers. These individuals were importantly associated with the initial settlement of Ashland and its environs between 1851 and 1880. They established donation land claims, developed agricultural practices, built houses, barns and ditches, began school districts, voting precincts, and roads.

### Community Cemeteries

Historic cemeteries associated with community development tend to be developed near or within community boundaries. Like rural cemeteries, community cemeteries are sited on land selected for its slope and attractive vista. They are usually larger than the rural cemeteries and reflect early official platting patterns. The cemeteries are usually created in a grid pattern with intersecting unpaved drives. Vegetation has been established gradually through the years and may include both native and introduced trees. Shade trees were particularly desirable in the area of hot dry summers, and for enhancing the site.

Plots may be marked with coping or wrought iron. Monumentation, usually employing marble or granite, ranges from modest to elaborate, from small plain gravemarkers to larger monuments. Late nineteenth century cemeteries reveal the embellishment typical of that period including turned work, chamfered corners, beveled tops, flat carving and bas-relief designs. Ornamentation is expressed in various forms typical of the period, including fraternal symbols, and garlands. Both raised and incised letters are employed. Early twentieth century headstones range in size from small to large, but tend to be simpler in ornamentation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   F   Page   4  

Both rural and community cemeteries may exhibit fine materials and expert craftsmanship, however, a wider array may predominate in community burial grounds. Ashland had several quarries within the immediate area. Two particularly noted marble carvers, James Russell and Ann Hill Russell, operators of Ashland Marble Works received widespread recognition for their work and each of Ashland's historic cemeteries may include examples of the Russells' craft. James Carr Whipp, prominent long-time Jacksonville carver, opened a shop in Ashland about the turn of the century and operated briefly in the community. Examples of his work and of other area carvers may be found in representative Ashland cemeteries. The graveyards provided an outlet for the work of local craftsman who served as undertakers and coffinmakers. These included cabinet maker Henry Emery and John Sheldon, who constructed early coffins, and later professional undertakers including, J.P. Dodge and H.C. Stock.

Like rural cemeteries, the community cemeteries are associated with earliest settlement and subsequent development. They contain the graves of significant early citizens, including the community founders, the millers, carpenters, blacksmiths and hotel owners. Individuals who importantly influenced later development, the merchants, political figures, clergy and teachers are also interred.

Aspects of the social and natural environment may affect the community cemetery's preservation or visibility. The community cemetery generally has been taken into the city. Roadways, residential and commercial development may have encroached, but should not be so intrusive as to detract from the associative values of the resource. The community cemeteries are more likely than rural cemeteries to have experienced vandalism and may have been subjected to efforts to simplify maintenance such as removal of coping and railings, monument repair, and infill of modern gravemarkers.

### III. Significance

The historic cemeteries of Ashland and environs are locally significant under Criteria Consideration D, Criterion A as the burying grounds of the earliest Euro-american settlers in the upper Bear Creek Valley between 1851 and 1880, and also

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number F Page 5

associated with persons and patterns significant in the second major period of development of Ashland and the surrounding area between 1880 and 1925. In some instances the cemeteries also meet Criterion B for their associations with persons of transcendent importance in the settlement and growth of the Ashland and its environs. The cemeteries' period of significance comprises the years 1851 to 1925, when many first generation settlers of the area, as well as important later citizens involved with community development were interred and during which the cemeteries' settings and monumentation were established.

As the final resting place of first generation settlers, Ashland's earliest historic cemeteries are associated with initial patterns of settlement including establishment of immigrant routes such as the 1846 Applegate Trail, the Green Springs Route through the Cascades, and the Oregon-California Road. Donation land claim development, including structural improvements, agricultural advances and initial establishment of the cultural landscape constitute additional important aspects of the historic context. Farms founded in the upper Bear Creek Valley by the Hill, Dunn, Walker, Smith, Barron, Fordyce, Grubb, Helman, Walker, Hargadine, Chase and Myer families between 1851 and 1880 are among those shaping Ashland and its environs during the period. Timber clearing, irrigation ditch construction, buildings, fencing and hedgerows shaped the land.

Early area community cemeteries are associated with the efforts of those first generation settlers who established Ashland as the first permanent community in the upper Bear Creek Valley between approximately 1852 and 1880. Abel Helman, postmaster and merchant, justice of the peace and school board leader, laid out Ashland on his donation land claim. Early merchants Robert Hargadine, Jacob Wagner, E.K. Anderson, and John McCall, are among those who contributed significantly to the town's early settlement patterns.

Between 1880 and 1910 with the growth of the Woolen Mill, Normal School, railroad, fruit industry, commercial development, and tourist development, individuals such as Henry Enders Sr. E.K. Atkinson, Henry Carter, E.V. Carter, Charles C. Chappell, John Page Dodge, Alexander Pracht, F.G. Swedenburg and Domingo Perozzi arrived in Ashland to leave their mark on Ashland's development.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number F Page 6

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As the final resting place of many these important citizens, the historic cemeteries represent the historic context.

Ashland's historic cemeteries are significant for their role in the physical development of the town. They reflect the major stages of growth of Ashland and environs. Land for the town cemeteries was purchased by the City for burial purposes, reflecting the rapid growth that the community experienced between 1880 and 1910. Originally established outside the official town boundaries, these cemeteries gradually were included within Ashland city limits. In 1873 Ashland's growth required that the town trustees acquire land for a first community graveyard. Within twenty years the community again experienced a critical need for burial space. As a group Ashland's five historic cemeteries are significant under Criterion A for their associations with the settlement and development of the area between 1851 to 1925 and they are the sole cemeteries associated with this particular context.

**IV. Registration Requirements**

The cemeteries are noteworthy individually and as a group. To meet registration requirements, the cemeteries should have been established and developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925. They should retain sufficient integrity of location, setting and monumentation to evoke the period of their establishment. Their integrity should not be substantially compromised by interspersed modern flush markers or by large expanses of undeveloped ground. The cemeteries should contain distinctive examples of craftsmanship and materials, and they should retain their associations with the historic context. Essentially the cemeteries proposed for nomination under this multiple property submission must meet the following criteria as set forth in the registration requirements:

1. The cemetery, or a significant portion, was established and substantially developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925.
2. The cemetery, or a significant portion, has retained its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, and craftsmanship to evoke its associations with the historic period, 1851 to 1925. It is cohesive in plan. The rural cemetery retains natural terrain and some native vegetation. A community cemetery is located near or within the city limits.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number FGH Page 7, 1, 1.

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3. The cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type -- rural graveyard or community burial ground, through its array and vertical density, scope and quality of monumentation, whether elaborate or simple in design. Monumentation represents an appropriate level of craftsmanship and use of materials. The rural cemetery may exhibit simple and non-elaborate headstones, in addition to occasional more elaborate markers. The community cemetery's monumentation will reflect both modest and more elaborate monumentation.

4. The cemetery is clearly associated with patterns of settlement and/or community development such as initial settlement, Indian-settler relations, town establishment and platting, commercial development, railroad construction and growth, orchard development, cultural development and auto/tourist development.

### G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

City of Ashland

### H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The multiple property submission was developed by surveying five cemeteries within Ashland, Oregon and its immediate environs identified within local surveys. These include the Ashland Historical and Cultural Resource Survey (1988-1990) under the auspices of the City of Ashland Department of Planning and Development, and the Jackson County Cultural and Historical Resource Inventory, conducted by the Jackson County Department of Planning and Development (1979; 1992). In addition, the Oregon Department of Transportation Cemetery Survey was consulted.

Locations of the rural cemeteries were noted on USGS topographical maps, photographs were taken, and inventory forms were completed. Research included both deed review and study of secondary sources. Although both Ashland community cemeteries are situated outside of the official Ashland historic interest areas, well established local documentation has outlined the historic significance of each of these cemeteries. Field visits were made to each of the cemeteries to record location, topography, setting, vegetation and monumentation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   H   Page   2  

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The properties are grouped under one historic context that conforms with the theme best defining Ashland area cemeteries -- Historic Cemeteries of Ashland and Environs, 1851-1925. The historic period comprises the periods of initial settlement and later significant development of Ashland. The appropriateness of the context was determined by the linked physical features and associative characteristics of the five Ashland area cemeteries. Each was established or substantially developed between 1851 and 1925 in the area defined as Ashland and environs, an area extending approximately between the present Valley View, and the southerly end of the upper Bear Creek Valley.

There are five potentially eligible representative properties existing within the defined historic context. The two properties included with this multiple property nomination constitute the first nomination phase. They were chosen because the City of Ashland wished for assistance in planning and protection for the cemeteries within their jurisdiction. Funding was available to conduct individual nomination documents for two of the three community cemeteries, Ashland Cemetery and Mountain View Cemetery.

**Endnotes**

1. Ashland Comprehensive Plan, City of Ashland: Adopted by the City Council, November 2, 1982.
2. G. Bryon Backes. "The Ashland Area and its Environs." Thesis. University of Oregon, M.S. Degree, June, 1959.
3. Wallace D. Farnham, Religion as an Influence in Life and Thought; Jackson County, Oregon 1860-1880. Ph.D Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1955.
4. Eugene Hickman. "Potential Native Original Vegetation of the Ashland, Oregon Area." Medford, Ore.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1975.
5. G. Bryon Backes, "The Ashland Area and Its Environs," p. 23
6. Ibid., p. 12

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number   H   Page   3  

7. Ashland Comprehensive Plan; Backes, G. Bryon. "The Ashland Area and Its Environs," pp. 7; 16.
8. Stephen Dow Beckham, Requiem for a People; The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1971), pp. 31-36.
9. Lindsay Applegate, "Notes and Reminiscences of Laying Out and Establishing the Old Emigrant Road into Southern Oregon in the year 1846," Oregon Historical Quarterly, 22 (1921), p. 19.
10. James M. Berquist, "The Oregon Donation Act and the National Land Policy," Oregon Historical Quarterly, 58 (1957), 28-29.
11. A.G. Walling, History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties (Portland: A.G. Walling, 1884), 339-340.
12. Welborn Beeson, "Diary of Welborn Beeson I, 1851-1856," Typescript on file at the Jackson County Library, Talent, Oregon.
13. Kay Atwood, Mill Creek Journal: Ashland, Oregon, 1850-1860. Ashland, Oregon: Kay Atwood, 1987, p. 39.
14. U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population, 1860; 1980; 1890. Ashland's population was 2634 in 1900; 5020 in 1910; 4283 in 1920; 4544 in 1930; and 7740 in 1940.
15. Ashland Tidings, January 2, 1885.
16. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 10, Page 531.
17. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 11, page 177; Ashland Tidings, January 25, 1884; Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 16, p. 2. Railroad Addition, original plat, surveyed February 16, 1884.
18. Ashland Tidings, January 2, 1885.
19. Egger-Gould, Leslie. "The Railroad's Impact on Ashland's Economy: An Introduction, n.p. June 4, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925

Section number H; I Page 4; 1

20. Ashland Tidings, November 25, 1889, 3:4; January 3, 1890, 3:3.
21. Gordon B. Dodds The American Northwest: A History of Oregon and California, Arlington Heights, Illinois: The Forum Press, 1986, p. 139 ff; Ashland Tidings, September 3, 1894 3:3.
22. Ashland Tidings, November 22, 1897, 3:2.
23. Ibid., October 6, 1898, 3:2.
24. Ibid., February 8, 1900; 3:2; July 30, 1900, 3:1; March 25, 1901, 2:3; December 28, 1903, 3:3.
25. Leslie Egger-Gould, "The Railroad's Impact on Ashland's Economy,"; Ashland Tidings, March 25, 1901, 2:3; December 28, 1903, 3:3.
26. Marjorie O'Harra, Ashland: The First 130 Years, Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1981, p. 17.
27. Ibid., p. 96.

**I. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

- Atwood Kay, Clay, L. Scott. "Ashland Historical Resource Survey, 1988-1990." City of Ashland, Ashland, Oregon
- Atwood Kay, Clay, L. Scott. "Jackson County Cultural and Historical Resource Survey," 1990-1992. Jackson County Department of Planning and Development, Medford, Oregon.
- Atwood, Kay. Mill Creek Journal: Ashland, Oregon, 1850-1860. Ashland, Oregon: Kay Atwood, 1987, p. 39.
- Backes, G. Bryon. "The Ashland Area and its Environs." Thesis. University of Oregon, M.S. Degree, June, 1959.
- Beckham, Stephen Dow, Requiem for a People; The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1971), pp. 31-36.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

Section number I Page 2

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Farnham, Wallace D. Religion as an Influence in Life and Thought; Jackson County, Oregon 1860-1880. Ph.D Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1955.

Hickman, Eugene. "Potential Native Original Vegetation of the Ashland, Oregon Area." Medford, Ore.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1975.

Land In Common: An Illustrated History of Jackson County Oregon. (Joy B. Dunn, ed.), Medford, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1993.

O'Harra, Marjorie. Ashland: The First 130 Years. Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1981, p. 17.

Todt, Donn. Lithia Park Horticulturist, interview and field visit, April 11, 1994.

Walling, A.G. History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties (Portland: A.G. Walling, 1884), 339-340.

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Ashland Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number East Main Street and Morton Street  not for publication

city or town Ashland  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97520

### 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Ashland Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jackson Oregon  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
3		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon  
and Environs 1851-1925

**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

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style: Cemetery

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation \_\_\_\_\_

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof WOOD: Shingle

other METAL: Sheet metal

Monuments: Marble; Granite  
Sandstone

**Narrative Description**

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

Please see continuation sheets.

Ashland Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jackson Oregon  
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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Community Planning/Development

**Period of Significance**

1860-1910

**Significant Dates**

1873 :

1880

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Applegate, Lindsay

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

**Name of repository:**

City Hall, Ashland, Oregon

Ashland Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jackson Oregon  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreege of Property 4.64 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	5214	4610	46	711	1140
	Zone	Easting				
2						

3						
	Zone	Easting				
4						

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Katherine C. Atwood

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 30, 1994

street & number 365 Holly Street telephone (503) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state OR zip code 97520

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name City of Ashland

street & number Ashland City Hall/20 E. Main St. telephone 488-4305

city or town Ashland, state Oregon zip code 97520

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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Summary Description

The Ashland Cemetery, first platted in 1880, is situated within the corporate limits of Ashland, Oregon in Jackson County. Approximately four and one-half acres in size, the graveyard is planned in a grid pattern and is orderly and cohesive in its main developed area. With monumentation of substantial range and variety, Ashland Cemetery contains simple headstones as well as prominent monuments which mark the graves of significant citizens. Many of the latter markers are the work of James Russell and Ann Hill Russell, long-time Ashland residents whose monument carving spanned a fifty year period in the community. Ashland Cemetery's overall integrity is retained in its location, plan, setting, monumentation, feeling and association. The burial ground successfully conveys its most important period of use, the years between 1860 and 1910, when many first generation settlers of Ashland and its environs were interred there. The cemetery possesses significant associations with the area's historic development and is distinct as the oldest publicly owned cemetery within the town limits.

Setting

Ashland, Oregon, in which Ashland Cemetery is centrally located, covers an area approximately four and one-half miles long and one and two-thirds miles wide. A linear city, Ashland is oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. A modified grid street pattern clearly reveals the influence of landforms, stream courses, railroad location and main travel arteries. North Main Street and Siskiyou Boulevard form the main arterial route which extend the length of the city. Highway 66 intersects Siskiyou Boulevard in the southerly area of town and leads to Interstate Five and farther east toward Klamath Falls, Oregon. East Main Street, another arterial street, extends from the city center to Highway 66.

Ashland Cemetery is located on land that retains a natural gentle southeasterly slope. The cemetery is bordered by East Main Street on the north and by Morton Street on the east. Residential development, much of which dates from the early 20th century, flanks the cemetery on the east and north boundaries. Apartments stand along the south boundary, and commercial and more recent residential development line the westerly boundary.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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### Description:

Ashland Cemetery, officially platted in 1880 by the Trustees of Ashland, reveals characteristics to be expected of a small western community settled between 1850 and 1880. Burial dates in the cemetery range between 1860 (predating the official graveyard platting), and the present day. Ashland Cemetery began as a family burial ground on a donation land claim and expanded in size within distinct boundaries as the years progressed.

Ashland Cemetery is located in Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M., Section 9AC, Tax Lot 12600. Comprised of 4.64 acres, the cemetery's original grid plan is retained on the sloping site. Unpaved entry drives lead into the area from East Main Street and Morton Street. The cemetery is comprised of six major sections and the graves are arranged in rows with headstones oriented from east to west. Lots are primarily rectangular in shape and grave spaces are ten feet long and forty inches wide. Some burial plots are defined by low concrete or sandstone coping. Ashland blacksmith Michael Mickleson, settler of 1853, created the hand-forged chain which defines the Mickleson family plot.<sup>1</sup>

The main area of Ashland Cemetery is wooded and planted with grass. No formal ornamental plant material is evident at individual plots. Ashland Cemetery comprises an excellent stand of native black and white oaks, (*Quercus kelloggii* and *Quercus garryana*), constituting a rare grouping of the oaks within the town boundaries. These trees, which, at the time of settlement, swept down the valley from the hills, have remained largely in place in the cemetery. The oak savannas which were typical of the mid-19th century upper Bear Creek region, have largely disappeared with increased development. Cypress, incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), ponderosa Pines and native broadleaf maples (*Acer macrophyllum*), comprise additional native trees.<sup>2</sup> Periodically through the years dying trees have been removed and before cemetery perpetual care was installed about 1930, efforts were frequently necessary to remove berry vines and entangling shrubbery.

Built improvements in Ashland Cemetery include a caretaker's tool shed (1894) on the southerly boundary, an entry arch, (ca. 1900) on East Main Street, and a modern metal flag pole in the southerly portion of the cemetery. The caretaker's tool shed,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

which has no foundation, is of frame construction and measures approximately eight feet in width by ten feet in depth. The building is sheathed with channel siding and the gable roof is has wood shingles. Decorative elements include corner boards, eave brackets, decorative gable siding and a gable bracket. The door is composed of wooden planks. The entrance arch, which has a segmentally curved sheet metal top, is supported by concrete filled riveted sheet metal posts which are ten inches in diameter. The arch measures approximately fourteen feet in height, by fourteen feet in width.

Gravemarkers in Ashland Cemetery reflect the vertical density and embellishment representative of late 19th century community cemeteries. Within a few years following settlement in 1852, Ashland was comprised of citizens with a range of economic means, as well as established bodies of fraternal organizations and churches. The funds and the circumstances available to conduct burial ceremonies influenced the choices made to mark the graves of family members. In addition, by 1884 Ashland monument makers had access to materials shipped by railroad which broadened the range of choices to use in the creation of gravemarkers.

Monumentation in Ashland Cemetery is found in various sizes and degrees of ornamentation. Fashioned in marble or quarried granite, the headstones were created from material obtained in various locations. In addition to using imported materials, notably Vermont and Italian marbles, Ashland monument makers employed local marble or granite. Among the sites frequently tapped were Marble Mountain in Josephine County and the Tolman, Praytor and Blair granite quarries near Ashland.

The headstones in Ashland Cemetery range in size and design from small plain gravemarkers and bevel markers, to larger tablets and monuments. The variety of monument types and embellishment is due partly to the skills of master carvers James and Ann Hill Russell, whose work spanned a fifty-year (1865-1915) in Ashland. Monuments for which the Russells are well known include, among others, those marking the Thomas Smith, J.C.Tolman, Oscar and Lucinda Ganiard, and Wagner children's graves.

Local sandstone frequently was used to form bases for headstones and coping to border plots. Turned work, chamfered corners, columns, beveled tops, urns, flat carving and bas-relief designs

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

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appear on many of the gravemarkers. Ornamentation is expressed in various forms typical of the period, including fraternal symbols, garlands and single flowers, egg-and-dart detail, and clasped hands. Both raised and incised lettering, appear on tablets.

Integrity

The Ashland Cemetery retains its original character with an intact community setting, and original grid plan. Trees remaining in the cemetery substantially reflects the land's character at the time the cemetery was established and constitute a rare enclave of native vegetation within the town boundaries. The burial ground's monumentation range and variety remains intact and two significant built improvements constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries are standing. Overall integrity has not been adversely affected by the addition of more recent grave markers. Infill of modern stones has been infrequent and does not compromise the graveyard's character. Most markers appear to be in relatively good condition throughout the cemetery, although occasional vandalism has occurred. In 1962 the City of Ashland requested permission of plot owners to remove some of the sandstone and cement coping around various plots to expedite maintenance. Some of the coping still remains in place.<sup>3</sup>

Responsibility for the cemetery rests with the City of Ashland which has overseen its care since obtaining title to the property in 1880. The City's efforts to register the Ashland Cemetery reflects concern for the cemetery's future protection.

In feeling and association Ashland Cemetery successfully represents community cemeteries of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The cemetery remains the place most importantly associated with the first generation of settlers in this area of Ashland and provides a link between the early period of settlement and the development period which occurred following the railroad's arrival in 1884.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

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## Endnotes

1. Donn Todt, Lithia Park Horticulturalist, Interview at Ashland Cemetery, April 11, 1994.
2. Marjorie O'Harra, Ashland Daily Tidings, July 26, 1962.
3. Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

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Statement of Significance

The Ashland Cemetery, established for the public in 1873, is locally significant as the burial ground of early Euro-American settlers of Ashland, Oregon and its immediate environs. Submitted as part of a multiple property submission, "Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925," Ashland Cemetery meets the registration requirements set forth in the registration document. It was established and developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925, has retained its integrity of setting, location, design and materials, and evokes its historic associations. The cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria Consideration D, Criterion A for its associations with individuals importantly involved in the area's early period of settlement between 1851 and 1880. The cemetery is additionally eligible under Criterion B as the burial place of Lindsay Applegate, prominent Oregon settler who, with others, opened a southern overland route into Oregon, known as the Applegate Trail, and who significantly advanced Ashland area development. The cemetery's period of significance comprises the years 1860 to 1910, when many first generation settlers were interred and during which the cemetery's setting and monumentation were established.

Ashland Cemetery began as a small graveyard on a donation land claim and gradually expanded in size through the years. Prior to the cemetery's founding, Ashland area families buried their dead on the gentle rises and knolls of individual farms. Platted in 1880 by the Town Trustees of Ashland, the cemetery provided a much needed burial ground as the population grew. Ashland Cemetery is distinct in size and age from Mountain View Cemetery which was platted by the City of Ashland in 1904. The latter burial ground was laid out on ten acres of land selected specifically for cemetery purposes. At 4.64 acres in size, Ashland Cemetery clearly contains the largest number of early Ashland burials.

Early Settlement of Ashland and Environs

Settlement along upper Bear Creek began late in 1851 when donation land claimants took up land in the small valley north of the Siskiyou Mountain range. Thomas Smith, Patrick Dunn, James

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

Russell, and Hugh Barron were among those who claimed the best soil and wood slopes along the streams. Abel Helman and Eber Emery constructed a sawmill in 1852 along Mill Creek on Helman's donation land claim and in 1854 built a flour mill nearby. Ashland was platted and a post office was established in 1855. In 1867 the Ashland Woolen Mill was constructed and, with a nursery and Methodist college, formed the heart of the town's economy. Ashland was incorporated on October 13, 1874. The commercial district gradually expanded and residential neighborhoods developed adjacent to the community center.

By 1880 Ashland's population numbered 842 residents.<sup>1</sup> Although it would be 1887 before north and southbound tracks joined at Ashland, the impact of the Oregon and California Railroad's arrival in town on April 16, 1884 was immediate. Eighty-nine new houses and thirty-three other buildings were constructed that year.<sup>2</sup> Ten new additions to Ashland were platted in 1888, and thirty-four new houses were built during 1889. By 1890 the population jumped to 1784-- doubling in ten years.<sup>3</sup>

Ashland's population, which stood at 2634 in 1900 would reach 5010 by 1910.<sup>4</sup> Development was encouraged by several factors, notably the continued expansion and success of orchards in the Ashland area, as in the rest of the Rogue Valley. Acres of peaches, pears and apples flourished. Rail transportation assisted the fruit industry, the woolen mill, the local creamery and woodworking plants as well as other commercial enterprises. The rails also boosted the tourist industry. In 1925 the nine story Lithia Springs Hotel opened and tourists traveled the Pacific Highway to visit Ashland.

#### Ashland Cemetery

By 1880 the Ashland Trustees realized the pressing need for a community burial ground for the growing town. The land on which Ashland Cemetery stands was part of the Isaac D. Smith Donation Land Claim which was surveyed in December 11, 1856.<sup>5</sup> In the spring of 1860 the first known burial occurred, that of Ashland resident Mary Clayton.<sup>6</sup> Eber Emery acquired the Smith land claim about 1865 and received a patent to the property on December 20, 1872.<sup>7</sup> The following year, on June 7, 1873, Emery, who had moved to Eagle Point, Oregon the previous year, sold 4.64 acres to Ashland School District #5 for \$100.00,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

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placing the cemetery land in public ownership. A stipulation in the deed requiring that the land be used for burial purposes suggests that the acreage was already in use as a graveyard. The deed read:

"In trust for the use and purpose of a cemetery and the parties of the second part are hereby empowered to sell the said grounds for burial purposes and to receive and collect the money arising from such sale and apply it (the said money) to the improvement and for the benefit of said cemetery.<sup>8</sup>

Two years later, in August, 1876, the local newspaper described the cemetery property:

Half a mile east of town is our cemetery. Nature has bestowed lavishly her embellishments on this consecrated spot. As the last receptacle for our nearest and dearest, we could not in conception view a place more fitted and desirable. Its site, at a huge mountain's base, lends it an air of submissiveness and repose. The evening winds in the gentle waving evergreens are low, sweet music, beautifully in keeping with nature's decorations; and seem to murmur in wondrous plaintive harmony dulcet strains to those "Asleep in the Valley." Though nature has so munificently wrought its handiwork on this cherished spot, yet is there dearth of human care."<sup>9</sup>

Challenged by the requirement for upkeep, interested citizens and responsible town leaders encouraged the transfer of the graveyard's ownership from the local school district to the town trustees.

The committee appointed at a public meeting some months ago to obtain written consent of owners of lots in Ashland Cemetery to transfer the guardianship of the School Board to the Town Board of Ashland has yet failed to report. It is understood that important improvements in the care and management of the cemetery would follow the contemplated change of trustees.<sup>10</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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On March 1, 1880 citizens of School District #5 voted to make the transfer and the following day the directors of School District #5, Abel Helman, Lindsay Applegate and Hiram Farlow, deeded the cemetery to the Trustees of Ashland. The document excepted approximately one acre deeded earlier to the Ashland International Order of Oddfellows, described the property as 4.64 acres, "except for 98/100 acres in the southwest corner previously deeded to the I.O.O.F. in December, 1874."<sup>11</sup> Ashland trustees, represented by Lindsay Applegate and others, recognized the previous action and deeded 98/100 acres to Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45.

The Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 began with twenty-three members on August 13, 1873 and grew gradually after joining with the Jacksonville Lodge in the spring of 1876.<sup>12</sup> Following a devastating fire in Ashland's commercial district in 1879, the I.O.O.F. erected a new \$6000 brick building on the Plaza. In May 1880 offices in the building were available for rent.<sup>13</sup>

The I.O.O.F. portion of the Ashland Cemetery is one of many whole or partial cemeteries begun under the auspices of that organization. Most were established between 1852 when the first I.O.O.F. lodge was organized in Oregon, and the early 1920's when the extensive development of memorial parks began.<sup>14</sup> The I.O.O.F. was the first fraternal order to offer its members financial benevolencies. An early issue of the "Pacific Odd Fellow" cited the four duties expected of members:

Move modestly, quietly and without ostentation, obeying the injunction of the ritual to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to bury the dead and to educate the orphan.<sup>15</sup>

In early May, 1880 a formalized plan for the Ashland Cemetery was laid out. By the end of the month, surveying had been completed and lots staked off and numbered. There were some difficulties:

H.C. Hill has been surveying the Ashland Cemetery and staking off the lots. This is a work that should have been done long ago. Its neglect has caused much trouble and annoyance, and in one case a serious blunder. Mr. Hill has found that one grave is in the middle of one of the avenues, and will probably have to be moved."<sup>16</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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The following spring, Orlando Coolidge, local nursery owner, offered the city trees for landscaping. The local newspaper noted:

M. Coolidge authorizes us to say that he will furnish free of cost, enough first class maple trees to go around the entire grounds of the Ashland Cemetery, provided those having management of the property will plant them out. This is a liberal offer and one we hope will be accepted by the trustees of the Ashland Cemetery.<sup>17</sup>

The town trustees promptly accepted Mr. Coolidge's offer and the results were satisfying. "The rows of shade trees recently planted in the Ashland Cemetery strike everyone who sees them as a particularly appropriate and desirable addition to the improvements of the grounds."<sup>18</sup>

In March, 1883 Eber Emery asked final payment for the land he had deeded to the town trustees years earlier. H.C. Hill, president of the trustees, submitted a statement to the Ashland Tidings, noting:

The ground of the Ashland Cemetery was bought of Eber Emery about twelve years ago, and has never been paid for yet. It must now be paid, and all persons owing money on lots purchased in the cemetery are requested to come forward and make payment at once, so that the original debt may be cleared.<sup>19</sup>

By November, 1884 the longstanding debt had been erased.<sup>20</sup> Two years later, in June, 1886 the Ashland Tidings noted the need for care for the cemetery:

Ashland cemetery could be made a beautiful place, if a little care and money were expended in watering the trees and flowers that have been planted by loving hands to beautify the graves of the many who found there the last resting place on earth. Water must be carried now in buckets from the Walker ditch, a short distance above the cemetery. The cost of laying pipes to furnish what water is needed would be very slight if shared equally by those interested, and this is an

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

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improvement which should be made. The trees purchased and planted in the cemetery by the town two or three years ago have suffered from drought and many of them have died, whereas all could have been saved and would have been much larger and prettier today if they had been watered sufficiently during the first year. There should be some facilities for keeping the flowers and trees alive, and the cemetery trustees should take the matter in hand.<sup>21</sup>

While landscaping care of the cemetery faltered, fine monumentation flourished. Particularly noteworthy was the work of James Russell, owner of Ashland Marble Works, and his wife, Ann Hill Russell, who assisted him at carving. Local news articles detailed their mastery.

Our town cemetery can now boast of many tasteful monuments. A double-column monument was recently erected to mark the resting place of little Ella and Ernest Wagner, which shows superior artistic skill, and this week Mr. Russell set another elaborate monument, with stone coping and a costly image on the high shaft over the grave of the late Mrs. Patterson. Make beautiful the home of our dead."<sup>22</sup>

There are many handsome monuments and memorial stones in the Ashland cemetery, but among the most beautiful of all is the one just set up in the family burial lot of Capt. Thomas Smith. The sub-base or pedestal is of blue sandstone from the Tolman quarry and the whole monument above it is of beautiful white Vermont marble. Above the base are the usual faces for inscriptions, these are surrounded by a pyramidal shaft, and above the capital the monument is completed by a draped urn. Another of the most beautiful monuments in the cemetery is that which marks the resting place of the late Dr. J.H. Chitwood and wife, which has been set up within the past year. The work in both instances is that of J.H. Russell, of the Ashland Marble Works, to whom is due the credit for much of the best work in the cemeteries here.<sup>23</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

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By 1889 Ashland Cemetery was filling and once again, it became crucial for the city to consider additional cemetery space. Ashland was becoming increasingly crowded as the railroad's arrival brought many new residents into town. The problem, however, would not be solved until 1904 when the City of Ashland purchased land for Mountain View Cemetery. In order that town trustees might begin a search for additional land for a burial ground, a new city charter was endorsed in March, 1889 allowing the city to own land outside corporate limits for cemeteries.<sup>24</sup> In November, 1889 the local newspaper noted the crowded condition of the Ashland Cemetery:

Ashland, like most other growing cities in the United States finds that its cemeteries were located too close to town. The cemetery will soon have to be abandoned anyhow and it is high time that arrangements were made for grounds to take their place. There is talk of the formation of a cemetery association to take the matter in hand.<sup>25</sup>

At Ashland Cemetery work and improvements continued. On July 5, 1894 bids were announced for construction of a tool house at the cemetery. Within a short time, a curved sheet-metal entrance arch was constructed near East Main Street.<sup>26</sup> In February, 1896 additional improvements were accomplished on the grounds:

The past year or two has witnessed many improvements in the Ashland Cemetery. Family lots have been enclosed and beautified, flowers, shrubbery and grass plots have been added, and new and costly monument erected to the memory of the dead. The Ashland Marble Works has this week completed the setting up of one of the most attractive and imposing monument yet erected there. It is upon the Ganiard lot in the northeastern part of the grounds. . . The monument is in the "canopy" design and stands 9 feet high. the base on which it solidly rests is of native cut sandstone while the massive monument itself, 3' 4" square at its base and rising after the style indicated by the name "canopy," is of the finest Rutland Italian marble of snowy whiteness...

The lettering as well as the monograph work and special designing in other portions of the monument and its

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

general set-up shows some artistic work, creditable to the Ashland Marble Works... The lots have been enclosed by a sandstone coping with a gateway in the center of one side, and huge sandstone urns on either side of the entrance.<sup>27</sup>

James and Ann Hill Russell

The excellent marble work of the Russells developed from years of experience at their trade. James Russell was born in Tennessee on April 5, 1823. He received his earliest instructions in the stonecutter trade after joining a railroad construction force. After an apprenticeship at the trade in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Russell left the east for California and the Gold Rush. He moved to southern Oregon in 1851 and opened the Mountain House near the base of the Siskiyou. Russell married Ann Hill on May 9, 1854 and after working and living in Yreka, California for four years, returned to Jackson County to erect a marble mill near Phoenix, Oregon. After a brief period in Idaho mines, James Russell settled in Ashland on April 14, 1865 and built a marble mill on Ashland Creek. Here he is credited with creating the first marble monuments in Jackson, Josephine Douglas, Klamath and Lake Counties and in Siskiyou County, California. James Russell was assisted in the marble and monument business by his wife who excelled in both design and carving. Russell died in Ashland on October 1, 1895, after prolonged rheumatic difficulties.<sup>28</sup>

During James Russell's illness and following his death, his wife operated the marble monument business alone. Ann Hill Russell, born in Sweetwater, Tennessee, came to the upper Bear Creek Valley with her parents, Isaac and Elizabeth Hill in the spring of 1853. Mother of eleven children, Ann Russell had assisted her husband at his work through the years and after his death continued the work on her own, earning a reputation as a fine marble carver.<sup>29</sup> In 1908 the Ashland Tidings quoted an article from the Monumental News, a Chicago published trade journal, regarding Mrs. Russell's skilled work.

Mrs. Ann Hazeltine Hill Russell of Ashland Oregon enjoys the distinction of being a skillful, practical marble cutter and carver. She owns a marble shop in Ashland and does all kinds of stone work, making a specialty of carved monumental work.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Mrs. Russell learned her trade from her husband in lettering and carving and she finally surpassed her teacher. She has conducted the business since her husband's death, and does all the lettering, carving, and designing and attends personally to setting up each monument. Ann Hill Russell was quoted in the article:

'[In 1865] Mr. Russell built a marble mill here run by water power, and supplied the trade of four counties in Southern Oregon. We worked exclusively in Oregon marble --white crystal marble from a quarry about sixty miles northwest of Ashland. After the railroad came, Vermont marble almost entirely supplanted Oregon marble in our shop. I delight to carve in Vermont marble, as it is so much softer than the Oregon stone, and the latter is almost as hard to work as granite.'<sup>30</sup>

Local monuments credited to James or Ann Hill Russell in Ashland Cemetery include, among others, those of Ernest and Ella Wagner, Oscar and Lucinda Ganiard, E.K. Anderson, John McCall, J.C. Tolman, Thomas Smith, and J.H. Chitwood.<sup>31</sup> For these stones and many others carved during the period the Russells worked in Ashland, granite and marble material was taken from several quarries in the area including Marble Mountain in Josephine County, and the Tolman, Praytor and Blair Quarries near Ashland.

Work by other able carvers is also represented in Ashland Cemetery. James Carr Whipp, proprietor of the Jacksonville Marble Works, opened a shop in Ashland shortly after 1900. A respected and accomplished carver, Whipp's markers are found in several locations throughout the region and the state. Whipp, who moved to Southern Oregon in 1883 from Portland to work on the Jackson County Courthouse in Jacksonville, stayed only briefly in Ashland.<sup>32</sup>

In addition to housing fine marble and granite monuments, Ashland Cemetery also provided an outlet for the work of local undertakers. Between 1852 and about 1880, coffin construction was done by local cabinet makers such as A.V. Gillette, John Sheldon, and Henry Emery. With the railroad and a growing population the undertaking business developed in town. John P. Dodge, an Iowan, moved to Ashland in 1883 and opened a furniture business where he built coffins and executed undertaking duties. In 1923 he

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

constructed the J.P. Dodge and Sons Funeral Home where he worked until his death in 1928. One of his sons, Will Marshall Dodge, was trained at the Western College of Embalming, graduating in 1909. After that date Will Dodge managed the mortuary department of the family business until 1943 when the business was sold.<sup>33</sup>

H.C. Stock opened a new undertaking parlor and cabinet shop on Main Street in 1897. Stock, born in Germany in 1861, came to the United States at the age of six years. In 1883 he came west to San Francisco where he worked as a carpenter until moving to southern Oregon. H.C. Stock remained at trade in Ashland until his death September 22, 1933. In 1937 the Litwiller Mortuary took over the stock business and continued the firm under the Litwiller name.<sup>34</sup>

Ashland Cemetery continued to be used through the years, although burials there became less frequent as lots and plots filled. Throughout the years funds for adequate care of the cemetery remained a problem. During the first week of 1927 the Mayor of Ashland noted the condition of the town's cemeteries:

Another matter which deserves the attention of the new council is that of the Ashland cemeteries. Although with the small funds available we have cleaned up the cemeteries under the city's control, nevertheless, they are yet in a deplorable condition. I would recommend to the consideration of the new administration the providing of some plan to permanently provide for the upkeep of the city's cemeteries even if it is necessary to float a small bond issue in order to provide a fund with which to accomplish that.<sup>35</sup>

Local citizens voted for a program of perpetual care for the city cemeteries about 1930 and Ashland Cemetery has remained that management plan since that time. On April 28, 1932, with depleted funds and an aging membership, Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 deeded their .98 acre portion of Ashland Cemetery to the City of Ashland.

Lindsay Applegate

Ashland Cemetery is additionally significant as the final resting place of Lindsay Applegate, prominent settler who forged the South Road into Oregon, and importantly influenced Ashland's early development. Lindsay Applegate was born on September 18,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

1808 in Henry County, Kentucky. In 1820 the family emigrated to Missouri and settled near St. Louis. Lindsay Applegate followed a trapping expedition to the Rocky Mountains at the age of fifteen and later served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War. On January 13, 1831 he married Elizabeth Miller in Cole County, Missouri and soon afterwards settled in southwestern Missouri. In May, 1843 the Applegates crossed the plains to Oregon with other family members and settled in Polk County. In 1846 Lindsay Applegate was one of fifteen men who planned out the South Road from the Willamette Valley to Fort Hall. The road, known as the Applegate Trail, was a major route into southern Oregon and is recognized as a national historic trail.<sup>36</sup>

In 1850 Lindsay Applegate moved to the Umpqua area where he served as special Indian agent under General Joel Palmer. He joined the war against Indians in the Rogue Valley on August 22, 1853 and was discharged September 7, 1853. Applegate served as captain of his company and stood with General Joseph Lane when a treaty was signed with Indians at Table Rock. In 1859 Lindsay Applegate moved to the Toll House in the Siskiyou Mountains where he operated the toll road to the California State line. In December, 1862 Lindsay and Elizabeth Applegate moved to Ashland where they purchased Robert Hargadine's donation land claim.<sup>37</sup>

Lindsay Applegate was elected to represent Jackson County in the Oregon Assembly in 1862, and also held the position of special Indian agent for southern Oregon. He served on the Ashland Board of Trustees and as a trustee of Ashland School District #5, and was a member of both bodies at the time Ashland Cemetery was acquired by the city. On October 30, 1882, following his wife's death, Applegate sold 156.75 acres of land to the Oregon and California Railroad Company for \$10,000. Much of the Railroad Addition to Ashland was developed on his former farm land. Elizabeth Applegate died July 6, 1882 and is buried in Ashland Cemetery. Lindsay Applegate died November 28, 1892 at the age of eight-four years and is also buried in the cemetery.<sup>38</sup>

Other Ashland Area Cemeteries.

A review of the four other cemeteries in the Ashland study area, Hill-Dunn Cemetery, Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Hargadine Cemetery and Mountain View Cemetery, reveals important similarities, as well as their separate and distinct characteristics.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

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Hill-Dunn Cemetery, situated approximately three miles east of Ashland, was begun in 1853 when to provide a burial ground during Indian-settler conflicts. The three acre cemetery was established on the Isaac Hill Donation Land Claim, and is one of the two oldest burial grounds in the study area. Rural in character, Hill-Dunn Cemetery retains vegetation typical of the valley's bordering uplands at the time of initial immigration. Comprised of both modest headstones and elaborately embellished monuments, the cemetery contains some examples of work executed by Ann Hill and James Russell, daughter and son-in-law of Isaac Hill.

Mount Vernon Cemetery, situated on a knoll approximately three miles north of Ashland, was established on the William Cortez Myer Donation Land Claim as a family graveyard. Now approximately one-quarter acre in size, the cemetery's rural landscape is comprised of grasses, oaks and brush. While Mount Vernon Cemetery contains several interments, many now lack markers -- the headstones have been damaged or destroyed by grazing stock.

Hargadine Cemetery, approximately one and one-half acres in size, is located on a gentle slope in the westerly part of Ashland. Begun as a family graveyard in 1853, the cemetery is named for Robert Hargadine and other members of the family interred there. The number of burials increased after 1880 and the cemetery gradually grew in size. In 1898 W.E. Myer transferred title to the property to the Hargadine Cemetery Association. Managed for many years by the Association, the cemetery eventually fell into a period of neglect. Ownership was transferred to the City of Ashland in 1989.

Mountain View Cemetery was developed by the City of Ashland for burial purposes in 1904. Located in southeast Ashland, the cemetery is located on level land and bordered on two sides by paved roads. Originally ten acres in size, it has increased in size to an seventeen acres. Containing two mausoleums, one constructed in 1925 and one in 1949, Mountain View Cemetery is landscaped with a wide variety of mature trees. The graveyard contains headstones and monuments in a range of sizes and styles. Like Ashland Cemetery, Mountain View Cemetery is the final resting place of individuals significant in the development of Ashland and its environs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

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Ashland Cemetery meets registration requirements outlined for Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs. The cemetery was established and substantially developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925. The cemetery has retained its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, and craftsmanship to evoke its associations with the historic period. Ashland Cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type as a community burial ground, through its array, scope and quality of monumentation. Ashland Cemetery is clearly associated with the period of earliest settlement in the Ashland area and with the initial stages of town development.

Ashland Cemetery is significant as the final resting place of the first generation pioneers who advanced settlement in the Ashland area of the Upper Bear Creek Valley between 1851 and 1910. Ashland Cemetery is additionally significant as the burial place of Lindsay Applegate, prominent Oregon explorer and Ashland governmental leader. Ashland Cemetery's period of significance, 1860 to 1910, spans the fifty year period between the first known burial in the cemetery and the death of Abel Helman, pioneer settler on whose land Ashland was developed. In those five decades, the graveyard received the remains of many of the area's earliest settlers and became the distinctive burial ground now associated with those early settlers.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

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Endnotes

1. "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957." Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 106, p.4.
2. Kay Atwood, "Ashland Cultural Resources Inventory," (Railroad Addition), City of Ashland, 1988.
3. "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957."
4. U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population, 1900; 1910.
5. Donation Land Claim Survey Book, p. 542. (Jackson County Surveyor's Office)
6. 1860 Federal Census; Jackson County Marriage Records; Isaac Davidson Smith and Mary Feeling were married February 21, 1855 at Ashland. The oldest recorded grave in Ashland Cemetery is that of Mary Clayton (d. 1860) who is buried in Section 5, Lot 124.
7. U.S. to Eber Emery Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 6, page 642, December 20, 1872.
8. Eber Emery to School District #5, Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 6, page 235, June 7, 1873, 4.64 acres. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 6, page 770, December 17, 1874.
9. Ashland Tidings, August 3, 1876.
10. Ashland Tidings, December 5, 1879, 3:1.
11. Directors of School District #5 to Trustees of Ashland, Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 8, page 702, May 2, 1880; Volume 6, page 788. The I.O.O.F. section was turned over to the City of Ashland when perpetual care of the cemetery was established about 1930.
12. Ashland Tidings, July 13, 1876, 2:1.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

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13. Ibid. May 28, 1880.
14. "Early Oregon Odd Fellowship," Pacific Odd Fellow, (April, 1901) No. 4, Vol. 10, pp. 6-7.
15. Ibid., page 8.
16. Ashland Tidings, May 7, 1880; May 31, 1880, 3:2.
17. Ibid. March 25, 1881, 3:1.
18. Ibid. April 1, 1881, 3:4; May 20, 1881, 3:3.
19. Ibid. March 2, 1883.
20. Ibid., November 14, 1884 3:6. \$125.00 was owed Eber Emery.
21. Ibid., June 8, 1886.
22. Ibid., October 31, 1884.
23. Ibid., June 26, 1886.
24. Ibid., March 2, 1889, 2:3.
25. Ibid., November 1, 1889, 3:1.
26. Ibid., July 5, 1894, 3:5. The arch appears in a photograph with an estimated date of 1905.
27. Ibid., February 6, 1896
28. Ibid., October 30, 1895; Joseph Gaston, The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912, Volume IV, page 1088.
29. Eugenia Atkinson Scrapbook, Ashland Public Library, November 29, 1930.
30. Ashland Tidings November 23, 1908.
31. Gaston, Volume IV, page 1088.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

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32. James Whipp, "A Brief Account of the Life of James Carr Whipp," (Southern Oregon Historical Society Collection.
33. Kay Atwood, "Ashland Oregon, Historical Resources Survey" 1988-1990, Form 265.
34. Ibid., Form 285.
35. Ashland Tidings, January 3, 1927.
36. A.G. Walling, A History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, (Portland, Ore.:, A.G. Walling, 1884) pp. 522-523.
37. Ibid., Eugenia Atkinson Scrapbook, (Ashland Public Library), page 62.
38. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 10, page 531. Ashland Tidings, July 12, 1882; December 2, 1892. William G. Parker, who also helped lay out the Applegate Trail is also buried in Ashland Cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in Section 9AC, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon. It is comprised of Tax Lot 12600 which encompasses the entire area of Ashland Cemetery.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the 4.64 acres deeded to the City of Ashland in 1880, comprising the Ashland Cemetery. Opened officially in 1873, the cemetery is bounded on the north by East Main Street and on the east by Morton Street. Residential development and some commercial development border the cemetery on the south and west.



# ASHLAND CEMETERY



10170	10171	10172	10173	10174	10175	10176	10177	10178	10179	10180	10181	10182	10183	10184	10185	10186	10187	10188	10189	10190	10191	10192	10193	10194	10195	10196	10197	10198	10199	10200	10201	10202	10203	10204	10205	10206	10207	10208	10209	10210	10211	10212	10213	10214	10215	10216	10217	10218	10219	10220	10221	10222	10223	10224	10225	10226	10227	10228	10229	10230	10231	10232	10233	10234	10235	10236	10237	10238	10239	10240	10241	10242	10243	10244	10245	10246	10247	10248	10249	10250	10251	10252	10253	10254	10255	10256	10257	10258	10259	10260	10261	10262	10263	10264	10265	10266	10267	10268	10269	10270	10271	10272	10273	10274	10275	10276	10277	10278	10279	10280	10281	10282	10283	10284	10285	10286	10287	10288	10289	10290	10291	10292	10293	10294	10295	10296	10297	10298	10299	10300
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SECTION NO. 6

SECTION NO. 5

10000

TOOL SHED

SECTION NO. 4

10310	10311	10312	10313	10314	10315	10316	10317	10318	10319	10320	10321	10322	10323	10324	10325	10326	10327	10328	10329	10330	10331	10332	10333	10334	10335	10336	10337	10338	10339	10340	10341	10342	10343	10344	10345	10346	10347	10348	10349	10350	10351	10352	10353	10354	10355	10356	10357	10358	10359	10360	10361	10362	10363	10364	10365	10366	10367	10368	10369	10370	10371	10372	10373	10374	10375	10376	10377	10378	10379	10380	10381	10382	10383	10384	10385	10386	10387	10388	10389	10390	10391	10392	10393	10394	10395	10396	10397	10398	10399	10400
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SECTION NO. 2

SECTION NO.

Morton Street

ENTRY GATE



Southern Oregon Historical Society #1233

## LINDSAY APPLGATE

Ashland Tidings  
December 2, 1892

Hon. Lindsay Applegate, who died a few days ago at the home of his son, O. C. Applegate, in Klamath county, was one of the pioneers of the state. With his brother Jesse, he came across the plains in 1843. The Applegates took a prominent part in the affairs of Oregon for many years. They were among the earliest settlers of the southern portion of the state, and early in the spring of 1846, with four other settlers in the Umpqua valley, they respected a route into Southern Oregon, going by the way of Rogue river valley, Klamath lake, the Modoc country and across northern Nevada to Fort Hall and return. They reached Hot creek, on the shore of Klamath lake, only a few days after Fremont had camped there and lost two men by a night attack upon his camp by the Modocs. It was from this camp that Fremont, then on his way north Oregon, turned back to California, to begin the struggle for the conquest of that province from Mexico. The immigrant trail thus opened by the Applegates was used the same year by a large train, which came to grief in the Umpqua canyon, the incident forming the basis of the implacable hostility Hon. J. Quinn Thornton always entertained for the Applegates, he being a member of that unfortunate train. However, the route was used successfully for ten years, chiefly by immigrants entering northern California. It was on this trail that the Modocs perpetrated their horrors in 1852. Lindsay Applegate always took a conspicuous part in the affairs of Southern Oregon, and his sons have been prominent in the Indian affairs of that section. He was a man of ability, culture and integrity, and a good example of the sturdy men who opened Oregon to civilization.

a donation claim of two sections of land, continuing in partnership, engaged in mining and also established the Mountain House, a popular hostelry which they conducted until 1858. Mr. Russell was a veteran of the Indian wars of 1853-56 and held the rank of major in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Ross. In 1860, he located on Coleman creek, near Phoenix, where he opened a marble quarry and put in a marble mill which was operated by water power and where he produced Oregon marble. A year later he went to Canyon City and while working in the Blue Mountain mines, was struck by a huge boulder which shattered his leg and inflicted such serious injury that he was unable to return home for eighteen months. On April 14, 1865, he removed with his family to Ashland, where he erected a marble mill, its site being at the rear of the lot now occupied by the Odd Fellows building. After his accident he had the assistance of his wife, who had in his absence employed her leisure hours in developing her hitherto latent talent, becoming in the meantime an adept marble cutter and sculptor. Quarrying his marble in Josephine county, Mr. Russell had it hauled to Ashland by teams until the completion of the railroad as far as Roseburg, when he had it shipped from the east. He erected the first monuments in Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Klaimath and Lake counties and in Siskiyou county, California. After his first mill was destroyed by fire he ordered and had all his marble shipped from the east, continuing in this business during the remainder of his life. He built up an enviable reputation throughout the country, his name being fourth from the top in length of time in business and in financial integrity in the marble directory of the United States. A progressive and public spirited citizen, he was a prominent factor in the erection of schoolhouses, churches and public buildings. He was an active and valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also belonged to the Jackson County Pioneer Association. He served in the capacity of town councilman and was a leader in the work of the prohibition party in Jackson county.

**JAMES H. RUSSELL**, who passed away at Ashland on the 1st of October, 1895, came to Jackson county more than six decades ago and during much of the remainder of his life was actively engaged in the marble business here. He had the honor of erecting the first monuments in five counties of Oregon and was one of the very foremost representatives of that branch of activity in the United States. His birth occurred in Tennessee on the 5th of April, 1823, his parents being James and Mabel (Howard) Russell. They died in the prime of life, when their son James was but five years of age.

James H. Russell attended the public schools of Washington county, Ohio, near Marietta, until fifteen years of age and then went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to serve an apprenticeship at marble working and stone-cutting, following the completion of which he labored as a journeyman workman in that city. In 1849 he joined a party of seventy young men who were going to the gold fields of California, crossing the plains from the Missouri river with the "big mule train." After mining on the Yuba river for two years, Mr. Russell and three companions, Messrs. Gibbs, Hare and Barron, came to Jackson county, Oregon, locating at a place now called Barron. The first named of Mr. Russell's companions, Mr. Gibbs, was killed during the Indian war of 1853 by a supposed friendly Indian. The comrades took up

Joseph Gaston  
The Centennial History  
of Oregon: Chicago:  
S.J. Clarke Publishing Co.  
1912, pp. 1088-1089

all the inscriptions on the same having been cut by herself. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born eleven children, as follows: James B., who is engaged in the marble business at Yreka, California; Mrs. Grace Fountain, an artist of ability residing in Oakland, California; Nellie, who is at home; Mattie, the wife of Rev. Boyd, of Woodland, California; Mrs. Mollie Enbanks, a twin sister of Mrs. Boyd, who died in Ashland; Mrs. Hortense Vining, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Theodosia Walter, of Portland, Oregon; Bertha, who is the wife of O. Winter and resides in Ashland; Mabel, an artist residing in Ashland; Carl, who is engaged in mining in Siskiyou county, California; and Pearl, now Mrs. James Potter, of Weed, California.

Mrs. Russell belongs to both the Jackson County Pioneer Association and the State Pioneer Association, is a member and ex-president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is also an active member of the First Presbyterian church. At Rest Cottage in Evanston, Illinois, the last earthly home of Frances E. Willard, may be seen a beautiful piece of Mrs. Russell's handiwork. It represents the badge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the white ribbon bow, carved in marble. It was first exhibited at the Jackson County Fair and later at the World's Fair and is now in the memorial room in Rest Cottage. Mrs. Russell is a lady of wonderful versatility and many accomplishments and is recognized as one of the best informed women on the history of southern Oregon in the state. She is frequently called upon to address local meetings on various subjects pertaining to early times here, being thoroughly familiar with the annals of Oregon from pioneer days down to the present.

Marble Carver  
Ann Hasletine Russell  
c.1890  
Source unknown



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs 1  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Photograph No. 1

- 1) Ashland Cemetery
- 2) Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: March, 1994
- 5) Negative holder: Katherine Atwood  
365 Holly Street  
Ashland, Oregon 97520
- 6) View from the cemetery southerly boundary toward the  
northerly boundary.
- 7) Photograph Number 1 of 11

With the exception of photographs #10 and #11 the information for  
items one through five is identical.

Photograph No. 2

- 6) View from the westerly boundary of the cemetery toward the  
easterly boundary.
- 7) Photograph Number 2 of 11

Photograph No. 3

- 6) View from the cemetery's easterly boundary toward the west.
- 7) Photograph No. 3 of 11

Photograph No. 4

- 6) View from the northerly boundary of the cemetery toward the  
south.
- 7) Photograph No. 4 of 11

Photograph No. 5

- 6) View of Oscar Ganiard monument, westerly elevation.
- 7) Photograph No. 5 of 11

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Photographs 2

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Photograph No. 6

- 6) View of Thomas Smith monument, southerly elevation.
- 7) Photograph No. 6 of 11

Photograph No. 7

- 6) Caretaker's Tool Shed, northwesterly view
- 7) Photograph No. 7 of 11

Photograph No. 8

- 6) Entrance Gate, northerly elevation.
- 7) Photograph No. 8 of 11

Photograph No. 9

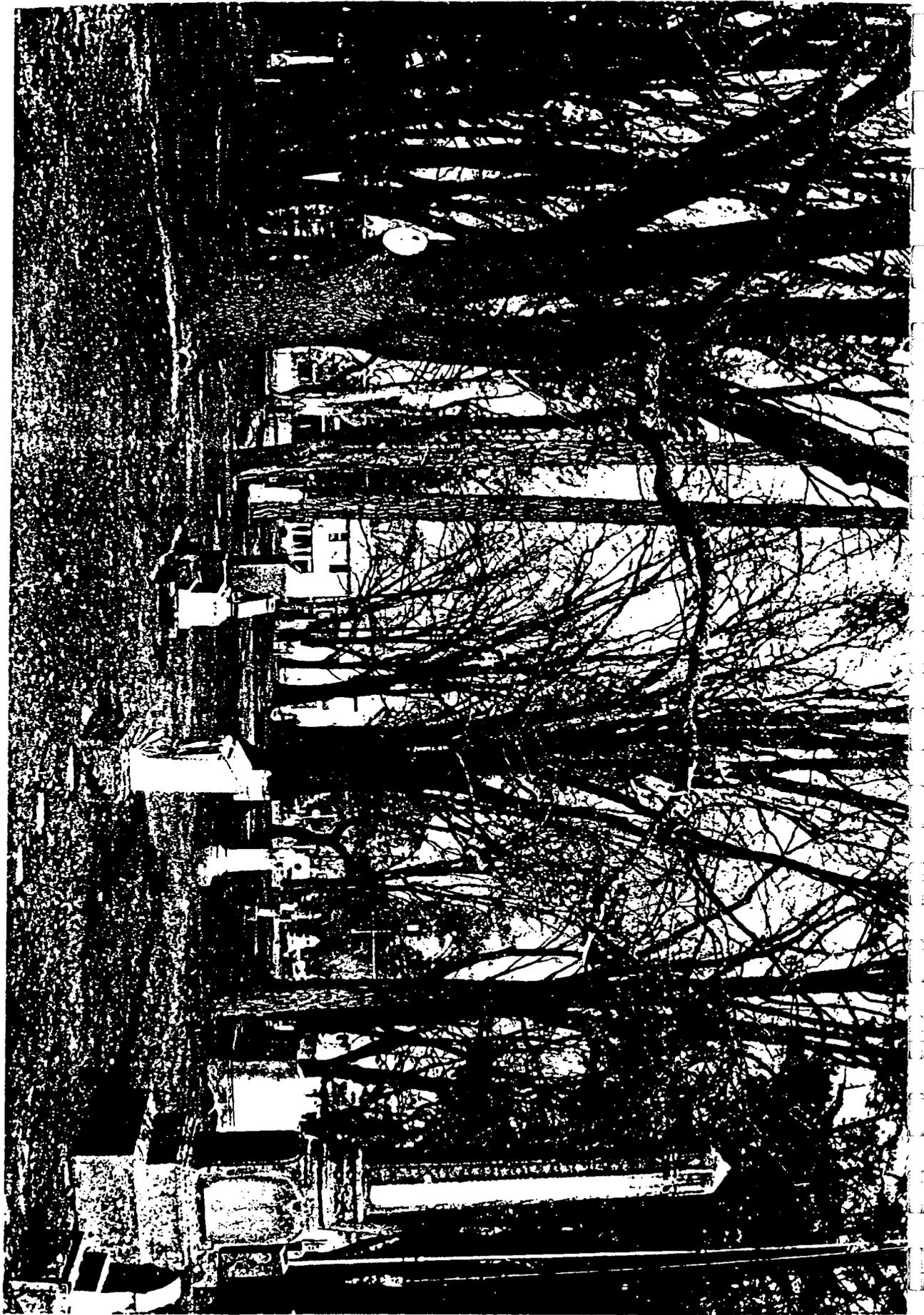
- 6) Applegate monument, westerly elevation
- 7) Photograph No. 9 of 11

Photograph No. 10

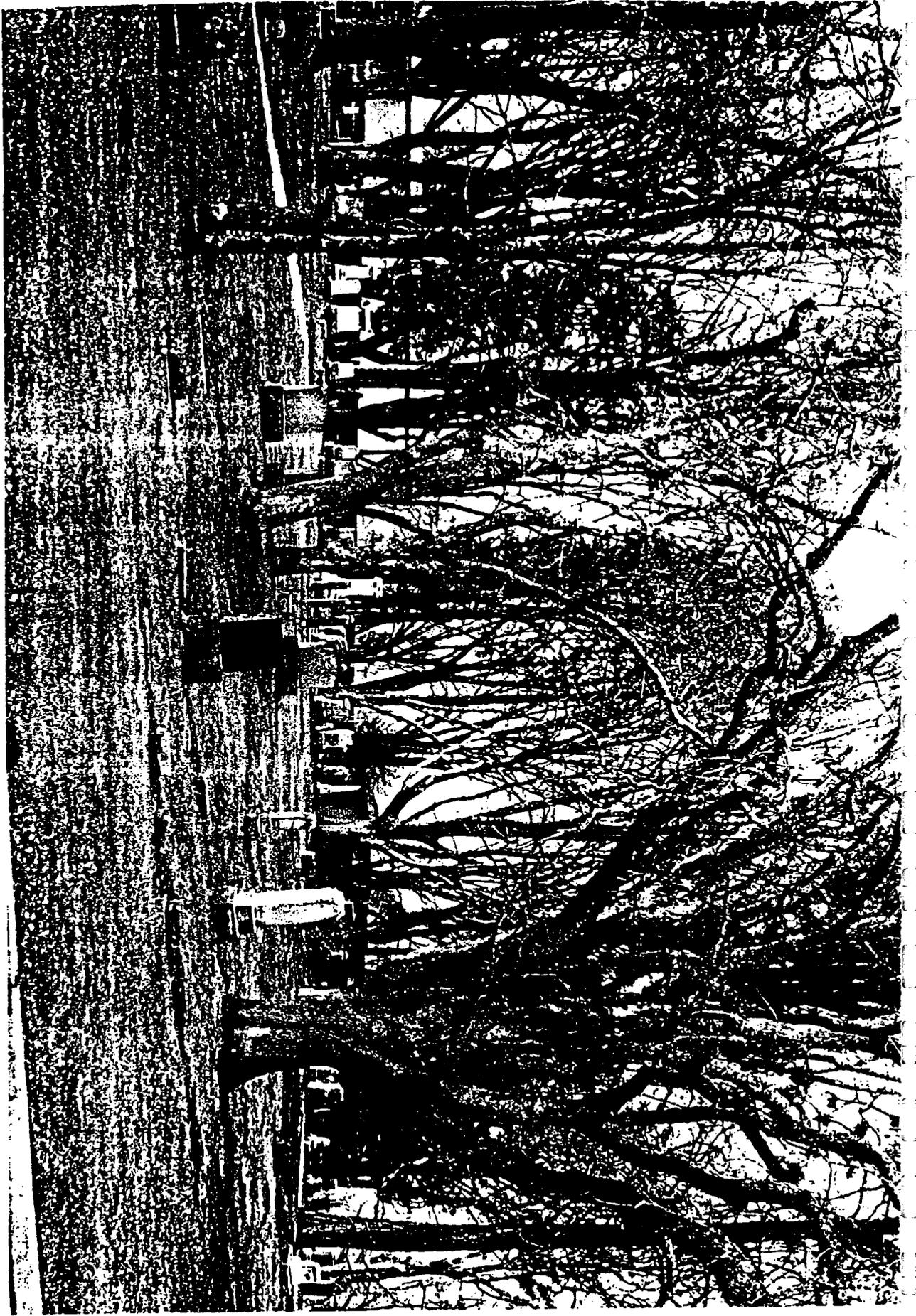
- 3) Photographer unknown
- 4) Date of Photograph: c. 1905
- 5) Negative holder: Terry Skibby  
611 Beach Street, Ashland, Oregon 97520
- 6) View of Ashland Cemetery from west to east
- 7) Photograph No. 10 of 11

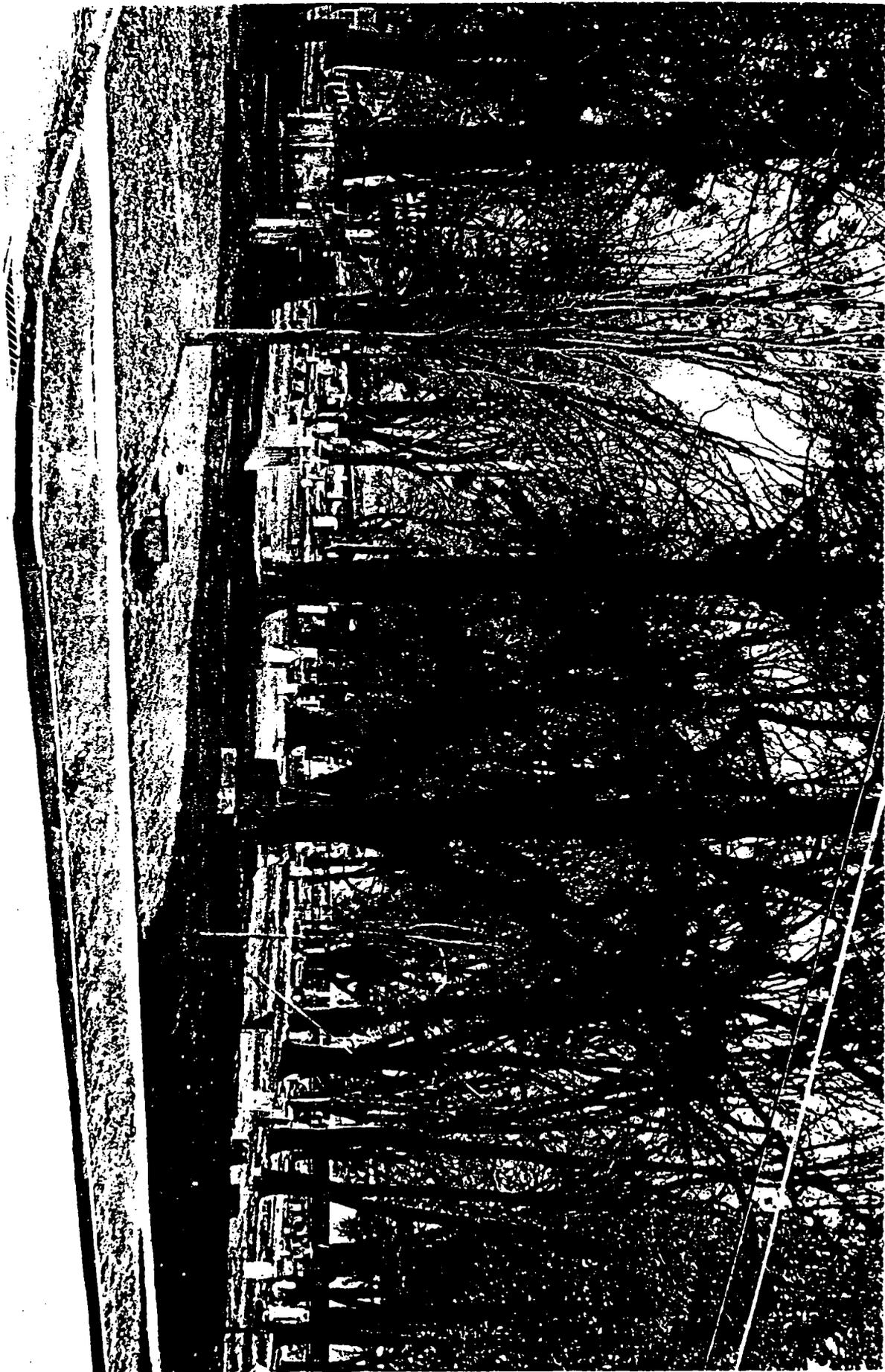
Photograph No. 11

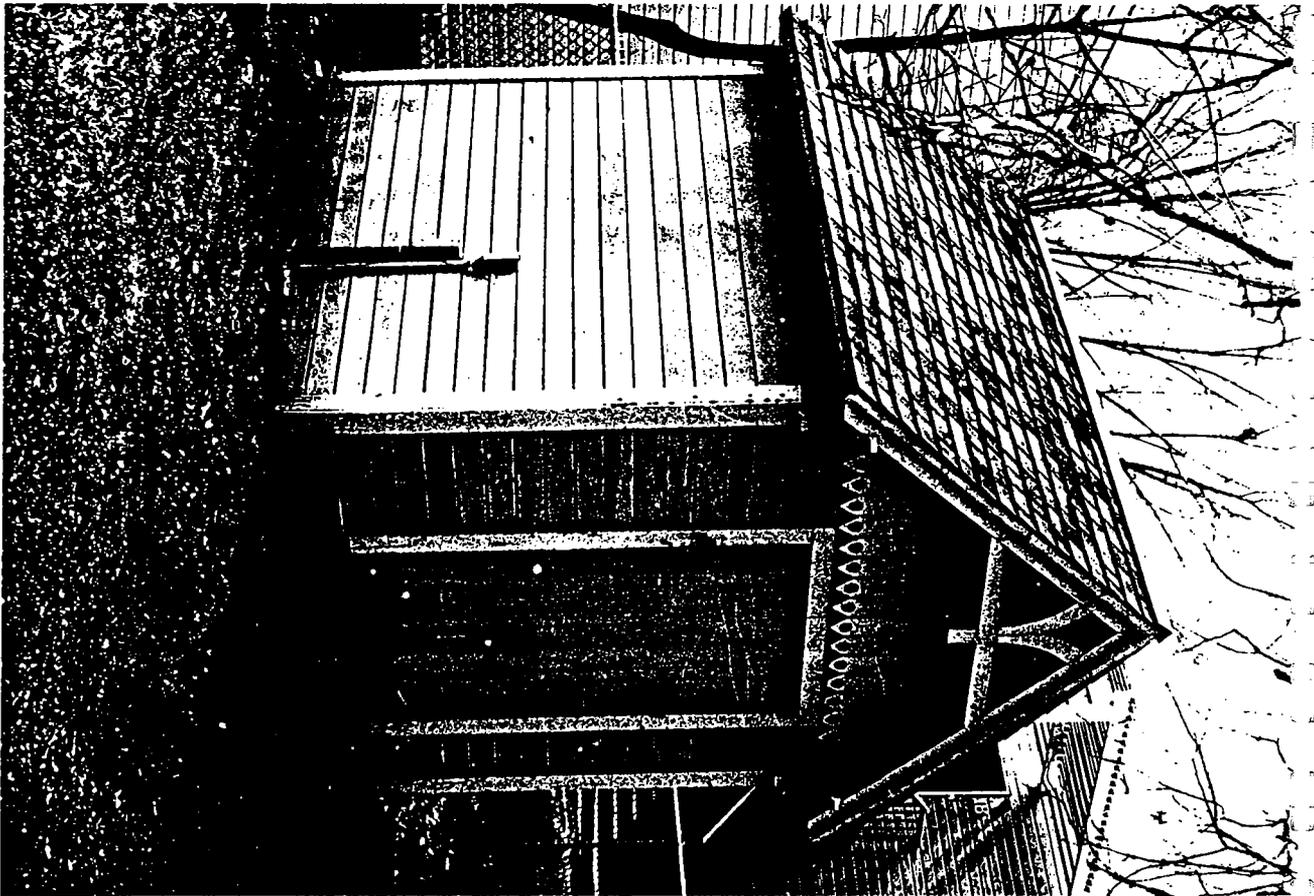
- 1) Marble Works, Ashland, Oregon
- 2) Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer unknown
- 4) Date of photograph c. 1900
- 5) Negative holder: Terry Skibby  
611 Beach Street, Ashland, Oregon 97520
- 6) View of marble works
- 7) Photograph No. 11 of 11.

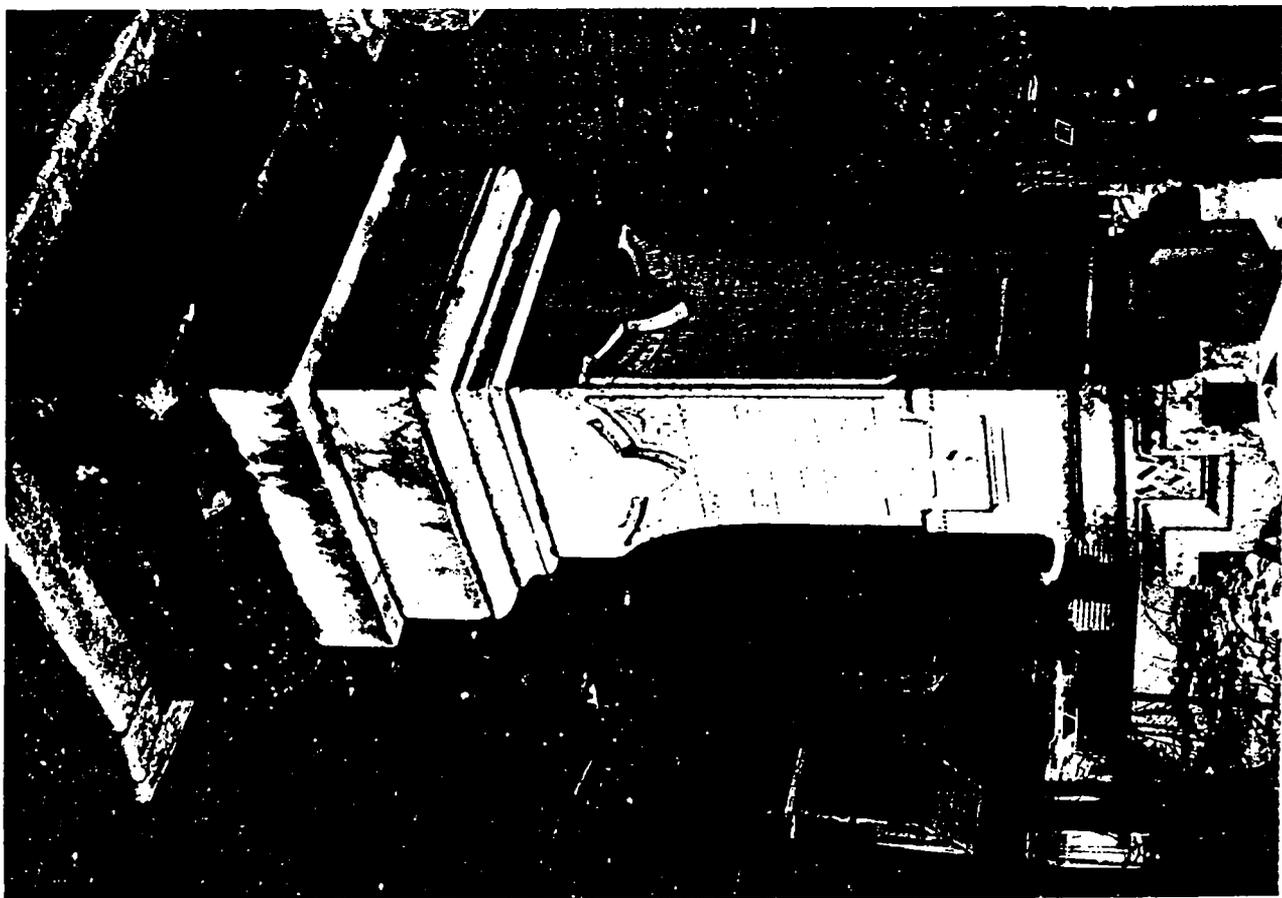
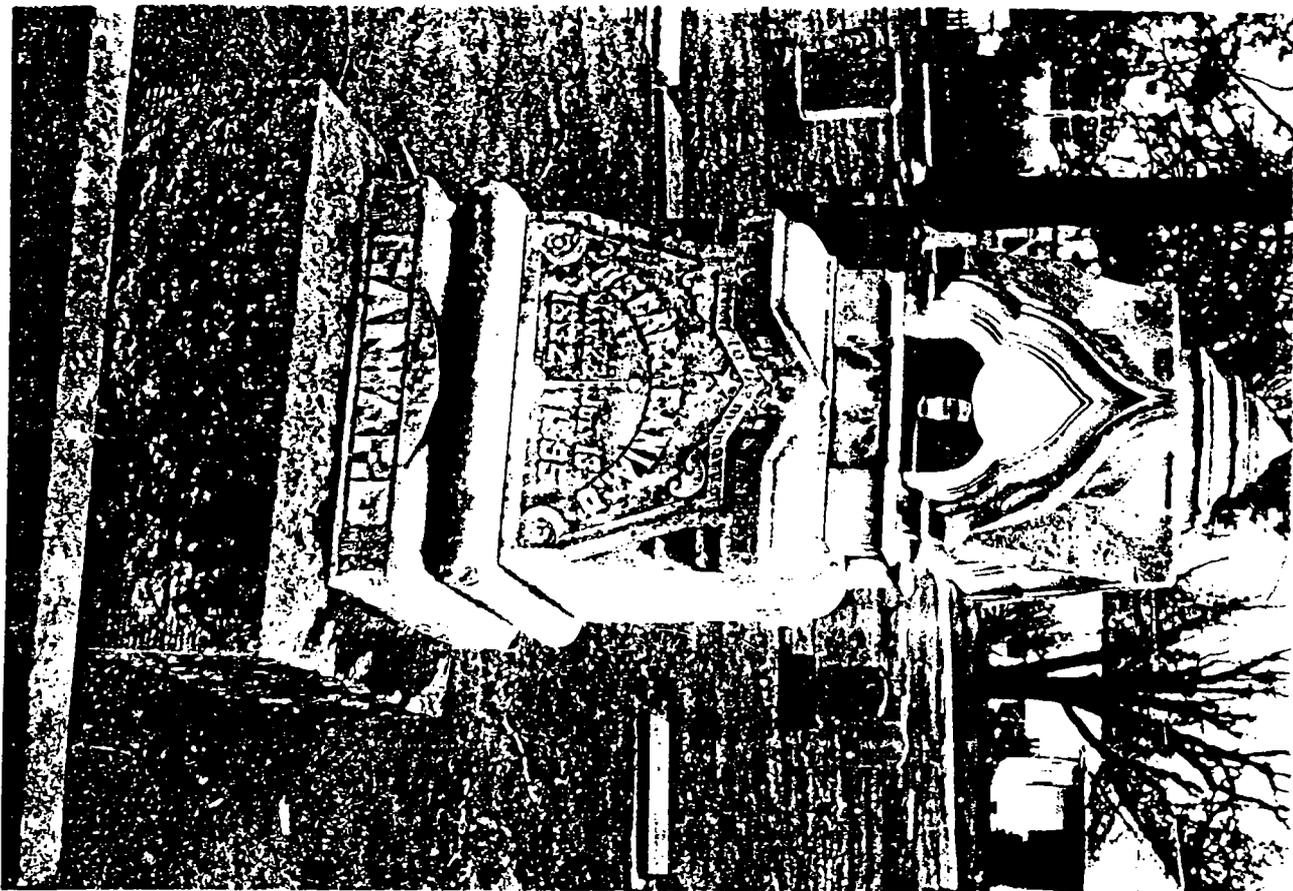


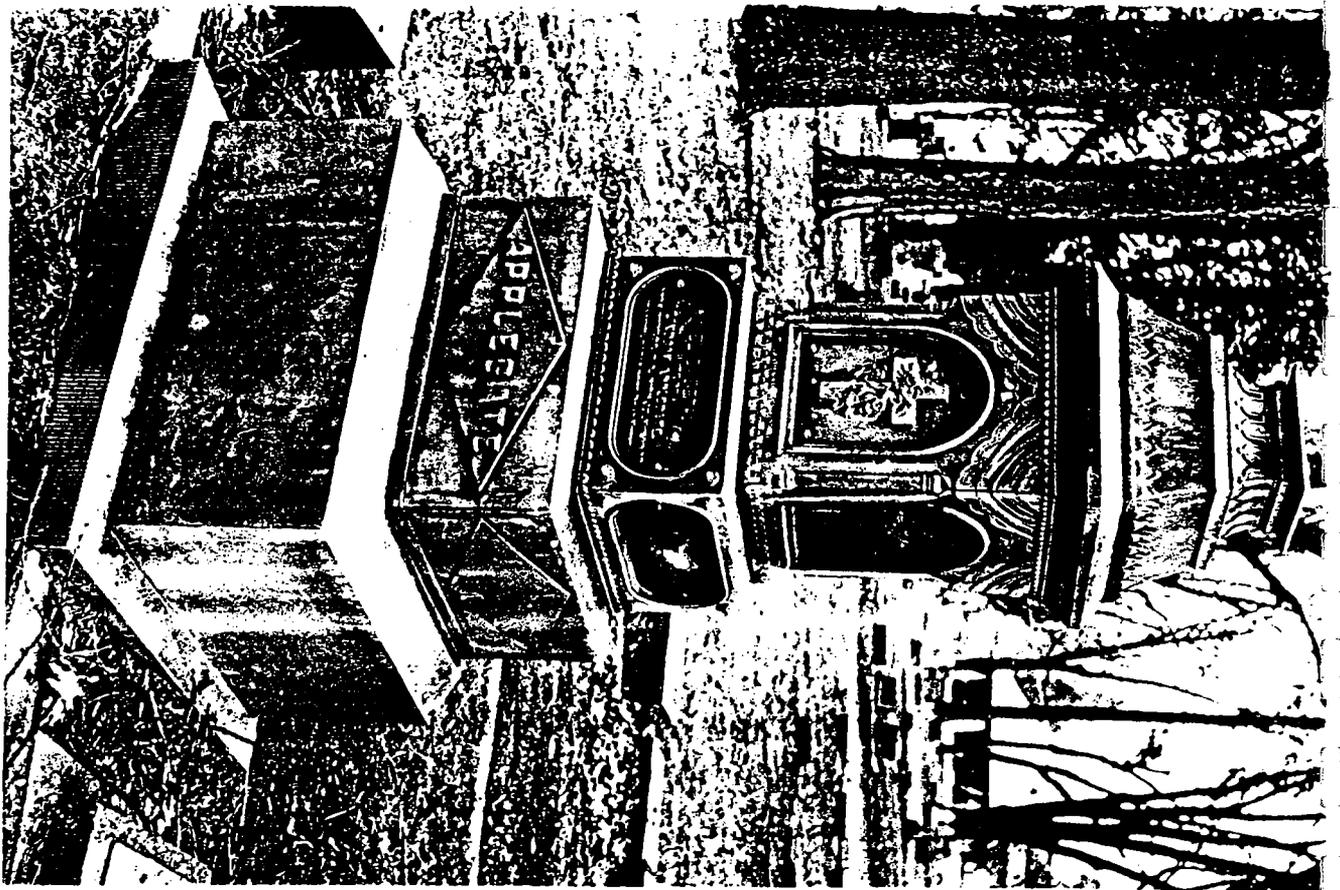


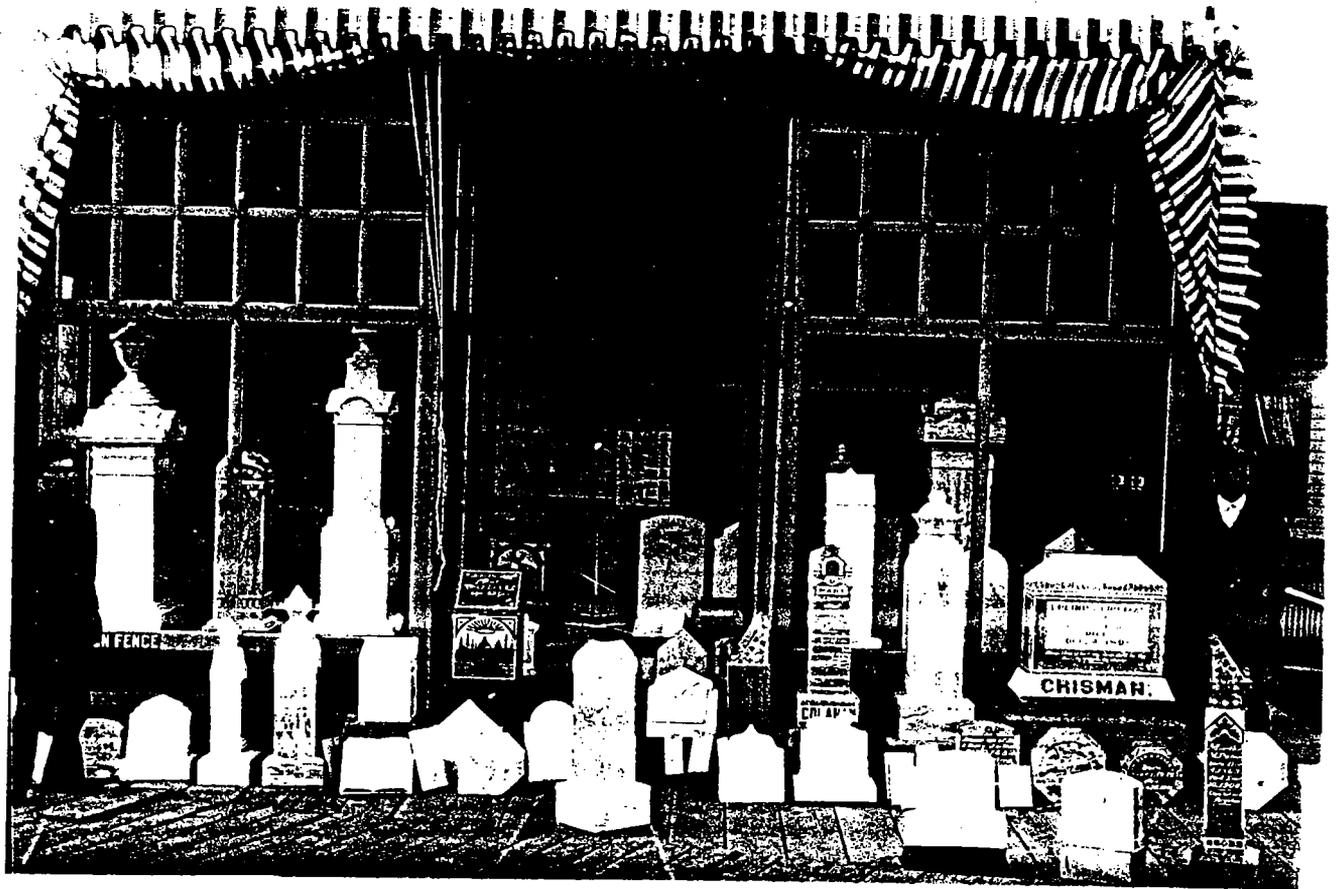












United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Mountain View Cemetery

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Normal Avenue and Highway #66  not for publication

city or town Ashland  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97520

### 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

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

Mountain View Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jackson Oregon  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</u>		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon  
and Environs 1851-1925

**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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style: Cemetery  
Mausoleum:  
Late 19th and Early 20th Century  
Revivals:  
Other: Egyptian

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Concrete  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Concrete  
other Marble; stained glass  
Bronze

**Narrative Description**

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

Please see continuation sheets

Mountain View Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jackson Oregon  
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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Community Planning/Development

**Period of Significance**

1904-1925

**Significant Dates**

1904

1925

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: City Hall, Ashland, Oreg

Mountain View Cemetery

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.80 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	52163210	4167102110
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kay Atwood

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 30, 1994

street & number 365 Holly Street telephone (503) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Ashland

street & number Ashland City Hall/20 E. Main St. telephone (503) 488-5305

city or town Ashland state Oregon zip code 97520

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Summary Description

Mountain View Cemetery, established in 1904, is situated in the southeasterly part of Ashland, Oregon. The two parcels comprising the cemetery are separated by Highway #66, a state route which leads east toward Klamath Falls. The largest portion of the cemetery lies north of Highway #66 and contains a total of approximately fifteen acres. The portion of the cemetery lying south of Highway #66 is the former I.O.O.F. Mountain View Cemetery, laid out in 1907. This parcel contains approximately two acres and encompasses the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum which was constructed in 1924. The land included in this nomination document constitutes approximately 6.80 acres of the northerly parcel (cemetery sections No. 1 through No. 15), and the entire two acres of the southerly parcel. The nominated acreage includes the area in which Mountain View Cemetery's monumentation and improvements were established between 1904 and 1925. Laid out in a grid pattern, the cemetery contains monuments in a variety of types and materials.

Mountain View Cemetery's overall integrity is retained in its location, plan, setting, monumentation, feeling and association, and successfully conveys its most important period of use, the period between 1904 and 1925. During these years individuals who were prominent in Ashland's second era of development, 1880 to 1910, were interred. Mountain View Cemetery was established by the City to meet the critical need for burial space during this time of intense growth. By 1927 a period of economic decline had begun in Ashland with the relocation of the Southern Pacific railhead to Klamath Falls.

Setting

Ashland, Oregon, in which Mountain View Cemetery is located, covers an area approximately four and one-half miles long and one and two-thirds miles wide. A linear city, Ashland is oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. A modified grid street pattern clearly reveals the influence of landforms, stream courses, railroad location and main travel arteries. North Main Street and Siskiyou Boulevard form the main arterial route which extends the length of the city. Highway 66 intersects Siskiyou Boulevard in the southerly area of town and leads to Interstate Five and farther east toward Klamath Falls, Oregon. East Main Street,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

another arterial street, extends from the city center to Highway #66.

Mountain View Cemetery, in the southeasterly portion of Ashland, is situated on Highway #66 approximately one mile east of Siskiyou Boulevard, approximately two miles from the city center. Located on level terrain, Mountain View Cemetery's northerly parcel is bounded on the west by Normal Avenue, on the north by the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, on the east by commercial development, and on the south by Highway #66. Residential development characterizes the areas to the west and north of the cemetery. The southerly parcel of Mountain View Cemetery is bounded by Highway #66 on the north, Sherwood Street on the east, Normal Avenue on the west and residential development on the south. Areas to the east and west are also residential in character.

### Description:

The northerly parcel of Mountain View Cemetery is legally described on the Assessors Plat as Township 39 South, Range 1 East, Section 10 DD, Tax Lot 100. The southerly parcel, which contains Ashland Memorial Mausoleum, is legally described as Township 39 South, Range 1 East, Section 15AA, Tax Lot 6400. The land on which the Mausoleum stands is designated as Lot 2 in Block 4 of the I.O.O.F. Mountain View Cemetery.

Mountain View Cemetery, established in 1904, reveals characteristics of location, vertical density, monumentation and vegetation to be expected in a western town where intense economic development occurred between 1880 and 1910. Established to provide additional burial space for the rapidly growing population, (two other cemeteries were full), Mountain View Cemetery was planned close to Ashland's center, but with room for expansion. The original grid plan is retained on the level site. Unpaved drives extend between sections of the cemetery and primary access to the north parcel's grounds is gained from Normal Avenue on the west boundary. Graves are arranged in rows and oriented from east to west. The graves are laid out in a series of rectangular lots with twelve grave spaces and a four foot wide surrounding path.<sup>1</sup> The two-acre southerly parcel, containing the mausoleum, is comprised in large part of flush markers. The remainder of the northerly parcel outside of the nominated portion consists of flush markers, a second mausoleum constructed in 1949, and undeveloped land. A small brick monument

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

and a memorial flagpole raised by the American Legion is centrally located on the northerly parcel.

Mountain View Cemetery contains a variety of headstone types, and embellishments ranging from modest to elaborate, reflecting the economic means, organizational influences and craftsmen comprising the community during the period of significance. Burial plots are generally unmarked by boundaries and burial dates range between 1904 and the present day. Monumentation is characterized by headstones fashioned in both marble and quarried granite. The markers range in size and design from small plain gravemarkers to bevel markers, slant markers and larger monuments. Headstones which were placed before 1910 exhibit some of the characteristics of late nineteenth century gravemarkers including chamfered corners, bas-relief designs, and embellishments including garlands, single flowers, drapery and urns. The majority of headstones placed between 1910 and 1925 are less elaborate and constitute a variety of rough-cut or polished granite headstones with flat and beveled tops. Ornamentation is simpler and includes primarily incised floral designs and fraternal symbols. Raised and incised lettering are both employed on headstones.

The two parcels of Mountain View Cemetery included in this nomination are planted with grass. Mature trees, including both native and introduced specimens provide a relatively dense canopy over much of the burial ground. The cemetery's northerly parcel contains a variety of trees including Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Siberian elm, (*Ulmus pumila*) Ponderosa pine, (*Pinus ponderosa*) White oak (*Quercus garryana*) and Black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Two large Black oaks and a madrone predate the cemetery. Additional trees include Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*), Buckeye (*Aesculus hippocastanum*); European birch (*Betula pendula*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) linden (*Tilia cordata*), hawthorn, Mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), and willow (*Salix babylonica*). The southerly parcel contains primarily madrones, Ponderosa pines, Douglas fir, White and Black oaks and maples.<sup>2</sup>

The Ashland Memorial Mausoleum was built in 1924 by the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum Association on land purchased from the Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45. The Egyptian Style building is comprised a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

flat-topped roof, bilateral symmetry and straight-topped openings, common to the style. Rectangular in shape and measuring approximately sixty-one feet in width and thirty-one feet in depth, the building is constructed of reinforced concrete in its foundation, walls and roof. Double-leaf bronze doors, with transom and bevelled glass lights, are centrally located on the facade. The interior plan of the Mausoleum includes a chapel, vestibule and wings which project from the center. Interior walls are faced with a wainscot of matched Alaskan white marble sheets which covers the lower walls and crypts. The upper walls and cove ceiling are plastered and the floor is sheathed in marble. A large stained glass window in the chapel was executed by the Povey Brothers Company of Portland, as were smaller windows in each end of the wings.<sup>3</sup> Bronze grills provide ventilation.

Integrity

The portions of Mountain View Cemetery included in the nomination document retain their original character expressed in the wooded setting, original grid plan, vegetation, monumentation, and intact mausoleum. The overall integrity of the northerly and southerly parcels has not been adversely affected by the addition of more recent grave markers. Infill of more modern stones has been very occasional because adequate room for expansion is available in additional cemetery property to the north of the nominated portion. Headstones appear to be in good condition throughout the cemetery. In its relatively prominent position along Highway #66, the Mountain View Cemetery has generally not suffered extensive vandalism. Responsibility for the cemetery rests with the City of Ashland which has cared for the northerly parcel since 1904 and 1921, and the southerly parcel since acquiring the deed in 1932.

In feeling and association Mountain View Cemetery successfully represents an early 20th century cemetery. It remains a place importantly associated with citizens responsible for the second major period of development in Ashland and its environs between 1880 and 1910. The graveyard provides a link between Ashland's initial settlement and post-World War II development. The cemetery effectively reveals Ashland's physical development in highly visible ways. Ashland now envelops the once removed place. Visitors to the cemetery can observe both the growth of the city and the gradual evolving of this important resource.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

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Endnotes

1. Marjorie O'Harra, "History of Mountain View Cemetery," Ashland Daily Tidings, July 26, 1962.
2. Donn Todt, Lithia Park Horticulturalist, Interview and Field Visit, April 11, 1994.
3. "Ashland Memorial Mausoleum, Mountain View Cemetery and Resthaven Mausoleum," Southern Oregon Historical Society, MS 61.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

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### Statement of Significance

Mountain View Cemetery, officially established in 1904, is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria Consideration D, Criterion A, as the burying ground of residents who were significant in the second major period of development in Ashland between 1880 and 1910. These citizens formed important aspects of the town including the commercial enterprises, railroad services, orchards, Lithia Park, and Chautauqua. The cemetery is also significant in the area of community planning as a burial ground established by the city to provide needed space. The cemetery's period of significance comprises the years 1904 when the cemetery was founded, to 1925 when the mausoleum was completed. This twenty year period is the time in which the cemetery's setting and monumentation were established. As part of a multiple property submission, "Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925," Ashland Cemetery meets the registration requirements set forth in the registration document. It was established and developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925, has retained its integrity of setting, location, design and materials, and evokes its historic associations.

Mountain View Cemetery began as a small cemetery on a ten acre parcel and gradually expanded in size through the years. Land was acquired in 1904, 1921, 1922 and 1932 to comprise a total of approximately seventeen acres. Approximately seven acres north of Highway #66 and two acres south of Highway #66 are included in this nomination.

Platted in 1904 by the City of Ashland, the cemetery provided a much needed burial ground as the population grew. Mountain View Cemetery is distinct in size from Ashland Cemetery, the town's earliest publicly owned cemetery, which was platted at 4.64 acres in 1880 and has remained that size since. Although Mountain View Cemetery contains the graves of many first generation settlers including members of the Emery, Neil and True families, it is particularly noteworthy as the final resting place of citizens associated with Ashland's second major period of development following arrival of the railroad. Some of these residents are E.K. Anderson, businessman and orchardist; real estate developer and orchardist C.C. Chappell; Gwin Butler, businessman and philanthropist; businessman Henry Enders and F.G. Swedenburg, a physician.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Early Settlement of Ashland and Environs

Settlement along upper Bear Creek began late in 1851 when donation land claimants took up land in the small valley north of the Siskiyou Mountain range. Thomas Smith, Patrick Dunn, James Russell, and Hugh Barron were among those who claimed the best soil and wood slopes along the streams. Abel Helman and Eber Emery constructed a sawmill in 1852 along Mill Creek on Helman's donation land claim and in 1854 built a flour mill nearby. Ashland was platted and a post office was established in 1855. In 1867 the Ashland Woolen Mill was constructed and with a nursery and Methodist college formed the heart of the town's economy. Ashland was incorporated on October 13, 1874. The commercial district gradually expanded and residential neighborhoods developed adjacent to the community center.

By 1880 Ashland's population numbered 842 residents.<sup>1</sup> Although it would be 1887 before north and southbound tracks joined at Ashland, the impact of the Oregon and California Railroad's arrival in town on April 16, 1884 was immediate. Eighty-nine new houses and thirty-three other buildings were constructed that year.<sup>2</sup> Ten new additions to Ashland were platted in 1888, and thirty-four new houses were built during 1889. By 1890 the population jumped to 1784-- doubling in ten years.<sup>3</sup>

Ashland's population, which stood at 2634 in 1900 would reach 5010 by 1910.<sup>4</sup> Development was encouraged by several factors, notably the continued expansion and success of orchards in the Ashland area, as in the rest of the Rogue Valley. Acres of peaches, pears and apples flourished. Rail transportation assisted the fruit industry, the woolen mill, the local creamery and woodworking plants as well as other commercial enterprises. The rails also boosted the tourist industry. In 1925 the nine story Lithia Springs Hotel opened and tourists traveled the Pacific Highway to visit Ashland.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

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Mountain View Cemetery

By 1889, Ashland Cemetery, which had been formally platted only nine years earlier was rapidly filling. Ashland had become increasingly crowded as the railroad's arrival brought many new residents into town. Once again, it became crucial for the city to find additional cemetery space. In 1889 a new charter allowed the City to purchase land outside corporate limits for cemetery purposes.<sup>5</sup> In November of 1889 the local newspaper noted the crowded condition of the cemetery:

Ashland, like most other growing cities in the United States finds that its cemeteries were located too close to town. . . The cemetery will soon have to be abandoned anyhow and its is high time that arrangements were made for grounds to take their place. There is talk of the formation of a cemetery association to take the matter in hand.<sup>6</sup>

Town trustees searched for additional land for a burial ground, but the problem would not be solved until 1904 when the City of Ashland obtained the land which would constitute Mountain View Cemetery.

In October, 1902 the Ashland Tidings announced that the town's cemetery committee had located a site:

The committee heretofore appointed to find a suitable tract of land to be purchased for cemetery purposes reported that they had examined a number of tracts of land, and would recommend the city to purchase a 16-acre tract near the east limits of the city which was offered to the city at \$100 per acre.

The city council at its meeting, Tuesday night, consummated a very important real estate deal and purchased sixteen acres of land from Mrs. W.H. Atkinson between Main Street and the Boulevard at the east end of town for \$1600. It lays well and is comparatively level.<sup>7</sup>

This plan for land failed and in May, 1903 another attempt was made:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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After nearly two years spent in attempts to find and purchase a suitable tract of land for cemetery purposes, the City Council purchased what is known as the Silsby Orchard in the southern part of the city. The property embraces twenty acres of land, situated in the southern extremity of Mountain Avenue and lies on a slight elevation. The spot can be made one of great beauty.<sup>8</sup>

By September of that year a number of citizens organized a protest against the Silsby Orchard site and the council was forced once again to search for land.

A petition with many signatures was presented and read to the Council by C.B. Watson on behalf of the petitioners. The petitioners object to the use for cemetery purposes the tract of land recently purchased by the city for a cemetery on the grounds that its use for that purpose would be detrimental to the health, rights and interests of a large portion of residents of the city, and is also very difficult to access. The cemetery committee was instructed to look for some other location.<sup>9</sup>

By January, 1904 a new site, consisting of ten acres, had been purchased. The land, originally part of the H.C. Willis Donation Land Claim, was sold to the City of Ashland by W.W. Erb. The location stood between Siskiyou Boulevard and South Main Street and was named Mountain View Cemetery.<sup>10</sup> In June the plat of the new cemetery was approved by the City Council and ready for use.<sup>11</sup>

Within a year, the local newspaper commented on the cemetery and its condition:

The site of the new Mountain View Cemetery is adapted well enough, but some improvements are necessary to relieve it of its harsh and sequestered aspect. It should be neatly fenced and a good well with tank and windmill pump should be provided so that water pipes could be laid to conduct water over the grounds. This cemetery, which has been put to use recently, contains a number of new graves, and it must necessarily be used

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

more frequently from now on, because the other two cemeteries are filled up. We ought not to neglect our duty to beautify the resting place of our dead. Something can be done at least to remove the chill of the feeling that the last resting place is in the recess of a gloomy forest every time a burial takes place at Mountain View.<sup>12</sup>

In March, 1907 the Ashland International Order of Oddfellows Lodge #45 purchased two acres south of the Klamath Falls Road from Julius Hart for cemetery purposes.<sup>13</sup> The local I.O.O.F. organization had also purchased approximately one acre of land in the Ashland Cemetery for use as a burial ground.

The Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 began with twenty-three members on August 13, 1873 and grew gradually after joining with the Jacksonville Lodge in the spring of 1876.<sup>14</sup> Following a devastating fire in Ashland's commercial district in 1879, the I.O.O.F. erected a new \$6000 brick building on the Plaza. In May 1880 offices in the building were available for rent.<sup>15</sup>

The I.O.O.F. portion of Mountain View Cemetery is one of many whole or partial cemeteries begun under the auspices of that organization. Most were established between 1852 when the first I.O.O.F. lodge was organized in Oregon, and the early 1920's when the extensive development of memorial parks began.<sup>16</sup> The I.O.O.F. was the first fraternal order to offer its members financial benevolencies. An early issue of the "Pacific Odd Fellow" cited the four duties expected of members:

Move modestly, quietly and without ostentation, obeying the injunction of the ritual to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, to bury the dead and to educate the orphan.<sup>17</sup>

Immediately after purchasing the two-acre Mountain View tract, the I.O.O.F. worked hard to clear the grounds of dead trees, weeds, and brush "adding much to the appearance of the surroundings in that locality."<sup>18</sup>

In April, 1914 a cemetery committee was appointed by the Ashland City Council to govern and control the care of the city cemeteries. It was hoped that the plan would bring about "more uniform care in the city burying grounds and aid the Civic

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Improvement Club's efforts." That year a total number of 295 people had been buried on the Mountain View grounds.<sup>19</sup> In 1914 and 1915 the Federated Clubs Cemetery Committee asked lot owners at Mountain View Cemetery to contribute \$1.50 for work on the grounds. Trees were planted during those two years along the driveways and grass seeding took place.<sup>20</sup> The Ashland Tidings noted the improvement:

Work has been donated toward beautification of Mountain View Cemetery by Civic Improvement ladies. The ladies have defined boundaries, cleared out the weeds, planted trees and shrubs and made a big improvement in the appearance of the cemetery. They will soon make a beauty spot of what was once a most desolate appearing burial grounds.<sup>21</sup>

In July, 1921 the City of Ashland purchased six additional acres north of the original ten acre portion from W.L. Parrish and in March, 1922 obtained an additional two and one-half acres.<sup>22</sup> On May 1, 1924 members of Ashland I.O.O.F. met and voted to sell a portion of their two acre cemetery parcel to George Mason who planned to construct a mausoleum on the site.<sup>23</sup> The growing movement across the country for above-ground burial in mausoleums had reached Oregon. In June 1914 the Oregonian stated that Eugene would construct the second mausoleum in the state, joining one in Salem.<sup>24</sup> The article reported that similar buildings were planned for Astoria, Roseburg, Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass and Portland. Not until 1924, however, were solid plans underway for a mausoleum in Ashland. In 1925 Mason would begin a similar structure in Medford's I.O.O.F. Cemetery.

Californian George D. Mason, the builder, had erected mausoleums in Arizona, Oregon and California. Mason, who was also to secure sales as well as superintend construction, explained:

Earthly burial is essentially abhorrent and the site of desolate cemeteries is so common that neither word nor picture is required to emphasize the imperfections of burial in the ground. How much gentler the thought of consigning the form of the dear one to its housing, free from elemental havoc...<sup>25</sup>

In July the Ashland Tidings described the start of the mausoleum project:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Actual construction on the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum, in Mountain View cemetery, was begun this morning. . . The structure will be completed in every detail by the first of next year, according to G.D. Mason, supervising engineer. The mausoleum, which is being erected at a cost of approximately \$30,000, was financed on a cooperative plan, Ashland residents taking crypts in it, and together putting up the building.

Mr. Mason, who has erected ten similar structures in different cities, brought the idea to Ashland, where it has been enthusiastically received. There will be about 130 crypts in the building, according to the plans, and nearly all are taken. The crypts are to be built five high, and form a Maltese cross, with a chapel in the center. The completed building will measure sixty-five by forty feet. Construction work is being done by Mr. Stuart, the contractor. The foundations are being made of concrete, and are of the most durable construction known. The building will be of steel, marble and concrete, and built to last for centuries.<sup>26</sup>

By December the Ashland building was complete and ready for dedication. The local newspaper announced the ceremonies at which Irving Vining, Ashland orator, would speak on the history of "the memorial idea of burial through the ages":

With the placing of the beautiful windows tomorrow afternoon, the memorial mausoleum now under construction at the Odd Fellow's Mountain View Cemetery, will be completed and ready for the dedication ceremonies to be held Sunday afternoon.

The mausoleum here has been claimed the most beautiful building of its kind in the state, by authorities who have viewed it during the course of construction. Of Egyptian architecture, the building is constructed of reinforced concrete, marble and glass, without a piece of wood in it, and is a fitting memorial to the pioneers who made southern Oregon the wonderful section it is.<sup>27</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

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Visitors to the Ashland Mausoleum's opening ceremony saw the work of fine area and regional craftsmen. Local contractor R.I. Stuart, who specialized in brick and concrete work, oversaw the construction. The Vermont Marble Company provided Alaskan marble sheets for interior walls, Povey Brothers of Portland, Oregon created the chapel's stained glass window and end windows, as well as provided bevelled clear glass for the entry doors. The doors, fashioned of bronze, and weighing 1200 pounds each, were made by Ashland's Eagle Iron and Brass Works at a cost of \$1800.<sup>28</sup>

Throughout the years funds for adequate care of Mountain View Cemetery remained difficult. During the first week of 1927 the Mayor of Ashland noted the condition of the town's cemeteries:

Another matter which deserves the attention of the new council is that of the Ashland cemeteries. Although with the small funds available we have cleaned up the cemeteries under the city's control, nevertheless, they are yet in a deplorable condition. I would recommend to the consideration of the new administration the providing of some plan to permanently provide for the upkeep of the city's cemeteries even if it is necessary to float a small bond issue in order to provide a fund with which to accomplish that.<sup>29</sup>

In October, 1927 some work had been accomplished.

Orders of the city dads have been carried out and Mountain View Cemetery presents a well kept appearance with drives, grades, shrubbery trimmed, grass clipped to an even length, after two days work done by eight city employees from the water, electric light and street departments. With no funds in the cemetery fund, the Council advised heads of three municipal service departments to cooperate in giving the cemetery a "fall housecleaning."<sup>30</sup>

Local citizens voted for a program of perpetual care for the city cemeteries about 1930 and Mountain View Cemetery has remained under that program since that time. On April 28, 1932, with members aging, and funds depleted, the Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45 deeded the two acres of land south of Highway #66. comprising

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

their burial ground and the Ashland Mausoleum to the City of Ashland.<sup>31</sup>

Mountain View Cemetery contains a variety of types and styles of headstones. For many of these stones granite and marble material was taken from several quarries in the area including Marble Mountain in Josephine County, and the Tolman, Praytor and Blair Quarries near Ashland. In addition to housing fine monumentation, Mountain View Cemetery has provided an outlet for the work of local undertakers. While local cabinet makers such as A.V. Gillette, John Sheldon, and Henry Emery provided undertaking services before 1880, with the railroad and a growing population the undertaking profession developed in town. John P. Dodge, an Iowan, moved to Ashland in 1883 and opened a furniture business where he built coffins and executed undertaking duties. In 1923 he constructed the J.P. Dodge and Sons Funeral Home where he worked until his death in 1928. One of his sons, Will Marshall Dodge, was trained at the Western College of Embalming, graduating in 1909. After that date Will Dodge managed the mortuary department of the family business until 1943 when the business was sold.<sup>32</sup>

H.C. Stock opened a new undertaking parlor and cabinet shop on Main Street in 1897. Stock, born in Germany in 1861, came to the United States at the age of six years. In 1883 he came west to San Francisco where he worked as a carpenter until moving to southern Oregon. H.C. Stock remained at trade in Ashland until his death September 22, 1933. In 1937 the Litwiller Mortuary took over the stock business and continued the firm under the Litwiller name.<sup>33</sup>

#### Other Ashland Area Cemeteries.

A review of the four other cemeteries identified within the Ashland study area, Hill-Dunn Cemetery, Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Hargadine Cemetery and Mountain View Cemetery, reveals some important similarities, as well as makes clear their separate and distinct characteristics.

Hill-Dunn Cemetery, situated approximately three miles east of Ashland, was begun in 1853 when to provide a burial ground during Indian-settler conflicts. The three acre cemetery was established on the Isaac Hill Donation Land Claim, and is one of the two oldest burial grounds in the study area. Rural in character,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

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Hill-Dunn Cemetery retains vegetation typical of the valley's bordering uplands at the time of initial immigration. Comprised of both modest headstones and elaborately embellished monuments, the cemetery contains some examples of work executed by Ann Hill and James Russell, daughter and son-in-law of Isaac Hill.

Mount Vernon Cemetery, situated on a knoll approximately three miles north of Ashland, was established on the William Cortez Myer Donation Land Claim as a family graveyard. Now approximately one-quarter acre in size, the cemetery's rural landscape is comprised of grasses, oaks and brush. While Mount Vernon Cemetery contains several interments, many now lack markers -- the headstones have been damaged or destroyed by grazing stock.

Hargadine Cemetery, approximately one and one-half acres in size, is located on a gentle slope in the westerly part of Ashland. Begun as a family graveyard in 1853, the cemetery is named for Robert Hargadine and other members of the family interred there. The number of burials increased after 1880 and the cemetery gradually grew in size. In 1898 W.E. Myer transferred title to the property to the Hargadine Cemetery Association. Managed for many years by the Association, the cemetery eventually fell into a period of neglect. Ownership was transferred to the City of Ashland in 1989.

Ashland Cemetery, where burials occurred as early as 1860, was developed by the City of Ashland as a public cemetery in 1880. Located centrally in Ashland, the cemetery is situated on gently sloping land and is bordered on two sides by paved roads. The cemetery is 4.64 acres in size and is comprised in one section, of land once owned by the Ashland I.O.O.F. Lodge #45. Ashland Cemetery contains an intact stand of native black and white oaks, trees which once graced the landscape throughout the valley. Largely filled by 1890, Ashland Cemetery is the final resting place of many first generation settlers of Ashland and the environs.

Mountain View Cemetery meets registration requirements outlined for Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs. The cemetery was established and substantially developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925. The cemetery has retained its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

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craftsmanship to evoke its associations with the historic period. Ashland Cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type as a community burial ground, through its array, scope and quality of monumentation. Mountain View Cemetery is clearly associated with the period of settlement and town development that occurred particularly between 1880 and 1925 in Ashland.

Mountain View Cemetery is significant as the final resting place of those whose efforts advanced the development of Ashland and the environs including some first generation pioneers and particularly those who advanced development of the community from 1880 to 1925. Mountain View Cemetery's period of significance, 1904 to 1925, spans the twenty year period between the cemetery's founding and the completion of the mausoleum which coincided with the a period of change in Ashland, characterized by economic challenges and eventually the Depression.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

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7. Ibid., October 9, 1902.
8. Ibid., May 4, 1903.
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18. Ashland Tidings, March 15, 1909.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

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24. Portland Oregonian, June 14, 1914.
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

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Verbal Boundary Description

North parcel: Beginning at a point at the intersection of Normal Avenue and Highway #66, thence north 452 feet to the northerly edge of Mountain View Cemetery access road, thence east 620 feet to the westerly bank of a gully, thence southerly along the gully to Highway #66, thence westerly 693 feet to the point of beginning. The nominated area comprises 6.80 acres. The legal description of the northerly parcel is Township 39 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, Section 10DD, Tax Lot 100.

South parcel: The nominated area consists of Tax Lot 12600, of Section 15AA, Township 39 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian, and comprises two acres more or less. The total nominated area consists of 8.80 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated area encompasses the portions of Mountain View Cemetery acquired in 1904 and 1907 -- 6.80 acres of the north parcel and the entire two acre parcel south of Highway #66. The area comprises only the portion of the north parcel containing monumentation established during the period of significance 1904 to 1925.

The two acres of the south parcel comprise the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum and its immediate setting at Normal Avenue and Highway #66.

NORMAL AVENUE

NORMAL

100

CITY LIMITS - ASHLAND

N. LINE OF ACCESS RD

MT. VIEW

5-1

C E M E T A R Y

(3559)

229.7'

GULL

345.0'

513.78'

X

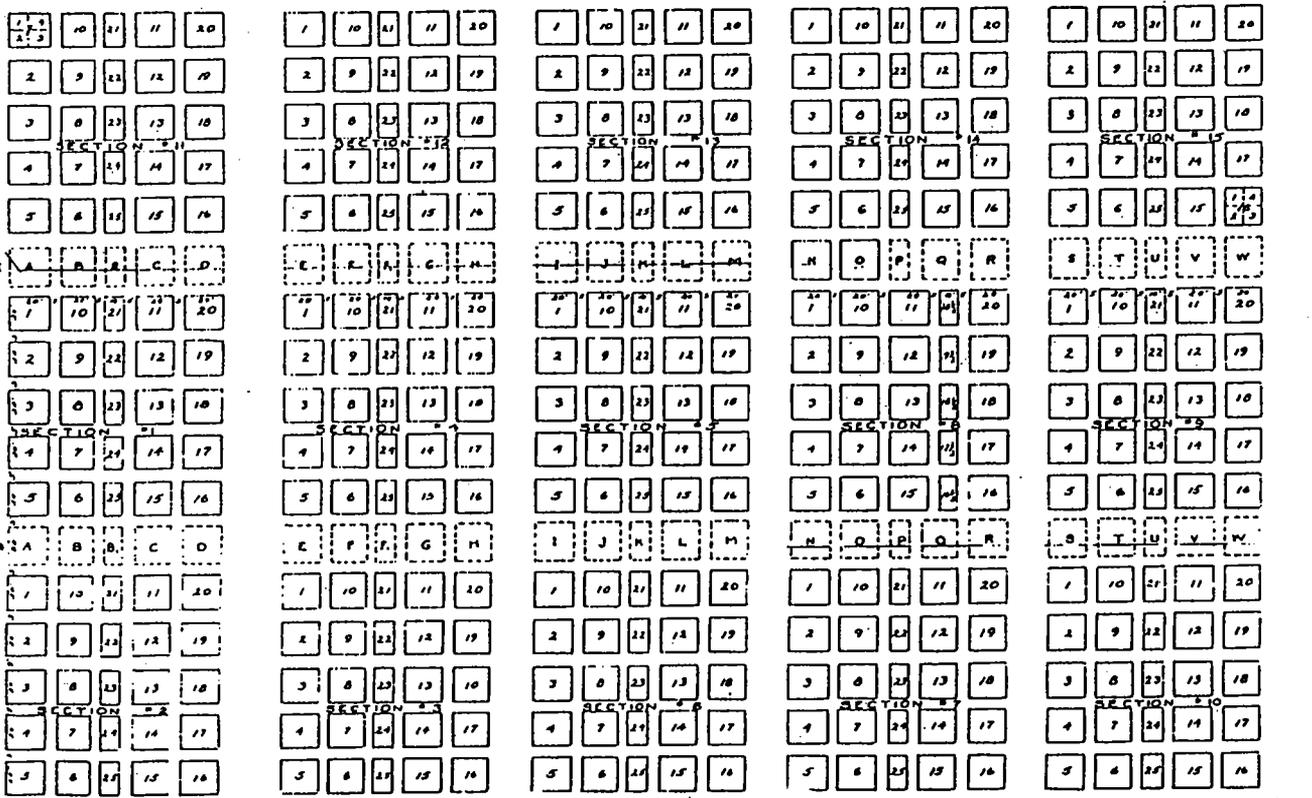
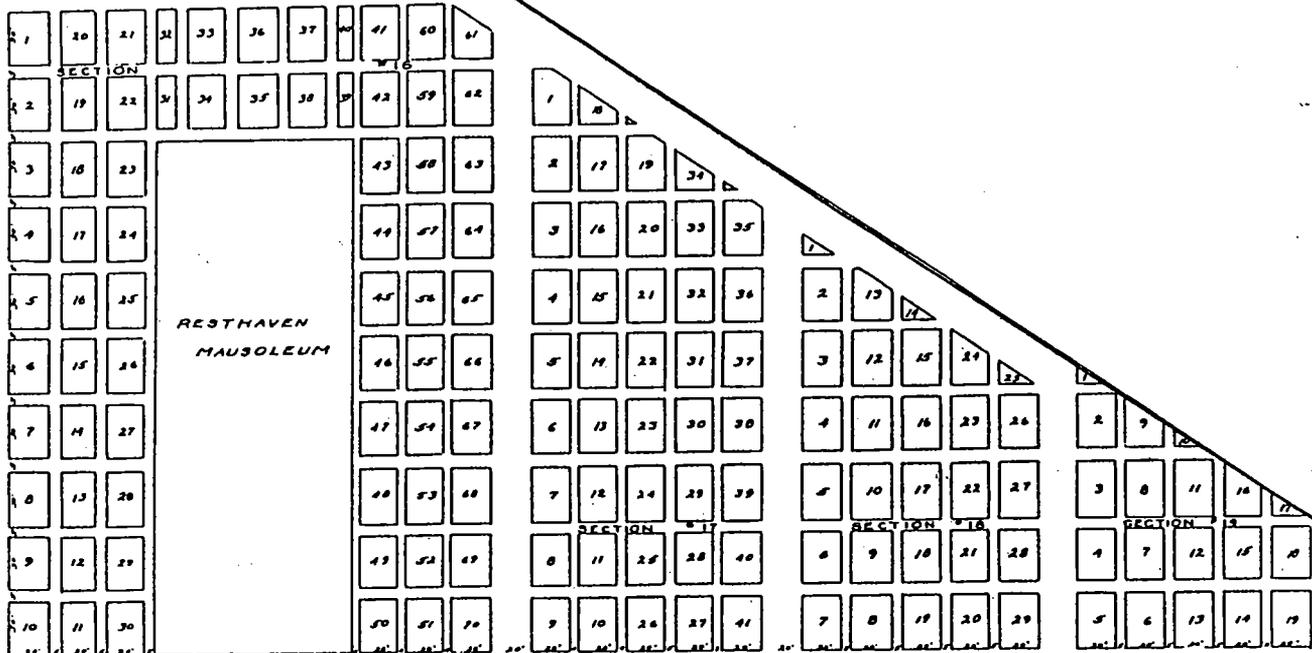


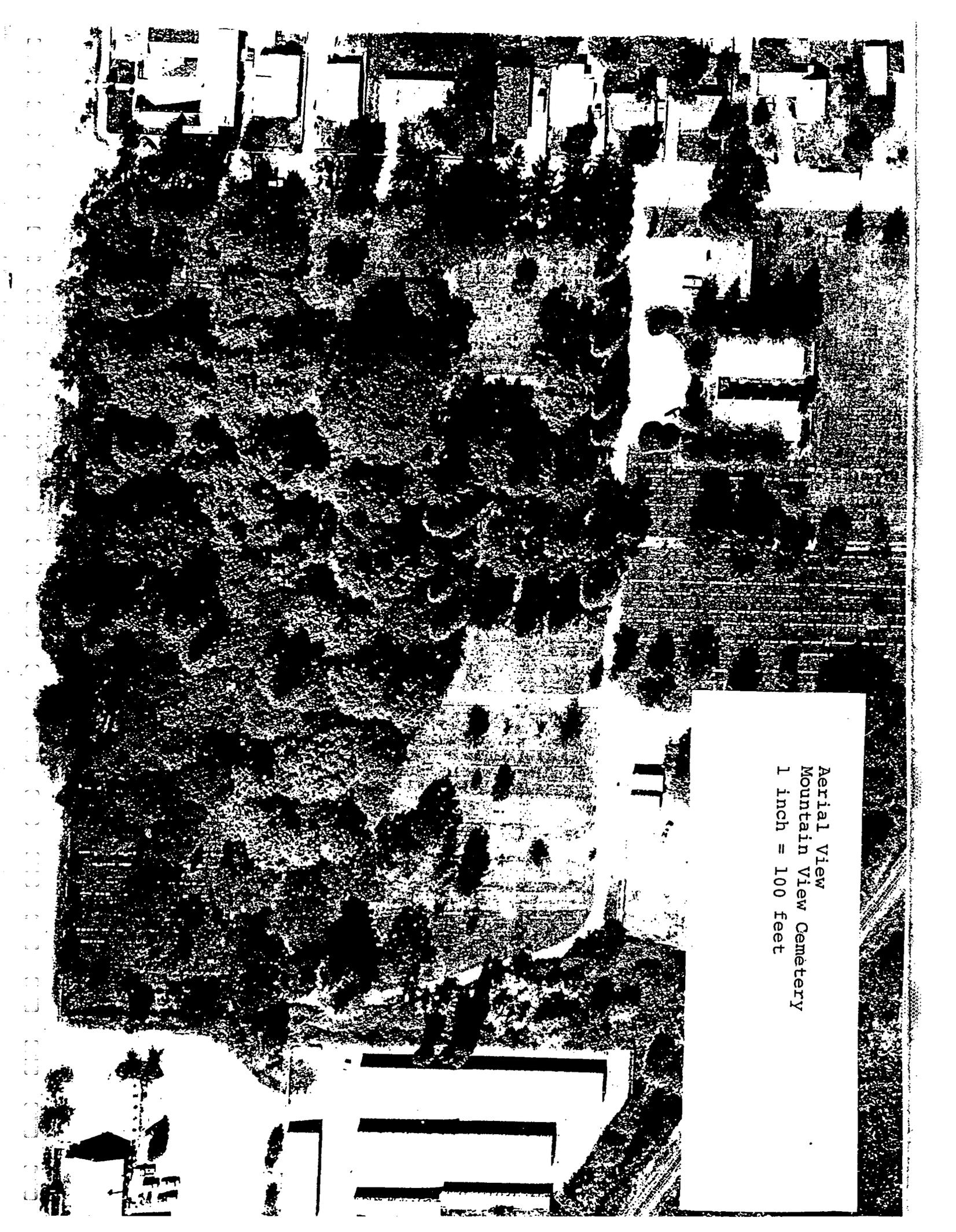
PLAT  
 SHOWING PORTION OF  
 MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY  
 ASHLAND, OREGON  
 Platted in 1949  
 SCALE 1" = 40'

*E. L. Bess*  
 CITY ENGINEER

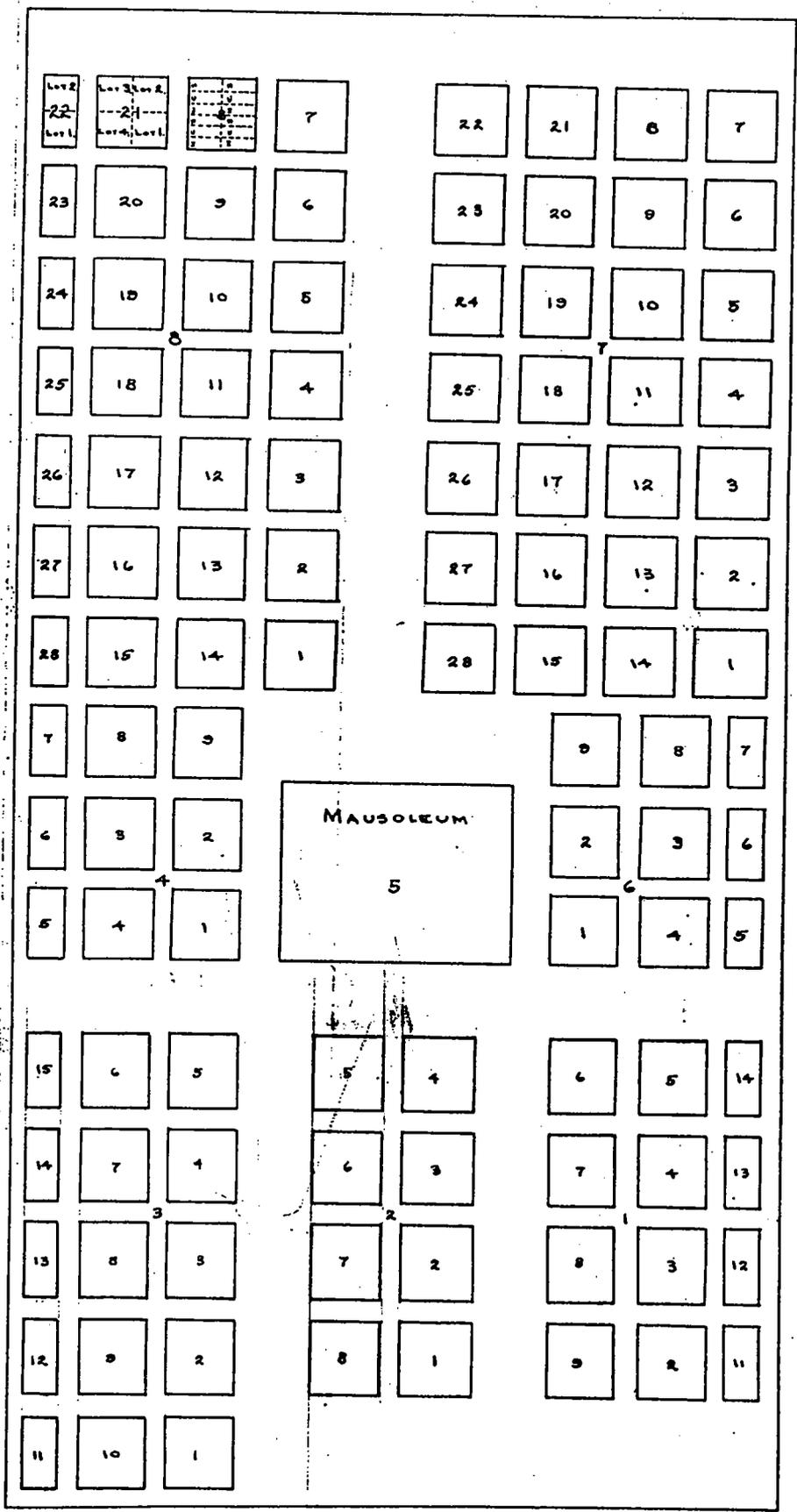
Plat approved by the Common Council  
 on January 3, 1950

SIGNED: *Thomas J. Williams*  
 MAYOR  
*B. Austin*  
 CITY RECORDER





Aerial View  
Mountain View Cemetery  
1 inch = 100 feet



HIGHWAY 66

Mountain View Cemetery  
 South Parcel  
 Plan View





Ashland Daily Tidings  
July 16, 1924

# WORK BEGUN ON ASHLAND MAUSOLEUM

## Workmen Pouring Concrete For Foundations Of New Structure

### TO HAVE 120 CRYPTS

Building Being Made To Last For  
Centuries; Of Egyptian  
Type

Actual construction on the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum, in Mountain View cemetery, was begun this morning when pouring of concrete in the foundations started. The structure will be completed in every detail by the first of next year, according to G. D. Mason, supervising engineer.

The Mausoleum, which is being erected at a cost of approximately \$30,000, was financed on a cooperative plan, Ashland residents taking crypts in it, and together putting up the building.

Mr. Mason, who has erected ten similar structures in different cities, brought the idea to Ashland, where it has been enthusiastically received. The "mausoleum idea," as explained to a Tidings representative this morning, is one of the most advanced, and provides for the dedication of the body, instead of incineration or disintegration.

#### About 120 Crypts

There will be about 120 crypts in the building, according to the plans, and nearly all are taken. The crypts are to be built five high, and form a Maltese cross, with a chapel in the center. The completed building will measure sixty five by forty feet.

That the Ashland mausoleum will be of the Egyptian type, and will be one of the most impressive he has ever built, was the statement this morning of Mr. Mason. He said that there were at present about 2,000 such structures in the United States, and that they were every year becoming more popular, as they are both impressive and economical.

#### Durable Structure

Construction work is being done by Mr. Stuart, the contractor, or with Mr. Mason as supervising engineer, and Frank Jordan as inspecting engineer. The foundations are being made of concrete, and are of the most durable construction known. The building will be of steel, marble and concrete, and built to last for centuries.

A car load of lumber, to be used in making forms for the concrete, is on the ground, and the steel reinforcements are ready for delivery. A crew of workmen started operations this morning, and the building will be rushed to completion.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 1  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Photograph No. 1

- 1) Mountain View Cemetery, north parcel
- 2) Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of photograph: March, 1994
- 5) Negative holder: Katherine Atwood  
365 Holly Street, Ashland Oregon 97520
- 6) View from westerly boundary of cemetery to easterly boundary.
- 7) Photograph No. 1 of 13

Information for items one through five is the same for photographs numbers 1 to 4.

Photograph No. 2

- 6) View of cemetery from southwest to northeast
- 7) Photograph No. 2 of 13

Photograph No. 3

- 6) View of cemetery from east boundary to west boundary.
- 7) Photograph No. 3 of 13

Photograph No. 4

- 6) View of cemetery from northeast to southwest
- 7) Photograph No. 4 of 13.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 2

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Photograph No. 5

- 1) Mountain View Cemetery, south parcel
- 2) Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood  
365 Holly Street, Ashland Oregon 97520
- 4) Date of photograph: March, 1994
- 5) Negative holder: Katherine Atwood
- 6) Mausoleum, northerly elevation
- 7) Photograph No. 6 of 13

Information for items 1 through five is identical for photographs nos. six through thirteen.

Photograph No. 6

- 6) View of south parcel, including mausoleum, from southeast to northwest.
- 7) Photograph No. 6 of 13

Photograph No. 7

- 6) View of south parcel from northwest to southeast
- 7) Photograph No. 7 of 13

Photograph No. 8

- 6) View of west elevation of mausoleum
- 7) Photograph No. 8 of 13

Photograph No. 9

- 6) View of stained glass window, mausoleum interior
- 7) Photograph No. 9 of 13

Photograph No. 10

- 6) View of marble crypts, mausoleum interior
- 7) Photograph No. 10 of 13

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs 3  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Photograph No. 11

- 6) Swingle monument, westerly elevation
- 7) Photograph No. 11 of 13

Photograph No. 12

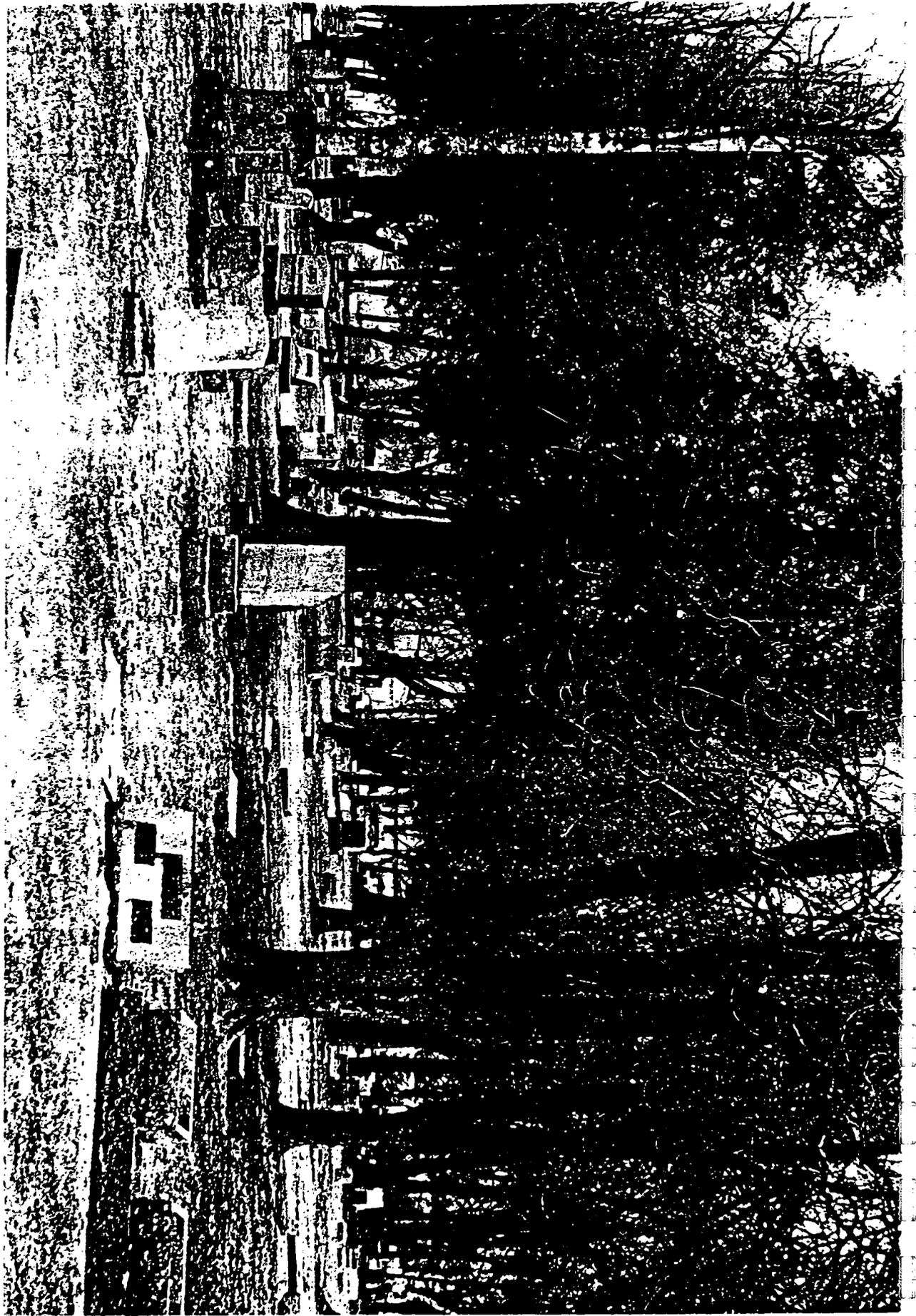
- 6) Sanford monument, westerly elevation
- 7) Photograph No. 12 of 13

Photograph No. 13

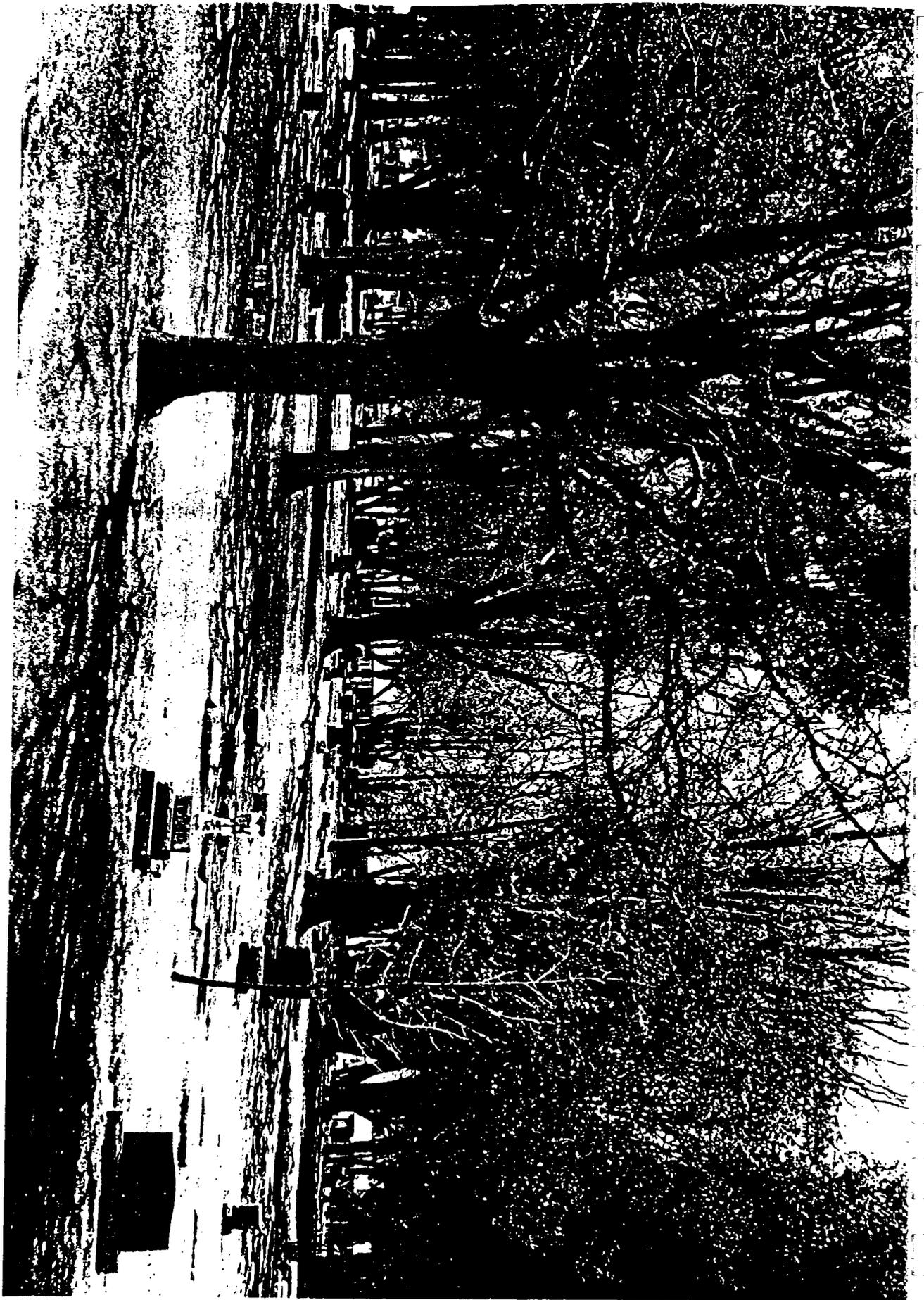
- 6) Celeste Sisson True monument, easterly elevation
- 7) Photograph No. 13 of 13



[ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 ]

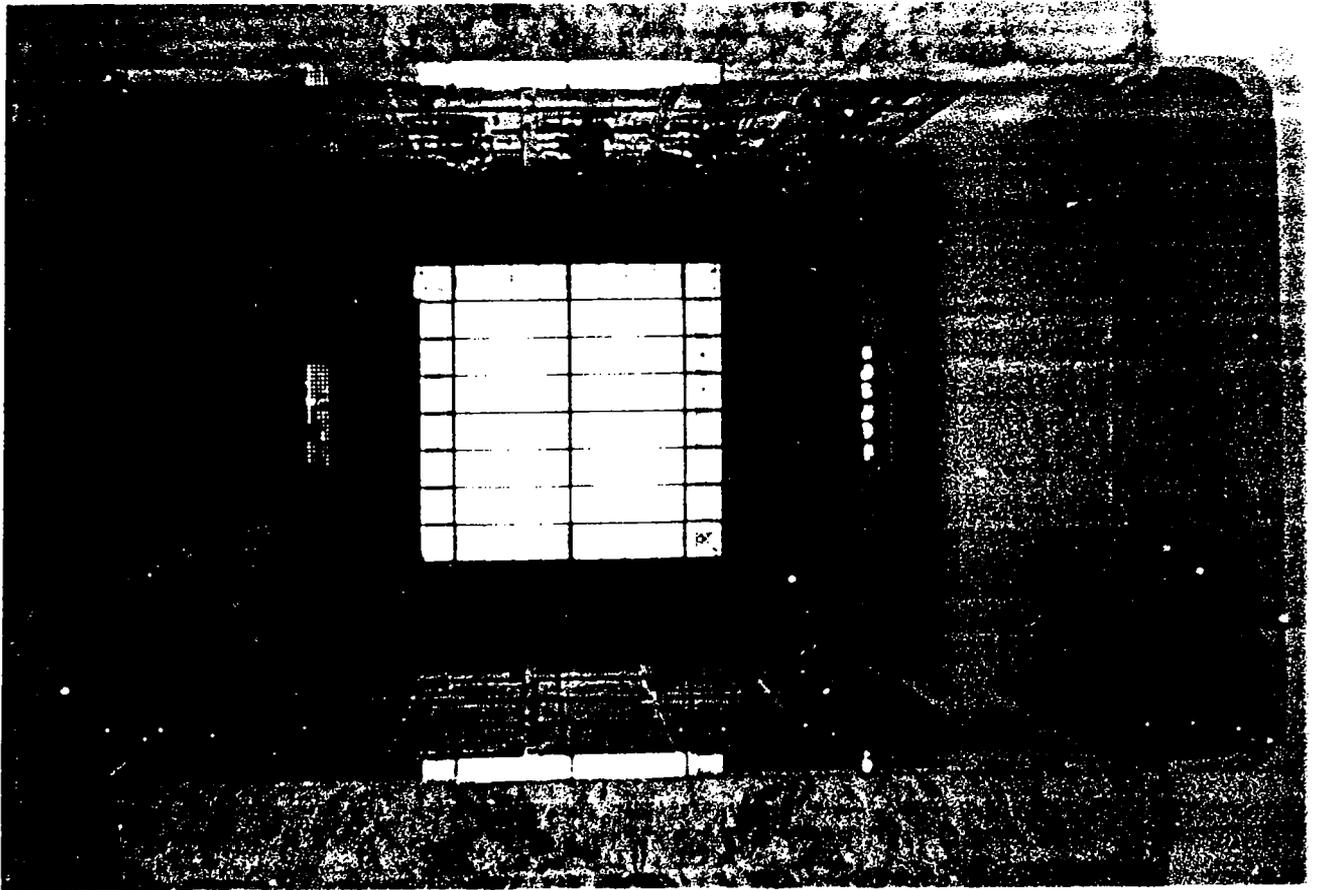
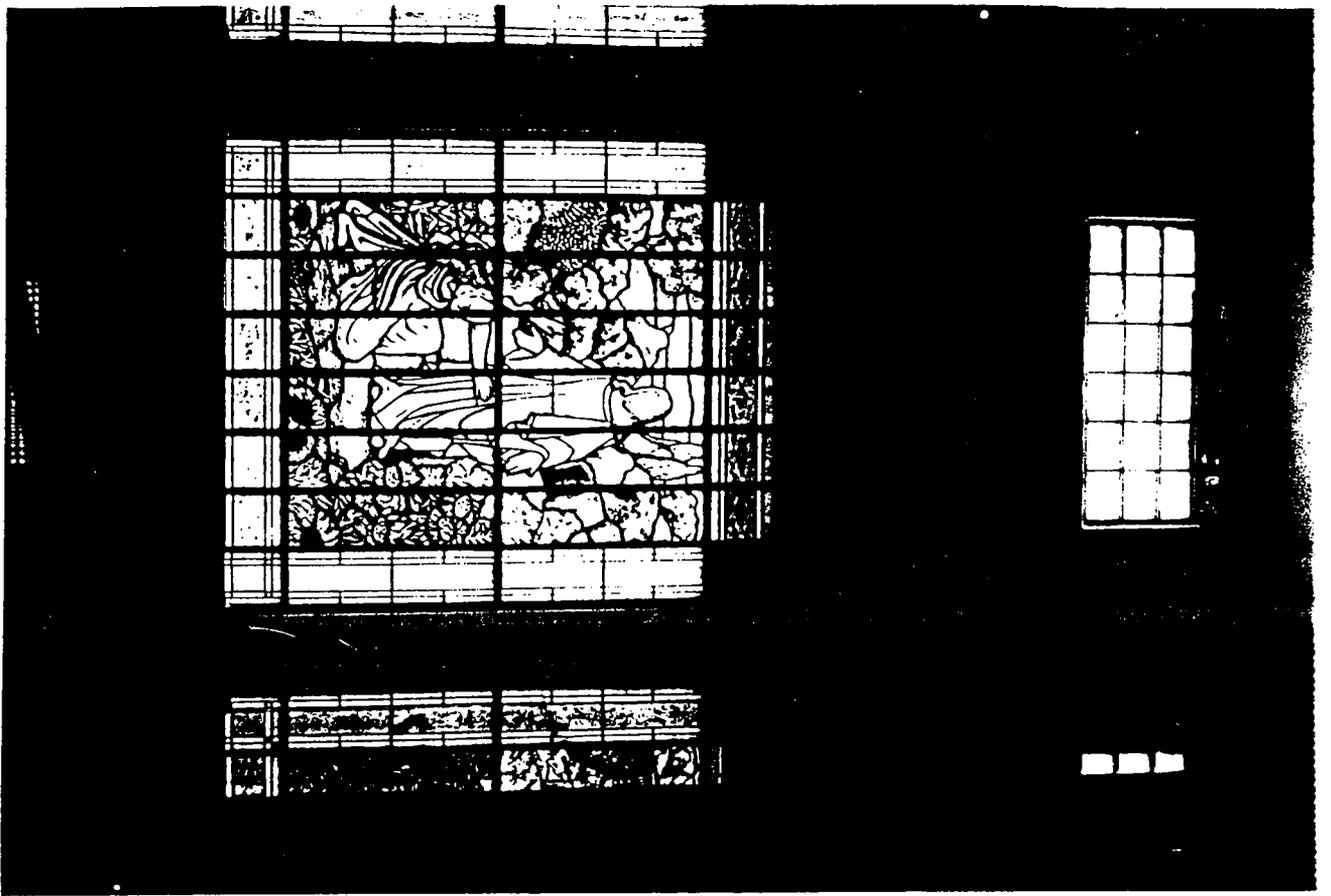


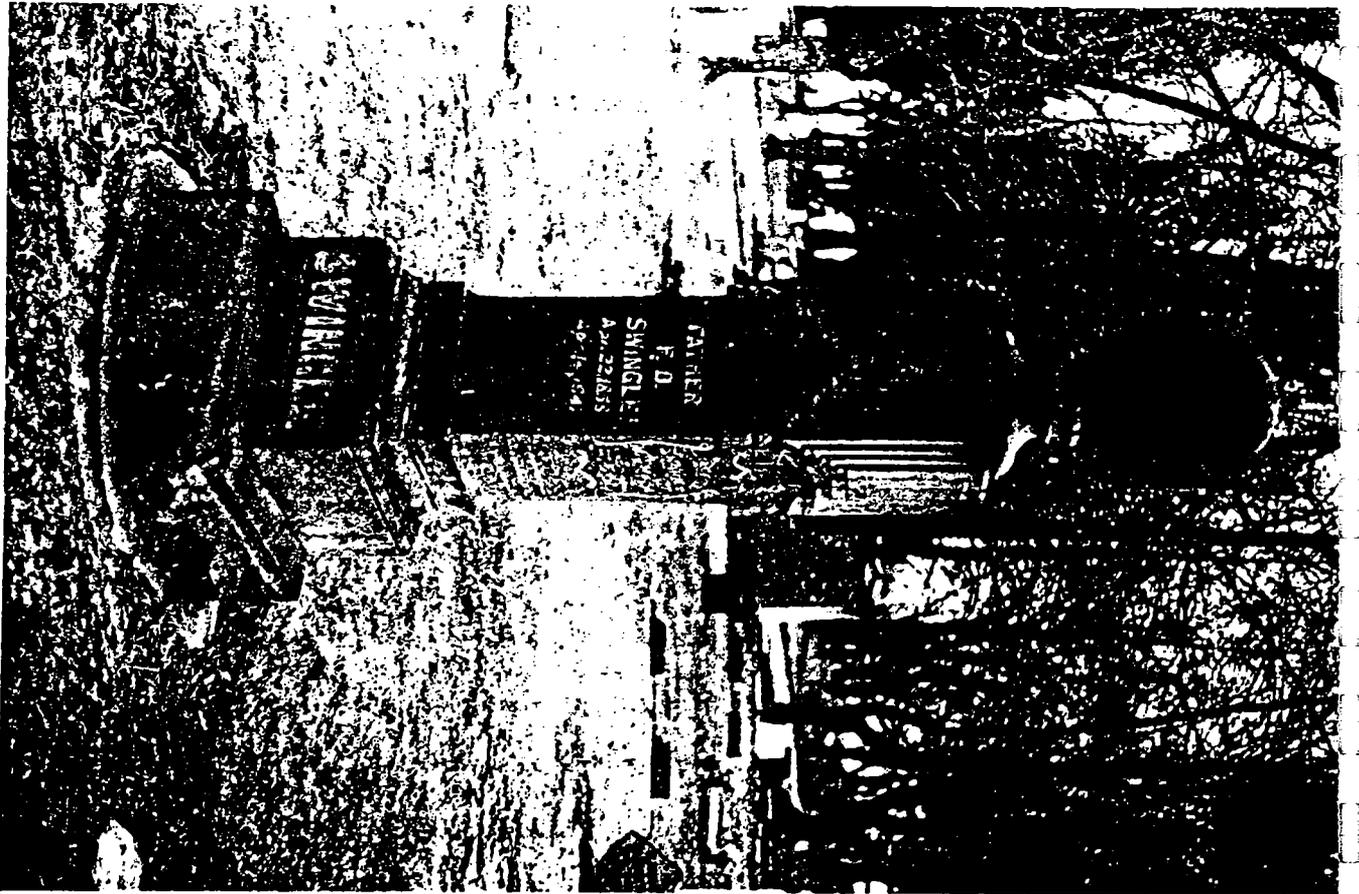
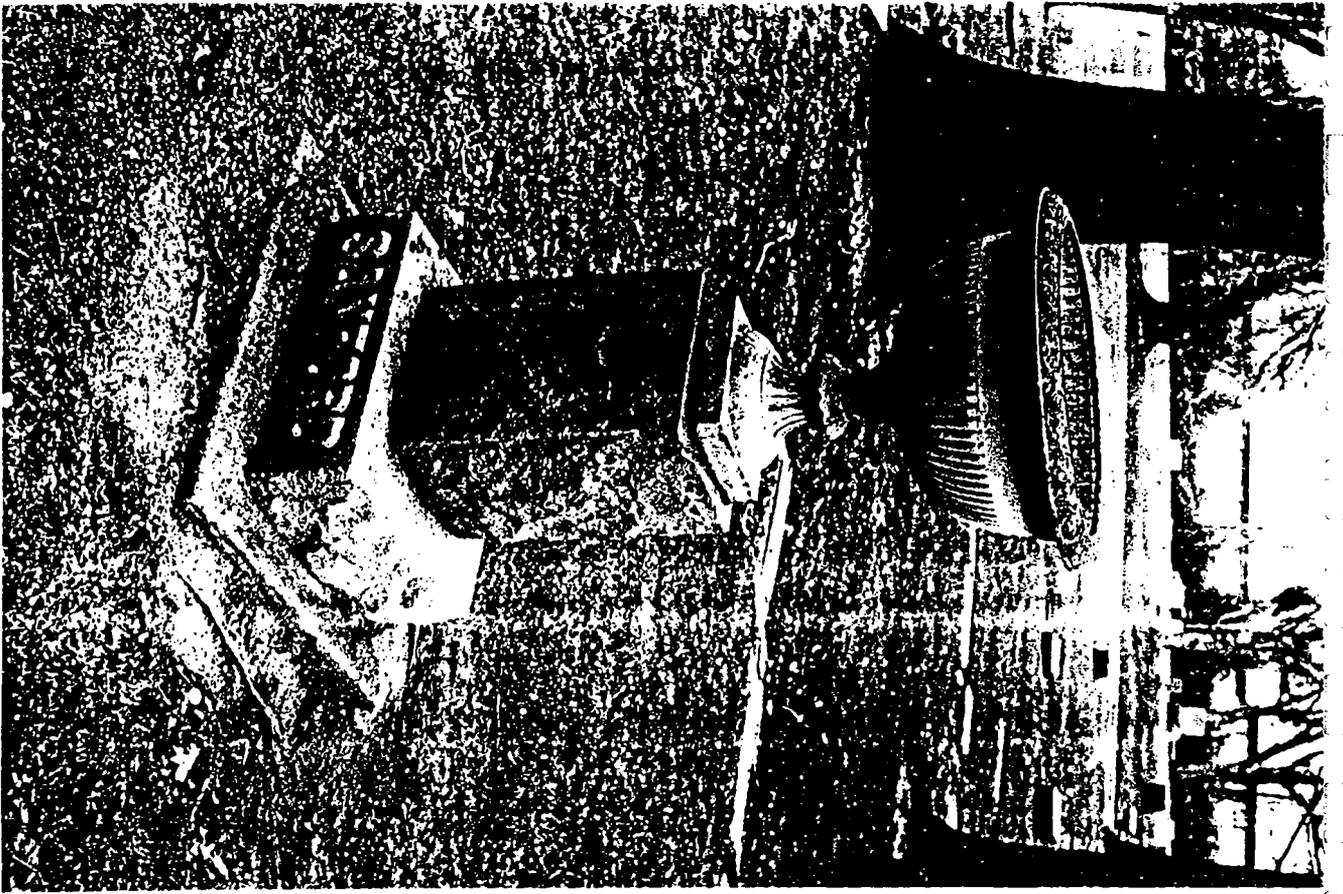


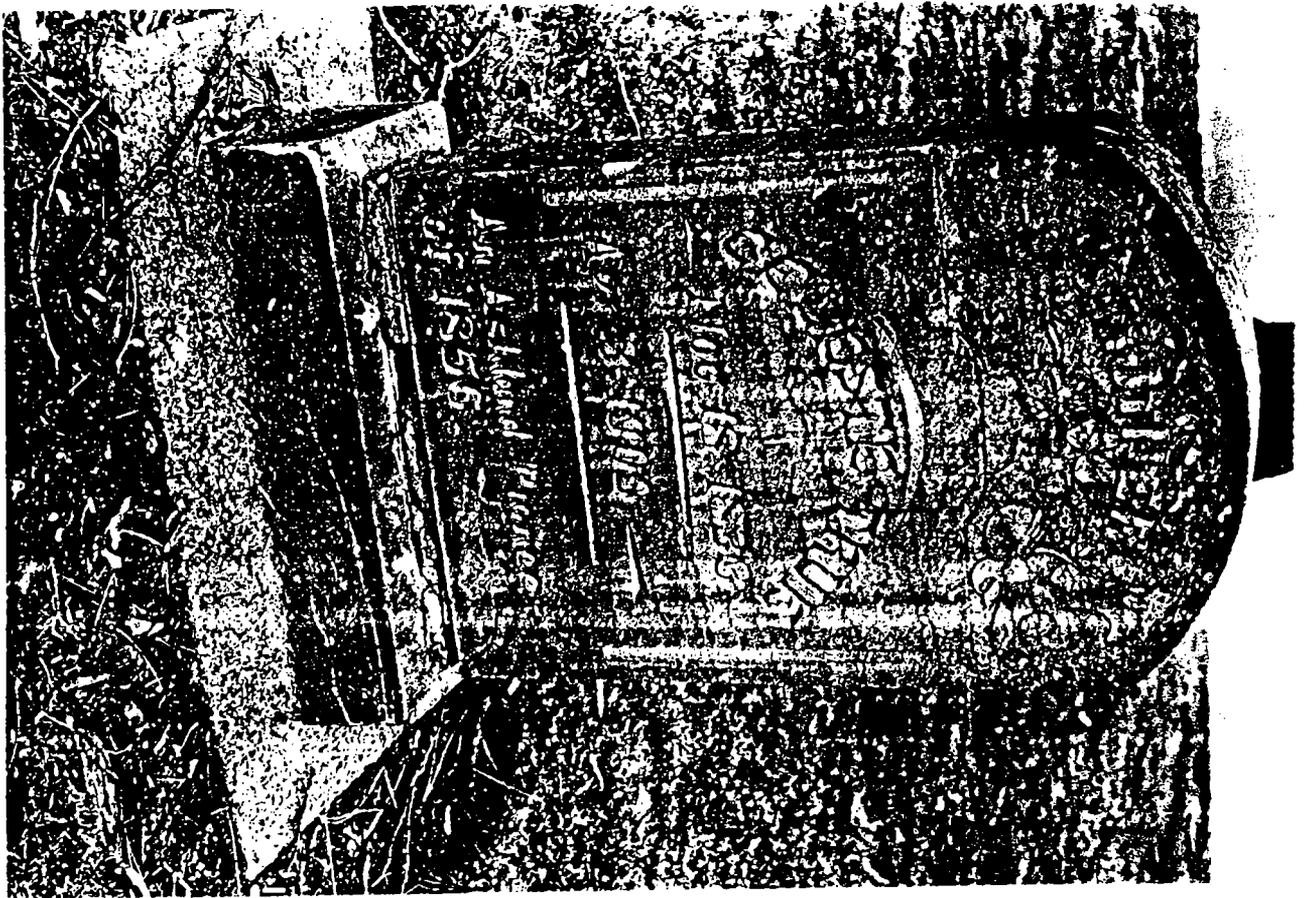














Hargadine Cemetery

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
1		objects
3		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs 1851-1925

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

Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style: Cemetery

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other Monuments: Marble, Granite Sandstone, Metal

Narrative Description

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

Please see Continuation Sheets

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Summary Description

The Hargadine Cemetery, officially established in 1868, is situated within the corporate limits of Ashland, Oregon in Jackson County. Approximately one and one-half acres in size, the graveyard is rectangular in shape, cohesive, and exhibits monumentation of range and variety. Simple headstones as well as prominent monuments mark the graves of significant early Ashland citizens. Several markers represent the work of James and Ann Hill Russell, and of James Carr Whipp, prominent carvers in the southern Oregon area. Hargadine Cemetery retains overall integrity in its location, plan, setting, feeling and associations. The burial ground successfully conveys its important period of use, 1867 to 1910, when many first generation settlers of Ashland and its environs were interred there. Until the City assumed responsibility for it in 1989, Hargadine Cemetery remained the oldest privately owned cemetery in Ashland.

### Setting

A linear city, Ashland, Oregon, covers an area approximately four and one-half miles long and one and two-third miles wide. A modified grid street pattern reveals the influence of landforms, stream courses, railroad location and main travel arteries within the corporate limits. North Main Street and Siskiyou Boulevard form main arterial routes that extend the length of the city. Highway 66 intersects Siskiyou Boulevard and leads to Interstate Five and farther east to Klamath Falls, Oregon. East Main Street, another arterial route, extends from the city center to Highway 66.

Hargadine Cemetery is located near Ashland's northwesterly city limits on land that retains a natural, gentle, northerly slope. Bordered by Sheridan Street on the south and by hillside terrain on the east, north and west, the cemetery overlooks the Bear Creek Valley and the Cascade

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

foothills. Residences have been constructed on nearby streets and on the hill below the burial ground.

### Description

Hargadine Cemetery exhibits the expected characteristics of a burial ground in a small western community settled between 1850 and 1880. Recorded burial dates range between 1867 and the present day. The cemetery, which began as a family burial ground on a former donation land claim, may contain graves that predate the first recorded burial.

Hargadine Cemetery is located in Township 39 South, Range 1 East, W.M. Section 5BD, Tax Lot 600. Comprised of 1.47 acres, the cemetery's original grid plan is retained on the sloping site. An unpaved drive that runs east to west enters the cemetery from Sheridan Street and segments the property. The burial lots, many of which are defined by low concrete or sandstone coping, measure approximately ten by twenty feet. The graves are arranged in rows with headstones oriented from east to west.

The Hargadine Cemetery grounds clearly exhibit the characteristics of a north slope that has been kept clear of lower story vegetation. Similar grassland savannas, which were typical in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century upper Bear Creek region, have largely disappeared. The cemetery's array of native black and white oaks, (*Quercus kelloggi* and *quercus garryana*), constitutes an important grouping of these trees within the city limits. Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), madrone (*Arbutus menziessii*), and mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), comprise additional native trees. Other trees include a large Arizona cypress, an English hawthorne, and arborvitae. Old lilacs, abelias, and roses are planted throughout the cemetery. Apaeceae (*Lomatium dissectum*), a native, old growth herb, grows in profusion along the northern boundary.<sup>1</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

Built improvements within the Hargadine Cemetery include substantial remnants of a post-and-wire fence on the north and east boundaries. This fence, which cemetery records indicate was constructed in 1910, replaced an earlier structure. A wooden flagpole stands near the southerly boundary of the property.

Headstones in Hargadine Cemetery reflect the vertical density and embellishment representative of late 19th century community cemeteries. In the years after initial settlement in 1852, Ashland gained citizens with a range of economic means as well as a variety of social and religious connections. Residents' financial status and their personal beliefs influenced the kinds of gravemarkers they chose. By 1884, Ashland monument makers' access to materials shipped by railroad broadened the selection of materials available for carving.

Monumentation within Hargadine Cemetery is found in various sizes and degrees of ornamentation. The headstones are made of marble or quarried granite obtained in various locations. In addition to using imported Vermont and Italian marbles, Ashland monument makers employed local marble and granite. Among the sites frequently tapped were Marble Mountain in Josephine County and the Tolman, Praytor and Blair granite quarries near Ashland.

The headstones range in size and design from small plain gravemarkers and bevel markers to larger tablets, monuments and ledger markers. The latter type is represented in a set of three that denotes the graves of the Butler and Thompson families. The variety of monument types and embellishment is due partly to the skills of master carvers James and Ann Hill Russell, whose work spanned a fifty-year period (1865-1915) in Ashland, and to the work of John Carr Whipp, who worked in the area from 1884 to about 1905.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

Carvers frequently used local sandstone for headstone bases and for low coping around individual lots. Turned work, chamfered corners, columns, beveled tops, urns, flat carving and bas-relief designs appear on many of the markers. Ornamentation is expressed in various forms typical of the period, including fraternal symbols, garlands and single flowers, egg-and-dart detail, and clasped hands. Carvers used both raised and incised lettering styles.

### Integrity

The Hargadine Cemetery retains its original character as a small private cemetery with an intact setting and plan. Trees in the cemetery reflect the land's appearance at the time the burial ground was established and constitute a rare enclave of native vegetation within the city boundaries. The burial ground's monumentation, range, and variety is intact. Because the cemetery was largely filled during the historic period, integrity has not been adversely affected by the addition of more recent grave-markers. Most markers appear to be in good condition throughout the cemetery, although occasional vandalism has occurred through the years.

The City of Ashland has maintained Hargadine Cemetery since obtaining official title to the property in 1989. (City employees have cared for sixteen graves under perpetual care agreements established earlier in the century).

In feeling and association Hargadine Cemetery successfully represents community cemeteries of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The cemetery remains a place associated with the first generation of settlers in Ashland and provides a link between the early period of settlement and the rapid development that occurred following the railroad's arrival in 1884.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Donn Todt, Lithia Park Horticulturist, City of Ashland, Interview at Hargadine Cemetery, October 31, 1997

Hargadine Cemetery

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

3. 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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1867-1910

Significant Dates

1867

1868

1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Ashland City Hall

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Statement of Significance

The Hargadine Cemetery, established in 1868, is locally significant as the burial ground of early Euro-American settlers of Ashland, Oregon and its immediate environs. Submitted as part of a multiple property document, *Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925*, Hargadine Cemetery meets the registration requirements set forth in the registration document. It was established and developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925, has retained its integrity of setting, location, design and materials, and evokes its historic associations. The cemetery also embodies the distinctive characteristics of a community burial ground through its array of monumentation.

The cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria Consideration D, Criterion A for its associations with individuals importantly involved in the area's early period of settlement between 1851 and 1884. It is additionally significant under Criterion C for its intact landscape and well-preserved array of monuments by local master carvers. The cemetery's period of significance comprises the years 1867 to 1910, when many first generation settlers were interred. By about 1910 the cemetery was substantially full and an increasing number of burials were conducted in the newer Mountain View Cemetery near the town's eastern boundary.

At 1.47 acres, Hargadine Cemetery is the smallest of three cemeteries within Ashland city limits, and the only one to be held in private ownership for most of its existence. Beginning as a small family graveyard on a former donation land claim, the cemetery's management was taken over by the newly formed Hargadine Cemetery Association in 1898. This organization ceased to function in 1968 and responsibility for the cemetery remained in question until 1989, when the City of Ashland acquired title by act of the Oregon Legislature.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Early Settlement of Ashland and Environs

Settlement along upper Bear Creek began late in 1851 when donation land claimants took up land in the small valley north of the Siskiyou mountain range. Abel Helman, Robert Hargadine and Eber Emery settled on Mill Creek where Helman and Emery built a sawmill and Robert Hargadine opened a mercantile establishment. When a post office opened in 1855, the small community was officially named Ashland Mills. The commercial district gradually expanded and residential neighborhoods developed nearby. In 1867 investors opened a large woolen mill near the center of town. Ashland was incorporated on October 13, 1874.

By 1880 Ashland's population numbered 842 residents.<sup>1</sup> The Oregon and California Railroad line arrived in town on April 16, 1884. Eighty-nine new houses and thirty-three other buildings were constructed that year.<sup>2</sup> Developers platted ten new additions to Ashland in 1888 and thirty-four new houses were built during 1889. By 1890 the city's population jumped to 1784, doubling in ten years.<sup>3</sup>

Development occurred rapidly after 1900, encouraged by the success of orchards in the area. Acres of peaches, pears and apples blossomed on Ashland's hillsides. Rail transportation assisted the fruit industry, woolen mill, and local creamery and woodworking plants. Ashland's population, which stood at 2634 in 1900, would reach 5010 by 1910.<sup>4</sup>

### Hargadine Cemetery

On December 8, 1867 Robert and Martha Hargadine buried their one-year-old daughter, Katie, on a sloping hill north of Ashland. Two weeks later, on December 21, 1867, Allen F. and Sarah Farnham interred their young son, Cuyler, in a grave nearby. These are the first two recorded burials in Hargadine Cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

The Hargadine's reasons for selecting this spot to bury their daughter are unknown. There may well have been other burials on this wooded hill in the fifteen years since initial settlement. Families buried their dead on the gentle rises and knolls of individual farms and Ashland had no other formal burying ground. James Haworth, owner of the former William Chase Donation Land Claim, granted these grieving families burial space on his land.<sup>5</sup>

Six months later, on July 7, 1868, James Haworth formally deeded about one and one-half acres of land to Allen F. Farnham and Robert Hargadine in trust, for use as a cemetery. The deed read in part:

To Allen F. Farnham and R.B. Hargadine 1.40 acres; also the right of way for a road to and from the described tract of land to the main road. This conveyance is made for the purpose of a Cemetery or Grave Yard for the burial of the dead and for no other purpose. The said parties of the second part may lay off and convey the said land in burial lots of such size and dimensions as to them may seem proper; conditional, that if the said land or any part thereof shall be diverted to any other use or purpose than for Cemetery for the burial of the dead, the same shall revert to the said parties of the first part<sup>6</sup>

In 1870 Haworth sold his entire holdings, including the graveyard land still in trust, to W.C. Myer, a long-time area rancher.<sup>7</sup> In the following decade the cemetery saw

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

occasional use. Hargadine Cemetery sexton's records list the early burials in a physical pattern described as irregular.<sup>8</sup> Ida Rose Drake, aged eight years, was buried on September 19, 1868. George L. Lane was buried August 28, 1870 and his wife, Ann, was interred a few months later. Six more recorded burials occurred before mid-1876.<sup>9</sup>

On August 16, 1876 Allen F. Farnham died suddenly and was buried in the cemetery he helped found. Early in January 1877, Robert Hargadine died after a lengthy illness and was buried near his daughter and young son. The local newspaper noted:

The remains were followed to the family cemetery and deposited to a spot selected by himself as his last resting place.<sup>10</sup>

Interments during the 1880s included those of prominent, early settler Asa Fordyce who died March 20, 1884. Ashmun J. Butler, who died January 20, 1859, was first interred on the family farm and reburied in Hargadine Cemetery in 1884. The Tidings noted:

Sargent Dunlap [sexton] of Jacksonville was in town on business connected with removal of the remains of Mr. Butler from the farm near Ashland.<sup>11</sup>

W.C. Myer's wife, Elizabeth, died on November 6, 1887 and was buried in Hargadine Cemetery overlooking her family farm.

In December 1887, the railroad tracks from the north and south joined at Ashland, triggering a dramatic population increase. On August 28, 1888, W.C. Myer platted the W.C.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

Myer Addition to Ashland, one of several additions recorded that year.<sup>12</sup> The cemetery, consisting of Lot 10 of the addition, now lay within the Ashland city limits.

Many more interments occurred during the 1890s. The Wicks, Robisons and Casebeers, families who settled in Myer's new addition, chose nearby Hargadine Cemetery as the burial place for their loved ones. Crowding in the city-owned Ashland Cemetery led to additional burials in Hargadine Cemetery. As Ashland's population increased so did the need for burial space. By 1889 the problem reached critical proportions. The Ashland Tidings noted:

Ashland, like most other growing cities, finds that its cemeteries were located too close to town. The [Ashland] cemetery will soon have to be abandoned anyhow and it is high time that arrangements were made for grounds to take their place.<sup>13</sup>

No arrangements were made, however, and Hargadine Cemetery continued to fill. In late 1891 a reporter from the Ashland Tidings visited the graveyard and noticed some improvements:

It was the enclosure of the Fordyce lot by a neat stone coping. The work was done by J.H. Russell, and the coping consisted of four blue sandstone slabs from the Tolman Quarry the four pieces with the corner posts, enclosing a lot about 9 x 10 feet in size. The monument which Mr. Russell set up on the lot recently, is a handsome shaft of Vermont blue marble surmounted by an urn of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

the same. Other work put up by Mr. Russell near the Fordyce plot includes handsome monuments to Sarah J. Farnham, Josiah Casebeer, and Baptiste Chegar.<sup>14</sup>

In June 1897 a group of individuals met at Ashland City Hall to discuss forming a cemetery association. Attendees included Mrs. Robert Hargadine, G.F. Billings, Mrs. J.R. Casey, and D.H. Jackson. On October 20, 1897 the group formed a temporary organization with G.F. Billings as chairman and Eugene Walrad as clerk. Three people were appointed as directors. The group decided that all owners of one or more lots prior to May 1, 1898 would be eligible as charter members of the organization.<sup>15</sup>

On February 21, 1898 Hargadine Cemetery Association filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The number of directors increased to five. The organization counted seventeen charter members including members of the Farnham, Hargadine and Myer families. Eugene Walrad was appointed as sexton. On March 21, 1898 W.C. Myer transferred title to the burial ground to the Hargadine Cemetery Association.<sup>16</sup>

The new association met monthly at the city hall. The directors reviewed lot sales, worked on a plat, and struggled to obtain water for the site. Regular projects included landscaping as well as road, walkway and gate construction. Annual cemetery cleaning became a regular tradition. On May 8, 1899 the Association announced:

All persons interested in Hargadine Cemetery meet at said cemetery provided with shovels, rakes and wheelbarrows to clean up the grounds for decoration day, when the ladies will be there with a good dinner for all workers.<sup>17</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

In 1909 the Hargadine Cemetery Association granted the City the right to lay two iron pipes for water. In 1910 the directors approved Sexton Walrad's request to build a toolhouse, (ten by twelve feet with two sash windows), and a new post-and-wire fence along the eastern and northern boundaries. In 1915, the cemetery's eastern entrance was enlarged to allow passage of automobiles.<sup>18</sup> Sexton Walrad also asked the Ashland City Council for one dollar per lot for each he sold in the Hargadine Cemetery, saying that:

He is paid for digging graves but the hardpan and granite made it necessary for him to hire an assistant and in some cases to use powder for blasting the graves out, which took any profit which he might make from this source.<sup>19</sup>

As older members of pioneer families died or moved away from Ashland, care of plots in the cemeteries declined. In 1914 the Ashland City Council formed a committee to oversee local cemeteries. The plan, the council hoped would establish uniform care.<sup>20</sup> By the 1920s Ashland cemeteries were in poor condition. In January 1927, Ashland's mayor stated:

Although with the small funds available we have cleaned up the cemeteries under the city's control, nevertheless, they are yet in a deplorable condition. I would recommend to the new administration the providing of some plan to permanently provide for the upkeep of the city's cemeteries even if it is necessary to float a small bond issue in order to provide a fund.<sup>21</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

Almost two years later the problem still remained. With Mayor Edward Thornton's guidance, the city council proposed a charter amendment to help maintain Ashland's cemeteries. The Ashland Tidings commented:

It is a known fact that the cemeteries of Ashland are a disgrace to the community, they having always been in a run down and unattractive condition. The two cemeteries within the city [Hargadine and Ashland Cemeteries] are in a particular sad state of Maintenance. It is true that the Hargadine Cemetery is a private cemetery but the proposed measures enable the city to take over its care if suitable arrangements can be made. Space in the Hargadine Cemetery is entirely taken up.

The proposed amendment would permit the City to levy an annual tax of one mill (\$2961) for the upkeep of our cemeteries, \$500 annually of which, must be set aside in a permanent trust fund, the income only of which will be used to maintain the cemeteries under the city's control...<sup>22</sup>

The charter amendment also stipulated that the City would provide perpetual care for any new grave spaces sold and that people already holding title to land could, by payment to the perpetual care fund, purchase care for their lots. The election was held on November 6, 1928. Ashland citizens voted 972 to 470 in favor of the tax.<sup>23</sup> After studying the issue the Hargadine Cemetery Association passed a motion that stated:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

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The officers of this association [shall] be constituted a committee to call a meeting of the members at the earliest practical date to authorize the Board of Trustees to negotiate with the City Council relative to turning control of said cemetery over to said city, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Council, that said Board be authorized to transfer the property of the association to the city.<sup>24</sup>

While Hargadine Cemetery Association approved transferring the burial ground to the City, by 1930 municipal funds had shrunk dramatically with the onset of the Depression. In April, the city council announced that it would not take responsibility for Hargadine Cemetery due to the city's financial situation.<sup>25</sup> Some families contributed to the perpetual care fund and the City of Ashland eventually assumed responsibility for care of sixteen graves.

Despite its financial woes, the City used available monies in the cemetery fund for upkeep. In April 1931, the Ashland Tidings noted the improvements, including the cleaning of Hargadine Cemetery, "where many of the old pioneers are buried."<sup>26</sup> Ashland cemeteries, the newspaper observed, "will be in much better condition on this Memorial Day than ever before in the history of the cemeteries."<sup>27</sup>

Conditions in Hargadine Cemetery worsened during the late Depression and the World War II years. Membership in the association declined and years passed between official meetings of the organization. In May 1945, Eric Weren, president of the Hargadine Cemetery Association, asked the city council for additional maintenance funds, for roadway improvement, and for permission to solicit the sale of

United States Department of the Interior  
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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

additional perpetual upkeep agreements for Hargadine Cemetery. The council approved his requests.<sup>28</sup>

In 1961, Voda Brower, longtime secretary-treasurer of the Hargadine Cemetery Association, offered to turn over the association's small bank account to the City of Ashland with the understanding that the City take over and maintain the cemetery in conjunction with other Ashland cemeteries. No official action resulted.<sup>29</sup> In January 1968, the association's funds were finally deposited in the city's cemetery trust fund, marked for use in Hargadine Cemetery.<sup>30</sup>

In 1988 concern over Hargadine Cemetery's condition resulted in a study regarding the City's responsibility for the property. No official transfer of deed was found. The City investigated ways to acquire ownership without buying the title from the non-existent Hargadine Cemetery Association. In March 1989, Representative Nancy Peterson and State Senator Lenn Hannon introduced House Bill 3017 to allow the City of Ashland to acquire Hargadine Cemetery. The bill passed successfully and the cemetery shifted from private to municipal ownership.<sup>31</sup>

City officials, housewives and farmers are among those who rest in Hargadine Cemetery. Names of several prominent early Ashland area residents, most of whom died by about 1910, are listed in the cemetery burial register. These include Asa Fordyce, settler of 1853, who died March 22, 1884; Amos Willits, town trustee, who died November 23, 1899, and John P. Walker, settler of 1853 and stock rancher, who died February 16, 1911. Three individuals who helped shape Ashland's early development are also buried here. These include:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### **Robert Hargadine**

Born January 31, 1828 in Delaware, Robert Hargadine settled a donation land claim in early 1852 on which part of the present city is located. He was Ashland's first merchant, helped establish the Ashland Woolen Mills and was active in school and town political affairs. After selling his land claim to Lindsay Applegate in 1862, Hargadine further expanded his mercantile business. Following his death in January 1877, his widow, Martha Kilgore Hargadine continued the family business and was active in preserving Hargadine Cemetery.

### **Allen F. Farnham**

Allen F. Farnham was born December 7, 1822 in Woolwich, Maine. In the mid-1850s he loaned money to the builders of the Eagle Flour Mill near Ashland in 1854. Farnham received stock for his investment and in 1864 assumed full ownership. A.F. Farnham operated the Eagle Flour Mill until his death on August 16, 1876. His wife, Sarah Billings Farnham is also buried in Hargadine Cemetery.<sup>32</sup>

### **W.C. Myer**

W.C. Myer was born April 22, 1818 in Ohio and settled a donation land claim north of Ashland in 1853. In 1870 he purchased the former William Chase Donation Land Claim on which Hargadine Cemetery is located. Myer was widely known as a progressive farmer and as breeder of Percheron and Arabian horses. Myer's wife, Elizabeth Nessley Myer died in November 1887 and W.C. Myer on May 21, 1903. Both are buried in Hargadine Cemetery.<sup>33</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Monument Makers and Undertakers

Hargadine Cemetery monumentation exhibits both expert craftsmanship and fine materials. Noted marble carvers James Russell and Ann Hill Russell, created several of the cemetery's monuments. James Carr Whipp, prominent longtime Jacksonville carver, also produced grave markers for Hargadine cemetery.

James Russell was born in Tennessee on April 5, 1823 where he received his earliest instruction in the stonemason trade. After an apprenticeship in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Russell left the east for California and the gold rush. He moved to southern Oregon in 1851 and married Ann Hill on May 9, 1854. The couple built a marble mill on Ashland Creek in 1865 where James Russell created the first marble monuments in Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Klamath and Lake Counties. James Russell was assisted in the marble and monument business by his wife who excelled in both design and carving. Russell died in Ashland on October 1, 1895.<sup>34</sup> During her husband's illness and following his death, Ann Hill Russell operated the marble monument business alone, earning a reputation as a fine marble carver.

Monuments credited to James or Ann Hill Russell in Hargadine Cemetery include those of the Fordyce, Farnham, Casebeer and Chegar families. For these stones and many others, the Russells took granite and marble from several area quarries including Marble Mountain in Josephine County, and the Tolman, Praytor and Blair quarries near Ashland.

James Carr Whipp, proprietor of the Jacksonville Marble Works, has several representative headstones in Hargadine Cemetery. A respected and accomplished carver, Whipp's markers are found in several locations throughout the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

region and the state. Whipp, who moved to southern Oregon in 1883 from Portland to work on the Jackson County Courthouse in Jacksonville, opened a shop in Ashland soon after 1900, but stayed only a short time.<sup>35</sup> Examples of Whipp's work in Hargadine Cemetery include a monument for George Fordyce (d. 1887); a headstone of Vermont marble for T.W. Bryant (died 1898); and a granite monument for Thomas Reeves Brown (d. January 11, 1900).

Hargadine Cemetery also provided an outlet for the work of local undertakers. Between 1851 and about 1880, local cabinetmakers such as A.V. Gillette, John Sheldon, and Henry Emery constructed coffins. More formal undertaking businesses developed after 1884 when the railroad reached Ashland. John P. Dodge opened a furniture business in Ashland where he built coffins and executed undertaking duties until his death in 1928.<sup>36</sup> H.C. Stock opened an undertaking parlor and cabinet shop on Main Street in 1897. He remained at trade in Ashland until his death September 22, 1933.<sup>37</sup>

### Other Ashland Area Cemeteries

Hargadine Cemetery is the only one of three cemeteries within the Ashland City limits to remain in private hands through most of its existence. A review of the four other cemeteries in the study area, Hill-Dunn Cemetery, Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Ashland Cemetery, and Mountain View Cemetery, reveals important similarities, as well as separate and distinct characteristics.

Hill-Dunn Cemetery, situated approximately three miles east of Ashland, was begun in 1853 to provide a burial ground during Indian-settler conflicts. The three-acre cemetery was established on the Isaac Hill Donation land Claim, and is one of the two oldest burial grounds in the study area. Rural in character, Hill-Dunn Cemetery retains vegetation

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

typical of the valley's bordering uplands at the time of initial immigration. The cemetery contains both modest headstones and elaborately embellished monuments.

Mount Vernon cemetery, located on a knoll approximately three miles north of Ashland, was established on the William Cortez Myer Donation Land Claim as a family graveyard. Now approximately one-quarter acre in size, the cemetery's rural landscape is comprised of oaks, grasses and brush. While Mount Vernon Cemetery contains several interments, many now lack markers, the headstones have been damaged or destroyed by grazing stock.

The town trustees of Ashland platted Ashland Cemetery as a public burying ground in 1880. Centrally located in the city, the 4.64-acre cemetery is situated on gently sloping land and is bordered on two sides by paved roads. Ashland Cemetery contains an intact stand of native black and white oaks. Largely filled by 1890, Ashland cemetery is the final resting-place of many first generation settlers of Ashland and the environs.

The City of Ashland developed Mountain View Cemetery in 1904. Located in southeast Ashland, the seventeen-acre cemetery lies on level land and is bordered on two sides by paved roads. Containing two mausoleums, one constructed in 1925 and one in 1949, Mountain View Cemetery is landscaped with a wide variety of mature trees. The graveyard contains headstones and monuments in a range of sizes and styles. Mountain View Cemetery holds remains of many individuals significant in the development of Ashland and its environs.

### Summary

Hargadine Cemetery meets the registration requirements outlined for Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and Environs. The cemetery was established and substantially developed during the historic period, 1851 to 1925. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

cemetery has retained its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, and craftsmanship to evoke its associations with the historic period. Hargadine Cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type as a community burial ground through its array, scope and quality of monumentation. Hargadine Cemetery is clearly associated with the period of earliest settlement in the Ashland area.

Hargadine Cemetery's period of significance, 1867 to 1910, spans the forty-year period between the first known burial in the cemetery and 1910. In those years the graveyard received the remains of many of the area's earliest settlers and became the distinctive burial ground now associated with Ashland, Oregon's early development.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957." Oregon State University: Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 106, p.4.
- <sup>2</sup> Kay Atwood, "Ashland Cultural Resources Inventory," (Railroad Addition), City of Ashland, 1988.
- <sup>3</sup> "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957."
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population, 1900; 1910.
- <sup>5</sup> Jackson County Deeds, Volume 6, Page 572; Volume 2, Page 173; Volume 4, Page 53. William Chase settled the donation land claim. Robert Wright purchased the property in 1858 and sold it six years later to James Haworth.
- <sup>6</sup> Jackson County Deeds, Volume 4, Page 700.
- <sup>7</sup> Ibid., Volume 5, Page 205.
- <sup>8</sup> Hargadine Cemetery Records.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>10</sup> Ashland Tidings, January 17, 1877, 3:2; January 27, 1877, 3:3.
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid., July 7, 1884, 3:3; October 10, 1884, 3:4;
- <sup>12</sup> Jackson County Deeds, Volume 16, Page 454.
- <sup>13</sup> Ashland Tidings, November 1, 1889, 3:1.
- <sup>14</sup> Ibid., November 20, 1891, 3:1.
- <sup>15</sup> Ibid., May 7, 1897, 3:1; Hargadine Cemetery Association Records.
- <sup>16</sup> Ashland Tidings, June 7, 1897, 3:1; June 14, 1897 3:2; February 21, 1898, 3:2; Jackson County Deeds, Volume 33, Page 550; Hargadine Cemetery Association Records.
- <sup>17</sup> Hargadine Cemetery Association Records, June 8, 1899.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 17

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

- <sup>18</sup> Ibid., January 4, 1909; January 25, 1910; April 12, 1915. The tool house is no longer standing.
- <sup>19</sup> Minutes, Ashland City Council, February 10, 1916.
- <sup>20</sup> Ashland Tidings, April 9, 1914.
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid., January 3, 1927.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid., October 3, 1928.
- <sup>23</sup> Minutes, Ashland City Council; Ashland Tidings, April 21, 1930.
- <sup>24</sup> Hargadine Cemetery Association Records.
- <sup>25</sup> Minutes, Ashland City Council, April 1, 1930.
- <sup>26</sup> Ashland Tidings, April 9, 1931.
- <sup>27</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>28</sup> Minutes, Ashland City Council, May 22, 1945.
- <sup>29</sup> Hargadine Cemetery Association Records.
- <sup>30</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>31</sup> Medford Mail Tribune, March 30, 1989. Ashland resident Edmund Dews initially directed the City's attention to conditions at Hargadine Cemetery.
- <sup>32</sup> An illustration of one of the mill structures appears in A.G. Walling's History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, 1884.
- <sup>33</sup> An illustration of the this ranch is included in A.G. Walling's History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties, 1884.
- <sup>34</sup> Ashland Tidings, October 30, 1895; Joseph Gaston, The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912), Volume IV, Page 1088.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 18

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

<sup>35</sup> James Whipp, "A brief Account of the Life of James Carr Whipp." Southern Oregon Historical Society Collection.

<sup>36</sup> Atwood, Inventory Form 265.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid. Inventory Form 285.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

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- Gaston, Joseph. The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1912 Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912.
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- Walling, A.G. History of Southern Oregon Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties Portland: A.G. Walling, 1884.
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Hargadine Cemetery

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.47 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid boxes 1 and 2 with labels Zone, Easting, Northing

UTM grid boxes 3 and 4 with labels Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

1. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine C. Atwood

organization date November 16, 1997

street & number 365 Holly Street telephone (541) 482-8714

city or town Ashland state OR zip code 97520

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Ashland

street & number 20 East Main Street telephone (541) 488-5305

city or town Ashland state OR zip code 97520

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 benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in Section 5BD, Township Township 39 South, Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Jackson County, Oregon, and is legally described as Lot 10 of the W.C. Myer Addition to Ashland, Oregon. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 600 at said location.

### Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the entire lot (1.47 acres) included within Hargadine Cemetery from 1868 onward.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 1

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Photograph No. 1

- 1) Hargadine Cemetery
- 2) Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon
- 3) Photographer: Katherine Atwood
- 4) Date of Photograph: November 1997
- 5) Negative holder: Katherine Atwood  
365 Holly Street  
Ashland, Oregon 97520
6. View from the cemetery easterly boundary toward the  
westerly boundary
7. Photograph Number 1 of 10

Note: The information for items one through five is  
identical for each of the remaining photographs.

### Photograph No. 2

6. View from the cemetery southerly boundary toward the  
northerly boundary
7. Photograph Number 2 of 10

### Photograph No. 3

6. View from the cemetery northerly boundary toward the  
southerly boundary
7. Photograph Number 2 of 10

### Photograph No. 4

6. View from the cemetery westerly boundary toward the  
easterly boundary
7. Photograph Number 4 of 10

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 2

Hargadine Cemetery  
name of property  
Jackson, Oregon  
county and State

---

### Photograph No. 5

6. Katie Hargadine monument, westerly elevation.
7. Photograph Number 5 of 10

### Photograph No. 6

6. W.C. Myer monument, westerly elevation.
7. Photograph Number 6 of 10

### Photograph No. 7

6. Robert B. Hargadine Monument, westerly elevation
7. Photograph Number 7 of 10

### Photograph No. 8

6. A.F. Farnham monument, southerly elevation
7. Photograph Number 8 of 10

### Photograph No. 9

6. Butler and Thompson monuments, southerly elevation
7. Photograph Number 9 of 10

### Photograph No. 10

6. Fordyce monument, easterly elevation
7. Photograph Number 10 of 10

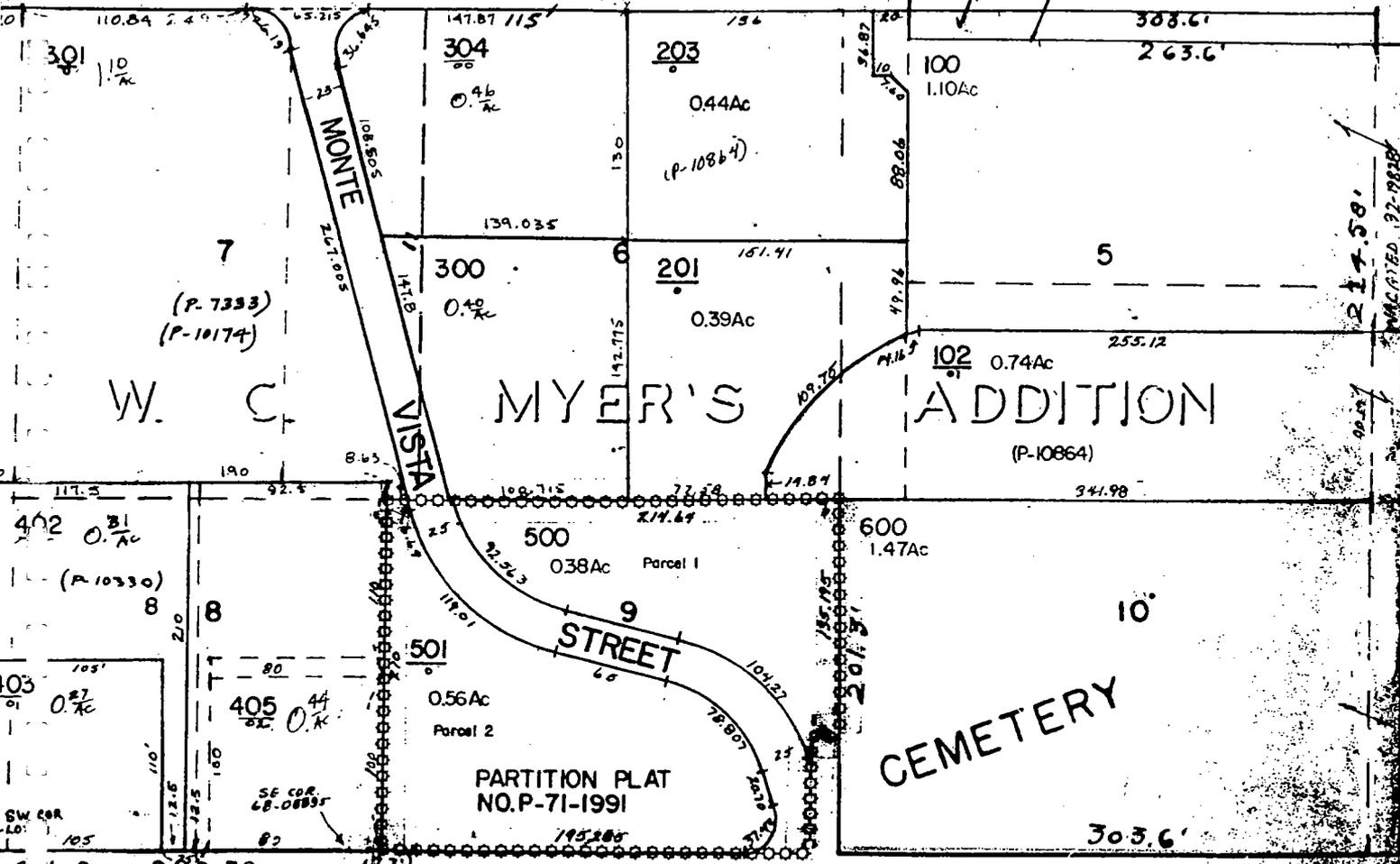
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Hargadine Cemetery  
Assessor's Plat  
39S 1E 5 BD

39 1E 5

SCOFIELD

STREET



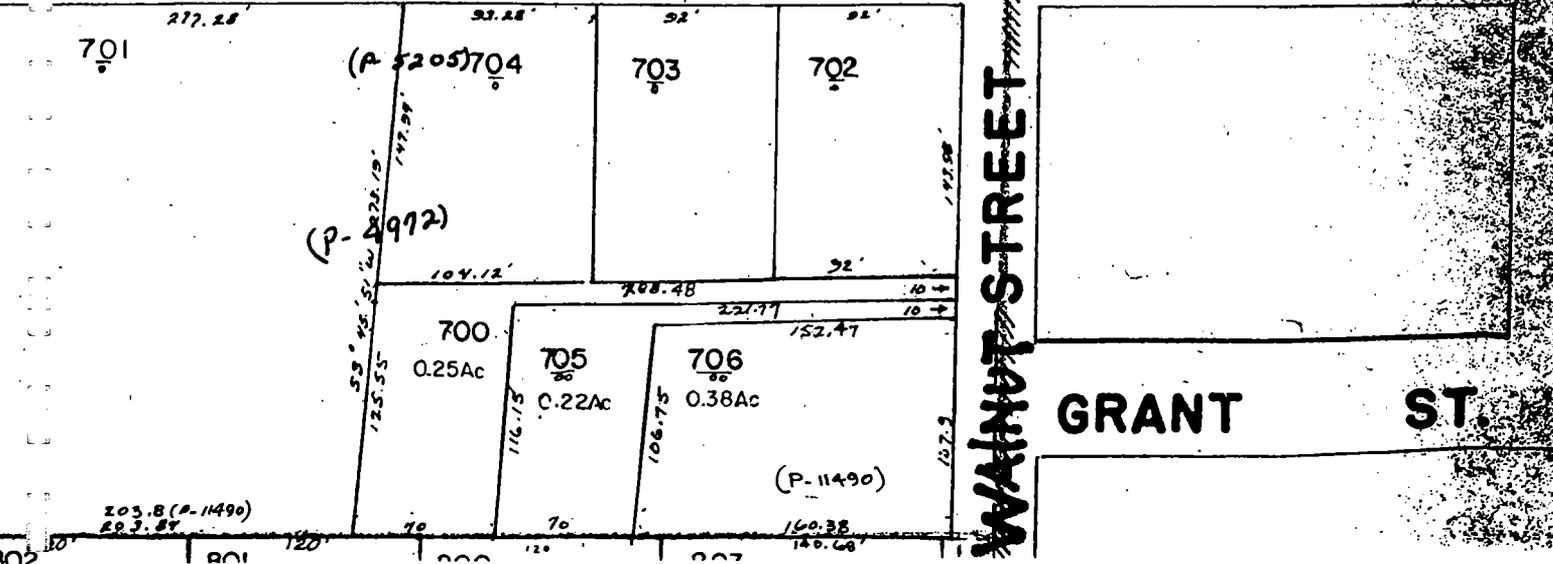
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S.W. Cor. DEC 38

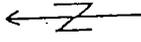
SHERIDAN

STREET



203.8 (P-11490)  
203.8

HARGADINE CEMETERY  
ASHLAND, OREGON



	DROP OFF						TREE	198		
	194	195	196	197	198	199		162	161	161 1/2
	16	17	48	49	80	81		112	113	113 1/2
	15	18	47	50	79	82		111	114	114 1/2
	14	19	46	51	78	83		110	115	115 1/2
	13	20	45	52	77	84		109	116	116 1/2
	12	21	44	53	76	85		108	117	117 1/2
184	11	22	43	54	75	86		107	118	118 1/2
183	10	23	42	55	74	87		106	119	119 1/2
182	9	24	41	56	73	88		105	120	120 1/2
181	8	25	40	57	72	89		104	121	121 1/2
180	7	26	39	58	71	90		103	122	122 1/2
179	6	27	38	59	70	91		102	123	123 1/2
178	5	28	37	60	69	92		101	124	124 1/2
177	4	29	36	61	68	93		100	125	125 1/2
176	3	30	35	62	67	94		99	126	126 1/2
175	2	31	34	63	66	95		98	127	127 1/2
174	1	32	33	64	65	96		97	128	128 1/2
173	152	147	146	141	140	135		134	129	129 1/2
172	151	148	145	142	139	136		133	130	130 1/2
171	150	149	144	143	138	137		132	131	131 1/2
170	153	154	155	156	157	158		159	160	

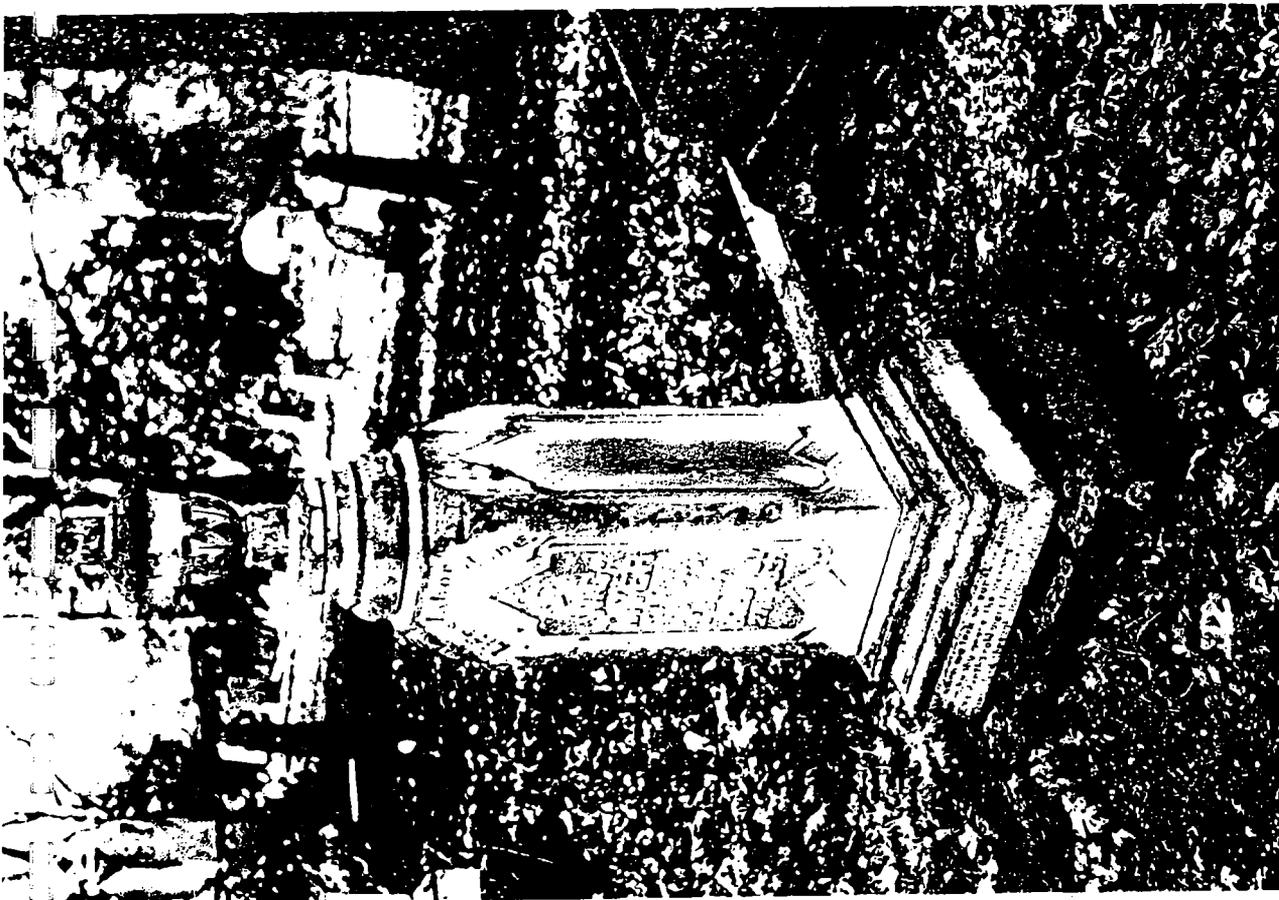
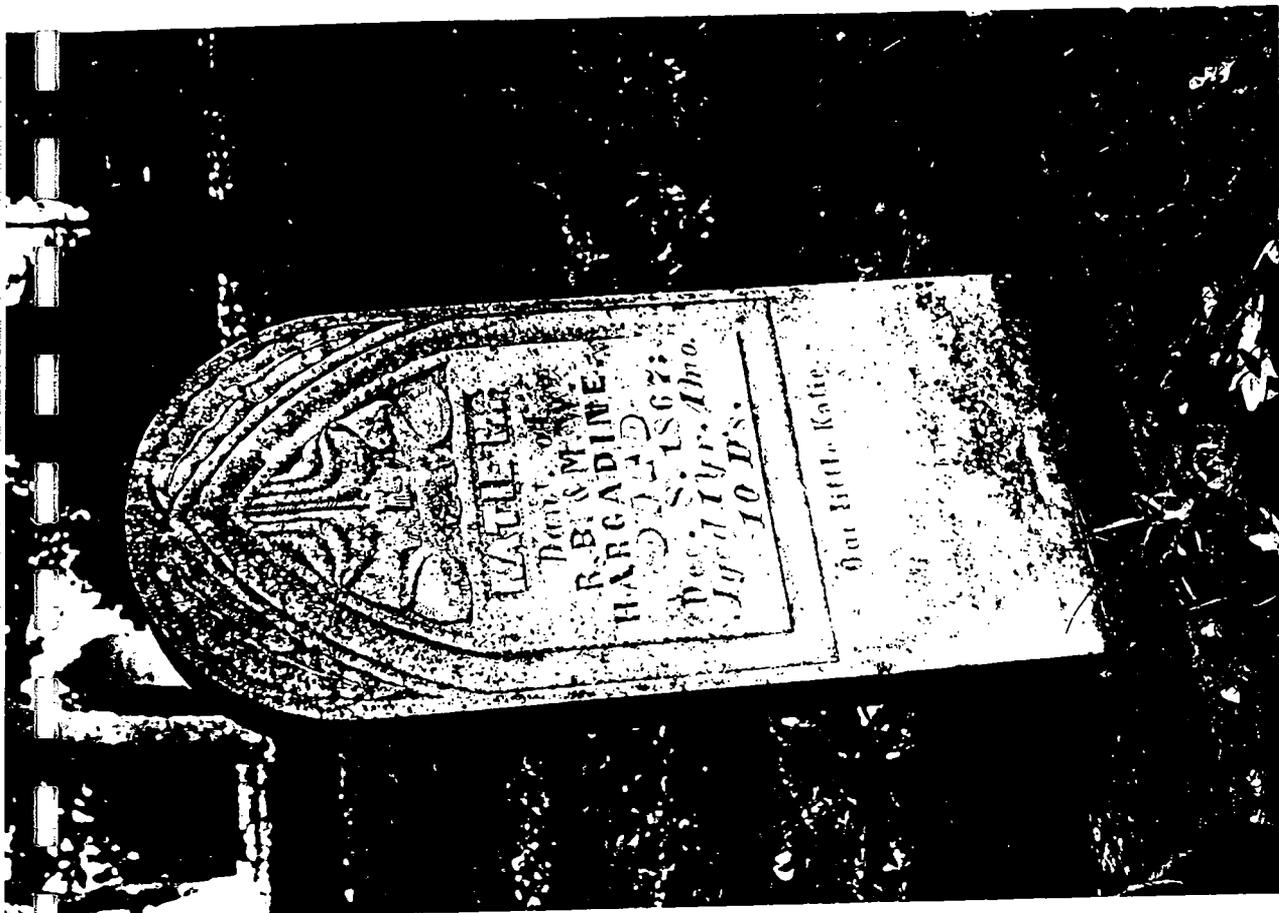
Hargadine Cemetery  
Plat  
March 8, 1898

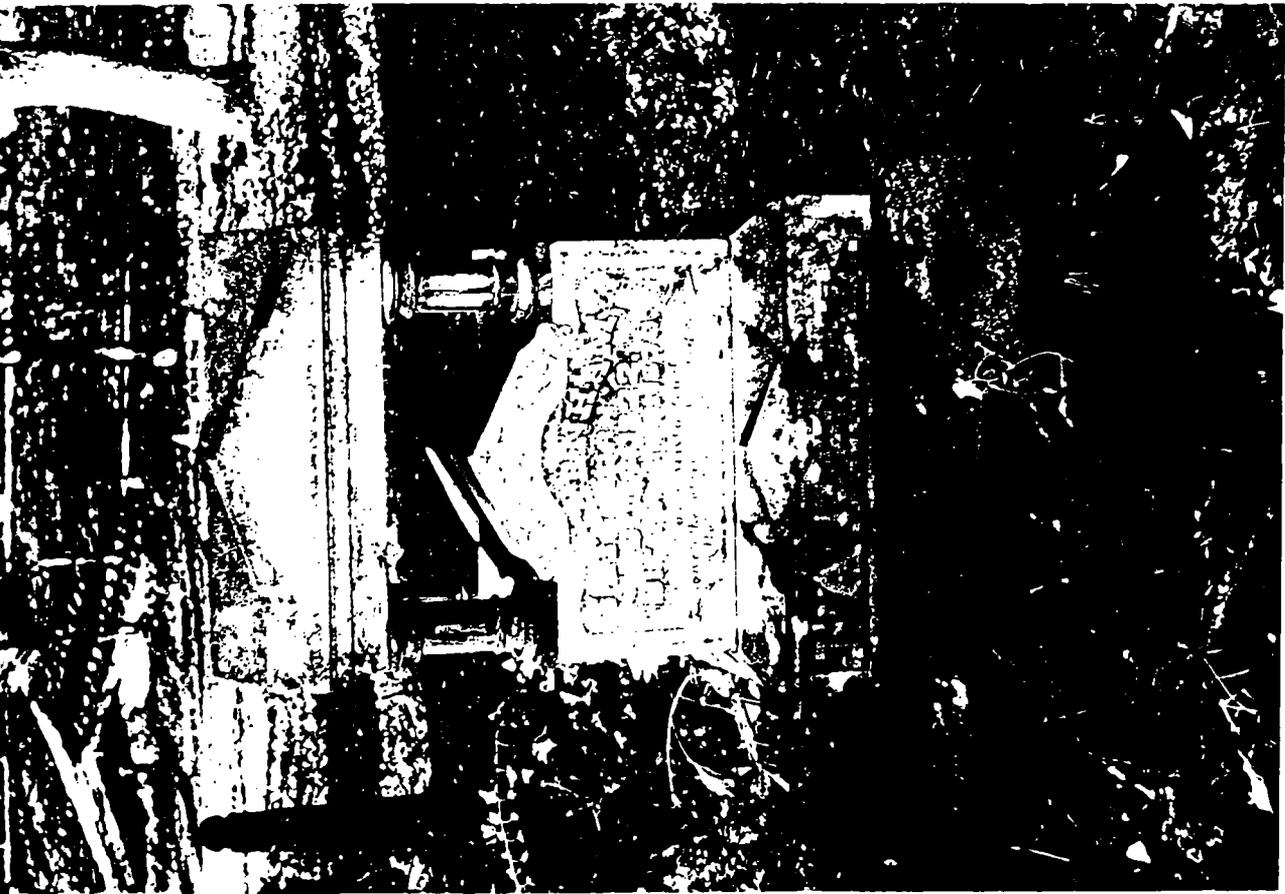
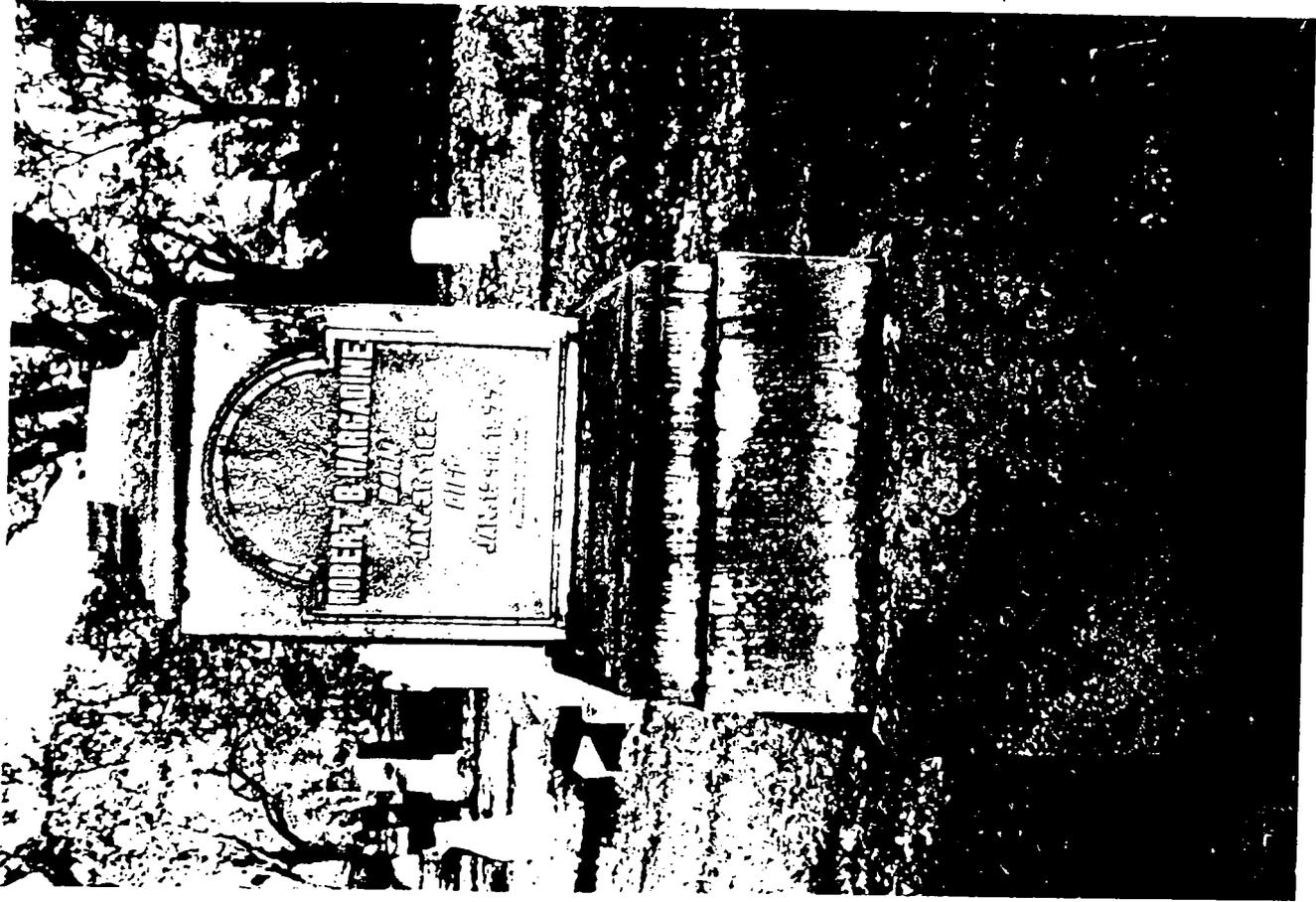


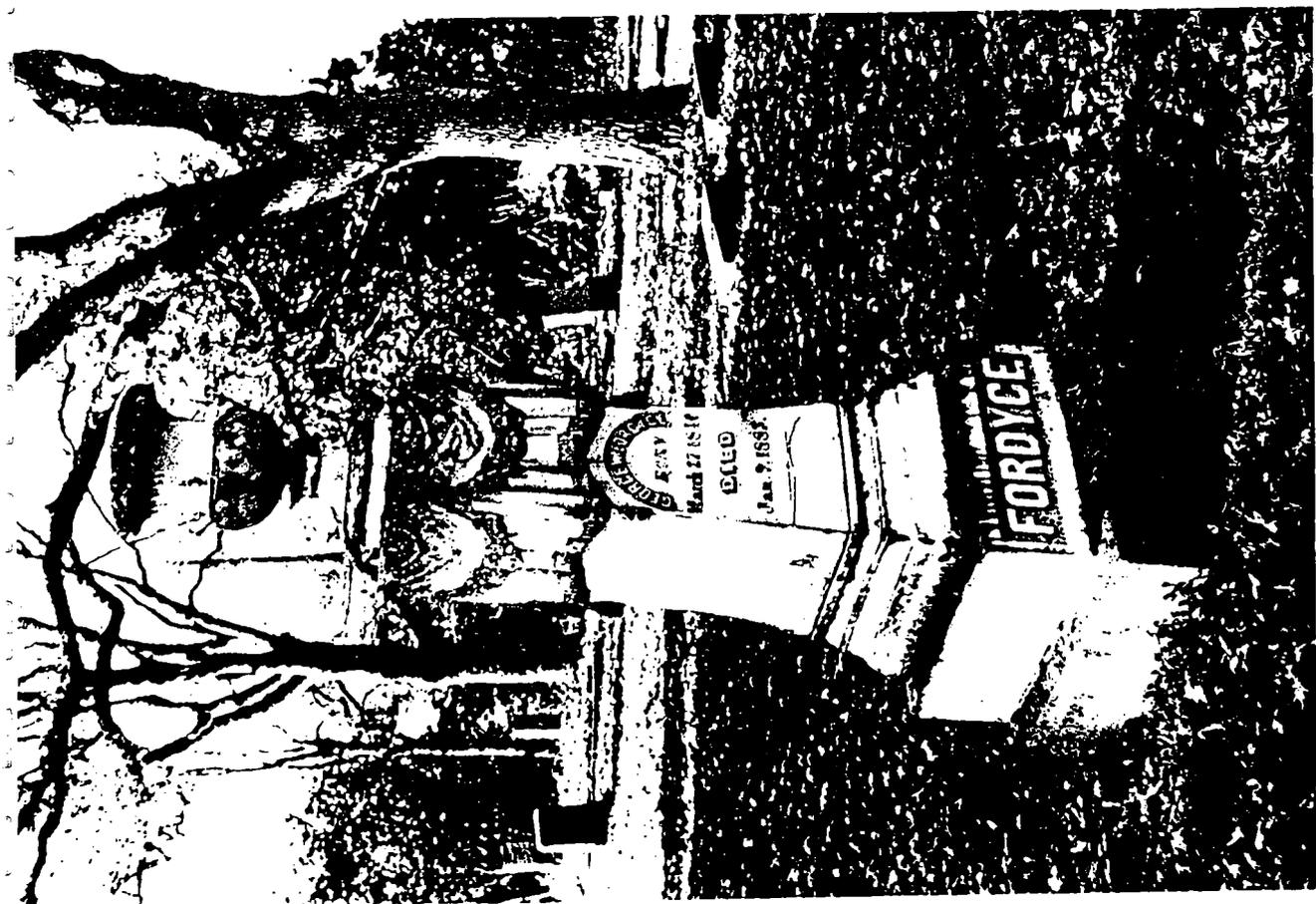












Hargadine Cemetery  
Sexton's Plot Map

140	191	192	193	194	195	196
69	168	167	166	165	164	163
			Denton, W.	Denton, W.	Olse,	Penniston, S.
84	116	117	48 Hadfield, T. Ross, W.W.	49 Walker, F.H.	80 Mayfield, W.R.	81 Lighty
188	115 Mrs. H. High	18 Evans, A.B.	47 Baer, Daniel	50 Sannichsen	79	82 Ruble, Evans
87	14 Howard	19 Sannichsen	46 Casey, Geo.	51 Britson	78	83 Vimey, G.W.
86	13 Taylor, H.	20 Rogers, L.W.	45 Generus, Cress, D. 1749	52 Parson, Dr.	77 Boyd, Thom.	84 Martin, J.H.
85	12 Hendrick, J.	21 Wilson, P.	44 Commons, L.M.	53 Grieres, Dollarhide.	76 Beebe, Dr.	85 Shively, J.R.
84	11 hoades, S.M.	22 Garrett, R.M.	43 Porter, Caroline	54 Carter, Syd	75 Walrad, E.	86 Kilgore, J.
83	10 zavitt, H.A.	23 Wait, J.B.	42 Webster, Z.	55 Mills, W.S.	74 Lane, Geo.	87 Briner, L
82	9 irslow, G.	24 Patten	41 Taylor, C.	56 Casebeer, J.	73 Various Infants	88 Walrad, D.P.
81	8 racker, A.D.	25 Mayhew, Thom.	40 Boynton, N.L.	57 Palmer	72 Shultz	89 Shultz, INST.
80	7 Drake, L.A.	26 Love Drake	39 Bolton, T.K.	58 Walker, M.H.	71 Griggs, Erastus	90 Fletcher
79	6 ick, J.R.	27 Commons, John	38 High, Britton M.L.	59 Fordyce, Geo.	70 Walker, Jn.	91 Monroe, Jovette Buckman
78	5 A.F.A.M. Station	28 Hicks J.C.	37 Vaughn	60 Myer, W.C.	69 Hargadine	92 Tagbette, M. Stapp, S.
77	4 Parks, various ones.	29 Barnes, A.S.	36 Wightman	61 Mark, J.	68 Farnham	93 Billings
76	3 Paulson	28 Phelps	30 Isbell	35 Fordyce, Asa	62 Jackson, D.H.	94 Freeland
75	2 Shriners	2 Miller, Geo.	31 Martin, Mc Bride, Pracht.	34 G.A.R.	63 Van Dyke, J.	95 Twiggans
74	1 Rhodes, Mitch. Johnson	32 Miller, Geo.	31 Crawford, J.	34 Wilcox, A.J.	64 Niinger	96 Mininger
73	10 Calhoun, S.H.	147 Davis	146 Stanley J.	147	140 Brown, Norris	95 Hyde, D.P.
72	10 Tomseth J.	148 Moore, Isaac	145 Adams, Michael	142 Brown, J.	139 Wagner, B.R.	96 Welch, Comp. Various ones
71	150 Briggs, J. D.	149 Davis	144 Cunningham, C.	143 Brown, T.	138 Miller, E.	97 Bryant T.
70	153 Sawyer, J.T.	154 Fowler, L.H.	153 Caperton	152 Van Ripen	151	158 Thompson

HARGADINE CEMETERY

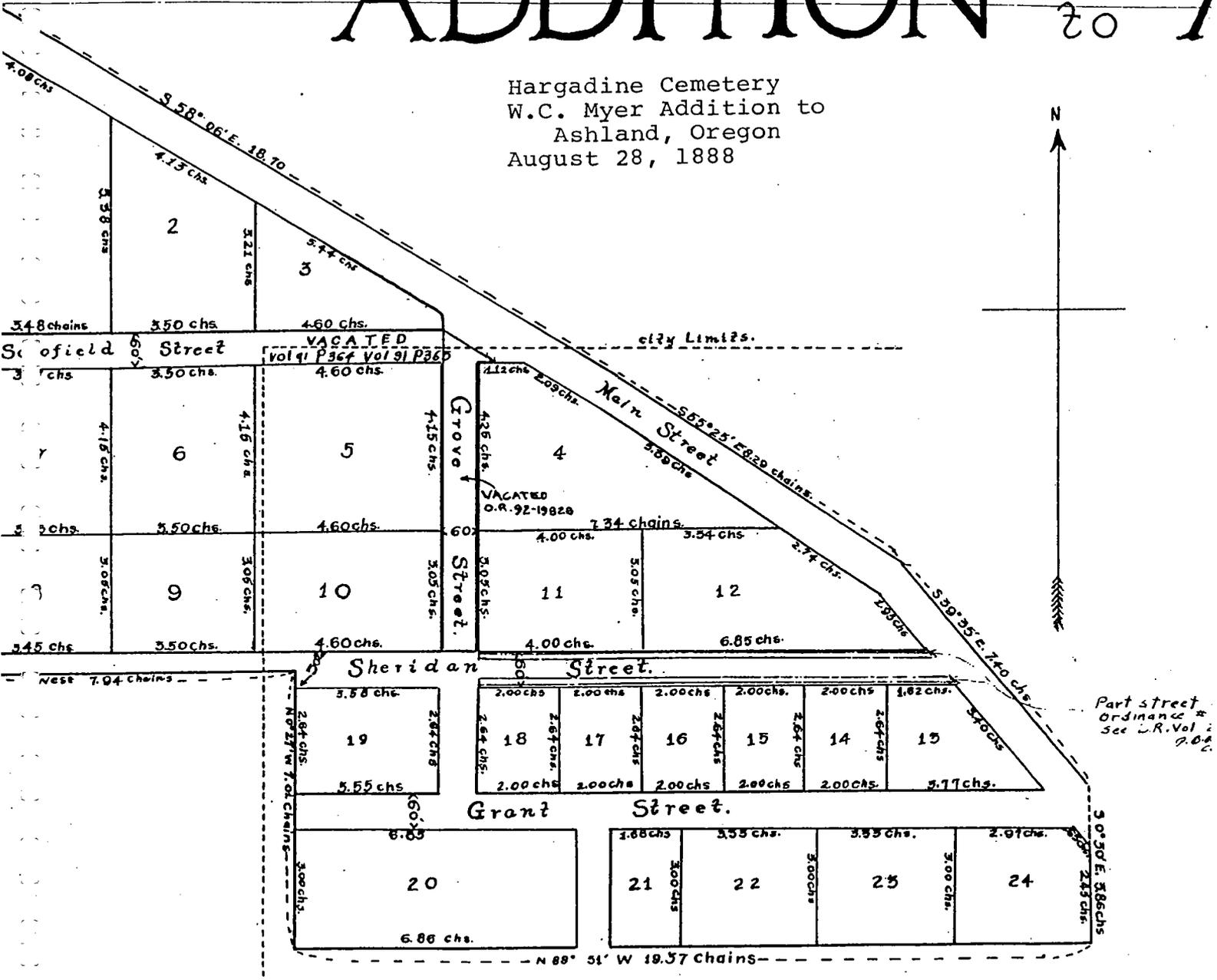
Hargadine Cemetery  
Total = 1.40 Acres

197	198	199
162	161	161 1/2
112	113	115 1/2
111	114	114 1/2
110	115	115 1/2
109	116	116 1/2
108	117	117 1/2
107	118	118 1/2
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15	210	210 1/2
14	211	211 1/2
13	212	212 1/2
12	213	213 1/2
11	214	214 1/2
10	215	215 1/2
9	216	216 1/2
8	217	217 1/2
7	218	218 1/2
6	219	219 1/2
5	220	220 1/2
4	221	221 1/2
3	222	222 1/2
2	223	223 1/2
1	224	224 1/2

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

# ADDITION 201

Hargadine Cemetery  
 W.C. Myer Addition to  
 Ashland, Oregon  
 August 28, 1888



Part street ordinance # see L.R. Vol 1 p. 66

The W.C. Myer Addition to Ashland Oregon is part of Donation Land Claim No 38, a part of lot No 5 in Section 5 in Township 39 South of Range 1 East Willamette Meridian Oregon, and is bounded and described as follows to wit, Commencing at the Southwest corner Donation Land Claim No 38 in Township 39, South Range 1 East. Thence North  $0^{\circ} 02'$  East along West boundary line of 38, 17.17 chains, Thence South  $58^{\circ} 06' E$  18.70 chains, Thence  $S 55^{\circ} 25' E$  8.29 chains, Thence  $S 39^{\circ} 35' E$  7.40 chains, Thence  $S 0^{\circ} 30' E$  3.86 chains, Thence  $N 89^{\circ} 51' W$  19.37 chains Thence  $N 0^{\circ} 27' W$  7.01 chains to the South boundary line claim 38. Thence West along said South boundary 7 chains to place of beginning, containing 36.16 Acres.

Deed James R. Haworth and wife Jo. Farnham and Hargadine in Trust

This indenture make the seventh day of July A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty eight, between James R. Haworth and E. L. Hargadine his wife, of the County of Jackson and State of Oregon, of the first part, & Allen F. Farnham and R. R. Hargadine of the County of Clatsop and State of Oregon, of the second part, Witnesseth: That in consideration as herein after mentioned and provided in consideration of the sum of one of dollar to the said parties of the first part in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second part and their assigns in trust for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: all the following described tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Jackson and State of Oregon: to wit, beginning at a post on the South boundary of Donation Land Claim No. 51, in Township No. 39 South of Range 4 East of the Willamette Meridian, from which the South West Corner of Claim No. 51 bears West 75 links - also a Black Oak 16 inches diameter bears S 33° E. 11 links; a Crab Apple 6 inches diameter bears S. 26° W. 80 links; thence South 33° West to a post for corner, from which a White Oak 10 inches diameter bears S. 73° E. 106 links; White Oak 8 inches diameter S. 55° W. 65 links; thence East 400 links to a post for corner from which a White Oak 16 inches diameter bears S 13 1/2° E. 26 links; Yellow pine 24 inches diameter bears S 13° W. 53 links; thence South 33° West to a post on South boundary of Claim No. 51, from which a White Oak 3 inches diameter bears East 19 links; White Oak 18 inches diameter bears S. 14° E. 47 links; thence West 402 links on South boundary of Claim No. 51 to the place of beginning, containing 1 1/2 acres: also the right of way for a road to & from the above described tract of land to the Main road, beginning at a post 328 links South of the North East Corner of the above described tract of land, thence N 1/2° E. 145 links to a post, thence S. 76° E. 145 links to the Center of the Main Road, between sections No. 46 & 65 of said Range. This conveyance is made by the said parties of the first part, to the said parties of the second part & their assigns for the purposes of a Cemetery or Burial place for the burial of the dead and for no other purpose whatsoever and for such purposes alone, the said parties of the second part may lay off & construct said lots in burial lots of such size and dimensions as to them may seem proper, conditional, that if the said lots or any part thereof, shall be devoted to any other use or purpose than for burials for the burial of the dead, they same shall revert to the said parties of the first part, their heirs or assigns. To have and to hold unto the said parties of the second part, in trust and to their assigns, the above mentioned and described tract of land for the uses and purposes of a Cemetery as aforesaid, by witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands, at the day, year first herein written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of  
 Edgar Ellis, A. D. Gilbert  
 State of Oregon County of Jackson.

J. R. Haworth  
 E. L. Hargadine

(Rev Stamp 50<sup>cts</sup> Cancelled)

On this seventh day of July A.D. 1868 before me My A. D. Gilbert a Justice of the peace in & for said Jackson County, personally appeared James R. Haworth and E. L. Hargadine his wife, to me personally known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same free & voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And the said E. L. Hargadine wife of the said James R. Haworth being examined by me apart and apart from her husband and the content of said instrument being made known to her, acknowledged that she executed the same free and without any fear or coercion from any one.

Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, the day and year first above written  
 A. D. Gilbert

Filed for record July 11<sup>th</sup> 1868 at  
 Recorder July 11<sup>th</sup> 1868

Hargadine Cemetery  
 Deed, James Haworth to  
 Robert Hargadine and  
 Allen Farnham  
 July 7, 1868

Vol 33

H. C. Myer

The Hargadine Cemetery Association, Inc

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.  
Quitclaim Deed  
CONSIDERATION.

STATE OF OREGON,  
COUNTY OF JACKSON.

I hereby certify that the annexed instrument of writing was received and filed for record at 8:50 o'clock A. M. on the 24th day of March A. D. 1898  
St. E. Anderson  
County Recorder.  
Deputy.

Know all men by these presents that I, H. C. Myer of Ashland Oregon for the consideration of the sum of One Dollar to the full value hereinafter sold and quit claimed and by these presents do bargain sell and quit claim unto The Hargadine Cemetery Association of Jackson County Oregon (Incorporated) the following described premises

Lot 5 in the H. C. Myer Addition to the City of Jackson County Oregon as designated, numbered and described in the Plat of said Addition Recorded in the Office of the Recorder of said Jackson County.

To Have and to Hold the said premises, with their appurtenances unto the said Hargadine Cemetery Association in succession and accion forever.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of March A. D. 1898

Done in Presence of } H. C. Myer  
H. C. Myer }  
J. F. Billings }  
State of Oregon } ss.

County of Jackson On this the 21st day of March A. D. 1898 personally came before me a Notary Public in and for said county, and first the within named H. C. Myer to me personally known to be the identical person described in and who executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein named.

Witness my hand and official seal this 21st day of March 1898.  
Notary Public for Oregon  
J. F. Billings

Hargadine Cemetery  
Deed, W.C. Myer to  
Hargadine Cemetery Association  
March 21, 1898

Hargadine Cemetery  
Medford Mail Tribune  
February 15, 1989  
March 30, 1989

## Cemetery bill introduced affecting Hargadine plots

State Rep. Nancy Peterson, D-Ashland, introduced a bill Monday that would turn control of the historic Hargadine Cemetery over to the city of Ashland.

The bill is specific to Ashland and would not affect any other cemeteries around the state, said Marc Overbeck, a legislative assistant to Peterson.

Overbeck added that he was not sure which committee of the House the bill would go through, but he said the Judiciary Committee is a possibility. The bill will be assigned to a committee in two to three weeks.

he said.

The defunct Hargadine Cemetery Association technically owns the cemetery, which contains the graves of many of Ashland's earliest settlers, Overbeck said. The city has been doing some maintenance at the cemetery on Sheridan Street, even though it does not legally control it, he said.

The city Historic Commission last year urged the City Council to take over control of the cemetery after commission members found that the site was falling into disrepair.

*Fidemp 2-15-89*

## Bill lets Ashland take over neglected cemetery

**ASHLAND** — Oregon Representatives have approved a bill sponsored by two Ashland legislators that would let the city of Ashland acquire the Hargadine Cemetery to save it from further neglect.

House Bill 3617, introduced by Rep. Nancy Peterson at the request of City Administrator Brian Amquist, would allow the city to go outside current laws to get the cemetery

law quickly. The bill now goes to the Senate. Sen. Len Hannon is a co-sponsor of the bill. The cemetery is located at the north end of Ashland off North Main Street. The street became a highway in 1950. The cemetery was established in 1850 and is one of the oldest in Oregon. The cemetery contains the graves of some of the city's earliest settlers.

*Bill 3617*