

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Forestvale Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 490 Forestvale Road n/a not for publication
city, town Helena vicinity
state Montana code 030 county Lewis and Clark code 049 zip code 59601

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>8</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Marcella Shuff Date Jan 10, 1990
State or Federal agency and bureau SHPO

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. Alvina Byers 2/21/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper for Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: cemetery

Funerary: cemetery

7. DescriptionArchitectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

no style

foundation stone
walls stone, frame

roof asphalt, wood shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Forestvale Cemetery is located approximately 2 1/2 miles north of the city limits of Helena, Montana. The cemetery grounds are relatively flat and are distinguished from the surrounding uncultivated prairie land by mature trees and designed landscaping. The layout of the roadways and paths in the cemetery follows the curvi-linear pattern common to late 19th century suburban garden plans. Plantings of native trees shade the grave sites and line the meandering roads. The original plat of the cemetery grounds was prepared in 1890 by Harry V. Wheeler, a civil engineer residing in Helena. According to the original landscaping design, a large, man-made lake with a small, raised island in the center was located at the heart of the cemetery grounds. During the 1930's, after the lake had been left dry for many years, the area was surveyed and prepared for lot sales. The depression in the "Arbor" section of the cemetery is still quite evident, although now covered with sod and used for burials.

The tree plantings at the cemetery appear to have been somewhat experimental, testing the limits of the endurance of non-native nursery stock. After the first season of planting, an inventory taken in November, 1891 showed that of the 2500 arbor vitae planted 2040 died within one year, and only 5 of the 25 weeping birch survived. Other species showed greater viability with 240 of the 250 catalpas and 195 of the 200 ash trees surviving. Native spruce and juniper have thrived over the years to create the evergreen background for the landscaping plan. After some experiments with Norway maples in 1929 and silver-leaved poplars in 1935, the cemetery Board of Trustees decided to limit new tree plantings to white ash in 1959.

Only about 10% of the grave stones at the Forestvale Cemetery were locally carved using locally quarried granite from the Ten-Mile quarry west of Helena or the Jefferson City quarry south of town. A small number of sandstone markers came from the quarries at Columbus, Montana and a few dark granite stones originated at the Square Butte quarry in central Montana. Approximately 30% of the markers are of Vermont white marble, 30% of clear, fine-

 See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Exploration/settlement
Ethnic Heritage
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance
1890-1930

Significant Dates
1890, 1919

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Significant Person
n/a

Architect/Builder
Harry V. Wheeler, civil engineer

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Forestvale Cemetery is significant today as an accurate reflection of the social and economic stratification, familial behavior patterns and design preferences of the people of the small, frontier city of Helena, Montana during the early statehood period. It is the burial place for a large number of persons who achieved great eminence in the political and social history of Montana. Late 19th century principles of landscape design are evident in the layout of the cemetery plots, the curvi-linear roads and walkways and the construction of the large, sunken pond with small island located at the center of the cemetery grounds. The cemetery also gains significance due to the many distinctive examples of funerary art exhibited by the headstones, which serve to chart the development of the skills of local stone carvers, the use of native stone, and the ascending importance of imported stone after the turn of the century. And finally, Forestvale Cemetery is significant as the burial place for at least 150 Chinese, an ethnic group that had an important impact on the history of the region, and few documentary sources or places survive to provide information about the presence of this ethnic group and their contributions to State and local history.

In 1888, there were three public cemeteries in Helena, all of which were owned and operated by religious organizations: a Catholic cemetery, Jewish cemetery and the Benton Avenue Cemetery, which was generally populated by Protestants. As the city of Helena was expanding rapidly, growing from a population of 3,000 in 1880 to over 13,000 in one decade, the city government recognized the need for additional burial space outside of the city limits. During the summer of 1889, a group of Helena investors began to investigate suitable sites of the establishment of a new cemetery, and purchased 140 acres located about 2-1/2 miles from town, for \$3500 from Charles C. Colber and his wife. The vegetation cover was native prairie grasses, but a building existed on the grounds for a caretaker and water for irrigation came within 500 feet of the property. Although the

9. Major Bibliographical References

The Independent Record, Helena, Montana, December 2, 1962.
Helena Herald, Helena, Montana, July 11, 1889; January 1, 1890.
Helena Daily Journal, November 6, 1892.
"The Lives of Forestvale Cemetery," manuscript by Elmer Hausken,
May, 1987 (copy available at Montana SHPO).
"Is Forestvale Cemetery Facing Abandonment?" unpublished manuscript by
Dorothy Wells, August, 1988, (copy available at Montana SHPO).
Lewis and Clark County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Birth and Death Records.
Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Forestvale Cemetery:
3 volumes (1890-1919); (1919-1934); (1934-1986), Montana
Historical Society collection.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 113 acres

UTM References

A

1	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	5	1	6	7	5	0	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

C

1	2	4	2	0	4	5	0	5	1	6	6	9	5	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

B

1	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	5	1	6	6	9	2	5
Zone	Easting						Northing							

D

1	2	4	2	0	3	0	0	5	1	6	7	5	5	0
Zone	Easting						Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6 of T10N; R3W. The point of beginning for the boundary is the intersection of the right-of-ways of Forestvale Road and McHugh Drive at the northwest corner of this intersection; then, the boundary line runs approximately 2000' north; then, 2500' west; then, 1500' south; then, 300' east; then, 500' south; then, 2200' east to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to include all of the land area that has been landscaped for the purposes of providing burial lots, as well as the unmaintained grounds immediately to the north of the landscaped grounds that contain evidence of unmarked burials. A gravel pit lies beyond the boundary to the north, and the east, west, and south boundary lines are marked by fences along the road right-of-ways.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. Dorothy Wells date August, 1988
organization Forestvale Cemetery Association telephone 406-442-6151
street & number 400 Monroe St. state Montana zip code 59601
city or town Helena

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grained Barre, Vermont granite, 5% of gray-green Quincy, Massachusetts granite, 10% of reddish Minnesota granite, and 15% from other sources, such as California granite, iridescent Swedish granite, and manufactured, cast iron "bronze stones" from Chicago. Most of the head stones remain in good condition, although a build up of minerals resulting from the mechanical sprinkling that commenced in 1956 has made many of the inscriptions on the stones illegible. Stones are given acid baths occasionally by cemetery maintenance personnel.

The Gothic-arched stone entrance to the cemetery was constructed in 1890. Originally the entrance had a castellated top, according to an etching depicting the new cemetery in the 1890 publication Helena: Its Past and Future. The words: "The Helena Cemetery" were cut in the stone at the top of the entrance. The name stone and the castellation may have been removed when the name of the cemetery was changed to Forestvale in 1901, or these alterations may have occurred in 1936 when post-earthquake repairs were made on the gateway. The wrought iron gates and "Forestvale" lettering atop the entrance have recently been restored and re-erected in place.

A small stone building located just inside the cemetery grounds was built during the 1890s as a receiving vault to store bodies during the winter months until the ground thawed and allowed for burial. In 1930, three crypts were added to the interior of the building. The heavily rusticated, uncoursed stone bearing walls feature five buttresses on each side. The gable roof, which is of stone and mortar construction, was repaired in 1930 using a "liquid concrete" base that was covered with tar. The roof tar has since weathered off and the concrete is somewhat deteriorated. The walls of the vault are also in need of repointing. The arched entry has double metal doors hung on exaggerated strap hinges.

The Brown Mausoleum, the only mausoleum within the cemetery, is a small, gable-roofed building constructed in approximately 1894 of granite from the local Ten-Mile quarry, which can be identified by its medium grain, white color, characteristic pink feldspar crystals, and small black biotite specks. The mausoleum was likely built by Kain Granite Co., the operators of the Ten-Mile quarry. The steeply pitched roof of the mausoleum is of granite cut in slabs. The window openings originally were set with stained glass units, but have since been infilled with stone.

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The office was erected during the 1890s and is a small gable-roof, blonde brick building. The gable ends are clipped and the roof is covered with deteriorated wooden shingles. The office has not been used in a many years and is in poor condition. The windows are blocked with plywood. A small wooden awning covers the entrance stoop.

The pump house, located at the southern edge of the cemetery grounds, was built in 1893 according to plans developed by Helena architect George S. Appleton. Frank A. Sutton won the contract for the building at a price of \$850. Originally, irrigation water was pumped by a windmill into an overhead storage tank. In 1932, the windmill was damaged in a wind storm and the Cemetery trustees decided to purchase a 4500-gallon steel pressure tank from Caird Engineering to replace the original holding tank. An electric pump was installed and the windmill arms were removed at this time.

The triple-bay, wooden garage that is attached to the pump house was constructed in 1936. This building is of wood frame construction and features double, 6-light, wooden doors to the bays. The shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An open, two-bay, wood frame, shed-roofed machine shed is situated near the garage was built during the early 1930s. All of the buildings located within the boundaries of the Forestvale Cemetery contribute to the significance and historical character of the property.

A residence, which historically had be used by the sexton of the cemetery, is located to the southwest of the cemetery grounds. This house was sold to private interests by the Forestvale Cemetery trustees in 1967. Modern alterations to this residence include window replacement, numerous additions and new siding. This building with its associated garage are not included within the nominated boundaries of the cemetery property.

In 1988 a chain link fence was erected around the most actively used portions of the Forestvale cemetery. The untended "China Row" section was inadvertently fenced out from the rest of the cemetery property. The boundary for the historic property does not follow this new fence line. Instead, the boundary for the nominated property runs along the right of way of Forestvale Road and McHugh Drive and includes the "China Row" section as well as an area of intense ground disturbance at the northeast corner of the property that may or may not include additional untended

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grave sites. No subsurface testing has been conducted in these untended sections, and the definition of historic property boundaries is based upon surface evidence of burial activity only.

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local newspaper described the proposed new cemetery site in less than enthusiastic terms, stating that "the ground is bleak and unattractive and too remote" from town, the city nevertheless purchased the land and turned it over to the newly formed Helena Cemetery Association.

The Helena Cemetery Association was organized on August 4, 1890 as a private corporation to manage the cemetery. Shares in this corporation were purchased by many of the most prominent citizens of Helena at \$20/share. Numerous lots were sold immediately and burials started at once. Peter Winne, one of the original major stockholders of the corporation, appealed to the association to loan him \$21,000 for the purpose of constructing an electric railroad from downtown Helena to the cemetery property. Winne claimed to have expended \$61,000 on this project by December, 1892, but the railroad was never completed.

Lots sold during the 1890s could be entered into the "perpetual care" plan for an additional assessment of \$100. Assessments for maintenance on an annual basis cost \$8 each year, with special charges for the upkeep of fencing, stone coping, raised graves, and sodding. By 1892, there were over 300 burials at new cemetery. The name was changed from the Helena Cemetery to Forestvale Cemetery in 1901, about the time the I.O.O.F. cemetery was created across the street.

The Forestvale Cemetery was not the great financial success it was hoped to be by the original investors. No dividends had been paid by the Association from its inception until 1907. In 1909, a Helena florist named Henry Winter gained a majority stock interest in the cemetery and, later that year, Winter took on the positions of secretary and treasurer of the Association as well as the cemetery manager. For the next decade, Winter appears to have geared the cemetery finances toward ever increasing annual dividend payments. Available cash for operations and endowment monies was insufficient to meet upkeep costs and the cemetery fell into a period of decline. The cemetery Board of Trustees sued Henry Winter for ownership after the original corporate charter expired in 1910. The Montana Supreme Court heard the case in 1919 and ruled that Winter had to sell. By 1923, the Board had become financially stable enough to be able to hire a sexton for maintenance, although cash-flow problems have continued through to the present time.

The landscaping plan for the Forestvale Cemetery was designed by Harry V. Wheeler a civil engineer who lived in Helena from the

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late 1880s until the mid-1890s. Although Wheeler may not have had formal training in landscape design, his long and wide-ranging engineering experience likely exposed him to some of the more contemporary trends in suburban design, which he adapted to his 1890 plan for Forestvale. Wheeler was born in Caledonia County, Vermont in 1850 and, after taking a regular civil engineering course, worked as the assistant engineer for the city of Cleveland, Ohio for six years. He then headed further West and was employed as a surveyor in Santa Rosa, California in 1887 and by the California Southern railway as a draughtsman for one year. In 1882, Wheeler came to Montana to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad and was appointed deputy U.S. mineral surveyor in 1883. By 1889, Wheeler also served in the capacity as deputy surveyor for Lewis and Clark County. His "paisleyed" layout for the roads and paths of Forestvale Cemetery and the placement of a small, circular lake with a tiny island at the center of the grounds managed to create both interesting perspectives and a sense of discovery of an unfolding landscape. The park-like atmosphere of Forestvale Cemetery was completely intentional. This landscaping accomplishment seems even more prodigious when one realizes that the undeveloped land upon which the cemetery was platted is located within the flood plain of Ten Mile Creek and was originally bereft of distinctive qualities or relief.

In 1917, the cemetery Board of Trustees donated a large parcel of land in the Glendale section to the county for burials for indigent persons. The Montana Children's Home, a local orphanage, also buried about 60 children from 1917-1966 in this section, most of which were babies or small infants. There was never any endowment money allotted for the upkeep of the Glendale section and native plant materials have recolonized this area. Many of the graves in this section are unmarked or the metal markers have deteriorated to the point of illegibility. Amid the generally disordered look of the Glendale section is found one of the more interesting monuments at the cemetery - the hand tooled, granite tombstone of Charles Beaume, a Frenchman who died in 1896. Traditional late 19th century imagery depicting a cut off trunk of a tree growing out of blocked stone is used to symbolize the early death (cut off life force) of a young man.

At the northwest corner of the cemetery grounds, a small burial ground for Chinese persons was set aside during the 19th century. Within "China Row," at least 130 burials occurred between 1890 and 1929. After 1930, an additional 23 burials occurred in "China Row," and seven Chinese persons were buried in other parts of cemetery, including the six members of the prominent Wong

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family who were buried in the Mountain View and Davidson sections of the cemetery during the late 1940s-1980s. The last burial recorded in "China Row" occurred in 1955.

A local legend persists that the graves of persons in "China Row" were disinterred in the 1950s and the remains were removed to China. However, no documentation has been found to substantiate this claim and physical evidence indicates that only four or five graves in this area may have been disturbed.

Only nine marble headstones remain in the "China Row" section, although a number of deteriorated and illegible wooden and metal markers may be found in the vicinity amidst the overgrowth. The inscriptions that note the village and county of origin of the deceased are in the Pinyin system and mark the graves of eight men and one woman, most of whom came from the Tai Shan area. The remains of a brick oven are found amidst a heavy scatter of glass, metal clasps, buttons, and other distinctively Chinese artifacts such as bits of opium pipes and celadon porcelain in the "China Row" section. Apparently as part of the Chinese funeral services, food would be prepared and cooked at the cemetery and placed as offerings on the graves of the deceased.

The Forestvale Cemetery contains the remains of many persons who were of exceptional significance in determining the course of State's political history and commercial development. The graves of statesmen, governors, cattle barons, bankers, mining entrepreneurs, and justices of the Montana Supreme Court are found primarily within the Mountain View, Valley View, Lakeside, Evergreen, and Ming sections of the cemetery. For example, persons interred at Forestvale for whom counties were named include Wilbur Fiske Sanders, Sidney Edgerton, James Fergus, and Col. Charles Broadwater. Helena street names abound on the grave stones: Sanders, Winne, Howie, Ewing, Warren, Clark, Ming, Wallace, Roberts, Lockey, Harrison, Hauser, Holter and Flowerree.

The list of the more notable early citizens of Montana who are interred at the Forestvale Cemetery is extensive. Brief sketches of the accomplishments of a few of these individuals follow.

Honorable James Fergus was the first judge of the miners' court and recorder of claims at Alder Gulch. Later Fergus served as the first Commissioner of the Territory and was elected to the Lewis and Clark County Commission and to the State Legislature. He is credited with spearheading the formation of Fergus County in central Montana where he operated an extensive stock ranch.

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John H. Ming operated the Ming Opera House and did much to promote cultural events in Helena before his death in 1887. Typical of the early entrepreneurs of the Montana Territory, Ming succeeded admirably in stock raising, real estate speculation and mining. He was director of the First National Bank and owned mining properties in various parts of the Territory.

Samuel T. Hauser was a pioneer miner, stockman, capitalist, banker and civil engineer. He was the first Montana resident to be commissioned as Territorial governor, which occurred in July of 1885. Hauser also initiated the first large scale hydroelectric development on the Missouri River by building Hauser Dam before his death on November 10, 1914.

Col. Charles A. Broadwater, the son of a Missouri cotton plantation owner, accumulated a fortune in building, supplying and operating the sutler stores at the military posts of Fort Assinniboine and Fort Maginnis. In partnership with James J. Hill, he founded the Montana Central Railroad that provided a competitive rail link from Butte to Great Falls, with spur lines to mining centers at Rimini and Marysville. After moving to Helena, Broadwater built the Broadwater Hotel and Natatorium, the most fashionable and luxurious resort west of the Mississippi.

Col. Wilbur Fiske Sanders, nephew of the first Territorial Governor Sidney Edgerton, achieved renown in the prosecution and hanging of George Ives, one of the leaders of the road agents in Virginia City during the early 1860's. A civic leader and former U.S. Senator, Sanders died in 1905.

John X. Beidler, one of the more controversial figures in Montana history, played a prominent law enforcement role following the roundup of the notorious road agents in the Virginia City area.

Cornelius Hedges, who was a lawyer and U.S. District Attorney for the Montana Territory, played a prominent role in the development of public education in the State and in the establishment of Yellowstone National Park.

Anton M. Holter achieved unparalleled financial, political and social success in his career in mining, milling and lumbering in addition to his career as a politician.

J. Scott Harrison was the chief geological engineer who mapped all of Montana, its boundaries, mountains the principal rivers and streams and the borders of some counties.

Brother Van, whose full name was the Reverend William Wesley Van Ordsdel, was actively engaged in Methodist missionary work until his death in 1919 and is credited with establishing some 50 churches and 27 parsonages.

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The graves of locally significant individuals and families tend to be interspersed with the graves of persons noted above. A preponderance of the large granite obelisks and ornately carved statuary in Forestvale Cemetery were imported at considerable cost from the Barre, Vermont quarries to be erected over the graves of these local businessmen and politicians. Profiles of a number of these individuals follow.

T.H. Kleinschmidt was a local businessman, booster, and three-term mayor of Helena during the late 19th century. An investor in city and county real estate, Kleinschmidt also held management position and had financial interest in the Helena Electric Light Co., the Northwest Cattle Co., the Helena Building Association, the Helena Water Co., the Spokane Ranch Co., the Micado Mining Co., and the Bank of Townsend.

Albert Kleinschmidt was connected with extensive mercantile, mining and agricultural interests in several states and has been credited with the construction of the three largest irrigation canals in the State.

William Chumaseo served as district attorney at Virginia City for a year before moving to Helena where he established himself as a distinguished and highly successful attorney. Chumaseo married the daughter of Col. C.A. Broadwater, and the grave plots of the two families are located adjacent to one another.

Daniel A. Flowerree was among the first early-day businessmen of Montana to realize an enormous profit in ranching. His immense financial interests encompassed land and stock-raising operations in Teton, Lewis and Clark, and Chouteau Counties.

Nicholas Kessler owned and operated the Kessler brewery in Helena and served as bank executive, State legislator, and manufacturer of brick, tile and pipe.

Robert C. Wallace was active in various aspects of civic life in early-day Helena and served for many years as the director of the Union Bank and Trust Co. His wife, the former Ella Shaw, who died in 1890, was the first to be buried in Forestvale Cemetery.

William Muth began his career in Helena in 1873 as the manager of a saddlery and hardware store. By the late 1870's he was engaged in mining and general merchandizing at Belmont, Marysville and Gloster - an area of extraordinarily rich gold strikes near Helena. With his earnings, Muth invested heavily in real estate development in partnership with James Porter and William Cox during the late 1880s and early 1890s.

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Louis Stadler, a rancher and banker specializing in agricultural loans, was a prominent Helena citizen.

W.A. Chessman is known for the construction of the Chessman reservoir and for assuring a stable water supply for Helena.

Starratt J. Burgess was one of the most prosperous and successful dairymen of the State and is credited with being the first to introduce modern machinery and sanitation improvements to the business.

Troy Carmichael a Helena city engineer in the early 1920's and invented hot mix asphalt and became the national executive director of the American Asphalt Association until he retired. Most of his streets are still in excellent condition after more than 60 years.

W.L. "Kid" Peoples was the only person whose occupation was listed in the Forestvale Cemetery records. Buried in the Glendale section, "Kid" Peoples played professional baseball in Helena until a few years before his death in 1910.

At the present time, the over 13,500 burial sites at the Forestvale Cemetery encompass approximately 40 acres. The family lots and the stone markers are generally arranged according to the social status of the deceased, with a central family monument surrounded by markers for individual family members. The primary organizing principal at Forestvale is social and economic status. Historically, plots in the Mountain View, Valley View, Greenlawn, Evergreen, Lakeside, Arbor and Ming sections were considerably more expensive than those in Davidson, Easterset, Lakeview or Glenwood. The Glendale section is where persons of the lowest economic strata were buried, and the area was platted with individual burial plots arranged in rows rather than in family lots as was the case in the other sections.

In addition to the spatial relationship of social classes within the cemetery, many aspects of social history may be read on the headstones. One particularly poignant example is the painful impact of the diphtheria epidemic on the Beach family, which is illustrated by the grave stones marking the deaths of five children of Calvin and Ann Beach within a four month period in 1885. The children ranged in ages from 2 to 13 years old. Segregation of ethnic groups, which was a common practice during the 19th century, was practiced at Forestvale with the establishment of "China Row." However, there appear to be no other distinct ethnic enclaves within the cemetery, which reflects the almost completely white, Protestant population of this city of the dead.

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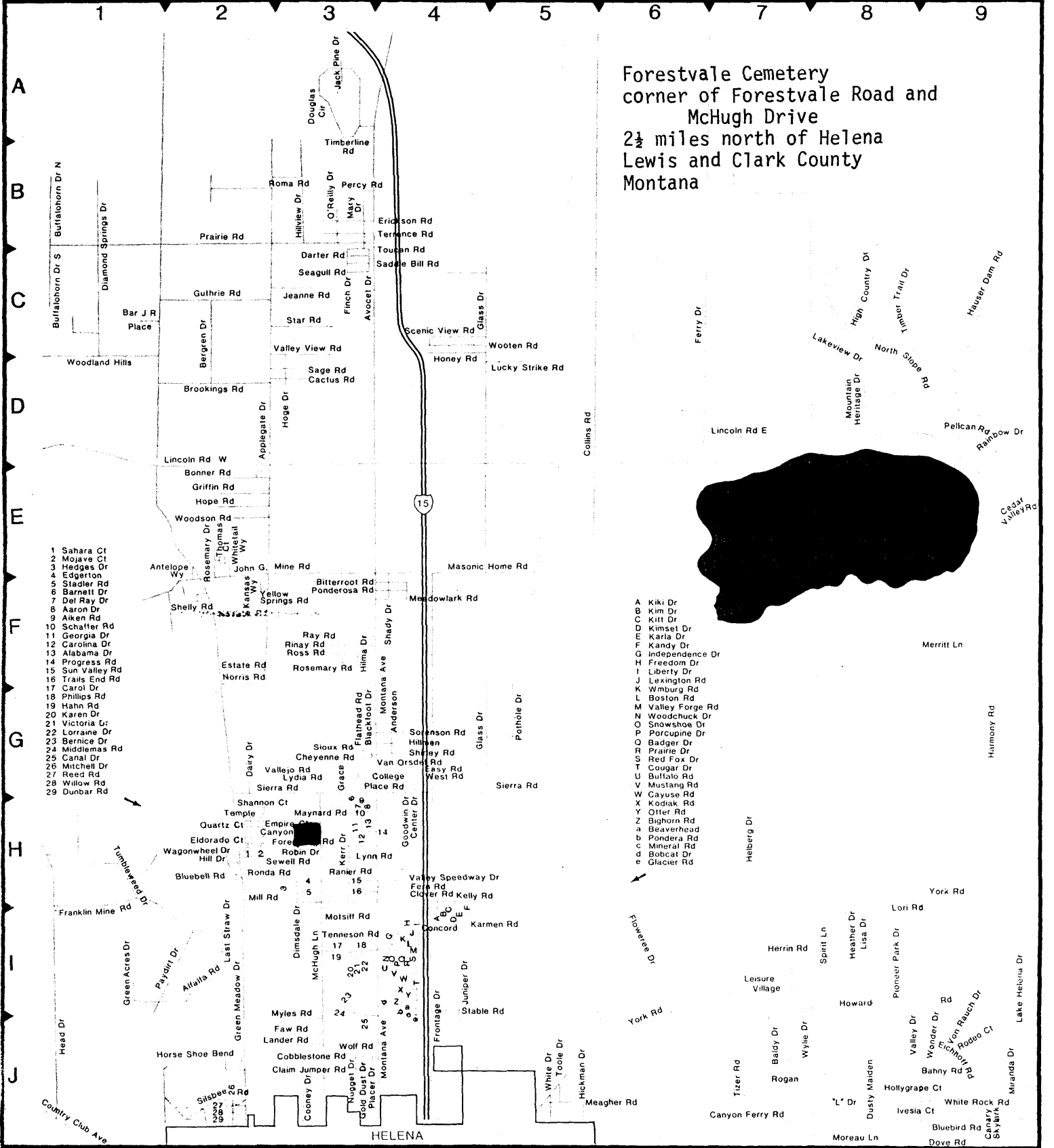
Forestvale Cemetery

Photograph Index

All photographs were taken by Dorothy Wells during the summer of 1988. Negatives are in the possession of the photographer, who lives at 400 Monroe St., Helena, Montana 59601. The numbers listed below correspond to the numbers noted on the back of each photograph. The Forestvale Cemetery is located at the intersection of Forestvale Road and McHugh Drive, approximately 2-1/2 miles north of Helena in Lewis and Clark County, Montana.

1. Stone entrance gate, looking northwest. (Photograph was taken during the time when the wrought iron gate and "Forestvale" sign were being repaired. These items were re-erected in place by October, 1989.)
2. Receiving Vault, east elevation.
3. Pump house and garage, east elevations.
4. Office, looking southwest.
5. Machine shed, looking west.
6. Brown Mausoleum, east elevation.
7. Brown Mausoleum and Davidson obelisk, looking northwest in the Lakeside section.
8. Wallace family plot (Mrs. Wallace was the first person to be buried in the cemetery) in the Mountain View section, looking north.
9. Broadwater family plot in Lakeside section, looking west.
10. Hedges family plot in the Valley View section, looking south.
11. Kessler family plot in the Evergreen section, looking north.
12. Wilbur Fisk Sanders grave stone, looking north.
13. Fergus family plot in the Evergreen section, looking north.
14. Kleinschmidt family plot in the Evergreen section looking north.
15. Parchen obelisk in the Valley View section looking south.
16. Holter obelisk in the Greenlawn section, looking south.
17. Floweree obelisk in the Mountain View section, looking north.
18. Neill obelisk in the Arbor section, looking northeast.
19. Horsky family plot in the Greenlawn section, looking south.
20. Nicholas family plot in the Evergreen section, looking north.
21. Overview of the Valley View section, looking west.
22. View of the Arbor section, looking northwest.
23. View of the Arbor section (small island used to be in the center of a manmade lake), looking north.
24. Overview of the Woodlawn section looking north.
25. Overview of the Easterset section looking north.
26. Overview of the Glendale section looking west.
27. Overview of the Glendale section looking north.

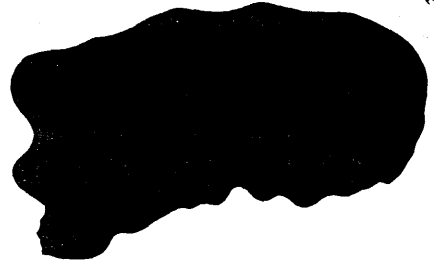
HELENA - VALLEY PORTION



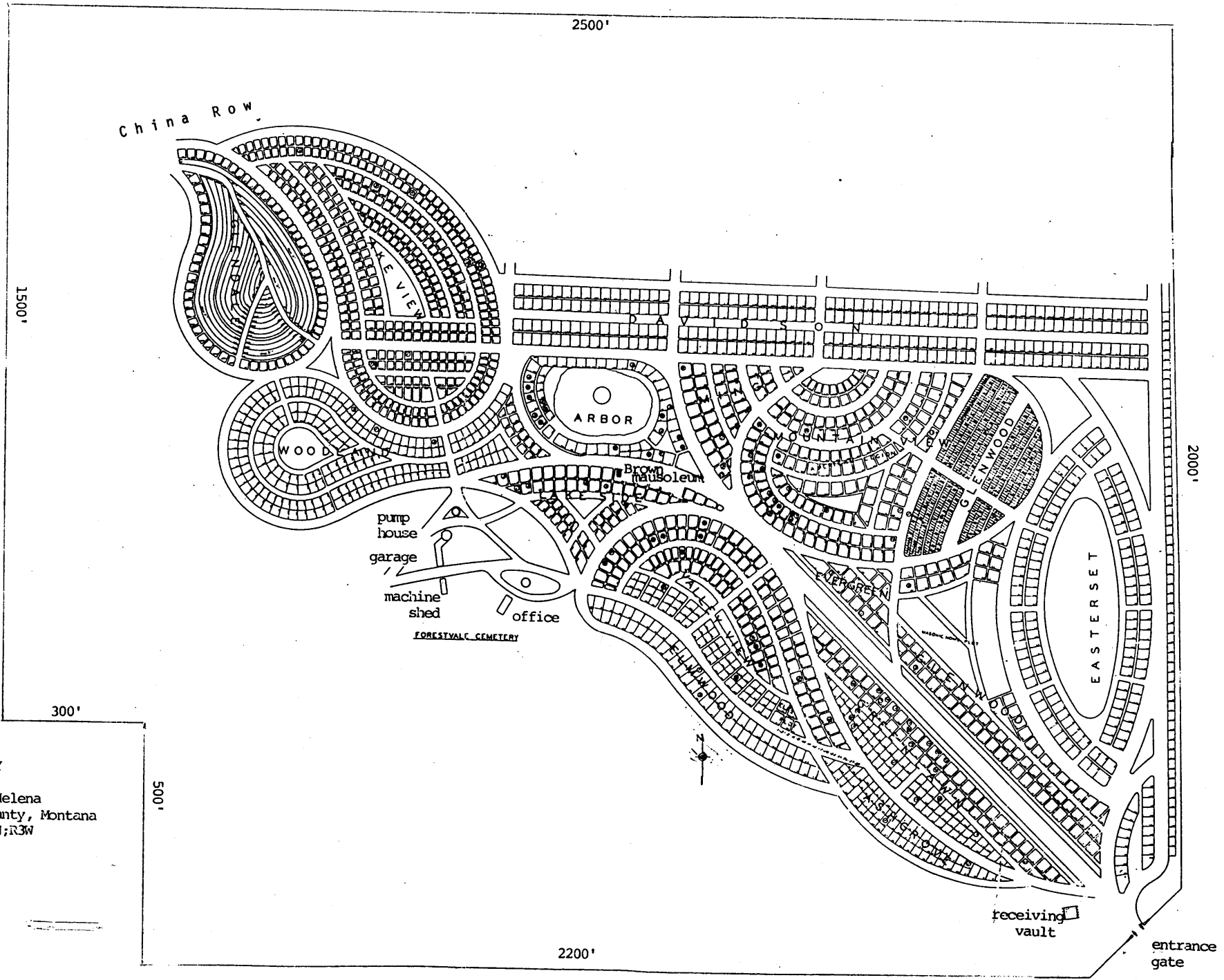
Forestvale Cemetery
corner of Forestvale Road and
McHugh Drive
2½ miles north of Helena
Lewis and Clark County
Montana

- 1 Sahara Ct
- 2 Mojave Ct
- 3 Hedges Dr
- 4 Edgerton
- 5 Stadler Rd
- 6 Barnett Dr
- 7 Del Ray Dr
- 8 Aaron Dr
- 9 Aiken Rd
- 10 Schaffer Rd
- 11 Georgia Dr
- 12 Carolina Dr
- 13 Alabama Dr
- 14 Progress Rd
- 15 Sun Valley Rd
- 16 Trails End Rd
- 17 Carol Dr
- 18 Phillips Rd
- 19 Hahn Rd
- 20 Karen Dr
- 21 Victoria Ct
- 22 Lorraine Dr
- 23 Bernice Dr
- 24 Middlemas Rd
- 25 Canal Dr
- 26 Mitchell Dr
- 27 Reed Rd
- 28 Willow Rd
- 29 Dunbar Rd

- A Kiki Dr
- B Kim Dr
- C Kiti Dr
- D Kimsel Dr
- E Karla Dr
- F Kandy Dr
- G Independence Dr
- H Freedom Dr
- I Liberty Dr
- J Lexington Rd
- K Wmburg Rd
- L Boston Rd
- M Valley Forge Rd
- N Woodchuck Dr
- O Snowshoe Dr
- P Porcupine Dr
- Q Badger Dr
- R Prairie Dr
- S Red Fox Dr
- T Cougar Dr
- U Buffalo Rd
- V Mustang Rd
- W Cayuse Rd
- X Kodiak Rd
- Y Otter Rd
- Z Bighorn Dr
- a Beaverhead
- b Pondera Rd
- c Mineral Rd
- d Bobcat Dr
- e Glacier Rd



HELENA



FORESTVALE CEMETERY
 Forestvale Road
 2 1/2 miles north of Helena
 Lewis and Clark County, Montana
 NW 1/4 section 6; T10N; R3W

Forestvale Road