

**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: 01000829

Date Listed: 8/9/2001

Woodbine/Green Mountain Cemetery
Property Name

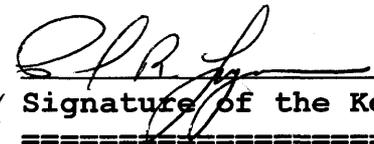
Columbia
County

OR
State

N/A

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

8/9/01
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Religion is deleted as an area of significance under Criterion A.
[The significance of the property under the theme of Religion is not adequately justified; a religious property cannot be eligible simply because it was the place of religious services for a community, or as the oldest structure used by a religious group in a local area.]

These revisions were confirmed with Nancy Niedernhofer of the SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

RECEIVED

JUN 29 2001

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Woodbine Cemetery
Green Mountain Cemetery (North and South)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 75900 Larson Road not for publication
 vicinity
city or town Rainier
state Oregon code OR county Columbia code 009 zip code 97048

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.)

Jane Hamish

Signature of certifying official/Title /Deputy SHPO

June 19, 2001
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or 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 this 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] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

8/9/01

Name of Property

City, 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	Non-contributing	
1	1	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery
RELIGIOUS: Church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery
RELIGIOUS: Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete
Walls: Wood frame
Roof: Asphalt composition shingles
Other: STONE: Marble, granite, sandstone
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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Summary Description

The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries are located in what is known as the Hudson Community in Columbia County near Rainier, Oregon. The cemeteries are approximately 3.5 miles west of Rainier in Township 12 North, Range 3 West, Section 13, Willamette Meridian. Located along Larson Road, the two cemeteries are adjacent to one another and together encompass 7.84 acres; a third cemetery, the 1964 Hudson Cemetery, is across Larson Road and is not included in the nominated area. The perimeter of the two cemeteries is defined by mature trees, low vegetation, and a wooden fence. There is minimal landscaping within the grounds which slope gently up towards the east. The 2.5-acre Woodbine Cemetery is the most western cemetery and the 5.34-acre Green Mountain Cemetery covers the eastern portion. The two cemeteries, previously privately owned, have been owned and managed by the Rainier Cemetery District since 1951.

The Woodbine Cemetery, platted in 1893, is the oldest cemetery. There were two additions to the cemetery in 1929 and 1933. The earliest marked grave in the Woodbine Cemetery (1879), predates the official plat of the cemetery. The Green Mountain Cemetery, platted in 1919 with a 1926 addition, contains the graves of the Rice family. The Rice family donated some of the land for the cemetery. The Green Mountain Cemetery is divided into a north and south section; a service road separates these two sections. The Woodbine Cemetery contains approximately 800 burials and the Green Mountain Cemetery contains approximately 1,800 burials. The 1909 Hudson Community Church, now used as the office for the Rainier Cemetery District, is in the southwest corner of the nominated area. The church is a contributing feature to the site. A maintenance shed is located along the eastern border and is a non-historic non-contributing feature to the site. The 1903 Beaver Valley Grange building is located directly outside the west boundary of the Woodbine Cemetery. It is not included in the nomination due to owner opposition and because it has lost architectural integrity from recent alterations.

The gravemarkers in both cemeteries show an evolution of monumental design and material. The Woodbine Cemetery has gravemarkers predating 1900 that are fabricated from marble and are more ornate in their design. The newer sections of the cemeteries have twentieth century headstones that are mainly made of granite. These monuments are usually flush, slant, or block gravemarkers. The cemeteries' grounds and monuments are in good condition and maintain their historic integrity.

Setting

The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries are located approximately 3.5 miles west of downtown Rainier. The cemeteries are south of U.S. Highway 30 (Columbia River Highway) on Larson Road in a rural area. Located in the Beaver Valley, the surrounding land is zoned primarily forest-agricultural; the cemetery is zoned for community service/institutional use. Farmland, agricultural buildings, schools, grange, recreational buildings, and residential

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dwellings dot the rural landscape surrounding the cemeteries. A pedestrian and equestrian trail links the area's features. This area is known as the Hudson community and was first homesteaded in 1868 by Samuel Hudson.

The cemeteries are bounded on the west by the 1903 Beaver Valley Grange and Larson Road, on the north by private property and U.S. Highway 30, and on the east and south by private property. The Hudson Cemetery, platted in 1964, is directly across Larson Road. Older houses and a former school associated with the Hudson community are located in the surrounding area. Hudson-Parcher Park is south of the cemetery on Larson Road. The rural character of the landscape has been maintained; the vistas from the cemetery are open and generally unobstructed. A new cellular antenna tower has been constructed directly west of the cemetery.

The Woodbine Cemetery, the older of the two cemeteries, is sited on a relatively flat parcel of land that gently slopes up towards the east. The northern boundary of the Woodbine is defined by a treed ravine that slopes down to U.S. Highway 30, and the western border defined by the Beaver Valley Grange. The Green Mountain Cemetery (north and south) is directly east of the Woodbine Cemetery on a gently sloping hillside. The two cemeteries are not separated visually. A treed embankment lines the Green Mountain cemetery on the north, and trees line the east and south boundary of the cemetery. The Hudson Community Church and a gravel parking lot are located at the southwest edge of the Green Mountain Cemetery property.

Landscape Features

The north, east, and south edges of the both cemeteries are lined with mature deciduous trees and conifers. These include filberts, maples, alders, fir, and cedar trees. Plum trees line the edge of the eastern service road. A few mature maple trees, a cherry, and a horse chestnut tree are on the grounds of the Woodbine Cemetery. A fir and a cedar are in the open lawn area within the Green Mountain Cemetery. There are other small shrubs on the grounds including boxwoods, lilacs, rhododendrons, and yews. Generally, the cemetery lawns are void of plantings.

A white wooden post-rail-and-wire fence (circa 1950) extends along Larson Road and around the cemeteries. Early records indicate the cemetery has always been fenced. Portions of an earlier wire fence with concrete posts are on the northern and eastern boundaries and an older gate is along the east fence line north of the maintenance shed. A fence originally separated the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries (no longer extant).

The main entrance gate to the Green Mountain Cemetery is near the front (north elevation) of the church. The main gate is made of wire supported by a pipe frame. A pedestrian gate is directly north of this main vehicular gate. The gates open to the gravel service road that leads to the maintenance building. Another gate is located along the north side of Larson Road. This is also a wide, wire gate that leads into the original portion of the Woodbine Cemetery; the

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gate does not open into a roadway. A flag pole is directly east of this gate. A small gravel parking area is directly north of the church.

Cemetery Layout

The plat for the original portion of the Woodbine Cemetery was not located; however, the 1929 and 1933 additions were recorded and platted (see maps in supplemental material). The 1929 addition is divided into 194 lots and blocks; the first 68 lots are along the western edge of the plat near the grange hall and are single lots measuring 4 ft. by 10 ft. These single lots abut one another. Numbers 69 to 194 are platted as 20-ft. by 16-ft. blocks (some of these are half and quarter blocks). The blocks abut one another and are separated by 6-ft. walkways that extend north-south. One wider north-south roadway, measuring 15.2 ft., was platted in the addition.

The 1933 addition is platted into 21 blocks (some partial) with eight lots (generally 4 ft. by 10 ft.) in each block. The blocks are separated by 6-ft. walkways with the exception of one 15.2-ft. north-south roadway. The above ground monuments are aligned roughly with these blocks, however, there are no borders or concrete curbs that define the blocks or plots. The cemetery is characterized by rows of monuments that extend north-south. The divisions between the additions of the Woodbine Cemetery are not apparent.

The Green Mountain Cemetery's original 1919 plat is laid out in a grid pattern with 72 blocks. The western three blocks measure 16 ft. by 16 ft., and the remainder of the blocks are 16 ft. by 20 ft. Six foot walkways separate the blocks. Although no plat was located of the 1926 addition to the Green Mountain Cemetery, the above-ground monuments indicate that a similar plat was made in this addition. The 1926 addition wrapped around the north, east, and south sides of the original plat. A service road which leads to a maintenance shed divides the Green Mountain Cemetery into two areas that are now known as Green Mountain North and South. The Hudson Community Church, a historic contributing feature, is at the western end of the Green Mountain Cemetery (south section).

There are two graveled roadways in the cemetery; these roads are in the Green Mountain Cemetery. The service road located along the southern border of the Green Mountain Cemetery was added to the property circa 1963 and leads to the maintenance shop. The road then circles around to the west terminating at the main cemetery gate. This road separates the north and south sections of the Green Mountain Cemetery. The original layout of the plat has been maintained in both cemeteries.

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Physical Description-Monuments

Woodbine Cemetery

The gravemarkers in the Woodbine Cemetery are simple in design and depict the stylistic evolution of funerary monuments. The headstones are aligned in rows that extend north-south with a majority of the inscriptions on the west face of the headstones (the graves lay east of the stone). Regular spacing separates the headstone. The earliest headstones in the cemetery are associated with the 1893 plat, which is along the eastern boundary of the cemetery. These headstones are a combination of tablets, obelisks, crosses, tree trunks, and block gravemarkers, and are generally made of marble. Some unusual-shaped headstones include cylinder and diamond shape monuments. Various designs are present which depict late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century funerary symbolism. These include shaking hands, lambs, gates of heaven, hearts, roses, harps, books, acorns, and flowers.

R. C. Parcher's grave is the earliest marker in the cemetery, dating from 1879. His marble tablet marker predates the official platting of the cemetery, thus setting the precedent for establishing a cemetery in the Hudson Community area. Samuel Hudson, founder of the Hudson Community, is buried in the Woodbine Cemetery. Hudson was born in 1820 and died on October 20, 1906. Samuel Hudson's son Jerrymiah and his wife Nancy died prior to the official platting of the cemetery and are buried on the Hudson land (later the Woodbine Cemetery). Jerrymiah died in 1881 and Nancy died in 1887. Other members of the Hudson family buried in the Woodbine Cemetery include Francis (died 1922) and William (died 1954), child and grandchild of Samuel and Nancy.

The later gravemarkers, dating from 1910 to 1950, are made of concrete or granite in varying colors. The markers are typically flush mount, slant, or block shaped, and are generally simpler in design and are located in the 1929 and 1933 additions to the cemetery. Some marble gravemarkers are found in this section along with marble military tablet markers.

Green Mountain Cemetery

The gravemarkers in the Green Mountain Cemetery are usually made of granite in varying colors and patterns. The gravemarkers are typically flush, block, or slant with simple inscriptions. These markers are generally simpler in form reflecting the 1920s to 1950s trends in monument design. Some other types found in this section are marble tablet military gravemarkers and reflective black-granite markers. The monuments on the western end of the plats are generally the oldest; the gravemarkers are more recent on the hill to the east. The cemetery is open in feeling with very little vegetation except the grass lawn. The Rice family burials are located in the earliest section of the Green Mountain Cemetery. The burials are along the southwest edge of the 1919 plat; these plots were originally excluded in the cemetery deed but later integrated into the Green Mountain Cemetery. A mix of older and newer cemetery markers including obelisk, tablet, and slant markers are found within the Rice plots.

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Fraternal and Military Markers

Numerous gravemarkers in the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries contain symbols and funerary motifs for fraternal lodges such as the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Beaver Valley grangers, and the Woodmen of the World (WOW). Three WOW markers are in the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries: Herbert Rice, who died in 1906, James Trotter, who died in 1913, and Albert Reed, who died in 1978. The Rice stone is interesting in that the carving reads "Here Rests a Woodman of the World" rather than a "Woodmen of the World." The Trotter headstone is in the shape of a tree stump (part of the WOW logo that symbolized equality and commonwealth), one of the most common symbols used on WOW gravestone designs.

In addition, gravemarkers are frequently seen honoring the nation's war veterans. One member of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a fraternal organization composed of Civil War veterans, was Jared Wilson (1839-1925), buried in the Green Mountain Cemetery with a GAR flag on his headstone. A few veterans of the Spanish American War and many United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps veterans who served during World War I and World War II are interred in the cemeteries. Veterans from the Korean and Vietnam wars are represented, as are members from the Oregon National Guard. One marked grave in the Woodbine Cemetery has no demographic information other than the word "soldier." Another marker honors two brothers who lost their lives on the USS Cyclops in 1918 at the close of World War I.

Hudson Community Church (Historic Contributing Feature)

The Hudson Church was erected in 1909 and moved from its original location in 1928, during the period of significance. The church was moved approximately 150 feet to the Green Mountain Cemetery to accommodate the expansion of the Woodbine Cemetery. Even though the church has been moved, it retains its significant architectural values. Also, the setting was not compromised because of the short distance it was moved. The church was used historically for church services, funerals, meetings, and weddings and is currently used as the Rainier Cemetery District office and as a funeral chapel.

Exterior

The rectangular building, measuring 20 ft. (east-west) by 33 ft. (north-south), has a north facing gable roof covered with composition asphalt shingles. A high, brick chimney projects from the west side of the gable. The slightly overhanging boxed eaves shelter a frieze board that lines the gable ends. The body of the church is clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The vinyl siding covers the original weatherboard siding. The original window board-surrounds and the frieze board remain intact. Iron tie rods, extending east-west in the interior, support the exterior walls of the building. Four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows are located on the east and west elevations (three on each side). Original plain-board trim, measuring 5¼"

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wide, surrounds each window opening. The building has a concrete foundation. A half-door on the south elevation accesses the crawl space beneath the building.

The small front porch is centrally located and has a hip roof supported by square posts. Double-panel entry doors under the porch open into the interior of the church. A poured concrete stoop leads to the sidewalk that extends northerly to a gravel parking area. Cypress trees are located at three corners of the building and a small holly tree abuts the sidewalk. A mature conifer is directly north of the church building. The wooden fence lines the west side of the church and the rear gravel access road defines the south side of the building.

Alterations to the building include the addition of storm windows in 1975, and a new roof and insulation in 1976. The exterior of the building was re-sided with the present vinyl siding in 1978.

Interior

The interior of the church is simple in plan with a main central aisle extending north-south from the double entrance doors. Four over four double-hung wood sash windows (28 in. by 5 ft.) are on the east and west walls that light the interior of the church. The cove ceiling is covered with asbestos ceiling panels and modern pendant lights were installed in 1975. A high (11½ in.) baseboard with a faux finish extends around the perimeter of the room.

The central aisle, flanked by original wooden pews, terminates at the raised altar; the face of the altar is covered with vertical bead board. Elevated approximately 18 in. off the floor, the altar (installed 1935) has a 17 in. railing with square balustrades, molded rail, and square newel posts. Stairs at either side lead to the altar. A freestanding pulpit is in the center of the altar and a pump organ is at the east end. A newer office area with moveable furniture is in the northwest corner of the church. The floors are carpeted.

The baseboards, pews, altar and railing, interior of the entrance doors, window trim, and the pulpit have been finished with an unusual faux finish. The Bronser brothers, painters from Rainier, applied the brown and cream sponged finish when the interior of the church was redecorated in 1935. The finish is an important design element to the church.

Maintenance Shop (Non-Historic Non-Contributing Feature)

The circa 1975 maintenance shop is a rectangular building measuring 24 ft. by 30 ft. and is located along the eastern boundary of the cemetery. The building has a north-south facing gable roof covered with metal roofing material. Large sliding garage doors are on the west elevation of the shop. The walls are constructed of concrete block.

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Integrity-Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries

The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries retain their original character of location, simple design, rural setting, layout, workmanship, feeling, and a strong relationship with the Hudson Community, the Hudson Church, and the Beaver Valley Grange.

Historically, the locations of the cemeteries were closely associated with the Hudson Community. The church and the grange hall, located in and near the cemeteries, became the focal point of the community. The cemeteries were the final resting-places for the early Hudson settlers and the primary burial ground for City of Rainier residents after completion of Highway 30 (Columbia River Highway) in the 1920s. The highway made the cemeteries more accessible.

The cemeteries' monuments, although simple in design, are intact and show the evolution of monument design from nineteenth century tablet gravemarkers to twentieth century block, slant, and flush-mount markers. The monuments retain the integrity of design and workmanship. Most of the older headstones are made of marble and are either tablet-style or obelisk-shaped. The newer gravemarkers, predating 1951, are generally made of granite and are flush-, slant-, or block-style markers. The gravemarkers that post-date the period of significance blend in with the older stones. Generally in good condition, the cemeteries have not been noticeably vandalized.

Historically, the cemeteries had minimal landscaping; this pattern has been maintained throughout the years. Conifers and deciduous trees line the three sides of the current cemetery boundary. The rural nature and vistas of the cemeteries are somewhat protected by the surrounding topography, Larson Road to the west and south, and the Hudson Cemetery across Larson Road.

A wooden post-rail-and-wire fence that was built in 1950 surrounds the cemetery. Early records indicate a fence has always enclosed the cemetery. The existing fence is compatible with the historic character of the cemeteries and helps define the boundaries.

The Woodbine and Greenwood cemeteries represent cemeteries of the late-nineteenth and twentieth century and are similar to other rural cemeteries across the state in their rural setting, simple design, layout, and monument types. Typically, rural cemeteries associated with smaller communities had minimal landscaping and took advantage of the native vegetation, were laid out in a simple grid pattern, and were located on a prominent hill. The markers in these rural cemeteries ranged from more elaborate Victorian markers made of marble to more simplified twentieth century block or flush granite markers. As the community grew, the cemeteries were expanded by platting additions to the grounds. Road patterns in these smaller cemeteries were generally simple reflecting an efficient circulation pattern rather than a part of a more formalized landscape design.

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The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries fit this traditional patterning of a small rural cemetery but vary from this in their close proximity to the community grange hall and church. This setting creates a stronger connection to the Hudson Community and its history. The cemeteries and the Hudson Community Church remain the places most importantly associated with the settlers of the Hudson Community and provide a link between the early period of settlement and the later development of the rural area.

Name of Property**City, County, and State****8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.
significance within the past 50 years.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved

Narrative Statement of Significance

- See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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

- See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT
RELIGION

Period of Significance

1879 to 1951

Significant Dates

1879, 1893, 1909, 1919, 1926, 1929, 1933

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Columbia County Clerks Office

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Statement of Significance

The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries, located near Rainier, Oregon, are locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for their strong association with the development of a small timber-based community called Hudson. The cemeteries also meet special requirements under Criteria Consideration D because both have important historic associations from the period of Euro-American settlement to the later development of the Hudson community. The cemeteries were an integral part of the community and represent an important aspect of the region's history. The areas of significance include exploration and settlement, social history, and religion. The Hudson Community Church (1909), a historic contributing feature located within the Green Mountain Cemetery, meets special requirements under Criteria Consideration B. Although it has been moved, the church retains important architectural features and it is one of few surviving buildings from the Hudson community settlement and development period. The church setting was not compromised since it was moved only about 150 feet from its original location.

The creation of the earliest cemetery, the 1870s Woodbine Cemetery, is a testament to the responsibility that the community felt was needed to properly care for the deceased. The cemetery is the only built resource remaining from the period of Hudson settlement and early development (1868-1900). The establishment of the adjoining Green Mountain Cemetery (1919 and 1926) and the additions to the Woodbine Cemetery (1929 and 1933) are a continuation of the earlier tradition of providing a common burial place for the community.

The period of significance for the cemeteries is 1879 to 1951. The beginning date represents the first marked burial in the cemeteries and the end date is a transition from private ownership to the Rainier Cemetery District. The setting of the cemeteries retains a rural feeling and overall the burial ground exhibits integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design and association. The cemeteries have remained intact internally and the vistas from the cemeteries reflect the historic period.

The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries not only reflect the cultural history of the Hudson community; but they were a focal point for community activities because of their proximity to the Hudson School, the Beaver Valley Grange hall, and the Hudson Community Church. The 1909 Hudson Community Church is located within the Green Mountain Cemetery. Built by Rainier carpenter Charles Clark, the church was moved from the grounds of the Woodbine Cemetery to the current site in 1928. The church was a gathering place for the community for many years. Non-denominational church services, weddings, funerals, and meetings were held in the building. The presence of the church adds to the significance of the cemeteries since it was an important part of the rural community and was the only church in the area. The second building in the nominated area is a maintenance shed, which was built after the period of significance and is considered a non-historic non-contributing feature.

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Both cemeteries are a source for social history and genealogy for hundreds of families who are descendents of the earliest pioneers; a source of information not readily found elsewhere. In most cases, the headstones are the only local reminders of the pioneers that formed the early community. The Woodbine and Greenwood cemeteries represent pioneer cemeteries of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. The cemeteries and the Hudson Community Church remain the place most importantly associated with the settlers of the Hudson Community and provide a link between the early period of settlement and later development in the rural area.

Together, the cemeteries comprise the largest cemetery in northeastern Columbia County. The Woodbine Cemetery is the second oldest cemetery currently administered by the Rainier Cemetery District. Only the Mayger-Downing Cemetery near Clatskanie (circa 1870) is older.

Development of the Hudson Community

After exploration of the Columbia River in 1792 by the American Captain Robert Gray, an attempt was made to establish an American outpost in present-day Columbia County in 1810 by fur traders at Winship, today near Mayger, north of Clatskanie. Captain Nathan Winship, from a wealthy Boston family, partially built then abandoned a maritime fur-trade post, the first in the Pacific Northwest, prior to the Astorians 1811 Pacific Fur Company land-trade enterprise. Before 1834, Thomas McKay, newly retired from the Hudson's Bay Company, started a farm at present-day Scappoose. Pioneer settlement was slow in the inland region compared to riverine settlements because of the ruggedness of the heavily forested terrain. At least nine donation land claims were established on the tidal flats along the Columbia River in the 1850s, but it wasn't until settlers claimed timberland under the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Timber and Stone Act of 1878 that the uplands developed.

The Hudson community began as a small enclave in Beaver Valley west of Rainier on a forested hill above the Columbia River. The hilly inland topography was heavily timbered with large cedar and fir trees when people first came to the area during the 1860s. Sawmills and logging camps were the first enterprises established in the forested areas. The potential for timber extraction was immense and two cedar sawmills were set up on Beaver Creek, the Gilbreath and Nicolai sawmills. Gilbreath established a mill in 1862 and operated an overshot water wheel to run the saws.

Timber that was harvested during land clearing brought sustenance to the homesteaders in the form of building material, fuel, and livelihood. Homesteaders turned to cedar shingle and cordwood production as a way to make a living. The 1870 census shows that many of the Hudson Community members were involved in the timber industry. For example, men worked at the local cedar sawmills, while others were lumberman, sawyers, and teamsters. Women were typically homemakers and mothers.

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Samuel K. Hudson, for whom the community is named, was the first permanent Euro-American inhabitant. Hudson was a native of Arkansas who was born in 1826 and traveled to the California gold fields by wagon with his family in 1852. The family later settled in the Cowlitz area of Washington Territory before moving across the Columbia River to Oregon. Hudson homesteaded on Beaver Creek in 1868, where he built a large home that stood on present Larson Road. The farm was located approximately one-fourth mile south of the cemetery (the house and its associated farm buildings and apple orchard are no longer standing). Hudson served as postmaster for the community and the living room of his large farm home was used as the Hudson Post Office, until shortly after the turn of the twentieth century when it was discontinued. The Hudson home accommodated Hudson, his wife Nancy, and their nine children. Hudson lived on an army pension (he was a veteran of Indian conflicts in the Klickitat region) and he supplemented this income with farming. The Hudson family was known for their annual Christmas party, which they hosted in their home.

After Samuel Hudson and his family settled the region, other homesteaders established settlement claims. These early claimants formed the nucleus of the small valley community named after its founder. The Homestead Act provided impetus to settlement by allocating 160 acres of land under proof of settlement or cultivation. The government extended special consideration to veterans in the administration of this Act.

According to the 1880 census, logging, sawmill work, and shingle making were still the more common occupations. In the process of clearing their land, cedar roofing-shakes and shingles were produced and sold or traded for goods in Rainier, three miles to the east. People lived simply and practiced a subsistence lifestyle, supplementing their diets with homegrown fruits and vegetables, native berries, and fish from the streams and rivers. The closest general store was in west Rainier at Cedar Landing, where locally cut timber was hauled for shipment. The large number of single men listed as boarders in the 1880 census undoubtedly lived in the logging camps that were temporarily set up in the heavily timbered woods surrounding the Hudson settlement.

By 1900, the census showed that farming had surpassed logging as the main occupation and there were upwards to 100 families living in the broader general area. The Rainier region was declared one of the richest farming sections in Columbia County, with land used for raising stock, dairy cattle, and for growing fruit and other types of produce.

The early Hudson Community consisted of the Samuel Hudson home and post office, the first school (no longer standing), and the Woodbine Cemetery, all clustered near the curve in Larson Road (previously called O. E. Wonderly County Road). Outlying farms and homes on timber acreage comprised the community population and there was no town or commercial core area. A grange hall, church, and park were added during the early twentieth century. Rainier was the closest town of size. Although Hudson community members frequented Rainier in later years, their focus during the settlement period was their community and how they could better their lives through community involvement and helping their neighbors. They settled and

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improved the land, lived a simple lifestyle, raised their children focusing on the importance of education and neighborly welfare, sought advancement for the community through their local organizations, and enjoyed their celebrations.

A popular celebration staged by the Hudson Community occurred on the Fourth of July during the 1880s. People came great distances to attend the celebratory event. The Hudson, Parcher, and Meserve families sponsored the oratorical picnic. People brought provisions and they had a public dinner with food arranged on the long tables. Patriotic music was provided and no intoxicating beverages were allowed. People from the outside reached the Hudson Community picnic via Rinearson Slough, a four-mile waterway that empties into the Columbia River west of Rainier. People from Rainier often boated, then hiked to Hudson for the big picnic and other excursions. The slough was an important means of transportation for the region before passable roads were completed. Wood-burning trading boats plied the slough to deliver household goods or other necessities to families in the area. Hudson Community members used a sled, wagon, or walked down an old Native American trail near the present Grange Hall to meet the boats.

Social Institutions

The main institutions in the Hudson Community that served as gathering places for social events included the local school, the Beaver Valley Grange, and the Hudson Community Church. These community institutions provided social interaction and community entertainment during the settlement and early development period of Hudson. The grange and church were integrated with the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries and each was an important part of the community's activities.

The Hudson School was organized in 1874 (School District No. 4) in a small wood-frame building on the Samuel Hudson property across the road (south) from where the Beaver Valley Grange now stands. The school building was razed when a new school was built at the intersection of Larson and Parkdale roads around 1920, one mile south of the cemeteries. The early school was a common venue for visiting preachers and also for traveling temperance leaders who came to speak in conjunction with the local temperance society. The local grange held their meetings in the school building until their edifice was completed in 1903. Since the community had no church until 1909, local children attended Sunday School within the school building but prayer meetings were held at different homes during the week. A popular event was choir engagements with "singing teachers" in attendance. When Clarence Hudson died in 1898 at nineteen years of age from illness, his funeral service was held in the schoolhouse, illustrating another purpose for the school (he was buried in the Woodbine Cemetery).

Another important social hall was the Beaver Valley Grange. Historically, granges were the most regular source for local social occasions such as suppers, feeds, basket socials, musical games, and dances. Granges were formed in the 1870s and were fraternal lodges for farmers that went by the name "Order of the Patrons of Husbandry." The formation of the first grange

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within the Hudson community was in 1875 when local citizens established Beaver Valley Grange No. 186. John E. Gilbreath served as Master of the grange in 1875-1876 and Samuel Hudson became a charter member along with other early Hudson settlers involved in farming. The grange disbanded after a few years, but was reorganized in 1901 with plans for the construction of a new building. Twenty-five community names were on the new charter alongside Robert Lovelace as Master, Jennie Lovelace as Chaplain (Lovelace later became Master, one of few women in the state to achieve this status), T. J. Everman as Secretary, and Samuel Hudson as Treasurer. Randall Burns donated land for the new hall. The new two-story grange hall was built in 1903 and when completed, there were 93 members on its rolls. The Beaver Valley Grange was considered a stable, active, and progressive force in the community. The grangers advocated for rural improvements in their community such as telephones, mail delivery, parcel post, rural electrification, and better roads. A few funeral services were conducted in the Grange Hall and it was briefly used for Sunday school sessions before the church was built in 1909. The grange remains in active use today (the grange hall was not included in the nominated area because of the non-compatible alterations to the building and objection by the owners).

The simple, wood-frame Hudson Community Church was built in 1909. The non-denominational church became an important meeting place for the community and it was the only church serving the local population. The church was used for Sunday religious services, family events such as weddings and funerals, and local social events for youths and adults. During the 1920s and 1930s, the community expanded the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries to accommodate the passing of pioneer settlers and the use of the cemetery for Rainier residents.

Despite the national Depression of the 1930s, the Hudson Community continued to improve their surroundings by developing a park. In 1937, the Hudson-Parcher County Park was built about one-half mile south of the cemeteries. J. Johnson, T. Parcher, and Henry Thompson were appointed by a local committee to buy the tract of land selected for the park from the federal land bank. Parcher paid the first twenty-five dollar payment on the seven acres and later 10 additional acres were purchased. The community applied for a Works Progress Administration (WPA) appropriation from the government for the development of the park. WPA crews built the tables and benches. A concrete and wood grandstand in the ballpark was completed in 1939. The Beaver Valley Grange sponsored a baseball team that played in the park for many years. There was a small store near the park in the 1920s or 1930s, the only store built in the Hudson Community.

Although a sense of a structured community is no longer evident in Hudson, the layout of the rural area has changed little since the early pioneer settlement days. The original system of roads is intact and rural farm acreage and timberland predominates. Many of the older settlement homes and farm buildings are gone, however.

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Early Settlers of the Hudson Community

The following section provides additional biographical and contextual history of the early members of the Hudson Community. The earliest settlers were from different ethnic backgrounds and each contributed to building the small community of Hudson. Most of these settlers are buried in the Woodbine or Green Mountain cemeteries.

1860s Settlers

Some of the early families who settled in the Hudson Community at the time of Samuel K. Hudson's 1868 arrival were the Nicolai brothers, from Saxony, Germany, and numerous single men who worked in the local Nicolai sawmill, such as Frank Solari from Switzerland, Ira Johnson from Denmark, a sawmill worker from Prussia, and a teamster from Bavaria. These Europeans represented a large influx of immigrants to the Northwest, notably from Scandinavia and Germany, who came to work in the early timber industry. The Nicolai brothers had a sawmill in the Apiary region, a few miles south of Hudson, and later had one of the largest door factories in Portland. Only about 26 people (including two families) were living in the Hudson Community during the early 1870s.

John Craig Gilbreath, who came from Arkansas, may have been the first to settle in the area. He established a cedar sawmill in 1862, possibly on Beaver Creek at Fernhill about four miles south of Hudson. Gilbreath and his future wife, Frances Kizah Tigard, each came to Oregon on the Emigrant Road in 1852. The City of Tigard (a suburb of Portland) is named for her family. John Gilbreath was the first sheriff of Columbia County and at one time was a United States Marshall. Gilbreath family descendants lived in the area for many years. One of the Gilbreath daughters married George Moeck, a farmer and merchant who was instrumental in the development of the city of Rainier. His store was at Cedar Landing, a timber landing on the Columbia River in west Rainier. Only a few members of the extended family are buried in the Woodbine Cemetery since there was a Gilbreath-Moeck Cemetery on the family homestead.

1870s and 1880s Settlers

Arrivals in the Hudson community during the late 1870s and 1880s were Ira Parcher, Andrew Ray, Jared Rice, and John Atkins. Others were Randall Burns, who died in 1918 and is buried in the Woodbine Cemetery; John Richards, a shingle maker from Indiana with a wife and two children; John Nelson; and John Elwell, the first school superintendent who lived on a farm near the Hudson residence. Also arriving during this period were Frank Banzer and Oscar Anstine, a shingle maker who boarded with Ira Parcher's family. Approximately 50 families were living in the Hudson community during the early 1880s.

Ira Parcher came to the Hudson community in 1879. Ira was 16 at the time, having come west with his stepfather and family from Iowa. Three years later he married Alice Smalley Parcher and built a house on heavily timbered land west of the Hudson community near the school.

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Lumber was purchased from the Meserve mill in Delena, a small community to the west. (Harvey Parcher, their son, was actively involved in the Rainier Cemetery District after it formed in 1950). Ira's nineteen-year old relative, Rodney Parcher, accidentally shot himself while visiting the Parchers in 1879 and was the first person interred in the burial ground that later became Woodbine Cemetery. Many other Parcher family members are buried in the Woodbine Cemetery.

Patrick and Mary Burns came to Hudson in 1881 and purchased a homestead claim west of the present cemetery near the Banzer and Johnson farmsteads. Patrick Burns was a farmer and a sawmill worker. His family was the first Catholic family to move into the area. Their daughter Teresa was married to Fred Lowe, a bridge builder, and both are interred in the Woodbine Cemetery. John Richards married Clemenza Washburn in Indiana and they came to Hudson in 1878. Clemenza was the daughter of Columbus and Mary Ann Washburn. The Richards made their home in a log cabin, while many others in Hudson initially lived in houses made from sawn vertical planks.

Columbus S. R. Washburn originally came from Maine. He served in the Union Army for three years during the Civil War and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. The family, which included numerous children, came to the Hudson area in 1882. Columbus, his wife Mary Ann, and many of their descendents are buried in the Woodbine Cemetery. The Washburn family was intermarried with the Hudsons and Evermans, two other well-known local families. A stanza from a poem written by a Washburn family member and read at a 1926 Washburn family reunion in Hudson illustrates the importance of family and the part the cemetery played in honoring past family members:

*And in the little cemetery at Woodbine,
Where the mighty Oregon rolls,
Our father peacefully sleeps,
Awaiting the gathering of all faithful souls,
And mother, oh mother,
Beside him she peacefully sleeps,
Above her the low grass abundantly weeps.*

Franklin Pierce Rice, his wife Martha, and their family came to Hudson from Kentucky in 1884. Franklin was enticed to leave Kentucky by a relative, Jared Rice, who told of "big money" to be made as a teamster working for the Nicolai sawmill operation. The Rice family settled at the top of the hill west of Rainier, buying the Atkins farm and becoming a part of the Hudson community. Rice acquired four yoke of bulls and some cattle, and soon he was in business.

Franklin and Martha Rice were known for their generosity in donating land for the creation of the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries. Herbert Rice, son of Franklin and Martha, died in 1906 from a long illness. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World, a local fraternal organization that paid for his burial and erected a large, marble headstone in the Rice plot in the Green Mountain Cemetery. The marker on his grave notes his membership in the lodge.

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His brother John was a member of the Odd Fellows organization. Franklin Rice died in 1924 from injuries sustained in a fall from a ladder, and Martha Rice died in 1933 from a stroke. Her funeral was held in the Hudson Community Church and she and Franklin are both interred in the Green Mountain Cemetery with other members of their family.

Robert and Jennie Lovelace arrived separately in the Hudson community in 1882, married in 1883, and purchased property in 1901. Jennie was trained as a teacher and taught in the Hudson school for many years. The Lovelaces' were well-known figures when they traveled to Rainier to socialize. S. M. Rice was Robert Lovelaces' brother-in-law. Robert and Jennie Lovelace are buried in the cemetery alongside their son Ninion, a private in the army during World War I, but who lost his life soon after his return from a logging accident in 1919. Their daughter was married to a Banzer, an early resident of Hudson. The McKees came from Kansas and occupied a farm in Hudson in 1883. They made their home on rolling acreage along Beaver Creek and were active in the local grange and its many important community projects, especially road building.

John Meserve and his wife Sarah Atkins Meserve settled in Delena, a few miles west of Hudson. Sarah's brother, John Atkins, was an early homesteader in Hudson and persuaded the Meserves to come to the area in 1883 with the Wonderly family. John Meserve was a medical doctor and operated a sawmill in Delena. The two communities were connected by a road that later became the first Highway 30 (Columbia River Highway), before it was re-aligned to its present configuration. The Meserves were well known in the local area because of their musical family. They formed a band (they had twelve children) that played at most of the local social functions. Sarah Atkins Meserve died in 1906 and is buried in the Woodbine Cemetery, along with other family members. The Meserve headstone is the most noticeable headstone in the cemetery because it is an elaborate, upright stone made from red marble. Huldah Wonderly also died in 1906 as a young woman (cause of death was not recorded in her obituary). Her family had come to Hudson with the Meserves. Because of her popularity and her humanitarian activities with the Rainier Methodist church, a large number of people attended her funeral at the Woodbine Cemetery.

There were many other families in the early community who each had an important story to tell. The family names live on in the cemeteries located on the hill overlooking the old community place.

Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries

The nominated area is composed of the Woodbine (1879) and adjoining Green Mountain (1919) cemeteries. The Hudson Community Church is located within the Green Mountain Cemetery. The Hudson Cemetery is a modern section located south of the nominated sections on the south side of Larson Road. It was established in 1964 and is not included within the nominated cemetery boundary.

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Woodbine Cemetery

The earliest date of interment in the Woodbine Cemetery, for which no marker remains, is listed as 1873 in an original cemetery record book located in the Rainier Cemetery District office (the Hudson Church building). According to local lore, a horseback rider was coming through the area, fell off his horse, died, and was buried on the spot that later became known as the Woodbine Cemetery.

The first marked grave is that of Rodney Parcher, who died in 1879 after accidentally shooting himself while visiting his relatives in Hudson. At that time, Samuel Hudson, the first Hudson settler and postmaster, lived a short distance south of the present cemetery and donated a portion of his land for a burial plot. Samuel Hudson's son Jerrymiah died in 1881 and was the second burial. For years, the cemetery contained only a few gravemarkers and several large trees, under which cattle grazed. Later, when the first generation of Hudson settlers began to succumb, the cemetery was platted and expanded.

The Woodbine Cemetery was officially platted in 1893 when Samuel Hudson deeded the approximate one-third acre burial plot to the Woodbine Cemetery Association for the consideration of one dollar. Franklin Rice donated a slightly larger, adjoining parcel from his land holdings for the same price and at the same time. After the land was secured, a meeting was held in the schoolhouse to choose the Trustees, who named the cemetery Woodbine. The price for a gravesite within the cemetery was one dollar and lots were sold immediately. The original 1893 constitution for the Woodbine Cemetery District, located in the cemetery office/chapel, lists the articles of incorporation, the duties of the trustees and secretary, and other points concerning the annual board meetings. Community names on the membership list are Everman, Banzers, Rice, Burns, Johnson, Hudson, Meserve, Brant, Parcher, McKee, Lovelace, Wonderly, Richardson, and others. These names are seen over and over again in local records as active community members in the past and are also seen on the monuments in the cemetery today.

The original bound ledgers containing the minutes of the board of the Woodbine Cemetery Association are also located in the Rainier Cemetery District office (Hudson Community Church). The handwritten records span one hundred years, from 1893 until the 1990s. One of the first orders of business in 1894 was to finish leveling, grading, and grubbing the cemetery grounds in preparation for the division of plots. Also, fencing was repaired, grass was cleared from plots and walkways, and the plots were re-staked. Soon after, a Beaver Valley Grange committee looked into erecting a building near the cemetery for use by the public as a grange hall. Although the building was not erected until ten years later, it shows the importance of the grange hall as a highly functional community building and its close association to the cemetery during this period. Once the grange was built, the cemetery association held their meetings in the new building.

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In 1908, the Woodbine Cemetery Association initiated the construction of new gates at the cemetery entrance, indicating the cemetery had been fenced. At the 1910 meeting, a motion was passed to make a new plat map of the cemetery; and in 1913, at the second meeting held in the Hudson Community Church (completed in 1909), cedar fence posts were proposed for new fencing. Another motion was made in 1913 to clear and grade the unused portions of the cemetery ground as soon as possible. It was also decided to move the Association's chairs from the grange hall, where they were used for meetings, to the Hudson Community Church for all upcoming meetings.

In 1919, the Association made a motion to inquire if the Rice family plots on the adjoining parcel of land to the east could be incorporated into the Woodbine Cemetery. The Rice burial plots were established in 1906, when Herbert Rice, a son of Franklin Rice, died. Why Herbert Rice was not buried in the Woodbine Cemetery since the Rice family donated land for this cemetery is unknown. It appears Rice refused the request because the Cemetery Association next decided to purchase two adjoining acres to the northwest to expand the Woodbine Cemetery. The Cemetery Association planned to use money gained from the sale of cemetery plots.

The inclusion of the Rice plots into the Woodbine Cemetery was probably denied because a new cemetery association, the Green Mountain Cemetery Association of the Woodmen of the World, was formed. Franklin Rice donated land for the new Green Mountain Cemetery plat adjoining the Woodbine Cemetery in 1919. The deed for the new cemetery, however, excluded the Rice plots. In 1926, Franklin's wife Martha (Franklin died in 1924) deeded five additional acres of land to the Green Mountain Cemetery Association of the Woodmen of the World. During this period, a fence, no longer standing, divided the Green Mountain Cemetery from the Woodbine Cemetery.

At the 1929 Woodbine Cemetery Association meeting, Ira Parcher gave a report on the new addition (the First Addition) that had recently been platted for the Woodbine Cemetery. In 1930, a small parcel of land, approximately one-fourth acre, between the road and the Woodbine Cemetery was purchased from E. E. Rainwater for fifty dollars. Also, ten rods of wire were acquired, probably to install post-and-wire fencing. In 1933, the second addition of the Woodbine Cemetery was surveyed and platted. At this time, donations of money were solicited from plot owners for filling sunken graves. The fence was again the main discussion in 1941 because it was in need of repair. The fence was finally replaced in 1950 with the current fence-style.

Also in 1941, there was discussion to organize a cemetery district that would oversee the operation of both the Woodbine and the Green Mountain cemeteries. This idea came to fruition in 1951 when it was moved to dissolve the Woodbine Cemetery Association and the Green Mountain Cemetery Association to incorporate the Rainier Cemetery District, effective May 1, 1951. The new Rainier Cemetery District oversaw not only the Woodbine and Green Mountain

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cemeteries, but also the Knights of Pythias Cemetery in Rainier and other small, regional cemeteries.

Woodmen of the World: Green Mountain Cemetery

The Green Mountain Cemetery Association of the Woodmen of the World owned and managed the Green Mountain Cemetery. The Woodmen of the World (WOW) was a national organization founded in 1890 by Joseph Cullen Root. The WOW was developed during the "golden age" of fraternal lodges, when Victorian middle-class men sought strength and improvement through their involvement in a fraternal lodge. Members would also seek business connections and were able to socialize with their bosses and co-workers. The WOW was also a benevolent society with one of its main objectives to provide a decent burial for all members. The WOW planned to give an honorable burial to every "sacred" member that died. WOW certificates provided for this death benefit and a monument benefit, usually free of charge. During the 1920s, the WOW stopped providing stone markers to members when the cost of gravestones increased and cemeteries prohibited above ground markers for maintenance reasons.

The Rainier WOW chapter was organized on February 22, 1898, and it was called Ivy Camp 373. The charter list of members has no familiar names from the Hudson Community. However, at least three gravemarkers in the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries commemorate WOW members. One commemorates the 1906 Herbert Rice burial. Rice possibly succumbed to tuberculosis. At that time, the national WOW organization formed a committee to study the possibility of building a sanatorium for WOW members suffering from tuberculosis, a respiratory affliction that caused the death of many Hudson residents. Samuel Hudson was also buried in 1906, a pivotal year for the community and for the cemetery due to outbreaks of this disease.

The tree stump, part of the WOW logo that stood for equality and commonwealth, was one of the most common symbols used on WOW gravestone designs. Many of these markers, like the James Trotter 1913 tree-stump headstone in the Woodbine Cemetery, stood approximately four to five feet high. Other WOW markers were either tree-shaped, resembled a stack of cut wood, were elaborately hand-carved, were simple stone markers, or they were stakes driven into the ground. Generally, WOW markers reflected the individual taste of each regional group and were symbolic of their ceremonies or rituals. Because the WOW no longer issues symbolic stone gravemarkers, the Trotter marker and other WOW markers are significant as representing the early philosophies of the WOW organization. The WOW had a motto that "no Woodmen shall rest in an unmarked grave."

It is unknown how long the WOW managed the Green Mountain Cemetery. One source states that Charles Clark, the builder of the Hudson Community Church, purchased the cemetery from the WOW and then sold it to George Richardson and Donald Parcher, who charged ten dollars for a burial until the cemetery was acquired by the Rainier Cemetery District in 1951.

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Hudson Community Church: 1909 (Historic Contributing Feature)

The Hudson Community Church building is included in the nomination because of its integrity, importance to the community, and its location within the cemetery. The non-denominational church was built in the Woodbine Cemetery in 1909. Today, the Rainier Cemetery District uses the building for an office and chapel. The small, white one-story vernacular building is situated on the curve in Larson Road at the base of the knoll within the Green Mountain Cemetery. The building was moved to this location, facing north, in 1928. The cemetery provides the historic setting for the church. The church has continually been directly connected with the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries. It is the first and only church built in the Hudson Community.

Hudson Sunday school sessions and religious meetings were first conducted in the 1874 school building and later in the 1903 Beaver Valley Grange hall because there was no community church. When the grangers wanted full use of the grange hall, an opportunity to build a church for the surrounding community was provided. Loggers living in the John B. Yeon lumber camp not far from the community heard of the need for a community religious building and made donations of money. Basket socials were also held to raise funds for building materials. Frank Rice donated land for the church in 1909. Its exact original location in the cemetery is unknown, but judging from a 1913 photograph the church was built facing west towards Larson Road.

Hudson residents used materials that were obtained locally to build the church. Carpenter Charles Clark constructed the frame of the 20x33-foot church building. Frank Parcher helped Clark shingle the roof. The interior plaster-work was probably done by a Mr. Gulker from Rainier. The interior of the wood frame building featured a plastered cove ceiling, and a wood-burning stove heated the interior. Upon completion, Reverend C. T. Cook, from the Methodist Church in Rainier, led the dedication service. Because community members felt a need for religious instruction, but otherwise were non-denominational, the church was loosely affiliated with the Methodist Church. At least once a month, a minister from Rainier conducted Church Hour for the community. Generally, the building was used for church services and Sunday school and it became the center of entertainment for younger community members.

Twenty years after it was built, the Church was surrounded by graves. To provide more plots for the Woodbine Cemetery, the church was moved by Charles Clark approximately 150 feet south to its present location in 1928. Once again, the Rice family donated land for the new location. When settled, the church grounds were enhanced with flowers and shrubbery. New roofing shingles were purchased by the local Ladies Aid Society from the Rainier Hardware Store and Don Parcher was on hand to help with the roofing. The Ladies Aid Society also provided janitorial work and insured the building. In 1934, a concrete-block foundation was installed, also paid for by the Ladies Aid Society, and in 1935 the Society redecorated the interior. Wallpaper from Montgomery Wards was placed above a wainscoting, and a platform and pulpit were installed on the south end of the single interior space. The pews, pulpit, floor,

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wainscoting, and interior trim were finished by the Bronser brothers, local Rainier painters, in a brown mottled finish similar to the older style of grain painting but with an unusual marbled appearance. These surfaces remain evident throughout the building interior today. The floor was originally painted a dark red but was later changed to brown.

Reverend Ingold of the Church of God was the speaker during the 1936 rededication service. Thereafter, various religious groups used the church for services, weddings, and funerals. The Sunday School sessions were conducted for years by local women but were discontinued in 1941. Other church groups used the building, first a missionary church, then the Seventh Day Adventists from 1938 until 1957, and the Church of Christ from 1968 to 1970.

The newly-refurbished church building had a large impact on the community. Later, when "work days" were called to provide help on improvements to the small building, everyone came. The church was active and was the most important social and spiritual institution in the small Hudson Community. Church members frequently held annual church picnics on the bank of the Columbia River that were a major social event of the day. They were attended by entire families and are well remembered.

The Rainier Cemetery District purchased the church building for \$200.00 in 1960 for use as a Cemetery District Chapel. The district allowed the building to be used for any other purpose deemed proper. The chapel currently houses the Cemetery District office and it is occasionally used as a funeral chapel.

Summary

In summary, the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries contain inscribed gravemarkers that date from Rodney Parcher's 1879 marble tablet-stone to modern-day slant and block markers. Samuel Hudson and Franklin Rice, who were instrumental in the establishment of the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries and the Hudson Community Church, are buried in the cemeteries along with other local residents who made memorable and lasting contributions to the social fabric of the community.

The cemeteries are one of few extant reminders of the early Hudson community and it is the primary cemetery associated with this group of settlers. The first and second generations of pioneer settlers were interred during the early twentieth centuries, reflected by various expansions to the cemeteries. After the Columbia River Highway was constructed through the county in the early 1920s, the Hudson Community became more accessible to "outsiders." The cemeteries were only a half-mile from the highway alignment and after the completion of the highway, the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries serviced a broader area, including burials for citizens from Rainier. Today, the history of the cemetery and the settlement is contained within the small community church building, and in the silent monuments on the hill that overlook the grassy fields and the low hills of Beaver Valley.

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Other Cemeteries in the Vicinity

Rural cemeteries in western Oregon were generally sited outside town centers and served small population bases. These cemeteries were established by fraternal organizations, governmental bodies, religious organizations, families, or by community members to provide proper burial grounds for their citizens. The cemeteries in Columbia County follow this pattern. The small Columbia County cemeteries are clustered around twelve communities: Birkenfeld, Chapman, Clatskanie, Deer Island, Mist, Scappoose, St. Helens, Trenholm, Vernonia, Warren, Yankton, and Rainier. Some of the burial grounds associated with these areas are single grave sites and others contain the remains of the majority of the communities' residents.

The Rainier area, one of the largest population centers in the county, has over 20 burial grounds. Some of these are small family cemeteries or single burial sites, and others are larger cemeteries that contain over 200 burials. The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries represent the largest and earliest cemeteries platted in the Rainier vicinity. These cemeteries later became the main burial grounds for the Rainier area. The Knights of Pythias and the Neer City Upper and Lower cemeteries are in the Rainier vicinity but are smaller in scale.

Knights of Pythias Cemetery

The Knights of Pythias Cemetery is located approximately about one mile southeast of downtown Rainier on a hillside overlooking the Columbia River. There are approximately 235 graves that range in date from 1883 to the present. The cemetery was officially platted around 1895 by the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 58 as a public cemetery (there are graves that pre-date the platting). The grounds were deeded to the City of Rainier in 1934, and in 1951, the cemetery became part of the Rainier Cemetery District.

The markers range in style from earlier tablet and obelisk markers to later flush-mount granite markers. Concrete curbs surround some of the plots. The sloped triangular parcel of land has mature trees and is enclosed with a wire fence. A massive non-compatible city water tank borders the property on the south. The cemetery is considerably smaller than the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries and does not have the strong association with a nearby community such as the Hudson Community.

Neer City Cemeteries-Upper and Lower

The Neer City Cemeteries, Upper and Lower, are located approximately seven mile east of downtown Rainier on a hillside in a rural setting. There are approximately 235 graves that range in date from 1890 to the present. The cemetery was platted around 1888 (addition, 1923) by Abe and Laurinda Neer, and Joe and Hazel Neer. The Neers were early settlers of the area, which became known as Goble. The grounds are now part of the Rainier Cemetery District.

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Woodbine Cemetery
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The markers range in style from earlier marble tablet and obelisk markers to later flush, block, or slant-style granite markers. The gently rolling land is surrounded by agricultural lands and associated residences. Mature trees are along the east and north perimeters of the cemetery; a wire fence encloses the cemetery. The cemetery is smaller than the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries and was mainly associated with the Goble community.

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Green Mountain Cemetery
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Page 3

**Woodbine Cemetery
Green Mountain Cemetery
Columbia County, OR**

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Name of Property

City, County, and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 7.84 Acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	10	500270	5104835	C	10	500070	5104740
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	10	500270	5104740	D	10	500000	5104875
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10**11. Form Prepared By**Name/Title: Judy Chapman (AINW)
Sally Donovan (D & A)Organization : Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (AINW)
Donovan & Assoc. (D & A)

Date: September 2, 2000

Street & number: 2632 S.E. 162nd Ave. (AINW)
1615 Taylor Street (D & A)Telephone: 503-761-6605 (AINW)
541-386-6461 (D & A)City or town Portland (AINW)
Hood River (D & A)State: OR zip code: 97236
State: OR 97031**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/or 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**

name : Rainier Cemetery District

street & number : P.O Box 183

telephone: (503) 556-9697

city or town : Rainier

state: OR zip code: 97048

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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Woodbine Cemetery
Green Mountain Cemetery
Columbia County, OR

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located in the NE ½, NE ¼ of Section 13, Township 12 North, Range 3 West, Willamette Meridian, Columbia County, Oregon. The Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries encompass Tax Lot 300 (5.34 acres) and Tax Lot 400 (2.5 acres), Map No. 7 3 1311. The nominated area encompasses 7.84 acres.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses all three sections of the Woodbine Cemeteries (1893, 1929, and 1933 sections), the two sections of the Green Mountain Cemetery (1919 and 1926 sections), the Hudson Community Church, and a maintenance shop. The Woodbine Cemetery includes the Hudson family graves, the founders of the Hudson Community and other early settlers of the region. The Rice family graves are located in the Green Mountain Cemetery. The family donated part of the land platted for the Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries. Both cemeteries represent the early settlement of the Hudson Community.

The Hudson Community Church was an integral part of the Hudson Community and is included in the nominated area as a historic contributing feature. Funerals, church services, and other community functions were often held in the building. A maintenance shed is also included in the boundary but is considered a non-historic non-contributing feature because of its date of construction.

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Section number Photographic Continuation Sheet

Page 1

Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries
Photographs Log

Photographs

The following information applies for all the photographs.

1. *Name of Property*
Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries
Columbia County, Oregon (Rainier vicinity)
2. *Photographer*
Sally Donovan
Donovan and Associates
1615 Taylor Street
Hood River, Oregon 97031
3. *Date of Photographs*
August 7 and 8, 2000
4. *Location of Photographic Negatives*
Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.
2632 SE 162nd Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97236

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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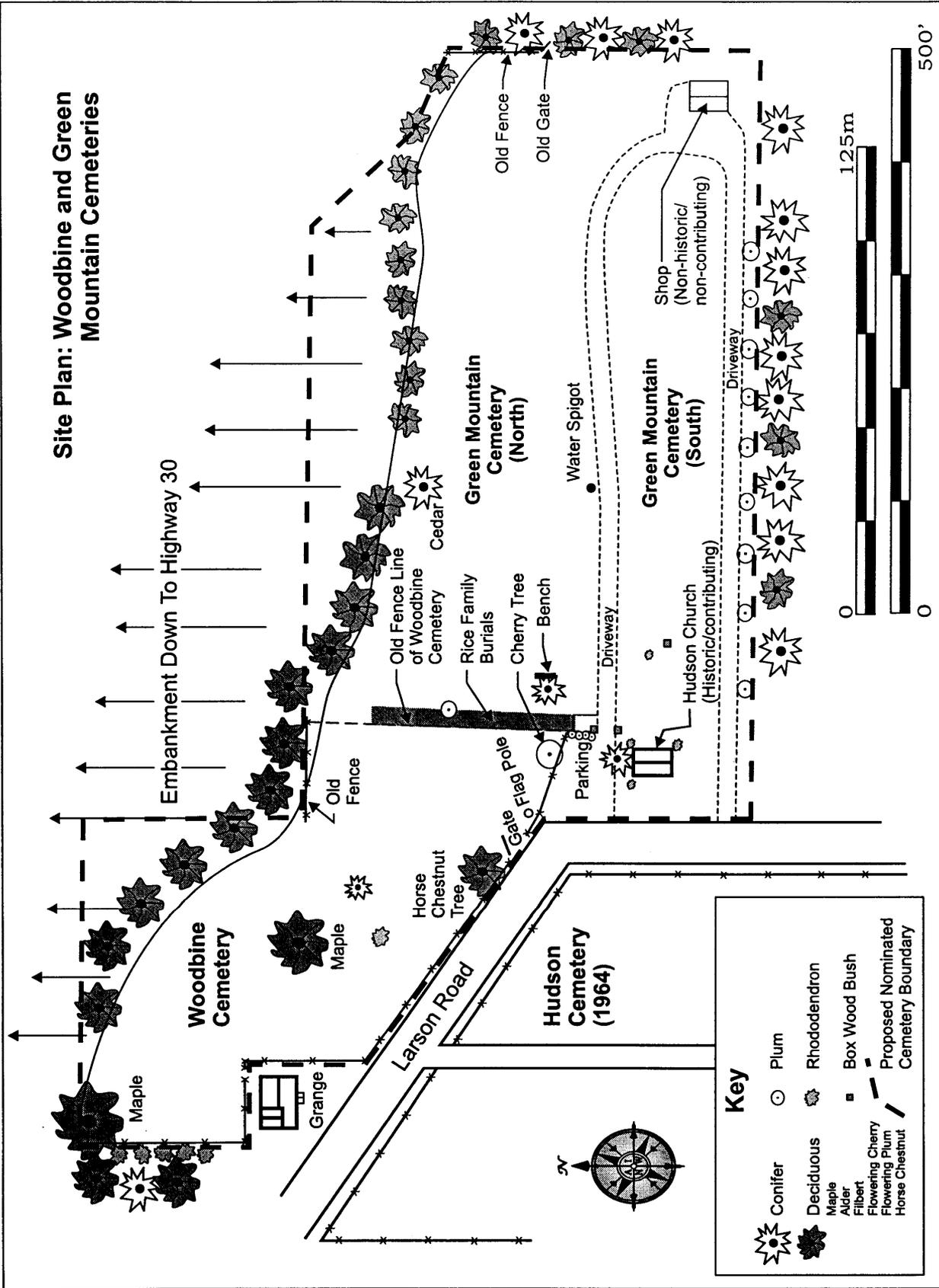
Section number Photographic Continuation Sheet

Page 2

Photographs of Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries

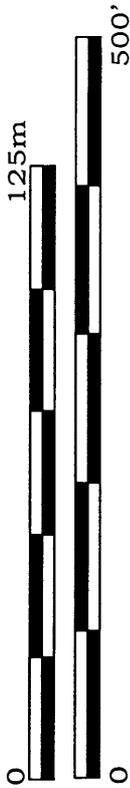
- 1 of 13 Looking east from Larson Road, contextual view of Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries, showing Beaver Valley Grange on left and Hudson Community Church on right.
- 2 of 13 Looking east, Woodbine Cemetery in foreground, Green Mountain Cemetery on slope, Hudson Community Church on right.
- 3 of 13 Looking west, contextual view of Woodbine and Green Mountain cemeteries showing Hudson Community Church on left.
- 4 of 13 Looking west, view of Rice family plot in Woodbine Cemetery in foreground, Beaver Valley Grange in background center.
- 5 of 13 Looking north, entrance to Woodbine Cemetery showing fence and gate and Sarah Atkins Meserve 1906 monument next to flagpole.
- 6 of 13 Looking southeast, entry-gate to Green Mountain (south) Cemetery and façade of Hudson Community Church.
- 7 of 13 Looking east, Herbert E. Rice obelisk marker (1906).
- 8 of 13 Looking east, Rodney B. Parcher marble tablet marker (1879), earliest marker in the Woodbine Cemetery.
- 9 of 13 Looking southeast, façade (north) and west elevation of the 1909 Hudson Community Church.
- 10 of 13 Looking northwest, rear (south) and east elevation of the 1909 Hudson Community Church.
- 11 of 13 Looking south, interior view of Hudson Community Church showing marble-painted pews, railing, chairs, and pulpit.
- 12 of 13 Looking south, close-up view of pulpit in Hudson Community Church.
- 13 of 13 Looking east, circa 1975 maintenance shop.

Site Plan: Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries



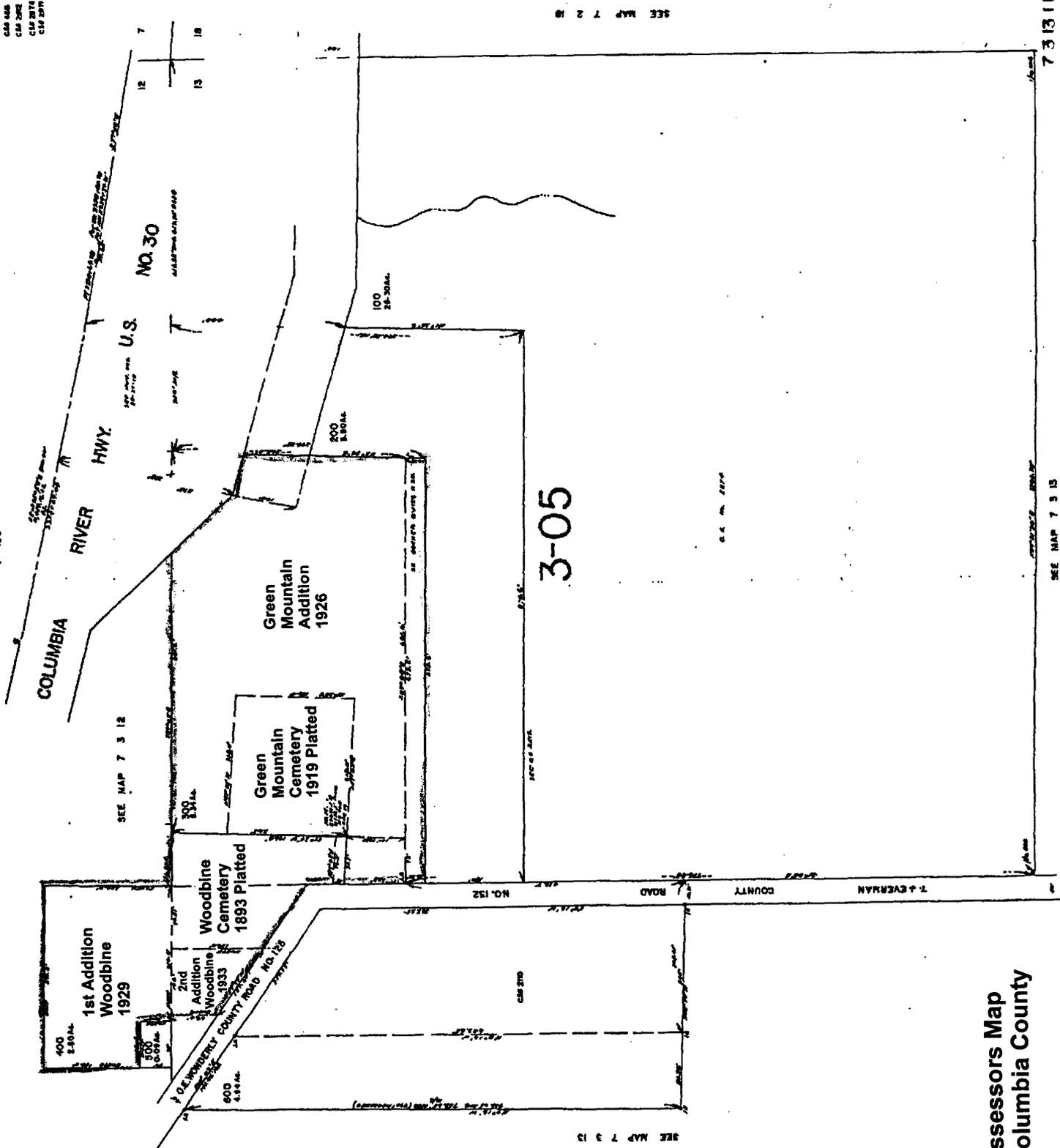
Key

	Conifer		Plum
	Deciduous		Rhododendron
	Maple		Box Wood Bush
	Alder		Proposed Nominated Cemetery Boundary
	Flowering Cherry		Cemetery Boundary
	Flowering Plum		
	Horse Chestnut		



NE1/4 NE1/4 SEC.13 T7N. R.3W. W.M.
COLUMBIA COUNTY

7 3 13 11



Assessors Map
Columbia County

SEE MAP 7 3 13

7 3 13 11

SEE MAP 7 3 12

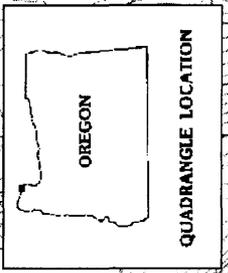
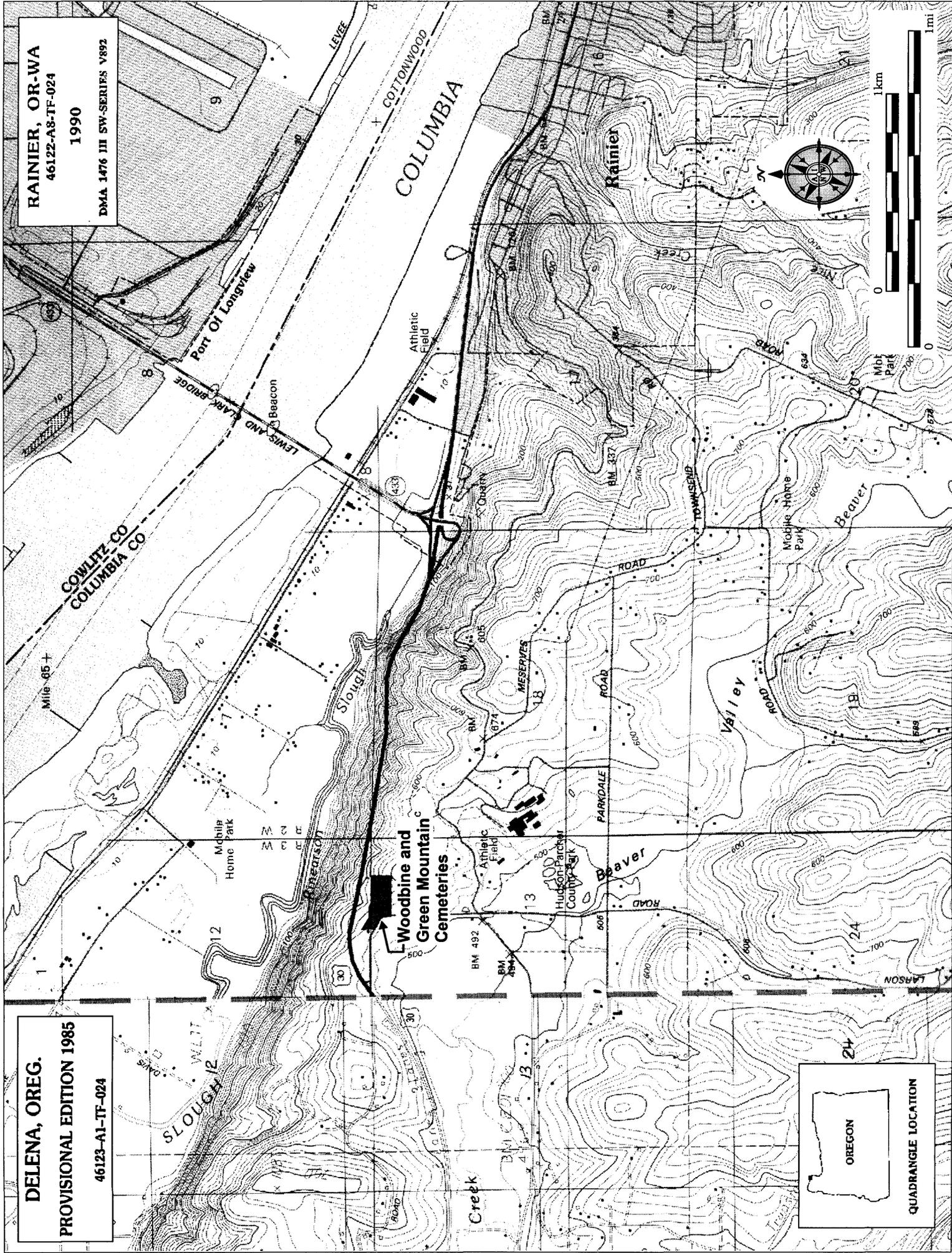
SEE MAP 7 3 13

3-05

SEE MAP 7 2 10

RAINIER, OR-WA
46122-A8-TF-024
1990
DMA 1476 III SW-SERIES V892

DELENA, OREG.
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1985
46123-A1-TF-024



OREGON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

FIRST ADDITION
TO
WOODBINE CEMETERY,

IN
SECTION 12, T.7N.R.3W.
COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON
DECEMBER 1918 SCALE 1"=30'
L. J. VAN ORSHOVEN
COUNTY SURVEYOR

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220

WOODBINE CEMETERY

Taxes from 1919 to 1927 have been paid.

H. McCallister
Sheriff

Approved *J. J. Roberts*
County Assessor

Approved *L. J. Van Orshoven*
County Surveyor

Approved *February 27, 1929.*

John Miller
County Judge

L. J. Van Orshoven
County Commissioner

Attest *L. J. Van Orshoven*
County Clerk

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, George Richardson, W. R. Holmes, Ira Parcher, as Trustees of the Woodbine Cemetery Association, have caused the above described land to be surveyed and divided into lots as shown on the attached plat and hereby dedicate the same to the use of the public forever and that the land dedicated is in the annexed plat of "First Addition to Woodbine Cemetery" as described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twelve, T.7N.R.3W. of W.M. Columbia County, Oregon, said point also being the mid-point on the north line of Woodbine Cemetery as the same is now platted and laid out thence from this place of beginning, West... 150.0 feet thence North... 50.0 feet thence West... 150.0 feet thence North... 150.0 feet thence East... 91.0 feet thence South... 200.0 feet to the place of beginning.

WITNESSES:

John Hunt
L. J. Van Orshoven

George Richardson
Trustee
W. R. Holmes
Trustee
Ira Parcher
Trustee

STATE OF OREGON }
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA } S.S.

On this 27th day of February 1929, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named George Richardson, W. R. Holmes and Ira Parcher, as Trustees of the within named Woodbine Cemetery Association and Woodbine Cemetery Association who are personally known to me and who in TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

L. J. Van Orshoven
Notary Public
My Commission expires March 6, 1929

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
STATE OF OREGON }
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA } S.S.

I, L. J. Van Orshoven, first being duly sworn, depose and say that I have correctly surveyed and marked with proper monuments, the land shown on the annexed plat and described in the above dedication.

L. J. Van Orshoven
Registered Professional Engineer #629

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February 1929.

L. J. Van Orshoven
Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon
My Commission expires Sept 29, 1929

FIRST ADDITION TO WOODBINE CEMETERY

1	5	4	5	4	5	4	1
2	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
3	7	2	7	2	7	2	1
4	8	1	8	1	8	1	1

5	5	4	5	4	5	4	1
6	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
7	7	2	7	2	7	2	1
8	8	1	8	1	8	1	1

9	5	4	5	4	5	4	1
10	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
11	7	2	7	2	7	2	1
12	8	1	8	1	8	1	1

13	5	4	5	4	5	4	1
14	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
15	7	2	7	2	7	2	1
16	8	1	8	1	8	1	1

17	5	4	5	4	5	4	1
18	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
19	7	2	7	2	7	2	1
20	8	1	8	1	8	1	1

21	5	4	5	4	5	4	1
22	6	3	6	3	6	3	1
23	7	2	7	2	7	2	1
24	8	1	8	1	8	1	1

SECOND ADDITION TO WOODBINE CEMETERY IN SECTION 13, T7N, R3W, N1M COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON, September 1933. Scale: 1"=10'

Taxes from... to... have been paid
 [Signature]
 Sheriff

Approved: [Signature] 1933
 [Signature] County Assessor

DEDICATION

Know All Men by these Presents: That we, George Richardson, W.R. Holmes, & Ira Farcher, as trustees of the WOODBINE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, have caused the land embraced in the annexed plat to be surveyed, laid out, and platted, and that the streets and alleys as shown on said plat are hereby dedicated to the use of the public forever. WOODBINE CEMETERY, in the annexed plat of "SECOND ADDITION TO WOODBINE CEMETERY" is described as follows: Beginning at a point 100 feet north of the S.W. corner of the S.W. 1/4 of Section 12, T.7N, R.3W, N.1M, said point and laid out: thence S. 36° 52' West a distance of 208.1 feet, thence North a distance of 139.0 feet to the point of beginning.

WITNESSES:

[Signature] Trustee
 [Signature] Trustee
 [Signature] Trustee

STATE OF OREGON } S.S.
 COUNTY OF COLUMBIA }

On this 25th day of October, 1933, before me, the undersigned, a NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named George Richardson, W.R. Holmes, and Ira Farcher, as trustees of the within named WOODBINE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, and who acknowledged to me that they are trustees of the said WOODBINE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, who are personally known to me and who executed the within instrument of their own free will. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have here to set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

[Signature]
 Notary Public
 My Commission Expires November 5, 1935



STATE OF OREGON } S.S.
 COUNTY OF COLUMBIA }

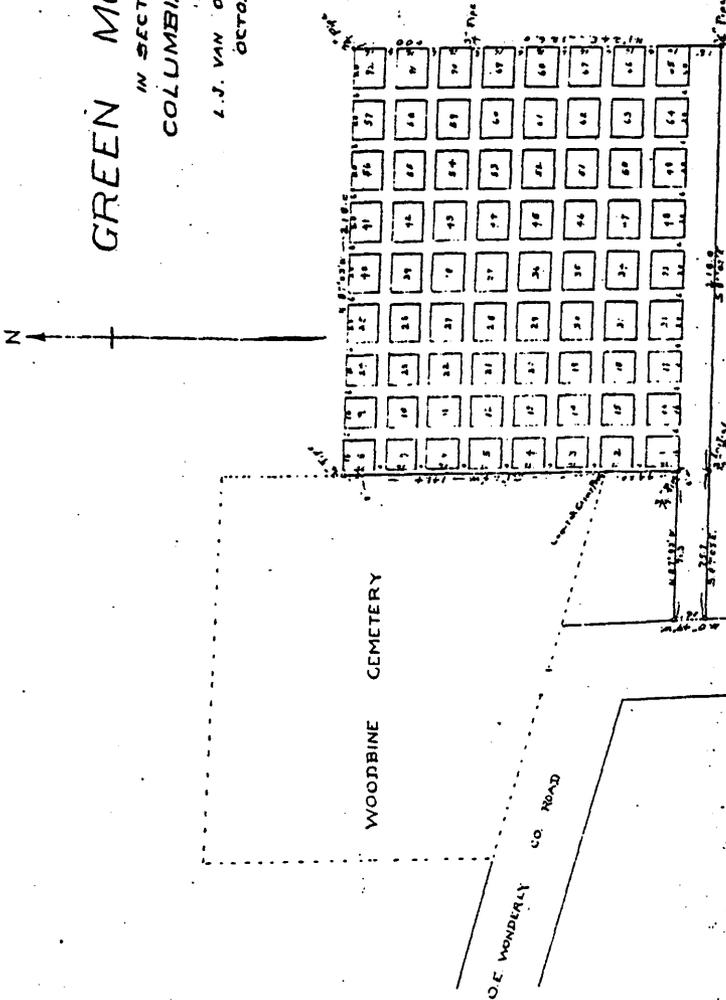
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1933
 [Signature]
 Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon
 My Commission Expires September 30, 1934



1933
 [Signature]

MAP OF
GREEN MOUNTAIN CEMETERY
 IN SECTION 13, T. 7 N. R. 2 W. OF W.M.
 COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON.

BY
L. J. VAN ORBANGEN, COUNTY SURVEYOR.
 OCTOBER 1918 SCALE, 1"=40'



DEDICATION

None of us by this presents that my wife and I have caused the land embraced in the annexed plat, to be surveyed, laid out and planned, to be known as **GREEN MOUNTAIN CEMETERY** and that the same and all the same as shown on said plat are hereby dedicated to the use of the public. That the land embraced in the annexed plat of Green Mountain Cemetery is described as follows: Beginning at a 5/8" pin set in ground - 212.1 feet east from the northeast corner of Section 13, T. 7. N. R. 2. W. of W.M., thence S 87° 53' E - 216.4 feet; thence N 12° 54' E - 188.4 feet; thence N 87° 53' W - 181.4 feet along the east line of said Woodbine Cemetery, thence S 12° 54' W - 181.4 feet to the east line of said Woodbine Cemetery, thence S 12° 54' W - 181.4 feet to the easterly line of the T. J. Everman County Road, thence S 61° 49' E - 181.4 feet; thence S 87° 53' E - 216.4 feet to the place of beginning and containing 0.96 acres.

John W. Hammond
Wesley C. Spangler

STATE OF OREGON }
 County of Columbia }

Be it Remembered, that on this 19th day of June, A.D. 1918, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County of Columbia, personally appeared the within named J. P. Rice and Mattie Rice, his wife, who are known to me to be the identical persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and Notarial Seal the day and year first above written.

John W. Hammond
 My Commission expires Aug 10th 1920

All taxes and special assessments on the land embraced in the within plat are paid; it is hereby approved, this 19th day of June, A.D. 1918.

Approved this 13th day of Nov. 1918.

Approved this 2nd day of Dec. 1918.

Attest on 3rd day of Dec. 1918.

Surveyors Certificate

I, L. J. Van Orangen, County Surveyor for Columbia County, Oregon, being first duly sworn do depose and say that the plat herein delineated is a correct one; that permanent monuments have been placed as indicated and that the distance from the north-east corner of Section 13, T. 7. N. R. 2. W. of W.M. to the center of the monument is 181.4 feet.

L. J. Van Orangen
 Surveyor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June 1918.

J. H. Hunt
 Clerk Green Mountain Cemetery

on file

3rd J. H. Hunt

Entered
 Files Dec. 3, 1919

J. H. Hunt
 Clerk

**The Chronology of the Development
of the Woodbine and Green Mountain Cemeteries**

- 1870s First burials in area that later became the Woodbine Cemetery.
- 1880s Samuel K. Hudson and Franklin Rice donate land to start the Woodbine Cemetery.
- 1893 March 25 Woodbine Cemetery Association incorporated and constitution ratified.
- 1893 June 5 S. K. Hudson deeds west ½ of original Woodbine Cemetery to the Woodbine Cemetery Association for one dollar.
- 1893 June 5 F. P. and Martha Rice deed east ½ of original Woodbine Cemetery to the Woodbine Cemetery Association for one dollar.
- Late 1893 First meeting of the Woodbine Cemetery Association recorded in leather-bound cemetery record book.
- 1894 Sept. 15 Woodbine Cemetery grounds prepared for plotting.
- 1902 Feb. 22 Beaver Valley Grange meets with Woodbine Cemetery Association to discuss building grange near cemetery for public and grange use. Cemetery is fenced.
- 1903 Beaver Valley Grange Hall built next to Woodbine Cemetery.
- 1906 Feb. 24 Woodbine Cemetery Association meeting held at new grange hall.
- 1908 Feb. 29 Gate installed on Woodbine Cemetery fence.
- 1909 Franklin Rice donates land for construction of Hudson Community Church.
- 1910 Feb. 26 Woodbine Cemetery Association proposes first plat map of cemetery.
- 1912 Feb. 24 First Woodbine Cemetery Association meeting held at the Hudson Community Church.
- 1913 Feb. 22 Woodbine Cemetery Association meeting held at Hudson Community Church. Motions made to clear and grade balance of cemetery grounds, move chairs from grange hall to church, and use cedar posts for fence.
- 1919 Feb. 22 Woodbine Cemetery Association meeting at Hudson Community Church. Request to purchase two acres from R. P. Burns estate adjoining Woodbine Cemetery, not exceeding the west line of the grange, and a triangular strip along the cemetery road.
- 1919 October Green Mountain Cemetery platted on a county survey plat map, except Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16 (Rice plots). Plat adjoins Woodbine Cemetery.
- 1919 Nov. 19 Green Mountain Cemetery dedicated.

- 1922 Feb. 25 Request to the Federal Land Bank for mortgage release on triangular portion of land adjoining Woodbine Cemetery (this was most likely the property later deeded on October 11, 1929).
- 1926 June 10 Addition to Green Mountain Cemetery. Martha Rice, widow to F. P. Rice, sells land to Green Mountain Cemetery Association of the Woodmen of the World (a corporation) for ten dollars, except Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16 (Rice plots) as originally deeded.
- 1928 December Plat of First Addition to Woodbine Cemetery platted by county surveyor.
- 1928 Hudson Community Church moved to present location within Green Mountain Cemetery.
- 1929 Feb. 13 First Addition to Woodbine Cemetery dedicated.
- 1929 Feb. 23 Mr. Parcher reports on the new addition to the Woodbine Cemetery. Request made to have maintenance charge of fifty cents per lot or a dollar a block.
- 1929 Oct. 11 E. E. and Opal V. Rainwater sell $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to the Woodbine Cemetery Association (the Second Addition to Woodbine Cemetery) for fifty dollars.
- 1930 Feb. 22 Ten rods of wire purchased for fencing.
- 1933 Sept. 5 Second Addition to Woodbine Cemetery platted on a county survey plat map.
- 1933 October Second Addition to Woodbine Cemetery dedicated.
- 1934 Feb. 24 Motion by Woodbine Cemetery Association to pay sixteen dollars to L. Chandler for surveying and platting Second Addition to Woodbine Cemetery. Donations requested for improving cemetery, especially slumped graves.
- 1934-1935 Hudson Community Church interior is redecorated and foundation installed.
- 1936 Rededication of the Hudson Community Church.
- 1941 Feb. 22 Motion made for fence update for Woodbine Cemetery.
- 1949 Sept. 1 Woodbine Cemetery Association donates twenty dollars to form a Cemetery District.
- 1950 Feb. 26 Rainier Cemetery Maintenance District is formed. The trustees of the Woodbine Cemetery Association consider building a new cemetery fence and to make other necessary improvements to spend money in account.
- 1950 July 29 Trustees of the Woodbine Cemetery Association check by-laws to see if they can turn over the cemetery to the improvement district.
- 1951 Feb. 25 Vote to dissolve Woodbine Cemetery Association and incorporate into the Rainier Cemetery District on May 1, 1951.

1960 Jan. 4 Rainier Cemetery District purchases Hudson Community Church from Methodists for two hundred dollars.

1964 Three acres across Larson Road purchased from Frank Rinck to establish the Hudson Cemetery.