

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95000688

Date Listed: 6/8/95

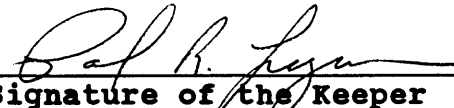
**Mountain View Cemetery
Property Name**

**Jackson
County**

**OR
State**

**Historic Cemeteries of Ashland MPS
Multiple Name**

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

6/8/95

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification:

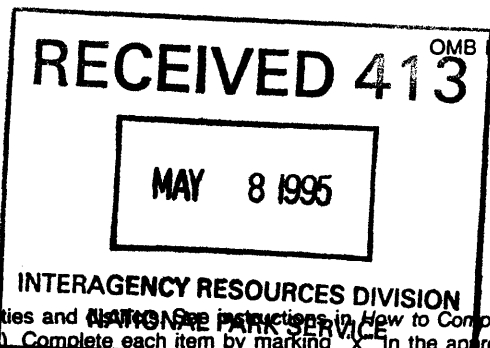
The correct category classification for the property is:
SITE.
[Two boxes were inadvertently checked on the original form.]

This information was confirmed with E. Potter of the OR SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

088



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 ~~NATIONAL PARK SERVICE~~ ~~NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES~~ ~~INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION~~ ~~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 N/A not for publication

city or town Ashland N/A 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.)

James Hamrick May 4, 1995
 Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
 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 6/8/95

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	
1		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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

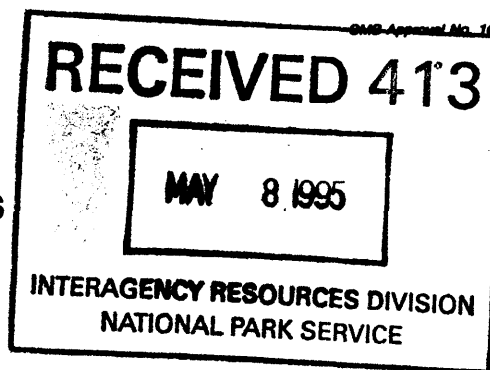
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Please see continuation sheets

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Summary 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 seventeen 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 only the area containing monumentation of the historic period, 1904 to 1925. For the parcel lying north of Highway 66, the northerly boundary of the nominated area coincides with the southerly edge of the cemetery's main access road, as indicated on the enclosed map. 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 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,

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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.¹ 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

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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.²

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

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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.³ 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.

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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.

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, Oregon

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Mountain View Cemetery

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Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and
Environs 1851-1925, Jackson County, Oregon

SUMMARY OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Multiple Property Submission

Accompanying the initial nomination proposals under the Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Multiple Property Submission is a letter from Ashland Mayor Catherine Golden endorsing the nomination of the City's two municipally-owned burial grounds. Five cemeteries in Ashland and its immediate environs are potentially eligible under the registration requirements set forth. The other three are family and community cemeteries on the outskirts of town.

The object of this City-sponsored study was to evaluate all the intact historic cemeteries in Ashland. By their arrangement and interments, the burial grounds were expected to reflect significantly the pattern of settlement in the upper Bear Creek Valley. The cemeteries meet Criteria Consideration D regarding the normal exclusion of burial places as well as Criterion A.

The beginning date of the period of significance was fixed at 1851, the date of the earliest known settlement-era burial. The ending date, 1925, was selected as the time by which most of the pioneer generation had passed and their monuments were in place.

The essential registration requirements under this proposal are 1) that the monumentation found in the burying grounds predominately dates from the historic period 1851 to 1925, 2) that the burying grounds maintain the integrity of internal elements, including markers, landscape, circulation pattern and buildings, and 3) the burying grounds are the last resting places of individuals important to the area's settlement and upbuilding.

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Historic Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and
Environs 1851-1925, Jackson County, Oregon

Mountain View Cemetery (1904-1925)

Mountain View Cemetery was established by the City of Ashland as an area of 10 acres in the southeasterly outskirts in 1904. In 1907, opposite this nucleus, on the north side of the main route to Klamath Falls [Highway 66], the Ashland Odd Fellows Lodge No. 45 acquired two acres for cemetery purposes. With subsequent additions, and eventual encompassment of the Odd Fellows holding, Mountain View Cemetery grew to some 19 or 20 acres.

The nomination proposal includes only 6.80 acres, the historically developed portion, of the original plat of 1904 and the two acres acquired by the Odd Fellows in 1907 for a total nominated area of just under nine acres.

This cemetery represents the City's effort to accommodate the community's need for burial ground following explosive growth between 1880 and 1910, a growth period ushered in by the completion of the last link of the Oregon and California Railroad route between Sacramento and Portland. It is significant as the town's only example, albeit a conservative one, of a historic garden cemetery laid out and landscaped in tune with the garden and lawn cemetery movement which originated in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and leading cities of the upper Midwest in the 19th Century. In essence, a garden cemetery was picturesque and varied and had separate plots developed according to individual taste. A lawn cemetery, a type sometimes identified in later years as a memorial park, was planned and maintained on the principles of efficiency and visual enhancements for the common benefit.

Characteristic qualities of the transitional lawn cemetery type represented by Mountain View Cemetery are as follows.

- A setting of level or gently-rolling terrain on the outskirts of town.
- Enhanced landscape planting.
- Formal driveway layout. Elsewhere, looping, asymmetrical drives in the picturesque tradition may be found.
- Scale and proportion of gravemarkers moving from the attenuated types, obelisks and columns which characterized the Victorian era, toward sturdy horizontality, standardization, as opposed to picturesque variety. The trend led, eventually, to eliminating monumentation and features above grade altogether in an effort to make grounds care efficient. Strong plot definition gave way to open lawn.

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Mountain View Cemetery

Section number 8 Page 1CHistoric Cemeteries of Ashland, Oregon and
Environs 1851-1925, Jackson County, Oregon**SHPO SUMMARY (Continued)**

In 1924, the Ashland Memorial Mausoleum Association acquired a small parcel at the heart of the Odd Fellows section for construction of one of the state's noteworthy small-scale mausolea. The building, designed and constructed under the supervision of engineer G. D. Mason, a specialist in the field, was opened in the same year. A Modernistic building in the Egyptian vein, it represents a style commonly used in funerary imagery because of parallels in ancient Egyptian and Christian beliefs in eternal life after earthly death. The stuccoed concrete mausoleum exhibits such characteristic elements of the style as battered portico, cavetto frieze, planar forms sparsely relieved by sunken panels and so forth. The marble-lined building interior is laid out on a Maltese cruciform plan. Its chapel is distinguished by a fine art glass window produced by the Povey Brothers Studio of Portland. Bronze doors and grille work round out the noteworthy finish details. The Ashland Memorial Mausoleum in Mountain View Cemetery is indicative of the rise of the burial reforms that took root on the West Coast around the turn of the century. This included the cremation movement and the movement for concentrated, space-saving above-ground crypt burials.

While Mountain View Cemetery contains the last remains of pioneer settlers, its date of establishment and the fact that it was fashionable made it the last resting place predominately of leaders of Ashland's great period of upbuilding after the railroad link was completed in 1887. Burials here include those of the noted real estate developer and orchardist C. C. Chappell, mercantilist Henry Enders and prominent professional men such as Dr. F. G. Swedenburg.

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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 related services, hotels, orchards, Lithia Park, and Chautauqua. The cemetery is also significant in the area of community planning as a burial ground established by the city early to provide needed space. The period of significance comprises the years 1904 when the cemetery was founded to 1925, when the Memorial Mausoleum was completed. Acreage included in the nomination specifically contains monumentation of the historic period when the cemetery's setting and character were established. As part of a multiple property submission, "Historic Cemeteries of Ashland Oregon and Environs, 1851-1925," Mountain View 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 6.80 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 the same size since. Mountain View Cemetery contains the graves of many first generation settlers including members of the Emery, Neil and True families. The cemetery 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 C.C. Chappell; Gwin Butler, philanthropist; businessman Henry Enders and F.G. Swedenburg, a physician.

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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 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.

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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.⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷

This plan for land failed and in May, 1903 another attempt was made:

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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.⁸

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.⁹

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.¹⁰ In June the plat of the new cemetery was approved by the City Council and ready for use.¹¹

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

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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.¹²

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.¹³ 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 1876.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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."¹⁸

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

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Improvement Club's efforts." That year a total number of 295 people had been buried on the Mountain View grounds.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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.²¹

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 the city obtained an additional 1.04 acres.²² 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.²³ 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.²⁴ 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...²⁵

In July the Ashland Tidings described the start of the mausoleum project:

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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.²⁶

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.²⁷

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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 \$1800.²⁸

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.²⁹

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."³⁰

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

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their burial ground to the city.³¹ Ashland Ordinance No. 1542 dated September 19, 1967, recognized the dissolution of the Memorial Mausoleum's corporation and established a trust fund for the building's maintainance.

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.³²

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.³³

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.

The three-acre Hill-Dunn Cemetery, situated approximately three miles east of Ashland, on the Isaac Hill Donation Land Claim opened in 1853 to provide a burial ground during Indian-settler conflicts. It is one of the two oldest burial grounds in the study area. Rural in character, and maintained periodically,

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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

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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.

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3. "Population of Oregon Cities and Counties and Metropolitan Areas, 1850-1957."
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5. Ashland Tidings, March 2, 1889; 3:5.
6. Ibid., November 1, 1889, 3:1.
7. Ibid., October 9, 1902.
8. Ibid., May 4, 1903.
9. Ibid., September 3, 1903.
10. Ibid., January 14, 1904.
11. Ibid., June 9, 1904, 3:2.
12. Ibid., August 13, 1905.
13. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 58, page 634.
14. Ashland Tidings, July 13, 1876, 2:1.
15. Ashland Tidings, May 7, 1880; May 21, 1880, 3:2.
16. "Early Oregon Odd Fellowship," Pacific Odd Fellow., (April, 1901) No. 4, Vol. 10, pp. 6-7.
- 17., Ibid., p. 8
18. Ashland Tidings, March 15, 1909.

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19. Ibid., April 9, 1914; October 8, 1914.
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22. Jackson County Deed Records, Volume 135, page 331; Volume 138, page 520.
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33. Ibid., Form 285.

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Mountain View Cemetery

Jackson Oregon

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.80 acres

Ashland, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	110	52163120	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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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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.

39 IE 10DC

NORMAL AVENUE

100

CITY LIMITS - ASHLAND

N. LINE OF ACCESS RD

MT. VIEW

5-1

C E M E T A R Y

222.22

(355.9)

229.7'

GULL

345.18'

4400
4300

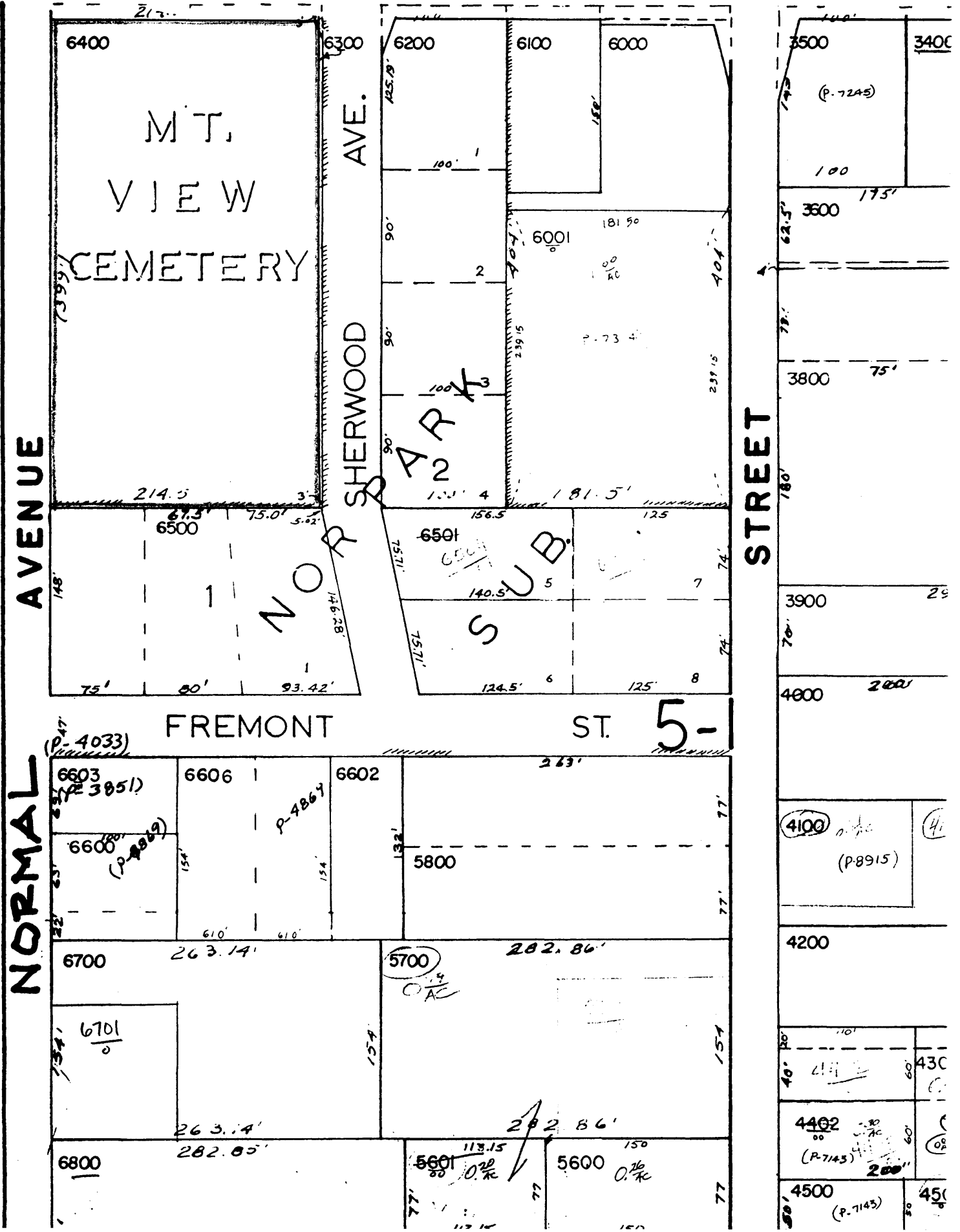
NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC. 15 T. 39 S. R. 1 E. W.M.

39 IE 15AA

SCALE 1"=100

KLAMATH FALLS

HIGHW



6400 6300

MT. VIEW CEMETERY

214.5 3' 75.0' 5.02'

67.5' 148' 75' 80' 93.42'

399.7'

148'

176.28'

148'

6200 6100 6000

6001 6501 6505 6507 6508

181.50' 181.5'

100' 90' 90' 90' 100' 100' 100' 100'

125' 125' 125'

140.5' 140.5'

124.5' 125'

181.5'

156.5'

125'

140.5'

124.5'

125'

181.5'

156.5'

125'

140.5'

124.5'

125'

3500 3400

(P-7245)

100' 175'

3600 175'

62.5'

3800 75'

78'

180'

3900 29'

70'

4000 200'

4100 (P-8915)

4200

4300 4300

4402 (P-7143) 200'

4500 (P-7145) 450'

NORMAL AVENUE

SHERWOOD AVE.

STREET

FREMONT ST.

5-

(P-4033)

6603 (P-3051)

6600 (P-4869)

P-4864

5700

6701

5601

5600

4100

(P-8915)

4300

4402 (P-7143)

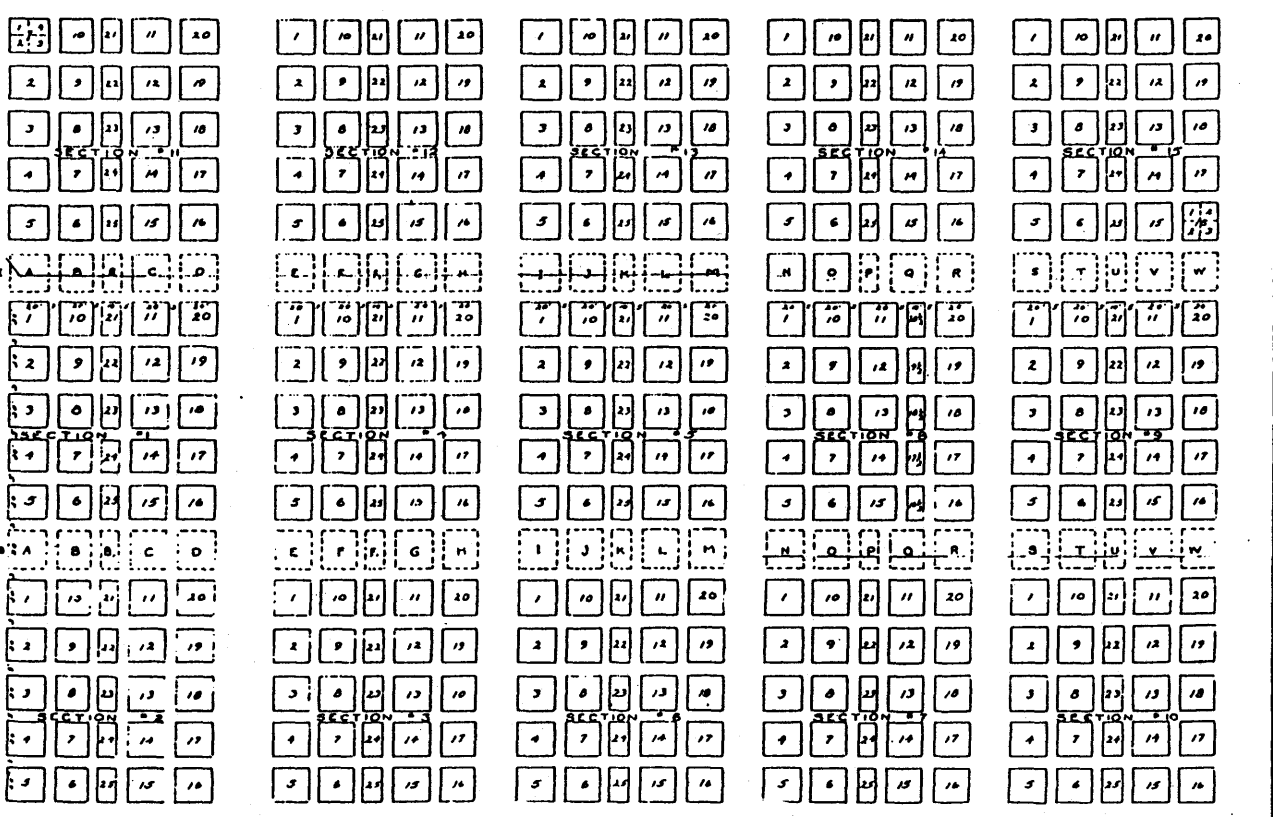
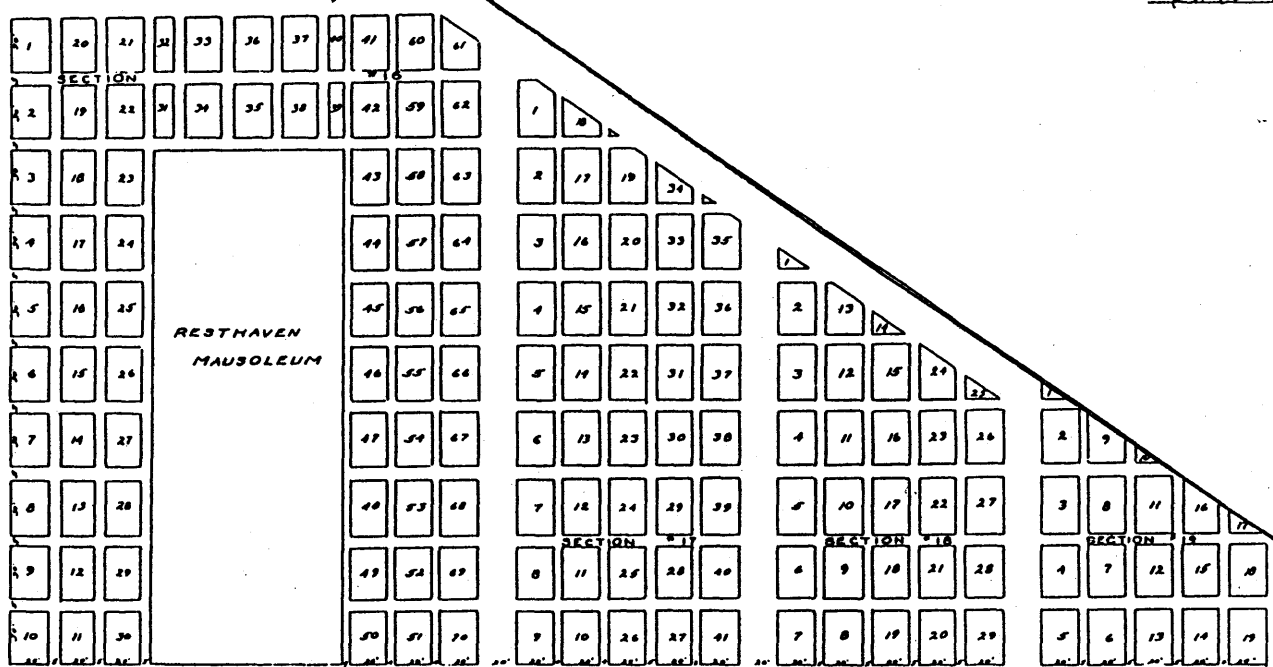
4500 (P-7145)

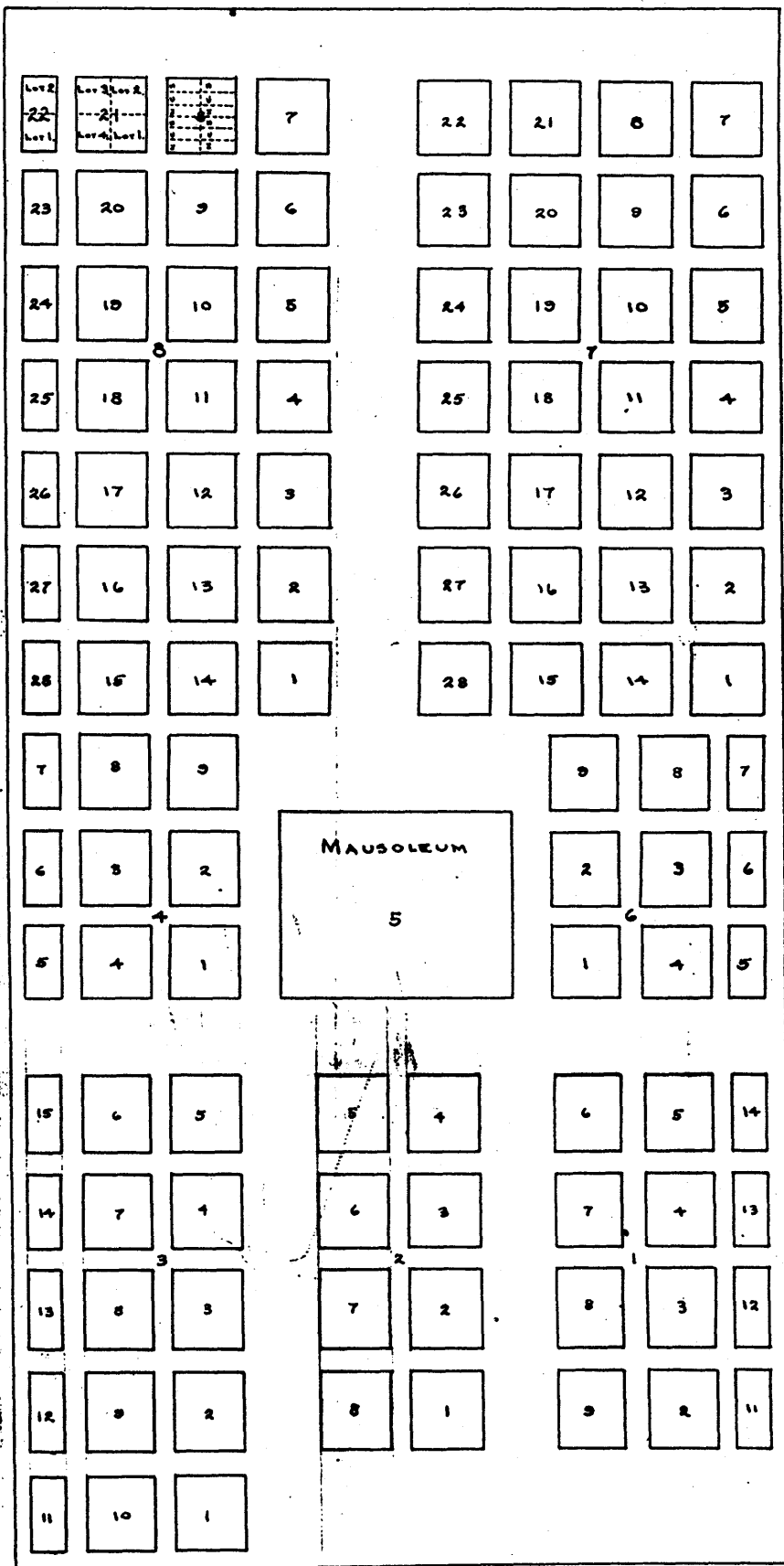
PLAT
SHOWING PORTION OF
MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY

ASHLAND, OREGON
Platted in 1949
SCALE 1" = 40' *Ed. Ross*
CITY ENGINEER

Plat approved by the Common Council
on January 3, 1950

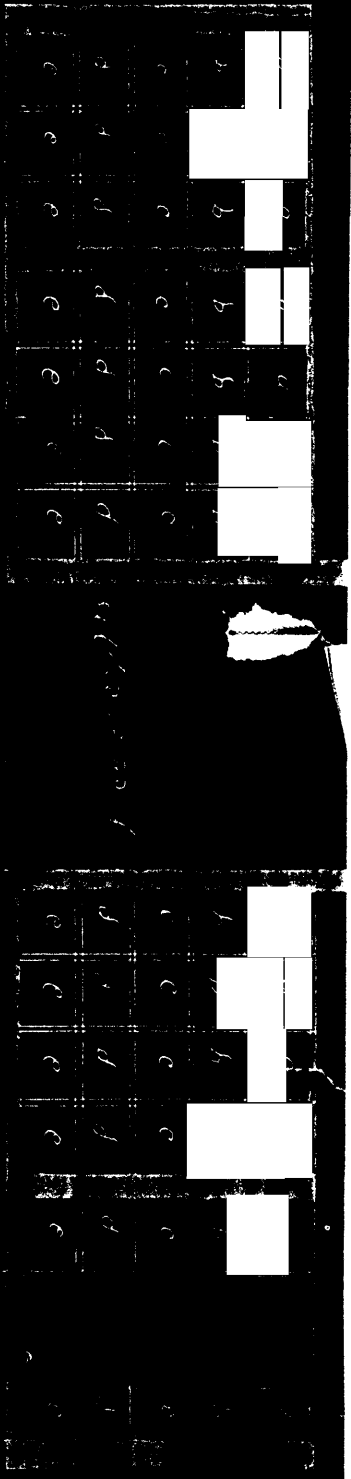
SIGNED: *Thomas S. Williams*
MAYOR
Ed. Austin
CITY RECORDER





HIGHWAY 66

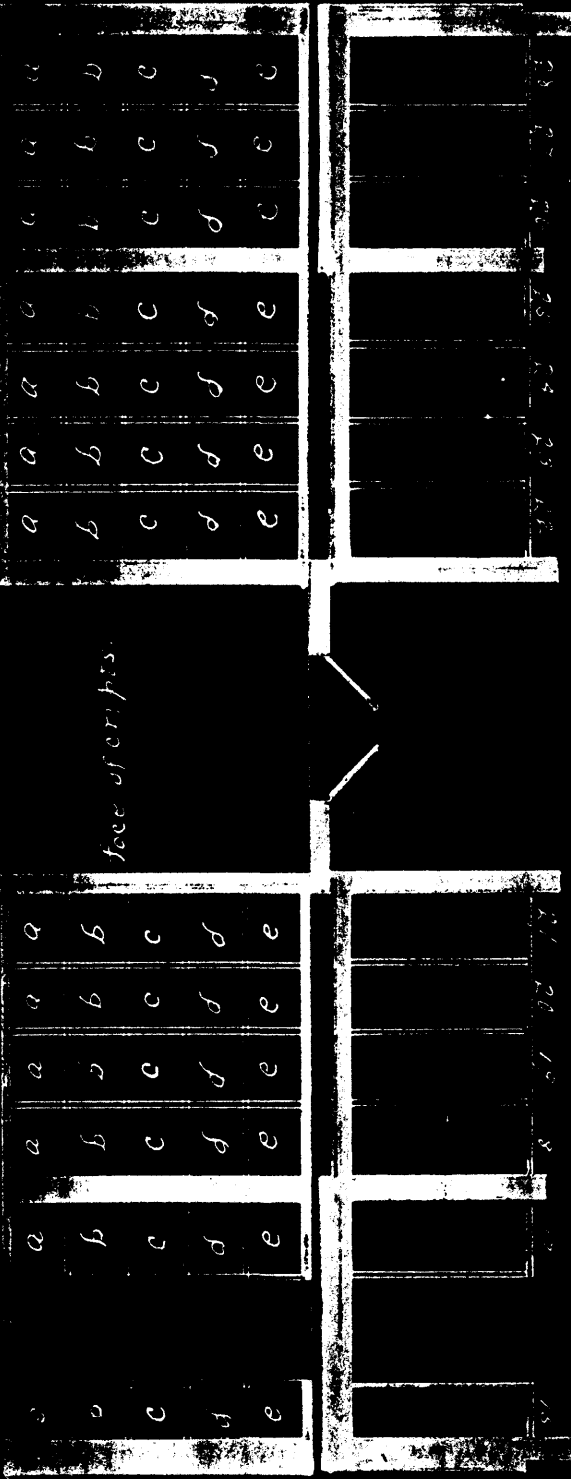
Mountain View Cemetery
 South Parcel
 Plan View
 NMC



CHAPEL

CORRIDOR.

CORRIDOR.



face of entrance

M. DAVENISH A	M. J. GAY A	A	R. S. RUPP A	R. R. WYATT A	M. R. BOCKLEY A	R. B. SAUER A	E. H. GANGL A	H. H. RAYNE A	E. J. RAYNER A	C. STUMPF A	H. S. SCHUMANN A	L. F. BERTSCH A	S. R. BURGILL A	E. K. ANDERSON A	
M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	
M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	
M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	
M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	"X"	"Y"	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28	27	26	25	24	23	22			21	20	19	18	17	16	15
M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A			M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A	M. J. GAY A
M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B			M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B	M. J. GAY B
M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C			M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C	M. J. GAY C
M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D			M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D	M. J. GAY D
M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E			M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E	M. J. GAY E

SOUTH MANHATTAN TOWER

Aerial View
Mountain View Cemetery
1 inch = 100 feet



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Photographs 1
Section number _____ Page _____

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.

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Section number Photographs Page 2

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

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Section number _____ Photographs 3
Page _____

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