

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR 97310



County Jackson
Theme Settlement/Development
Name
(Common) Ashland Cemetery
(Historic) Ashland Cemetery
Address Morton and East Main Streets
Ashland, Oregon
Present Owner City of Ashland
Address 20 East Main Street Ashland OR
Original Use Cemetery
Date of Construction 1873

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:
Please see accompanying pages

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Katherine C. Atwood Date April 29, 1994

Sources consulted (continue on back if necessary):

Please enclose map. Township 39 ^N_S 1 ^E_W Section 9AC Tax Lot 13600

CHPO #2566

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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 Merton 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

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.¹

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.² 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 Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 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

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.³

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

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

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 Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 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.¹ 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.² 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.³

Ashland's population, which stood at 2634 in 1900 would reach 5010 by 1910.⁴ 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, 1856.⁵ In the spring of 1860 the first known burial occurred, that of Ashland resident Mary Clayton.⁶ Eber Emery acquired the Smith land claim about 1865 and received a patent to the property on December 20, 1872.⁷ 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

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.⁸

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."⁹

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.¹⁰

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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."¹¹ 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 1876.¹² 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.¹³

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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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.¹⁷

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."¹⁸

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.¹⁹

By November, 1884 the longstanding debt had been erased.²⁰ 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

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.²¹

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."²²

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.²³

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

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.²⁶ 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.²⁷

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.²⁸

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.²⁹ 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.'³⁰

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.³¹ 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.³²

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.³³

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.³⁴

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.³⁵

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.³⁶

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.³⁷

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.³⁸

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

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

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

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

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

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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page 62.

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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

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.

