WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

A) Identification

Historic Name: **Lynden Cemetery**
Common Name: Lynden Historic Cemetery

Address: 1975 Front Street

City: Lynden County: Whatcom

B) Site Access (describe site access, restrictions, etc.)

The Lynden Cemetery is located in Lynden, Washington in Whatcom County on the South side of Front Street at the intersection with Guide Meridian Street.

C) Property owner(s), Address and Zip

Name: Whatcom County Cemetery District 10
Address: P.O. Box 68
City: Lynden State: WA Zip: 98264

D) Legal boundary description and boundary justification

Tax No./Parcel: 132023-4003190461120000
Boundary Justification: The nominated boundary encompasses the entire urban tax lot associated with the cemetery.

FORM PREPARED BY

Name: Richard H. Decima
Address: 273 Maberry Loop
City / State / Zip: Lynden, WA 98264 Phone: 360-392-0145

WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

E) Category of Property (Choose One)

☐ *Building* ☐ *structure (irrigation system, bridge, etc.)* ☐ *District*
☐ *object (statue, grave marker, vessel, etc.)* ☒ *cemetery/burial site*
☐ *historic site (site of an important event)* ☐ *archaeological site*
☐ *traditional cultural property (spiritual or creation site, etc.)*
☐ *cultural landscape (habitation, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.)*

F) Area of Significance – Check as many as apply

☒ *The property belongs to the early settlement, commercial development, or original native occupation of a community or region.*

☐ *The property is directly connected to a movement, organization, institution, religion, or club which served as a focal point for a community or group.*

☐ *The property is directly connected to specific activities or events which had a lasting impact on the community or region.*

☐ *The property is associated with legends, spiritual or religious practices, orlife ways which are uniquely related to a piece of land or to a natural feature.*

☐ *The property displays strong patterns of land use or alterations of the environment which occurred during the historic period (cultivation, landscaping, industry, mining, irrigation, recreation).*

☒ *The property is directly associated with an individual who made an important contribution to a community or to a group of people.*

☐ *The property has strong artistic, architectural or engineering qualities, or displays unusual materials or craftwork belonging to a historic era.*

☐ *The property was designed or built by an influential architect, or reflects the work of an important artisan.*

☐ *Archaeological investigation of the property has or will increase our understanding of past cultures or life ways.*

G) Property Description

The Lynden Cemetery, located just west of the downtown core, sits on the southeast corner of Guide Meridian Rd and Front Street. Flanked to the north by the Monumenta Cemetery, the two serve as the entry to the community. The Lynden Cemetery was originally was laid out in four quadrants or blocks. Block 1 (now Area A), was designated for Masonic burials. Block 4 (now Area D) was designated for Odd Fellows burials. Blocks 2 and 3, (now Areas B and C) had no specific designations. Each Block contained 1142 plots, for a total of 4,568 plots for the entire cemetery.

Roads ran north and south from a single entrance on Front Street, and from east to west. In the middle was a 100' round "Reserve Area", set aside for landscaping and a future monument/statue.

For reasons unknown, Block 3 (now Area C) was reconfigured (date unknown). The block was subdivided by 1/3 on the south end and a new Area, designated Block E, was created by moving the roadway from the edge to the north between block C and E

Around the same time, the original cemetery boundaries were expanded to at the south east corner creating an Area F. The size of most of the gravesites in this area was smaller and was used primarily for infants' graves. This area no longer contains graves and is not part of the nominated area.

Vegetation on the site is limited to a row of mature Fir trees along the eastern boundary, a ring of trees surrounding the middle "reserve area" and a few scattered Fir trees on the north edge facing Front Street. The south and west edges are delineated by a chain link fence, hidden from view by a row of arborvitae hedges. The north edge is formed via a decorative metal and brick pier fence anchored at the northwest corner by a brick wall boasting large letters of "Lynden". Entrance to the cemetery, marked by a break in the metal fence and simple wooden Lynden Cemetery sign.

Today there are 2,567 identified burials in the Lynden Cemetery. There are several hundred more unidentified burials according a ground-penetrating radar survey conducted by the Western Washington Geology Department in 2009.

The Lynden Cemetery, being the prime cemetery for the city is the final resting place for 122 early Lynden pioneers. Among them is Phoebe Judson (1831-1926, Area A, Lot 132), considered to be the "Mother of Lynden". Her family donated land to help establish the cemetery. Phoebe and her husband, Holden, established Lynden as a town in the Territory of Washington in 1884. Holden was elected to the first mayor of Lynden and Phoebe started the Northwest Normal School in Lynden, which was later moved to Bellingham and became Western Washington University in 1886.

Phoebe was the town midwife. According to the obituary of Ellen Violinda Booman-

Nelson was the person to have been delivered by Phoebe. Booman-Nelson (1892-2001), at 108 years, she also holds the distinction of being the longest-lived individual to be interred in the cemetery.

The Judsons donated parts of their land for churches, schools, a printing office, a blacksmith shop, and for various private purposes. They also built the Judson Opera House which opened its doors in 1889. When Phoebe died in 1926 the entire town shut down for the day of her service, and hundreds of people from miles around attended.

Phoebe Judson's mother, Anna Goodell (1809 – 1881, Area A, Lot 132), was actually the first burial at the site of the Lynden Cemetery, which took place in December 1881. She was buried at the site, before the official designation of cemetery occurred.

Also in within the Cemetery are four burials associated with the Modern Woodmen of America (MWA). The MWA is a fraternal society founded in 1883 to help protect the families and financial future of those who may have been killed while working in the timber industry. Although it membership is modest in comparison to other insurance-like organizations, it holds a unique place in many cemeteries because until the 1920s each member was provided a tombstone. At first the WOW supplied the tombstone designs directly to local manufactures, but they soon found it was easier to have local suppliers handle the design, manufacture and setting of the stone. Their stones are in the form of a tree stump. Rustic treestones were already a popular style of tombstone and with their woodsy name, the MWA popularized the treestone design even more. Although the MWA was primarily an insurance company, the founders established a variety of ceremonies and rituals and adopted a number of symbols. MWA tombstones are usually inscribed with the Latin words "*Dum Tacet Clamat*", roughly translated to "Though Silent, He Speak." Also embossed on many are doves with olive branches (peace); shields (safety) and ax, beetle and wedge (symbolizing workmanship and progress of culture). Notable MWA headstones in the Lynden Cemetery include the 7' tall headstones of Lyman E. Whipple (1861-1910, Area D, Lot 29) and Joseph Beck (1877-1910, Area D, Lot 55).

Throughout the cemetery there are many different types of statuary that represent the fraternal orders, religions, and veterans that are buried there. Many of the stones are distinctive in regard to design, shape, epitaph, inscriptions and symbols.

The Masonic fraternal order typically is recognized by a square and compass on headstones representing the interaction between mind and matter, and refer to the progression from the material to the intellectual to the spiritual. Often inside is the letter G, which has stands for God and/or geometry. Sometimes the symbol contains clasped hands. While found throughout the Lynden Cemetery, one unusual example, the headstone of Henry Bardenhagen (1849-1904, Area A, Lot 23) which is formed via a cast stone wall which represents the temple of God. On top is a sheaf of wheat with sickle which represents death.

The International Order of the Odd Fellows is another fraternal organization found in the Lynden Cemetery. Those linked with the group have tombstones which boast a small is best a three linked chain. Sometimes there are initials within the links: F, L and T which stands for friendship, love and truth. Scattered throughout the cemetery, a good example is the Levi Woody headstone (1847-1890, Area A, Lot 190).

To date, the Lynden Cemetery is also the final resting place for 256 veterans for all

wars in which the United States was engaged dating back to the Civil War and extending to the current War for Iraqi Freedom.

There are three known individuals who gave their lives in the service of their country during World War I: William Ira Brigham (1902–1918); Osa J. Dickson (1891-1918, Area A, Lot 54) and Arvid C. Johnson (1891-1918, Area B Lot 176). From Memorial Day until Veterans Day, four flags fly at the corners of each of their monuments in addition to the ones in the bronze medallions commemorating the war in which they served.

There are sixty-seven known Civil War veterans buried in cemetery, many of which are identified by the use of a white marble slab with rounded top and inset shield with the inscription of the deceased. These standardized headstones were provided by the US Department of Veterans Affairs. Examples include the headstones of Irvin Mills (1874-1946, Area D, Lot 43) and John Henry Smith (1832-1920, Area A, Lot 94). Smith served in Company B of the 20th Wisconsin Volunteers, was buried in an unmarked grave at the Lynden Cemetery. In 2012 his great-great-grandsons discovered he was buried in the cemetery after reading through old records at the Lynden Public Library. After verifying his findings using ground-penetrating radar findings, a new grave marker, in the style of the traditional Civil War gravestones, was placed at his grave.

One individual, whom served with the Confederacy is buried in the Lynden Cemetery; John Owens (1848-1903, Area B, Lot 163).

Headstones in the cemetery are found of all shapes, sizes and were constructed of a variety of materials representing a typical cemetery in Washington State. There are many different shaped stones including pillow shaped, upright, tablet, and many sundry shaped monuments. Examples include the heart headstone of Sarah Maratta (1853-1906, Area D, Lot 136); the diamond headstone of Margaret Welch (1865-1905, Area D, Lot 170); the pillow-shaped headstone of Robert E Hawley (1862-1946, Area A, Lot 6); and the column-like headstone of Rohrbacher Family (Area B, Lot 87).

There are two wood gravestones dating back to an era when such memorials were commonplace that haven't been replaced with stone. These wood markers are made of cedar and, although they last longer than most other wood, the information has been worn off. Both memorials were restored in 2012 and placed in a concrete base. The marker for D. Lynn (Area B, Lot 143) is an unusual "pillow style monument", a squat horizontal rectangular form, while the second monument, unmarked (Area B, Lot 91) is a standard "tablet style."

There is only one known Eagle Scout interred in the Lynden Cemetery. Loraine Ashton (1912-1935m, Area B, Lot 12), from troop #28. The twenty-three year old was not able to attend school regularly due to illness. However, he was an enthusiastic booster of the Boy Scouts. The title of Eagle Scout is the highest rank attainable in the Boy Scouts of America program and is held for rife. The requirements to be an Eagle Scout include earning at least 21 merit badges and demonstrating scout spirit though the Boy Scout Oath and Law, service and leadership. The Scout must also plan, organize, lead and manage an extensive service project. His grave is memorized with a bronze medallion.

Centered in the geographic center of the cemetery is an approximately 12' foot tall obelisk made of poured concrete. Painted white, the obelisk was placed in the Lynden Cemetery in the late 1920s. A reference has been found to the monument in the

Lynden Tribune coverage of Memorial Day ceremonies in 1929, however the exact date of the monument is unknown. In 2006 it was rededicated as a "Memorial to the Unknowns".

Near the obelisk is an 1898 Watervliet Howitzer Cannon. The field gun, used during World War I was secured by the American Legion in 1922 from Fort Stevens, Oregon. Originally sat in Lynden City Park and was moved to the Lynden Cemetery in 2006 to honor the numerous veterans buried in the cemetery.

Reportedly cemetery is built on top of a water table that once had a well and pump house. The above ground water pump is now on display at the Lynden Pioneer Museum.

At the northwest corner of Area C is a small maintenance building. The approximately 10'x 20' building have a front facing gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and is clad with simple weatherboard siding.

The main flag, in Area A, is displayed 24 hours a day and lit from dusk to dawn. The second flag, which is located next to the obelisk in Area D, is only used on Memorial Day. To enhance the beauty of the Lynden Cemetery an array of U.S. flags is displayed along the north property line, running east and west, and along the main driveway, running north and south. The flags are displayed from sunrise to sunset on Federal holidays, Peace Officers Memorial Day, Armed Forces Day and Patriot Day. Flags also are placed on the bronze medallions of veterans' graves on Memorial Day and are displayed until Veterans Day when they are removed.

The Cemetery District has also placed several historical site markers throughout the cemetery which feature the history of those interned. Cast in bronze, examples include several associated with members of the Judson family.

Several grave markers for prominent pioneers also have QR codes which visitors can scan using their cell phones. A scan provides a link to Lynden Cemetery records and photographs; a unique experience. This is just one of many ways in which the Lynden Cemetery is making the rich history of Lynden an interactive experience.

H) Significance

The Lynden Cemetery is historically significant as a site who's creation and continuity reflects the broad spectrum of the community of Lynden's history and culture. The cemetery also contains unique headstones of folk designs constructed from quartzite to marble, to cast stone and pot metal. Many of the headstones are the only physical reminders of early settlers and important persons in Lynden's past.

Lynden, located just south of the Canadian border and east of Bellingham, is the second largest city in Whatcom County (after Bellingham), with approximately 12,000 residents. The town is located on the Nooksack River, which originates in the Cascades and is central to the history and development of Lynden and its abundant river valley agriculture. The area now populated as Lynden was settled and occupied for thousands of years by native peoples related to the Puget Sound Salish tribes. The Nooksack tribe had lived in the area they refer to as "Squahalish" for many generations before the first encounters with Euro-American explorers in the early nineteenth century. The land was ceded for development after the Point Elliot Treaty

of 1855 and slowly began to draw Euro-American settlers; particularly after the Fraser River Gold Rush

The first permanent, non-native settler in the area of the town of Lynden was James Alexander Patterson, a Tennessean who arrived in 1860. In that same year Patterson built the first Euro-American structure, a log cabin that stood at what would eventually be Front Street and Sixth Street. Patterson married Elizabeth "Lizzie" Kanim, the daughter of Chief Patkanim of the Snoqualmie and Snohomish tribe (signatory of the Point Elliot Treaty).

Their daughters, Nellie and Dolly, were fostered by Holden and Phoebe Judson in exchange for Patterson's land and home. Dolly (1883-1907, Area B, lot 157), and her husband Miles Rittenberg (1852-1938, Area B, lot 157), are interred in the Lynden Cemetery. Dolly is one of several individuals whom has Native American ancestry buried at the cemetery.

The Judson's had arrived at the urging of Patterson in the early 1870s and established Lynden's first post office in 1873 with Holden serving as postmaster. Phoebe was asked to name the town and she chose a name based on the poem "Hohenlinden" by Thomas Campbell, changing the spelling to "Lynden".

Another early settler who took up land two miles east of the Patterson cabin was Daniel A. McClanahan (1828-1873, Area A, Lot 152). Daniel married the sister of Snoqualmie Chief Yelkanum Seclamatan, Nina (1841-1876, Area A, Lot 152). Both the McClanahans are buried in the Lynden Cemetery.

With settlement of the area increasing Enoch Hawley (1819-1889, Area B, Lot 2) decided to open a store in 1882, and in December the areas first school opened. Seeing a good business opportunity, the Judson's son, George (1859-1891, Area D, Lot 57) platted the town in 1884. That same year, a saw mill arrived and the first leg of the Guide-Meridian Road (now Highway 539) was finished. Lynden's first literary society was also formed bringing a sense of culture to the growing community.

By the end of the 1880s Lynden was beginning to look like a real town. The Northwest Normal School (later Western Washington University in Bellingham) opened in Lynden in October 1886 but closed in 1892, due primarily to a lack of state funding. Several businesses sprang up along Front Street, which in the 1880s was more of an obstacle course than a street because of the tree stumps that remained in the road. In 1887 alone at least nine new houses were built, including a three-story hotel, a wagon shop, and a Methodist Church. By 1889 Lynden could boast of (among other businesses) a newspaper (the *Pioneer Press*), two bakeries, two livery stables, five general stores, three blacksmith shops, a photographer, a drug store, a real-estate agent, a public library, and, by the end of 1889, the Judson Opera House, which became Lynden's *de facto* community center.

Although Lynden's initial commercial activity centered on logging, by the end of the nineteenth century agriculture was already in strong development, owing to the rich soils of the Nooksack River Valley. Surrounded by an abundance of natural resources, the town was officially incorporated on March 16, 1891. Vegetables, (beans, carrots, and beets), grains (barley and oats), and hops were a staple of Lynden farmers. The dairying industry, as well as the egg and poultry business also thrived in the area. The railroad reached the area in 1891, although, to the disappointment of all in Lynden, the nearest depot was in Clearbrook, more than six

miles northeast. This lack of a railroad, which killed many small towns in the late nineteenth century and the depression of the mid-1890s, resulted in a dramatic drop in Lynden's population during the decade. The 1900 U.S. Census put Lynden's population at only 365, and it took several years for the town to begin to recover from the worst effects of the depression.

By 1910 the population had reached 1,148 people. In the waning years of the nineteenth century, a small trickle of Dutch citizens and citizens of Dutch descent, attracted by the area's favorable farming conditions, began settling in and near Lynden. One of the earliest Dutch settlers was D. J. Zylstra (1859-1943, buried at the adjacent Monumenta Cemetery), who arrived with his family in Lynden in 1898. Zylstra helped the Dutch assimilate into the Lynden community, and according to one Lynden historian, his house on Front Street was the first place that newly arriving Dutch families stopped when they got to Lynden. He was one of the founders of the Christian Reformed Church in 1900, and 10 years later was one the founders of the Lynden Christian School.

The "Hollanders," as the non-Dutch citizens of the town often called them, had a dramatic effect on life in Lynden, and they gradually formed what one Lynden historian refers to as a "society within a society". Today the town remains known for the largest community of Dutch residents in Washington State. The community grew slow but steady and by 1940 the population reached 1,696. Ten years later it broke the 2,000 mark, reaching 2,161 people.

Formation of the Lynden Cemetery Association

The Lynden Cemetery was formally begun by a core group of early pioneer families whom sought a place to permanently rest their loved ones. The 10 acre plot was originally conveyed from J. A. Salander, who sold the property to the Judson, Tennant, Lawrence, Packard, Austin, Wilmore and Cudworth families on October 21, 1889. These families in turn conveyed the 10 acre plot to the newly formed Lynden Cemetery Association on January 30, 1891; with one block set aside for the Masons and one block set aside for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Incorporated with a capital stock of $7,000, W. N. Lawrence served as President, and Jerome A. Austin (1843-1934, Area A, Lot 89) served as secretary. The association hired Bellingham draftsman Edmund S. Hincks to draft a plan for the cemetery. Hincks, a former auditor for the Roslyn-Cascade Coal Company, later worked for the Larrabee Real Estate Co.

The Masons and the Odd Fellows jointly managed the property, however by 1917 this task was becoming increasing more difficult as memberships in the organizations dropped and interest in the cemetery waned. The *Lynden Tribune* reported that a citizens group, headed by Stephen Jackman (1863-1943), was being formed to take charge of the cemetery and that the conditions of the cemetery had *"caused considerable adverse comment because of the neglected condition"* of the grounds (Lynden Tribune – June 7, 1917).

The following year, under the leadership of Frank Kelsey (1854-1928), a mason, the cemetery received a "thorough cleaning" in May of 1918. However, as late as June of 1920, the cemetery was still in need of ongoing maintenance. No specific action had been taken by the committee and plans were begun to officially institute a Cemetery Association. Following a decision by a majority of the lot owners, the association was

formed in 1921 with Stephen Jackman as Chairman. Other members included Nels Jacobson (1896-1937), Ruth Handy (1883-1949) and former Lynden State Bank President, Pratt M. Serrurier (1879-1940).

Despite the formation of the association, in reality various members of the Masons maintained and operated the cemetery until June 13, 1974, when the Lynden Lodge No. 56 finally conveyed its interest and ownership of the cemetery to the Whatcom County Cemetery District 10.

The Cemetery District was formed via a formal citizen vote on the November 1973 ballot and was formally recognized by the Whatcom County Board of County Commissioners on January 28, 1974. Legal transfer of the property followed.

A fire in 1935 destroyed many of the burial records for the Lynden Cemetery, which made it difficult to know which plots had bodies interred in them and which plots were available for purchase. Since the transfer, the District has been diligent about researching the cemetery, celebrating its history, and discovering more about the individuals whom are buried there.

This ongoing effort culminated recently in several notable projects. In 2008 Cemetery District 10 partnered with the Western Washington University Geology Department to conduct a "Ground Penetrating Radar" survey. Readings of the plots Areas A, B, C, D were used to determine if individuals were resting there.

The Western students used the technology to determine which plots were empty and which had caskets or urns which were not on the cemetery's burial record. The completed project was a full survey of the noted areas that included photographs of the grave markers, a transcript of what was inscribed on the markers and a reading of whether there were remains interred at the plot. The survey revealed hundreds of graves which were occupied by unidentified individuals. For the graves that had a burial but no marker, an effort was made to determine who the individual was, and to provide a marker for the grave.

For those plots where it was unknown if it had been sold or not, the commissioners decided to go through a legal process to declare specified vacant plots as abandoned. This three year process came to a close in April 2013. Of the 1200 empty plots, less than 5% were claimed as being owned by a descendant of the original purchaser. In August 2013, the Superior Court of Whatcom County issued an order granting the petition by Cemetery District 10 to consider the plots abandoned allowing the commission to sell the lots within a year.

Today the Lynden Cemetery uses state of the art cemetery information management software to maintain detailed cemetery records. The District is also active in marking burial sites in the cemetery with additional plaques that describe the history and contribution of the individuals buried. Their Memorial Day celebrations and Flag Day events are regional draws for local citizen and tourists.

Portions of this narrative were prepared by Madeline Espeseth and Lindsay Mount during the Spring and Summer of 2013; edited by Richard H. Decima

Madeline Espeseth is a recent graduate of Western Washington University. Madeline

received her bachelor's degree from the College of Humanities & Social Sciences in Early American History, and a minor in Public History. She is starting at the University of Maryland at College Park in the Fall where she will be working on her Master's of Library and Information Sciences with a focus on archives, preservation, and records management.

Lindsay Mount has recently graduated from Western Washington University with a bachelor's degree in English and a minor in anthropology. Lindsay has plans to further her education by working on a Master's degree in Library and Information Science.

WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

I) Documentation

Xerox and attach any information or evidence that supports the property's significance.

Written Sources *(books, articles, newspapers):*

The following sources were used in the preparation of this application:

- *A Pioneer's Search for an Ideal Home* by Phoebe Goodell Judson
- *Skqee Mus* by Robert Emmett Hawley
- *Hohenlinden*, a poem by Thomas Campbell (1777-1844)
- *History of Lynden* by Ed Nelson
- *Seattle Times*
- *Lynden Tribune*: June 7, 1917; July 12, 1917; May 30, 1918; April 15, 1920; June 3, 1920; June 10, 1920; September 23, 1920; November 25, 1920
- *Blaine Journal*
- *Pacific Pilot*
- Lynden Chamber of Commerce
- USGenWeb Project – Lynden: The Queen of Nooksack Valley
- *The "Gem City" of Twenty Years Ago* by C. E. Cline (Whatcom County Town Histories)
- Whatcom County Cemetery District 10 archives
- Whatcom County Genealogical Society
- Graveaddiction.com – List of symbols and their meanings
- Rochester's History – Glossary of Victorian cemetery symbolism
- City of Lynden archives
- Lynden Pioneer Museum archives
- Lynden International Lodge No. 56 F. & A.M.
- Denise McClanahan, Genealogist
- Candace Wellman, Historian

Oral History/Interviews:

1. Marlyn Denise McClanahan, direct descendant of Daniel McClanahan and Nina (Indian) Note: the parenthetical (Indian) is shown as such on the death certificate of Horace Greenly McClanahan when his mother is named

   - Marlyn Denise McClanahan, who is the daughter of
     - Sylvester Orlando McClanahan who is the son of
       - Horace Greeley McClanahan who is the son of
         - Daniel McClanahan & Nina (Snoqualmie princess)

   - Birth and death certificates

2. Candace Wellman, historian and noted authority on "19th Century Intermarriages at the Edge of the Salish Sea"

J) Maps, Exhibits and Photographs

Attach copies of historic maps or photos if available, and current photos (5 x 7 B & W). Include a current map – appropriate U.S.G.S. map and parcel map – with the location of the property and its boundaries clearly marked. (see instructions)

Large 3-ring binder provide by the applicant includes:

Maps:

The following maps are attached as exhibits:

- Exhibit MAP-1: U.S.G.S. map
- Exhibit MAP-2: Whatcom County Assessor's map
- Exhibit MAP-3: Whatcom Cemetery District 10 boundaries map
- Exhibit MAP-4: Lynden City map
- Exhibit MAP-5: Old Lynden Cemetery map
- Exhibit MAP-6: Contemporary Lynden Cemetery map
- Exhibit MAP-7: Lynden Cemetery Boundaries

Supplemental exhibits:

The following supplemental information is attached as exhibits:

Exhibit SUP- 1: Lynden Cemetery boundaries – Significant observations
Exhibit SUP- 2: Wikipedia – Lynden, Washington
Exhibit SUP- 3: *Hohenlinden* by Thomas Campbell
Exhibit SUP- 4: Lynden, The Queen of the Nooksack Valley (History as of 1889)
Exhibit SUP- 5: Lynden, The "Gem City" of Twenty Years ago(1904 Perspective)
Exhibit SUP- 6: Events that shaped Lynden (1858 – 1941)
Exhibit SUP- 7: Lynden, Mayors (1891 – 1975)
Exhibit SUP- 8: Treaty of Point Elliott of 1855
Exhibit SUP- 9: Fraser Canyon Gold Rush
Exhibit SUP-10: Wikipedia – Nooksack people
Exhibit SUP-11: Wikipedia – Lummi Nation
Exhibit SUP-12: Yelkanum Seclamatan
Exhibit SUP-13: Seattle Times – Snoqualmie Tribe
Exhibit SUP-14: Patkanim, Chief of the Snoqualmie Tribe
Exhibit SUP-15: Facebook – Historical Chief Jerry Kanim of the Snoqualmie Tribe
Exhibit SUP-16: Birth and death certificates; other documents for McClanahan
Exhibit SUP-17: Wikipedia – Phoebe Judson
Exhibit SUP-18: History of the Lynden Cemetery
Exhibit SUP-19: List of pioneers
Exhibit SUP-20: List of all veterans
Exhibit SUP-21: List of Civil War veterans
Exhibit SUP-22: List of Freemasons
Exhibit SUP-23: List of Odd Fellows
Exhibit SUP-24: List of Modern Woodmen of America
Exhibit SUP-25: Statuary: Gravestones of significance
Exhibit SUP-26: Plaque – History of the Lynden Cemetery
Exhibit SUP-27: Plaque – Memorial to the Unknowns
Exhibit SUP-28: Plaque – Phoebe Judson "Mother of Lynden"
Exhibit SUP-29: History of the 1898 Watervliet Howitzer
Exhibit SUP-30: Formation of Whatcom County Cemetery District 10
Exhibit SUP-31: Mission statement of Whatcom County Cemetery District 10
Exhibit SUP-32: Resolutions to reclaim abandoned plots
Exhibit SUP-33: Archival records
Exhibit SUP-34: Tour brochure
Exhibit SUP-35: Media notice – "A Walk Back in Time"
Exhibit SUP-36: Media notice – Cannon Dedication and Open House
Exhibit SUP-37-1: Memorial Day program 2013 (front and inside)
Exhibit SUP-37-2: Memorial Day program 2013 (back)
Exhibit SUP-38: Symbols and Meanings

Exhibit SUP-39: QUITCLAIM DEED 1166340
Exhibit SUP-40: QUITCLAIM DEED 1166341

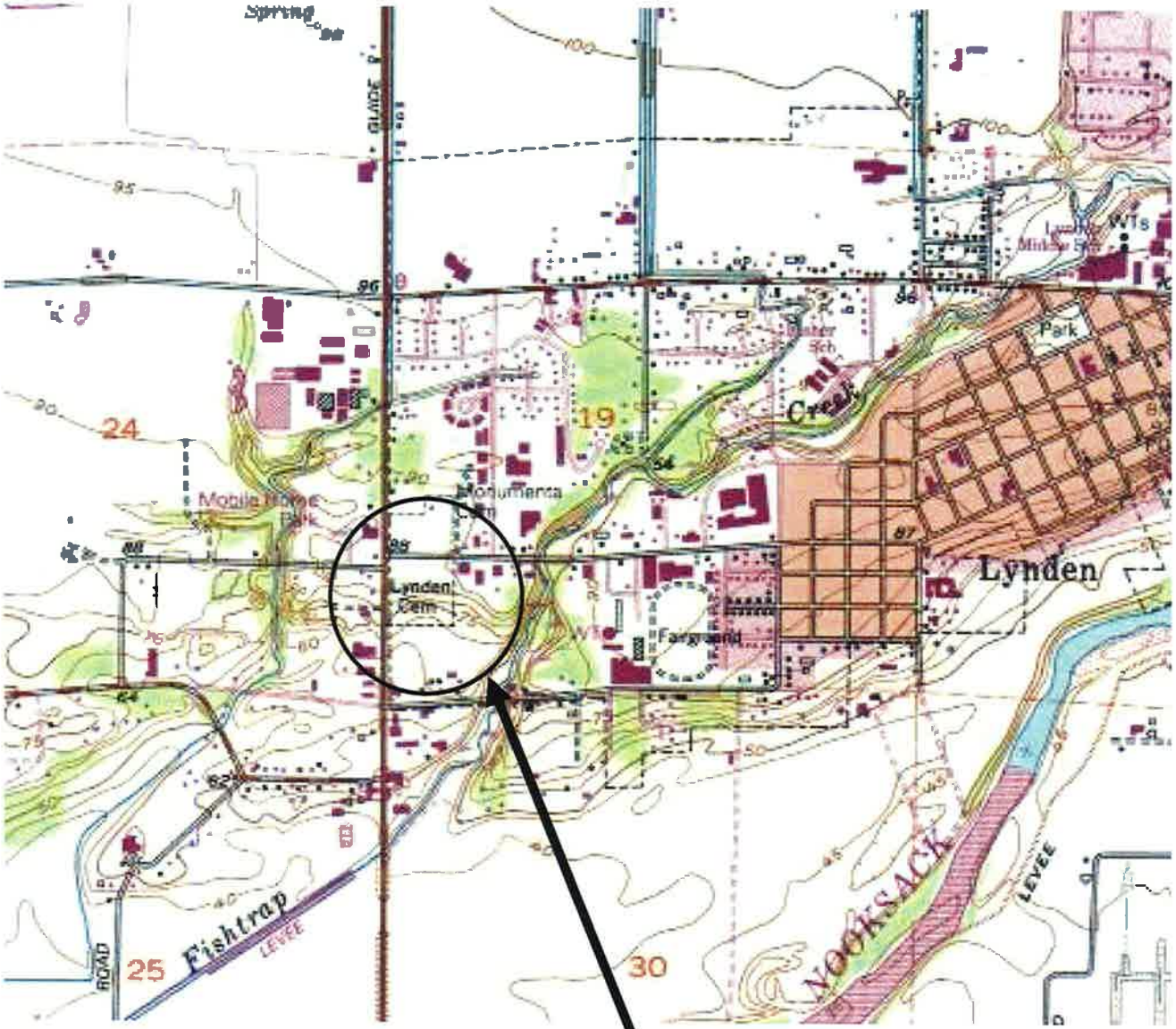
Media coverage

The following articles appeared in the Lynden Tribune or Bellingham Herald:

Exhibit MED- 1: Lynden Cemetery donations sought (1943)
Exhibit MED- 2: Cemetery District on November Ballot (1973)
Exhibit MED- 3 Ellen Booman-Nelson obituary
Exhibit MED- 4: Judson grave to be named historic site
Exhibit MED- 5: Descendants honor Judsons
Exhibit MED- 6: History isn't buried anymore
Exhibit MED- 7: Veterans' graves to receive markers
Exhibit MED- 8: Phoebe Judson reunion planned Memorial Day
Exhibit MED- 9: Judson descendants gather for Monday reunion
Exhibit MED-10: Veterans' graves get markers
Exhibit MED-11: Descendants celebrate Phoebe, Lynden roots
Exhibit MED-12: 1898 Army cannon coming to Lynden Cemetery
Exhibit MED-13: Cannon dedication Saturday at cemetery
Exhibit MED-14: The Lynden Cemetery Cannon dedication
Exhibit MED-15: Locals dig in to Lynden Cemetery's history
Exhibit MED-16: History comes alive at Lynden Cemetery
Exhibit MED-17: Lynden Cemetery gravesite survey reveals.....
Exhibit MED-18: A grave tour
Exhibit MED-19: "A Walk Back in Time"
Exhibit MED-20: 'Friends of Aunt Phoebe' reunion in Lynden
Exhibit MED-21: Community invited to help clean Lynden graves
Exhibit MED-22: Meaningful memorials
Exhibit MED-23: Survey yields thorough data on Lynden Cemetery
Exhibit MED-24: Somber remembrance
Exhibit MED-25: Lynden, Greenwood cemeteries seek owners...
Exhibit MED-26: Veterans' graves to be cleaned in Lynden Cem...
Exhibit MED-27: Last cemetery tour is followed by open house...
Exhibit MED-28: Scouts cleaning veterans graves at cemetery
Exhibit MED-20: Memorializing the fallen
Exhibit MED-30: Historic cannon to stay at Lynden Cemetery
Exhibit MED-31: Final historical tour of cemetery this Saturday
Exhibit MED-32: A final tour
Exhibit MED-33: Cemetery district extended to east of Northwood
Exhibit MED-34: Memories forever
Exhibit MED-35: Cemetery tours feature wooden headstones
Exhibit MED-36: Cemetery tours offer insight into Lynden history
Exhibit MED-37: Cemetery plot holds Civil War veteran
Exhibit MED-38: Final tribute to a soldier
Exhibit MED-39: Soldier had a knack for storytelling
Exhibit MED-40: A time of family remembrance
Exhibit MED-41: QR codes link pioneer history
Exhibit MED-42: Abandoned plots at local cemeteries approach...
Exhibit MED-43: At Memorial Day attention
Exhibit MED-44: Few claim empty plots in Lynden cemeteries
Exhibit MED-45: Help sought to identify Civil War veterans' graves
Exhibit MED-46: Court completes Lynden cemeteries plot.....
Exhibit MED-47: Unclaimed plots go to cemetery district
Exhibit MED-48: Cemetery district seeks volunteer researchers
Exhibit MED-49: Museum receives old cemetery photo
Exhibit MED-50: Grave of Eagle Scout from 1930s found

Photographs:

The photographic exhibits were taken by Lindsay Mount and Troy Luginbill.

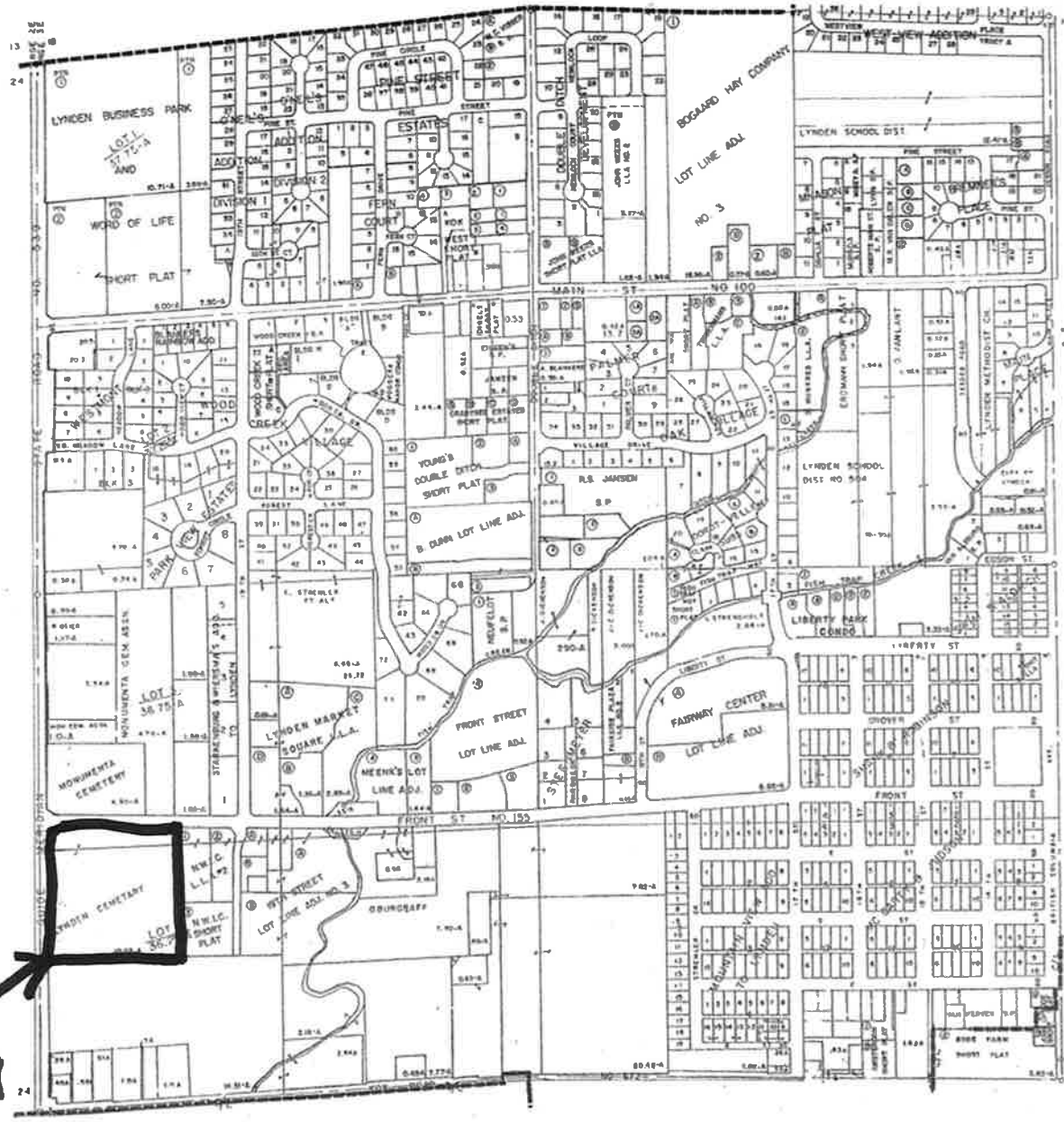


LYNDEN CEMETERY: Lynden, WA

UTM 10 5-37-890E 54-20-508N (NAD83/WGS84) LYNDEN USGS

N

Whatcom County
Assessor's Map



TOWNSHIP
40

RANGE
3E

SECTION
19

MAP NO
01

SCALE
1" = 400'

DATE
12/26/86

ENTERED
SEP 24 2012

NOMINATION
BOUNDARIES

Exhibit MAP – 5:
Old
Lynden Cemetery map

MAP OF THE LYNDEN CEMETERY

SCALE 40 FEET-1-INCH
RECORDING SCALE 50 FEET 1-INCH

DESCRIPTION

THIS MAP OF THE LYNDEN CEMETERY Comprises all of the following described tract of land viz. Commencing at a point, Thirty feet East of the Guide Meridian, and 746 feet feet North of the corner of Sections Nineteen and Thirty in Township Forty North, Range Three East, W.M. which is the initial point of this map.

Thence East 660 feet,
Thence North 660 feet,
Thence West 660 feet,
Thence South 660 feet,

to place of beginning. Comprising four Blocks, Block No 1 is Reserved for Masonic Burial Ground.

Size of Lots 11 x 22 feet, except fractional which are as indicated on map, all Walks are 6 feet wide

Driveways are 18 and 20 feet wide as indicated on map The Reserve in Center of Map is 100 feet in diameter.

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That the Lynden Cemetery Association, a corporation created by and existing under the Laws of the State of Washington and the owners in fee simple of the Lands comprised in the Map of the Lynden Cemetery, do hereby declare the same and dedicate for public use forever, for Cemetery purposes, The Walks and Driveways as platted thereon

In witness whereof the Lynden Cemetery Association has on this Third day of September A D 1892, caused its corporate seal to be hereto affixed and these presents to be signed by W. N. Lawrence its President and attested by J. S. Austin its Secretary

THE LYNDEN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

By W. N. Lawrence President
Attested by J. S. Austin Secretary
(seal)
In presence of
Sy Walter Wilhur
E. M. Eaton

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

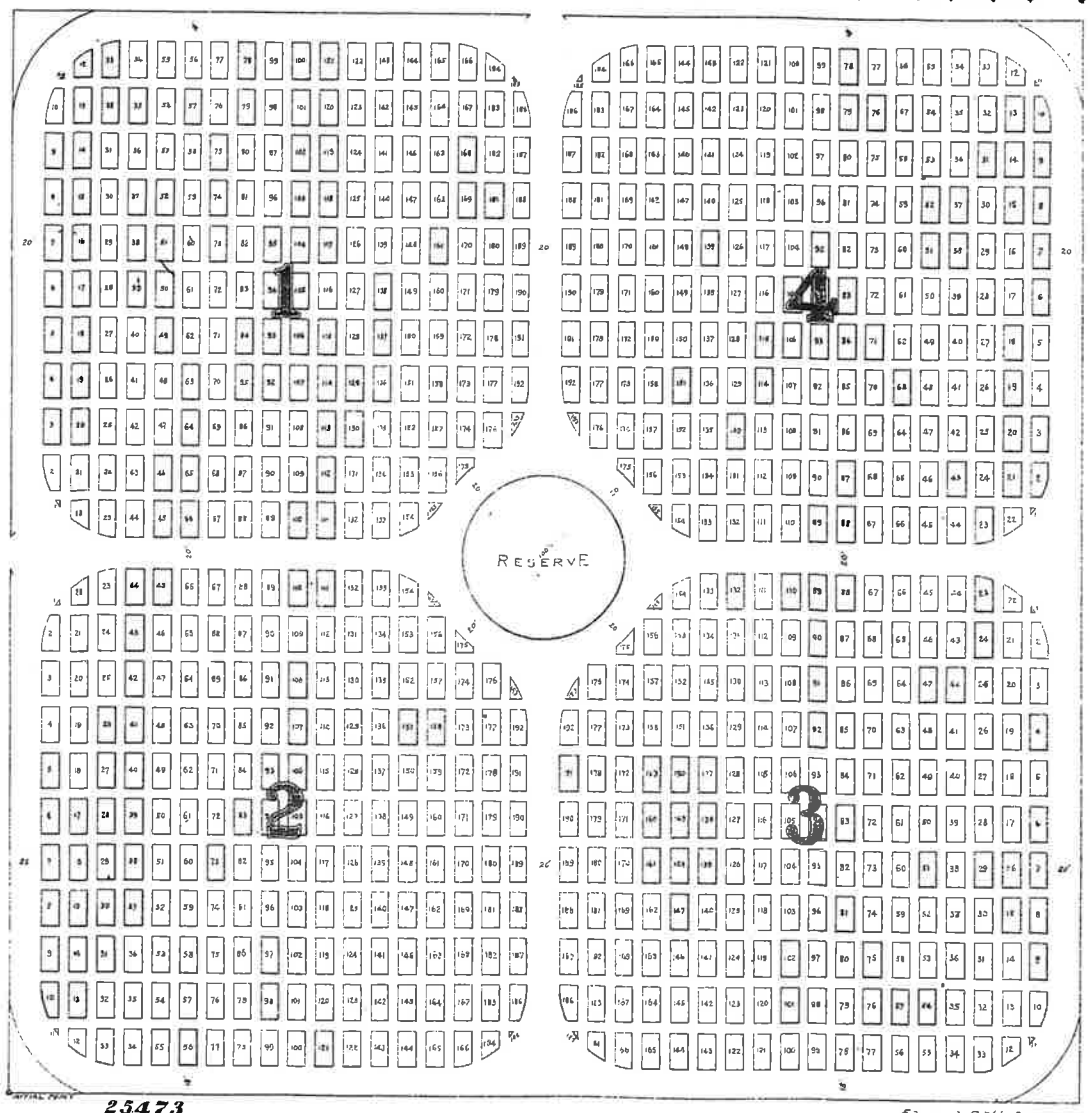
STATE OF WASHINGTON } ss
COUNTY OF WHATCOM }

On this 3rd day of September A D 1892, before me the undersigned a Notary Public in and for Whatcom County, State of Washington, personally came W. N. Lawrence with whom I am personally acquainted, and who is known to me to be the President of the Lynden Cemetery Association, and J. S. Austin with whom I am personally acquainted, and who is known to me to be the Secretary of said Association, and they each acknowledged to me that they signed the said instrument as the free and voluntary act and deed of the said Company and that the said President did cause the said Secretary to affix the corporate seal thereto and further acknowledged that the Company executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written

Edwin B. Eaton
Notary Public in and for Wash
Residing at Lynden

EDWIN B. EATON NOTARY PUBLIC WASHINGTON



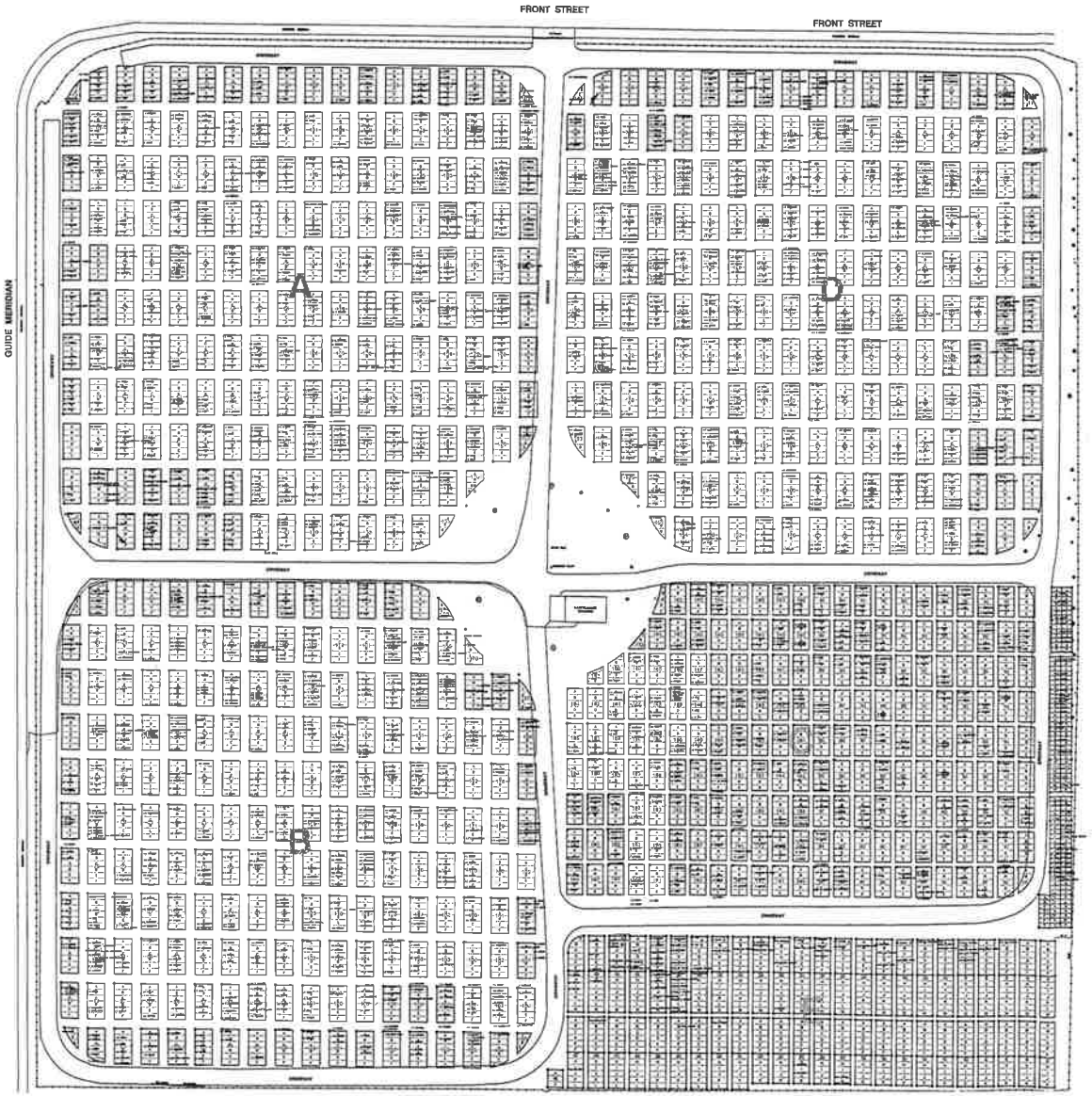
OFFICIAL MAP

25473
Received for record at 1 P.M. Sept 6th 1892 and recorded at the request of W. N. Lawrence
E. L. Bullen
County Auditor

Edmund S. Hinckes
DRAUGHTSMAN

Exhibit MAP – 6:
Contemporary
Lynden Cemetery map

MAP OF THE LYNDEN CEMETERY

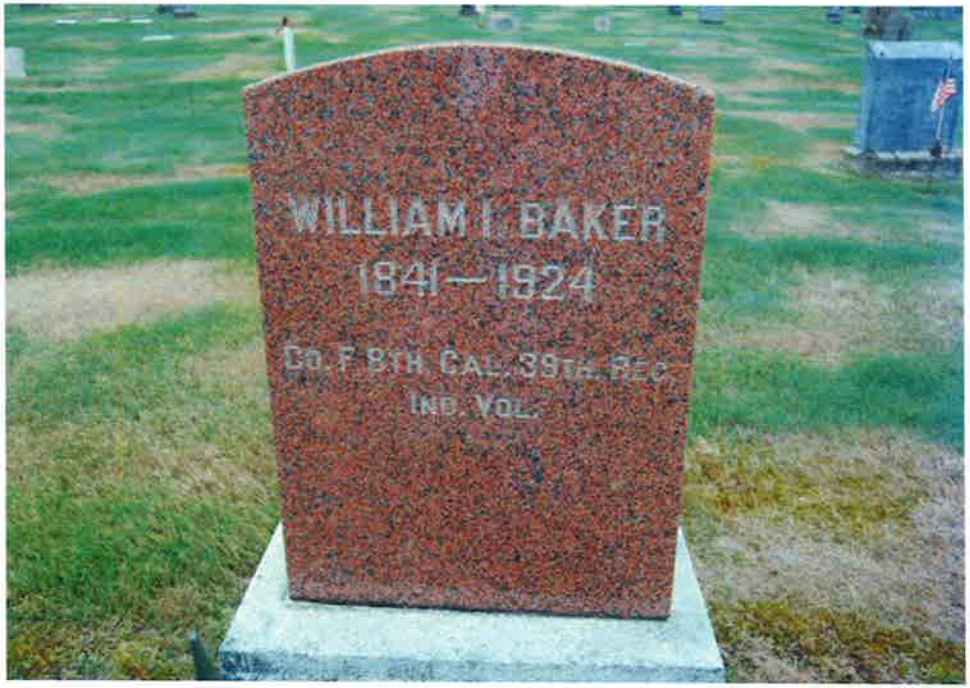


Lynden
CEMETERY

HEPPLEWHITE

JOSEPH H.
1877-1907

G. A. R.
NICHOLAS BAME
JAN. 2, 1837
NOV. 17, 1912
MARY BAME
DEC. 27, 1844
MAY 15, 1917
BAME


WILLIAM I. BAKER
1841—1924
CO. F 8TH CAL. 38TH REG.
IND. VOL.

BUSSEY
CHARLES P.
1832 - 1883
NANCY A.
1837 - 1918

JOHN OWENS.
DIED
Nov. 6, 1903.
Age 55 Yrs.
OWENS

ANNA GLENNING
GOODELL.
Aged 72 yrs.

DANIEL A.
McCLANAHAN
DIED
Jan. 27, 1868
AGED
45 years.