



CITY of THE DALLES

313 COURT STREET
THE DALLES, OR 97058

(541) 296-5481

AGENDA
CITY OF THE DALLES
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION
CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
313 COURT SREET
THE DALLES, OREGON 97058
CONDUCTED IN A HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE MEETING ROOM

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 2004
4 P.M.

- I. Call to order**
- II. Roll call**
- III. Approval of Agenda**
- IV. Approval of Minutes – April 28, 2004**
- V. Public comment: The public is invited to comment on any topic that does not appear on the agenda.**
- VI. Discussion:**
 - A. Historic Plaques**
 - B. Draft Cemetery Plan**
- VII. Commissioner/Staff Comments**
- VIII. Next meeting date: Wednesday, September 22, 2004**
- IX. Adjournment**



HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION MINUTES

Wednesday, April 28, 2004

City Hall Council Chambers
313 Court Streets
The Dalles, OR 97058
Conducted in a handicap accessible room.

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Eric Gleason called the meeting to order at 4:05 P.M.

ROLL CALL

The following Commissioners were present: Eric Gleason, Bob McNary and
Dixie Parker

The following Commissioners were absent: Anita Clason, Daniel Dundon

Staff present: Dawn Hert, Historic Landmarks Secretary
Denise Ball, Administrative Secretary

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

The Annual Report on the City Park by Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation District will be presented in the Public Comment portion of the meeting. McNary moved that the agenda be approved as submitted. Parker seconded the motion. The motion was passed unanimously, Clason and Dundon absent.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Gleason asked if there were any corrections to the minutes of March 24, 2004. Parker moved to approve the minutes as submitted and McNary seconded. The motion carried unanimously, Clason and Dundon absent.

PUBLIC COMMENT - Karl Cozad, Director of Northern Wasco County Parks and Recreation District presented his Annual Report. Cozad asked for questions.

McNary pointed out that the trees at Amaton field do not have the same problems as the trees at City Park and he feels they have a better pruning and watering system.

Cozad and the Commission briefly discussed possible uses for Booth House.

PUBLIC HEARING - Historic Landmarks Commission Application #84-04 of The Dalles Art Association to landscape around the Art Center to create a more interesting and inviting environment

for the public. A low wall with wrought iron fencing will be built to remove the slope. Drought tolerant plants and native plants will be utilized to reduce the time and cost of maintenance.

Gleason read the rules for conducting a public hearing. He asked if any Commissioner had ex-parte contact, bias, or a conflict of interest.

Parker said she is member of the Board for the Art Association but did not feel it would bias her decision during this hearing.

Gleason opened the public hearing and asked for the Staff Report.

Hert presented the Staff Report. Hert asked if there were any questions.

McNary asked about the retaining wall and Hert said the applicant would be able to explain. Gleason opened the hearing to proponent testimony.

Proponent Testimony:

Carolyn Wright, applicant for The Dalles Art Association, described the proposed two-foot wall with wrought iron fencing. No design has been selected at this time. This item is addresses as a condition of approval. Wright said the Board is leaning towards a concrete wall instead of a dry stack wall.

Gleason asked what the landscaping looked like historically and Hert said the inventory page mentioned trees and grass. Wright said it really never had any planned landscaping.

McNary said he did not feel a concrete wall would be historically correct. The Commission, Staff and applicant briefly discussed the proposed wall.

Wright said this project would be done in phases.

Opponent Testimony: None

Gleason closed the public testimony portion of the hearing.

Deliberation:

McNary said he questions why the Historic Landmarks Commission is involved in the decision regarding the landscaping.

Parker said Hert stated that the Commission is involved because the Historic inventory page refers to landscaping at this site.

Gleason said he feels the goal for the Commission is to make sure the landscaping doesn't overwhelm the building.

McNary said he would like Staff to approve the wall and fencing unless there are major changes.

Parker moved to approve HLC 84-04 of The Dalles Art Association landscaping plan based upon findings of fact and conclusions of law with conditions of approval as stated in the Staff Report. McNary seconded the motion and it carried unanimously with Dundon and Clason absent.

RESOLUTION – McNary moved to adopt Resolution 80-04 approving HLC 84-04 and Parker seconded. The motion carried unanimously with Dundon and Clason absent.

COMMISSIONER/STAFF COMMENTS

Hert apologized for not having the plaque language completed. Hert said she would get that completed and mail to the Commissioners before submitting and the Commission agreed that would be fine.

Gleason said the Booth House should be used for something. Hert thought it might make a good Visitor Center but wasn't sure where it could be moved. McNary asked what needs to be done to the building and Gleason said the lead paint has to be removed. Gleason said the paint is easily removed, just expensive.

The Commission and Staff discussed the gardener shed for the Pioneer Cemetery. Hert said she is waiting for Sally Donovan to complete her review and make a recommendation. The Commission and Staff discussed getting youth involved, using an Eagle Scout, or volunteer contractor labor, on how to get the shed constructed.

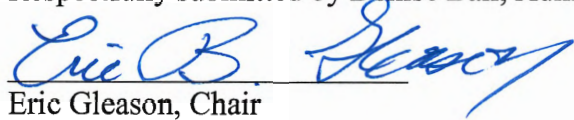
NEXT MEETING DATE

The next regular meeting is scheduled for May 26, 2004.

ADJOURNMENT

McNary moved the meeting be adjourned and Parker seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 5:17 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by Denise Ball, Administrative Secretary.



Eric Gleason, Chair
Historic Landmark Commission

Dawn Hert

From: Earline Wasser [petew@netcnct.net]
Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 2004 3:35 PM
To: Sally Donovan
Cc: Dawn Hert
Subject: Corrections for draft of Pioneer Cemetery

August 18, 2004

Sally,

The draft you sent is very well done. Very little that I notice requires change. I've read the draft that you sent and have the following items you might correct:

3.2 4th line "for grants **for** through the State.....

5.11 A. Second paragraph, line 4 nap [should be spelled knapp] weed.

5.11 B. Second paragraph, line 1 (no mowers allowed) – actually no riding mowers. We have used lawn mowers with no problems. It is just that few volunteers bring their lawn mowers to the clean up day... they prefer the lighter-weight weed eaters. The riding mowers are far too heavy in weight and would be detrimental to the grave sites causing further depression of the top soil.

5.11 B. Second paragraph, line 3, in the summer **is general** not needed. **generally is not needed?**

6.8 Identity 1) paragraph 2, "Pioneer Cemetery 1860-**1864**" should read "1860-1964"

Whoever placed this marker wanted the date of the placing noted I think and therefore they inserted 1964. Only research in city records will determine if the cemetery was "officially closed" to burials in 1964.

4.0 You have written such a detailed and interesting explanation on the Brief Historic Overview, I am wondering if I could use it for a future article in the genealogy society newsletter, Tales and Tales? I will give you credit as the author.

In October when the weather is cooler I will go to the cemetery and begin surveying it, taking individual tombstone pictures, etc. I have a lot of pictures that we have taken each clean up day since 2000 but in October I will be more detailed on the tombstones themselves.

You made several very good suggestions that we can get started on right away.

Earline

Incoming and Outgoing messages protected by Trend Micro PC-cillin program

8/20/2004

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery Preservation and Maintenance Plan provides the background research and analysis necessary to guide the City of The Dalles, interested individuals, and other groups in the preservation of one of Wasco County's earliest cemeteries. This preservation plan involved an investigation and assessment of the cemetery's history and significance, maintenance, site characteristics, 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 interpretation 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 last several years, compiled a comprehensive burial list from various historic records, and supplemented by known 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 initiating a 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 information flyer.
- E. **Volunteers:** Volunteers from 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 the cemetery restoration and interpretation, and the City applies for grants for 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 acres 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 Regime, and moved to 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. 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. Four months later on 14 June 1860, Bigelow donated 2.12 acres of his land 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, found himself part of a property dispute between the Dalles City concerning their land grant property 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 established as stated in a July 25, 1863 survey report on 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 roads crossing Three and Five Mile creeks.

In 1864, as part of another 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 Bigelow or 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 still heard from citizens about the overgrown condition of the cemetery.

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 the cemetery 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 ____). Most likely when Scenic Drive was built in the early 1920s, the Hebrew and Chinese cemetery was dislocated (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 ____). In October 1989, The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery was recognized for its historic 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, education, government, agriculture, fraternal organizations, business, and religion. The number of children's graves shows the harsh reality of frontier life, and the suffering 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 who started the first waterworks in Dalles City; and 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 special request made 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/pioneerccemetery>
<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, examine the headstone carvings and epitaphs, and learn about the history of the cemetery. Fourth grade students are brought to the cemetery annually as part of their studies of Oregon history.
- D. **Open Space and Wildlife Habitat:** Cemeteries provide habitat for wildlife including small animals, and birds. The acreage of The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery (2.35 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, newspaper records and other sources researched 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 (Appendix ____).

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. The map shows the perimeter fencing, gravemarkers (with 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 photographs made of the cemetery objects.

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, there is no known cemetery plat. The majority of the gravemarkers' inscriptions; however, face east; a traditional orientation of gravemarkers in a rural cemetery (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). Wire fence made of 3 in. diameter pipes set in concrete with three strands of twisted wire between the 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 (Figure ____). 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. This road appears to have been the road from town that lead to the road 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 _____. Currently, the tax lot near the northwest corner is in private ownership although pedestrians can still access the cemetery from this point (Figure ____).

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 ____). 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. Another simple identity sign/marker is directly south of the entrance gate. This marker is a low granite block monument that states, "Pioneer Cemetery 1860-1864." 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.

5.8 Site Amenities and Security

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. At present this system is non-functional. The water valve is along the eastern fence line (Figure ____). 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 or Lot Enclosures

- A. **Curbs:** There are only a few block or lot enclosures remaining in the cemetery. These are found in the southern portion of the cemetery and are made of soft sandstone (Figure ____). 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.
- 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.

There are several different types of iron fences in the cemetery (Figure ____): 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.

These fences are in fair-good condition. Deterioration and damage to the fences include corrosion, rust, missing elements, cracking, and deterioration of the individual components such as fasteners. 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 few more modern upright granite block markers (Figure ____). 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. 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.

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 drowning, 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. 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 ____).

- B. Types and Materials:** A majority of the gravemarkers in The Dalles Pioneer Cemetery pre-date 1906 and are tablet markers. 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.
- 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. A majority of the older marble tablet markers show some type of deterioration, are broken, or tilted. Generally, the damaged markers are either broken in two or fragmented into smaller pieces (Figure ____). 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. 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 historically as a way to reduce maintenance and vandalism (Figure ____). 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 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. 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.

5.11 Landscape Features and Maintenance

- A. Landscape Features:** Early surveyor's maps show the area that now encompassing the Pioneer Cemetery was covered with pines and oaks. 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 bulbs, mainly 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 residential houses. 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 along the outside of the fence appears to be the only planned landscape feature (these trees appears to be fairly young).

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 nap 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 through newspaper notices, flyers and radio announcements.

The grass is trimmed with weed eaters (no 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, weed eating in the summer is general 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 preservation. Current cemetery preservation publications and web-sites were consulted (Section ____).

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 ____).

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 \$2000 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.

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.

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 ____; 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 ____). 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. Genealogy 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. If dogs are allowed in the cemetery recommend that the 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 at the City of The Dalles Community Development Department and the Columbia Gorge Genealogical Society. Make duplicate records of key documents and keep at 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 in the early City Council meeting minutes, surveyors maps and notes, deed research, 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 ____). 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. 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. Digital format can be used and stored 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 title to their burial plots that might be helpful in documenting the layout of the cemetery.

6.6 Perimeter and Entrances

A. Perimeter

Install the new 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.

1) North Fence: Replace the existing picket fence portion of the cemetery with a looped woven wire fence (Appendix ____). Install a 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 existing posts black and place a cap on the top. Reset tilted posts in concrete before installing the looped woven wire fencing.

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

3) South Fence: Remove the existing wires and replace with woven wire fencing. Allow for one open "pass through" in the southeast corner of the cemetery for pedestrians near the future site of the maintenance shed (Figure ____).

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.

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 entrance gate made of iron. An appropriate type of entrance gate would be a simple arched gate that has "Pioneer Cemetery-Est. 1860" in the top of the arch (Appendix ____). Contact The Dalles Iron Works about fabricating an arch gate or prefabricated gates are available through companies such as Stewart Iron Works (Appendix ____).

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

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 __ for recommendations on paths from Scenic Drive on the west to the west boundary of the cemetery.

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 preferred.

The existing monument that states "Pioneer Cemetery 1860-1864" that is currently inside the gate could be moved to the area immediately east of the entrance stairs, and placed in an upright position (or slanted) as part of the front landscape planting plan (Figure ____) when new signage is placed. This monument would be more visible if 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, and interpretive material.

B. Interpretive Signage

1) 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. 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 from further site work and historic research. Additional information of interest could be provided in a separate brochure or information sheet.

2) 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 ORS ____ pertaining vandalism of cemetery objects, 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, Sorocis Park, or the Fort Dalles Museum. The simple signs could state "Pioneer Cemetery" with a directional arrow. Suggested location of signs include:

From Downtown

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

From West 6th Heading East

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

Mt. Hood Street

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

Dry Hollow Road

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

Sorosis Park

- Directional sign to Pioneer Cemetery from the park.

6.9 Maintenance Building

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 (example Figure ____). 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 option is horizontal shiplap or beveled siding.
- Door: Facing west for easy access.

6.10 Site Amenities, Security, and Parking

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

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 they are 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 ____). 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. The purchase of these benches could be part of a special fund raising drive. Plaques bearing the donor name could be attached 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.

Remove the above ground sprinkler heads and cut-off the above ground stand 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 north side of East Scenic Drive opposite the entrance gate. If this could be built within the existing right-of-way, it would give visitors

and volunteers a safe place to park. Another possible location is the east end of the landscape area at the front of the cemetery. Part of the planting strip could be removed to accommodate one or two parking spaces (parallel parking areas). Other options include the area above the southwest corner of the cemetery east of where the Hebrew burial is located (Figure ____).

6.11 Block or 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 small invasive plants near the curbs or volunteer seedlings that crack or damage the enclosures.

B. Iron Fences

- 1) Stabilize: Stabilize and repair the existing iron fences. Preservation of these objects is a high priority since the objects are one of the most unique objects 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 fence 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 ____). 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 ____)

- 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 (Section ____ and Appendix ____).

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 __)

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. Rubbings (Appendix __)

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 (Appendix __)

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 is knowledgeable about the proper mortar mixes (Appendix __).

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 Repairs Guidelines

- 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) is recommended (Appendix ____).
- 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 (Appendix ____). 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

- 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 original width, height, depth, and shape of the original base or plinth. Photograph prior to replacement.

6.13 Landscape Maintenance Recommendations 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, Figure ____). 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: 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 (Appendix ____).

C. Trees and Shrub Maintenance Guidelines

- 1) Tree Survey: Trees add to 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 the 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. 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 preservation and enhancement projects in the cemetery. These projects can be accomplished using supervised volunteers and 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 ____. |
| C, V | Update the existing site map of the cemetery landscape and cemetery objects. Locate and map the existing water system prior to removal. |
| 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. |
| C | Install water spigots in at least three areas 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.
- Personnel** **Priority B: Projects & Tasks**
- 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 a new base. 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 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.

Personnel	Priority C: Projects & Tasks
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 within the cemetery.
Personnel	On-Going Priorities and Recommendations
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 the cemetery project in 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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