

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

020

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery (Pioneer Section)
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 2505 W. Broadway Rd.
City or town: Tempe State: AZ County: Maricopa
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

James W. Gannon AZ SHPO 4 JUNE 2013
Signature of certifying official/Title: AZ STATE PARKS / SHPO Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____
Title: _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

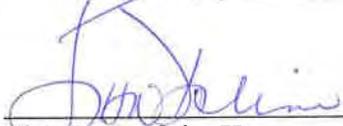
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

7/23/13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u> 1 </u>	buildings
<u> 5 </u>	<u> 1 </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 5 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary / Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Funerary / Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone (Granite and Marble monuments)

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Double Butte Cemetery is located on the westernmost fringe of the City of Tempe and sits just east of that municipality's boundary with neighboring Phoenix. It is located immediately south of Broadway Road, from which thoroughfare public access is gained. Interstate-10 flanks the eastern periphery of the property; there is a considerable distance of undeveloped land and vegetation separating the interstate from the burial grounds, providing a veritable buffer zone that eliminates excessive noise and unsightly features of mass-transportation that might otherwise detract from the serenity commonly associated with cemeteries. To the south, the main entrance to the Marriott hotel and resort at Double Buttes marks the cemetery's boundary but is separated by fencing and mature vegetation. The cemetery is prominently situated at the western base of two large rock outcroppings known locally as the Double Buttes and Bell Butte. These geographic features have played a prominent role in the cemetery's history since its founding in the late 1880s and have provided the omnipresent visual backdrop from whence the cemetery's name is derived. As an in-use graveyard, the grounds continue to expand outward as necessity dictates and therefore this nomination pertains only to the oldest, or "Pioneer Section" of the property. Owned and operated by the City of Tempe since 1958 (and overseen by a volunteer advisory committee which has expressed strong support its for listing on the national register), Double Butte Cemetery is comprised of 41.4 acres, although 13.7 of that remains undeveloped at this time and only a portion of the remaining 27.7 acres is being nominated to the national register. The historic section of the cemetery maintains its original desert, bare-dirt appearance and contains only minimal plantings; the more modern (non-contributing) sections are grass-covered and lined with large trees. Numerous narrow paths—some paved, some not—wind their way throughout the cemetery and allow vehicular access to each respective section; significantly, these access trails have not been straightened or otherwise altered from their original configuration; that is to say, they remain positioned in the same manner as they were

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during the historic period of significance, and other than the addition of asphalt pavement no other alterations have been made. (See photos 1-4 for geographic setting and context).

Narrative Description

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL FEATURES

Location – This property exists in its originally developed location at the western base of the Double Buttes. The first burial plots were set in an undeveloped, Sonoran desert environment and the cemetery has been maintained in a manner that has preserved this original desert appearance. Niels Petersen, a prominent Tempe entrepreneur and landowner, donated this site in the late 1890s for use as a cemetery.¹ The original burials remain within the confines of Tempe Double Butte Cemetery, which has expanded outward many times over the years to accommodate community needs. This outward growth, however, has served only to enhance the integrity of setting and has had no detrimental impacts.

Setting - Double Butte Cemetery retains its full integrity of setting with regard to the historic period of significance (1888-1958). Visiting the site, one immediately gains a sense of the original layout and it is easy to envision the cemetery as it existed in its earliest days. Visitors can readily deduce the manner in which the cemetery strategically expanded at various intervals over a period of many decades, radiating outward in different directions to accommodate the continuing need for additional burial space. The two mountainous outcroppings—Bell Butte and Double Buttes—rise prominently to the east and southeast, providing a sense of visual orientation that has remained constant since the first interments occurred some 120 years ago.

Feeling - The sheer size and dominance of the buttes underscores the natural setting and deepens the sense of spiritual connection that visitors experience when traversing the cemetery grounds. Despite being situated in a sprawling urban and suburban area with more than 4 million residents, one feels as though they have stepped backwards in time and cannot help but become oblivious to the city around them. The Sonoran Desert atmosphere adds tremendously to this sense of feeling, as no alterations have been made to the historic portions of the cemetery; the indigenous vegetation that sporadically surrounds the individual graves and trails harkens back to the earliest years of the site's use as a burial ground and maintains a high level of environmental feeling and integrity.

Association - As Tempe's earliest cemetery, Double Butte portrays the unique diversity of the community across time. Members of various ethnic groups can be found buried alongside one

¹ Fox, *A History of Tempe's Double Butte Cemetery*, p. 3.

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another, a lasting vestige to the remarkable range of cultural associations that defined people's daily lives in Tempe through the ages. No other place in Tempe so vividly portrays this cultural diversity and developmental associations in such a powerful and original setting. The cemetery also bears close associations with broader historical themes, including economic development and politics (at the local, state, and national levels), which will be discussed in greater detail in a subsequent section of this nomination.

Materials - Tempe Double Butte Cemetery is unique in that it is the only cemetery in the Salt River Valley that includes both a Victorian-era pioneer graveyard alongside a Post WWII-era cemetery. The property contains graves and markers of pioneer families evidencing the early diversity of the community and providing a good representation of the historic Tempe community's continuously developing self-image. The juxtaposition of both aforementioned sections demonstrates the evolution of a simple town graveyard into a modern community cemetery. From the natural desert in the Pioneer Section to the tree-lined irrigated lawn areas, both sections coexist with good integrity and together they help us interpret Tempe's growth and development from a rural 19th century farming community to a modern 21st century urban center. This transcendence of design and development provides a significant array of gravemarkers and monuments that collectively represent the artistic values of several historical periods while simultaneously offering insights into the evolution of landscape architecture.

The gravemarkers in the Pioneer Section consist primarily of stone tablets and obelisks, with the more elaborate obelisks predating the 1920s and being representative of the Victorian-style preferences more common to that earlier time period. Among the newer burials, many of the markers lay flat on the surface of the ground and are composed of copper or brass, whereas older burials contain predominantly free-standing tablets of granite or marble.

A number of larger family plots dot the cemetery grounds, many of which date back to the early 1900s and some of which are still in use in those instances where living family descendants continue to reside in Tempe. These family plots are almost invariably distinguished by historic fencing of various sorts, in many cases wrought-iron (*see photos 5-6*). Furthermore, many family burial plots (particularly those that are not fenced) have small, approximately six-inch wide and four-inch tall concrete curbing denoting the rectangular boundaries (*see photos 7-8*). These concrete curbs are an important character-defining feature of the cemetery and no such infrastructure has been installed in the modern era; all concrete curbing shows certain unmistakable signs of old age, such as cracking; discoloration; wear to the surface finish; shifting in position (making them unlevel); and minor damage of various sorts including chipping and weathering. Damaged portions of these concrete curbs have not been replaced with new materials and thus the historic integrity remains intact.

Condition - For many years, primary caretaking responsibilities at the cemetery fell to the individual families whose relatives were buried there. Oftentimes families would erect fencing around their burial plots and would, to the best of their abilities, care for the grounds in the

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immediate vicinity to prevent overgrowth and other unsightly features. As a result, in its earliest years Double Butte Cemetery appeared only sporadically cared-for because some families had access to caretaking resources while others did not. In early years the Tempe Cemetery Company did its utmost to ensure upkeep, but ultimately the more minute details were the responsibility of the families who owned burial plots. Of course, this early method of landscaping and grounds upkeep is no longer the case at Double Butte. The cemetery is now administered and maintained by the City of Tempe Parks and Recreation Department. This city department first acquired ownership of the property in 1958 from the Tempe Cemetery Association, which dissolved its interest in the property at that time.² After a brief period of private operation from 1998 to early 2000, the City of Tempe resumed its former role and continues to operate the cemetery through a cooperative arrangement between the Community Services and Public Works Departments, with administrative oversight provided by the Double Butte Cemetery Advisory Commission.

Although gravestones and burial plots at Tempe Double Butte Cemetery generally remain in good condition, many of the older burial-markers show signs of age and some are in critical need of conservation. Additionally, some of the oldest markers have suffered either from vandalism or natural deterioration and are now cracked, chipped, or in a few egregious instances, lying prostrate upon the ground (*see photos 9-10*). There are also a number of graves at the cemetery that have never had identifying markers (130 according to burial database records).³ All burial plots are maintained with care, however, and the cemetery continues to portray its wide diversity of interments through careful, diligent caretaking by the City of Tempe Parks and Recreation Department.

CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Contributing Features

The desert-landscaping in the Pioneer Section of the cemetery (sections A-G and 1-14 on the site plan) is considered contributing, as all of these portions contain predominantly pre-1958 burials, with some post-1958 interments spread sporadically throughout. The desert landscaping is indicative of the cemetery's historic environment and remains unchanged across time, making it both a contributing element as well as a significant character defining feature. Although sections 16 through 23 (the grass-covered area of the grounds) are not considered contributing due to age, they are significant for the fact that they represent an evolving burial trend in suburban Arizona, one which saw a mid-century shift at many cemeteries from natural Sonoran desert environs to a more lush vegetative environment featuring large trees and grass in lieu of desert flora. Significantly, however, the Pioneer Section was never altered to conform with this new trend and thus we see these two customary styles—one representing the historic method of burial and the other a more modern preference—located side-by-side at Double Butte Cemetery.

² Cheryl Fox, *A History of Tempe's Double Butte Cemetery*, p. 9.

³ Double Butte Cemetery Burial Database.

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Additional contributing features include wrought-iron fencing surrounding family burial plots, concrete curbing surrounding family burial plots, walkways separating individual cemetery sections, and the gravestones writ large. All of these features are bountiful throughout the historic section of Double Butte Cemetery and are thus contributing elements of the historic district.

Non-Contributing Features

The more modern lawn sections (Sections 16-23), which comprise the western portion of Double Butte Cemetery, are considered non-contributing because they were appended after the cemetery grounds were acquired by the City of Tempe in 1958. Additionally, the Memorial Gardens, Sunset Section, and Sunrise Sections (the latter two making up the southeastern fringe of the property and the former comprising a small component of the northern periphery) are also considered non-contributing due to modernity. The cemetery contains only one built structure, a small maintenance building, which is of modern construction and is considered non-contributing.

SUMMARY

Although there has been some damage and vandalism to a small number of the oldest gravestones, Tempe Double Butte Cemetery nevertheless retains a remarkably high level of integrity, as evidenced through the retention of desert-landscaping in the older Pioneer Section, the continuing existence of historic burial plot fencing and concrete curbing, and the presence of a very high percentage of burials dating to the period of significance (1888-1958). The location, setting, burial juxtaposition, and retention of historic infrastructure all contribute to a remarkably high level of integrity at Double Butte Cemetery. The sections of the cemetery being nominated contain only one non-contributing structure, which does not detract from the setting and feeling.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance
1888-1958

Significant Dates
1888 (first verifiable burial)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Double Butte Cemetery is being nominated under Criteria A, for Exploration/Settlement, at the local level, as the town's first officially recognized cemetery and contains the graves of many of the community's first settlers. The period of significance is 1888 – 1958. The property also meets Criteria Consideration D, for its eligibility on the basis of age as dating from Tempe's early development period.

Under Criteria A, Double Butte Cemetery is eligible for its strong

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association with the early development of Tempe in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. The period of significance begins in 1888 with the first known burial and extends to 1958, the time at which the cemetery reverted to City of Tempe ownership. It is the only remaining pre-1900 burial ground in the City of Tempe and served as the community's first officially-recognized cemetery beginning in 1888. As such, it contains the graves of early pioneers who contributed in various ways to the economic, political, social, and cultural development of the burgeoning town beginning in the 1880s, a mere decade after Tempe's founding on the southern bank of the Salt River at the base of Tempe/Hayden Butte. So too does the cemetery contain the graves of persons who played prominent roles in the political development of the Territory (and later State) of Arizona, exuding the many contributions of Tempe residents to the broader realm of Arizona history writ large. Tempe Double Butte Cemetery provides an understanding and appreciation of the city's highly diversified past with unparalleled transparency. As the primary place of burial for community residents beginning in the late 1880s and extending into the modern era, the cemetery reflects, through its array of burial plots and headstones, the cultural and social diversity of Tempe over a period spanning generations and dating back to the community's earliest years.

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

Double Butte Cemetery is the town's first cemetery; it is significant for being contemporaneous with the founding of Tempe, for evidencing the diversity of community pioneers, and as an exemplary representation of the self-image of the community during its first century in existence. The creation and continuity of Tempe's first cemetery reflects a broad spectrum of the community's history and culture. As a district eligible under Criteria A, Double Butte not only meets, but exceeds, the requirements for the continued presence of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Significantly, the site goes far beyond mere individual and family associations; it reflects the establishment, development, and growth of Tempe through the presence of many early pioneers' gravesites.

Increasingly, scholarship and public perception have come to demonstrate a growing appreciation for the important historical themes that graves, cemeteries, and burial places represent. Owing to a growing emphasis on the history of ordinary individuals, grass roots movements, and various cultural groups, the importance of burial places to the interpretation of community history is taking on new significance. Unfortunately, the maintenance and preservation of burial places is threatened by neglect and vandalism, even as the qualities that render these places important representatives of our history make them worthy of preservation. Historic designation and listing is an important step in preserving Double Butte, because such recognition can help to initiate and sustain community interest in the overall importance of this site in conveying the story of its past. Designation also lends increased credibility to localized efforts seeking to preserve this resource for its continuing contribution to the community's identity.

The advent of the western base of the Double Buttes as a burial place can be traced to the continued expansion of Tempe in the late nineteenth century and the increasing need for a pre-

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determined cemetery far-removed from the town's residential and commercial core. Prior to the establishment of Double Butte Cemetery, many persons were buried in a haphazard manner at locations near the settlement. Double Butte therefore became the first successful attempt to mitigate this shortcoming and, within ten years of its founding, had become the primary place of burial for deceased Tempe residents. Although the first verifiable burials date to the 1880s, Double Butte Cemetery was not officially established until September 13, 1897 during a meeting of the Tempe Cemetery Company, whose officers formed the first corporate entity to administer

the property.⁴ The many interments that already existed at that location prompted the Tempe Cemetery Company to assume responsibility for the property. The earliest gravestones recorded in the burial database date to 1888; there are six known graves from that year, making that the earliest verifiable date for the cemetery's founding.

The daily lives of the thousands of persons buried in the cemetery represent a strong sense of community and cultural evolution and reveal a remarkable level of involvement at both the local and statewide levels of Arizona development. Few other historic cemeteries in the state possess such a wide diversity of prominent Arizonans interred within their boundaries. The approximately 7,000 persons buried in Double Butte Cemetery during the historic period of significance (1888-1958) are, each in their own respective manner, representative of Tempe's many contributions to Arizona over the previous 130 years.

Tempe is, and always has been, a place of tremendous diversity. Located as it is, directly between the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation (SRP-MIC) and the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC), Tempe is a place that has long been defined by its relationship with Native American communities. In that same regard, Arizona's proximity to the border with Mexico has also played a critical role in cultural development. Since its earliest days Tempe has attracted a wide range of Hispanic- and Mexican-American residents who served in a variety of capacities at the local level. So too did Japanese-American migrant farmers contribute to this dynamic of diversity, occupying portions of the eastern Salt River Valley beginning in the early 1900s and adding another layer of cultural complexity. The arrival of Anglo-American businessmen and entrepreneurs beginning in the 1870s and continuing for many decades thereafter provided yet another important cultural and ethnic linkage, one that at times bonded, and occasionally abraded, these groups during the course of everyday.⁵

As Tempe's earliest cemetery, dating to 1888, Double Butte prominently portrays this remarkable diversity through its broad range of burials. Walking down the rows of gravestones, it is not unusual to find members of various ethnic groups buried side by side, a lasting tribute to

⁴ Fox, *A History of Tempe's Double Butte Cemetery*, p. 1-2.

⁵ Scott Solliday, "Historical Overview," in Scott Kwiatkowski and Thomas Wright, *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological and Cultural Resource Study*, pp. 3-4. Although the Tempe community bears a close historical relationship with neighboring tribes, there is not a specific correlation between these tribes and Double Butte Cemetery, and this National Register nomination should not be construed as suggesting that such a correlation exists. See Logan Simpson Design, Inc. and Ryden Architects, *City of Tempe: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery Master Plan*, p. 27.

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those whose daily lives found them working and living near one another. No other place in Tempe so vividly portrays this cultural diversity in such a powerful and original setting.

A 1940s scrapbook of the Tempe Old Settlers Association named 91 early city pioneers; 82 of those named are buried at Double Butte. The cemetery is the gravesite of Tempe founder Charles T. Hayden, his son U.S. Senator Carl Hayden, and numerous other Tempe pioneers and persons of transcendent importance in the history of the community. These include the families of Fogal, Gilliland, Goodwin, Gregg, Laird, Miller, Moeur, and O'Conner. While Hayden, Laird and Moeur are memorialized in our built environment by buildings and structures directly associated with their productive lives, Fogal, Gregg, Miller, and many other pioneer families are commemorated only at Double Butte and their graves are the only physical remnant of their lives in Tempe. (See photos 24-28).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of Double Butte Cemetery, 1888 to 1958

Tempe Double Butte Cemetery traces its roots back as far as 1888, the date of the first recorded graves in the cemetery register (six total interments are known to date from that year). For the next decade, Double Butte grew to become Tempe's primary burial place. Accordingly, on September 13, 1897, the Tempe Cemetery Company was formed, becoming the first entity to administer the property. Officers included: Thomas Morrow (president); Jonathan L. Richard (vice president); Gabriel Cosner (secretary); and M.S. Johnston (treasurer). The articles of incorporation granted operating rights for twenty-five years, until September 1922. Upon executive board approval, the company made available one thousand shares of stock in Double Butte Cemetery, valued at ten dollars per share.⁶

Among the first sections to be professionally developed by the Tempe Cemetery Company, what has come to be known as the "Pioneer Section" offered family plats and was located adjacent to earlier, pre-1897 burials. Of the five original company executives named above, four of them are buried in the Pioneer Section. It is also in this, the oldest organized portion of the cemetery, that the graves of Tempe pioneers Charles Trumbull Hayden, Carl T. Hayden, and Benjamin B. Moeur are found. Alongside them are buried members of their immediate families, including Carl Hayden's wife Nan, who sewed the first Arizona state flag in 1912. Governor Moeur's wife, Honor Andersen Moeur, who served for many years as secretary of the Tempe Cemetery Association, is also buried next to her husband.⁷

As noted, the incorporation charter for the Tempe Cemetery Company expired in September 1922. Two years later a stockholder meeting convened to elect a new board of directors and to determine the future directional aspirations of the company. New directors were elected at a

⁶ Fox, *A History of Tempe's Double Butte Cemetery*, p. 1.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 2-3. For Hayden's role in Tempe development, see Solliday, "Historical Overview," in Kwiatkowski and Wright, *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological and Cultural Resource Study*, pp. 5-6; Marsha L. Weisiger, *The History of Tempe, Arizona, 1871-1930*, pp. 1-4.

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January 31, 1924 meeting, including: Joseph T. Birchett (president); D.G. Buck (vice president); Mrs. B.B. Moeur (secretary); Hugh Laird (treasurer); and Price Wickliff (sexton).⁸

Events in the 1920s had left the company in dire financial straits, and the cemetery itself suffered immensely as a result, with "many of the graves . . . badly sunken and the trees beginning to die from lack of water and care." Recent banking failures at the local level had devastated the Tempe Cemetery Company's pecuniary assets and the new board of directors was faced with the primary task of raising additional funds. By the end of 1926, after only a few months of effort, a fundraising committee had secured nearly \$1,500 to be expended towards cemetery upkeep as well as the purchase of five additional acres of land from original donor Niels Petersen.⁹

By the time Joseph Birchett retired as president in 1929, the Tempe Cemetery Association had fully recovered from its earlier financial woes and had begun to envision greater expansion (ironically, the cemetery achieved fiscal prosperity just as the Great Depression struck and catapulted the nation into financial catastrophe). Some concern was expressed with the frequent practice of non-Tempe residents being buried in the cemetery, especially because of limited space. However, this important element is characteristic of the twentieth century population expansion of the Salt River Valley, with thousands of persons migrating from other portions of the U.S. and contributing in their own unique ways to the ever-evolving cultural milieu of the region.

Prior to his departure, Birchett recommended that the cemetery expand to include both of the buttes and all land adjoining them, noting that he was "convinced that at some future time they will be valuable assets." An imaginative Birchett foresaw the placement of permanent reservoirs and ponds "on some of the higher ground" as being conducive to the future construction of mausoleums and proclaimed that Double Butte Cemetery, if properly expanded and administered, "could unquestionably be made into one of the most beautiful and unique cemeteries in the whole country."¹⁰

Birchett's vision of lavish ponds and fountains on the slopes of the Double Buttes never came to fruition (perhaps due more to issues of geographic impracticality rather than financial concerns), but the cemetery did nevertheless continue to expand in other, more practical, directions. In 1938 Tempe Cemetery Association President Garfield A. Goodwin asked the board of directors to approve a motion for the purchase of twenty-five acres of land abutting the western fringe of the existing grounds for the price of \$3,200. In upcoming years burial plots would continue to fill these newly acquired lands: Sections F and G were filled between 1927 and 1936; Sections 1-7 reached capacity between 1926 and 1939; and Sections 8-12 had been bought out by 1958.¹¹

By the 1950s, the cemetery had grown to a size and scale that severely taxed the administrative abilities of a volunteer organization like the Tempe Cemetery Association. At a board of directors meeting on April 17, 1958, the three remaining members (E.P. Carr, Jr., Hugh E. Laird,

⁸ Fox, *A History of Tempe's Double Butte Cemetery*, p. 5.

⁹ Joseph T. Birchett, President's Report, March 30, 1926, quoted in *ibid.*, p. 6.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

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and Clyde Gilliland) announced that a deal had been struck to “convey to the City of Tempe all of its right, title and interest in and to the property . . . on the condition that the City of Tempe assume its obligations to operate the same as a cemetery.”¹² Thus, after sixty years of private,

volunteer-organization management, Tempe Double Butte Cemetery reverted to administration by the City of Tempe. It remains under city ownership to this day.¹³

Cultural, Social, and Historical Development in Tempe, Arizona, 1888 to 1958

Because of Tempe’s location in the heart of the fertile Salt River Valley, the town was initially defined by the presence of farms spreading outward in all directions from the community’s core. Tempe’s future role as a transportation center became apparent with the arrival of the railroad (1887), a role reemphasized with the completion of the Ash Avenue Bridge (1913), allowing traffic—at that time mostly wagons—all-weather access to the north bank of the Salt River and, by extension, to Phoenix. Add to this Tempe’s fortuitous adjacency to the educational institution that would one day become Arizona State University, and one can gain a realization of the reasons for which the community so prominently exudes a wide range of cultural diversity.

The arrival of the railroad in 1887 sparked a significant economic florescence in Tempe, which now enjoyed a vital commercial link not only to nearby Arizona communities but to the entire outside world as well. Anglo-American opportunists flocked to Tempe, recognizing the inevitable expansion that would occur now that the railroad linked the community to peripheral business centers. This sparked widespread infrastructural expansion in the town’s core while simultaneously encouraging real estate investors to purchase farmlands skirting the town’s immediate fringe in anticipation of additional expansion. This resulted in continuing residential development, beginning especially in 1910 with the advent of the Gage Addition and perpetuated in 1924 with the platting of Park Tract south of 8th Street and west of Mill Avenue, neighborhoods that would cater predominantly to the Anglo-American middle-class contingent of the community’s population. Thus, the arrival of major transportation infrastructure in the 1880s initiated the economic ascendancy that would ultimately bring countless persons to Tempe as permanent residents.¹⁴

Surrounded by farms in its earliest days, many migrants arrived to serve as laborers in the fields, giving rise to a considerably large Hispanic/Mexican population as early as 1900 (many of these persons lived in the area known as San Pablo, near the present site of Sun Devil Stadium and slightly removed from the community’s commercial hub along Mill Avenue). Later, beginning

¹² Tempe Cemetery Association Minute Book, April 17, 1958, quoted in *ibid.*, p. 9.

¹³ For Tempe’s most current strategic approach to administering Double Butte Cemetery, as outlined in 2002, see Logan Simpson Design, Inc. and Ryden Architects, *City of Tempe: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery Master Plan* (May 31, 2002). For historic preservation initiatives and design guidelines in particular, see *ibid.*, Appendix D.

¹⁴ On early railroads in Tempe, see Furlong, *Tempe: The Past, The Present, The Future*, pp. 11-12.

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in the 1910s and 1920s, the Sotelo Addition further to the east (near the present site of Four Peaks Brewery, once Borden Creamery) represented an even greater expansion of the local Hispanic/Mexican community. Today, this type of racial segregation is not so readily apparent, with the entire Tempe community bearing a semblance of cultural diversity throughout.¹⁵

The preeminence of large-scale farming operations in the Salt River Valley also gave rise to an increasing migrant population beginning in the early twentieth century. Persons of Asian descent began arriving in greater numbers in the 1920s and early 1930s, when unfavorable conditions in the farming areas of southern California induced many such immigrants to move further east into Arizona. In the 1930s, under the gubernatorial term of longtime Tempe resident Benjamin B. Moeur, cultural tensions reached a climax when local Anglo-Americans began threatening and even carrying out acts of violence against migrant farm workers. An international incident with Japan seemed imminent, and an ambassador from that country visited Phoenix to speak personally with Governor Moeur in 1934 in hopes of easing tensions and devising a peaceful solution. Eventually the matter fizzled out, but not before many Asian-Americans found themselves terrorized by profound racial intolerance. All of this exemplifies the rapidly evolving nature of cultural and social diversity in the Salt River Valley.¹⁶

February 1885 saw the ceremonial opening day of the Tempe Normal School, whose board was headed by Tempe's founding pioneer Charles T. Hayden. A mere 31 students were on hand to mark the occasion (a stark contrast to the approximately 72,000 attendees enumerated in the school's 2011 student body).¹⁷ Any community boasting a major collegiate institution necessarily attracts a wide array of persons, both teachers and students. As the school expanded and its student body/work force grew, so too did Tempe witness a corollary expansion in its own population's cultural and social diversity. In more modern times, students from nations all around the globe come to Arizona State University in pursuit of a higher educational degree, thus perpetuating the college's role in the continuing evolution of Tempe as a cultural community.¹⁸

What role does Tempe Double Butte Cemetery play in all of this? All three of the above-named developmental themes (farming, transportation, education) brought—and continue to bring—an ever-increasing array of culturally and ethnically diverse inhabitants to Tempe. These seemingly disparate evolutionary phenomena are drawn together in a powerful and spiritual manner at Double Butte Cemetery. Persons of various ethnic backgrounds—regardless of previous neighborhood segregation in the local community or racial backlash that occurred between

¹⁵ Solliday, "Historical Overview," in Kwiatkowski and Wright, *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological and Cultural Resource Study*, pp. 6-7, 10. On the segregation of Mexican residents, see Dean Smith, *Tempe: Arizona Crossroads*, pp. 7, 63-65; Ben Furlong, *Tempe: The Past, The Present, The Future*, pp. 23-24; John Yantis and Rachel Ochoa, "Mexican Settlers' Roots Grow Deep in Tempe," in *Tempe Tribune*, September 18, 1996; Rachel Ochoa, "Discrimination Stains City's Early Days," in *Tempe Tribune*, September 18, 1996.

¹⁶ See National Register Nomination for the Governor B.B. Moeur House (May 2012), esp. pp. 9-10. See also various articles in the *Los Angeles Times* between August and December 1934, cited in *ibid*.

¹⁷ http://uoia.asu.edu/sites/default/files/quickfacts/Quick_Facts_Fall_2011.pdf (accessed June 2012).

¹⁸ For the evolution of the Arizona Territorial Normal School, see Smith, *Tempe: Arizona Crossroads*, pp. 39-41; 98-101. Out of the 2011 student body population, 33.9%—or 19,780 persons—were listed as being of a minority ethnic group.

http://uoia.asu.edu/sites/default/files/quickfacts/Quick_Facts_Fall_2011.pdf (accessed June 2012).

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different ethnic groups—are here found in one and the same place, a lasting vestige of the fact that all were, during their lifetimes, a pivotal component of the community and assisted, through their daily activities, in creating the Tempe that exists today. As such, Double Butte Cemetery holds a unique distinction as the location that perhaps best exhibits the cultural and social evolution of the local community.

A fitting summarization comes from Ben Furlong, a longtime resident of Tempe, who wrote in 1997 that, “As communities grow, the important qualities of human interaction are often difficult to retain. Indeed, the effort to keep them requires constant and deliberate attention.” Perhaps nowhere else in Tempe is this better exemplified than at Double Butte Cemetery, the site that most profoundly portrays the community’s evolution.¹⁹ The cemetery is now commemorated biannually with the “Tales from Double Butte” walking tours, which offers the public an opportunity to visit the grounds and learn about Tempe history, as told by numerous tour guides well-versed in local history. Thus, Double Butte Cemetery has become an important venue for the dissemination of historic knowledge and serves as an important link between the past and present.

Prominent Burials at Double Butte Cemetery

Some of the more prominent Arizonans who are buried within the confines of Double Butte Cemetery include: Charles Trumbull Hayden (founder of Tempe); Carl T. Hayden (longtime Arizona senator); Benjamin B. Moeur (Arizona Governor, 1932-1936); and Howard J. Pyle (Arizona Governor, 1950-1954).

The site contains an array of headstones of resonant importance, including those of military veterans from every major American conflict since the Civil War. Below is an assorted example of some of the significant epitaphs found at Double Butte Cemetery:

- Sergeant John E. Campbell (1866-1910): “Charged San Juan Hill. In charge of platoon and mentioned by Col Roosevelt for gallant conduct.” (See also *Crantz Cartledge*, below). (See *photo 15*).
- Crantz Cartledge (no date): “Co. C. – 1 U.S.V. Cav.” The First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry was Theodore Roosevelt’s famed Rough Rider regiment during the Spanish American War. Cartledge is at least the second Rough Rider veteran buried at Double Butte Cemetery, along with Sergeant John E. Campbell (mentioned above). (See *photo 16*).
- William E. Carver (1876-1959): “Pvt. Trp G 1 Regt. Cav. - Spanish American War” (See *photo 17*).
- William Fellows (May 5, 1856-January 2, 1911): “Pvt Co D 197 Ohio Infantry. Civil War.” It is interesting to note the date of birth (1856) which would have made this individual no more

¹⁹ Furlong, *Tempe: The Past, The Present, The Future*, p. 4.

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than 9 years old while serving as a private in the Civil War. Unless he was a drummer-boy then this birthdate is almost certainly erroneous. (*See photo 18*).

- James R. Gililland (January 6, 1902-July 16, 1969): "Arizona -- Pvt Btry C 55 Arty CAC -- World War I" (*See photo 19*).

- John Knight (October 5, 1851-September 6, 1904): (Woodmen of the World insignia). There are numerous headstones bearing the emblems of fraternal organizations, of which this specimen serves as an example. (*See photo 20*).

- William S. McMannon (October 23, 1879-September 24, 1966): "Kentucky - Pvt Trp L 4 Regt Cavalry Spanish American War" (*See photo 21*).

- Elizabeth K. Steele (1861-1937): "First Anglo American Born in Arizona" (*See photo 22*).

- James Waterhouse (1823-1909): "Veteran of Civil War" (*See photo 23*).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Primary Sources

- Double Butte Cemetery Burial Database. Available online at:
<http://www.tempe.gov/index.aspx?page=1374>

- Selected Personal Correspondence with Cynthia Yanez, Tempe Double Butte Cemetery Administration Office.

- Los Angeles *Times*

- Tempe *Tribune*

Secondary Sources

- Fox, Cheryl L. *A History of Tempe's Double Butte Cemetery*. Unpublished manuscript in the possession of Cynthia Yanez at the Tempe Double Butte Cemetery Administration Office.

- Furlong, Ben. *Tempe: The Past, The Present, The Future*. Tempe, AZ: Published by the author, 1997.

Tempe Double Butte Cemetery
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- Logan Simpson Design, Inc. and Ryden Architects. *City of Tempe: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery Master Plan* (May 31, 2002)
- Smith, Dean. *Tempe: Arizona Crossroads*. Chatsworth, CA: Windsor Publications, 1990.
- Solliday, Scott. "Historical Overview," in Scott Kwiatkowski and Thomas Wright, *Tempe (Hayden) Butte & Environs Archaeological and Cultural Resource Study*. Tempe, AZ: Archaeological Research Services, Inc., 2004.
- Weisiger, Marsha L. *The History of Tempe, Arizona, 1871-1930*. Unpublished Honors Thesis, Arizona State University.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Tempe Double Butte Cemetery
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 41.4

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 12N | Easting: 409826 | Northing: 3696545 |
| 2. Zone: 12N | Easting: 410568 | Northing: 3696305 |
| 3. Zone: 12N | Easting: 409996 | Northing: 3696750 |
| 4. Zone: 12N | Easting: 410412 | Northing: 3696145 |

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

Tempe Double Butte Cemetery is located at 2505 W. Broadway Road and occupies a prominent position at the base of two mountainous outcroppings, known locally as Bell Butte and the Double Buttes. The cemetery lies on the westernmost periphery of the city and is bounded by Broadway Road on the north, Interstate-10 on the east, Westcourt Way on the south, and 48th Street on the west. Within these boundaries, the historic portion of the cemetery lies east of the main entry road, which bisects the entire property from north to south (please see attached site map for visual boundary description).

Tempe Double Butte Cemetery
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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundaries circumscribe all extant contributing historic resources within Tempe Double Butte Cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William S. Kiser
organization: Tempe Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 31 E. 5th St.
city or town: Tempe state: AZ zip code: 85281
e-mail billy kiser@tempe.gov
telephone: 480-350-8870
date: May 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Tempe Double Butte Cemetery
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Tempe

County: Maricopa

State: Arizona

Photographer: William S. Kiser

Date Photographed: 2012

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

- 1 of 24.** The Double Buttes, looking southeast (viewed from cemetery section D).
- 2 of 24.** Bell Butte, looking east (viewed from cemetery section D).
- 3 of 24.** Main entrance, looking south, with the Double Buttes visible at left. Note the desert gravel sections to the left and the tree-lined lawn sections to the right.
- 4 of 24.** Close-up of Double Buttes, looking southeast from the main entry road.
- 5 of 24.** Historic wrought-iron fencing surrounds a family burial plot, looking southeast, with Double Buttes in the background. This type of infrastructure is common throughout the historic section of the cemetery to denote family plots. (Located in cemetery section D).
- 6 of 24.** A second example of historic iron fencing around a burial plot. This example exhibits some damage from unknown causes. (Located in cemetery section B).
- 7 of 24.** This type of concrete curbing is common throughout the Pioneer Section of Double Butte Cemetery and is used to denote burial plots. Typically, burial plots with fencing do not have such curbing (and vice versa). Note the chipping and cracking to the concrete, indicative of its antiquity. (Located in cemetery section D).
- 8 of 24.** This plot—which contains no known burials—is circumscribed by an historic brick curb that was originally covered in cement. (Located in cemetery section D).
- 9 of 24.** This photo shows an extreme example of damage to an historic headstone. Only a portion of the original remains intact, and what does remain is almost entirely illegible. Although it was obviously once a free-standing marker, it now lies almost flat on the ground. (Located in cemetery section C).

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10 of 24. A second damaged gravemarker; note the bottom portion (original made of cement reinforced with three strands of rebar) is entirely missing, although it continues to survive as a free-standing object. (Located in cemetery section G).

11 of 24. John E. Campbell (Section E).

12 of 24. Crantz Cartledge (Section A).

13 of 24. William E. Carver (Section D).

14 of 24. William Fellows (Section E).

15 of 24. James Gililland (Section C).

16 of 24. John Knight (Section B).

17 of 24. William S. McMannon (Section F).

18 of 24. Elizabeth Steele (Section C).

19 of 24. James Waterhouse (Section D).

20 of 24. Garfield Goodwin (Section C).

21 of 24. Fogal Family Plot (Section D).

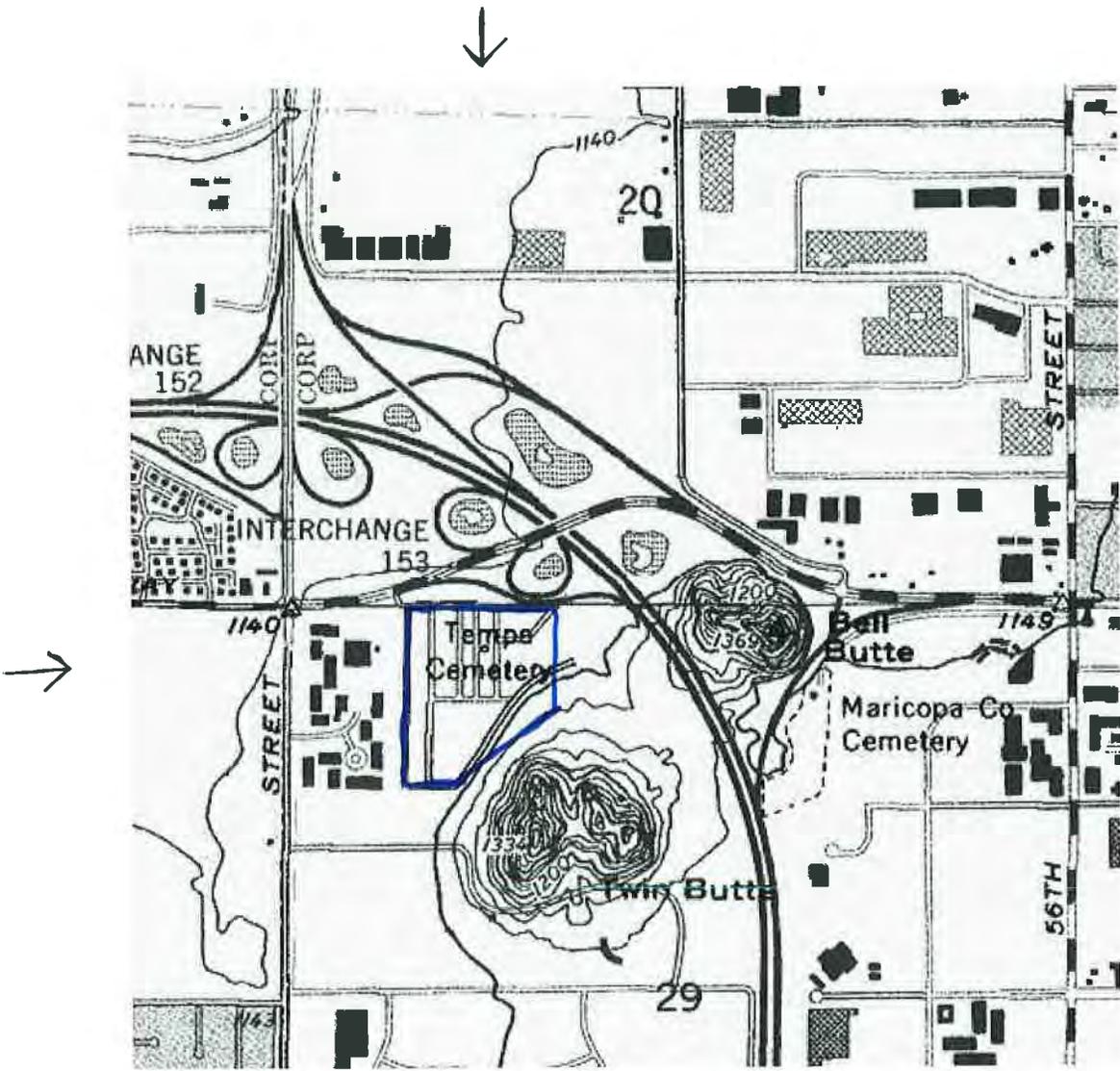
22 of 24. Hugh Laird (Section 2).

23 of 24. Winchester Miller (Section B).

24 of 24. Dr. John L. Gregg (Section B).

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





















SON
ALEX
1931-1950

MOTHER
CRUZ
1876-19

ER
SOOY
1840

SERGEANT
JOHN E. CAMPBELL
1865—1910

CHARGED WITH THE
DECADE OF PLATOON
AND MENTIONED BY
THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN
TWO OF HIS BOOKS

GRANTZ GARFIELD
C.O.C.
U.S.V. CAV.

HENDRIX



WILLIAM, E CARVER
PVT TRP G 1 REGT CAV
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
1876 1959

FL



WILLIAM FELLOWS
PVT CO D 197 OHIO INFANTRY
CIVIL WAR
MAY 5 1856 JAN 2 1911



JAMES R GILILLAND

ARIZONA

PVT BTRY C 55 ARTY CAC
WORLD WAR I

JAN 6 1902

JULY 16 1969



JOHN KNIGHT

OCT. 5, 1851

SEP. 6, 1904



WILLIAM S MCMANNON

KENTUCKY

PVT TRP L 4 REGT CAVALRY

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

OCT 23 1879

SEPT 24 1966



ELIZABETH K. STEELE

1861 MOTHER 1937

FIRST ANGLO AMERICAN

BORN IN ARIZONA

JAMES
WATERHOUSE
1823 — 1909
VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.



GARFIELD ABRAM
GOODWIN
DEC. 9 1880 • MAR. 31 1944

FOGAL

FREDERICK FOGAL
MAY 8, 1938
MAY 28, 2006

NEED

HUGH · E · LAIRD



1882

1970





GREGG



DR. JOHN L.
1828 — 1896

MARY P.
1883 — 1920

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ~~NOMINATION~~ *resubmission*

PROPERTY NAME: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery (Pioneer Section)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 6/07/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/02/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/17/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000020

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/23/13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*AOS: Exploration/Settlement
early pioneer cemetery for Tempe.
local level*

RECOM./CRITERIA A
REVIEWER W. D. Almeida
TELEPHONE _____

DISCIPLINE Historic
DATE 7/23/13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Bryan Martyn
Executive Director



Board Members

Walter D. Armer, Jr., Vail, *Chair*
Mark Brnovich, Phoenix
R. J. Cardin, Phoenix
Kay Daggett, Sierra Vista
Alan Everett, Sedona
Larry Landry, Phoenix
Vanessa Hickman, State Land Commissioner

June 4, 2013

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905



**RE: TEMPE DOUBLE BUTTE CEMETERY (PIONEER SECTION)
Tempe, Maricopa, AZ (Resubmittal)**

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the property referenced above.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

Sincerely,

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

VS:vs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery, Pioneer Section

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 1/04/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/20/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000020

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/20/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

see attached -

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER [Signature]

TELEPHONE _____

DISCIPLINE Historic

DATE 2/20/12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places

Comments Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Tempe Double Butte Cemetery Pioneer Section
Property Location: Maricopa County, AZ
Reference Number: 13000020
Date of Return: 3/4/2013

Reasons for Return

The Tempe Double Butte Cemetery nomination is being returned for mainly technical issues.

The cemetery is being nominated under Criteria A for its association with the early development of Tempe, under the areas of significance of Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development, and Politics/Government at the local level. The period of significance is 1888-1958.

Section 5. Classification.

Large cemeteries are classified as "districts" and the major monuments, landscape features, walls, fences, etc. are counted as contributing objects or structures. For planning purposes, change the classification to district and indicate the number of contributing resources so they are at least noted. Not every single historic feature needs to be counted. Please refer to the sample nomination for Maple Hill Cemetery, Madison Co., AL and the Supplemental Listing Record (SLR) for an example of how to recognize and "count" these historic resources:

http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/sample_nominations/AL_12000523.pdf

(Note: The photos and photo map key were not scanned for this on-line sample).

Cemeteries are considered "sites" when they are small, such as a family cemetery on a ranch. Within this ranch district, the cemetery would be counted as a contributing site.

Section 8. Statement of Significance.

The case for significance has not been made for either Community Planning/Development or for Politics/Government. Community Planning/Development is used for the design and development of the physical structure of communities or in this case, the community cemetery. The nomination does not address this process. Politics/Government is used when activities relate to the political process or for associations with the enactment and administration of laws. Consider dropping these two areas and moving the information regarding prominent Arizonans (who happened to be politicians or military veterans) under Additional History at the end of Section 8.

Section 10. UTM References.

Please indicate the historic property boundaries on the USGS map and provide additional UTM reference points since the acreage is over 10 acres. Refer to the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, pg. 55, for guidelines on UTM's. The USGS map also needs to be labeled with reference points indicated.

Boundary Justification.

Please provide a concise explanation explaining why the boundaries were selected. Refer to pg. 55 of the above referenced Bulletin or to the sample Maple Hill nomination for guidance and examples.

Additional Documentation. District Map.

Please provide boundaries on the sketch map. For scanning purposes, clearly mark historic property boundaries and photo numbers, preferably in ink. The current photo numbers (printed in pencil) are too faint and when scanned may not be visible. We are able to scan maps as large as 11" x 17". Consider enlarging this sketch map for better readability.

Please call me at 202-354-2239, or e-mail at <lisa_deline@nps.gov> if you have any questions.

Lisa Deline, Historian
National Register of Historic Places