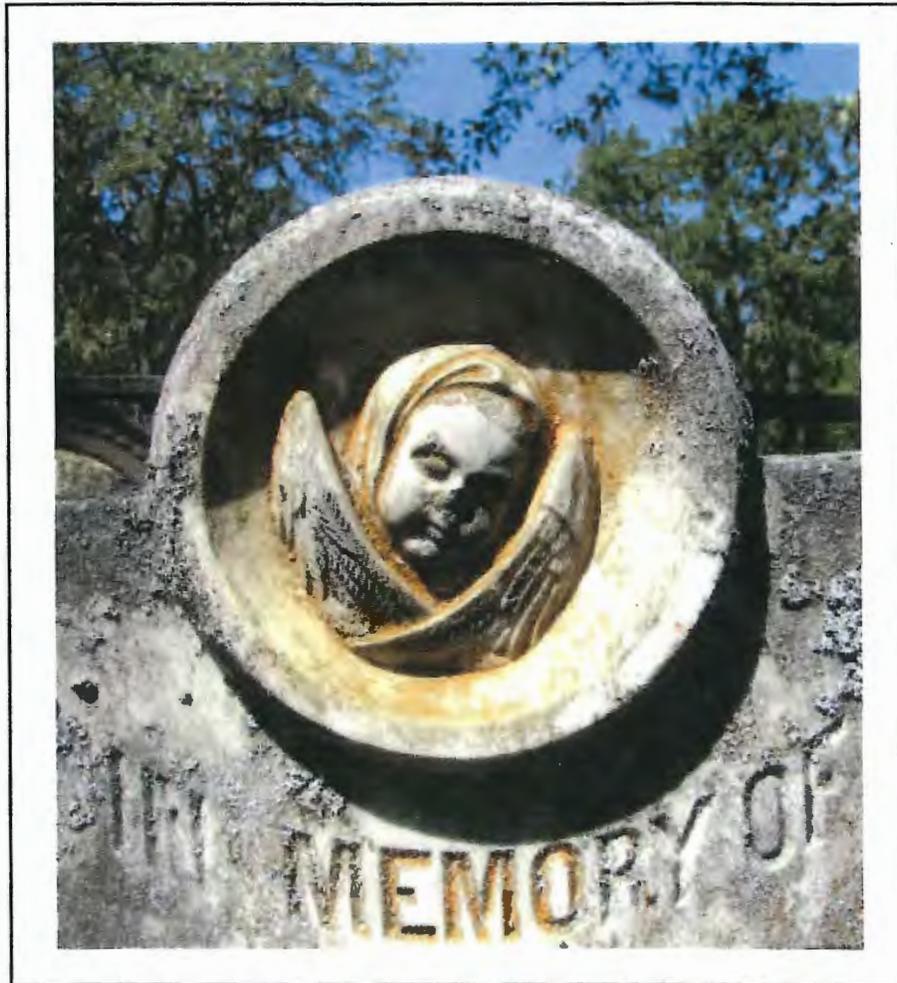


# The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery Preservation and Maintenance Plan



for the  
**The City of The Dalles**  
**Community Development Department**

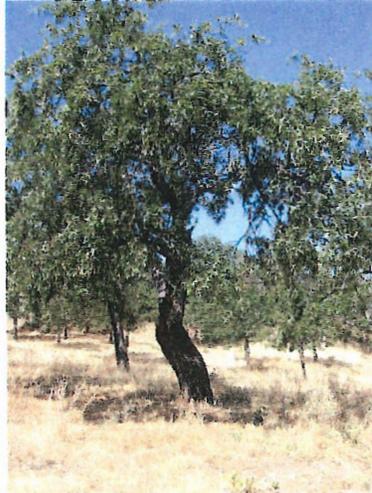
Submitted by  
**Donovan and Associates**  
**Sally Donovan & Bruce Howard**  
**Hood River, Oregon**

August 2004

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A special word of appreciation to Earline Wasser for her commitment to The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery and for increasing the public's awareness about the significance of this local historic landmark.



***The City of The Dalles  
Community Development Department***

Dan Durow, Director  
Dawn Hert, City Planner

***Members of the The Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society  
who have worked in the cemetery and researched the burials.***

Earline Wasser  
Lorna Elliott  
Jim Bull

***Creation of Cemetery Map***

Jacqueline Cheung  
Eric Gleason  
Freda Lund  
Malcolm McClinton

***Sincerely,***  
Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard  
Donovan and Associates

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery Preservation and Maintenance Plan* is a management tool to help guide the City of The Dalles, interested individuals, and other groups in the preservation of one of Wasco County's earliest cemeteries. This plan involved an investigation and assessment of the cemetery's history and significance, maintenance, landscape features, and cemetery objects. The plan assesses, identifies, recommends, and prioritizes projects according to need to assist in future interpretation, research, preservation, and restoration work. The plan will provide the basis for future management and expenditure decisions affecting The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery.

## 2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this preservation plan is to provide guidance in the preservation, maintenance, use, and enhancement of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery while maintaining and respecting its character as a historic rural cemetery.

## 3.0 PRESENT OPERATIONS

### 3.1 Operations/Labor

The City of The Dalles, and various individuals and groups have been involved in the maintenance, documentation, and management of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery. These include the following:

- A. **City of The Dalles:** The City of The Dalles Community Development Department has secured grant funding from State agencies for planning and fencing projects in the cemetery. Over the years, members of the Historic Landmarks Commission (along with other volunteers) have mapped and surveyed the cemetery's objects and landscape features.
- B. **The Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society (Society):** The Society, active in the maintenance and documentation of the cemetery objects over the last several years, compiled a comprehensive burial list from various historic records. This list was supplemented with genealogical information gathered from a variety of sources such as obituaries, funeral records, and published histories. The Society, a 501(c)3 non-profit organization, has adopted the cemetery and initiated the Pioneer Headstone Project. The Society, under the direction of Earline Wasser, supervises an annual clean up day/work party prior to Memorial Day. Each year, as part of this effort, other burials are uncovered, mapped, and documented. The Society is also responsible for the current signage in the cemetery and informational flyer.
- C. **Volunteers:** Volunteers from the community including the Boy Scouts of America, Kiwanis, Historic Landmarks Commission members, and other community volunteers and groups have worked on special projects in the cemetery as well as general maintenance.

### 3.2 Funding

The funding for the maintenance and restoration of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is dependent upon contributions from the community and grants. The Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society, through their Pioneer Headstone Project, solicits funds for cemetery restoration and interpretation, and the City applies for grants through the State Historic Preservation Office. At present, there is no funding for the cemetery in the City's budget.

## **4.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT**

### **4.1 Brief Historic Overview**

The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is one of the oldest burial grounds in Wasco County. The city burial ground was also known as the City Graveyard, the Dalles City Cemetery, the Pioneer City Graveyard, and the Bigelow Graveyard. The cemetery was originally part of Windsor D. Bigelow's Donation Land Claim #40 (notice #830) originally encompassing 244.86 acres (later 197.34 acres). Bigelow, born in 1822 in Massachusetts, traveled west as a civilian in 1849 to Fort Dalles with the American Rifle Regiment, and moved to the community of Dalles City (The Dalles), filing a donation land claim on 1 November 1853. His claim adjoined the Military Reservation (later the Dalles City land grant) on the west and the Methodist Mission (est. 1838) on the north (Figure 1a). A year after Bigelow filed his claim, Wasco County was officially established and in 1857, Dalles City was incorporated (originally platted in 1844).

Bigelow "proved up" on this land claim on 16 February 1860 by cultivating and living on his acreage for seven years. On 14 June 1860, four months after his claim was secured, Bigelow donated 2.12 acres in the northwest corner of Section 10, T1N, R13E for use as a City cemetery. At that time, Bigelow, a 37 year old City Council member, was part of a property dispute between the Dalles City concerning the townsite's land grant and the acreage encompassing the Fort Dalles Military Reservation and the Methodist Mission. The dispute was settled by the Supreme Court in favor of Dalles City townsite. By 1863, the road to the cemetery was well established as stated in a 25 July 1863 survey report documenting the road from Dalles City to Five Mile Creek. The surveyor's notes state that, "As a starting point we blazed a small pine at the foot of the bluff on the now traveled road to the cemetery." Historic maps show a road extending southeast from the cemetery to a road crossing Three and Five Mile creeks (Figure 1b).

In 1864, as part of property dispute, Bigelow transferred property to James K. Kelly and Aaron Wait on 12 December 1864. Bigelow platted the Bigelow Bluff Addition to The Dalles on the northern portion of his DLC and continued to be active in the community as a member of the City Council, the Wasco County Masonic Lodge No. 15, A.F. & A.M. (est. 1857), and operator of a grocery store in The Dalles. Bigelow moved from the area prior to 1870 according to the 1870 U.S. Census.

Prior to establishing the City Cemetery, residents of Dalles City were interred in the Methodist Mission Cemetery (later the Fort Dalles Cemetery). The first person buried in the Bigelow Cemetery was M.J. Kelly who died on 29 May 1860 shortly before Bigelow granted the land to the city. Kelly, a bachelor, was a charter member of the Wasco County Masonic Lodge No. 15 and a Wasco County pioneer. Early City Council minutes in the late 1800s indicate that there was a fence around the cemetery to help protect the burials; however, complaints were heard from citizens about the overgrown condition of the cemetery as stated in a 1899 local newspaper report.

At the request of the City Council, a surveyor researched the title to the cemetery in 1904 but was unable to locate a deed for the property. It appears that although Bigelow donated the acreage for cemetery use in 1860, the land was never officially deeded to the City until 16 August 1904 (filed on 9 September 1904) when, then owners Lucinda and Nathan Whealdon, transferred the title to The Dalles City for one dollar. A year later, the Whealdons sold a portion of their land to William Taylor excluding the "Dalles City Cemetery, and the Hebrew and Chinese Cemeteries." The Hebrew and Chinese cemeteries were located west of Dalles City Cemetery as indicated on an early surveyor's map (Appendix B). Most likely when Scenic Drive was built in the early 1920s, the Hebrew and Chinese cemeteries were removed (now the site of residences). The headstone of Joseph Brown, currently outside The Dalles City Cemetery near the southwest corner, may be the only representative Jewish burial remaining associated with the Hebrew Cemetery.

In 1911, a devastating fire swept through the Pioneer Cemetery destroying many of the wooden headstones. Fire warden George Brown reported on the loss of the wooden headstones and recorded the remaining headstones. Lulu Crandall, a local historian, also documented the gravemarkers in the cemetery in 1929; the most current list of burials was compiled in 2002 (Appendix A). In October 1989, The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery was recognized for its historical significance and designated a City Landmark.



## 4.2 The Interred

Many of Wasco County Pioneers are buried in the cemetery. The majority of the burials in the cemetery occurred before 1900 and represent people active in region's politics, businesses, education, government, agriculture, fraternal organizations, and religion. The number of children's graves shows the harsh reality of frontier life, and the suffering often endured by their family.

Some of the notable people buried in the Pioneer Cemetery include: Joseph G. Wilson, a congressman and Oregon Supreme District Court Judge and Circuit Judge; Reverend Ezra Fisher, founder of The Dalles Baptist Church; Caleb Brooks, a prominent orchardist; D.J. Leonard, operator of an early stage station on the John Day River and infamous for being shot by his wife who was later acquitted; triplets of Robert and Jane Pentland (Pentland started the first waterworks in Dalles City); Michael Dimon who died a hero in the 1891 The Dalles fire; and W.L. Worthington, principle of The Dalles public schools.

## 5.0 CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

This section provides an overall assessment of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery, its uses, archival record, layout, site amenities, landscape features, gravemarkers, and maintenance practices. These observations and assessments are the basis for the recommendations in Section 6.0.

### 5.1 Current Uses

The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is used as a burial ground, genealogical resource, outdoor classroom, and public open space/wildlife habitat.

- A. **Burial Ground:** The cemetery is not an active burial ground; however, relatives or plot owners who still hold title to burial lots in the cemetery can be interred by a special request to the City.
- B. **Genealogy:** Genealogy has increased in popularity over the last decade. Many genealogists and researchers use historic cemeteries as a source of information concerning their ancestry. The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is a valuable tool in researching the area's history, monument design, genealogy, and ethnicity of the interred. The Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society adopted the cemetery in 2001 and has compiled an inventory of the gravemarkers and the burials in cemetery. This burial list is available on-line at:  
<http://historysavers.com/orwasco/archives/cem/pioneerccemeter>  
<http://interment.net/data/us/or/wasco/pioneer/pioneer.htm>  
<http://community.gorge.net/genealogy/photos.html>>
- C. **Outdoor Classroom:** Students have visited the cemetery to learn about the history of the area, create stone rubbings, and examine the headstone carvings and epitaphs. Fourth grade students are brought to the cemetery annually as part of their studies of Oregon history, and the high school anthropology class has helped in cemetery work parties.
- D. **Open Space and Wildlife Habitat:** Cemeteries provide habitat for wildlife including small animals and birds. The acreage of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery (2.12 acres) creates a small open space in the southern extent of the city. Two bird houses are attached to trees in the cemetery. Recreational users of the cemetery include genealogists, walkers, and pedestrians. Pedestrians walk through the cemetery from the Columbia Gorge Community College campus (originally the site of the TB hospital), which is directly south of the cemetery along Scenic Drive.

### 5.2 Archival Record

The current burial list (Appendix A) for the Pioneer Cemetery was compiled by Earline Wasser, Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society, from various lists that have been written over the years. These include lists by The Dalles Fire Warden George Brown in 1911 after a fire in the cemetery, records of local historians Lulu Crandall (dated 1929) and Anita Drake (undated), the Ramsey and Gurley cemetery records (1964), Nancy Gates (2001), and funeral, church, and newspaper records by genealogist Lorena Elliott (2002).

At present, there is no known plat of the cemetery showing the layout of the lots and blocks. The available county deed and plat books were searched but no plat was located (Donovan, June 2004). Records in the county and city surveyor's offices included early city and subdivision maps, and the General Land Surveyors maps dated 1859, 1877, and 1879. Early deeds were researched to gain a better understanding of the property transfer.

### 5.3 Site Documentation

Over the years, individuals and groups have recorded the epitaphs, gravemarker, and burial locations in the cemetery. A detailed map was made in 1993 by volunteers Jacqueline Cheung, Eric Gleason, Malcolm McClinton, and Freda Lund (Appendix B). The map shows the perimeter fencing, gravemarkers (with plot names), fencing, and landscape features, and is updated as new cemetery objects are found (2002-04). To date, no stone-by-stone condition assessment inventory form has been completed for each individual marker or photographic records made of the cemetery objects. Photographs of the work parties have been taken on an annual basis.

### 5.4 Cemetery Plat

The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is located on a prominent hillside overlooking The City of The Dalles and the Columbia River to the north. Although the cemetery has been in use since the 1860s, no cemetery plat has been located. The majority of the gravemarkers' inscriptions face east; a traditional orientation of gravemarkers in rural cemeteries (the interred face east to "greet" the rising sun).

### 5.5 Perimeter and Entrance

- A. Perimeter:** The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is bounded on the north by East Scenic Drive and a private residence, the west by East Scenic Drive, the south by a hillside, and the east by residences. The northeast corner the cemetery, along the front entrance, is bordered by a 4 ft. high picket fence (installed in the 1950s/60s). A wire fence made of 3 in. diameter pipes set in concrete with three strands of twisted wire between posts borders the west and south boundaries, and a portion of the north and east boundaries. The east boundary, separating the residences from the cemetery, has a variety of fencing including a board fence, wire, chain-link, and portions of the pipe fencing. The white pipe posts are in fair to good condition; although some of the posts are tilted due to erosion and vandalism. There are several places where the wires between the posts are missing or on the ground. These areas are generally where pedestrians have made paths through the cemetery along the west property line.
- B. Entrance:** The current entrance, at the northeast corner of the cemetery, is on the south side of East Scenic Drive. Concrete stairs lead to a chain-link gate opening into the cemetery. This is the formal entrance to the cemetery. Secondary entrances have been made along the west boundary (Appendix B, Master Plan map). These points of access are not formal paths but have developed over the years from pedestrians cutting diagonally across the cemetery mainly from the Columbia Gorge Community College campus which is south of the cemetery.

There is evidence of an old roadbed along the west boundary near the south end of the cemetery (Appendix B, ca. 1927 map). This road appears to have been a road from town that led to Five Mile Creek. Historic maps of the area show a road on the west side of the cemetery; the historic entrance to the cemetery may have been near the northwest corner of the cemetery. This entrance would have been utilized prior to the construction of East Scenic Drive in the early 1920s. Currently, the tax lot near the northwest corner is in private ownership although pedestrians still access the cemetery from this point.



Figure 2. Entrance gate and picket fence.



Figure 3. Main path on west side of site.

### 5.6 Paths

There is one main path that extends around the outer edge of the cemetery within the fence, and several minor paths (Figure 3). The main path has been maintained by laying bark dust on the path to minimize erosion. The minor paths access the interior of the cemetery. Several minor paths connect to the main path along the west boundary where pedestrians and bicyclists have cut through the cemetery.

### 5.7 Signage

The main sign stating “Pioneer Cemetery” introduces the cemetery and is suspended above the main entrance gate between tall metal posts (Figure 2). Another simple identity sign/marker is directly south

of the entrance gate (Figure 4). This marker is a low granite block monument that states, “Pioneer Cemetery 1860-1964.” Two signs located on the street side of the front picket fence and on the oak tree just inside the entrance state that the cemetery was cleaned with help from SOLV volunteers. The signs advocate keeping the cemetery litter free. A small plastic envelope on the inside of the entrance gate has an informational sheet introducing the cemetery, and the need for financial and volunteer help. There is also a contact number (Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society c/o The Dalles/Wasco County Library) on the informational sheet. There are no directional signs that lead the public to the cemetery from downtown The Dalles.



Figure 4. Identity marker inside gate.

### 5.8 Site Amenities, Security, and Parking

Currently, there are no site amenities (trash receptacles, benches, and water) or storage facilities in the cemetery for visitors and volunteers. Security floodlights (400 watt) were installed by the Northern Wasco County PUD (donated) on utility poles in 1993 to help reduce vandalism. Although there is no potable water source presently on site, a fire hydrant is located directly northeast of the entrance stairs along the front of the cemetery. Multiple raised sprinkler heads (on pipe stands) associated with an older watering system are located throughout the cemetery (Appendix B, Master Plan map). At present this system is non-functional. The water valve is along the eastern fence line. There are no parking spaces or pullouts available for people visiting the cemetery. Visitors generally park along either side of East Scenic Drive.

### 5.9 Block and Lot Enclosures

**A. Curbs:** There are only a few block or lot curbs remaining in the cemetery. These are found in the southern portion of the cemetery and are made of soft sandstone (Figure 5). Most likely some of the curbs may have been removed over the years due to maintenance concerns and deterioration, and/or have been buried over the years with organic debris.



Figure 5. Example of stone curbing.

**B. Fences:** Cast and wrought iron fences, and other simple enclosures surrounding lots or family blocks were common in nineteenth and early twentieth century rural cemeteries. These fences were often removed during the scrap metal drives of the World Wars, and later, due to deterioration and for maintenance reasons. The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery has a large number of intact iron fences for a cemetery of its size. These fences are considered valuable historic resources due to their scarcity.



6a. Ornate cast iron fence around Lockwood plot.



6b. Curvilinear wrought iron around Weston plot.



6c. Diagonal wrought iron fence around Thompson plot.



6d. Iron and decorative wire fence around Bertha Jensen's plot.



6e. Pipe rail fence with stone corner posts around Erza Fischer plot.



6f. Simple pipe railing around Goff plot.

**Figure 6:** A variety of iron plot enclosures in cemetery.

There are several different types of iron fences in the cemetery: low pipe railing fence with tapered stone corner posts; decorative wire fence with wrought-iron rails; a wrought iron fence with flat top rails, "X-shaped" side and end panels, and ball finials; a wrought iron fence with curvilinear pattern in the side and end panels; and an elaborate cast iron fence with wrought iron rails (Figure 6a-f).

These fences are in fair-good condition. Deterioration and damage to the fences include corrosion, rust, missing elements, cracking, deterioration of the individual components such as fasteners, and foundation erosion. All of the fences show signs of deterioration. Generally, the simple pipe fences are in better condition.

### 5.10 Gravemarkers

The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery has a variety of gravemarkers ranging from simple marble tablets markers to a few more modern upright granite block markers (Figure 7). The majority of the markers pre-date 1900 and are in fair condition.

*Note: The following discussions are based on general observations. An intensive level assessment survey of the cemetery objects has not been completed to date.*

**A. Imagery and Epitaphs:** A variety of funerary imagery is found in the Pioneer Cemetery and include crosses, angels, shaking and pointing hands, doves, open books, scrolls, drapery, ivy, flowers, ferns, baskets, crowns, rope, and more (Figure 7 a-d). The epitaphs on the stones reveal social and cultural history identifying periods of plagues, diseases, and family tragedies such the multiple children's deaths due to illness. Epitaphs also communicate personal history in stating the birth and death date, age, and sometimes the cause and place of death. These early gravemarkers are very important historic resources in the community and should be preserved for future generations. Some of The Dalles' earliest settlers are buried in the cemetery.



7a. Dove & olive branch symbolizes peace and renewal of life.



7b. Lily-of-the-valley symbolizes purity and humility.



7c. Hand & crown symbolize going to heaven and the sovereignty of the Lord.



7d. Angel figures often represent the messenger between God & human; a guide.



7e. Some of the oldest upright tablet markers.



7f. Standard military marble tablet marker.



7g. Marble obelisk.



7h. Marble shaft marker with open book on top often symbolizes the bible.



7i. Marble shaft marker.



7j. Marble monument of Capt. Stump, relocated to cemetery in 1997.



7k. Rounded marble tablet marker.



7l. Example of carver's signature: "Eagle Marble Works, Harkins & Paterson, Portland, Oregon."

Figure 7. A variety of headstone imagery and types of gravemarkers.

The epitaphs and additional burial information compiled reveal much about the history of The Dalles. A large number of the burials are of children who died of diphtheria, pneumonia, scarlet fever, drowning, or small pox. The Fordyce family, for example, suffered a great loss when four of their children died in January 1881 of scarlet fever (three died in one day). Research into the deaths of the interred reveals other causes of death such as gun shot wounds, railroad mishaps, and suffocation.

The marble tablet marker of Joseph Brown is located outside the cemetery above the southwest corner of the site. Brown may have been buried outside the cemetery because of his ethnic background, or as part of the Hebrew/Jewish cemetery that was once located northwest of the Pioneer Cemetery. Brown's marker, originally an upright marker, is currently set in the ground horizontally below a mature oak tree. The tree roots are starting to grow over the top portion of the marker.

- B. Types and Materials:** A majority of the gravemarkers in The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery pre-date 1900 and are tablet markers (Figure 7). These markers generally have round-tops, are thin in profile, simple in design, and made of marble. A few somewhat more ornate marker types present in the cemetery include obelisks and shaft gravemarkers, some having carvings on the upper part of the shaft. Other gravemarkers include upright block markers with rounded or square tops, and more modern flush markers. A few temporary metal stake markers are located throughout the cemetery; a small pile of the metal markers are near the center of the site. One of the gravestones that is laying on the ground shows the maker's signature on the bottom right-hand corner- "Eagle Marble Works - Harkins & Paterson, Portland, Oregon" (Figure 7l).
- C. Condition:** The gravemarkers in the cemetery are in poor to fair condition. Damage due to natural weathering, erosion, vandalism, and maintenance equipment is evident in the cemetery (Figure 8). A majority of the older marble tablet markers show some type of deterioration, are broken, or tilted (Figure 8 a-f). Generally, the damaged markers are either broken in two or fragmented into smaller pieces (Figure 8 d-f). Other gravemarkers, although not broken, are dislodged from their bases and lying on the ground. These markers are more susceptible to theft, damage from maintenance, or further deterioration because of standing water, or debris accumulating on the top surface.

Some of the markers are tilted and need resetting. If allowed to tilt further, these gravemarkers may fall and break. Other headstones that appear stable are loose at the base. These markers are also susceptible to vandalism and/or breakage. Many of the temporary metal stake markers were never replaced with more permanent gravemarkers (Figure 8h). The nameplates often disintegrate leaving no on-site record of the burial. These stakes are often removed for maintenance reasons in clean-up efforts, or inadvertently damaged by equipment.

Many of the tablet gravemarkers were laid horizontally in concrete as a way to reduce maintenance and vandalism (Figure 8g). This type of treatment can cause deterioration of the stone because salts from the concrete leach into the soft marble. Organic debris and water lying on top of the horizontal marker also can lead to more rapid deterioration in the long run. Also, placement of upright tablet markers horizontally in concrete contributes to an overall loss of integrity of the cemetery by permanently obscuring any inscription that may exist on the backside of the stone and by altering the density of vertical or upright gravestones that characterize the historic Pioneer Cemetery.

Biological growth is evident on many of the monuments, particularly the softer stone markers. Lichens, moss, and other biological growth can stain the stone due to their acid content (Figure 8i). Over time, this can actually etch the stone or break down the sharp edges and inscriptions. Some of the marble stones in the cemetery have heavy lichen growth.



8a. Tilted granite obelisk at risk of falling.



8b. Fallen marble tablet marker that can be easily repaired by resetting.



8c. Shaft marker missing the base.



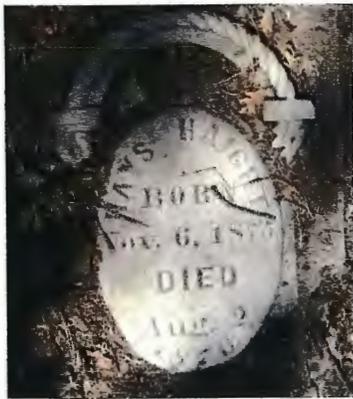
8d. Fragmented tablet marker.



8e. Tablet marker broken in two.



8f. Severely fragmented marker.



8g. Tablet marker set in concrete horizontally.



8h. One of the metal stake markers marking burials with no name plate.



8i. Biological growth evident on marble markers.

**Figure 8.** Types of damage to the gravemarkers in the Pioneer Cemetery.

### 5.11 Landscape Features and Maintenance

**A. Landscape Features:** According to early survey maps, pines and oaks historically covered the land now encompassing the Pioneer Cemetery (Figure 9). The landscape of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is characterized by native trees, grasses, and wildflowers. Sited on a hillside that gently slopes down to the north, the cemetery has some introduced shrubs and flowers including iris, wild roses, and hollies (low ground cover). The eastern boundary of the cemetery and a portion of the northern section of the cemetery are lined with lilacs that partially screen the cemetery from the residences. Native oaks and pines are scattered throughout the cemetery (not a planned landscape). A row of locust trees along the southwest corner of the cemetery outside of the fence appear to be the only planned landscape feature (these trees appear to be fairly young-Appendix B, Masetr Plan map).

Most of the cemetery is covered with bunchgrass, an appropriate ground cover for the region. Wildflowers are scattered throughout the lawn in different areas and include lupine, sunflowers, and other wildflowers. Invasive plants include poison oak, the vinca in the southern section of the cemetery where there is more of a tree canopy puncture vine, and knap weed. In some areas of the cemetery there are shallow depressions in the grass that generally indicate burials.

- B. Maintenance:** The City of The Dalles owns the Pioneer Cemetery and pays for the security lighting each month. The general maintenance (trimming) is undertaken by volunteers from the community and members of the Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society. A yearly clean-up effort, organized by the Genealogical Society, takes place prior to Memorial Day in May. Volunteers in the community are urged to help with the clean up and notified through newspaper notices, flyers and radio announcements.

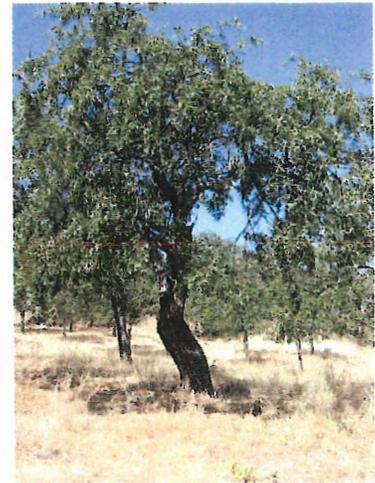


Figure 9. Native oak trees in the Pioneer Cemetery.

The grass is trimmed with weed eaters and push mowers (no riding mowers allowed) once a year during the pre-Memorial Day clean up to cut down on the fire hazard and potential damage to the cemetery objects. Due to the dry climate of The Dalles, mowing in the summer is generally not needed. Localized herbicides are used in the cemetery on an as-need basis to reduce the invasive weeds.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND TREATMENT

The recommendation and treatment section is based on archival research, a site condition assessment, and a meeting with the City and members of the Genealogical Society. The research and site assessment provided the background necessary to analyze the site and make recommendations for the preservation of the Pioneer Cemetery. Current cemetery preservation publications and web-sites were consulted (Section 8.0).

### 6.1 General Cemetery Guidelines

These general cemetery guidelines are based on the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation."

#### A. Guidelines

- 1) **Preserve:** Preserve distinguishing original qualities or characteristics of the cemetery layout, landscape features, and gravemarkers design and placement. The removal or alteration of any of the historic materials or distinctive features should be avoided. When moving or removing broken objects, the object should be photographed, mapped, and documented prior to moving.
- 2) **Recognize:** Recognize landscape features and cemetery objects as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier time appearance should be discouraged.
- 3) **Treat:** Treat distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship that characterize the cemetery objects and landscapes with sensitivity.
- 4) **Repair Rather Than Replace:** Repair rather than replace deteriorated cemetery objects or features, whenever possible. Repair or replacement of missing features, or reconstruction of new objects or features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than conjectural designs.

5) Cleaning: Refrain from cleaning gravemarkers except under certain circumstances since improper methods of cleaning can cause irreversible damage. Biological growth can seldom be removed permanently. If cleaning is undertaken, use the gentlest means possible to clean surface of gravemarkers, and only if there is evidence that biological growth is damaging the feature, or that dirty surfaces significantly disfigure the marker. Cleaning only should be done using the recommended cleaning techniques (Appendix C).

6) Qualified Mason: Undertake the restoration or repair of gravemarkers under the supervision of a qualified mason skilled in the repair of historic cemetery objects.

7) New Construction/Gravemarkers: Plan new construction or installation of new monuments so as to not destroy the historic character of the site. Differentiate new elements from the old to ensure compatibility with the general massing, scale, and size of the surrounding features/landscape in order to protect the historic integrity of the cemetery.

8) Archeological Resources: Make every reasonable effort to protect and preserve archeological resources, including graves, affected by or adjacent to any proposed work. If such resources must be disturbed, recordation measures shall be completed or supervised by an archeologist.

## **6.2 Use Recommendations**

### **A. Planning and Funding**

1) Meetings: Hold joint meetings twice a year (or on an as-need basis) between The City of The Dalles and the Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society members to identify funding sources, discuss preservation priorities, and preservation, maintenance, and enhancement projects in the cemetery.

2) Updates: Update the Historic Landmarks Commission, the Planning Commission, the City Council, and the local historic societies on a regular basis about progress in the cemetery.

3) Budget: Establish a budget for the cemetery through the City's annual budgeting process. This annual budget could be used for restoration and enhancement projects, and regular maintenance. A small annual budget of \$2,000 to \$3,000 would allow for contract laborers to help with maintenance of the grounds and restoration/repair of the gravemarkers and fences.

4) Grants: Continue to solicit funds through the State Historic Preservation CLG program, grants (private foundations and state cemetery funding), and through the Genealogical Society's Pioneer Headstone Project (Appendix G).

### **B. Burial Grounds**

1) Burials: Install a monument or interpretive sign in the cemetery that lists all the burials in the cemetery. Since many of the burials are unmarked, this would help interpret the site. As burials are located, place some type of flush marker on site marking the grave location.

### **C. Outdoor Museum and Classroom**

1) Tours and Celebrations: Encourage regular tours or events in the cemetery in conjunction with other local or national celebrations/events (Appendix D; Arkansas' list of "100 Things to Do in a Cemetery"). These may include activities in conjunction with The Dalles Cherry Festival, Memorial Day, Historic The Dalles Days, or activities at Sorosis Park. Celebrate milestones in the history of the cemetery. The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery will observe the 150th anniversary of its founding in 2010.

2) School Involvement: Continue to promote tours of the cemetery for the local school districts. Promote annual class visits in conjunction with course work in Oregon history or other classes such as anthropology.

Distribute educational fact sheets on subjects like prominent/interesting people buried in the cemetery, how to create headstone rubbings safely, and the meanings of the headstone imagery (Appendix C). These types of classes are positive learning experiences that teach students and adults about local history as well as respect for cemeteries. Encourage the use of the lesson plans like *Historic Cemeteries: Where Stones Talk: A Lesson Plan for Third and Fourth Grade Elementary Students* (Kay Atwood and George Kramer, 1998). This is an excellent source for teachers who use cemeteries as outdoor classrooms while teaching Oregon history and the environment.

3) Promotional Material: Create a brochure on the history of the cemetery highlighting some of the lives of the people interred in the cemetery. This is a way to heighten awareness about a cemetery.

4) Interpretation of Interred: Contact the local theater company, junior or high school students, college students or other interested volunteers about using the cemetery to interpret the lives of the pioneers buried in the cemetery. This is an effective way to highlight the history of the area and increase the visibility of the cemetery.

#### **D. Genealogical Resource**

1) Genealogical Information: Continue to encourage the use of the cemetery by genealogists and researchers by adding to and updating the existing burial lists on the various websites and databases.

2) Donate Data: Produce hard copy printouts of the burial lists database and donate these to local repositories such as the Oregon State Archives, Oregon State Library, Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association, Oregon Historical Society in Portland, and the local museums and historical societies.

#### **E. Open Space and Wildlife Habitat**

1) Respect Cemetery: Discourage activities or events that damage the cemetery objects, landscape features, burials, wildlife, or personal safety of pedestrians using the cemetery.

2) Open Space: Continue to encourage the use of the cemetery as a place to stroll, jog, and walk. Make recommendations that dogs be on kept on leashes, and that dog owners pick up after their pets.

### **6.3 Archival Record**

#### **A. Recommendations**

1) Historic Information Storage: Establish and/or add to the historic information and burial list compiled by the Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society members. Make duplicate records of key documents and keep in both repositories. Retain updated burial list information at the Public Library. Continue to add genealogical information, photographs, maps, family histories, and other related histories to the historic information kept at the City and with the Society.

2) Historic Research: Research additional historic records pertaining to the cemetery or the interred in collections of Oregon State Archives and other repositories containing information about Wasco County and The Dalles history including information in the early City Council meeting minutes, surveyors maps and notes, deeds, and newspaper articles. Volunteers or college students majoring in history or anthropology could help with these research needs.

### **6.4 Site Documentation**

#### **A. Recommendations**

1) Cemetery Object Inventory: Complete an assessment inventory form on every cemetery object. Record or confirm the burial information, headstone type, design, material, and condition (see sample in Appendix F). Use existing numbering system on 1993 survey map (all graves have ID numbers). Add new data to previous burial list information. Update the inventory every five to seven years, or as needed.

2) Plat Map: Create a reduced copy of the existing 1993 survey map showing all the names associated with the remaining headstones in the cemetery (Appendix B). This could be an informational sheet or part of a brochure.

3) Landscape: Photograph changes to the cemetery landscape before, during, and after restoration/rehabilitation work, and/or work parties. Every three to five years, document the cemetery grounds photographically as part of the archival record. Use digital format and stored photographs on CDs. Print hard copies of all the photographs for the record.

## 6.5 Cemetery Plat

### A. Recommendations

1) Continue to search for any historic information about the cemetery layout or plat. This information would be a value in the restoration of the cemetery and to locate unmarked graves. Community members may have copies of the burial plot deeds. Retaining copies of these might be helpful in documenting the layout of the cemetery.

## 6.6 Perimeter and Entrances

### A. Perimeter

Install the new perimeter fence in phases as funds become available. Replace the north and west fence lines first since these fences are more visible to the public followed by the south fence, and then the east fence.



Figure 10. Existing fence types.

1) North Fence: Replace the existing picket fence portion of the cemetery with a double looped woven wire fence (Figure 11 & Appendix E). Install the looped wire fence between metal posts along the front portion of the cemetery. Line the remainder of the north fence line with woven wire fence secured between the existing fence posts. The existing posts are in fair to good condition, and could be utilized to reduce installation expenditures. Paint the posts a dark color such as black or forest green, and place a cap on the top. Reset tilted posts in concrete before installing the woven wire fencing.

2) West Boundary Fence and Entrances: Remove the existing wires and replace with woven wires fencing between the existing posts. Allow for two narrow “pass throughs” along the west boundary for pedestrians and bicyclists (Appendix B). Install simple railroad tie stairs in these locations that extend from the sidewalk along Scenic Drive to the cemetery.

3)

South Fence: Remove the existing wires and replace with woven wire fencing. Allow for one “pass through” in the southeast corner of the cemetery for pedestrians near the future site of the maintenance shed (Appendix B).

4) East Fence: This fence is a combination of several different fences since residential dwellings line this boundary. Remove the sections of the old fence wire and replace with the woven wire fence leaving the other fence types intact.

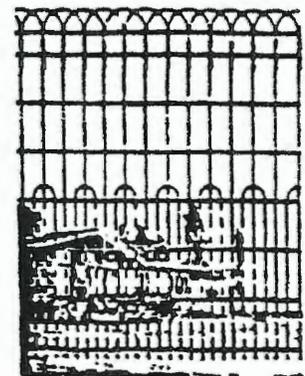


Figure 11. Example of double looped woven wire fence.

### B. Main Entrance

1) Entrance

Option A: Leave the existing entrance post and signage. Paint the posts black and continue to repaint the identity sign as needed. Replace the chain-link gate with a woven wire gate when the new fence is installed.

Option B: Replace the existing gate, sign, and flanking posts with a new pedestrian gate made of iron. An appropriate entrance gate would be a simple arched gate that has “Pioneer Cemetery-Est. 1860” in the top of the arch. Contact The Dalles Iron Works about fabricating an arch gate or prefabricated gates are available through companies such as Stewart Iron Works.

2) Stairs: Add a handrail to the front stairs. When the new gate is installed, design a compatible hand rail for the stairs.



## 6.7 Paths

### A. Recommendations

1) Paths: Re-surface the main cemetery paths with bark dust on an annual basis (in the spring). Assess condition of the paths annually to fill-in sections of the path that are eroding (fill with dirt and re-apply bark-dust). See Section 6.6A2 for recommendations on paths from East Scenic Drive on the west to the west boundary of the cemetery.

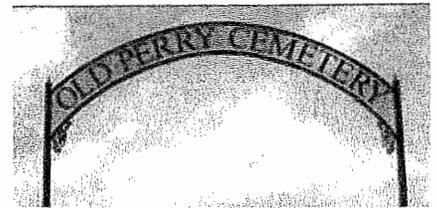


Figure 13. Example of decorative entrance arches.

## 6.8 Signage

Develop a unified signage system consistent with the other historic signs in the City. These include directional, interpretative, regulatory, and identity signs.

### A. Identity

1) Main Entrance: Place an identity sign stating the name and founding date of the cemetery near the main entrance to the cemetery. Place this sign either on the outside area east of the entrance gate or on the arched iron gate if Option 6.6B1b is chosen.

Move the existing monument that states “Pioneer Cemetery 1860-1964”, currently inside the gate, to the area immediately east of the entrance stairs, and place in an upright position (or slanted) as part of the front landscape planting plan (Figure 4 and Appendix B, Master Plan map). This monument will be more visible in a different location.

2) West Side Entrance: Place small identity signs at the “pass through” areas on the west boundary. Include the name and founding date of the cemetery, and the ORS pertaining to vandalism.

3) Logo: Design a logo for the cemetery that could be used on promotional, informational, interpretive material, and signage.

### B. Interpretive Signage

1) Signs: Design and construct a simple and functional visitor interpretive sign or kiosk that blends with the surrounding landscape. The area near the existing entrance would be a possible site (Appendix B). Avoid building a structure that compromises the historic setting. Incorporate a map of the cemetery with the names of the burials that have gravemarkers and a brief historical overview. The entire burial list to date could be added inside the case and changed as more burials are located. Additional information of interest could be provided in a separate brochure or information sheet.

2) Burial’s Monument: Continue to fundraise for the installation of an upright monument that has the names of all the burials in the cemetery. Place near the front entrance. Leave room at the bottom of the monument for additional names if more burials are located.

**C. Regulatory**

1) Install a simple regulatory sign near the front entrance. Include the cemetery name, “open dawn to dusk,” no littering, the State ORS166.076 pertaining abuse of a memorial to the dead, and ownership information including the City’s contact number. Cautionary and/or disclaimer language could be added on the sign stating the potential hazards of visiting the cemetery including the hazards of the uneven terrain.

**D. Directional Signage**

1) Add signage directing the public to the cemetery. Place signs at key intersections downtown and along different routes to the cemetery. These small signs could be fabricated by the City to match their other brown “sites of interest” signs and attached to existing posts that have signage for the college, Sorosis Park, or the Fort Dalles Museum. The simple signs could state “Pioneer Cemetery” with a directional arrow. Possible locations of signs include:

From Downtown

- Second and Washington streets
- Third and Washington streets (Columbia Gorge Community College Sign) to
- 7<sup>th</sup> and Kelly streets to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Kelly streets to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Jefferson streets

From West 6<sup>th</sup> Heading East

- 6<sup>th</sup> and Trevitt streets to
- 9<sup>th</sup> and Trevitt (Fort Dalles Sign) to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Trevitt (Fort Dalles Sign) to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Union streets to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Jefferson streets

Mt. Hood Street

- 10<sup>th</sup> and Mt. Hood streets to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Mt. Hood streets to
- 14<sup>th</sup> and Union (then follow signs from West 6<sup>th</sup> route above)

Dry Hollow Road

- Dry Hollow Road intersection with Brewery Grade and 9<sup>th</sup> streets to
- Intersection of Scenic Drive

Sorosis Park

- Directional sign to Pioneer Cemetery from the park.

**6.9 Maintenance Building**

**A. Recommendations**

1) Construct a new maintenance shed for equipment storage in the southeast corner of the cemetery that is compatible with the historic character of the cemetery (Appendix B, Master Plan map). Suggested size and design elements include:

- Approximately size: 6 ft. by 6 ft. or 8 ft. by 8 ft.
- Roof: Hip or front facing gable with wood or composition shingles.
- Siding: Board and batten appearance. Salvage wood could be used for this project. Other siding option are horizontal shiplap or beveled siding.
- Door: Facing west for easy access.

## 6.10 Site Amenities, Security, and Parking

### A. Recommendations

Site Amenities include trash receptacles, benches, security, lighting, water, and parking.

1) **Trash Receptacles:** Place a *small* trash receptacle near the front (north side) entrance to the cemetery. Work with City public works crew to empty once a week. Possible second location: at one of the “pass through” areas along the west elevation. Place the trash receptacle on site on a temporary basis and see how it is used.

2) **Benches:** Place one or two benches that are simple in design and compatible with the historic character of the cemetery. Common benches found in historic cemeteries are simple, low concrete benches with no backs (Figure 13). These are low maintenance and historically compatible. Place benches in areas of interest or under tree canopies where visitors can rest out of the sun. These benches could be purchased as part of a special fund raising drive. Attach plaques bearing the donor name to the bench.

3) **Lighting:** Routinely check for failed bulbs in the security lighting in the cemetery.

4) **Security:** Encourage neighborhood alertness about after hour use of the cemetery or undesirable behavior. Enlist the help of police when acts of vandalism are committed. Send letters or newsletters to the neighbors to update them on projects accomplished in the cemetery. This would generate more interest and ownership of the cemetery.

5) **Water:** Reestablish a water source in the cemetery that could be used by work crews, volunteers, and visitors in the cemetery. Investigate the possibility of establishing two or three spigots in the cemetery: near the entrance, the maintenance shed, and near the center of the cemetery.



Figure 14. Possible area along north side of E. Scenic Dr. for parking pull-out.

Remove the above ground sprinkler heads and cut-off tall pipes to ground level to reduce conflicts with maintenance equipment and visitors. Prior to removal (if not previously located), document the exact location of the sprinkler heads on a map so that the water line is noted for future reference.

6) **Parking:** Investigate the possibility of building a pull out along the north side of East Scenic Drive opposite the entrance gate (Figure 14). If this could be built within the existing right-of-way, it would give visitors and volunteers a safe place to park. Other options include the area above the southwest corner of the cemetery east of where the Hebrew burial is located.



Figure 13. Recommended type of low maintenance stone or concrete bench.

## 6.11 Block and Lot Enclosures

### A. Curbs

1) **Document:** Document the curb photographically prior to repair.

2) **Reset:** Reset dislodged curbs if sections are structurally stable.

3) **Repair:** Retain as much of the historic material as possible when repairs are being undertaken, especially when the curb is made of stone.

- 4) Replace: Replace severely deteriorated sections of the enclosures matching the material, dimensions, texture, design, and color of the original enclosure.
- 5) Curbs: Consult with a qualified mason prior to the repair of the curbing.
- 6) Invasive Plants: Continue to remove invasive plants near the curbs or volunteer tree seedlings that could crack or damage the enclosures.

**B. Iron Fences (Appendix C)**

- 1) Stabilize: Stabilize and repair the existing iron fences. Preservation of these objects is a high priority since the fences are one of the most unique resources in the cemetery. The more ornate iron fences should be stabilized, repaired, and/or restored before the simpler fence types such as the pipe-railing fence.
- 2) Document and Probing: Inventory the fences if not previously surveyed, locate the fence on the site map, and photograph. Lightly probe the earth underneath the fence for missing or buried components; some of these elements could be buried. *Carefully* uncover the entire bottom rail and foundation of the fence prior to assessment and repair.
- 3) Assessment: Assess the condition of each fence surrounding the lots, and develop a treatment plan. Evaluate and determine the source of the deterioration problem. Most of the observed fence deterioration is caused by corrosion after water penetrates cracks in the iron work.
- 4) Repair: Repair rather than replace or reproduce damaged elements whenever possible. When decorative sections of the fences are missing, a preferred preservation solution is to repair and maintain the remaining work rather than add historically incorrect substitutes. Clean, repair, prime, and paint ironwork to preserve and stabilize the object if rust is corroding the iron work (Appendix C). Some of the fences do not need to be painted because they are not rusted or corroded.

**6.12 Gravemarkers**

The following information pertaining to gravemarkers are general guidelines. For more specific guidelines see referenced appendices.

**A. Recordation Guidelines (Appendix F)**

- 1) Assessment: Conduct a condition assessment survey of the cemetery objects prior to repair work. This assessment would identify the types and number of repairs required to complete restoration of the cemetery objects. Note the location, type, material, condition, and specific problem for each cemetery object including block and lot enclosures. Add this assessment inventory sheet to the previously gathered genealogical information (Appendix A).

Input the assessment information into a computer database (Excel or other like program) that could be sorted according to type of stone, repairs needed, and restoration/repair priority. This database would help identify preservation priorities and needs.

- 2) Document: Document cemetery objects prior to any treatment including cleaning, resetting, repair, and removal of gravemarkers and/or fragments. Make sure inventory and assessment forms, and photographs are taken prior to specific treatment.

**B. Cleaning Guidelines (Appendix C)**

- 1) When to Clean: Cleaning headstones should only be done to halt or slow down deterioration or prior to restoration, not for purely aesthetic reasons. If the decision to clean the marker is made, cleaning shall

be done with the gentlest possible means. Bleaches and hard detergents are not used as cleaning agents. Cleaning markers is not recommended as a routine maintenance practice and should be done infrequently, at most every several years.

2) Do Not Clean: Avoid cleaning markers that are tilted, cracked, damaged, or have a grainy appearance. Markers that are made of more porous stone such as marble and sandstone should only be cleaned if growth is clearly causing rapid deterioration. The introduction of water and brushing to these stones may accelerate surface deterioration especially during cold weather freeze and thaw cycles.

3) Avoid Harsh Treatments: Strictly avoid sandblasting, sanding, high-pressure water, or hose spraying, acidic cleaners, wire brushes of any type, metal instruments, and household cleaners when cleaning markers.

4) Sealants: Avoid applying sealants as a means of protecting the stone or prohibiting biological growth. Some sealants will trap moisture inside the stone eventually causing damage to the stones. Consult a stone conservationist before using this treatment.

5) Who Should Clean: Volunteers who are familiar with the cleaning techniques outlined in Appendix C.

**C. Rubbings (Appendix C)**

1) Rubbings: Avoid making gravemarker rubbings for educational purposes on stones that are tilted, damaged, cracked, or fractured, and on the softer markers such as marble or sandstone. Excess pressure on the stone can damage the stone or cause breakage. Examine markers prior to work. Paint, graphite, or other types of mediums used in rubbings should never be applied directly to the stone.

**D. Graffiti**

1) Graffiti: Remove graffiti if the cemetery object is defaced. Care must be taken to remove the material without damaging the marker. This should only be undertaken with professional guidance.

**E. Resetting (Appendices C and E)**

1) Leaning Markers: Avoid potential breakage by resetting leaning markers. The shear weight of markers that are tilted due to settling or loose bases are at risk of breaking. Markers should be checked in the field to see that the bases are securely attached. If loose, reset markers at the base as well as in the ground.

2) Who Should Reset: Reset gravemarkers under the guidance of a trained mason or volunteer knowledgeable about the proper mortar mix.

3) Care in Resetting: Take extreme care when resetting gravemarkers so no further damage occurs to the gravemarker. Even if markers do not appear fragile on the exterior, internal fractures may result in breakage or damage. Every marker is a fragile object. The unanticipated weight of a marker being handled can also result in breakage or injury.

**F. General Repair Guidelines (Appendices C and E)**

1) Qualified Mason: Hire a qualified mason to restore severely damaged and/or broken stones. Simple repairs, resetting, and cleaning could be completed by trained volunteers.

2) Priorities: Repair of severely damaged or broken markers is a specialized task. Evaluate each stone type and material prior to starting with repairs. Incompatible adhesives or epoxies, such as the use of Portland cement, concrete, or some types of adhesives, may cause further damage.

3) Adhesives: Use small amounts of epoxies or resin adhesives that are compatible with the stone material to repair broken or damaged stones. Adhesives that work on marble might not be suitable for softer sandstone or harder granites. Patching, piecing-in or consolidation of historic masonry features shall be

encouraged rather than substituting new materials or pieces. Use the Jahn restoration system (mortars, adhesives and other masonry products) or materials approved by the Association of Gravestone Studies (AGS) (Appendix E).

4) Structural Breaks: Use spot adhesives and 1/8" to 1/4" diameter steel or threaded nylon pins or dowels (depending on the stone fragment) for major structural breaks. Prepare holes for pins and dry fit fragments prior to using spot adhesive in holes. This method should not be used on weak or fragile stones such as sandstone or stones that are too thin. *Only qualified masons or trained volunteers should undertake this type of repair.*

5) Fragments: Retain all marker fragments or gravemarkers that have been separated from their original location and for which the original location is unknown. Their original location may be discovered in the future or small fragments might be used in the restoration of other markers. Store in a safe location (the maintenance shed when constructed).

6) Joseph Brown, Hebrew Burial: Carefully dig around the tablet marker of Joseph Brown to remove the stone from underneath the tree roots. Move gravemarker to the north away from the tree. Because of the visibility of the gravemarker's location, place the stone horizontally back in the ground.

#### **G. Temporary and Replacement Gravemarkers**

1) Temporary Metal Stake Makers: Replace existing metal stake temporary markers in the cemetery with more permanent markers such as flush small granite markers stating the name, birth and death dates of the deceased, and the date that the marker was placed. Local monument dealers might donate small granite gravemarkers with the name of the interred inscribed (and other information if known). Often monument makers have stones that were miss-cut and could be re-cut and used for these small markers. If made of granite, place markers in concrete foundation using the recommended mortar mix (Appendices C and E). Compile a list of these markers and their locations.

2) Replacement Gravemarkers: If repair is not possible due to severe deterioration, replace the original gravemarker with a new marker that is similar in form, size, and shape. If the original gravemarker is made of softer stone like sandstone or marble, consider replacing the marker with a harder type of stone such as granite. If the marker is replaced, inscribe the date the replica was made on the back. The original stone fragments could be buried on the lot (record the location), stored in an on-site repository, or given to a historical museum.

#### **H. Gravemarker Bases and Plinths (Appendices C and E)**

1) Replace: Replace existing bases or plinths only if they compromise the upper portion of the monument. If replacement is necessary, match the size of original base. Ideally, the replacement should be reconstructed using the same material and pattern as the original. If this is not possible because of the required skill level or scarcity of material, match the width, height, depth, and shape of the original base or plinth. Photograph prior to replacement.

### **6.13 Landscape Maintenance and Guidelines**

Landscapes are growing and changing sites that require continual maintenance. A landscape maintenance schedule includes mowing, regular pruning, and removal of invasive vegetation, volunteer trees, and shrubs. The following information provides general maintenance recommendations and guidelines.

#### **A. Landscape Survey**

1) Survey: A landscape assessment survey is an important part of the cemetery's historic record, and will aid in the management and maintenance of the grounds. Complete the survey before undertaking any major landscape work projects.

Consult a professional familiar with historic plantings to conduct the survey. Along with the mature trees in the cemetery, wild flowers, grasses, and other plantings may remain from the historic period and should be identified. Conduct the survey over a period of three seasons (spring, summer, and fall) to document the different types of vegetation. Some plants might be missed if completed during one season. Assess the health of the trees on a yearly basis, and update the survey on a map every five to seven years, or as needed.

## **B. General Landscape Maintenance Recommendations**

Generally, historic cemeteries were not mown as modern lawn cemeteries or parks are today. A more natural, less trimmed appearance is appropriate for historic cemeteries. This practice has several advantages: conserving historic plant material, reducing maintenance costs, and preserving the historic setting and cemetery objects. The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery is a good example of a pioneer cemetery with its natural landscape intact.

- 1) **Maintenance:** Educate volunteers (and/or contract laborers/correction crews or community service workers) about working around fragile gravemarkers and other cemetery objects such as the iron fences. Gravemarkers and other cemetery objects are often fragile, and normal maintenance practices have to be modified to fit the needs of the historic landscape.
- 2) **Fragments:** Avoid moving fragments or damaged gravemarkers to facilitate mowing. If gravemarkers or markers are moved, document their location prior to removal.
- 3) **Invasive Plants:** Avoid using broadcast herbicides in the cemetery; use herbicides systemically or spray close to invasive plant. Do not spray chemicals near marble stones; the herbicides often contain acids and salts that can damage cemetery objects. Continue to remove invasive weeds such as ivy, vinca, nap weed, puncture vine, and poison oak from the cemetery.
- 4) **Trees:** Remove dead or dying trees before breakage occurs, potentially damaging markers or injuring visitors (ex. the two burned pine trees, Appendix B). Remove small volunteer trees at the base of or near gravemarkers or within iron fences that might obscure, rub, or lift a marker.
- 5) **Trimming:** Continue to use weed whips to cut the cemetery lawn areas. Avoid trimming immediately up to the fragile gravemarkers, bases, or fences. Leave a border of long growth around fragile stones if necessary, and periodically hand clip around these markers. Nylon filament (lightweight gauge, no heavier than 0.09 inch) is the only trimmer string recommended for use in the cemetery. Cut grass once or twice in the spring time depending on the amount of rain and growth, and once during the fall.
- 6) **Depressions:** Retain shallow grave depression as a record of burial. Generally, these depressions are a result of settling of the graves, and are sometimes the only evidence of unmarked graves. Fill *deep* depressions or sink holes that might create a hazard for cemetery users or volunteers *only* after these depressions are recorded on a master burial map as a possible burial site.
- 7) **Work Parties:** Continue to organize volunteers to clean-up and trim the cemetery grounds in early May and October. These work parties could also help with simple gravemarker repair projects.

## **C. Trees and Shrub Maintenance Guidelines**

- 1) **Tree Survey:** Trees add to the significance and historic character of the cemetery. Identifying and protecting significant trees are an important part of the maintenance of the cemetery. The tree survey should be completed prior to undertaking large landscape maintenance projects. Many of these species like the pines and native oaks are important historic landscape features.

2) Assessment: Assess the health of the trees every two years for storm or insect damage, and disease. Limb-up trees and shrubs extending over or growing too close to cemetery objects. Remove dead or dying trees before breakage occurs, potentially damaging markers or injuring visitors. After the tree is removed, do not remove stumps in close proximity to gravemarkers, iron fences, curbs, or graves. This action might disrupt graves or cemetery objects. Grind down stump to ground level to minimize possible damage to cemetery objects.

3) Dead Trees: Remove the existing two dead pine trees in the cemetery (Appendix B, Master Plan map). Contact a tree removal service that might donate their time or trade their time for use of the wood. Use extreme care in removing the trees so that the cemetery objects will not be damaged in the process.

4) Shrubs: Trim perimeter shrubs on a yearly basis. Trim and shape the lilacs along the west and north boundaries to form a fuller hedge. Maintain the lilacs and other shrubs so that they do not encroach on the cemetery objects.

## 7.0 PRIORITY LIST

This priority list is a guide in planning the preservation and enhancement projects in the cemetery. Some of these projects can be accomplished by supervised volunteers and with donated materials while other projects require professional help. This priority list is organized according to the need of the projects in relationship to the overall preservation of the cemetery. The implementation of these projects is subject to funding and/or the availability of personnel. *Note: Refer to various sections for more detailed description of these projects.*

### KEY: Personnel

C City: Available City Staff, Historic Landmarks Commission, and Maintenance Personnel

G Genealogical Society: Coordinated with the City

V Volunteers: Supervised by Genealogical Society and the City

S Contract labor or specialists

### **Personnel      Priority A: Projects & Tasks**

C, V, G      Complete condition assessment inventory forms on each cemetery object including photographing each object (gravemarkers, curbs, and fences). Add to existing genealogical information completed by the Genealogical Society. Sample form in Appendix E.

C, V      Update the existing site map of the cemetery landscape and cemetery objects. Locate and map the existing water system prior to removal or alteration of system.

C, G, V      Construct a small maintenance shed in the northeast corner of the cemetery for use by volunteers and for equipment storage.

S, V, G      Install a new fence using double looped woven wire fencing secured to the existing posts around the cemetery. The cemetery project could be phased starting with the north and west property lines. Make the entrance gate from the same looped woven wire fence secured by a pipe railing and stiles. Construct railroad tie stairs on the west property line where pedestrians have made paths.

C      Install water spigots in at least three locations in the cemetery for use by volunteers and visitors. Some of the existing sprinkling system could be repaired and retrofitted with spigots. Cut off the remaining above ground sprinkler heads to minimize hazards in the cemetery.

C, G      Develop an annual budget for the cemetery that could be submitted for the 2005-2006 budget period.

<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Priority B: Projects &amp; Tasks</b>
C, G, V	Design and fabricate an iron arch pedestrian gateway over the cemetery entrance gate.
C, V, S, G	Begin gravemarker repair projects. Start with the easier types of repairs such as leveling tilted markers, resetting markers in the existing base, and resetting markers in new bases. Stabilize existing curbs around plots.
C, G, V	Replace existing temporary metal markers with more permanent markers.
S w/ V, G	Stabilize and repair iron fences.
G	Continue to update the burial list on the web page. Link the other local and regional websites.
S w/V	Remove the dead trees and limb up low branches (the two pines noted on map) in the cemetery. Limb trees that obscure the security lights.
C	Fabricate and place recommended regulatory signs in the cemetery, and begin fabricating and installing the signs directing visitors to the cemetery.
G, C, V	Enlist the garden club or other groups to plan and plant a low-maintenance landscape area in front of the cemetery between the front (north fence) and the sidewalk. Encourage the use of native, drought tolerant plants.
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Priority C: Projects &amp; Tasks</b>
C, G, V	Develop unified signage in the cemetery that would include identity and interpretative signage. Include the cemetery logo on the signage.
V, G	Develop a brochure for the cemetery interpreting the history.
C, G	Place two trash receptacles in the cemetery.
C, G	Place one or two benches in the cemetery.
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>On-Going Priorities and Recommendations</b>
G, V	Document cemetery objects (gravemarkers and fences) as repairs are completed.
G, C	Increase involvement with other community service groups, college students, and neighborhood groups. Enlist the aid of specialty groups, such as garden clubs, native plant societies, and/or camera clubs.
G	Publish updates of the progress of cemetery projects in the Society's newsletter and website.
G, V	Continue and develop additional tours of the cemetery in conjunction with other local events including the local school districts.

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# APPENDIX A

## 2002 The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery Burial List

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Compiled by Earline Wasser  
Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society  
August 2002

**PIONEER CEMETERY NAMES AND DATES**

Located on Scenic Drive, The Dalles

- ALBERTSON, Peter d. March 31, 1883; age 25 years.
- ALLEN, Sarah A. d. March 12, 1883; Aged 41 y 27 d; Wife of W.A. Allen; (William Ainsworth Allen was a cousin of Captain J.C. Ainsworth).
- ALLEN, William Ainsworth buried beside his wife, Sarah A. Allen.
- ASHBY, Ambrose d. August 14, 1877, son of Joseph and Mary Ashby.
- ASHBY, Anna b. December 16; d December 17, 1873; Dau of W.J. & N.D. Ashby dau of W.J. & N.A. Ashby.
- ASHBY, Estella b. May 1863; d. December 7, 1877; Dau of Joseph & Mary A. Ashby; "Rest in Peace". D. December 7, 1877.
- BACHELOR, Wm Henry d. May 27, 1890; age 41 y; (Mosier, Oregon); Consumption.
- BALTIMORE, Alfred d. September 20, 1882; Aged 40 y 11 m 7 d.
- BALTIMORE, Idilia M. d. August 2, 1882; Aged 6 y 5 m 22 d; Dau of A. & S.J. Baltimore; "We loved her, yes no tongue can tell./How much we loved her, and how well,/God loved her too; He thought it best,/To take her home and let her rest". Age 16 yrs. 5 m 22 d.
- BALTIMORE, Sarah A. b. 1845; d. 1922. BALTIMORE, Sarah Jane; d. December 18, 1922; wife of Alfred Baltimore.
- BAMBERGER, George d. 1865 b. March 1823 Washington County, Pennsylvania; d. June 19, 1865; "A Disciple of Jesus Christ".
- BARLETT, Frank E. d. December 2, 1896, age 11 y 7 m 20 d; son of W.F. & M.J. Bartlett
- BARTELL, G.P. b. May 30, 1839; d. January 14, 1894; "Father".
- BAXHELER, William Henry d. May 29, 1890; 41 y Mosier; \* d. May 27<sup>th</sup> – buried May 29<sup>th</sup>.
- BEDELL, Thomas d. 1863
- BERGER, George no dates
- BILLS, Ames drowned June 7, 1893 in John Day River; (no marker) Amos Bills, June 7, 1893.
- BRIDGERS, Cyrus d. 1883
- BROOKS, Caleb d. September 23, 1899; Age 75 y; (Marble Marker) Belonged to Baptist Church. Both wives & two children also buried here. Age 75 y 2 d; "A faith that kept the narrow way,/Till life's last hour had fled./And with a pure and Heavenly ray lit up his dying bed". d. September 22, 1899. age 75 y 2 d.
- BROOKS, Mary J. d. May 10, 1887; 63 y; Wife of Caleb Brooks; "We'll meet again"; "As a wife devoted,/As a Mother, affectionate,/As a friend, ever kind and true,/In life she exhibited the grace of a Christian,/ In death her redeemed spirit returned to God, who gave it". Newspaper gave date as May 14, 1887.
- BROOKS, Mary S. d. November 18, 1883; Aged 26 y 9 m 18 d; "Farewell on earth,/To meet in heaven".
- BROOKS, Sarah S. d. May 14, 1869; Aged 38 y 10 m 10 d; Wife of Caleb Brooks; "We'll Meet"; "There is rest in Heaven in that bright morning Land"; Clasped hands above Caleb's, Sarah, and Mary.
- BROOKS, Sylvanus G.A. d. May 17, 1876; Aged 20 y 2 m 22 d; Son of Caleb & Sarah A. Brooks; "Where Immortal spirits reign,/There we shall meet again".
- BROWN, Jesse b. July 4, 1838; d. May 14, 1888; "Asleep in Jesus".
- BROWN, Joseph b Posen, Prussia 1820; d 1862; Jewish; (Outside the fence, buried head to the south.
- BROWN, Lizzie d. April 1867; (shot – on Five Mile). Age 14 yrs. Dau of P. Brown.
- BULGER, Thomas H. d. 1870; (Removed to I.O.O.F)
- BUNNELL, Alby M. b. February 7, m 1834; d. February 9, 1881; "Farewell"; "Loved one thou hast gone/But we hope to meet again". BUNNELL, Alby M.;
- BUNNELL, Arthur L. d. February 9, 1889; Aged 8 y 4 m 2 d; Son of A.M. & S.A. Bunnell; "Another little Angel before the Heavenly Throne".
- BUNNELL, William d. February 14, 1873, age 50 y 5 m; brother of A. Bunnell.
- BURNSIDE, William 30 years old. Burial December 26, 1862. (St. Peter's Catholic Records – Cemetery of the city).
- BURT, Margaret E. d. 1863; wife of W.B. Burt; d. October 27, 1863; Aged 23 y 6 m 21 d; "In Memory of". Aged 23 y 8 m 21 d.
- CLARK, Mary Burial April 3, 1863 buried April 3 or 6, 1863 in the cemetery of the city (20 years old).
- CLEEK, Roy b. September 8, 1871; d. September 7, 1880; Son of N.A. & S.M. Cleek. Son of H.A. & S.M. Cleek.
- COLBY, Mrs. Bertha E. d. March 12, 1904; Age 30 y
- COOPER, Margaret d. June 3, 1864; Aged 1 y 5 m 27 d; Dau of R. & M.C. Cooper.
- COPLAND, Lucy Otey d. October 4, 1882; Aged 19 y.
- CRANDALL, Two graves
- CREIGHTON, James b. 1801 in Ireland; d. 1864 in The Dalles
- DARRAGH, Lydia Jane Daughter of N.H. Gates; wife of John Darragh, County Superintendent of Schools in Wasco County. DARRAGH, Mary Jane "Lydia" GATES, b. 1838. d. March 14, 1866. wife of John Darragh; dau of Col. N.H. and Mary "Polly" Koontz Gates.
- DARRAGH, Mary Jane b. 1859 d. 1864, dau of John and Mary Jane "Lydia" Gates Darragh.
- DARROW, Joanne buried March 22, 1866 in the cemetery of the city.
- DAVIS, Edgar L. d. March 19, 1882; Aged 17 y 2 wks 5 d; "We only know that thou hast gone,/And that the same returnless tide,/Which bore from us still glides on,/And we who mourn thee with it glide".
- DAVIS, Ida Elnora d. September 4, 1879; Aged 2 y 11 d; "In Memory of"; "This lovely Bud, so young, so fair,/Called home by early doom,/Just came to show how sweet a flower/In Paradise will bloom".
- DeHUFF, Lizzie d. October 26, 1880 of diptheria, age 4 y's; dau/Peter Wolf DeHuff & wife Emily Stryker; born The Dalles; House funeral; Diptheria; (Removed to IOOF Cemetery)
- DIMON, Michael d. in fire of September 1891 while attempting to save the property of a friend. d. Septembe 1, 1891 as result of fire that destroyed over 20 blocks of The Dalles.
- DINSMORE, Huldeh d. May 9, 1885; age 69 y 8 m 20 d; "My Beloved Mother"; "God knows best".
- DONNELL, Lowry Tenny d. November 28, 1874, aged 13 y's, 8 m's; son of Zelek Martin Donnell & hiswife Camilia Thomson; (Removed to IOOF Cemetery in 1916).

## PIONEER CEMETERY NAMES AND DATES

- DONNELL, Zehk Martin b. 1829; d. 1873 Came to Oregon 1852. (Removed in 1916 to IOOF Cemetery).  
DREWS, Chas E. d. Dec 1862; only Son of B.J. & S.C. Drews d. **December 6, 1862, aged 2 y's 5 m's 3 d's; only son B.J. & C.E. Drew; (Removed to Portland 1930).**
- DUMONTIER, Richard d. March 31, 1900; killed in railroad collision \* d. June 7, 1901 – later sent to Seattle, Washington.  
EDWARDS, Dick d. September 16, 1889 (stabbed to death), said to be buried here, in The Dalles Newspaper September 18, 1889.
- EILERS, Metta d. December 3, 1883; Aged about 65 y; Wife of J. Herman Eilers; Born in Oldenberg, Germany; "After many years of suffering entered into rest".
- EMICK (Emrick?) George J. d. June 9, 1882; Aged 70 y 4 m 5 d; "Farewell my wife and children dear,/From you, a Father, Christ doth call,/Mourn not for me, it is in vain,/To call me to your sight again". EMERICK, George.  
d. May 24, 1877; 70 y 14 d.  
no dates.
- EVANS, David  
EVANS, Isaac M.  
FIELD, Charlie A. d. May 11, 1882; Aged 11 m 5 d; Son of A. & J. Field; "Little Charlie has gone to sleep"; (Note: Brother of Will Field, for whom Spanish American War Veterans named their post – "Billy Field Camp".)
- FISHER, Ezra d. 1874: Latourette-Oregon City **Minister; organized Baptist Church in The Dalles. D. November 1, 1874; Aged 74 y 9 m; "In Memory of"; Rev: 6-13; "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Blessed is the dead which die in the Lord". Age 75 y 9 m 25 d.**
- FONGER, Ralph age 27 y; buried December 4, 1891; d. November 3, 1891 Suffocation \***d. November 30, 1891 \***  
FORDYCE, Blanche Eva d. January 11, 1881; age 4y; Scarlet Fever  
FORDYCE, Christian d. January 7, 1881; age 6 y 4 d; Scarlet Fever Funeral from home, 4<sup>th</sup> & Union Street; burial January 11, 1881. Southwest corner of graveyard. Graves not marked. FORDYCE, Christian Lawrence; Age 6 y 4 m.  
d. January 11, 1881; age 12 y; Scarlet Fever. FORDYCE, Kate Eleanor.  
d. January 11, 1881; age 14 y; Scarlet Fever.  
d. 1864 Amanda E.; d. May 3, 1864 (of small-pox); Aged 12 y 7 m 2 d; Dau of J.M. & A.B. Forrest  
d. 1873; Aged 3 yrs  
d. 1903; Age 20 y.  
d. in 1882; Aged 20 y.
- FORDYCE, Kate Elaner  
FORDYCE, Lillie Edith  
FOREST, Manda E. d. August 1, 1903, at Shaniko (Oregon); 18 y of age; (no marker now) FULTON, Lillian.  
FRANCISCO, Franklin d. November 25, 1878, W.T.; Aged 32 y 6 m 15 d; "Sacred to the memory of"; Journalist; W.T. – Washington Territory  
FRANCISCO, Isaac D.  
FRANCISCO, William
- FULTON, Lillie  
GALE, H.H. b. 1816. d. September 23, 1868: wife of Col. N.H. Gates.  
d. 1861: (**Head board gone now**); b. 1836; dau of Col. N.H. and Mary "Polly" Koontz Gates.  
Child of Porter Gilliam; Unknown grave; drowned in spring back of Wilson place **Porter was Justice of the Peace and a school director for many years at The Dalles.**
- GATES, Mary "Polly"  
GATES, Sarah Ella  
GILLIAM, Child d. on 15 Mile. at Boyd: 7 or 8 y old; Son of William Gilliam. **Died at Boyd (Oregon); young son of William Gilliam who operated the 12-Mile House, a stage station of Fifteen Mile Creek below Dufur.**  
d. 1863 d. June 5, 1864, age 25 y 5 m 12 d.  
d. 1876 **Frank Goff – barber** b. February 5, 1835; d. June 15, 1876 (small-pox)  
B. August 24, 1874; d. July 5, 1876; Dau of Nathan C. Goff. (two hands) d. July 6, 1876.  
d. January 14, 1870; Aged 25 d; Son of P. & M.G. Grant.  
**Children of Charles Haight who had a toll station in Cow Canyon.**
- GILLIAM, Tommy d. August 9, 1903; Age 43 y  
b. August 30, 1868; d. February 30, 1880.  
d. October 12, 1882. age 9 y 5 m 18 d.  
b. November 6, 1875; d. August 2, 1876  
d. 1874; 6 y old  
c. September 4, 1874; Aged 39 y; "There is rest in Heaven". HAMLIN, Jane.  
d. August 22, 1904; 83 y of age \*Jonathan W., August 2, 1904.\* (Also Shown in Newspaper article as August 2, 1904.)
- GIRTY, John  
GOFF, Nathan C.  
GOFF, Maud A.  
GRANT, Hazen  
HAIGHT Children  
HAIGHT, DELLA  
HAIGHT, Ella P.  
HAIGHT, G.T.  
HAIGHT, Hays  
HAMLIN, Jane's Son  
HAMLIN, John  
HAMMOND, Jonathan
- HARRIS, Lewis A. b. November 4, 1852; d. April 21. 1882; Aged 29 y 5 m  
17 d; "Blest hour when righteous souls shall meet to part no more,/And with celestial welcome greet on an immortal shore".  
d. August 15, 1874; Aged 14 m; Son of A.C. & J. Helm; "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven".  
HELM, Asbury Coke.  
b. October 3, 1872; d. April 9, 1882; "Sleep Darling Emos".  
d. August 12, 1884; age 18 yrs. \* b. November 28, 1865; d. August 10, 1884; "Sleep darling Minnie".\* Marble Marker.  
see MIDDLESON
- HEPPNER, Emos  
HEPPNER, Minnie
- HIDDLETON, Maud  
HOTNAM, R.  
HUNT, B.F. d. 1862 HOTMAN (Holtbrum?), R., d. April 21, 1862, age 35 y, suicide.  
d. 1863; Masonic Emblem **B. T. Hunt: Hotel keeper; he & his wife were from the South and were secessionists. B.T. Hunt, d. June 6, 1863; (Removed to Portland 1930). B. January 16, 1801 Culpepper County, Virginia; "Sacred to the Memory of"; Masonic Emblem**  
drowned June 10, 1893 at Arlington (Oregon); (no marker)  
b. December 15, 1864; d. May 20, 1866 dau of John & Catherine Irvine.  
b. March 12, 1862; d. June 3, 1872; Dau of J. & C. Irvine  
d. July 11, 1872; son of J.C. Irvine son of John & Catherine Irvine.
- INDIAN WOMAN  
IRVINE, Ellen F.  
IRVINE, Emma  
IRVINE, Infant Son

## PIONEER CEMETERY NAMES AND DATES

- IRVINE, William H. b. September 15, 1877; d. April 4 1883; Son of J. & C. Irvine; "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not".
- JACOBSON, Andre  
Sophia Wilhelmine GEB. January 11, 1861; GEST October 12, 1883. JACOBSEN, Andrea Sophia Wilhelmine.
- JENSON, Anna B. (or D.) (all obliterated) born and died the same day.
- JENSEN, Bertha M. b. August 23, 1883; d. June 18, 1895.
- JOHNSON, Freeman d. summer 1868. accidental drowning.
- KENT, Thursday October 15, 1913.
- KIMSEY, Mary M. d. January 17, 1879; Aged 1 y 5 m 11 d; Dau of D.S. & C.D. Kimsey; "Weep not Papa and Mamma for me,/For I am waiting in Heaven for thee".
- KIMSEY, Susie May b. December 10, 1878; d. May 23, 1879.
- KEELER, Charles City Marshall of The Dalles; killed when he was ca. 36 y's old; city purchased monument for grave; his widow m. Frederick Wickman, his best friend; years later grave & monument were moved by Wickman family onto their family plot in IOOF Cemetery.
- KEITH, Lulu T. d. February 5, 1882; aged 69 7 9 m 1 d KEITH, Luna
- KEITH, Madison d. November 17, 1888; Aged 69 y 11 m 5 d. Aged 69 y 5 m 11 d.
- KELLY, M.J. d. 1860; Masonic Emblem Earliest known burial was M.J. Kelly, a bachelor, and a Mason who named Wasco Lodge No 15, A.F.& A.M., 1857. He died May 29, 1860.
- KIMBELL, Effie on same stone as Loren Kimbell.
- KIMBELL, Loren d. June 9, 1888; Aged 65 y; "Our Father".
- KIMSEY, Ambrose, and  
Anna (Kimsey?) b. 1884 d. 1884
- KIMSEY, d. January 17, 1879, age 1 y 5 m 11 d, dau of D.S. & C.E. Kimsey.
- KIMSEY, Mary M. d. May 23, 1879.
- KIMSEY, Susie May d. July 17, 1891; Aged 17 y; Wife of Joseph Knebel.
- KNEBEL, Jeanette Morton Operated a stage station on the John Day river where the immigrants to the Oregon Country crossed.
- LEONARD, D.J. Was shot in the head January 4, 1878, and died on the 16<sup>th</sup>. His wife was charged with assault, but was acquitted. LEONARD, D.G., d. January 16, 1878; Aged 66 y; "Sacred to the Memory of... Who departed this life". Age 65 y, Wife, Mary Leonard, tried and found not guilty of his murder. Mary Leonard later went on to become the first woman lawyer in the State of Oregon.
- LEWIS, Nellie age 35 y; December 31, 1891; d. December 26, 1891; Odema of lungs. \*Buried December 27, 1891\*
- LOCKHEAD, Wm. Henry d. October 17, 1896
- LOCKWOOD, James C. &  
Rachael J. Children of Chauncey M. "Joe" Lockwood who became a wealthy man operating stage lines out of The Dalles, beginning in 1863 Rachel J. d. January 8, 1866; Aged 3 y  
9 m 19 d; Dau of C.M. & L.J. Lockwood. LOCKWOOD, James. d. December 13. 1869. age 1 y 2 m 15 d.  
December 26, 1891.
- LUVIS, Nellie d. July 1891
- MAGEE, James M. (Information from descendents)
- MARVIN, Joseph November 11, 1900
- McALLISTER, Geo no dates.
- McGLEER, Roy 4 months old, buried August 8, 1861, in the cemetery of the town.
- McKAULIFF, Mary Matilda Age 20 y; drowned at the same time as Urquhart, Alexander; His cousin Hugh born in Scotland, born in Canada; Undoubtedly buried in City Graveyard. Burial August 3, 1880.
- MC INTOSH, Hugh d. March 8?, 1902 b. 1840, d. 1903.
- MEEKER, Philip Hezekiah b. January 4, 1878; d. September 9, 1881; "Gone to be an Angel".
- MELL, Albert H. b. April 2, 1880; d August 15, 1881; "Asleep in Jesus".
- MELL, Alma b. March 15, 1876; d. September 5, 1881; "A Lamb in the upper fold".
- MELL, Carl F. b. March 19, 1880; d. August 1, 1902; "Gone but not forgotten". Maud Hiddleton . \* d. July 31, 1902
- MIDDLESON, Maud (newspaper date). Suppose to be in city cemetery.\*
- MILLER, Clarence Infant son of Professor Miller, an outstanding teacher who taught in The Dalles. d. November 13, 1870, infant son of Prof. J.W. & Calla Miller.
- MOGAN, Frank K. "Killed in cold blood" in Kelly's saloon in Prineville December 9, 1883 by Colonel William "Bud" Thompson in a dispute about the payment of money due. D. December 9, 1883; age 29 y 9 m 16 d; "Loved in life, in death not parted".
- MOGAN, Stella no dates; Infant dau of M.W. & M. Mogan, Age 5 weeks. MOGAN, Stella Elizabeth, d. May. 1882, age 5 wks. Dau of M.W. & M. Mogan.
- MOGAN, Michael W. Shot to death June 7, 1882 in a saloon in Prinevill by J.M. "Mosey" Barnes because he was unable to repay Barnes the six dollars he owed him. Barnes shot him through the lungs, and Mogan bled to death in a few minutes.
- MOGAN, W.W. d. June 7, 1882; Aged 25 y 7 m 3 d; "Oh, he was good, if ever a good man lived".
- MORAN, Ella Lenore b. May 28, 1858; d March 21, 1863; Aged 4 y 9 m 23 d; "Suffer Little Children to come unto Me, and fordbid them not, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven". buried March 3, 1863 in the cemetery of the city (5 years old). Died of diptheria.
- MORAN, Hester A. d 1878: wife of John Moran b. January 7, 1833, New York; d. December 5, 1878; "Gone but not forgotten"; Wife of John Moran. Wife of John Moran, a businessman of The Dalles.

## PIONEER CEMETERY NAMES AND DATES

- MORGAN, Catherine Alice b. February 20, 1872; d. December 23, 1897; Wife of Perry Morgan; daughter of Mary E. & W.H. Taylor.
- MORGAN, Cecil Alice b. February 5, 1895; d. August 13, 1896; Dau of Mr. & Mrs. Perry Morgan. MORGAN, Cecil Clare.
- MORGAN, Peter P. d. April 11(?), 1903
- NELSON, Peter d. February 2, 1885; 65 y 10 m 5 d; A Native of Denmark; "God gave, He took, He will restore, He doeth all things well". D. February 2, 1888.  
His body was transferred from City Cemetery to St. Peter's August 1880.
- NORRIS, John d 1862
- NOUDERHAE, E.L. d 1862
- PAGE, R.B. Accidentally shot by his own gun, December 7, 1866.
- PARISH, Mary F. (Brooks) d. November 24, 1874; Aged 22 y 2 m 26 d; "Asleep in Jesus"; "My friends, as your are now/So once was I,/As I am now you soon shall be,/Laid in the tomb like me".
- PARISH, S.J. d. ca April 13, 1862 (Member of a California Masonic Lodge)
- PATE, Moses d. May 23, 1896; Aged 67 y; "At Rest".
- PATTERSON, Charles R. d. April 6 (?), 1891
- PATTERSON, Clarence d. March 20, 1874; Aged 1 y 5 m 25 d; son of D. & L.A. Patterson.
- PATTERSON, Deliah G. d. August 13, 1865; Aged 11 m 10 d; Dau of D. & L.A. Patterson PATTERSON, Delilah G. dau D. & L.A. Patterson.
- PATTERSON, Mary M. d. March 11, 1863; Aged 24 d; Dau of D. & L.A. Patterson
- PECK, Edna B. b. September 26; d. October (not clear)
- PENTLAND, Infant(s) d. October 25, 1887; Infant children of Robert & E.E.Pentland; triplets of a few days Only a few days old, they were the children of Robert Pentland & his second wife, Eliza E. Reynolds.
- PERKINS, Harriet J. d. May 21, 1870; Aged 18 y 28 d; Dau of J. & L.A. Perkins.
- PERKINS, Joan M. d. September 2, 1873; Aged 16 y 9 m 12 d; Dau of J. & L.A. Perkins. PERKINS, Joan Minette. Age 16 y 9 m 19 d.
- PETERS, Joseph Tribmlc Husband of Lucy (Wilson) Peters. B. 1856. d. 1942.
- PETERS, Lucy (Wilson) Daughter of Joseph Gardner & Elizabeth Millar Wilson. B. 1867. d. 1950.
- PIERCE, Florence James burial August 19, 1862 (St. Peter's Catholic Records).
- PIKE, Johnathan d. 1878; (Head board gone now)
- PLUMMER, Mary Leora buried The Dalles City Cemetery (15 years old).
- PORTER, Mary A. d. September 24, 1897; Aged 57 y; Wife of C.F.F. Porter; "A Precious one from us has gone,/A voice we loved is stilled,/A place is vacant in our home,/Whichnever can be filled,/God in His wisdom has recalled/The one His love has given,/And though the body moulders here/The soul is safe in Heaven".
- PRATT, Lewis B. d. December 29, 1884.
- PRATT, Mrs. Louis d. on 15 Mile, near Boyd. Unknown grave
- PRESSY, H. S. d. 1879; (Head board gone now)
- PRICE, Glenn B. d. June 20, 1898; Age 2 y 1 m 5 d
- PURL, Anna (wooden head board Letters obliterated)
- REBREN, John d. March 12 (?), 1901
- REED, Everlind d. 1865 b. December 28, 1831 Rushford, Allegany County, New York; d. December 28, 1865; Aged 34 y.
- REES, Cyrus W. d. June 16, 1888; Aged 60 y 6 m 14 d. Reverend Cyrus W. Rees, Baptist minister. his wife is buried beside him.
- REES, Mary Abigail Jane d. November 1, 1882, age 38 y.
- REYNOLDS, Lester Atkins d. February 6, 1876; Aged 11 y; Son of D.L. & Eliza E. Reynolds.
- RICHMOND, Charles C. d. April 1, 1884; 1 y 17 d.; \* 1 m. 17 d; \* Mrs. Addie Richmond, of this city, is mother. Charles Chester Richmond.
- ROBBINS, Ellen d. March 8, 1873, age 16 yrs., dau of Dr. J.A. & Minerva Robbins.
- ROBBINS, Minerva Jane d. October 7, 1920; Age 97 y 4 m 12 d.
- ROBINSON, Velma V. b. September 20, 1877; d. June 1 1881; Dau of J.L. & M.J. Robinson.
- ROENS, Mary buried September 17, 1867; buried in the public cemetery.
- ROOT, Mrs. Joanna d. Nov/Dec 1891
- SCHNESDEN, Martin b. November 1831; d April 26, 1893.
- SCHRODER, John b. April 1861; d. February 2, 1890; (German) (on Oregon Death Index).
- SEMPLE, James d. October 12, 1909; Head board gone now
- SCHOLL, Minnie d. 1869; An infant dau; Louis Schell; head board gone now; burned at time of fire. Mary P. Scholl, Infant daughter of Louis Scholl & his wife Lizzie Fulton. B. April 14, 1869, d. May 12, 1869.
- SCHRODER, John b. April 1861, d. February 2, 1890.
- SELHOLT, Mary no dates.
- SIMMONS, E.J. August 30, 1904 (on Oregon Death Index). SIMMONS, J.E., d. Aug 30/31, 1904.
- SHUCK, Mong d. April 23, 1904; 37 y; heart failure; Chinaman
- SIMPSON, Mrs. Nancy b. Franklin County, Tennessee; d. June 9, 1880; "In Memory of".
- SIMPSON, W.G. d. March 16, 1873; Aged 67 y; "In Memory of"; (see Mrs. Nancy Simpson) (d. September 2, 1873?) Age 64 y.
- SMITH, Graidle O. d. March 12, 1880; Aged 28 y; Son of Simeon & M.D. Smith SMITH, Granville O.
- SMITH, Jane d. December 17, 1874; Aged 63 y 3 m 2 d; Wife of Captain John Smith. Wife of Capt. Smith, Indian agent at Warm Springs (Oregon). D. December 17, 1872, age 63 y 3 m 12 d.
- STEPHENSON, James D. d. 1862 D. 1863, age 7 m 11 d.
- STEWART, Stewart (on one side  
Two boards - O. H. and G.H. on other No. dates.

## PIONEER CEMETERY NAMES AND DATES

- STEWART, Roland d. July 18, 1886; age 2 y 10 d; Beloved son of G.W. & F.G. Stewart; "Our Little Roland".  
STUTZMAN, A.E. d. 1878
- SULLIVAN, Lulu dau of W.J. & M.L. Sullivan; "We shall meet again" no dates.  
SUMNER, CHAS. d. 1861; Three links
- SYMONS, Herbert d. March 27, 1882; Aged 2 y 4 m 16 d; Son of S. & E. Symons.  
SYMONS, S. D. February 23, 1885; age 42 y 3 mo; "In Memory of".  
TAYLOR, Ethel O. d. August 22, 1883; Aged 8 y 5 m 11 d; Dau of J.H. & L. Taylor \* d. August 22, 1888; Aged 8 y 5 m 8 d; Dau of J.H. & L. Taylor; "Our Darling".\*
- TAYLOR, Mary E. d. June 10, 1900; Aged 54 y; wife of W.H. Taylor. Wife of William H. Taylor & mother of Dr. William R. Taylor of The Dalles.
- TAYLOR, Thomas H. d. January 8(?), 1882; Aged 1 y 9 m 27 d; Son of N.H. & M.E. Taylor. TAYLOR, Thomas A. d. January 18, 1882
- THOMPSON, Carrie b. November 1, 1869; d. August 27, 1872; dau of J.L. & L.M. Thompson; "A child reposes underneath the sod, A child to memory dear and dear to God". D. August 29, 1872.
- THOMPSON, William d. Mid-April 1899; about 79 years old; "Rebel Tom".  
TIVIS, James d. July 22, 1860; son of John & Minerva Tivis son of John & Minerva A. Tivis.
- URQUHART, Alexander d. July 30, 1880; age 28 y 8 m; Drowned in John Day River. Born in Scotland. Undoubtedly buried in City Graveyard. First funeral in Episcopal Church; Drowned in John Day River, in vain attempt to save his cousin, Hugh.
- VANCE, Frankie Merrill d. February 6, 1902; Age 19 m \* February 3, 1902 (on Oregon Death Index the date is May 21, 1906 & there is a Willie Vance listed as May 21, 1906) \*  
no dates.
- WAGENBLAST. b. & d. October 1884; Infant son of John & Mary Wagenblast.  
WAGENBLAST, Infant son b. October 10, 1878, d. March 23, 1878. dau of John & Mary Wagenblast.  
WAGONBLAST, Susie May d. July 15, 1870, dau Washington P. & Mary Walker.
- WALKER d. February 11, 1899; Aged 77 y; "In Jesus name we hope to meet". WALKER, Arthur W. Minister; he & his brother Washington P. had the first grist mill in Wasco county – on Fifteen Mile  
WALKER, A.(Arthur) M. d. March 12, 1882; Aged 1 y 6 m 5 d; Son of S. & S.C. Walker.  
WALKER, A. W. d. February 12, 1883; Aged 4 y 8 m; Dau of C. & S.C. Walker Age 4 y 8 m 14 d.
- WALKER, Frank L. b. May 22, 1820, Portage County, Ohio; d. May 9, 1900; "Shall we meet beyond the river".  
WALKER, Maggie M. d. May 8, 1864; Aged 1 y 5 m 9d; Son of M.W. & S.F. Wallace; (Nathan W. & Sarah F. Wallace of Antelope (Oregon)).  
WALKER, Mary B. d. January 6, 1899; Aged 28 y  
WALLACE, John B. d. July 21, 1900; Railroad accident \*July 18, 1904 \*
- WARD, Emma d. April 4, 1891; Aged 8 y; Son of Mason & Anna Weston. WESTON, Lee A.  
WEBBER, F.H. d. April 2, 1891; Aged 6 y 3 m 29 d; Dau of Mason & Anna Weston.  
WESTON, Lee D. d. July 25, 1893; 18 yrs; Drowned in Snipes Lake; A foreigner, could not speak a word of English. Rode into Lake and horse fell.\* July 17, 1893 \*  
WESTON, Maudie E. b. October 9, 1835; d. August 8, 1889.  
WETSKI, John Buried September 26, 1880 Age 23 y; born in New York.  
d. April 18, 1904; of pneumonia
- WHETSTONE, M.J.Howard b. 1856; d. July 1868; son of Joseph C. & Elizabeth Millar Wilson; (drowned in Mill creek near 6<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge).  
WHITE, Mary J. Mrs. Wife of Frederick Wallace Wilson. B. 1861, d. 1969.  
WILLIS, Andrew d. February 27, 1913 b. 1830; Wife of Joseph Gardner Wilson. B. 1830.  
WILSON, Alfred W. Son of Joseph Gardner & Elizabeth Millar Wilson. B. 1872 D. 1955 Judge of Seventh Judicial District of Oregon, husband of Content Wilson.  
WILSON, Content (Elton) Frankie G. (aged 1 yr). Frankie, no date. dau of J.G. & Elizabeth M. Wilson. Jessie, no date, son of J.G. & Elizabeth M. Wilson.  
WILSON, Elizabeth M. b. 1826; d 1873; First Circuit & Supreme Court Judge of Eastern Oregon. Husband of Elizabeth Millar Wilson.  
WILSON, Frederick Wallace B. 1880; d. November 3, 1897; "At Rest".
- WILSON, Jessie & Frankie b. August 16, 1825; d May 20, 1874; Aged 49; "In Memory of". Photographer in The Dalles; later added a variety store to his place of business.
- WILSON, Joseph Gardner b. November 19, 1844; d. April 26, 1883; Erected to the memory of Professor W.L. Worthington by his teachers and pupils of Dalles public schools. Died while principal of The Dalles public schools. His tombstone was erected from funds donated by the teachers and pupils. Age 38 y 5 m 7 d.  
WOODWARD, Wm.  
WORSLEY, John
- WORTHINGTON, W.L.

### Key Notes:

INDIGO = George Brown, Fire Warden dated 1911

BROWN = Lulu Crandall date 1929

GREEN = Anita Drake (Year Unknown)

PLUM = Daphne Hon Ramsey & Lottie LeGett Gurley SOME CEMETRY RECORDS OF WASCO COUNTY 1964.

ORANGE = Lorna Elliott, July 2002, from Funeral Records. (The dates from these funeral records can be death dates or burial dates.)

RED = Lorna Elliott, July 2002, from Newspapers. (Dates do not always match up with other dates. (And some Catholic records).

BLUE = Lorna Elliott, July 2002, from St. Peter's Catholic Records. (I checked to the end of 1894 and found no other burials from St. Peter's Catholic church to other cemeteries.

OLIVE = Cheryl Gates, Feb-Apr 2001

BLACK = Notes taken from previous typists lists which were used as reference for this material

\* Discrepancies amongst different lists by typists?

This final typing from accumulated lists of various researchers mentioned above and notes done by Earline Wasser, Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society, August 2002.

# APPENDIX B

## Maps



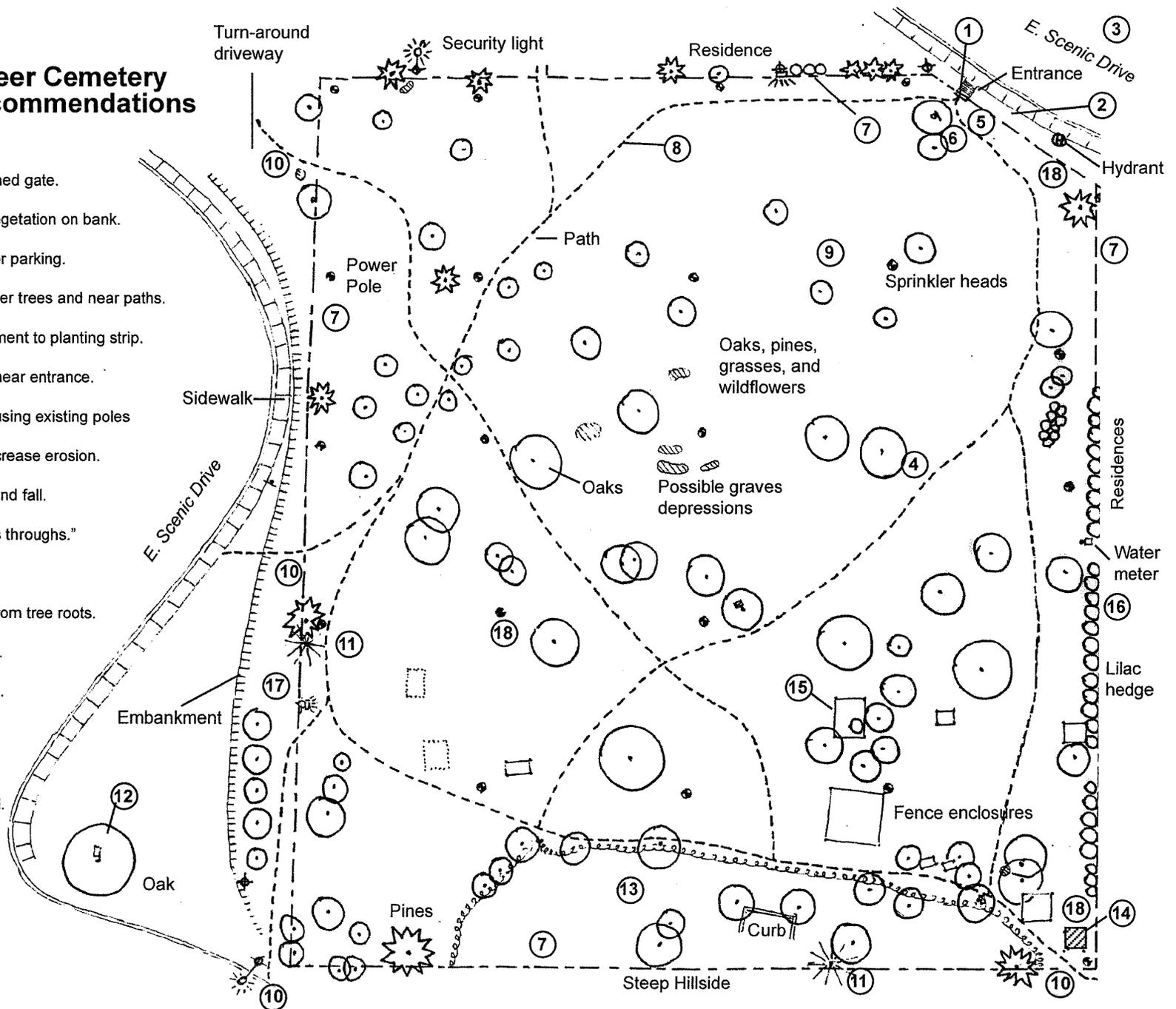
Master Plan Map

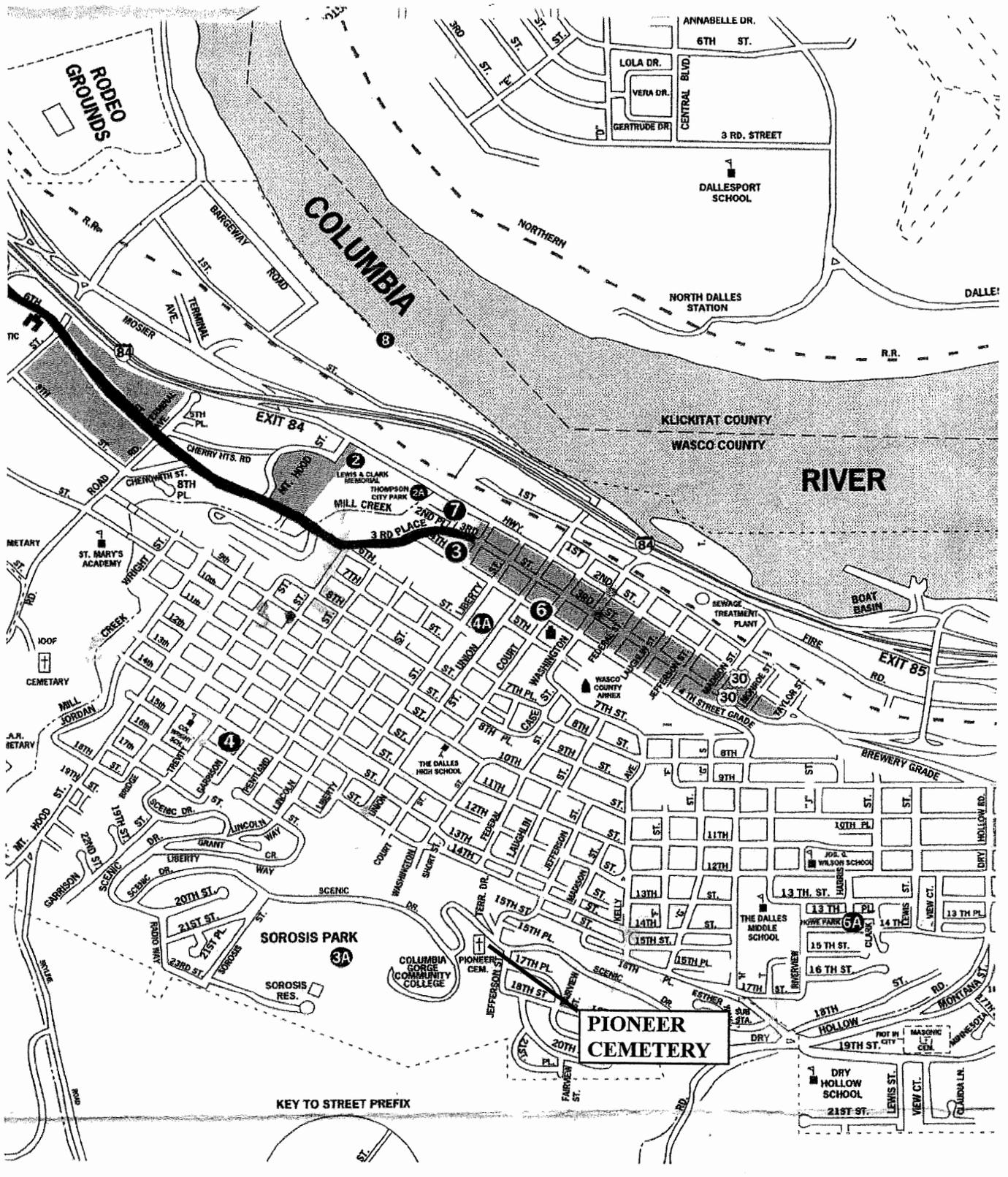
1993 Survey Map

Other Maps (Historic and Current)

# The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery Master Plan Recommendations August 2004

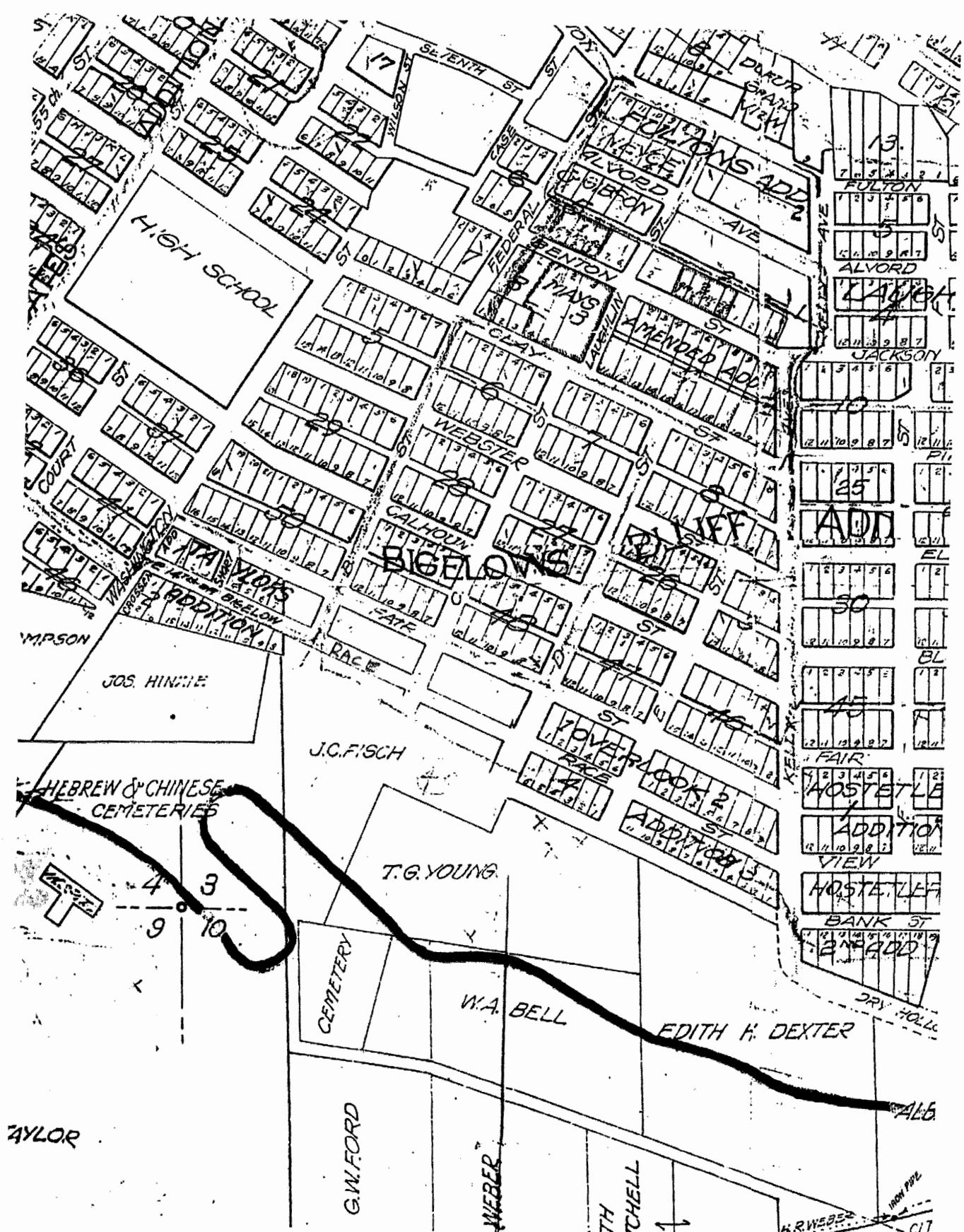
- ① Create new entrance arched gate.
- ② Plant low maintenance vegetation on bank.
- ③ Possible "pull-out" area for parking.
- ④ Place 2 or 3 benches under trees and near paths.
- ⑤ Move "1860-1964" monument to planting strip.
- ⑥ Place interpretative sign near entrance.
- ⑦ Install woven-wire fence using existing poles
- ⑧ Re-bark dust paths to decrease erosion.
- ⑨ Mow cemetery in spring and fall.
- ⑩ Possible pedestrian "pass throughs."
- ⑪ Remove dead pines.
- ⑫ Move Brown headstone from tree roots.
- ⑬ Continue to remove vinca.
- ⑭ Preferred location of shed.
- ⑮ Stabilize iron fences.
- ⑯ Trim lilac hedge annually.
- ⑰ Evidence of previous road.
- ⑱ Install 3 water spigots.  
General locations.





Current Map of The Dalles  
 Location of Pioneer Cemetery





**Map of The Dalles, ca. 1927**  
 Map of The Dalles with platted subdivisions and Scenic Drive alignment, ca. 1927.  
 Shows location of Hebrew and Chinese cemeteries, and the Pioneer Cemetery.  
 TB Hospital south of Hebrew and Chinese cemeteries.

# "Tales & Trails" - Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society Newsletter - V 18 # 3 July 2004

The Dalles Chronicle December 6, 1899

For many years the condition of the city cemetery [now known as Pioneer Cemetery] has been a disgrace to The Dalles, and frequently the attention of its residents has been called to that fact by the newspapers, but nothing has been done toward improving it and it still remains the same neglected place, although situated in one of the most beautiful sites which could be imagined. While this can go on without causing any particular disturbance, there is a matter which must be attended to at once, or we must find some other means of disposing of the city's dead than burying them. The ground now inclosed [sic] is well nigh filled with graves and right soon there will not be space left where a body can be laid. While there are a few lots, in most of them it is impossible to excavate on account of the rocky soil. The city must do something in regard to this matter, and that quickly. We understand two acres joining the cemetery on the south can be purchased for \$20 an acre. This is very reasonable, and the city could make no better move than to buy this ground, extend the fence and thus give to those who are so unfortunate as not to be able to pay \$25 for a lot or even \$15 for a half lot, a respectable place in which to bury their dead.

Contributed by member Lorna Elliott

## Grand Army of the Republic

A new book is out now by the name of "Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois. Transcription of the Death Rolls 1879-1947" by Dennis Northcott & Thomas Brooks. The book contains 537 pages and is available for \$29.99 plus \$3.00 shipping. Order from Dennis Northcott, P.O. Box 410762, St. Louis, MO 63141.



## Handwriting

The script in which the records are written can compound language difficulties. Genealogical word lists can help, as can guides to the various types of script that might be encountered. Included below are links to a few sites with old European handwriting samples. Cyndi's List also has links to numerous sites about reading old penmanship.

German Script—<http://www.genealogienetz.de/misc/scripts.htm>.

Swedish Script—18th century  
Swedish Script—19th century  
Swedish Script—20th century  
<http://user.tninet.se/%7Eyke628p/english/abc1800.htm>

Source: *Western Montana Genealogical Society* January 2004



The American World War II Orphans Network, at [www.awon.org](http://www.awon.org) is an organization of sons and daughters of Americans killed and missing in WWII. According to the Network's published statement, "The deaths of more than 406,000 men left an estimated 183,000 American children fatherless and totally unaware that so many others share the same condition." The Network strives to locate and register all American WWII orphans and their fathers. It holds local, regional and national gatherings to give members a chance to get acquainted and share experiences and information.

The services of this organization can be helpful to family history researchers because it directs participants to sources of information about their fathers from military and government records. It also directs orphans to sources of information helpful in locating war buddies, family and friends of their fathers.

Write American WWII Orphans Network, 5745 Lee Road, Indianapolis, IN 46126 or e-mail [AWON@aol.com](mailto:AWON@aol.com)

Source: From the Everton Publishers Newsletter  
Oregon Genealogical Society Newsletter  
Issue 134 Jan/Feb 2004

N. Whealdon et ux. -- To -- Dalles City.



Warranty Deed.

Filed for record Sept. 9th, 1904 at 4 P.M.

Know all men by these presents, That N. Whealdon and W. Lucinda Whealdon, his wife, in consideration of One dollar and other good and sufficient considerations to them paid by Dalles City, Wasco County, State of Oregon, do hereby remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the said Dalles City, and unto its assigns, all their right, title and interest in and to the following described parcel of real estate, situate in Dalles City, County of Wasco, State of Oregon, to-wit: Commencing at a point South 86° 20' East, (810) chains distant, from the corner of Sections (3), (4) (9) and (10) in Township (1) North of Range (13) East W.M. (said point being Northwest corner of The Dalles Cemetery) thence south 79° 10' East, (4.52) chains; thence South 13° West; (5.32) chains; thence North 78° 15' West, (3.45) chains; thence North (4.85) chains; thence North 13° East, (50) links to the place of beginning, containing (2.12) acres.

To have and to hold the same, together with, all and singular, the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, to the said Dalles City and to its assigns forever.

IN Witness whereof, the grantors have hereunto set their hands and seals this 16th day of August, A.D. 1904.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the

presence of us as witnesses:

T. A. Hudson, Helen T. Hudson.

N. Whealdon (Seal)

W. Lucinda Whealdon (Seal)

State of Oregon )  
) ss

County of Wasco ) This certifies, That on this 16th day of August, A.D. 1904, before me, the undersigned, a Notary public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named N. Whealdon and W. Lucinda Whealdon, 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, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand official seal the day and year last above written.

T. A. Hudson.

(Notary seal)

Notary public for Oregon.

## APPENDIX C

### Cemetery Object Preservation Guidelines



Alternative Ways to Read Inscriptions

Gravestone Rubbing Guidelines

Cleaning Gravemarkers

Resetting Tilting Markers

Resetting Markers Broken at Base

Cemetery Ironwork

## ALTERNATIVE WAYS TO READ INSCRIPTIONS



Gravemarkers wear away over time due to wind, rain, frost, vegetation, and chemical actions. Over time, it becomes harder to read the inscriptions found on older gravemarkers, and it becomes necessary to use alternative methods in transcribing inscriptions. These methods can enhance or reveal the lettering that has become worn over time. The following are some of the alternative methods:

### Recommended Methods

**Cleaning:** Carefully brushing or cleaning the surface of the gravemarker helps to reveal an inscription. Use only natural or nylon bristle brushes, and only clean area that is difficult to read.

**Mirrors:** Mirrors direct bright sunlight obliquely across the face of a grave stone casting shadows in indentations which makes inscriptions more visible and easier to read. A plastic full-length mirror works well. If the stone is located in the shadows, use two mirrors to help reflect light onto the stone surface. This is a safe way to read the epitaphs without touching the stone (also aids in photographing).

**Windshield Heat Reflector:** Flexible windshield heat reflector, silver, can be used as an effective way to light the surface of a gravemarker. These windshield covers are flexible (foldable), non-breakable, and easy to carry.

**Aluminum Foil Mirror:** Cover a piece of cardboard or other hard surface with aluminum foil. Use to reflect light on the stone. This is a variation on the use of mirrors but is a non-breakable alternative.

**Artificial Light:** Shine an artificial light (a flashlight or floodlight) across the stone at an oblique angle to illuminate the inscriptions.

**Water:** Wetting a stone can make the carvings stand out more than when dry. A wet sponge or a large spray bottle works well for this technique.

**Photographic Negatives:** Take a photograph of the gravemarker and view the pictures in negative or positive format (either digitally or with film). Digital photographs can be manipulated in the computer to enhance the lettering. Although this takes more time, it can be an effective way to read inscriptions.

**Rubbings:** Gravemarker rubbings can be an effective way to read an inscription. Evaluate stability of the stone and the graininess of the surface prior to undertaking a rubbing. Generally, inscriptions that are worn are fragile and rubbings should be avoided on these types of stones.

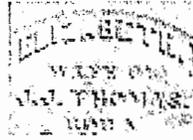
### Methods to Avoid

**Shaving Cream or Other Chemicals:** Spreading shaving cream across the inscriptions is not recommended to help read the lettering and/or decorations on gravemarkers. Shaving cream contains chemicals and greasy emollients that are hard to remove and may soak into porous stones.

**Other Mediums:** Using chalk, graphite, dirt, or paint to fill in inscriptions is *not* recommended. These can be hard to remove and damage porous stones.

**Stiff Brushes:** The use of stiff-bristle or wire brushes, putty knives, nail files, or any metal objects to clean or to remove organic growth from the gravemarker is *not* recommended. Use soft natural bristle brushes, whiskbrooms, or wooden sticks gently and carefully.

# GRAVESTONE RUBBING GUIDELINES



- 1. Be Prepared:** Be prepared to deal with weeds, thorny vines, poison oak or ivy, or trees, as well as ants, spiders, bees, and possibly snakes. Heavy clothing, high leather shoes or boots, and insect repellent are advisable. Get permission to do rubbings, if necessary. Some cemeteries do not allow rubbings and some are on private property.
- 2. What to Bring**

Rubbing kit: Heel ball (Cobbler's wax), graphite or charcoal stick, lumberman's chalk, or crayon. White shelf paper, rice paper, vellum, or other thin, but strong papers, and scissors.  
One or more gallons of water, depending on how many gravemarkers are involved.  
Rain gear and plastic tarp for cover in case of rains.  
Garden clippers, hand trowels, and pruners may be useful.  
Old towels.
- 3. Select the Gravemarker:** Choose sturdy headstones with sharply incised areas. Avoid markers that are sugaring, grainy, loose, cracked, or flaking. The pressure of rubbing could cause damage or breakage.
- 4. Prepare the Stone**

Gently brush away any loose material or dust from marker's surface with a natural bristle brush. Cleaning will only be necessary if biological growth interferes with the rubbing surface or fills incised areas.  
Clean as follows:

  - Thoroughly wet marker with clean water.
  - Gently brush away biological growth with natural bristle brush. Use small brush to clean incised areas. Never use a wire brush or other metal object. Wooden popsicle sticks or tongue depressors work well for small areas.
  - Thoroughly rinse marker with clean water, and pat stone dry with a towel.
- 5. Begin the Rubbing**

Use enough paper to thoroughly cover the area intend for the rubbing.  
Fasten paper to the marker's surface with painter's tape or have someone hold the paper taut. Stretch the paper very tight. Do not use duct tape or other tapes that would leave residues on the surface.  
Feel the outer edges of the marker and design, and begin by defining the edges and prominent designs. Then start rubbing at the top of the stone. Use charcoal, a lead stick, or a wax crayon on its side. Avoid getting wax or other material on the surface.  
Always rub from side to side using even pressure. Continue until the entire surface has been covered. If necessary repeat the process using slightly more pressure to achieve the desired results.  
Brace free hand against the back of the gravemarker as work progresses to counter any pressure and prevent possible damage.  
Remove the rubbing and tape from the marker.  
Remove the tape from rubbing and discard in an appropriate receptacle. Spray the rubbing if needed (away from the stone).
- 6. Finish**

Identify the rubbing on the back with the following: 1) name of cemetery; 2) location of cemetery including directions, if necessary; 3) location of stone in cemetery; 4) date of rubbing; 5) rubber's name and address. Roll rubbing and place in tube for transport home.

*Note: Adapted from the Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association on-line information sheets,  
<[www.oregoncemeteries.org](http://www.oregoncemeteries.org)*

## CLEANING GRAVEMARKERS



### Why Clean?

Before beginning a gravemarker-cleaning project, determine whether the stone really needs cleaning. Many people want gravemarkers, especially marble markers, to appear as new (white). This diminishes the historic and physical integrity of the stone. Aggressive cleaning causes irreparable damage; it destroys the stone's patina. Before starting the project, check the condition of the marker. If the surface flakes, is sugared, or cracked, do not clean the marker. Cleaning may further damage the surface.

Biological growth *may* cause deterioration of the stone. In such circumstances, cleaning may be needed. Algae, lichen, fungi that may be green, black, gray, yellow, red, orange, brown, or blue can sometimes be hazardous to gravemarkers. These types of organic growth can trap moisture on the stone surface, secrete acids that can dissolve limestone, marble, sandstone, concrete, and mortar, and insert "roots" into the pores of the stone causing damage. Plant life such as ivy, ferns, and moss may also be hazardous to gravestones because the roots penetrate the stone surface and the plant traps moisture. Many professional conservators clean gravemarkers prior to repair in order to get closer to the original stone color for in-fill matching.

### General Cleaning Process

1. Remove any loose debris or plant life. On smooth stable surfaces, algae, lichen, and fungus may sometimes be easily brushed or scraped off before washing (always use scrapers that are softer than the stone, such as wood popsicle sticks or bamboo skewers). Most surfaces, however, require wetting the growth before gently brushing or scraping them off the stone. Plants should be gently pulled out of cracks or clipped, and then the debris brushed away from the stone. Do not pull a mass of plant life from the stone; this will often damage the stone. Carefully clip or pull away each section to minimize potential damage to stone.
2. Initiate cleaning process with the least aggressive method using the weakest cleaning agent (gentlest, clean water rinsing). Thoroughly wet the stone, preferably, with a hose and running water. The water will wash away some of the dirt or biological material.
3. Gently brush the stone with very light pressure in a circular motion using a soft-bristle brush to dislodge soil/biological growth from the stone. Wooden handled brushes are preferred over plastic handles because the color from the handles may leave marks on the stone are difficult to remove. Other tools that are useful and do not damage stone if used properly are nylon brushes, tooth brushes, Q-tips, sponges, and wood spatulas.
4. Work from the bottom of the stone up toward the top this prevents staining and streaking as clean water drains downward. Do not use a dry brush. A dry brush can damage the gravemarker by removing the upper layers of the stone, causing it to deteriorate faster or by opening pores for future biological growth. Constantly dip your brush in a bucket of water or allow a water hose to run on the stone as you brush. Less abrasion on the stone surface is best.
5. Rinse the brush frequently! Use a clean brush to clean with; don't abrade the gravestone by dragging dirt, sand, particles of broken stone, twigs, etc. across the surface you are supposed to be protecting.
6. Wash all surfaces and rinse thoroughly with lots of clean water. If the gravestone is particularly dirty, change your bucket of water frequently, so that you are not dipping your brush into a suspended solution of the grit and biological matter you are removing.
7. During cleaning, if the stone flakes, cracks, spalls, or sugars (produces lots of grit), *stop immediately*.

## Safe Cleaning Agents

When using these recommended cleaning agents, follow the general cleaning process above. These alternative cleaning agents are recommended for marble and granite, not sandstone (use only water and non-ionic detergents for sandstone). These should be used infrequently and only if cleaning with water is unsuccessful.

- **Non-ionic Detergents** (e.g., Photo Flo - a Kodak product): Non-ionic detergents are recommended for cleaning gravemarkers. Electrically neutral cleaning agents, the products do not contain or contribute to the formation of soluble salts and provide a better wetting agent for masonry surfaces. Non-ionic detergents are available from conservation, janitorial, and photographic suppliers. A suggested cleaning solution is one-ounce non-ionic detergent to 5 gallons water. Other brand names include Igepal by GAF, Tergitol by Union Carbide and Triton by Rohm & Haas).

Sources:

Photo-Flo is available at photographic supply stores.

- **HTH or Calcium Hypochlorite.** Calcium hypochlorite (not to be confused with "liquid chlorine" or sodium hypochlorite) is effective for the removal of biological growth. Calcium hypochlorite is available from swimming pool suppliers. A suggested cleaning solution is one or two ounce calcium hypochlorite to one gallon warm/hot water. This granular product should be used only when a waterhose with a good water pressure (e.g., 40 psi) is available.

Sources:

Calcium hypochlorite is available from swimming pool suppliers.

- **Household Ammonia** (Ammonium Hydroxide): Solutions of household ammonia are recommended for cleaning light colored stones such as marble to remove grease and oils. Ammonia is particularly effective for the removal of biological growth. Use one tablespoon of ammonia to one gallon water. Rinse thoroughly. Do not use ammonia on or near any bronze or other metal elements.
- **Vulpex Soap:** Vulpex Liquid Soap (potassium methyl cyclohexyl oleate) can be used as a degreaser. Use protective gloves and provide adequate ventilation. Create a cleaning solution of water and Vulpex Liquid Soap (1 ounce Vulpex to 1 gallon of water, yielding a 1% solution) in a clean bucket. Don't make more than a gallon at a time. Follow the general cleaning process above.

Sources:

Conservation Resources International, 8000-H Forbes Place, Springfield, VA., 22151  
800-634-6932 <[www.conservationresources.com](http://www.conservationresources.com)>

University Products, 517 Main Street – PO Box 101, Holyoke, MA 01041  
800-628-1912 <[www.universityproducts.com](http://www.universityproducts.com)>

- **Clay Poultice:** Use clay poultices to remove deep-set stains or lichen (some graffiti with guidance of a conservation specialist). An effective poultice is made of kaolin/porcelain clay or fuller's earth (dry), mixed with equal parts of glycerin and water. Mix to peanut butter consistency. Apply poultice mixture or paste (approximately 1/8" thick) on stone surface and wrap with Saran wrap. Cover stone with a plastic garbage bag. Secure with string or tape. The poultice is kept moist under the plastic wrap, and left on the stain as long as necessary (at least a few hours but preferably 24 hours) for it to draw the stain out of the masonry. As it dries, the paste absorbs the staining material so that it is not redeposited on the masonry surface. Scrap off with wood spatulas, and wash the poultice off with water and a natural bristle brush thoroughly.

Sources:

Porcelain Clay or Kaolin clay is available through pottery supplies stores.

Glycerin is available through most pharmacies in small quantities and through soap-maker or florist supplier in larger quantities.

## Cleaners NOT To Use

- **Soaps:** Soaps such as Ivory and commercial household detergents (liquids and powders) are not recommended for cleaning stones. These products are rendered insoluble by calcium ions present in stone and hard water.
- **Bleaches:** Do not use bleach. Sodium hypochlorite (common bleach) contains salts that damage stone. Stone "cleaned" with bleach, upon careful inspection, reveals erosion and yellowing.
- **Acids:** Do not use acid clean including Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid, Phosphoric Acid (e.g. "Lime Away," "Naval Jelly"), or oxalic acid for general cleaning of gravemarkers. The use of hydrochloric or muriatic acid may result in rust staining and the deposition of soluble salts. Acids on marble and limestone can dissolve the stone, leaving an inappropriate glossy and crystallized looking surface. This damage cannot be undone and the use of acids is also dangerous to humans and surrounding vegetation.
- **Sandblasting:** Do not use sand blasting. This approach (even if "soft" materials like glass spheres are used) is very harsh and will dramatically abrade the stone surface. This potentially can accelerate deterioration.
- **High Pressure Wash:** Do not use high pressure washes. Water pressure over 40-50 psi has the potential to significantly damage stone that isn't sound, increasing spalling and accelerating sugaring.
- **Other All Purpose Cleaners:** TSP (Trisodium Phosphate) is not recommended for cleaning gravemarkers. TSP or Calgon can cause the formation and deposition of soluble salts. All purpose cleaners such as Fantastic, Formula 409, Spic and Span, Borax (Sodium Hypochlorite), and abrasive cleansers are also not recommended. Avoid products containing sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, and ammonium carbonate, due to their ability to form and deposit soluble salts in stones.

## Other Helpful Hints

- Do not use metal or wire brushes or scrapers, or abrasive pads (e.g., Brillo, Scotchbrite or steel wool) to clean gravemarkers.
- Remove lichens and algae by first soaking the stone and then using a wooden scraper to gently remove the biological growth. Do not dig, gouge, or scrape the stone. If the material continues to cling, use more water. Eventually water will soften all biological materials enough to allow them to be safely removed. This process may need to be repeated several times.
- Do not expect the stones to appear new after cleaning. Not all stains can be removed safely.
- Do not clean marble or sandstone frequently (every few years). Every cleaning removes some stone surface.
- Do not apply protective sealer or coatings that are impermeable to water vapor. These types of sealers can trap water inside the stone and cause further problems in the future.
- Keep a simple treatment record of the cleaning, including date of cleaning, materials used and any change in condition since last cleaning (such as missing parts, graffiti and other damage). These records should be kept at a central location where the condition of the stones can be monitored over time
- Never undertake cleaning during freezing temperatures or if freezing is anticipated within the 24 hours.
- Do not recarve inscriptions. While not actually a cleaning technique, this is sometimes done to "improve" the readability of faint inscriptions. But it does irreparable damage to historic stones, destroying the original artistry, beauty, and historic significance of the stone. There are other approaches if a family wants to ensure that the grave continues to be clearly marked, such as setting a new stone horizontal on the ground in front of the original markers with a new epitaph inscribed.

Cleaning information adapted from Chicora Foundation, Inc., 2003, on-line "Cleaning Guidelines," and the Association for Gravestone Studies' on-line informational material "Review and Evaluation of Selected Brand Name Materials for Cleaning Gravestones" by Tracy C. Walther, Architectural Conservator, and "Preservation Brief No. 1," Technical Preservation Services, NPS (see references).

## RESETTING TILTED MARKERS



### When to Reset

Only reset gravemarkers that are severely tilted since there is always the possibility that resetting may cause other damage to the stone. Assume that all stones are fragile and have some form of internal cracking or damage.

### Resetting Tilted Markers with No Above Ground Base

- Step 1** Dig around the base of the gravemarker *very carefully*; steel shovels can easily damage stone. In possible excavate from the backside of the stone so if there is any marring it will be on the back of the marker. Try to keep firm earth on one side to provide a strong, compacted earth face against which to reset the stone.
- Step 2** Keep the sod and set it aside separately. Stockpile the spoil on a plastic tarp or in a wheelbarrow so the dirt will not get mixed with the surrounding grass; the soil will be used for back filling.
- Step 3** Once the stone is free of earth, carefully remove it from the ground and lay it aside, outside the work area, on several 2x4s to support it. This will also make it easier to pick up again later. Examine the stone for any writing or carving that might have been obscured by soil.
- Step 4** If necessary, excavate the hole a little more, usually about 3 to 6 inches deeper and about 6 inches more in diameter. Make sure to leave one side compacted.
- Step 5** Create a firm base for the stone so that the weight will be distributed evenly. If the base of the stone is relatively flat, set an even layer of bricks as a base, then about an inch of sand. If the base of the stone is pointed, use only gravel and sand.
- Step 6** Replace the stone in the hole. Make sure enough stone remains below ground to support the upper portion and prevent it from retilting once it's reset (roughly 30%).
- Step 7** Level the gravemarker vertically and horizontally (use a builder's level).
- Step 8** Refill the excavation using the original dirt. Use occasional bricks or gravel to assist holding the stone upright if necessary. Gravel can also be used to help with drainage around the stone, especially in heavy, clay soils. Tamp this material every few inches to ensure that it is well settled around the stone. Be careful with the tamping, however, to prevent damage to the stone.
- Step 9** Fill so water drains away from the stone. Reset the sod. All remaining spoil should be carried away or used on site to fill holes.

Source: *Excerpt from the Chicora Foundation, Inc. technical sheet on resetting gravestones, 2003.*

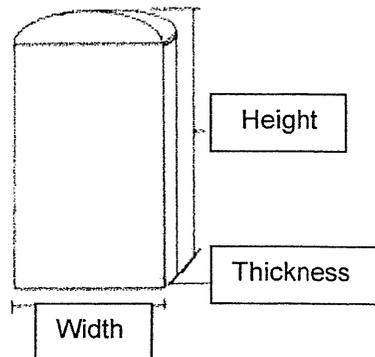
# RESETTING MARKERS BROKEN AT BASE:

## Casting a New Base

Some markers are broken off at ground level and laying flat in the cemetery. The best practice for resetting these stones is to create a new base with a recessed die or socket. Before beginning the project, examine the stone for any other signs of breakage, cracking, spalling, or other damage. Handle the maker with care.

**Step 1.** Measure the gravemarker height, width, and thickness (Fig.1) and then prepare a form of sufficient dimensions based on the measurements. Irregularities such as curvature, shoulders, and varying thickness must be taken into consideration. Also, the end to be inserted into the recess in the base must be at right angle (or nearly so) to the vertical edge of the stone. A particularly "ragged" bottom may be "trimmed" using a masonry blade in a circular saw. The safest method is employing a monument dealer or mason to do the "trimming."

Fig. 1: Stone dimensions



**Step 2.** A "box" form should be constructed that is at least 7 inches greater than the measured width and 7 inches thicker than the stone measurements. The height of the "box" form should be at least 6 inches plus an additional 1/2 inch for each 8-12 inches of the stone height above 36 inches. Example, for a 42-48 inch high stone, the box depth would be 6-1/2 inches.

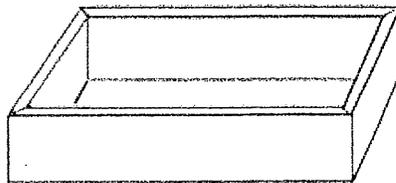


Fig. 2: Box for casting a new base.

**Step 3.** Construct a block to form a recess in the box. The width and length of the block forming the recess should be at least 1 inch greater on both dimensions than the stone, depth at least 3 inches plus 1/2 inch deeper for each 8-12 inches of stone height above 36 inches.



Fig. 3: Side view of recess block.

**Step 4.** Thoroughly saturate the interior surfaces of the box and the recess block with linseed oil or similar where the recess block makes an indentation. Secure the recess block to the box form and continue filling the remaining space with concrete tamping with a stick to compact the concrete. As soon as the concrete surface becomes dull (about an hour) and a trowel mark holds its shape, remove the recess block carefully. Permit the casting to "cure" for a week, wetting it frequently to assist the "curing" process (Fig. 4).

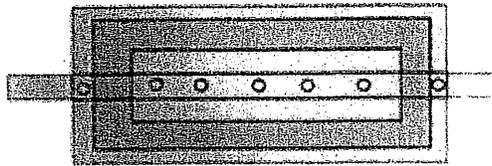


Fig. 4: Top view of recess block in box form filled with concrete (the dark-shaded area).

If the block has become too firmly embedded in the concrete it can be extracted later using a masonry bit to drill several holes up from the bottom until the drill reaches the block; then drive the block out with a dowel. These holes will be covered when mortar is introduced to set the stone.

- Step 5.** The cast base should be allowed to "cure" for a least a three days. Frequent wetting of the cast will aid in the curing process.
- Step 6.** Set the new base into the ground on a bed of pea gravel and sand for drainage. The top of the base should be an inch or so below grade so that it does not show since it could detract from the appearance of the stone. Level the new base lengthwise and crosswise.
- Step 7.** Prepare the mortar. Mix a fairly wet 1:4:8 mix of white (not gray) Portland cement, hydrated lime, and fine clean sand. White Portland cement (ASTM C-150, Type I) does not contain sulfates or other soluble salts that can cause staining and efflorescence. The hydrated lime (ASTM C-207, Type S) helps provide high plasticity and water retention with a safe degree of strength. This setting mortar is softer than the stone and any failure is likely to occur in the mortar, preventing the stone from being damaged.
- Step 8** To set the stone, first lay a 1/2 inch layer of mortar in the bottom of the recess, set the stone in place, fill the perimeter with mortar to the top of the cast base and slightly above shaping a "bead" to assist water run-off (Fig. 5). Make sure the stone is level. If necessary, additional mortar can be added to the sides of the slot and small pieces of soft waste stone can be used as shims to hold the stone in position while the mortar sets.

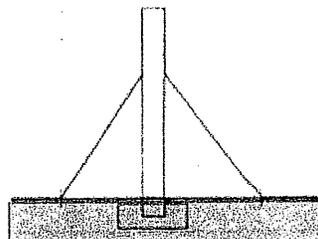


Fig. 5: Reset stone mortared into the base and braced.

- Step 9.** Backfill & brace the stone ensuring it to be plumb (vertical) and level. Remove brace after a week or so.

**Note:** Never set a stone directly into concrete. Not only does gray Portland cement contain impurities that will harm the stone, but the set concrete is far stronger than the stone. Any pressure to the stone (such as being hit by a lawn mower) will result in the stone snapping off at the base. The use of a form and a 1:4:8 mortar mix helps ensure that the stone won't be damaged.



Chicora Foundation, Inc., PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC, USA, 29202, 803-787-6910

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## Cemetery Ironwork

[Preservation or Restoration](#) | [Cemetery Ironwork](#) | [Frequently Asked Questions](#) | [African American Cemeteries](#)

This page includes information ("[Good Practice](#)") on the treatment of iron, as well as a section ("[Understanding Ironwork](#)") to help you understand iron fence terminology. We also provide information on a few of the more common fence manufacturers who sold to cemeteries in the Southeast ("[Brief Synopsis of a few Cemetery Fence Companies](#)").

### Good Practice

#### Understanding Iron

The two most common metals in American cemeteries are wrought iron and cast iron. Understanding the differences will help you better care for these materials.

*Wrought iron* (sometimes called puddled or charcoal iron) is the traditional material of the blacksmith. It is a mixture of nearly pure iron (less than 1% carbon) with up to 5% (but averaging about 2.5%) siliceous (glassy) slags that take the form of linear fibers. It resists corrosion, is not brittle, and seldom breaks. It soft, relatively malleable and easily worked. As a result it is often found as delicate artwork.

*Cast iron* has a high carbon content (usually around 3%) that is easily poured into molds -- resulting in its use to replicate fence details. It is hard and brittle, and hence unsuitable for shaping by hammering, rolling, or pressing. When fractured, cast iron often has a gray, grainy appearance.

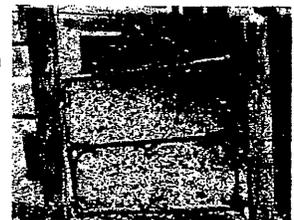
There are other metals found in American cemeteries, such as mild steel (cheaper than wrought, but exhibiting far less resistance to corrosion and unsuitable for repair work) and zinc (sometimes mistakenly called white bronze).

#### Retention of Original Elements

Every effort should be made to retain all existing ironwork at historic cemeteries, regardless of condition. Replacement with new materials is not only aesthetically inappropriate, but often causes galvanic reactions between dissimilar metals. When existing ironwork is incomplete, a reasonable preservation solution to repair and maintain the remaining work rather than add historically inappropriate and incorrect substitutes. If replacement is desired, salvage of matching elements is preferred over recasting. Replication is typically not an appropriate choice since it is by far the most expensive course of action, and is often done very poorly.

#### Securing Elements

Owners of cemetery ironwork should be aware that there is a growing illicit market for cemetery gates, fence sections, benches, and ironwork. It is critical that you take steps to ensure that all materials are appropriately secured against theft. There is an article that will help you [secure your gates](#) available from the National Park Service (and written by Chicora's director, Dr. Michael Trinkley). The techniques in that article can also be adapted to secure fence sections and other ironwork. A critical component of your maintenance plan should be to inventory and photograph your resources -- so you know what you have and, if necessary, can later identify elements as belonging to your cemetery.



What you never want to do is simply leave items leaning up against a tree in the cemetery. If the ironwork looks abandoned it is an easy target for thieves.

#### Painting

The single best protection of ironwork is maintenance -- and this revolves around painting. In fact, many suggest that ironwork should be repainted every five to 10 years, or at the first signs of rust. Rust happens anywhere that you have iron, water (or moisture), and oxygen. Eliminate one of the three and you've solved the problem -- but of course this is impossible; while we can't prevent rust, we should strive to retard its return.

The first step is to evaluate the corrosion problem -- determine what is causing the corrosion. Once you figure out the problem, you may be able to attack at least part of the problem through repair and preventative maintenance.

Joints are especially vulnerable locations in ironwork -- water will be drawn into these spaces by capillary action and corrosion can be very severe. Another problem area is where cast and wrought iron come into contact since this creates corrosion from electrolytic action. Often you'll see the cast iron top rail laid on a wrought iron connector being pushed up and split by corrosion. Simply sealing this joint doesn't eliminate the problem -- it only seals in the moisture and corrosion continues unabated. It necessary to stabilize (and often remove) the corrosion -- only then

can the joint be sealed (red lead putty was originally used, but today a clear silicone sealant is usually more practical).

Another problem occurs when ironwork is anchored in damp stonework. As the iron rusts it expands to many times its original size, exerting pressure on the stone and ultimately shattering the stone. Often the ironwork was mounted into the stone using molten lead -- this combination, too, can cause serious corrosion. Another, even greater, problem is found when iron was mounted using molten sulfur -- this causes very rapid corrosion. Consequently, sometimes the first step in painting is making necessary repairs to help minimize future problems -- and a conservator can advise you on these issues.

When problem areas are addressed, its time to think about painting. But first you must deal with the existing corrosion. Just as in other painting jobs the hard work comes in preparation -- not painting. There are essentially two options -- remove the corrosion or convert the corrosion into something stable.

Removing corrosion can be a daunting task, especially on something as detailed and intricate as an iron fence or gate. Hand preparation using a wire brush is good at removing bulk corrosion, but it is hard work and leaves much corrosion untouched. An alternative that many select because of its ease is abrasive cleaning. In general, conservators do not recommend this approach. While cast iron is pretty hard, wrought iron is softer and the surface can be easily roughened. Using abrasives also removes the mill scale, which is iron's natural protective coating. If for some reason abrasive cleaning is essential its advisable to use a soft abrasive, such as ground shell, at a low psi. Final working pressure is not likely to exceed 60-70 psi with a working distance of at least 12 inches.

Once cleaned of corrosion it is critical that a rust inhibitor be applied quickly. There are a variety of suitable primers -- what is more important than the choice is that two primer coats be applied. With one primer coat it is almost impossible to produce a continuous film without pinholes. A second coat is essential -- and works better than a second topcoat since it is designed to inhibit rust from breaking through the final paint coat.



Your paint should be an alkyd rather than latex and should be designed for use with the primer you have selected. Some suggest the use of new generation epoxy paints, which are very durable. They are very difficult, however, to remove and should not be your first choice. In no case should the paint be applied thickly -- this obscures detail and does not appreciably lengthen the lifespan of the paint. In fact, thick paint can chip more easily than a thinner coat. An appropriate color, lacking any other historic evidence, is flat black. Gloss enamels should be avoided.

Another option is the use of a rust converter. These paint-like products are applied directly to rusty metal after only minimal surface preparation -- using light scraping and degreasing. Converters stabilize the corrosion, converting the rust into a more stable chemical. A common formulation is tannic acid, that reacts with rust to form a bluish-black ferric tannate, combined with a polymer to consolidate the rust. The benefits of a rust converter go beyond ease of use -- it is virtually impossible (even with abrasives) to get into every crack and crevice of ironwork -- but a liquid converter helps ensure that there are no hidden rust pockets. The [Canadian Conservation Center](#) tested a range of products in 1992, finally recommending three. Unfortunately since that time two have been replaced by untested products. The one product still available is Conquest, distributed by [Liner Rolpanit](#). The other two include Rust-Oleum's Rust Reformer and [Corrosion Control Industries](#) CCI products (Neutra Clean, CCI 921, and CCI Flex Coat). Remember that after conversion it is still critical to use an appropriate topcoat, following the same instructions as offered above.

### Repairs

Repair may include reattachment of elements. Ideally repairs should be made in a manner consistent with original construction. For example, newel posts were often originally attached to the stone or masonry base using a threaded rod packed in lead. When this assembly is loose, the ideal approach is to replace the threaded rod using a 306 or 316 stainless steel rod and repacking it using lead standing proud or an epoxy filler.

It may also be appropriate to use small stainless steel braces with stainless steel nuts and bolts to reattach coping rails to posts. While welding is often expedient (and may be better than inappropriate mending), this approach causes a radical change to the fence. Once welded pieces are no longer able to move with expansion/contraction cycles, there is a build-up of internal stresses that may lead to yet additional structural problems.

In addition, while wrought iron is easy to weld because of its low carbon content, cast iron, with its higher carbon content, is difficult to weld. The reason that cast iron is so hard to weld without cracking is its rigidity. When one small area is heated, causing it to expand, the unheated areas resist -- and crack. An alternative is to braze cast iron since this approach requires much less heat. Welding on cast iron should be done only by firms specializing in this work and capable of preheating the elements.

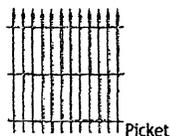
When used, welds should be continuous (not spot) and ground smooth. This will help eliminate any gaps or crevices where water can collect and corrosion can take place. When finished, it should be difficult to distinguish the weld -- the original metal should blend or flow directly into the reattached part. Welds in wrought iron must also be the full depth of the material and not just on the surface.

## Understanding Ironwork

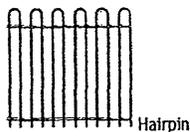
### Fence Styles

There are essentially three "styles" or types of fences (although there are many sub-types or varieties).

Perhaps the most common (at least today) are the **wrought** or **cast fences**. These were manufactured by companies such as Stewart Iron Works and consisted of either two or three wrought rails into (or onto) which were attached various cast elements. These are often classified as picket (either beveled or with special picket heads), hairpin, hairpin and picket, bow and picket, and bow and hairpin, although a great variety of other designs (short-long pickets, scroll, etc.) can be found. Posts were often of three distinct types: line posts, panel, square/solid (usually cast), and open or scroll.



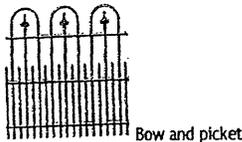
Picket



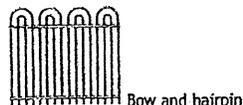
Hairpin



Hairpin and picket



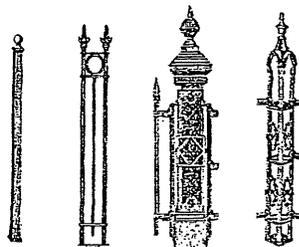
Bow and picket



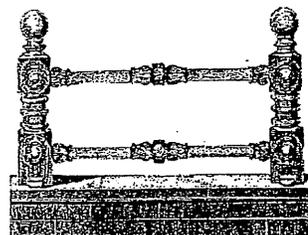
Bow and hairpin



Scalloped picket

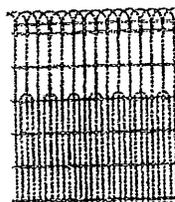


Post forms: line posts (solid, often wrought), panel posts, square/solid (usually cast), and open or scroll.

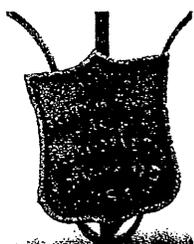


Found at many cemeteries are pipe fences, also called "gas pipe fences" in many catalogs. There is much less information about these designs, although many can be quite attractive. They often were galvanized, frequently with white metal decorative elements. They may be found set in stone posts using lead or in metal posts with a white metal clip. They may also be found as low fences set on stone walls (as in this line drawing).

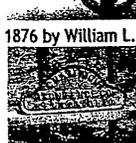
A third fence type is woven wire. These were the least expensive and many were very intricate. Unfortunately they are also the least well preserved, often being damaged by mowing and quickly corroding. A few may still be found around family plots or individual graves (where they were often only a hot high), as arbors and other decorative devices.



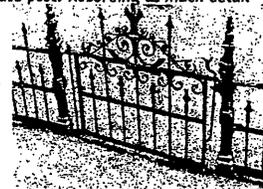
### Brief Synopsis of A Few Cemetery Fence Companies



Fence companies can often be identified by the shields they placed on their gates. The example to the left is a shield for the American Fence and Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, Ohio - a company for which we have no information at the present time. In some cases they can be identified by distinct styles. And in other cases, some fence component is marked with a catalog number that can be traced to a specific company. In the example below there is the number "114" at the base of the left gate post. Recording as much detail as possible about the fence can sometimes help you determine when the fencing was added and can even help you better understand trade patterns for the local community.



Champion Iron Fence Company -- Incorporated as Champion Fence Company in 1876 by William L. Walker, James Young, William H. Young, B.G. Devoe, and Henry Price with a factory on Franklin Street in Kenton, Ohio. The works moved briefly to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1877, returning to Kenton in 1878. In 1878 it was incorporated as Champion Iron Fence Company. Date of dissolution not know, but is post 1884. (*History of Hardin County, Ohio*). Chicora Resources: copies of 1884 Illustrated Supplement Catalog; ca. 188\_ Miniature Catalog No. 12.



C. Hanika & Sons -- It appears that the company may have begun in Celina, Ohio in the late nineteenth century. It continued to operate through the early twentieth century, but was no longer in Celina by 1907. An ad from that date, however, places the firm, still doing business as C. Hanika & Sons Co., in Muncie, Indiana. It perhaps merged with other Hanika family associated with the Muncie Architectural Iron Works, but appears under the name Ca. Hanika & Sons by 1907. The firm either no longer existed by 1911 or had merged with the Muncie Ornamental Iron Works (*Celina Ohio Business Directory; Mercer County, Ohio History; Emerson's Muncie Directory*). Chicora resources include only a 1907 advertisement for the firm in Muncie, Indiana.

Cincinnati Iron Fence Company -- No corporate history is available, but appears to have produced fences from the late nineteenth through early

twentieth centuries. Chicora resources include photocopied portions of three catalogs, Catalogue No. 10, Price List from Catalogue No. 75 85, and Catalogue 19r.

**Republic Fence & Gate Company** -- No corporate history is currently available, but this company was a major producer of woven wire fences from its North Chicago, Illinois factory. While such "ornamental" wire fences were less expensive, they also are often heavily damaged, both by corrosion and also by lawn mowers. Fences for cemetery lots were provided (with the company remarking in one catalog, "on account of the advertising derived, we make special prices to Cemeteries, Churches and Public Institutions") as well as trellis-fabric and "lawn border fabric" that is sometimes found enclosing single graves, especially in African American cemeteries. Chicora resources include one catalog, *Republic Ornamental Fence and Gates*, Catalog No. 3 (n.d.).

**Rogers Fence Company** -- Incorporated in 1882 and first appears in the Williams City Directory (Springfield, Ohio) in 1883. It continues to be listed under that name through 1891. The name changed to Rogers Iron Company in 1892 and was then succeeded by the William Bayley Company by 1905. This company continued in business (manufacturing steel and aluminum windows and steel doors) through ca. 2000 (*History of Manufactories of Springfield, Ohio*). Chicora resources: single advertisement in *History of Manufactories of Springfield, Ohio*, showing a "bolted, clip and punched wrought iron rail fence" of two different designs.

**Sears Roebuck and Co.** -- While the corporate history of Sears is well known, we don't know when it entered the fencing business. It appears, however, that Sears acquired its fences from other manufacturers and installed a Sears label on the product. Consequently, their fencing styles appear to mirror other manufacturers, such as the Stewart Iron Works. Chicora resources: 1921 Sears Roebuck and Co. *Lawn and Cemetery Steel Picket and Wire Fabric Fencing* catalog.



**Springfield Architectural Iron Works** -- Located in Springfield, Ohio, this firm was organized in 1889 by Aaron J. Moyer. Mr. Moyer had earlier been the Superintendent and Secretary of the Rogers Fence Company. How long the company was in business is unknown. Sources: *Portrait and Biographical Album of Greene and Clark Counties, Ohio*, 1890, Chapman Brothers.

**Stewart Iron Works Company** -- This is one of the largest manufacturers of iron fencing found in cemeteries. It began in 1886 in Covington, Kentucky. By 1903 a portion of the company's work was housed in Cincinnati, although this operation closed in 1914. Stewart Iron Works is still in operation today, using its original patterns and performing repair on old iron fencing as well as manufacturing new fencing ("Stewart Iron Works, A Kentucky Centenary Company" in *Northern Kentucky Heritage*). Chicora resources include ca. 1910 Catalog No. 60-A; 1928 *Cemetery Fences and Entrance Gates* (AIA File 14-K); 1928 *Fences and Gates for Every Purpose*; modern (ca. 2001) catalogs.

**Valley Forge** -- Began in 1873 and is reported to have manufactured wrought steel fences exclusively. In 1901 the proprietor was H.O. Nelson and the company was located in Knoxville, Tennessee. It appears to have ceased operation ca. 1903. (Kephart's *Manufacturers of Knoxville, Tennessee*; Knoxville City Directories). Chicora resources: only an add from the 1902 Knoxville City Directory, no catalogs.



**Valley Iron Works** -- Began in 1872 and continued in operation until 1876. Located in Mercer County, Ohio and was apparently also known as the Sharon Iron and Brass Foundry (*History of Mercer County*).

**W.A. Snow Iron Works** -- located in Chelsea, Massachusetts, no other corporate history currently available. Chicora resources include a copy of the 1915 *Wrought Iron Fences and Gates* catalog. This is one of the few catalogs we have seen which also illustrates several varieties of woven wire fabric fences found in cemeteries.

**W.T. Barbee Fence Works** -- This company was apparently located in Chicago, Illinois (the address varies with time), with another factory in Lafayette, Indiana. They were in business by at least 1901, but ceased production sometime between 1923 and 1928.



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## Materials for Iron Fences

Complete structural repairs or stabilization on fences.

Wire brush fence to loosen rust.

Apply two thin coats of Rust Mort by S.E.M. (rust converter)

Apply two thin coats of Rust Seal

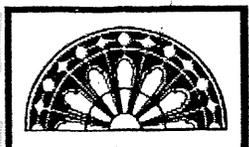
Apply two thin coats of Rust-Oleum (flat black spray paint to protect iron)

Optional: Apply one coat of Black Wax (applied with a little heat-the sun) as the final coating that will make finish last and add patina.

**APPENDIX D**

**“Over One Hundred Things to Do in a Cemetery”**

**Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
Web Site Publication**



# ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

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- [Rehabilitation Tax Credit](#)
- [ADA Compliance](#)
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**Home**

We walk by historic sites everyday, but few of us stop and truly look and learn from these places. How can anyone appreciate something they know little about? Tours of old homes and festivals in historic business districts are appealing to many people. These special events allow the public to experience how people of the past worked, played and celebrated.



Historic cemeteries attract fewer visitors because of perceptions of being scary and dangerous places. Often the setting for horror movies and tales of community ghosts still roaming the grounds, people hold narrow views as to uses for these historic landscapes. To overcome modern fears, people of all ages need to have educational and interesting experiences to learn why historic cemeteries are important to understanding our past. If the stories are left untold and people are not encouraged to visit, our historic cemeteries will be seen by the public as land better developed for the living.

One thought should be at the forefront in planning educational experiences for a cemetery. Cemeteries are landscapes that hold the remains of those that have gone before; a place that allows the living to remember when they once walked the earth. You should never hold an event or create a product or presentation that ignores the dignity of this site. This will be accomplished by offering well-planned educational experiences and materials that take into account the irreplaceable landscape and relative's feelings.

#### TOURS

- Living history tour such as "Tales of the Crypt," where individuals select, research, write and present vignettes about the life of an individual buried on the grounds. The AHPP has created a how-to manual on producing your own living history event. The manual covers planning, supplies, tour ideas, creating scripts for guides and actors, funding, publicity and evaluation, and offers various ideas on how to use this tour to enhance appreciation of cemeteries.
- Costumed tours, on a regular, requested or special basis.
- School group field trips: To assist in planning experiences for children, request a copy of our curriculum, "Grave Knowledge."
- Scavenger Hunt: There are numerous ways that this activity can be used as a self-guided tour or part of an educational activity for school groups. Print clues in the paper and invite the public to visit on their own to roam and find the answers. Create a list of items that will be seen along your tour path and ask students to find them as you provide other bits of information or allow them time to view on their own or work as teams. Have a scavenger hunt where all answers are found in the cemetery and another hunt that will require both the cemetery and visits to local libraries to locate answers.
- Tour of Angels, obelisks and other monumental sculptures found on the site. The AHPP has some information on large-scale figurative pieces located in the state.
- History of Cemetery
- View restoration efforts
- Bus tour of many area cemeteries during the day with a picnic on the grounds.
- Bus/trolley tour of a few area cemeteries at night with dinner at a historic house or in a building on the grounds of the cemetery. Charge a fee to cover the bus and dinner, and add a bit for your fund.
- For large cemeteries offer a section tour series
- Flower tour of daffodil, irises, azaleas, etc.
- Tree and shrub tour
- Bird watching tour
- Owl prowling tour or other nocturnal animal tours
- Urban wildlife tour or rural animals tour
- Star gazing tour
- Horticultural club-sponsored tour: Meet in the morning once every month or every other month and see what is in bloom before you go to work.
- Hiking tour: Provide a map of city or regional sites for a self-guided tour. The map can highlight cemeteries or include other historic properties found along the path.
- Flashlight walking tours
- Epitaph tour

- Symbolism on stones tour
- Look at the different ethnic traditions found in the burial ground
- Look at different shapes of the markers and monuments
- An everything but the gravestones tour: Look at other features associated with graves such as footstones, fountains, cradles, cast iron fencing, decorations, etc. More than one tour could be developed using this idea.
- Tours led by experts, such as geologist to discuss stones, historians to discuss history, biologist to describe plant life, or pastors to examine epitaphs; these are only a few of the people that could broaden public understanding of the cemetery and possibly connect to potential audience members.
- Women of the community tour
- Outstanding leaders, community rascals, particular professions (business, health, homemakers, etc.)
- Tour of children's markers
- Spotlight tour changing monthly or weekly, that focuses on four or more individuals that led colorful, inspirational, or lives that should not be emulated
- Offer regular tours and focus on people that were born or died during the month of the presentation.
- Tour buildings found on the property or associated with the property such as Chapels, mausoleums or columbaria.
- Ghost tour
- Examples of the work of a carver or monument company found in the cemetery
- Advertise as a good place to take a walk
- Changes in language tour
- Stained glass tour

### **SPECIAL EVENTS**

- Seminar for learning to identify and grow roses, irises and succulents
- Watercolor, drawing, or sculpture workshop
- Photography workshop
- How to conduct a survey workshop
- Grave rededication ceremony
- Monument inscription workshop: how to read and decipher
- Jazz concert
- String quartet serenade during a summer stroll
- Arbor Day celebration
- 5K walk/run that begins or ends at the cemetery
- Bike marathon such as Boston's Tour de Graves, a 25-mile bike tour of the city whose route travels by many city cemeteries
- Demonstrate proper cleaning techniques for markers, how archaeologist locate unmarked burials, how masons cut stone
- Hold a workshop on how to conduct research using the marker as a starting point, flower arranging, or some other skill that is related to the cemetery
- Hold an invitational contest: One cemetery invited sculptors from across the county to submit designs for monumental sculpture; pieces were selected, created and placed in the cemetery for a public exhibit
- Sponsor a public contest, such as best photograph or painting of the site, best essay or best creative writing. Place winning entries in a calendar, book or other medium
- Hold a conference where individuals learn about preservation, history, flowers, etc.
- Hold a workshop on proper cemetery maintenance procedures
- Sponsor a seminar, such as one on historic plants led by a horticulturist or improvements in medical practices since 1900 led by a medical historian
- Have a booth or provide a tour as part of a community celebration
- Have an anniversary celebration
- Have a Memorial Day service, working with a veteran's group
- Hold a contest and serve dinner on the grounds or in a cemetery structure as a prize
- Hold an auction: You could sell products developed for the site as well as vintage clothing or other items from times periods represented in the cemetery
- Have a tour and picnic as an auction item
- Hold a Visitation Day where all cemeteries within a given area are open to the public
- Hold a signing for something written about your site or about cemeteries in general
- Have a flower show where you invite local florists to decorate a grave, include a photograph and biography of the deceased, invite the public to stroll
- Hold lunch time, evening or Sunday lectures on site that describe mourning costumes, burial practices, death omens or environmental effects on the site
- Sponsor a family or community decoration day or clean up day

### **PROJECTS**

- Serve as a local site for a service vacation for folks from abroad. You may work with an elderhostel program for the elderly or contact churches for youth mission workers.
- Erect a monument
- Develop a volunteer program
- Have Eagle Scouts work on badge requirements
- Collect oral histories connected to your site: Record memories of family members during reunions, interview the caretaker, etc.
- Organize a speaker's bureau that can present on-site tours, off-site slide shows to community groups and potential donors, or work with teachers on and off site when using the cemetery as an outdoor classroom
- Set up a library in an existing structure on-site or at the local library, or have all cemeteries of a particular religion or region send materials on cemeteries to a designated facility
- Develop a school partnership for educational programs
- Design and erect an exhibit
- Notify the state film department of your site and offer as a possible backdrop for a movie
- If you have buildings such as chapels, mausoleums, etc. offer to groups for meeting, weddings and other events.
- Adopt-a-plot program
- Develop an arboretum by labeling old trees and placing new species around the perimeter or in the newer section of the site
- Try to seek designation as an open air museum
- Sponsor an archaeological dig to take place at another site. For a list of archaeological trips contact the Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 Hatch Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704 or call (501) 575-3556
- Have an awards ceremony and honor a cemetery
- Seek out students that must complete a community service project and have a list of activities that they may perform

### **MATERIALS**

- Erect a sign on the property
- Erect a historical plaque on site
- Create slide shows to help illustrate lectures
- Write a newsletter to be used for members and as a promotional tool
- Design a website
- Create an audio tape for use on self guide driving or walking tours
- Make a video of concerns and solutions, the history of the cemetery, activities of "friends group," community partnerships, etc.
- Create a calendar
- Make a map of interesting site features or people, city cemeteries, regional burial grounds, or sites found along a scenic byway
- Design a brochure for your cemetery
- Design a pamphlet for area cemeteries
- Write an educational lesson plan for your cemetery
- Design educational units for your cemetery
- Write a letter to local educators about how to use your site, including information for college professors, as well as primary and secondary school teachers
- Write a book: A burial index for genealogists, a sculpture overview for artists, a historical overview for history buffs, scary tales connected to area cemeteries for general reading, a fictional book that uses the cemetery as a setting for parts of the story, or print oral histories connected to your site. Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil generated visitation to Savannah's historic cemetery
- Write an editorial
- Make a coloring book
- Design a manual for tour guides
- Write a National Register of Historic Places Nomination
- Fill in and frame family tree charts for different plots on your grounds. Hang these in you library, use as part of an exhibit, or for examples during genealogical workshops
- Create a scrapbook of "friends" activities
- Make a quilt
- Create a recipe book with traditional family dishes

### **PRODUCTS**

- Posters of one monument, many monuments, people with the monuments that mark their final resting place, etc.
- Postcards with the cemetery logo or illustrations or photographs taken on site as part of a workshop, contest or other project

- Memo pads
- T-shirts
- Jewelry: You could recreate mourning jewelry from the Victorian era or design pieces based on outstanding markers found in the burial grounds
- Note cards
- Tote bags
- Baseball caps
- Calendars
- Flowers/ bouquets for special events
- Limited sales of clippings and seeds from historic plants
- Miniature replicas of interesting markers could be used as wall hangings, book ends or Christmas ornaments; make a limited quantity to qualify as collectibles
- Print series: Invite an artist to create one or more paintings that use the cemetery as a subject
- Puzzle

#### **FOR MORE IDEAS:**

- Mount Auburn in Cambridge, Massachusetts offers programming on a regular basis. Call the cemetery at (617) 547-7105 and request a calendar of events.
- Tomb with a View newsletter lists cemetery events from several different regions. For more information on how to order this newsletter write: Tomb With a View, P.O. Box 24810, Lyndhurst, OH 44124-0810.
- Association for Gravestones Studies, 278 Main Street, Suite 207, Greenfield, MA, 01301
- Or call the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at (501) 324-9880

**Remember that these ideas can be mixed, matched or altered to fit your cemetery and meet your goals.**

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Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
 1500 Tower Building,  
 323 Center Street  
 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201  
 Phone: (501) 324-9880  
 Fax: (501) 324-9184  
[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

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# APPENDIX E

## Materials

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Resetting and Repairing: Appropriate Materials  
Fence Type

## RESETTING AND REPAIRING: APPROPRIATE MATERIALS

### Resetting

#### Mortars to Fill Recessed Slot in Base

Portland cement with extra lime mix to soften cement can be used to set stone in recessed base.

1 Part White Portland Cement (recommended: ASTM C-150, Type I)

4 Parts Hydrated Lime (recommended: ASTM C-207, Type S)

8 Parts Clean Sand

Clean water, use sparingly, mixture should be very stiff, almost 'dry'

#### Mortar for Resetting Stacked Markers with Multiple Components

1 Part White Portland Cement (recommended: ASTM C-150, Type I)

3 Parts Hydrated Lime (recommended: ASTM C-207, Type S)

Clean water, use sparingly, mixture should be very stiff, almost 'dry'

#### Mortar for Filling Void Patch Mix

2 parts White Portland Cement (recommended: ASTM C-150, Type I)

4 parts Hydrated Lime (recommended: ASTM C-207, Type S)

7 parts Stone dust and grit

Clean water, use sparingly, mixture should be very stiff, almost 'dry'. Use different colors of powdered grout to color the mortar mix for a decent color match

Note: Pre-bagged mortars are available that are color matched to a sample of the stone. Only professional who have received special training in mixing and application should use these products. Example: Jahn Mortar available through Cathedral Stone Products, Inc., 7266 Park Circle Drive, Hanover, Maryland 21076, 800-684-0901.

#### Material Appropriate Stone Adhesives

**Mastico Epoxy** (Mix clear and white then add stone dust.)

Hilgartner Natural Stone Co., 101 W. Cross St.,

Baltimore, Maryland 21230

410-752-4832

**AKEMI: Akepox** 2010, 2010 Gel Mix

Stone Boss Industries, Inc. San Francisco, CA 415-822-2577,

**Barre Pak Epoxy** - 70 gram kit (gray)

Miles Supply Company Inc., PO Box 237

Barre, VT 05641-0237,

802-476-3963

**Source:** "John Walters' Recipes for Various Mortar Mixes," <[www.rootsweb.com/~inpcrp/mortarmixes.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~inpcrp/mortarmixes.htm)>

Association for Gravestone Studies, <[www.gravestonestudies.org](http://www.gravestonestudies.org)>

Chicora Foundation, [www.chicora.org/restting.htm](http://www.chicora.org/restting.htm)

#### Recommended Fence Type

**Double-Loop Woven Wire Fence**

Average cost: About \$225 dollars a hundred ft. roll for 42" roll.

Cemetery perimeter estimated at about 11,000 linear feet = about \$2,500 to supply fencing for cemetery. Use existing fence posts (prime, paint, and cap existing posts).

**Source:** Various sources for the double-loop woven wire fence in 36", 42", and 48" heights.

Can order through local stores. Fencing company in Portland can order (503-760-7725) located at 10001 SE Powell Blvd.

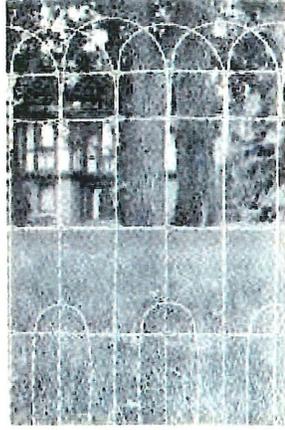


2215 IH 45      6612 Harborside Drive      3501 N. IH 35  
 League City, TX. 77573      Galveston, TX. 77554      Georgetown, TX. 78628  
 281-332-0511      409-744-7131      512-930-4000  
 Fax: 281-554-2592      Fax: 409-744-7131      Fax: 512-930-4002  
 Houston Fax 281-332-0513      Email: afence@afence.com      www.afence.com

## Ornamental Double Loop Fencing (Style A-11)

- Double Loop ornamental fencing is the perfect answer for lawn & gardens.
- It gives protection & enhances the beauty of your property at the same time.
- The tight double loop construction discourages would-be climbers and keeps rolling balls & other items inside the yard.
- Double construction up to 20 1/2" on 36" & 42" fences and 26 1/2" on the 48" style.
- Style A-11 is heavily galvanized with 2 strand twisted line cables 6" apart.

### Style A-11



	Height	Weight per 100' roll	Price per 100' roll
<i>36" Out of Stock</i>	36"	122 lbs.	\$169.00
	42"	136 lbs.	\$219.00
<i>Sale on 48" tall</i>	48"	159 lbs.	\$219.00

Note: Rolls of ornamental loop wire are approximately 100' long. There is a possible 1' to 2' margin of error.

To get a freight quote on shipping this wire, please call or email us at [tony@afence.com](mailto:tony@afence.com)



Click on the picture for a larger image

### Gate frames

Made with 1 3/8" Pipe

Buy the frame and make your own gate with the left over wire.

**\$39.95**  
Part# 030-DLF



# APPENDIX F

## Sample Survey (Assessment) Form

**THE DALLES PIONEER CEMETERY**  
**Gravemarker Supplemental Assessment Form**

Assigned Plot from Map: \_\_\_\_\_

GPS Reading \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Name on Marker: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Type of Marker**

- block       column       flush ground  
 obelisk       pillow       slant       tablet  
 other sculptural form/shaft: \_\_\_\_\_  other/comment: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Design & Ornamentation**

- bible       broken tree       cross       dove       drapery       fraternal insignia  
 ivy       lamb       oak leaves       pointing finger       praying hands  
 rosette       urn       willow       wreath       other: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Type of Material & Color**

- concrete       granite       marble       metal       sandstone       temporary metal  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_  color: \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Marker Condition & Specific Problems**

- Condition:       excellent       good       fair       poor
- organic growth       broken: # pieces \_\_\_\_\_       chipped       cracked  
 detached base       lose at base       overcleaned       overgrown  
 placed in concrete       previous repair       spalling/flaking       stained/discolored  
 sunken/erosion       tilted       other: \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Base Material & Condition**

- Base:  yes  no       material: \_\_\_\_\_       finish: \_\_\_\_\_       condition: \_\_\_\_\_  
Foundation:  yes  no       material: \_\_\_\_\_       condition: \_\_\_\_\_      Exposed:  yes  no  
Comment: \_\_\_\_\_

**Carver's Signature (Stone Carver)**

- Name/city: \_\_\_\_\_  Location on marker: \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Inscriptions Type & Condition (See "Friends" survey form for epitaph transcription)**

- Faces/Orientation:**  W       E       S       N       SW       SE       NW       NE       Faces up  
**Condition**       legible       legible but worn       decipherable       traces legible       illegible

**G. Enclosures**

- No       Yes      Type:  Fence       Curb       Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Concrete       Stone       Iron       Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
Condition:       excellent       good       fair       poor

Decorative Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Condition/Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

**H. Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Surveyed: \_\_\_\_\_

Photographic Field Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**THE DALLES PIONEER CEMETERY**  
**Gravemarker Supplemental Assessment Form**

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**MAP FIELD NUMBER:** \_\_\_\_\_ (Use existing field numbers from this map).

**Map Section (Circle one):** NE    NW    SE    SW

Surveyor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Surveyed: \_\_\_\_\_

Photographic Field Number: \_\_\_\_\_

# APPENDIX G

## Grant Resources

**Meyer Memorial Trust  
Small Grant Program**

October  
Deadline

See newest

2004-05 Application

## Meyer Memorial Trust

### Small Grants Program

#### Grant Application Guidelines

**PLEASE NOTE:** Beginning in winter of 2003, all Small Grants Program applications will be entered online from a link at this site. We will no longer be accepting printed applications. The three deadlines for submitting applications are midnight January 15, April 15, and October 15.

**The application form will be available beginning one month prior to each deadline.**

**To begin you will be required to register at the application site and create a "user name" and "password" that will enable you to log out during the process if necessary and log in at a later time to complete your application.**

**Note:** Grantseekers are responsible for ensuring they are using the Trust's most recent information and materials. All changes in Trust policies and procedures will first be announced on this website.

#### About the Small Grants Program

The Small Grants program allows the Trust to assist a large number of worthy organizations through support of small projects that are of special importance to those applicants and their communities. Small grants range in size from \$500 to \$12,000.

In its General Purpose Grants program, the Trust tends to provide multiyear grants for relatively sophisticated projects that offer the promise of large-scale, significant results. In the Small Grants program, the Trust uses simpler procedures to select grant recipients. The Trust can operate the program only if administrative demands are kept to a minimum. This means that proposals cannot be considered unless they are in complete compliance with application procedures described in the "How to Apply" section below.

#### Who is Eligible for Small Grants?

The Small Grants program is limited to tax-exempt organizations in Oregon and Clark County, Washington. Please note that applicants outside Oregon and Clark County, Washington are not eligible to apply to the Small Grants program.

An applicant must have already received tax exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and have been determined not to be a "private foundation" under Section 509(a) of the code, or have tax exemption as a government or other publicly funded entity.

#### Kinds of Projects Funded

One important consideration in reviewing Small Grants requests is the proposed project's significance for the applicant organization. Therefore, it is unlikely that many of these grants will go to large organizations, although such applicants are not automatically excluded.

Proposals submitted to the Small Grants program compete only with other Small Grant requests. Decisions to fund Small Grants requests are based on many factors and are affected by competition for limited funds. Therefore, it is not possible to specify the types of projects that will be funded, and applicants should not interpret previous grants as precedents for what will subsequently be funded. For example, in one instance a grant might be made to purchase a specific piece of equipment, but not all such requests would be funded.

The Trust must be highly selective in making grants, since there are far more requests than can possibly be funded. Applicants should understand that a decision by the Trust to decline funding does not necessarily mean that the Trust disapproves of the proposed project or fails to appreciate its merits. Applicants to the Trust also should seek other sources of support, since the Trust will be able to fund only a small percentage of the proposals it receives.

An organization that has received a grant under another Trust program is eligible to submit a Small Grants proposal, but not for an activity related to an active grant.

#### Projects That Are Not Eligible for Small Grants

The Small Grants program is designed to support small projects, not to contribute small amounts for much larger budgets. Therefore, the Trust is not inviting requests for projects that require significantly more money than the amount requested for the grant. Normally, requests for parts of projects whose total cost is \$20,000 or more should be submitted under the General Purpose Grants program instead.

The Trust also operates a Support for Teacher Initiatives program, and school districts should apply to fund small projects through that program. The Small Grants program is generally not intended for schools.

**Trust Management Services  
Grant Program**

APPLY IN 2006!

[Home](#) | [Deadline Dates](#) | [How To Apply](#) | [FAQ](#)

Trust Management Services, LLC  
**How To Apply & Application Instructions**

## How To Apply

- \* **Submit one complete, typed and bound (no loose pages) application**
- \* **Enclose a cover page including the Name of Organization, Address (mailing & physical), County, Phone Number, Federal ID # and Name of Person Responsible for the Project as well as the Executive Director.**
- \* **Project budgets must be specific and costs justified**
- \* **Be generous with your information**
- \* **Applications sent by fax will not be accepted**
- \* **Applications that are not correct and complete will not be considered for funding**

## Application Instructions

### PART A: BRIEF STATEMENT OF REQUEST

- \* Briefly describe the proposed project and how much money is being requested. Also include the total amount of the project.

### PART B: INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION

- \* Background and/or history
- \* Your mission or purpose

### PART C: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- \* Explain the specifics of the project and justify the need
- \* Prepare a timeline for implementation of the project

### PART D: FINANCIAL

- \* Project budget - a breakdown of the dollars, how they are to be spent
- \* Treasurer's and Annual Auditor's Report. If Annual Auditor's Report is older than 12 months include a Treasurer's Year-To-Date Report.
- \* If request is for an on-going project, how will funds be raised to continue the project in the future.

### PART E: ATTACHMENTS

- \* Copy of the Treasury Authorization Letter (from the IRS)
- \* List of Board of Directors and brief profile
- \* Any supporting documents

[Home](#) | [Deadline Dates](#) | [How To Apply](#) | [FAQ](#)

## Trust Management Services, LLC Deadline Dates & Decision Estimates

### *Deadline Dates for 2004*

February 15 -- Mid Valley Region  
Including; Benton, Linn & Marion Counties  
**Decisions should be made by late May**

→ June 1 -- Central Oregon Region  
Including; Crook, Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Sherman & Wasco Counties  
**Decisions should be made by late August**

August 15 -- Portland Metro Region  
Including; Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah & Washington Counties  
**Decisions should be made by late November**

### *Deadline Dates for 2005*

February 15 -- North Coast Region  
Including; Clatsop, Lincoln, Tillamook, Polk & Yamhill Counties

June 1 -- Eastern Oregon Region  
Including; Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa & Wheeler Counties

August 15 -- Southwestern Oregon Region  
Including; Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine & Lane Counties

***Grant requests may be submitted up to 30 days prior to the deadline date, but must be postmarked no later than the deadline date.***