

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Nine Mile Cemetery

Other names/site number: United Cemetery

Name of related multiple property listing: Metal Mining in Idaho (1860-1977)

2. Location

Street & number: 1001 Nine Mile Creek Road

City or town: Wallace State: Idaho County: Shoshone

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

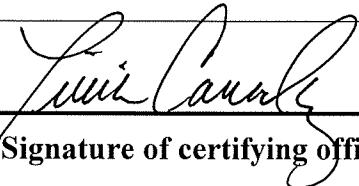
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

		<u>7-31-25</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: Tricia Canaday, Deputy SHPO <u>Idaho State Historic Preservation Office</u>		Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE: Granite, Marble

CONCRETE

METAL: Cast iron, Steel, Aluminum

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Nine Mile Cemetery, a site, is a rural burial ground established in 1885 and located at 1001 Nine Mile Creek Road on three contiguous parcels (RP48N04E234920, RP48N04E235100, and RP48N04E23NP01), about 1 mile northeast of Wallace, in Shoshone County, Idaho.¹ The cemetery comprises 46 acres in an elongated, somewhat amorphous shape within its parcels and follows the hilly topography of the location, in Sections 23 and 26 of Township 48 North, Range 4 East. A steep bank down to Nine Mile Creek Road effectively functions as the cemetery's eastern boundary. The property's southern, western, and northern boundaries are indistinguishable, as no boundary fence or other marking was observed. However, the burial sections are flanked by steeply sloped hillsides covered in dense forest, which create natural delineations. Vegetation in the cemetery includes pine and fir trees, understory shrubs, forbs, and grasses. The cemetery is divided into fifteen named sections, which collectively contain somewhere between approximately 2,700 and 4,400 burials, many of which are unmarked.² There are no buildings such as a mausoleum or groundskeeper's house in the cemetery, but grave

¹ The Shoshone County Assessor website lists the cemetery address as 1001 Nine Mile Creek Road, while Google Maps lists the parcel property address as 1060 Nine Mile Creek Road. The U.S. Postal Service recognizes neither of these addresses.

² Maggie Rail, "Nine Mile Cemetery," Ewanida Rail Records, Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho, 2015, https://web.archive.org/web/20150912043128if_/http://www.mrail.net/data/cemete/idaho/shoshone/wallace/index.htm. Researcher Maggie Rail reviewed cemetery records held by the Nine Mile Cemetery Association and then walked the cemetery, documenting and photographing each grave marker; she counted 2,710 markers. Another researcher, Matt Beehner, reviewed death certificates for Shoshone County and identified 4,402 certificates that stated the deceased was buried at Nine Mile Cemetery. There are an unknown number of burials with missing markers (Dennis O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024).

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markers in a broad range of designs and materials are used throughout. Dirt roads wind through the cemetery, providing access to each of the sections. There are no defined walking paths in the cemetery, yet some of the sections contain steps or stairs to access the burials from the adjacent roads. The cemetery is operated by the Nine Mile Cemetery Association. The cemetery is in fair to good condition, with a couple of recently fallen trees that have knocked over at least one headstone. Some older tree fall damage can be seen in crushed grave fences and chipped grave markers. Alterations to the cemetery have been minimal and include repairs to grave markers, maintenance of the grounds, and the installation of signage indicating each of the named sections.³ At the northeastern end of the property is the Kannegaard Section (constructed in ca. 1995) and three Columbarium walls (built in 1997 and 2015); these features are noncontributing. Nine Mile Cemetery continues to convey its significance as a rural community burial ground, with most burials dating from between 1885 and 1972, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description**Location and Setting**

The Nine Mile Cemetery is located in the Idaho panhandle, in the Coeur d'Alene mining region of northern Idaho, which is colloquially known as the Silver Valley. The Silver Valley is a rugged, mountainous region known for its rich mining history, especially the mining of lead, silver, and other minerals. The valley includes a number of small historic towns such as Kellogg, Mullan, and Wallace, each of which developed because of the mining industry and are now popular tourist attractions. Due to the area's mountains and river system, the region has long been a popular place for outdoor activities and is now a destination for hiking, camping, biking, fishing, skiing, and snowmobiling.

Nine Mile Cemetery is approximately 1 mile northeast of Wallace (population of approximately 825) in Shoshone County, at 1001 Nine Mile Creek Road, adjacent to Nine Mile Creek. Nine Mile Creek runs through a narrow valley, flanked by the steep foothills of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. A few scattered groupings of houses fill the few wide spots of the narrow valley floor along Nine Mile Creek Road.

The cemetery spans 46 acres in an elongated, irregular shape, conforming to the steep, hilly landscape of the area. Its eastern boundary is clearly defined by a steep drop-off that slopes down to Nine Mile Creek Road. The southern, western, and northern edges are less distinct, as there are no visible fences or markers. The cemetery's burial sections are naturally enclosed by steep hillsides covered in dense forest, which serve as natural boundaries.

The surrounding forests generally contain a diverse variety of trees including western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), grand fir (*Abies grandis*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), above an understory that contains a range of shrubs including ninebark (*Physocarpus*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), and various forbs and grasses.

³ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

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Wildlife includes white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), moose (*Alces alces*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*); small mammals such as raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), squirrels (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), chipmunks (*Neotamias ruficaudus*), and skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*); and a diversity of bird species including bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and a variety of owls, woodpeckers, songbirds, and others. The area is also home to amphibians and reptiles.

Physical Description

The Nine Mile Cemetery is located on the west side of Nine Mile Creek Road, and its developed burial grounds are sandwiched between the road and the steep slope of the adjacent hillsides to the west and northwest. The cemetery features basic geometry in its spatial arrangements, with a grid layout of burials and a system of expansion that follows topographical contours. The cemetery has a network of roads that allows access to each of the fifteen named sections and creates somewhat expansive vistas for reflection. Each of the named sections has a green street sign on a tall metal post that indicates the section name, which were installed in 2010.

Markers

Nine Mile Cemetery contains a wide variety of burial marker types that were commonly used during the cemetery's period of significance (1885–1972), including upright (tablet, pulpit, cross, block, or scroll) and flat (ledger, lawn, or plaque type) grave markers made of stone (granite or marble), metal (iron, steel, or tin), wood (crosses or tablets), or concrete. Most are inscribed with the name of the deceased and, at a minimum, the year of their passing. Many of the markers are beautifully carved, with decorative symbology that may include anchors or boats, angels, books, flora, fauna, medallions, religious iconography, clasped hands, and shields. Some feature loving inscriptions or epitaphs for the departed. There are a few footstones in the cemetery; most are inscribed with just initials. Some headstones are deeply anchored in the earth, some have shallow anchorage such as a metal stake, some sit atop heavy ashlar blocks, and others are atop concrete vault caps or concrete or stone coping.

While fourteen of the fifteen sections contain a mix of burial markers, in the Veterans Section, all the markers are Veterans Administration (VA)-provided, marble, upright-tablet headstones with a segmental-arch top. Each is inscribed with the servicemember's name, rank, war(s) in which they participated, birth state, date of birth, and date of death, generally under a raised cross set inside a recessed circle. One of the markers, for veteran Michael Lennane, who held the rank of private in Company K of the 73rd Regiment, Illinois Infantry, has raised letters within a recessed shield shape, indicating he was a Civil War veteran.⁴ Veterans' burials are also scattered throughout the other sections of the cemetery; each is marked with a VA-provided headstone of various styles including upright and flat.

Some common issues in the cemetery that have caused degradation or loss of burial markers include vandalism; ground erosion, movement, or rising grade around markers that obscures inscriptions; tree fall or animal incursions that causes uprooting, tipping, or crushing of markers;

⁴ FindAGrave.com, "Michael Lennane," accessed October 2, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/94341286/michael-lennane>.

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encroaching vegetation; structural or material failures such as spalling, delamination, or collapse, that causes broken, cracked, or chipped markers and sometimes missing pieces; and staining of surfaces. Some of the inscriptions, decorations, and carvings are weathered or eroded, making them difficult to discern, especially on the oldest markers, and many support biological growth (algae, moss, or lichen) that further obscures the details.

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The **main entrance** is located at the southern end of the cemetery. On a rocky promontory, elevated above the entrance road, is a large, **painted wood sign** with curved top corners adhered to two pressure-treated posts that announces, “Historic Nine Mile Cemetery, 1885.” This sign is mounted atop a newer sign that reiterates “Historic Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho, in Memory of Mary Fernquist.” A low, dry-laid, rubble-stone wall surrounds the sign’s two posts. A **flagpole** flying the American flag and three graves are also on the promontory, just up the hill from the sign. Three markers indicate the burials of Herman Rossi, who died in 1937; Vic Langley (d. 1940); and Susan V. Juelfs, who passed in 1991. The three graves are separated from the rest of the cemetery’s burial sections, and there are no stairs, walkways, or pathways to these graves. Tall conifers and native grasses surround them. This area is unnamed.

Immediately southwest of the entrance sign hill is a dirt side road that stretches to the southwest, bordering the southeastern edge of two neighboring burial sections: the Catholic and Miner’s Union Sections.

The **Catholic Section** is the southernmost section of the cemetery and was opened around 1885. This section is laid out in a generally oval shape that is aligned southwest–northeast. A set of **concrete stairs** with no handrails lead from the dirt road up to the “**lower**” **1910 Fire Memorial** for five firefighters who died during the fire in the famed Pulaski Tunnel.⁵ The memorial comprises a low, uncoursed mortared cobblestone wall with squat cobblestone corner posts surrounding an earth-filled grave. At the rear of the marker, a cobblestone monument rises from the center of the rear wall. Mounted to the front of the monument is a bronze plaque that lists the firefighters buried there. They include an unidentified firefighter, William Learmouth, Richard Woods, Joe Ferro, and August Berger. A U.S. Forest Service (USFS) shield is above the names, and the caption, “Died While Fighting Forest Fires August 20, 1910,” is below them. Sitting on a concrete pad to the right of the memorial is a newer marble headstone with the same names engraved on the top and the inscription “Five Fire Fighters Died in the Forest Fires Aug 20, 1910,” with the USFS logo on its face. The memorial is one of two installed in the cemetery by the USFS in 1921 honoring those who lost their lives fighting the 1910 fire; both memorials were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1984 under the North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites Thematic Resources nomination (NRHP Reference No. 84001180).⁶

The burials in the Catholic Section are laid out in a grid in twenty-three rows that are aligned on largely northwest–southeast axes, with the burial plots aligned on northeast–southwest axes that

⁵ Cort Sims, “National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] Nomination form for North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites Thematic Resources, Site Number 7,” 1984, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/ca6b4521-45d8-4f5f-a69d-8fa2cb256c0b>.

⁶ Sims, “NRHP Nomination form for North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites.”

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step up the steep hillside creating informal, irregular terraces. An **unmaintained road** divides the Catholic Section in two, with most of the burials southeast of the road. There are a wide variety of upright and flat markers made of various materials including granite, iron, marble, wood, and other metal. Many of the burials are marked with curbs or coping of concrete block, poured concrete, or stone.⁷ Some of the graves have concrete vaults that are capped with a concrete slab, and some have wood or cast-iron fencing that delineates their plot. Within this section, there are several plots that may contain burials with no extant markers and some unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

The **Miner's Union Section** is located immediately northeast of the Catholic Section and was opened around 1885. There is no visible delineation between the two sections except for a metal corner post that may mark the far southwestern corner of the Miner's Union Section, and which may be a remnant of an old fence. A **partially grown-over road** that splits off from the Catholic Section road to the northeast divides the Miner's Union Section in two.⁸ The burial layout of this section is similar to the Catholic Section, where the burial plots are laid out in a grid aligned on northeast–southwest axes and are in terraces stepped up the steep hillside towards the surrounding forest. For both sections, there are no obvious walking pathways. Both the Catholic and Miner's Union Sections have tall evergreen trees and a few shrubs, grasses, and occasional grave landscaping plants throughout, with a thick layer of duff on the ground that makes for quiet strolling. A few trees have fallen in various places, causing some damage to cemetery plots, markers, and fences. There are upright and flat markers made of different materials including granite, iron, marble, wood, or metal, in a diversity of styles. Many of the burials are marked with curbs or coping of poured concrete, concrete block, or stone, or cast-iron fencing. Some graves are set within concrete vaults that are capped by concrete slabs. Within this section, there are a number of plots that may contain burials with no extant markers and a few unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

The other sections of the cemetery are located north of the flagpole and hill at the cemetery entrance. A single-lane, **graveled-dirt road** curves north up the steep hill behind the flagpole section and then forks into three roads: the **upper road** to the left heads northwest toward the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), Worstell, and Grand Mound Sections; the middle road—known as **Main Road**—borders the lower edges of the I.O.O.F., Vista, and West of Main Road Sections and the upper boundaries of the Veterans, Middle, Eagle's, and Forest Homes Sections; and the **lower road** on the right heads northeast parallelling Nine Mile Road and bordering the lower edges of the Veterans, Middle, Eagle's, and Forest Homes Sections. The lower road and Main Road curve toward each other and meet at the northeastern end of the Forest Homes Section. The curving roads separate the Forest Homes Section from the Small Section at the northeastern-most end of the cemetery.

The **Veterans Section** is the southernmost section between the lower road and Main Road and was installed around 1918, following World War I. This section has a generally acute-triangle

⁷ Madison Monuments, "Cemetery Coping & Chips," accessed September 16, 2024, <https://www.madisonmonuments.com>.

⁸ "Map of United Cemeteries of Wallace," 1976, on file at the Nine Mile Cemetery Association headquarters, Wallace, ID.

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shape and is divided into two subsections by a low, **poured-concrete curb** that stretches from the lower road to Main Road. According to a 1976 map of this section, the subsection on the south was known as the War Mothers Plot, with the Veterans Plot to the north.⁹ A **low concrete wall** borders the perimeter of the section. Set in the earth just inside the concrete border are metal poles connected with a single chain, creating a **fence** that encloses the entire Veterans Section. The burials are in a grid system with nine rows of graves aligned on generally north-south axes with the grave markers facing to the south. Most of the veterans' burials have marble headstones, although a few have wood markers. The section has grass for vegetation, with no shrubs or trees. There is a metal **flagpole** near the south end of the section. One of the graves in the Veterans Section is aligned on an east-west axis within a three-plot block bordered by concrete curbing and belongs to a Margaret Sullivan, who was not a veteran yet is buried in this section. It is believed she was buried before this section was dedicated to the veterans, though her marker does not bear a date.¹⁰

Bordering the Veterans Section on the northeast end is the **Middle Section**, which was added around 1885. One cemetery map from 1976 refers to the Middle Section as the Veterans of Foreign Wars Section; it is unknown when the name was changed, and no identifying features on the markers indicate which, if any, of the burials are veterans of foreign wars.¹¹ This section has an inverted isosceles-triangle shape sandwiched between the **lower road** and **Main Road** and is gently sloped up to Main Road. As indicated on the maps drawn by Janet Kinsey, the Middle Section's northern border zigzags between the graves on a southeast-northwest direction from the lower road to Main Road. However, this border is not visibly delineated between the sections. The Middle Section is dotted with tall coniferous trees, shrubs, and grasses, and the occasional grave landscape plant, such as iris, juniper, and lilac. The grid pattern of this section is laid out with eleven plot rows aligned generally north-south, with the burial plots aligned on east-west axes, with the grave markers facing east. Many of the burials in the Middle Section have concrete curbs or coping, and some have cast-iron fencing. Some of the graves are within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs. There is a mix of upright and flat markers made from different materials including granite, iron or other metal, marble, and wood, in a diversity of styles. Within this section there are several plots that may contain unmarked burials and a number of ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains. At the eastern edge of the Middle Section at the lower road is a subsection labeled **Middle Baby** and a set of **concrete steps**. The Middle Baby subsection contains four rows of graves, with most decorated with various grave offerings such as flowers, small toys, and other remembrances. Within this subsection, there are a few plots that may contain unmarked burials.

Bordering the Middle Section's northeastern, zigzag border is the **Eagles Section**, which was opened around 1885. This section has a generally rectangular shape between **Main Road** and the **lower road**, sloping uphill from the lower road to Main Road. The slope increases in steepness towards the northern end of the section. At the southern end of the Eagles Section is a set of **concrete stairs** that lead up into the section from the lower road. Like the Middle Section, the Eagles Section is punctuated with tall coniferous trees, shrubs, and grasses, and occasional grave

⁹ "Map of United Cemeteries of Wallace."

¹⁰ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

¹¹ "Map of United Cemeteries of Wallace."

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landscape plantings, such as iris, juniper, and lilac. The section is laid out in a grid with fourteen rows of plots generally aligned north–south and burial plots aligned on east–west axes, with most of the grave markers facing east. However, at the northeast end of the section, three of the plot rows shift to a southwest–northeast alignment following the topography. The **Eagles Baby subsection** with four short rows of graves is located at the northwest corner of the section. Many of the burials in the Eagles Section have concrete or stone curbs or coping, and many are within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs. There are a wide variety of upright and flat markers made from different materials including granite, iron or other metal, marble, and wood, in a diversity of styles. Within this section, there are a number of plots that may contain burials with no extant markers and some unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

Abutting the Eagles Section's northeastern end is the **Forest Homes Section**, which was added to the cemetery around 1905. This section has a generally rectangular shape except where **Main Road** curves around the northeast end of the section to meet the **lower road**. The Forest Homes Section slopes uphill from the lower road to Main Road. A set of **concrete stairs** leads from the lower road up into the section, and another set of **concrete stairs** leads down into the section from Main Road. The section has numerous tall coniferous trees, some tall deciduous trees, shrubs, grasses, and random grave landscape plants such as lilacs, small trees, and irises, and with more trees at the northern end, creating more shade there. The Forest Homes Section is laid out in a grid with ten rows of graves aligned generally north–south and burial plots aligned on east–west axes, with most of the grave markers facing east. Many of the burials in this section are set within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs, and many have concrete curbs surrounding their plots. There is a mix of upright and flat markers crafted of different materials including granite, iron or other metal, marble, and wood, in a diversity of styles. Within this section, there are several plots that may contain burials with no extant markers and some unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

Across the Main Road and Lower Road junction at the north end of the Forest Homes Section, is the **Small Section**, which was installed in Nine Mile Cemetery around 1950. The section slopes downhill from the northwest to the southeast and its edges on the northeast and southeast drop off steeply into the surrounding forest. A set of sawn tree rounds fashioned into steps lead down into the section from the road. The Small Section has a grid layout of seven rows of graves aligned generally north–south and burial plots that are aligned on east–west axes, with their markers facing east. Many of the burials in this section are set within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs, and many have concrete curbs surrounding their plots. There are upright and flat markers crafted of different materials including granite and metal, in a range of styles. Within this section, there are a few plots with unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

At the western end of the Small Section and elevated above the burials, are two **Columbarium walls** that face west, toward **Main Road**. These Columbarium walls were built in 1997 and have poured-concrete footings supporting precast-concrete walls clad in a rough stone veneer. The walls are topped with low-pitched, side-gabled, precast-concrete caps with an exposed aggregate finish. A poured-concrete pad fronts each Columbarium, sloping toward the road to direct

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moisture away from the structure. Each Columbarium has four rows of six niches into which cremated remains are placed. Each niche has a polished granite cover. A flagstone sidewalk set on a concrete base leads from Main Road to a low stone wall that connects the Columbarium walls.

West across Main Road is a third **Columbarium wall**, located on a low rise off the road in a graveled site. This Columbarium was built in 2013 and is two-sided, with interment niches on both sides. The structure has poured-concrete footings supporting precast-concrete walls clad in stone veneer. The wall is topped by a heavy granite slab and is fronted at both faces by poured-concrete pads. The Columbarium's two sides each have four rows of six niches, and each niche has a polished granite cover.

These Columbaria are evaluated as noncontributing resources to the Nine Mile Cemetery, as they were constructed in 1997 and 2013, which is outside the cemetery's period of significance of 1885–1972 (see Section 8: Statement of Significance). They vary from contributing resources in that they are indicative of different burial practices (cremation instead of burial), employ different storage techniques (niches instead of burial plots), and are constructed of newer materials (precast concrete). Additionally, they have not yet reached the NRHP 50-year threshold.

The **West of Main Road Section** is located above (west of) **Main Road** and north across the road from the Columbarium walls and the Forest Homes Section. The West of Main Road Section was installed around 1906. This section has a somewhat amorphous shape that slopes uphill from Main Road to the dense forest at the western edge of the section, with an increasing incline nearer the forest edge. Three sets of **concrete stairs** lead up into the section from Main Road. The West of Main Road Section is peppered with tall coniferous and deciduous trees, grasses, and occasional gravesite landscape plantings such as iris, juniper, lilac, and small trees. The section has a grid layout with thirteen rows of plots generally aligned north–south that step up the steep hillside creating terraces and most burial plots aligned on east–west axes. However, at the northern end of the section, four burial plots are aligned north–south, following the topography. At the southeastern end of the section is the **West of Main Road Baby subsection**. While not indicated on a cemetery map, the West of Main Road Baby subsection contains three rows of sparse burials. Many of the burials in the West of Main Road Section have concrete or stone curbs or coping, and many are within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs. There are a wide variety of upright and flat markers made from different materials including granite, iron or other metal, and marble, in a mix of styles. Within this section, there are many plots with no extant markers that may contain burials and some unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

The **Vista Section** is located just south of the West of Main Road Section, and directly across **Main Road** from the southern end of the Forest Homes Section and Eagles Baby Subsection. The Vista Section is the smallest section in Nine Mile Cemetery and is believed to have been added around 1903. This section is situated atop a narrow bench above Main Road with only one row of burials containing sixteen plots. The row is aligned north–south, following the slight curve of the hill, while the plots are aligned east–west. Most of the gravesites in this section are

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delineated with concrete curbs or coping, and the markers are upright and flat, of stone, metal, and concrete in various styles and shapes. **Two sets of concrete stairs** access the Vista Section: one at the north end that rises up from the road and one from the south that curves up from the adjacent I.O.O.F. Section.

Bordering the southern edge of the Vista Section is the **I.O.O.F. Section**, which is the largest section in Nine Mile Cemetery and was opened around 1885. The I.O.O.F. Section is bordered to the south by the **upper road**, to the east by **Main Road**, and to the north by the Grand Mound Section and a steeply sloped hillside, creating a rounded trapezoid shape. This section has its burials organized in a grid with thirteen rows aligned north–south. The burial plots are aligned on east–west axes, that terrace up the gently sloped hillside towards the steeper Grand Mound and Worstell Sections. A few plots near the southeastern and northeastern corners of the section are angled off kilter to the rows in which they are found. Like the other sections within the cemetery, the I.O.O.F. Section has no obvious walkways. The section has a scattering of tall evergreen coniferous trees, grasses, and some grave landscaping plants such as small trees, lilacs, irises, and some ground cover throughout. Like most other sections, a thick layer of duff covers the ground. There are upright and flat markers in this section that are made of different materials including granite, marble, iron, or other metal, in a diversity of styles. Most of the burials are marked with curbs or coping of poured concrete or stone and some graves are set within concrete vaults that are capped by concrete slabs. Within this section, there are a number of plots that may contain burials with no extant markers and a few unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

Located west of the I.O.O.F. Section within a tear-drop shaped area is the **Worstell Section**, which was added to the cemetery around 1890. The section is encircled by a **narrow road** that separates it from both the I.O.O.F. and Grand Mound Sections. The section is dotted with tall coniferous trees, underlying grasses, and occasional grave landscape plants such as lilacs, small trees, various shrubs, and irises. The Worstell Section is laid out in a grid with thirteen rows of graves. The first five rows and the southern ends of rows six and seven are aligned generally north–south, with the burial plots aligned on east–west axes. The northern ends of rows six and seven and the remaining six rows are aligned southwest–northeast in response to the rising incline of the hillside, and the burials are aligned northwest–southeast. Many of the burials in this section are set within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs, and many have concrete curbs surrounding their plots. The grave markers in this section are a mix of upright and flat types crafted of different materials including granite, iron or other metal, marble, and wood, in a diversity of styles. Within this section, there are several plots that may contain burials with no extant markers and some unmarked ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

Just across the **narrow road** to the west and north is the **Grand Mound Section**, on a steeply sloped hillside. This section was added to Nine Mile Cemetery around 1890. A set of **concrete stairs** flanked by low cobblestone sidewalls with four cobblestone piers that support wood handrails rises from the road to a well-worn trail leading to the “upper” **1910 Fire Memorial** (the second of two within the cemetery) for five firefighters who died during the fire in the

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Bullion Mine.¹² The memorial comprises a low cobblestone wall with squat cobblestone corner posts surrounding an earth-filled grave. At the rear of the marker, a cobblestone monument rises from the center of the rear wall. Mounted to the front of the monument is a bronze plaque that lists the firefighters buried there: Tom Welch, S. D. Adams, Aaron Benston, Louis Holmes, and Ernest Elgin. A USFS shield is above the names and the inscription, “Died While Fighting Forest Fires August 20, 1910,” is below them. The memorial is one of two installed in the cemetery by the USFS in 1921 honoring those who lost their lives fighting the 1910 fire; both memorials were listed in the NRHP in 1984 under the North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites Thematic Resources nomination (NRHP Reference No. 84001180).¹³

The steepest terrain in the Nine Mile Cemetery is found within the Grand Mound Section’s organically shaped section. There are fifteen rows in this section, fourteen of which are generally aligned north–south and one, near the northeast end, that is aligned east–west. The rows step up the hillside, creating informal, irregular terraces. Additionally, there are a few plots that do not fall within any of the rows and are haphazardly situated, especially at the steep western and northern ends of the section toward the edge of the forest. Tall coniferous trees dot the hillside, with a few shrubs, sparse grasses, and heavy duff underfoot. There are scarce grave landscape plantings. Only a few of the burials in the Grand Mound Section have concrete curbs or coping, or concrete vaults. As this section contains many burials of “paupers,” very few plots are marked with headstones or metal markers.¹⁴ Those that exist are a mix of upright and flat markers made from different materials including granite, metal, and wood, in a diversity of styles. The Grand Mound Section has several plots that may contain unmarked burials and numerous ground depressions that may contain unidentified remains.

At the far northern end of **Main Road** and encircled by a dirt road is the newest section of the Nine Mile Cemetery, the **Kannegaard Section**, which was built in 1995.¹⁵ Like the cemetery’s other sections, the Kannegaard Section is laid out in a grid with seven burial rows aligned north–south that step up the sloping hillside as terraces following the topography. The burial plots are aligned on east–west axes, a few with concrete or stone curbs or coping, and a couple within concrete vaults topped by concrete slabs. Central to this section is the **Kannegaard plot**, which is raised on a wide terrace and surrounded by masonry walls that act as retaining walls and were constructed in 2018, as noted on a cornerstone. There are upright and flat markers made from different materials including granite, metal, and marble, in a mix of styles. Within this section, there are a few plots with no extant markers that may contain burials. The Kannegaard Section is evaluated as noncontributing to this nomination as it was constructed in 1995, outside of the period of significance for the Nine Mile Cemetery (1885–1972), and it has not yet reached the NRHP 50-year threshold.

Change Over Time and Integrity

The Nine Mile Cemetery’s few alterations include the installation of the Columbaria, the construction of the Kannegaard Section, the rebuilding of the cemetery’s entrance sign, and the

¹² Sims, “NRHP Nomination form for North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites.”

¹³ Sims, “NRHP Nomination form for North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites.”

¹⁴ *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), “Thirteenth Day, April 30,” June 19, 1913, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

¹⁵ O’Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

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installation of section signs. Additionally, as the cemetery remains the community's active burial ground, recent interments have taken place. The known alterations to the cemetery following the period of significance are as follows:

- 1995: construction of the Kannegaard Section at the northern end of the cemetery
- 1997: installation of two Columbarium walls near the Small Section
- 2008: installation of section signs at each named burial section
- 2011: reconstruction of the cemetery's entrance sign
- 2013: installation of a Columbarium wall across the road from the first Columbarium walls
- 2018: construction of the Kannegaard family plot terrace and walls

The Nine Mile Cemetery continues to express the characteristic features that represent the “associations, function, and appearance it had during its period of significance.”¹⁶ The character-defining features of the Nine Mile Cemetery include its rural location and hilly setting with native vegetation including grasses, forbs, and woody brush below towering pines and firs, whose needle cast creates a soft layer of thick duff underfoot. The burial grounds within the various sections are surrounded by dense forest land that gives them an insular quality. Each of the named sections is laid out in a regular grid, with burial plots stepping up the surrounding hills as irregular terraces. Other features include non-native gravesite landscape plantings such as lilacs and irises; concrete curbs or coping and concrete-capped burial vaults at many plots; stone, metal, wood, and concrete markers; metal and wood gravesite fences; dirt roads; and a lack of buildings and formal walkways.

The addition of the Kannegaard Section in 1995, the Columbaria in 1997 and 2013, and continued burials since the period of significance (1885–1972) have made little impact to the overall integrity of the Nine Mile Cemetery. While the installation of a new burial section could create an impact if, for example, it altered historic viewsheds within the cemetery, the Kannegaard Section is discretely isolated at the remote northernmost end of the cemetery and is not visible from any other section due to the forested, hilly topography, leaving the historic sections basically intact. Likewise, the Columbarium walls, an ancient method of interring cremains, are located near the northern end of the cemetery and are minimally visible from other sections. The 1997 Columbarium walls are near the road, upslope from the Small and Forest Homes Sections and hidden from the West of Main Section by a forested hill. The 2013 Columbarium wall is tucked into a small clearing off the road near the base of a treed slope. The Columbarium walls do not diminish the overall historic appearance of the cemetery. While

¹⁶ Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1992), 18–19.

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burials have continued to take place in the Nine Mile Cemetery, the number of historic burials (interred during the period of significance) remains proportionally greater as compared to those that have taken place since 1972. Also, the nonhistoric burials are similar in size, scale, and materials to the historic burials.

The Nine Mile Cemetery remains in its original rural **location** along Nine Mile Road. Externally, it retains its relationship to surrounding woodlands. Internally, its natural and minimally developed landscape features work together to create a naturalistic **setting** that endures unchanged but for some newer burials scattered amongst historic-period graves, property maintenance, and the occasional tree fall over the years. The cemetery's original **design** and **materials** of construction and landscaping have been retained and are evident in the continued use of the original named sections; metal, stone, wood, and concrete markers; and unpaved roads throughout the cemetery. The cemetery retains integrity of **workmanship**, with the majority of original fabrication, carvings, and inscriptions on the grave markers remaining. The cemetery retains integrity of **feeling**, as the property has experienced few noticeable changes and continues to exhibit the visible indicators of historic place of burial for the surrounding community. Finally, Nine Mile Cemetery retains integrity of **association**, as it continues in its role as the community's final resting place for its inhabitants. The Nine Mile Cemetery retains its characteristic features and continues to convey the significance of its associations, perform its initial function, and maintain the general appearance it had during its period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Period of Significance

1885–1972

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Significant Dates

1885 (establishment of Nine Mile Cemetery)
1892 (mining wars begin)
1899 (mining district labor riots)
1910 (1910 fire)
1972 (Sunshine Mine Disaster)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Nine Mile Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A under the NRHP Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) for Metal Mining in Idaho¹⁷ for its association with events related to the area's mining and social history, at a local level. The cemetery is eligible under the MPD as an example of the property type "Mining Settlements, Housing, and Community Facilities", and the subtype "Community Facility". Nine Mile Cemetery expresses in tangible form the characteristics of a way of life shared by the people of Wallace and Shoshone County, through the distinctive landscape of interment and commemoration. The cemetery, associated with the growth of the area, which was dependent on local mining, is interwoven into the community and communicates shared experiences in physical form. As noted in *Bulletin 41*, cemeteries illustrate a part of the collective history of ordinary individuals set in their burial places within a designed landscape.¹⁸

The two 1910 fire monuments within Nine Mile Cemetery (the "lower" monument located in the Catholic Section and the "upper" monument is in Grand Mound Section) were previously listed

¹⁷ Kathryn Burk-Hise and Samantha Thiel, "NRHP Multiple Property Documentation [MPD] form for Metal Mining in Idaho" (Historical Research Associates, Inc., Spokane, Washington; prepared for the National Park Service, Washington, DC, 2024).

¹⁸ Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, ii.

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in the NRHP in 1984, in the North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites Thematic Resources nomination (NRHP Reference No. 84001180).¹⁹

Period of Significance

The period of significance for Nine Mile Cemetery begins in 1885, when the cemetery was established, following the discovery of gold in the area and the formation of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, and continues through 1972, when some of the victims of the Sunshine Mine Disaster, which killed ninety-one people and was the last mine mass casualty event, were interred at Nine Mile Cemetery. The cemetery is significant within two of the three temporal periods of the historic contexts defined in the MPD: Placer and Lode Mining, 1880–1930s, and Lode Mining and the Rise of Strategic Metal Mining, 1930s–1977, as these periods are represented in the ages of burials and of designed features like memorials, retaining walls, as well as cemetery design.

Criteria Consideration D

To satisfy Criteria Consideration D, *Bulletin 41* notes, “A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.”²⁰ Additionally, *Bulletin 41* states that a cemetery that possesses “important historic associations from a community’s early period of settlement, or which reflects important aspects of community history,” would meet Criteria Consideration D if the cemetery is documented sufficiently.²¹ Nine Mile Cemetery possesses significant associations with historic events, specifically the role of mining in the non-Indigenous colonization and development of Wallace and Shoshone County, which reflects an important broad pattern of local social history.

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

Criterion A

Nine Mile Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP, as it meets the registration requirements of the MPD for Metal Mining in Idaho under Criterion A. The cemetery is of the property type Mining Settlements, Housing, and Community Facilities, and the subtype Community Facility. The Nine Mile Cemetery is a mining-related resource that was constructed and operating, and thus achieved its significance, between 1860 and 1977 (the MPD’s period of significance). The cemetery has a direct and significant association with metal mining, is located in the state of Idaho, and retains sufficient integrity to convey that significance. The cemetery is significant within two of the three temporal periods of the historic contexts defined in the MPD: Placer and Lode Mining, 1880–1930s; and Lode Mining and the Rise of Strategic Metal Mining, 1930s–1977, for its contributions to the social fabric of Wallace and Shoshone County. It is significant under NRHP Criterion A for association with events that have made a significant contribution to

¹⁹ Sims, “NRHP Nomination form for North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites.”

²⁰ Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, 16.

²¹ Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, 16–17.

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the broad patterns of local mining and social history, specifically for its important role in a community's lifeways that was influenced by the prosperity of the metal mining industry. The period of significance begins with establishment of the cemetery in 1885 and concludes in 1972, when some of the men who died in the Sunshine Mine Disaster were buried there. The property retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the temporal contexts. The Nine Mile Cemetery meets the minimum eligibility requirements of the MPD.

Nine Mile Cemetery meets the special conditions of Criteria Consideration D. *Bulletin 41* notes that a cemetery is eligible if its primary significance comes from an "association with historic events" and if it "reflects important aspects of community history."²² Nine Mile Cemetery possesses significant associations with historic events within the metal mining context, specifically the role of mining in the non-Indigenous colonization and development of Wallace and Shoshone County, which reflects important broad patterns of the local community's social history.

Nine Mile Cemetery expresses in tangible form the characteristics of a way of life shared by the people of the community, including Wallace and Shoshone County, through the distinctive landscape of interment and commemoration. The cemetery, within the local mining context, is interwoven into the community and communicates shared experiences in physical form. The Nine Mile Cemetery illustrates part of the collective history of the ordinary individuals of Wallace and Shoshone County who share a final resting place within the cemetery's designed landscape.²³

Early Development of Wallace and the Establishment of the Nine Mile Cemetery

The history of Nine Mile Cemetery is closely tied to the major events that shaped Wallace and the nearby mines, some of which led to interments at the cemetery or to ceremonies that acknowledged the significance of people who were buried there. The cemetery grew as members of unions, churches, fraternal organizations, and military organizations, as well as members of their families, lived and died during the phases of boom and bust for the regional economy.

The Coeur d'Alene mining district encompasses some of the most storied and productive lead, silver, and zinc mines in the world, including the Star-Morning, Sunshine, and Bunker Hill Mines. Mining is the region's economic driver, and the town of Wallace, in Shoshone County, Idaho, is its economic hub and the present-day county seat. However, to arrive at such importance in the history of the region, the town had to overcome many challenges.²⁴

Wallace got its start after A. J. Pritchard and Bill Keeler discovered gold in 1881 on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River near the town of Murray, about 11 miles north of Wallace. As word of the discovery spread, a reported 8,000 people rushed to the area seeking their fortunes in

²² Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, 16–17.

²³ Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, ii.

²⁴ R. L. Polk & Company, *Wallace, Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone Counties, 1914–1915*, 493–94; Art Norlen, *Death of a Proud Union: The 1960 Bunker Hill Strike* (Cataldo, ID: Tamarack Publishing, 1992), xv.

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gold.²⁵ Around that same time, a small cemetery known as Buena Vista Heights is believed to have been established on a knob located between Canyon and Nine Mile Creeks.²⁶ Two years later, in 1884, Colonel William R. Wallace arrived at the location of present-day Wallace, purchased 80 acres, and built a small cabin, naming the small encampment Placer Center. Wallace soon began selling plots in the new townsite.²⁷ That same year, the Poorman and Tiger silver lodes were discovered northeast of Placer Center, up Canyon Creek near present-day Burke, leading to a further rush into the region.²⁸

In 1885, after the cemetery at Buena Vista Heights was deemed too small, too steep for easy community access, and much too close to the town's primary water source, the cemetery was moved and over time became Nine Mile Cemetery.²⁹ The property that was chosen for the town's new cemetery was originally part of the Olaf H. Hagberg homestead entry on Nine Mile Creek.³⁰ The first acknowledged burial in the new cemetery was for Captain Fayette Place, who succumbed to illness in 1887, although his grave is no longer locatable.³¹ The cemetery was recognized as the primary cemetery for Wallace residents, and likely was the final resting place for many. The oldest extant headstone dates to 1887.³²

History of Nine Mile Cemetery

Local undertakers, fraternal orders, and the Miners' Union funded the establishment of the cemetery through dues and donations and, in turn, received a cemetery section for their burials. Shoshone County also helped fund the cemetery through undertaker's contracts for the poor and indigent. Most of the cemetery's thirteen sections were added between 1885 and 1920. The cemetery was sometimes referred to as the United Cemetery, which can be found in some early deed descriptions and obituaries.³³ While each of the cemetery's sections was originally referred to as a stand-alone cemetery, over time, the name Nine Mile Cemetery became its common name.³⁴

The different sections of Nine Mile Cemetery were originally owned and operated as separate burial grounds by a mix of fraternal orders and mortuaries, including the Knights of Pythias,

²⁵ William Wagner, *Coeur d'Alene Mining Information* (Wallace, ID: W. Wagner Publisher, 1916), 5; Katie Pratt and Spencer Howard, "Historic Preservation Plan City of Wallace" (n.p.: Northwest Vernacular, Inc., 2020), 14.

²⁶ Conley, *Idaho for the Curious*, 488.

²⁷ *Wallace Centennial Review* (Wallace, ID), "Wallace: 100 Years of Colorful History," December 28, 1984, <https://newspapers.com>.

²⁸ Sean Hiatt, "A Brief History of Wallace, Idaho," accessed August 6, 2024, <https://spokanehistorical.org/>.

²⁹ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Cemetery Is Historic Point," May 27, 1966, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

³⁰ Robert W. Olson to Donald C. Springer, June 11, 1980, on file at the Nine Mile Cemetery Association Headquarters, Wallace, ID.

³¹ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Cemetery Is Historic Point."

³² FindAGrave.com, "Pauline Mallon," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>; Polk & Company, *Wallace, Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone Counties*, 493–94.

³³ William E. Hayes and Edwin L. Helfer, Deed 111-522, September 6, 1963, on file at the Nine Mile Cemetery Association Headquarters, Wallace, ID; *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Death of 'Sandy' M'rae," March 1, 1923, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

³⁴ "Plat of Cemetery of the Wallace Aerie No. 54 Fraternal Order of Eagles," on file at the Barnard Stockbridge Museum, Wallace, ID; R. L. Polk & Company, "Cemeteries," *City of Wallace and Shoshone County Directory, 1910*.

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I.O.O.F., Fraternal Order of Eagles (F.O.E.), and the Worstell Company, an undertaker and casket maker in Wallace.³⁵ In 1911, the above-mentioned groups submitted an application for a water permit to irrigate 20 acres comprising the four contiguous cemeteries owned separately by the four groups but known then as the United Cemeteries. Water would be diverted from an unnamed stream in Graveyard Gulch, west of the burial grounds, into a wood tank for delivery to the cemetery.³⁶ The work was completed in 1912.

The Eagles Section contains the earliest known burial. Pauline Mallon, daughter of Carl and Margaret Mallon, was two years old when she died in 1887 and was buried in Nine Mile Cemetery.³⁷ Her father started the first brewery and soda works in Murray and Wallace and was part of the People's Party Club, while Margaret was a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees.³⁸ It is believed the Eagles Section was claimed by the club circa 1900, and as the section grew, Pauline Mallon's grave was surrounded by the Eagles burials, thus including it in the Eagles Section.³⁹ In 1914, a local newspaper article described how the Eagles Section was being enclosed with an iron fence, although no fence is extant at present. Additionally, at that same time, a new road was constructed, and irrigation pipes were installed.⁴⁰ It is unknown if the road constructed in 1914 is the current Main Road. The Eagle Baby Section is believed to have been added around 1950.⁴¹ An old, undated cemetery map of the Eagles Section shows a Knights of Pythias Section south of the Eagles Section, in what is now known as the Middle Section.⁴²

The Miners Union, Catholic, Middle, and I.O.O.F. Sections have marked burials that date from as early as 1889.⁴³ Given these dates, and taking into consideration missing and lost headstones, it is believed these sections, along with the Eagles, are the earliest in Nine Mile Cemetery and were added around 1885.⁴⁴ In 1890, the local I.O.O.F. and the Knights of Pythias purchased 2 additional acres of land from John Clarke for burial purposes, with plans to acquire more land in the future for the cemetery.⁴⁵

³⁵ W. B. Lively, "Application for Permit to Appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Idaho," No. 11372, 1911, 1, on file at Nine Mile Cemetery Association Headquarters, Wallace, ID.

³⁶ Lively, "Application for Permit to Appropriate the Public Waters of the State of Idaho," 2.

³⁷ FindAGrave.com, "Pauline Mallon."

³⁸ *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "To Govern Wallace," March 18, 1898, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Madisonian* (Ennis, MT), "Early Virginia Resident Taken," March 11, 1960, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Maccabee Dance a Success," November 28, 1912, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

³⁹ Fraternal Order of Eagles, "About the Eagles History," accessed September 19, 2024, <https://www.foe.com>; *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Wallace Aerie No. 54, F.O.E. Cites City's Historical Past," February 2, 1976, <https://www.newspapers.com>; FindAGrave.com, "Pauline Mallon."

⁴⁰ *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Wallace Eagles Celebrate Final Payment on their Splendid Building," March 19, 1914, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁴¹ FindAGrave.com, "Eagles Baby Section," accessed September 25, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

⁴² "Plat of Cemetery of the Wallace Aerie No. 54 Fraternal Order of Eagles."

⁴³ FindAGrave.com, "Mable Sophia Iverson," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>; FindAGrave.com, "Gertie Anderson," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>; FindAGrave.com, "Frank Smith," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>; FindAGrave.com, "William H Otto," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

⁴⁴ O'Brien, personal communication with author, September 26, 2024.

⁴⁵ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Cemetery is Historic Point"; "Nine Mile Cemetery Association," Grantor, Deed 123-497, September 1966, on file at the Nine Mile Cemetery Association Headquarters, Wallace, ID.

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The Grand Mound Section was used for impoverished people's burials. Many of the graves in this section have markers of wood or tin, while many others are unmarked. The earliest burial with an extant marker in the Grand Mound Section dates to 1894, and it is believed that this section was added to the cemetery around 1890.⁴⁶ Typically, Shoshone County contracted an undertaker for a year to bury the county's indigent persons. In 1913, for instance, a contract was awarded to Ward Undertaking Company for \$35 for each burial.⁴⁷ In 1921, the Worstell Company submitted the lowest bid of \$40 for each burial and received the contract from the County.⁴⁸

The Worstell Company had long been in the funerary business. By 1888, William Worstell (1846–1906) was a furniture maker and undertaker in Wallace, after moving there from Murray.⁴⁹ His company, Worstell Company Limited, owned the Worstell Section in Nine Mile Cemetery, which was added to the cemetery around 1890.⁵⁰ Worstell operated his businesses out of Wallace with his sons, Bruce, Lawrence, and Harold (Image 1). After William's passing, his sons assumed control of the furniture and funeral businesses.⁵¹ In 1955, the Worstells retired, selling the company to Bryant Thornhill, a licensed funeral director, who changed the company's name to the Thornhill-Worstell Company and renovated the Worstell Company's Chapel, likewise renaming it as the Thornhill-Worstell Funeral Chapel.⁵² William Worstell, his sons, and other family members are buried in the Worstell Section of Nine Mile Cemetery.⁵³

⁴⁶ FindAGrave.com, "Esther Amanda Fredrickson," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

⁴⁷ *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Thirteenth Day, April 30."

⁴⁸ *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Second Day, April 13, 1920. Proceeding County Commissioners at the Regular April Term, 1920," June 10, 1920, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁴⁹ Steven E Pike, "Old Burial Record Kept, Funeral Home Unearths Wallace History," *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), July 15, 1981, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Wallace Press* (Wallace, ID), "WM. Worstell Advertisement," October 3, 1890, <https://www.idahohistory.contentdm.oclc.org>.

⁵⁰ FindAGrave.com, "Mary Gaut," accessed September 25, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

⁵¹ *Shoshone News-Press* (Osburn, ID), "Transaction Unites Two Pioneer Furniture Stores," October 5, 1955, <https://www.newspapers.com>; Pike, "Old Burial Record Kept Funeral Home Unearths Wallace History"; *Mansfield Daily Shield* (Mansfield, ID), "Body Will Arrive Today," September 3, 1910, <https://news.google.com/newspapers>; *Coeur d'Alene Press* (Coeur d'Alene, ID), "Phillips Evidence Stands," November 9, 1907, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>; R. L. Polk & Company, "Worstell Co", *Wallace, Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone Counties, 1914–1915*.

⁵² *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Second Day, April 13, 1920"; *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "Bruce G Worstell," January 5, 1946, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "H. E. Worstell," April 16, 1971, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "Mining Area Leader Dies at Wallace," January 5, 1963, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Shoshone News-Press* (Osburn, ID), "Transaction Unites Two Pioneer Furniture Stores"; *Shoshone News-Press* (Osburn, ID), "Funeral Chapel Is Remodeled," November 26, 1955, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "One of Idaho's Oldest Established Funeral Chapels," March 29, 1956, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁵³ FindAGrave.com, "Worstell," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

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Image 1. Worstell furniture and undertaking advertisement in the Wallace Press, October 3, 1890. Image courtesy of the Idaho State Archives Digital Collections, <https://idahohistory.contentdm.oclc.org/>.

Around 1900, three additional sections were added to the cemetery: the Vista, Forest Homes, and West of Main Road Sections. The earliest burial in the Vista Section dates to 1903, while the earliest interment in the Forest Homes Section is from 1905, and the earliest burial in the West of Main Section dates to 1906.⁵⁴

The Veterans Section may date to the end of World War I. The earliest recorded burial in the Veterans Section is Bernardo Bartolomeo in 1919. He was born in Italy in 1893 and served as a private in Park Battery C Artillery, U.S. Army. He returned from the war on May 2, 1919, and died two months later.⁵⁵ In 1959, the Veterans of Foreign Wars created a map of the Veterans Section, which shows a concrete wall surrounding what was then called the War Mothers Plot and Veterans Plot.⁵⁶

At the entrance of the cemetery, next to the flagpole, are the graves of Herman Rossi and Vic Langley and a burial plot marked for Susan V. Juelfs. The stories behind their placement lend an interesting twist to the cemetery's history. On June 30, 1916, Herman Rossi (former mayor of Wallace) returned home after being away and found his wife, Mabel Price, intoxicated and confessing to infidelity with Clarence Dahlquist. Rossi left the house, found Dahlquist in the lobby of the Samuels hotel, and shot him.⁵⁷ Dahlquist died the next day, and Rossi was charged with murder.⁵⁸ On October 14, 1916, the jury deliberated for just over twenty minutes and found

⁵⁴ FindAGrave.com, "Charles A. Leeper," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>; FindAGrave.com, "Holliase M. Cooper," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>; FindAGrave.com, "Arthur A. Semenza," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

⁵⁵ Ron Roizen, "Shoshone County's Fallen World War I Warriors: Three Plaque Omissions," assessed September 12, 2024, <https://ronroizen.wordpress.com>; FindAGrave.com, "Bernardo Bartolomeo," accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>.

⁵⁶ Harvey Wilson, "Veterans of Foreign Wars Map," 1959, on file at the Nine Mile Cemetery Association Headquarters, Wallace, ID.

⁵⁷ *Spokane Daily Chronicle* (Spokane, WA), "Rossi is Not Guilty of Murder," October 14, 1916, <https://news.google.com/newspapers>.

⁵⁸ *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "H. J. Rossi Shoots Man in Wallace," July 1, 1916, <https://news.google.com/newspapers>; *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "Rossi Bound Over; is Placed in Jail,"

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Rossi not guilty of murder, due to temporary insanity.⁵⁹ After Rossi's death in 1937, the cemetery's directors argued against allowing him to be buried in any of the cemetery's sections. As a result, he was buried near the cemetery entrance.⁶⁰ Vic Langley, who was Rossi's close friend and who Rossi appointed chief of police in 1902 during his mayorship, is buried next to Rossi.⁶¹

The flagpole near the entrance was manufactured by the Bell Machine Shop in Osburn and installed in 1970.⁶² Next to the flagpole is a marker for Susan V. Juelfs. Her husband, Darrell, was the assistant manager and funeral director of Cornell's Ward Chapel funeral home, where Susan was the bookkeeper and female attendant.⁶³ After Susan died in 1991, Darrell remarried and purchased an urn niche in the Columbarium wall for himself and his second wife. He also bought a niche for Susan. Nine Mile Cemetery records do not indicate if she was interred in the marked plot, nor do they indicate if she is interred in the Columbarium wall niche that bears her name.⁶⁴

Nine Mile Cemetery has traditionally served as an important location for the community's observance of Memorial Day, as a place to visit and pay respects to the deceased. In the early part of the twentieth century, the Wallace Women's Relief Corps arranged ceremonies at the cemetery for Memorial Day that began with a parade through Wallace with service members of the Spanish American War and Civil War. Flowers were then cast into the Coeur d'Alene River to honor those who were lost while serving in the U.S. Navy. The participants would then travel to the cemetery and put flags and flowers on the graves of U.S. Army veterans. A local religious leader would conduct a service, and the ceremony would end with a dinner amongst the graves.⁶⁵

Around 1950, the Small Section was added to the Nine Mile Cemetery; several burials in this section date to around that time.⁶⁶

July 8, 1916, <https://news.google.com/newspapers>; *Spokane Daily Chronicle* (Spokane, WA), "Rossi is Not Guilty of Murder."

⁵⁹ *Spokane Daily Chronicle* (Spokane, WA), "Rossi is Not Guilty of Murder."

⁶⁰ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024; *Spokane Daily Chronicle* (Spokane, WA), "Herman Rossi, Wallace Mayor, Taken by Death," March 13, 1937, <https://news.google.com/newspapers>.

⁶¹ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024; *Wallace Centennial Review* (Wallace, ID), "Wallace Police Chief Came to District in 1889," May 17, 1984, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁶² *Shoshone News-Press* (Osburn, ID), "Improvements Made at Nine Mile Cemetery," August 31, 1970, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁶³ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Announcing," February 16, 1968, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁶⁴ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

⁶⁵ *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Memorial Day," June 3, 1915, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Memorial Day Program Honor the Heroic Dead," May 26, 1921, <https://www.newspapers.com>; *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "In Honor of Veterans of the Great Civil War," June 1, 1922, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁶⁶ FindAGrave.com, "John McGarvey," accessed September 16, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>.

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In 1965, the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc., was established as a non-profit organization to facilitate the maintenance and restoration of the cemetery through public donations.⁶⁷ That same year, the I.O.O.F. deeded their land to the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.⁶⁸

In 1978, the Nine Mile Cemetery Association was able to obtain 27 acres at the northern end of the cemetery property. This area now includes the Kannegaard Section, which was added in 1995.⁶⁹ That same year, when Andrew Kannegaard passed away, his sons performed the burial themselves.⁷⁰ The Kannegaard family returned in 2017 to once again dig a family grave for Andrew's son, Ken Kannegaard. Almost forty family members participated in this family tradition.⁷¹

Some recent events at Nine Mile Cemetery include gravestone dedication for a Civil War soldier who had been buried in a pauper's grave without a headstone, the addition of the Columbarium walls, and some recently held historical reenactments.⁷² The Wallace community gives historical tours of the cemetery during the fall.⁷³

Background on the Development of Wallace and Growth of the Mines

Due to its age, Nine Mile Cemetery remains a record of the early non-Indigenous inhabitants of the Silver Valley, including those who came to the region with the railroads, grew the mining industry, and founded and worked in the service-oriented businesses growing up around the mines in the 1880s.

The railroad reached Wallace by 1887 to carry the newly mined ore to processing. The arrival of the railroads instigated further development of mines on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and across the region. Soon boarding houses, stores, a hotel, and other services opened in the nascent town in support of the mines and miners. In 1887, the town's population reached 500, prompting the locals to form a government. At a town meeting, the citizens elected William Wallace mayor. Newly appointed town government officials adopted early ordinances and

⁶⁷ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Nine Mile Cemetery Association Plans Work," October 22, 1965, <https://www.newspapers.com>.

⁶⁸ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Cemetery is Historic Point"; "Nine Mile Cemetery Association," Deed; *Shoshone News-Press* (Oxburn, ID), "Improvements Made at Nine Mile Cemetery"; Wildman, "The Coeur d' Alene Riots," 34.

⁶⁹ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

⁷⁰ FindAGrave.com, "Paul A. O'Connell," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>; Bekka Rauve, "Burying a Family Treasure Sons, Brothers, In-Laws Take Up Shovels to Dig Miner Andrew Kannegaard's Grave," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), July 14, 1995, <https://www.spokesman.com>; O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

⁷¹ Abby Lynes, "Burying Gold in the Silver Valley: Mining Family Returns to Wallace to Dig Brother's Grave," *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), June 10, 2017, <https://www.spokesman.com>.

⁷² *Coeur d'Alene Press* (Coeur d'Alene, ID), "New Event Showcases Silver Valley History," September 16, 2016, <https://www.newsbank.com/>; *Shoshone News-Press* (Oxburn, ID), "Drive Begun on Cemetery," May 14, 1979, <https://www.newspapers.com>; O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

⁷³ O'Brien, personal communication with the author, September 26, 2024.

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renamed the town Wallace, in honor of their new mayor.⁷⁴ In 1888, Wallace was incorporated as a city, and its name change was official.⁷⁵

Soon, difficulties befell the budding town. On the evening of July 27, 1890, a fire started at the Central Hotel. The volunteer fire department was delayed in deploying fire hoses, and once connected, the water supply failed. The fire burned through Wallace's business district, causing an estimated loss valued at over \$430,000. Following the fire, the local merchants and business people quickly rebuilt the town, and like many Western towns that suffered devastating fires, most of Wallace's new commercial buildings were rebuilt in brick or stone, although most residences were of wood-frame construction.⁷⁶ Due to the successful nearby mines, mine owners, and miners, the town of Wallace recovered from the fire and continued to grow. However, it was during this time that conflicts between mine owners and miners' unions became a flash point.

The Mining Wars of 1892

As mines grew in size and complexity, more people came to the Silver Valley to work some of the most dangerous and deadly jobs in the industry. Many of those who perished in the mines were buried in the Nine Mile Cemetery. The cemetery commemorates those mine-related deaths and other events and tragedies that befell this small mining-related community. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines were located northwest of Wallace, near the mining town of Wardner, and the Gem and Frisco Mines were located up Canyon Creek northeast of Wallace, near the mining camp of Gem. By 1891, long-simmering disputes between mine owners and miners resulted in the formation of the Central Executive Committee of the Miners' Union of the Coeur d'Alene (Miners' Union) and the Mine Owner's Protective Association (MOA).⁷⁷ The MOA limited pay for certain positions such as carmen and shoveling at \$3.00 a day, but the Miners' Union refused to accept less than \$3.50 a day for every mine employee. There were also disputes at some mines where miners were forced to use the mine company store and live in boarding houses in lieu of more pay.⁷⁸

In 1891, the Miners' Union successfully negotiated the daily wage to \$3.50, but after the prices of silver and lead dropped, the MOA claimed they could not afford to pay both high railroad shipping rates and the miners' daily wages. Consequently, the MOA shut down the mines from late 1891 to early 1892 to force the railroad companies to lower shipping rates. After several months, the railroads finally relented and lowered shipping rates. Having won the newly affordable rates, the MOA scheduled April 1892 to reopen the mines and then announced a reduction in daily wages down to \$3.00 for the carmen and shoveling. In response, the miners walked out on strike. In June, the MOA brought in over 800 non-union strikebreakers from other

⁷⁴ *Wallace Centennial Review*, "Wallace: 100 Years of Colorful History."

⁷⁵ Polk & Company, *Wallace, Kootenai, Bonner and Shoshone Counties, 1914–1915*, 493–94; Shoshone County, "About Our County," accessed August 6, 2024, <https://www.shoshonecounty.id.gov>.

⁷⁶ *Wallace Miner* (Wallace, ID), "Early Day Newspaper Tell of Fire and Riot," June 1, 1922, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>; Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 50–56.

⁷⁷ Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 50–56; Carlos A. Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991), 155.

⁷⁸ Rounseville Wildman, ed., "The Coeur d'Alene Riots, 1892: The Story of a Great Strike," *Overland Monthly* (1895): 32–49.

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states to work the mines, including at the Gem and Frisco Mines.⁷⁹ The Miners' Union ordered rifles and ammunition to be shipped to Wallace, while some mine owners hired armed guards including Pinkerton agents to protect non-union workers.⁸⁰ These acts of arming personnel and hiring armed sentries led to increasingly hostile confrontations.

The situation worsened on July 10, 1892, when a fight broke out at Gem. The following morning, union miners gathered at the Frisco Mine's mill in Gem, where the guards inside traded gunfire with the union members. After exchanging fire for hours, the miners dynamited the mill, killing one non-union worker and injuring many others. The guards and non-union workers surrendered. The union miners headed to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator and demanded its surrender. The owners of the mines along the canyon capitulated to save lives and their property.⁸¹ As soon as the non-union miners surrendered, they were forced out of town on the train by the union miners. In mid-July, then-Governor Norman Bushnell Willey called in the Idaho National Guard and federal troops and declared martial law in Shoshone County. By July 14, troops occupied Wardner, Wallace, Gem, Burke, and Mullan.⁸² After 600 troops arrived from Fort Sherman in Coeur d'Alene, over 1,500 soldiers were in the area, resulting in the arrest of over 600 people, including union miners, justices of the peace, shop owners, attorneys, and saloon owners.⁸³ Several trials took place between August and the end of September, and of those arrested, forty-two people were indicted in state court for murder; only thirteen were convicted and served short jail sentences, while the rest were released on their own recognizance.⁸⁴ Martial law was in force through November. The following year, in 1893, some of the miners who had been in jail founded the Western Federation of Miners (WFM).⁸⁵

In total, six people were killed during the mining wars. Three of those, Gus Carlson, Harry Cumming, and James Hennessey, all union members, were buried in the Miners Union Section of Nine Mile Cemetery, and the Miners' Union erected a monument in their memory (Image 2).⁸⁶

⁷⁹ Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 50–56; Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 155.

⁸⁰ Wildman, "The Coeur d'Alene Riots," 35.

⁸¹ Wildman, "The Coeur d'Alene Riots," 35; *Daily Globe* (St. Paul, MN), "Bloody Battle by Miners," July 12, 1892, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>; Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 155.

⁸² *Record-Union* (Sacramento, CA), "Idaho Mine Troubles: Shot Down Like Dogs," July 13, 1892, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>; Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 155–57.

⁸³ Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 50–56; *Morning Call* (San Francisco, CA), "Under Martial Law: Shell-Game Wallace," July 15, 1892, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>; Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 157.

⁸⁴ Katherine G. Aiken, "Mining in the Coeur d'Alenes," in *Idaho and the American West* (Boise: Idaho Humanities Council, 1994), 45; Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 50–56; Wildman, "The Coeur d'Alene Riots," 42, 47.

⁸⁵ Aiken, "Mining in the Coeur d'Alenes," 46; Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 157.

⁸⁶ Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 50–56; *Daily Globe* (St. Paul, MN), "Bloody Battle by Miners."

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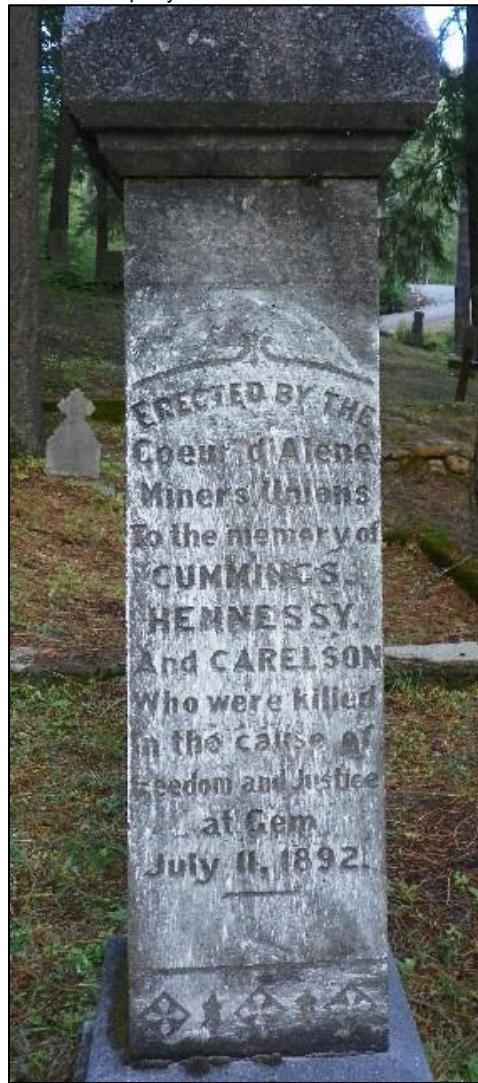


Image 2. Monument at Nine Mile Cemetery for the miners killed during the mining wars in 1892.

The other three people killed were non-union miners George Robinson, William Abbott, and John Steinlic, who were buried in the Grand Mound Section.⁸⁷ Abbott had been shot and later died at the Wallace Hospital. John Steinlic was a member of the Knight of Pythias and Ivanhoe Lodge No. 5 of San Francisco. Fellow members of the fraternal organizations were fearful of attending his funeral due to simmering hostilities from union miners. Sadly, only an undertaker and two drivers attended the service.⁸⁸

On the one-year anniversary of the mining war, a group of 1,200 miners, friends, and family met in Wallace, went to Miners Union Section of Nine Mile Cemetery, and held a memorial service. At the service, there was music, speeches, shared memories, and flowers placed on the gravesites of the three union members who had lost their lives.⁸⁹ As noted on a commemorative plaque found in the cemetery, on the 100th anniversary of the riot in 1992, the Silver Valley Solidarity Committee installed the plaque at the gravesite memorializing the miners who died in the mining wars.⁹⁰

Labor Riots of April 29, 1899

The severe economic challenges wrought by the Panic of 1893 rippled through the West and most of the country. In the Coeur d'Alene mining district, economic stress added to resentments and antagonisms that seethed between mine owners and miners, with each side asserting righteousness. The WFM had successfully negotiated with many of the mine owners to pay union wages, but had failed with the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine, which continued to use non-union miners, claiming financial

hardship.⁹¹ Conflict erupted on April 29, 1899, when a labor riot took place. Near Gem, miners commandeered a train loaded with dynamite and traveled to Wardner, to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mining complex. Multiple explosions followed, destroying the mill, offices, and other buildings.⁹² After hearing about the violence, then-Governor Frank Steunenberg declared martial

⁸⁷ *Record-Union* (Sacramento, CA), "Idaho Mine Troubles"; *Morning Call* (San Francisco, CA), "Under Martial Law."

⁸⁸ *Morning Call* (San Francisco, CA), "Under Martial Law."

⁸⁹ Hutton, *The Coeur d'Alenes*, 70.

⁹⁰ Taken from the plaque located near the Miners Union's monument, "Silver Valley Solidarity Committee," 1992.

⁹¹ Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 157.

⁹² *San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), "Bloodshed and Rioting at Wardner Masked Strikers Wreck Mining Property with Dynamite," April 30, 1899, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>.

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law and requested federal troops, who arrived by train on May 3. African American troops from the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments, known as the Buffalo Soldiers, were also sent to the area.⁹³ Of the 700 miners arrested, only 14 faced trial; most were union leaders. Of those, only 10 were convicted.⁹⁴ It is unknown if any of the people who died during the riots were buried at Nine Mile Cemetery.

Later, a WFM union miner named Harry Orchard assassinated Steunenberg, and after being convicted, he claimed WFM officials had hired him to murder the former governor. Idaho law enforcement officials extradited the WFM union members who had fled to Colorado, including Secretary-Treasurer William D. Haywood, then-President Charles Moyer, and George Pettibone, a miner and merchant. The high-profile case saw Chicago attorney Clarence Darrow representing the defense and Idaho's special prosecutor and U.S. Senator William E. Borah for the prosecution. After Haywood was found not guilty, Pettibone was tried and acquitted. Following Pettibone's acquittal, the government dropped all charges against Moyer.⁹⁵ At the conclusion of the trials in 1907, the town of Wallace was prospering as a result of advancements in mining technology, which greatly increased the region's mining production.⁹⁶

1910 Fire

As was typical for northern Idaho, the winter of 1909–1910 was cold and snowy. However, by March, temperatures had warmed sufficiently to begin melting off most of the snow in the Coeur d'Alene River Valley. As historian Stephen J. Pyne wrote in *Year of the Fires: The Story of the Great Fires of 1910*,

No further snow fell; the sparse rains failed to spark a rapid greenup of grasses. For Idaho overall, March had been drier than any known to date; April and May had a deficit of 20 percent, worse up north; June was to break records for dryness; July had only half its usual rain, and that accompanied by dry lightning . . . August would be the driest month ever, of *any* month, since the onset of reliable records in 1894.⁹⁷

Across the border in western Montana, similar conditions occurred and, in late April, the first of many fires started in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest. While many Indigenous Tribes used fire through controlled burning to renew the land, non-Indigenous newcomers to the West feared and sought to control fire through suppression. Around the turn of the twentieth century, politicians empowered these ideas, enshrining them into laws and doctrine. Within the USFS, they

⁹³ Frank Schubert, "24th Infantry Regiment (1866–1851)," 2011, <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/24th-infantry-regiment-1866-1951/>.

⁹⁴ *San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), "Bloodshed and Rioting"; Hart and Nelson, *Mining Town*, 57–67; *Salt Lake Herald* (Salt Lake City, UT), "Ten Men Convicted," November 6, 1899, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>; Schwantes, *In Mountain Shadows*, 158–59.

⁹⁵ Douglas O. Linder, "The Trial of William 'Big Bill' Haywood: An Account," accessed October 2, 2024. <https://www.famous-trials.com/haywood/236-home>.

⁹⁶ Committee on Superfund Site Assessment and Remediation in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin, *Superfund and Mining Megasites: Lessons from the Coeur d'Alene River Basin* (Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2005), 39.

⁹⁷ Stephen J. Pyne, *Year of the Fires: The Story of the Great Fires of 1910* (New York: Penguin Books, 2001), 56.

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established fire guards and patrols in the national forests to watch for and fight fire. However, federal budgeting for such a fight remained slim, and staffing crews was a challenge given the long hours, arduous work, and low pay.⁹⁸ The USFS employed rangers and utilized “call ups” to enlist large groups of fire fighters, which included recent emigrants, and local farmers, ranchers, railroad and mine workers, prisoners, and others with sometimes hazy backgrounds.⁹⁹ By the end of June 1910, fires were burning across the U.S. border with Canada, but little fire action was noted in Idaho; in July, that all changed when a large forest fire was spotted north of the mining town of Murray.¹⁰⁰

By July 11, fires were burning from the Lochsa River in north-central Idaho to Flathead Lake in northwestern Montana. Pyne described the spread of fires across the Inland Northwest: “over the coming days, major fires boiled up in every national forest, along nearly every road and railway, even deep in the wild basins and peaks of the backcountry.”¹⁰¹ The days were hot and dry, and fires from railroads, slash piles, and lightning burned fiercely while rising winds carried embers across the drought-stricken forests.

By August 1910, innumerable fires burned across Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia, Canada. The town of Wallace was filled with smoke and anxiety. On August 20, conditions, including strong winds (known regionally as Palouser winds) caused by a low-pressure cell in Canada pushing a front through the region; dry storms with abundant lightning; long-simmering fires in the backcountry; drought-baked fuels; high heat and extremely low humidity; and heavily treed and steep mountainous terrain, combined, causing a huge blowup of multiple fires. The wind carried burning duff from the forest floor into tinder-dry tree limbs above, where the fire exploded, jumping from tree to tree, consuming all the fuel it encountered. The winds in front of the massive wall of flames leveled huge swaths of hundred-year-old trees¹⁰² Smaller fires combined and surged through the forests,

the winds rose, the fires exploded, the winds shifted, the fires veered with them, the winds dropped, and the surge subsided. The longer the fetch of wind and fuel, the larger the fire. The biggest burns moved from the most westerly origins, rushing eastward along deep valleys until, with a roar, they broke over the crest of the Bitterroots.¹⁰³

Ranger Edward Pulaski had been inspecting the various fires around Wallace for months, rallying, organizing, and instructing crews and arranging for fresh supplies. He was well known and respected across the region. On August 20, after hearing the news of the approaching conflagration, he headed into the forest to check on a large fire crew on the ridge above the West Fork of Placer Creek. He found the crew of forty-five people in a panic in the smoky darkness.

⁹⁸ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 59, 63–66, 81–82.

⁹⁹ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 82.

¹⁰⁰ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 88–89.

¹⁰¹ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 94.

¹⁰² Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 127–130; Timothy Egan, *The Big Burn: Teddy Roosevelt and the Fire that Saved America* (Boston: Mariner Books, 2010), 154.

¹⁰³ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 131.

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After assessing the situation, he told the crew that the only way they could survive was to try to get to Wallace.¹⁰⁴ As they headed down the steep trail to Wallace in the creek, the fire caught up to the terrified crew, flanking both sides of the creek and burning up the canyon towards them. At first, Pulaski led the crew into the J.I.C. adit but then, after evaluating their dire circumstances, he moved them into the larger Nicholson Mine tunnel. The fire consumed the forest around the tunnel, filling it with heat and smoke, which caused the crewmembers to pass out. Five hours later, one crewmember, assuming all the others were dead, staggered in the dark down the long trail to Wallace. A relief party formed and headed up the trail, where they met Pulaski and forty survivors lurching down the creek heading towards Wallace. Five of the crewmembers who followed Pulaski during the fire did not make it out of the tunnel alive. The five crewmembers were interred at Nine Mile Cemetery with Reverend R. L. Williams of the Methodist Church officiating the burials at the cemetery.¹⁰⁵

At about the same time that Pulaski led the crew into the Nicholson tunnel, a 60-member fire crew escaped the blaze by going into the Bullion Mine tunnel, on Bullion Creek, southeast of Wallace. They entered a side drift and covered the opening with blankets to keep the smoke from entering. In the darkness of the tunnel, a group of eight crewmembers were separated from the main group and continued down the main shaft. Later the next day, they were found dead and were later buried outside the mine.¹⁰⁶ After the bodies were recovered from their temporary graves, Worstell's undertakers service handled the burial of the crewmembers in Nine Mile Cemetery.

Wallace was in the direct path of the fire, and over one-third of the town burned.¹⁰⁷ In the cemetery, there are two memorials erected by the USFS commemorating those who were lost in the fire.¹⁰⁸

Sunshine Mine Disaster

A detailed account of the Sunshine Mine Disaster can be found in the MPD for Metal Mining in Idaho, under which the Nine Mile Cemetery is eligible. The following is a brief summary of the disaster, adapted from the MPD for Metal Mining in Idaho.¹⁰⁹

The Sunshine Mine is located between Kellogg and Wallace in the Big Creek mining district. The property was primarily a silver mine, with secondary and tertiary ores of copper, antimony,

¹⁰⁴ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 165–67.

¹⁰⁵ Pyne, *Year of the Fires*, 176–78; *Daily Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), “Services Held for 5 Victims,” August 30, 1910, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>.

¹⁰⁶ Jim Kershner, “Forest Fire, the Largest in U.S. History, Left Stories of Awe, Tragedy,” *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), August 15, 2010, <https://www.spokesman.com>.

¹⁰⁷ Pratt and Howard, “Historic Preservation Plan City of Wallace,” 11–24.

¹⁰⁸ Sims, “NRHP Nomination form for North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites.”

¹⁰⁹ Burk-Hise and Thiel, “NRHP MPD form for Metal Mining in Idaho.”

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lead, zinc, gold, and uranium.¹¹⁰ By 1971, the Sunshine Mine was the biggest silver producer in the country, producing seven million ounces of silver worth nearly \$11 million that year alone.¹¹¹

Late in the morning of May 2, 1972, a fire began on the mine's 3,700-foot level, releasing deadly carbon monoxide and smoke that was recirculated by the ventilation system throughout the mine. At the time, 174 miners were working in the mine and were at first unaware of the fire.¹¹² Carbon monoxide has no taste, odor, or color, and when inhaled in sufficient amounts, causes asphyxiation. While 81 miners escaped, 91 others perished in the mine. Two, who were on the 4,800-foot level, survived, and were rescued seven days after the fire started.¹¹³ Four of the miners killed in the disaster were buried in Nine Mile Cemetery: Donald Gene "Don" Beehner, Melvin Leroi House, Kenneth C. LaVoie, and Douglas L. "Doug" Wiederrick.¹¹⁴ Eight months after the Sunshine Mine Disaster, the mine reopened after being deemed safe by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (then a part of the U.S. Department of the Interior).¹¹⁵

Fraternal and Sororal Organizations at Nine Mile Cemetery

Wallace's fraternal orders helped to fund the establishment of Nine Mile Cemetery. They assisted the local community by offering burial benefits to their members, and over the years, these groups supported the cemetery's continued use, maintenance, and upkeep. These long-time connections with the cemetery express the social fabric of the community's collective history.

In the United States, the founding of fraternal orders and organizations began during the 1730s, with the establishment of Freemasonry, which was followed shortly by the I.O.O.F., and the Knights of Pythias.¹¹⁶ While valuing and idealizing the union of men regardless of race, religion, class, and abilities, fraternal organizations were most often segregated, and most had specific language in their charters barring African American membership. However, in 1775, fifteen Black men were made Masons in Lodge No. 441 of the Irish Registry with the British Infantry in Boston.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁰ U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS), "Sunshine Mine," accessed September 25, 2024, https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/show-mrds.php?dep_id=10241626.

¹¹¹ Gregg Olsen, *The Deep Dark: Disaster and Redemption in America's Richest Silver Mine* (New York: Three Rivers Press, 2005), 3; Rachel Scott, "Yes, Sir, This Has Certainly Been Considered a Safe Mine," *The Atlantic* (December 1972), <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1972/12/-yes-sir-this-has-certainly-been-considered-a-safe-mine/304565/>.

¹¹² *Yellow Pine Times* (Yellow Pine, ID), "Sunshine Mine Disaster 1972," April 2, 2023, <https://yellowpinetimes.wordpress.com/2023/04/02/idaho-history-apr-2-2023/>.

¹¹³ Olsen, *The Deep Dark*, 352–53.

¹¹⁴ FindAGrave.com, "Donald Gene 'Don' Beehner," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>; FindAGrave.com, "Melvin Leroi House," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>; FindAGrave.com, "Kenneth C. LaVoie," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>; FindAGrave.com, "Douglas L 'Doug' Wiederrick," accessed September 11, 2024, <https://www.findagrave.com>.

¹¹⁵ Olsen, *The Deep Dark*, 3–4.

¹¹⁶ Linda D. Wilson, "The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture: Fraternal Orders," accessed September 23, 2024, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry?entry=FR007>.

¹¹⁷ Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "A Brief History of African Lodge 459," 2024, <https://princehall.org/african-lodge-459/>; Medford Historical Society & Museum, "Prince Hall," 2024, <https://www.medfordhistorical.org/medford-history/africa-to-medford/prince-hall/>.

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Fraternal organizations also founded auxiliary (sororal) organizations specifically for women and children. Fraternal and auxiliary orders were social clubs for individuals with common goals and values. Each organization also provided comprehensive member benefits. Some orders offered life insurance benefits, while others extended sick, death, and burial benefits to their members.¹¹⁸

By 1910, there were seventeen fraternal and auxiliary orders in Wallace.¹¹⁹ Of those, two have sections in Nine Mile Cemetery: the I.O.O.F. and the F.O.E. (Eagles Section).¹²⁰ The Knights of Pythias previously had a section in the cemetery, which was later absorbed by the Middle Section.¹²¹

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Known initially as the Odd Fellows, the I.O.O.F. was founded in the United States in 1819, having originated in England in the 1790s. The organization spread across the country, arriving in the West in the 1840s.¹²² The I.O.O.F. historically focused on helping others in their time of need and social relief, which included visiting the sick, educating orphans, caring for elderly and indigent members, burying the dead, and helping the widows and orphaned children of members.¹²³ The I.O.O.F. adopted a guidebook that outlined the approved rituals for I.O.O.F. members attending a funeral service, including appropriate attire, content of the chaplain's prayer, and the designated positions for certain people in the funeral procession.¹²⁴

While initially prohibited from joining the I.O.O.F., women formed the Daughters of Rebekah in 1851; later they shortened the name to the Rebekahs. The first I.O.O.F. lodge formed in Idaho was the Odd Fellows Pioneer Lodge No. 1 in Idaho City in 1864.¹²⁵ It was founded by miners in the Idaho Basin during that area's gold rush.¹²⁶ Around 1885, the I.O.O.F. Wallace Lodge No. 33 and the Order of Rebekahs-Orphan Friend Lodge No. 55 formed. It is unknown when they closed the Wallace lodges. The national I.O.O.F. and Rebekahs remained separate until 2001, when the membership voted to allow women to join the I.O.O.F.¹²⁷

Fraternal Order of Eagles

¹¹⁸ Sarah Shepherd, "Reciprocal Aid: Fraternalism and Early Social Welfare History," 2024, <https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/organizations/reciprocal-aid-fraternalism-and-early-social-welfare-history/>.

¹¹⁹ R. L. Polk & Company, "Secret and Benevolent Societies," *City of Wallace and Shoshone County Directory, 1910*.

¹²⁰ "Map of United Cemeteries of Wallace"; Janet Kinsey, "Map of Nine Mile Cemetery," 2018, on file at Nine Mile Cemetery Association Headquarters, Wallace, ID.

¹²¹ "Plat of Cemetery of the Wallace Aerie No. 54 Fraternal Order of Eagles."

¹²² Peter V. Sellars, *Calling Out from the Past: The First Odd Fellows Home in California* (n.p.: Peter V. Sellars, 2008), 1–2.

¹²³ Sellars, *Calling Out from the Past*, 1–2.

¹²⁴ The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., *Funeral Ceremony* (n.p.: The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., 1970, Revised 2001), <http://martinsvilleoddfellowslodge.org/PDF/IOOF-FuneralCeremony.pdf>.

¹²⁵ Idaho Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, "Grand Lodge of Idaho," accessed August 6, 2024, <https://www.ioof-idaho.org/>.

¹²⁶ Idaho Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, "Independent Order of Odd Fellows Idaho Lodges," accessed September 18, 2024. <https://www.ioof-idaho.org/>.

¹²⁷ Polk & Company, "Secret and Benevolent Societies."

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In 1898, six prominent theater owners met in Seattle, Washington, to discuss an ongoing musicians' strike. They decided to replace the musicians with non-union piano players. During their wide-ranging discussion, they came up with the idea to organize a fraternal order, which they called the Order of Good Things. The order established a goal to make life better for all by helping to reduce societal problems and encourage "peace, prosperity, gladness, and hope."¹²⁸ The group later renamed itself the Fraternal Order of Eagles (F.O.E.). Noting the large number of women accompanying male members to social events, the group formed a Ladies' Auxiliary in 1927. Before medical, life, and disability insurance were widely available in the United States, the F.O.E. provided free medical care, weekly payments during times of sickness, and funeral benefits to members and their families. The organization still offers health and educational benefits to members and children of deceased members in their time of need and offers grants to organizations for medical research and patient care.¹²⁹ The F.O.E. continues their work in communities across the country today.¹³⁰

In February 1900, the F.O.E. Wallace Aerie No. 54 was officially established in Wallace. At its beginning, there were 54 members in the charter; within six years, membership grew to 420.¹³¹ In 1934, the group formed the Ladies Auxiliary of Wallace Aerie No. 54.¹³²

Knights of Pythias

In Washington, D.C., Justus H. Rathbone founded the Knights of Pythias in 1864, which was the first such organization to receive a charter under an act of Congress.¹³³ By 1896, the group had established a Wallace chapter, although the exact date is unknown. That year, a local newspaper article relayed that a local member of the Wallace chapter traveled to Coeur d'Alene to join a Knights of Pythias meeting.¹³⁴ In 1908, the Wallace chapters of the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters held a memorial service to honor their deceased members. They visited Nine Mile Cemetery and laid flowers at the graves of twenty-five members and later held a ritual ceremony at Eagles Hall.¹³⁵

Twentieth-Century Wallace

Between 1910 and 1917, mining continued throughout the region. The onset of World War I created an increased need for lead and zinc; this led to greater production in the mines around Wallace. During that time, due to the town's steady population and revenues, the town paved the streets and improved infrastructure. In the 1920s, following a drop in mine production, the

¹²⁸ Fraternal Order of Eagles, "About the Eagles History."

¹²⁹ Fraternal Order of Eagles, "Memorial Foundation," accessed September 19, 2024,

<https://www.foe.com/Charities/Memorial-Foundation>; Fraternal Order of Eagles, "F.O.E. Charity Foundation," accessed September 19, 2024, <https://www.foe.com/Charities/FOE-Charity-Foundation>.

¹³⁰ Fraternal Order of Eagles, "Fraternal Order of Eagles," accessed September 19, 2024.

<https://www.foe.com/About-The-Eagles/Who-We-Are>.

¹³¹ *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Wallace Aerie No. 54, F.O.E. Cites City's Historical Past."

¹³² *North Idaho Press* (Wallace, ID), "Club Notes Eagles Aerie No. 54," April 17, 1981, <https://www.newspapers.com/>.

¹³³ Knights of Pythias. "Pythian History," accessed September 20, 2024. <https://www.pythias.org/>.

¹³⁴ *The Chronicle* (Spokane, WA), "Hospitable Knights," February 14, 1896, <https://newspapers.google.com/>.

¹³⁵ *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, WA), "Pythian Knights Honor Their Dead," June 29, 1908, <https://newspapers.google.com/>.

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population of Wallace dropped to 2,800. When the buildup for World War II drove a need for more lead and other mined resources, Wallace's population increased to 4,000 to work the mines. The town continued to support mining activity after the war, but production fell by the 1970s and into the 1980s, which caused a corresponding drop in the population of Wallace.¹³⁶

In the 1970s, the citizens of Wallace, led by Nancy Lee Hanson, who had founded the Historic Wallace Preservation Society in the late 1960s, fought against the plans to construct Interstate 90 through Wallace. The preferred alternative would have resulted in the demolition of many historic commercial buildings and residences. The citizens, working with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), chose to list the town's commercial core on the NRHP to halt the demolition. In 1979, the Wallace Historic District was listed in the NRHP (NRHP Reference No. 79000809). In 1983, the boundaries of the historic district were expanded to include the whole town in the district (NRHP Reference No. 83000289).¹³⁷ Today, Wallace is a tourist destination known for its historic downtown, mining heritage, and surrounding attractions.¹³⁸ The history of its mines, miners, fraternal organizations, veterans, and their families remain visible and documented in the remaining markers and gravestones of the Nine Mile Cemetery.

Summary

Today, the Nine Mile Cemetery, managed by the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc., remains an integral part of the community. The history of Nine Mile Cemetery is closely linked to the town of Wallace and its nearby mines. The community developed and thrived with the onset of metal mining in the region. As mines grew in size and complexity, more people arrived in the area to work some of the most dangerous jobs in the industry. Many of those who perished in the mines were buried in the Nine Mile Cemetery. The cemetery commemorates those mine-related deaths and other events and tragedies that befell this small mining-related community. The Nine Mile Cemetery has a direct association that illustrates in tangible form the historic and cultural patterns of a way of life shared by the inhabitants of the mining community of Wallace through burial and commemoration rituals. As noted in *Bulletin 41*, part of the shared history of communities is displayed in its cemeteries.¹³⁹

Nine Mile Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP as it meets the registration requirements of the MPD for Metal Mining in Idaho. The cemetery is of the property type Mining Settlements, Housing, and Community Facilities, and the subtype Community Facility. The Nine Mile Cemetery achieved its significance, between 1860 and 1977, the cemetery has a direct and significant association with metal mining, is located in the state of Idaho, and retains sufficient integrity to convey that significance. The cemetery is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its contributions to the social fabric of Wallace and Shoshone County, specifically for its important role in a community's lifeways that was influenced by the prosperity of the metal mining

¹³⁶ Pratt and Howard, "Historic Preservation Plan City of Wallace," 11–24.

¹³⁷ Don Hibbard, "NRHP form for Wallace Historic District," 1979; Nancy Renk, "NRHP form for Wallace Historic District (Boundary Increase)," 1983.

¹³⁸ Wallace Chamber of Commerce, "City of Wallace Idaho," accessed September 25, 2024, <https://www.wallaceid.gov>; Wallace Chamber of Commerce, "Wallace Historic Idaho," accessed September 25, 2024, <https://www.wallaceid.fun/attractions>.

¹³⁹ Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, ii.

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industry. The period of significance begins with establishment of the cemetery in 1885 and concludes in 1972, when some of the men who died in the Sunshine Mine Disaster were buried there.

Nine Mile Cemetery meets the special conditions of Criteria Consideration D, as it possesses significant associations with historic events within the metal mining context, specifically the role of mining in the non-Indigenous colonization and development of Wallace and Shoshone County, which reflects important broad patterns of the local community's social history.

Nine Mile Cemetery expresses in physical form the characteristics of a way of life shared by the people of Wallace and Shoshone County, through the distinctive landscape of interment and commemoration. The cemetery, within the local mining context, is intertwined with the history of the community and communicates shared experiences in tangible form. The Nine Mile Cemetery illustrates part of the collective history of the ordinary individuals of Wallace and Shoshone County interred within the cemetery's designed landscape.¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Walton Potter and Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41*, ii.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_____ State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

X Other

Name of repository: Nine Mile Cemetery Association

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.03 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD83 _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 47.49054466°N	Longitude: 115.91383862°W
2. Latitude: 47.49020136°N	Longitude: 115.91265361°W
3. Latitude: 47.48579488°N	Longitude: 115.91552771°W
4. Latitude: 47.48658164°N	Longitude: 115.91602807°W
5. Latitude: 47.48610037°N	Longitude: 115.91691168°W
6. Latitude: 47.48757777°N	Longitude: 115.91694955°W
7. Latitude: 47.48739226°N	Longitude: 115.91557699°W
8. Latitude: 47.48760359°N	Longitude: 115.91464824°W
9. Latitude: 47.48895109°N	Longitude: 115.91635641°W
10. Latitude: 47.48936431°N	Longitude: 115.91584874 °W
11. Latitude: 47.48886301°N	Longitude: 115.91502838°W

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundaries of the eligible historic cemetery are the current developed land holdings of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, encompassing all portions of the land used for burial and commemorative purposes. The historic property totals 17.03 acres and encompasses two contiguous parcels (RP48N04E236900, 11.26 acres [comprising RP48N04E235100 and RP48N04E23NP01], and RP48N04E262300, 5.77 acres), addressed as 1001 Nine Mile Creek Road, in Shoshone County, Idaho, 83873, about 1 mile northeast of Wallace. Although a part of Nine Mile Cemetery, Parcel RP48N04E234920 (29.77 acres) is excluded from this nomination, as its acreage comprises both undeveloped reserve ground and the Kannegaard Section, which is noncontributing to this nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the subject property is both the historic and current developed boundaries of the two tax parcels that encompass the historic Nine Mile Cemetery. The boundary encompasses the full historic extent of the land used for burial and commemorative purposes and that contribute to the significance of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott Mueller, MS, and Kathryn Burk-Hise, MS
organization: Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA)
street & number: 715 E Sprague Ave., Ste. 200
city or town: Spokane state: WA zip code: 99202
e-mail smueller@hrassoc.com; kburkhise@hrassoc.com
telephone: (509) 624-0441
date: March 3, 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Nine Mile Cemetery

Name of Property

Shoshone, Idaho

County and State

The following items are included with the completed form:

Figure 1: Regional map showing the location of Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho.

Figure 2: Topographical map showing the location of Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho.

Figure 3: Local aerial map showing the location of Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho.

Figure 4: Photo key map.

Figure 5: Nine Mile Cemetery Sections with dates opened, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID," November 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 6: Nine Mile Cemetery, Sections plan with features, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID," November 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 7: Nine Mile Cemetery, Catholic Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Catholic Section," August 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 8: Nine Mile Cemetery Miner's Union Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Miner's Union Section," August 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 9: Nine Mile Cemetery Veterans Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Veterans Section," September 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 10: Nine Mile Cemetery Middle Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Middle Section," September 2018. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 11: Nine Mile Cemetery Middle Baby Subsection burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Middle Section - Baby," September 2018. Courtesy of Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 12: Nine Mile Cemetery Eagles Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Eagles Section," Revised July 2018. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 13: Nine Mile Cemetery Forest Homes Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Forest Homes Section," Revised August 2018. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 14: Nine Mile Cemetery Small Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Small Section," n.d. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 15: Nine Mile Cemetery West of Main Road Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, West of Main Road Section," July 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

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Figure 16: Nine Mile Cemetery Vista Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Vista Section," June 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 17: Nine Mile Cemetery Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F) Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, I.O.O.F. Section," May 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 18: Nine Mile Cemetery Worstell Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Worstell Section," June 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 19: Nine Mile Cemetery Grand Mound Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Grand Mound Section," May 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Figure 20: Nine Mile Cemetery Kannegaard Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Kannegaard Section," August 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery
Name of Property

Shoshone, Idaho
County and State

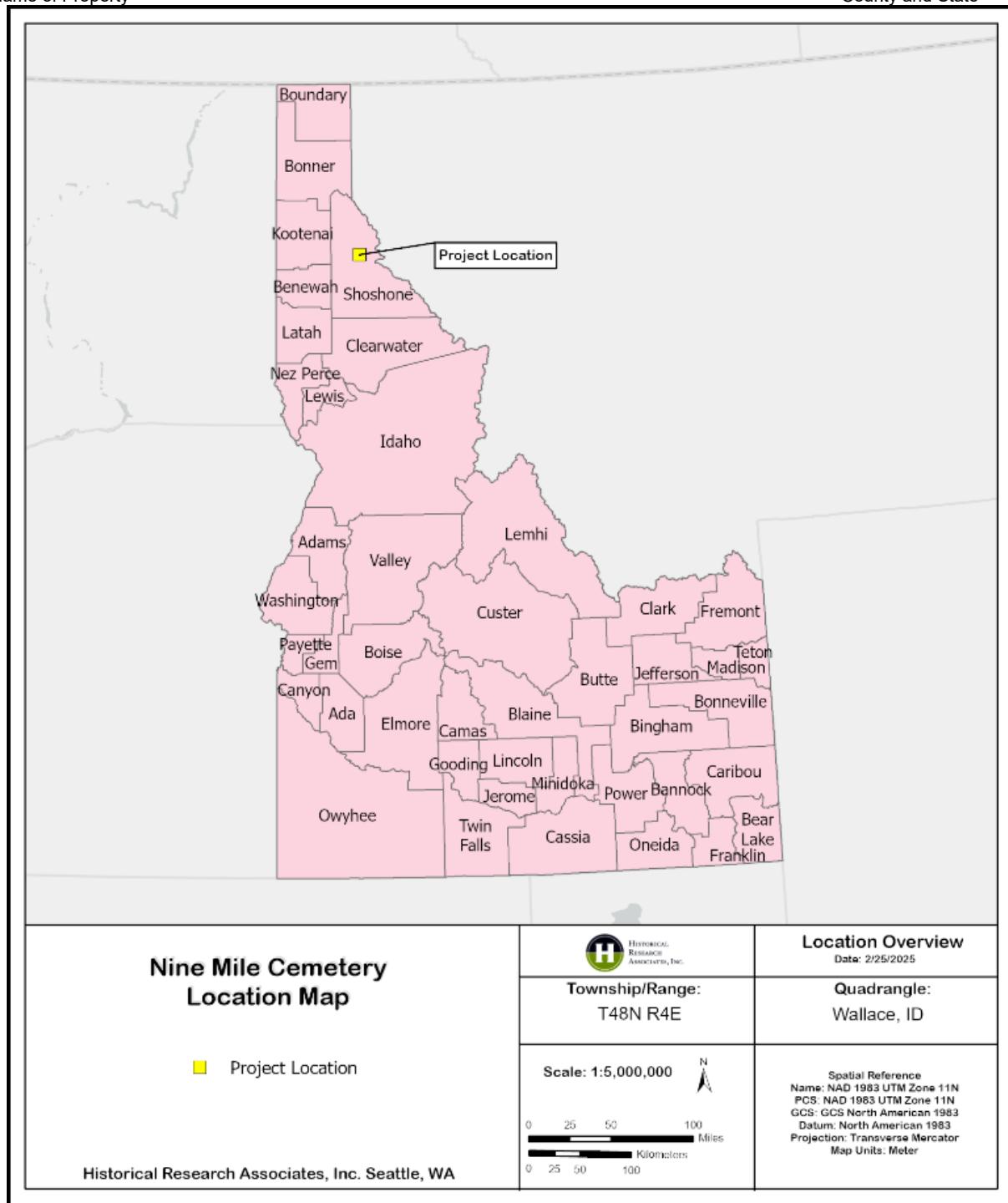


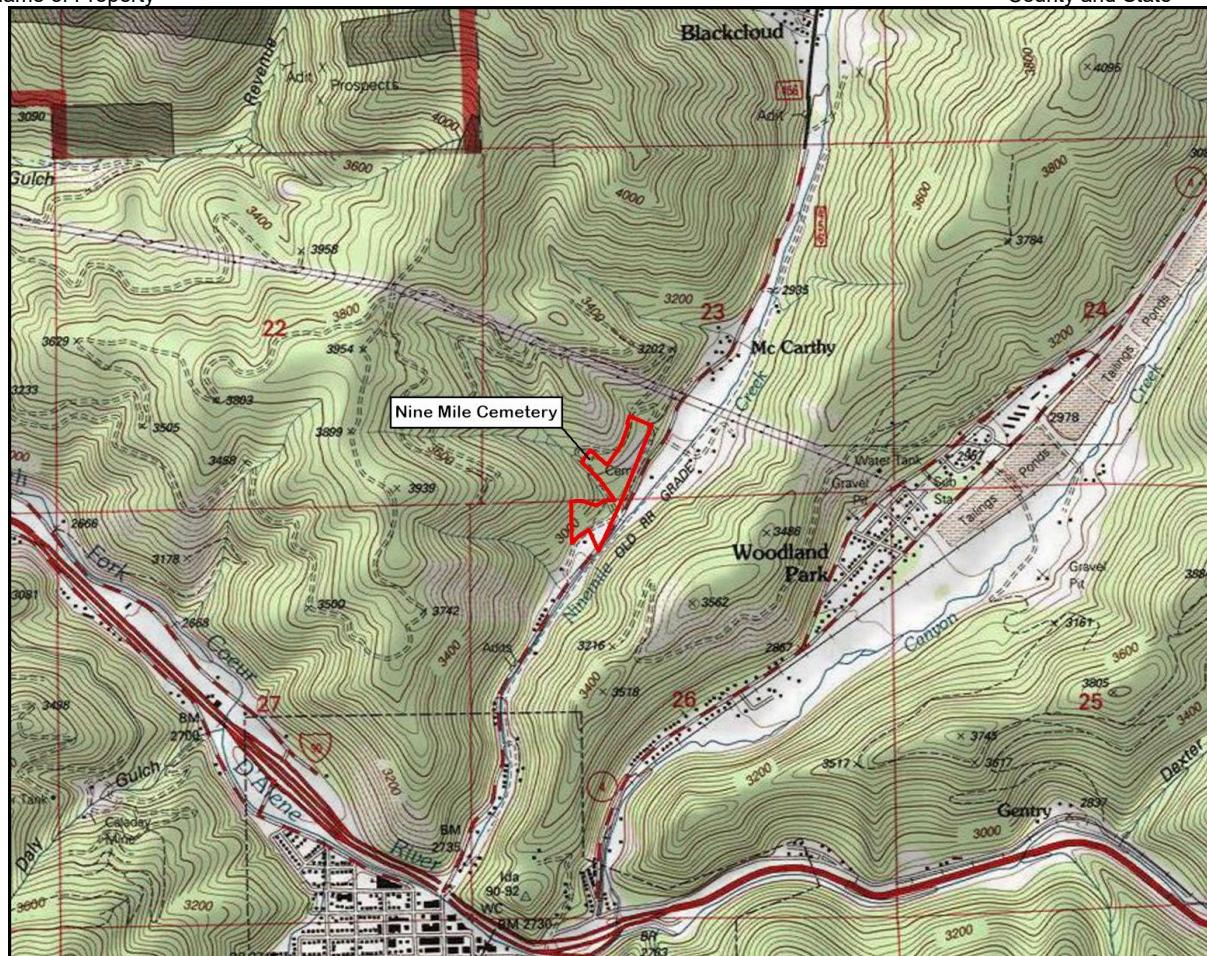
Figure 1. Regional map showing the location of Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho.

Nine Mile Cemetery

Shoshone, Idaho

Name of Property

County and State



**Nine Mile Cemetery
Project Location**

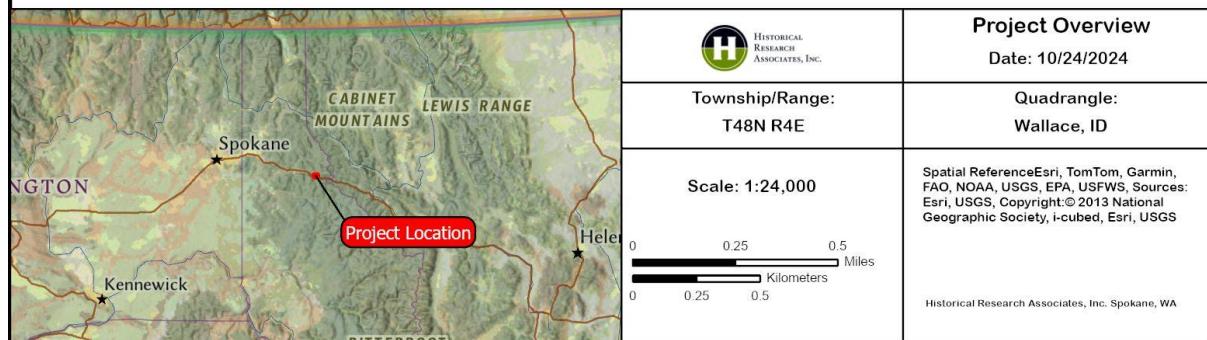


Figure 2. Topographical map showing the location of Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho.

Nine Mile Cemetery
Name of Property

Shoshone, Idaho
County and State

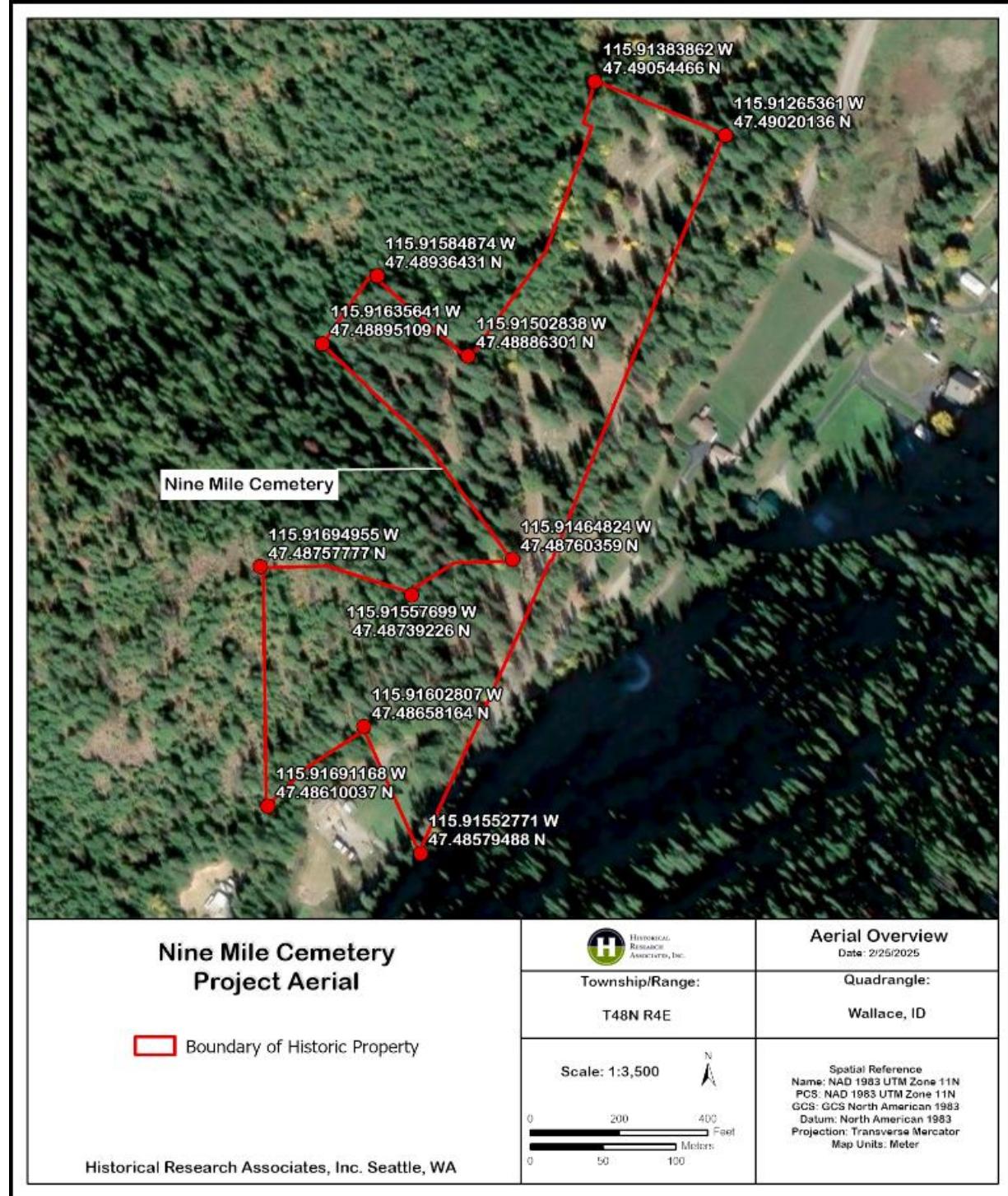


Figure 3. Local aerial map showing the location of Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, Idaho.

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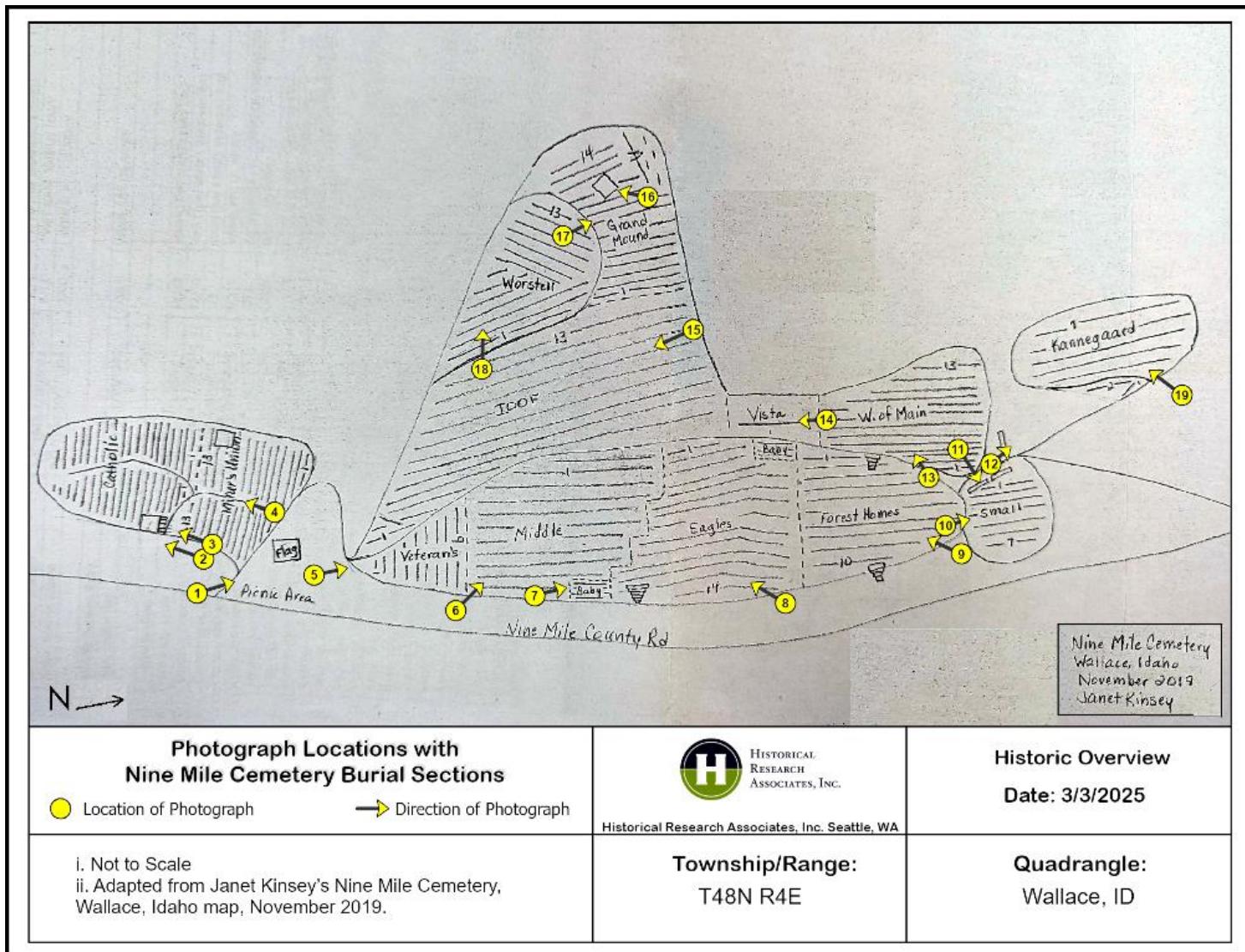


Figure 4. Photo key map.

Nine Mile Cemetery
 Name of Property

Shoshone, Idaho
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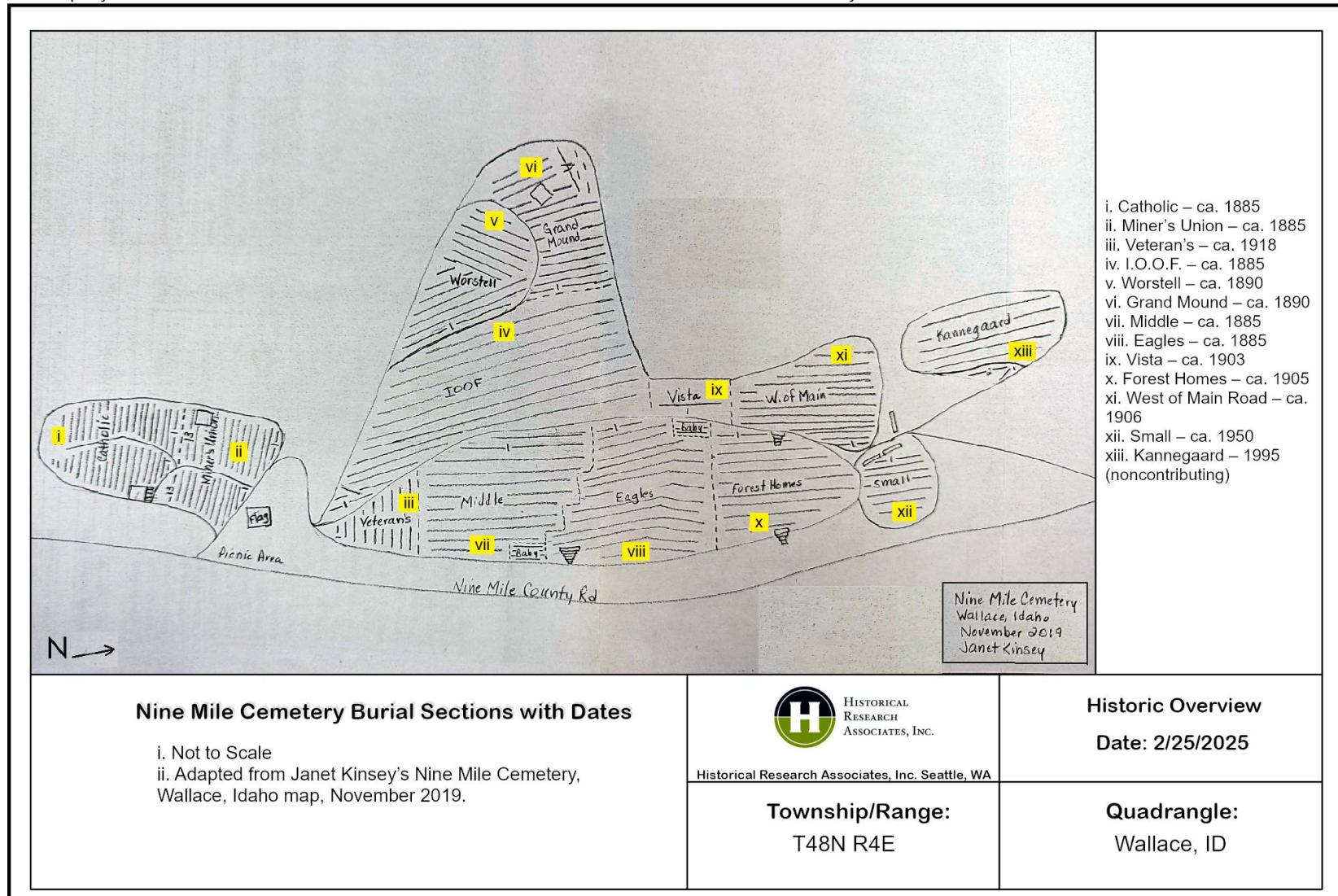


Figure 5. Nine Mile Cemetery Sections with dates opened, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID," November 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery
Name of Property

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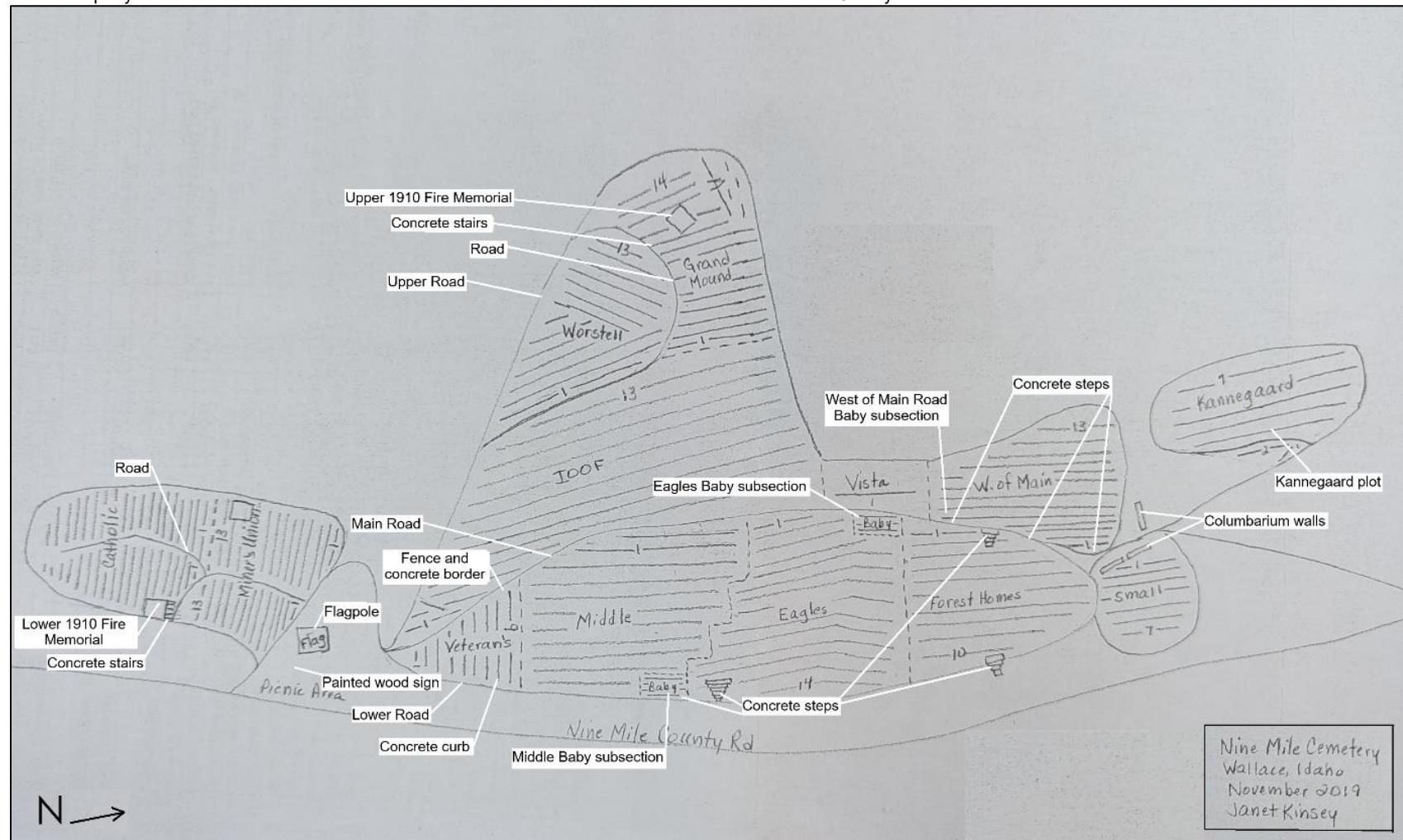


Figure 6. Nine Mile Cemetery Sections plan with features, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID," November 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery

Name of Property

Shoshone, Idaho

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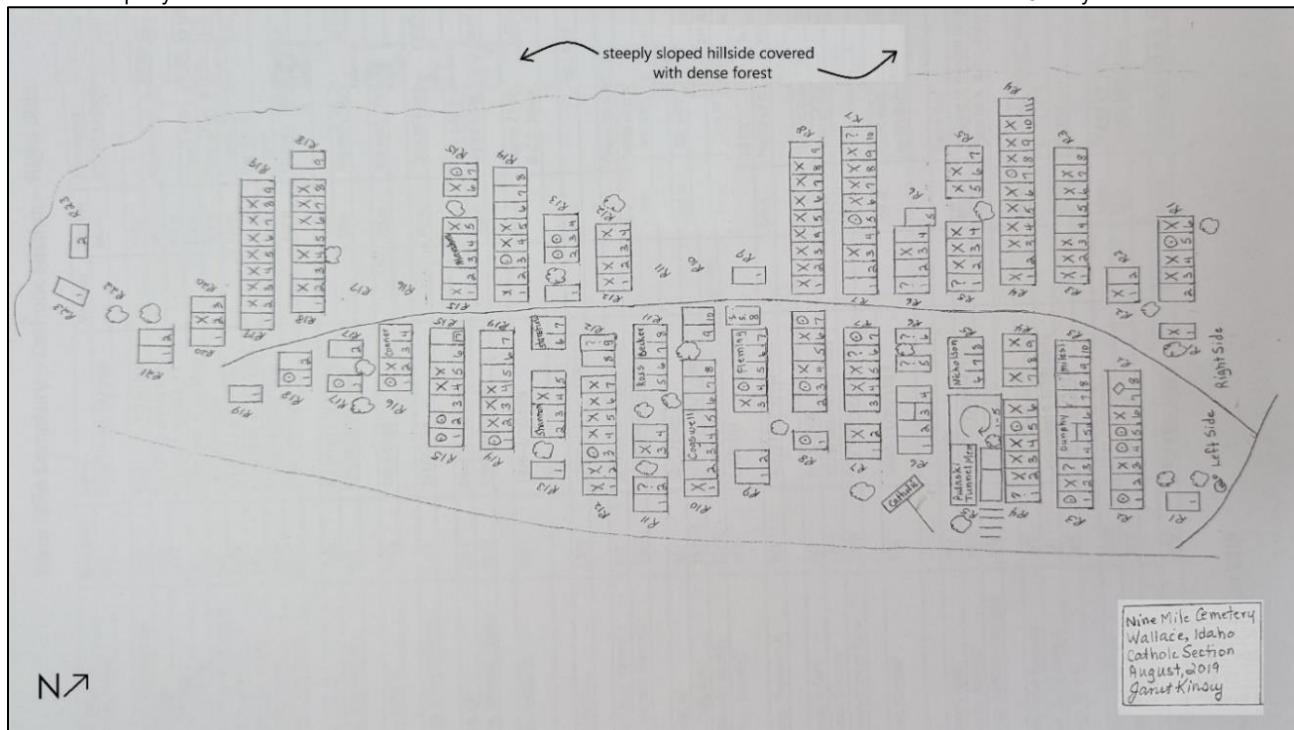


Figure 7. Nine Mile Cemetery, Catholic Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Catholic Section," August 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery

Name of Property

Shoshone, Idaho County and State

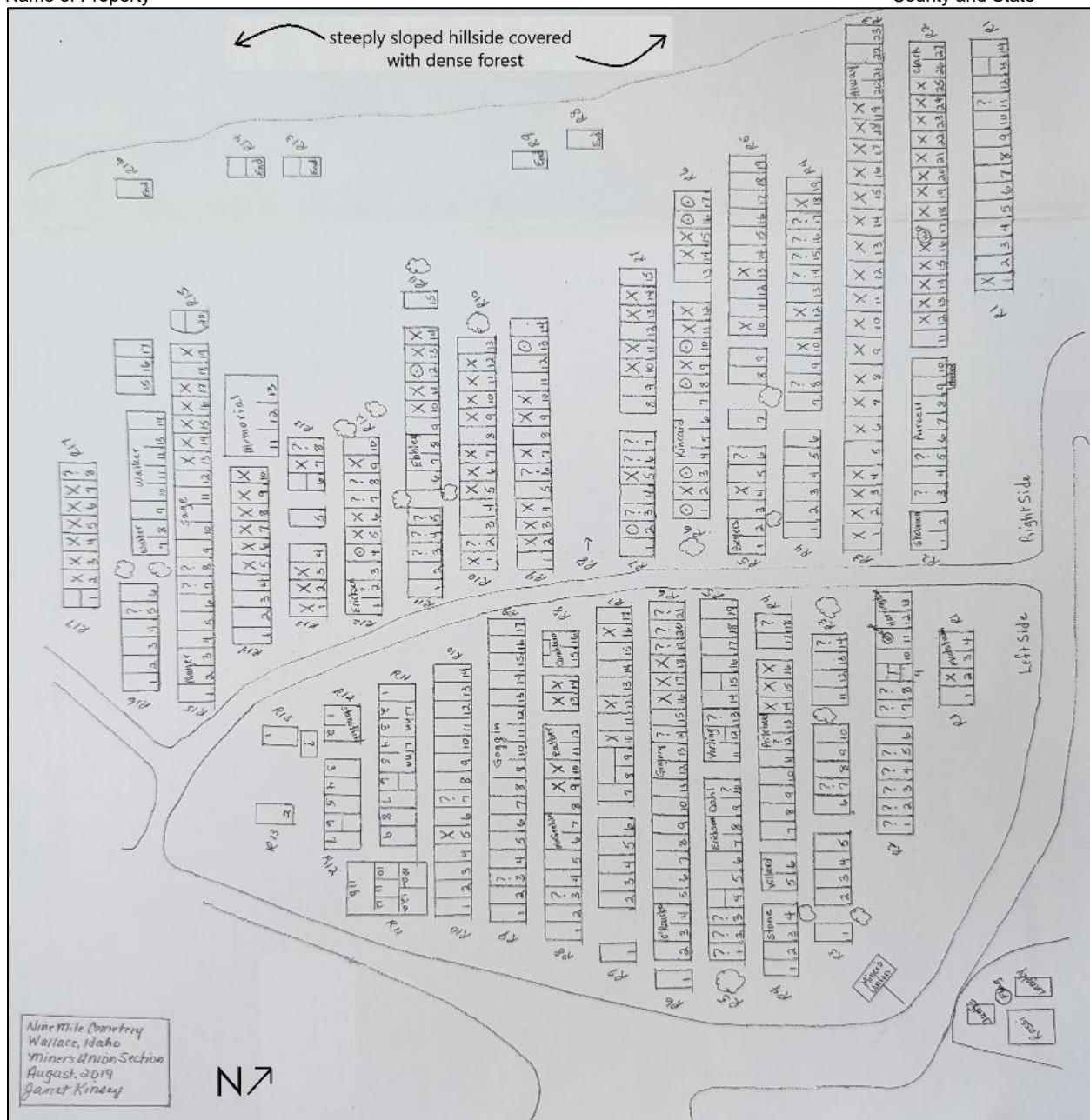


Figure 8. Nine Mile Cemetery Miner's Union Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Miner's Union Section," August 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery

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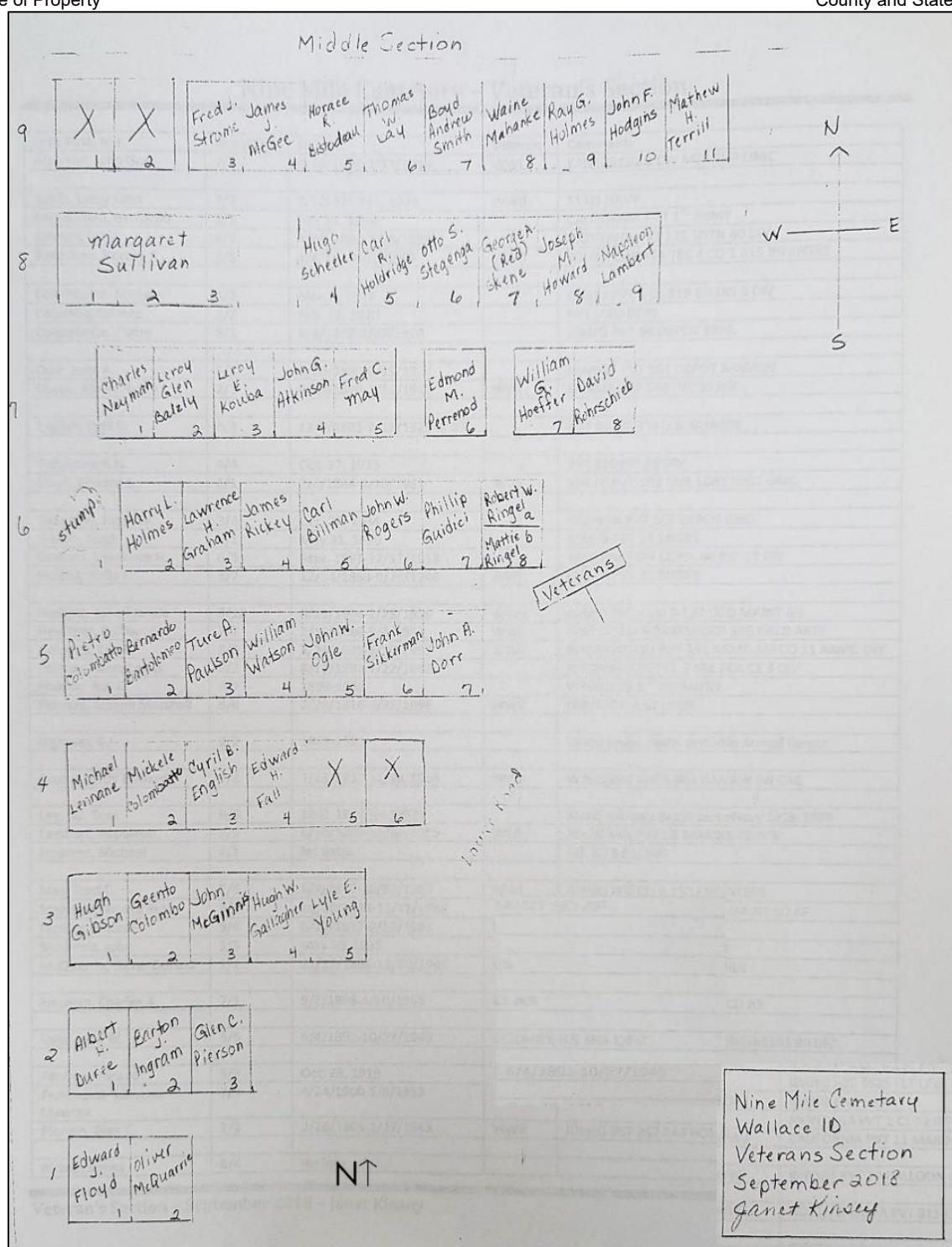


Figure 9. Nine Mile Cemetery Veterans Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Veterans Section," September 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

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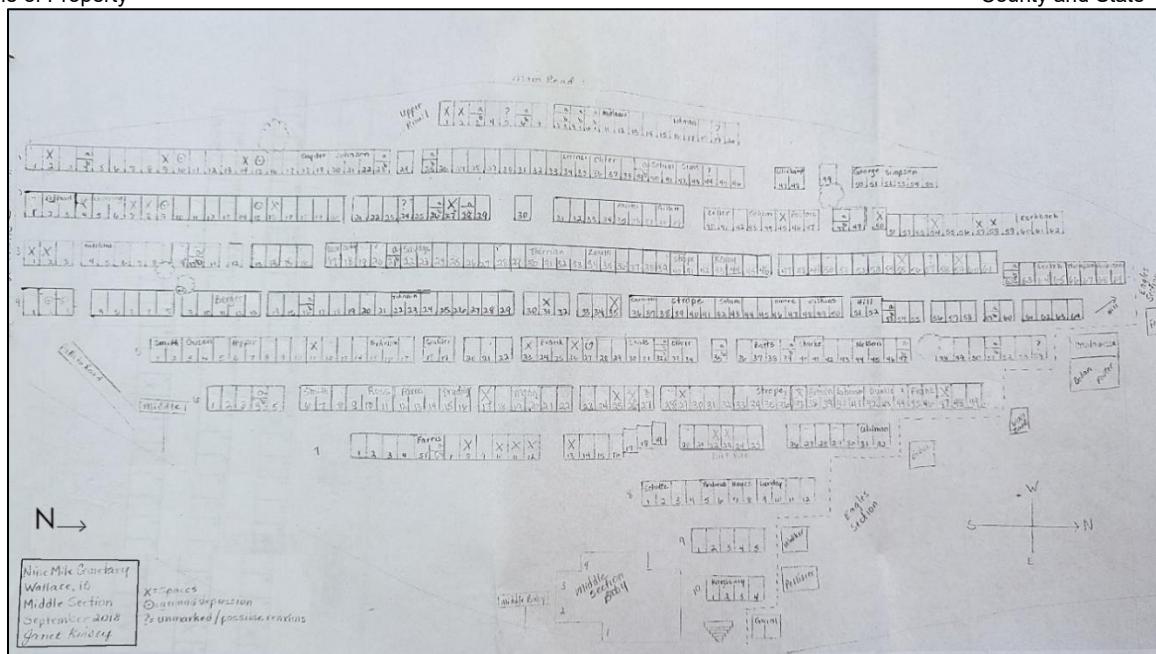


Figure 10. Nine Mile Cemetery Middle Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Middle Section," September 2018. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

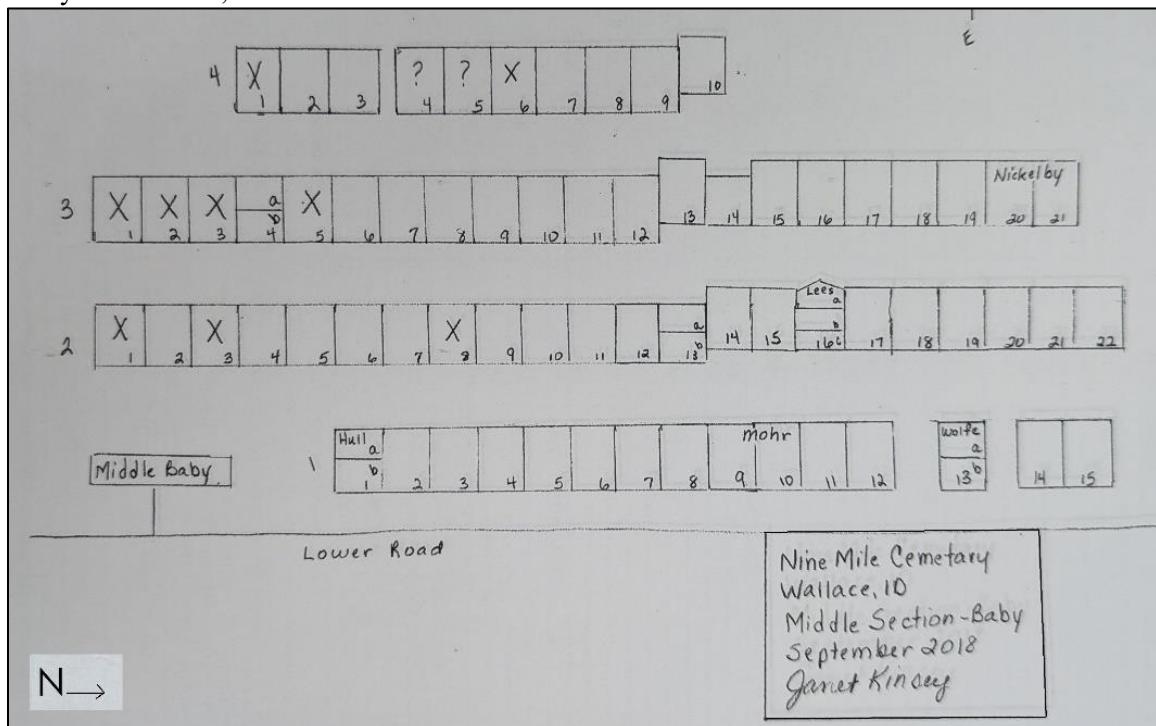


Figure 11. Nine Mile Cemetery Middle Baby Subsection burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Middle Section - Baby," September 2018. Courtesy of Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

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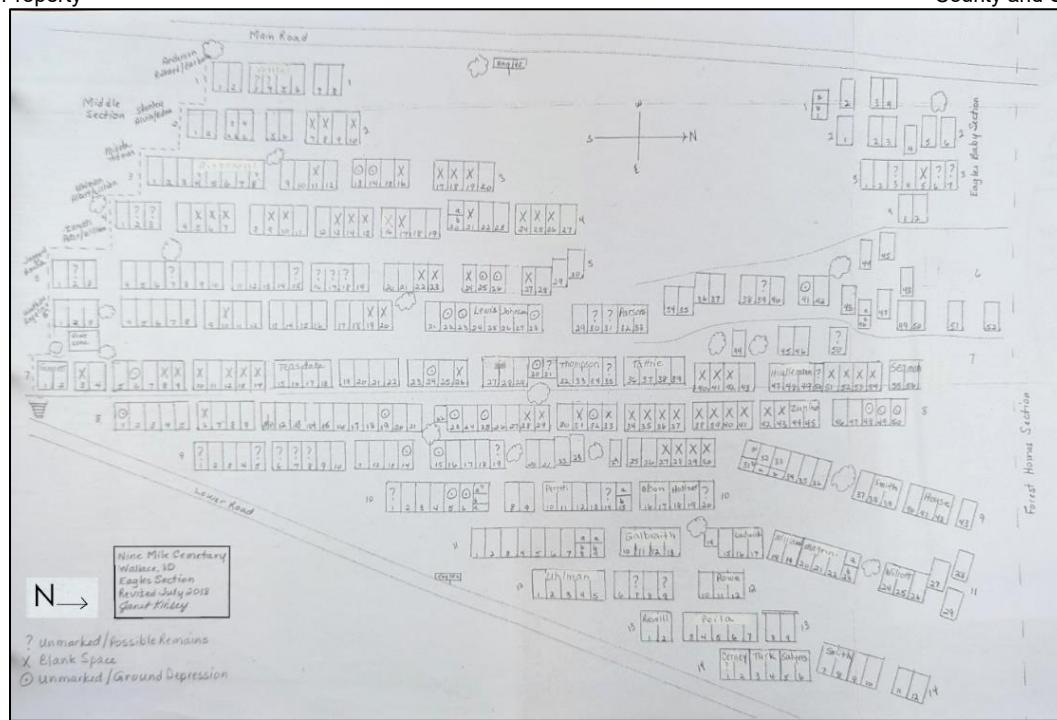


Figure 12. Nine Mile Cemetery Eagles Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Eagles Section," Revised July 2018. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

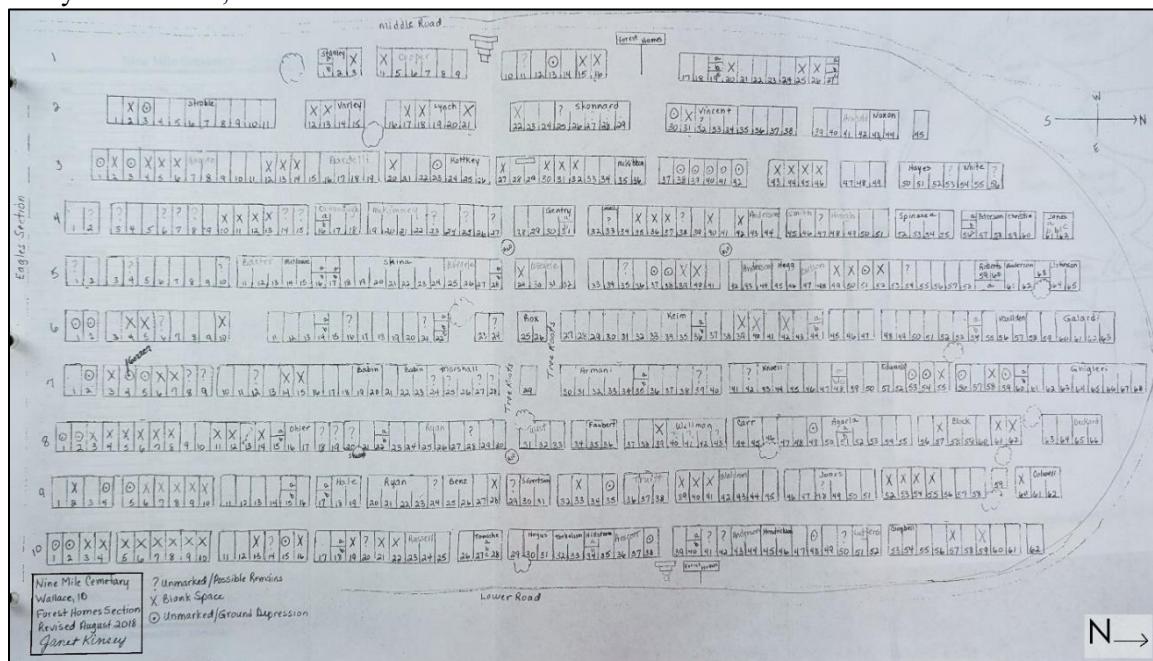


Figure 13. Nine Mile Cemetery Forest Homes Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Forest Homes Section," Revised August 2018. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery

Name of Property

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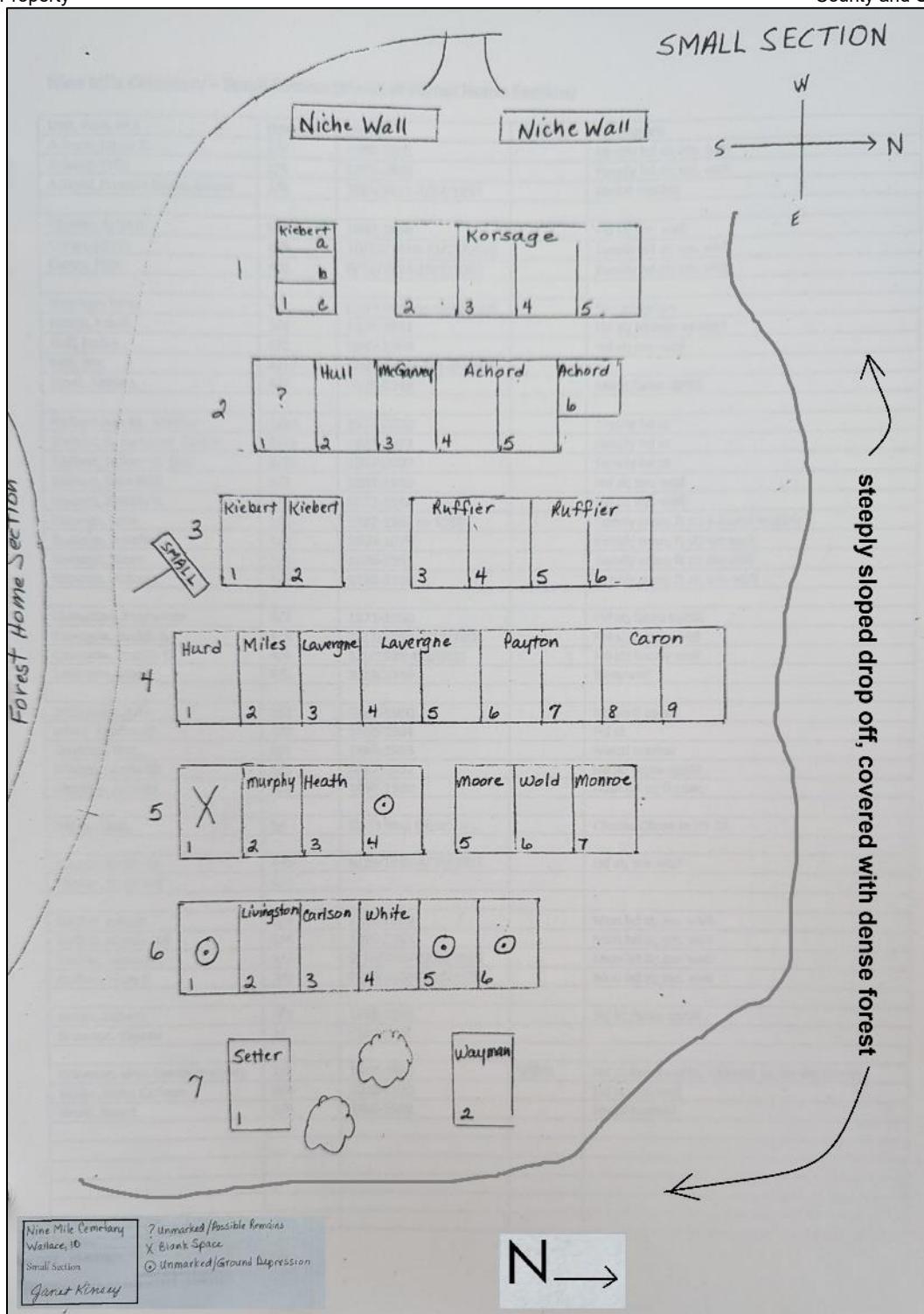


Figure 14. Nine Mile Cemetery Small Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Small Section," n.d. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery

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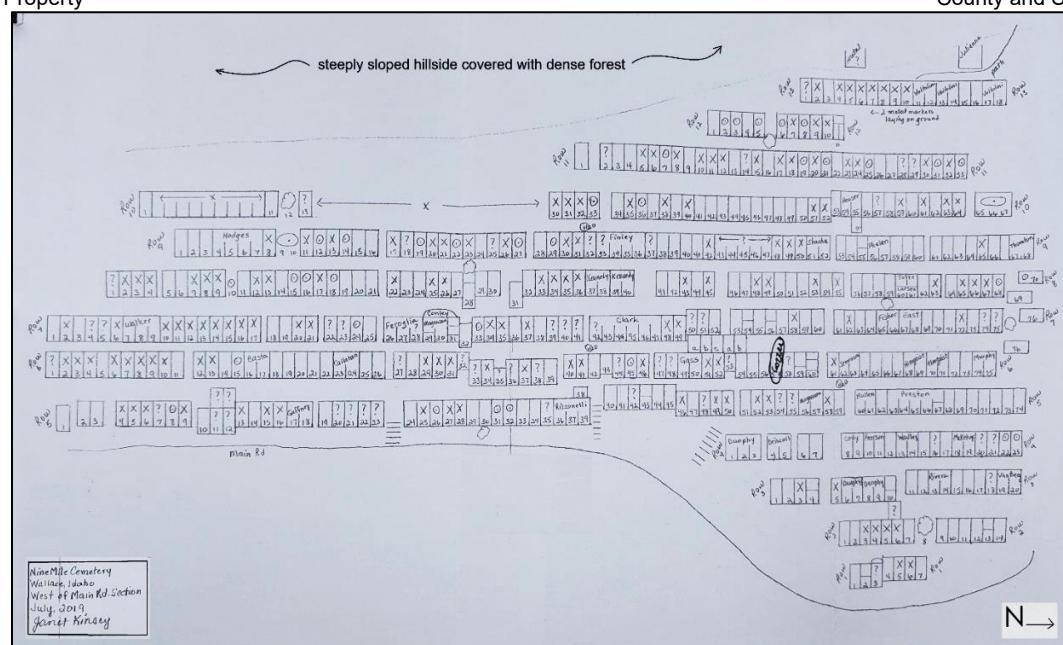


Figure 15. Nine Mile Cemetery West of Main Road Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, West of Main Road Section," July 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

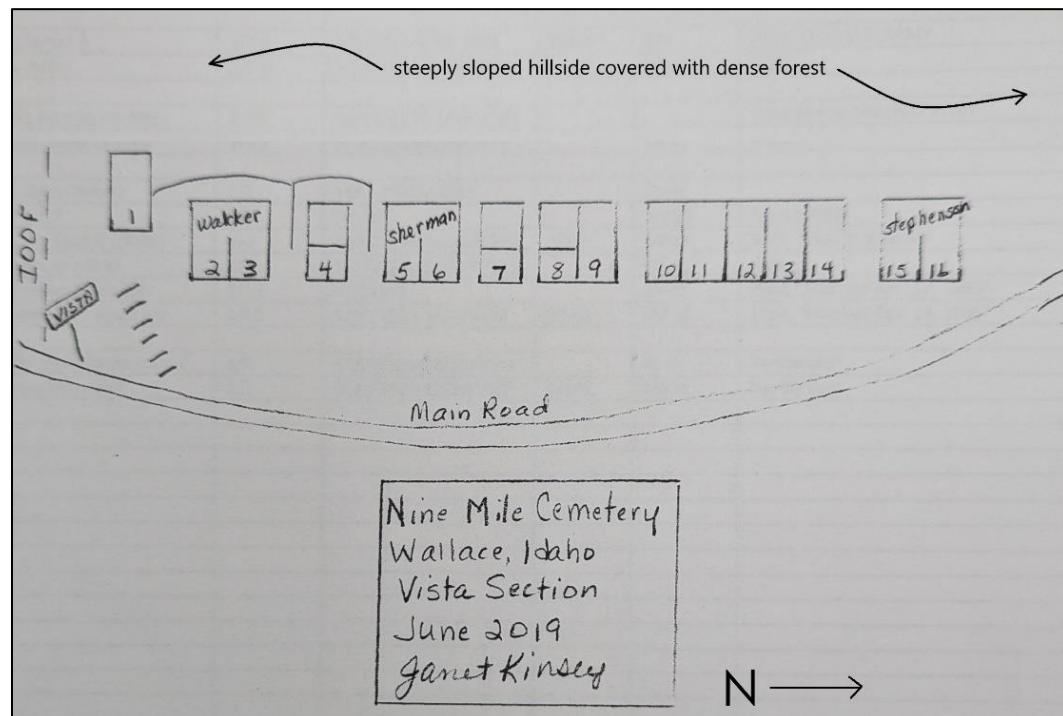


Figure 16. Nine Mile Cemetery Vista Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Vista Section," June 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

Nine Mile Cemetery

Name of Property

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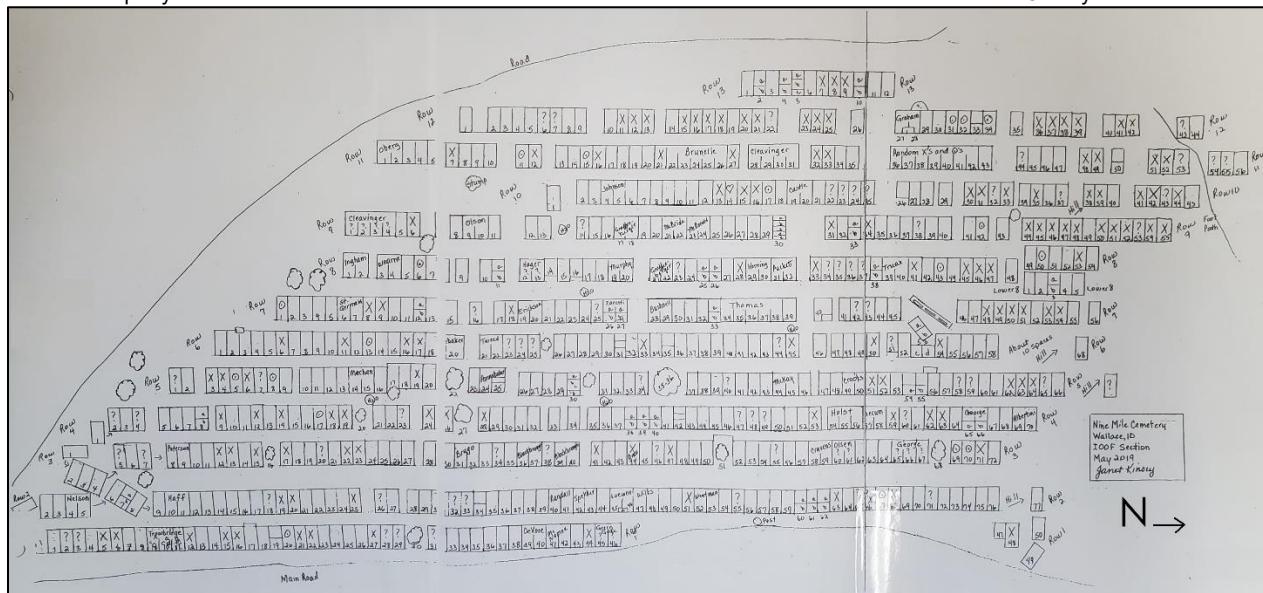


Figure 17. Nine Mile Cemetery Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F) Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, “Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, I.O.O.F. Section,” May 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

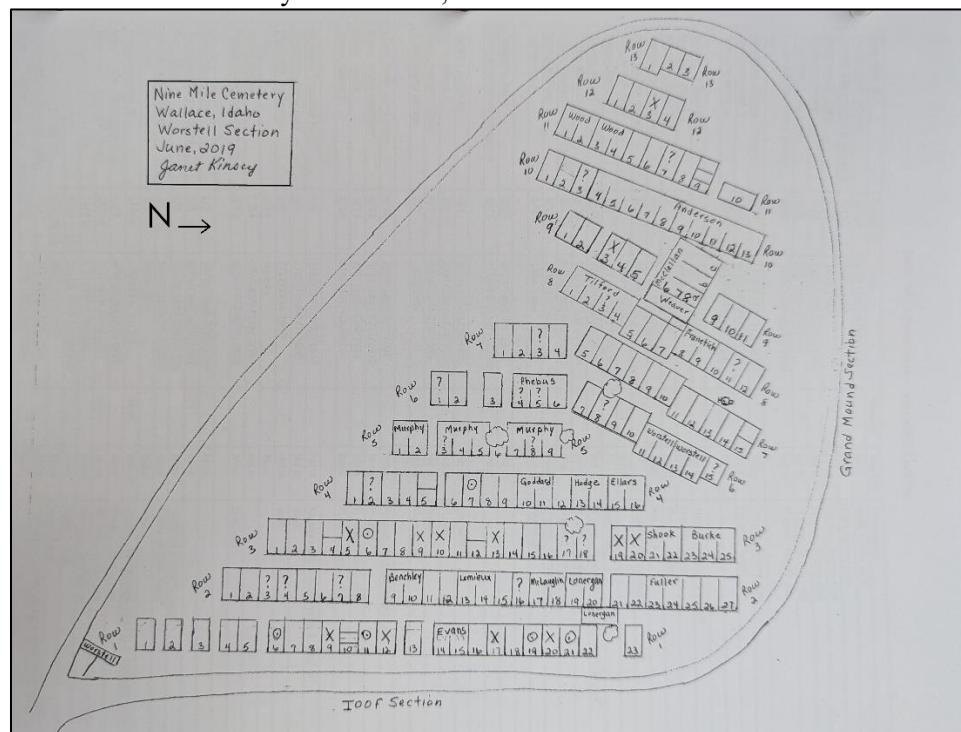


Figure 18. Nine Mile Cemetery Worstell Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Worstell Section," June 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

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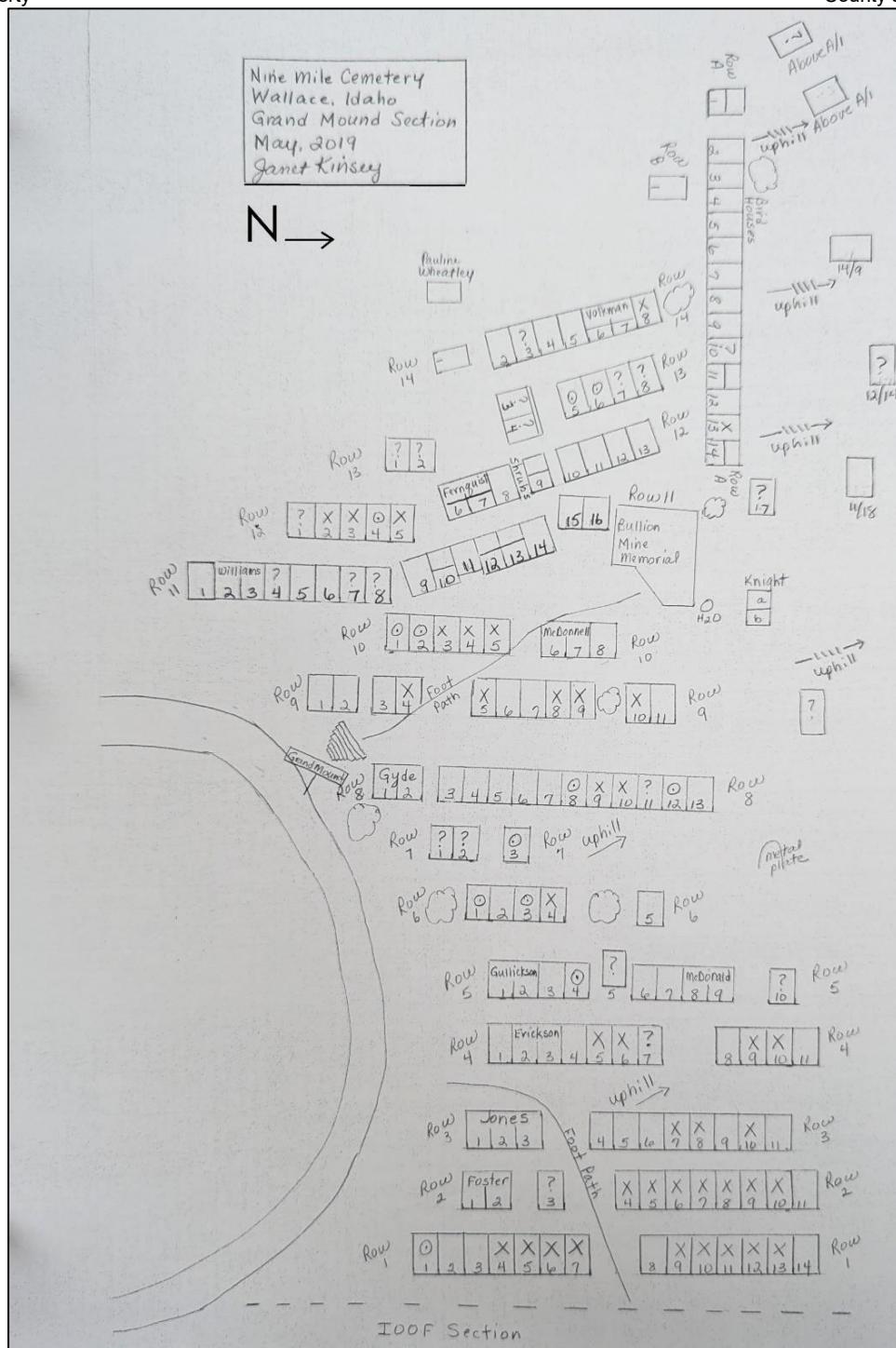


Figure 19. Nine Mile Cemetery Grand Mound Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Grand Mound Section," May 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

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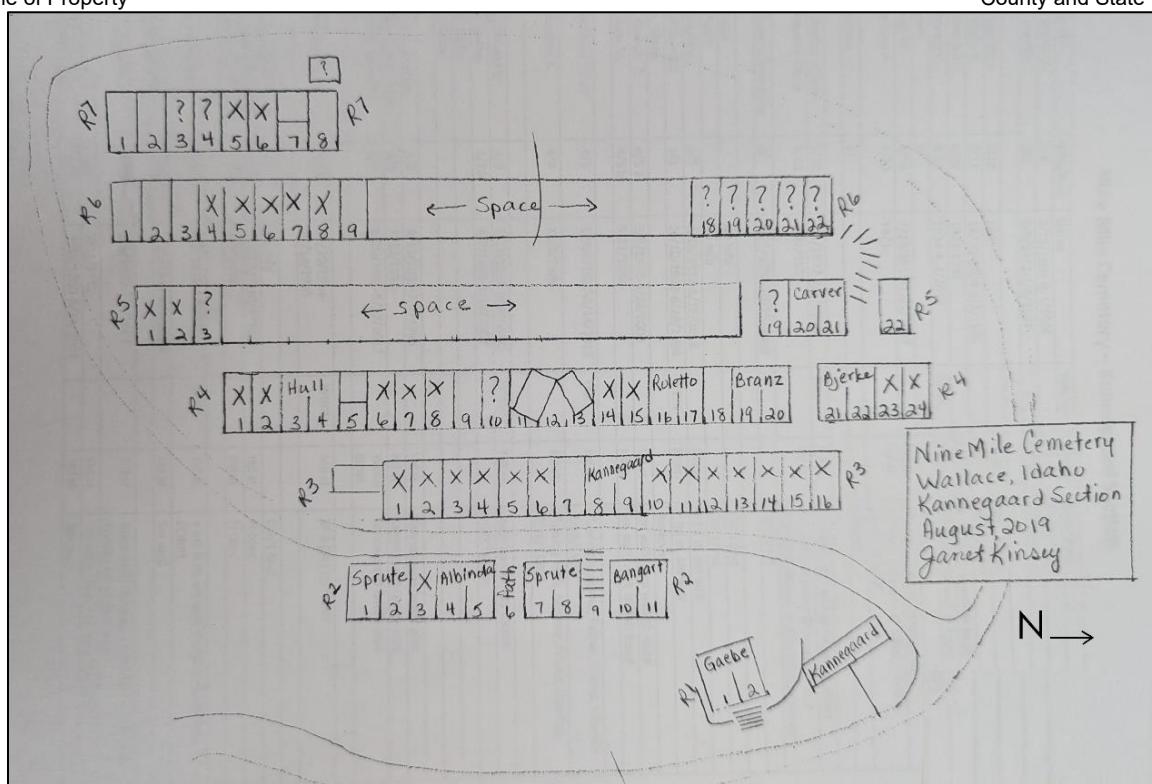


Figure 20. Nine Mile Cemetery Kannegaard Section burial plot plan, *not to scale*. Adapted from Janet Kinsey, "Nine Mile Cemetery, Wallace, ID, Kannegaard Section," August 2019. Courtesy of the Nine Mile Cemetery Association, Inc.

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Nine Mile Cemetery
Name of Property
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Section number Photographs Page 1

Photographs (See Continuation Sheet)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Nine Mile Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Wallace

County: Shoshone State: Idaho

Photographer: Kathryn Burk-Hise

Date Photographed: July 16, 2024, and September 22, 2024

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

1 of 19.

Photo 1. Nine Mile Cemetery, entrance; view north.

Photo 2. Nine Mile Cemetery, Catholic Section, overview; view northwest.

Photo 3. Nine Mile Cemetery, Catholic Section, lower 1910 Fire Memorial; view west.

Photo 4. Nine Mile Cemetery, Miner's Union Section, overview; view west.

Photo 5. Nine Mile Cemetery, Veterans Section; view north.

Photo 6. Nine Mile Cemetery, Middle Section; view northwest.

Photo 7. Nine Mile Cemetery, Middle Baby Section; view north.

Photo 8. Nine Mile Cemetery, Eagles Section; view southwest.

Photo 9. Nine Mile Cemetery, Forest Homes Section; view southwest.

Photo 10. Nine Mile Cemetery, Small Section; view north.

Photo 11. Nine Mile Cemetery, Columbarium walls; view east.

Photo 12. Nine Mile Cemetery, Columbarium wall; view north.

Photo 13. Nine Mile Cemetery, West of Main Road Section; view west.

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Nine Mile Cemetery
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Section number Photographs Page 2

Photo 14. Nine Mile Cemetery, Vista Section; view southwest.

Photo 15. Nine Mile Cemetery, I.O.O.F. Section; view south.

Photo 16. Nine Mile Cemetery, Worstell Section; view northwest.

Photo 17. Nine Mile Cemetery, Grand Mound Section; view north.

Photo 18. Nine Mile Cemetery, Grand Mound Section, upper 1910 Fire Memorial; view southwest.

Photo 19. Nine Mile Cemetery, Kannegaard Section; view west.

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Photo 20. Nine Mile Cemetery, entrance; view north.



Photo 21. Nine Mile Cemetery, Catholic Section, overview; view northwest.

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Section number Photographs Page 4



Photo 22. Nine Mile Cemetery, Catholic Section, lower 1910 Fire Memorial; view west.

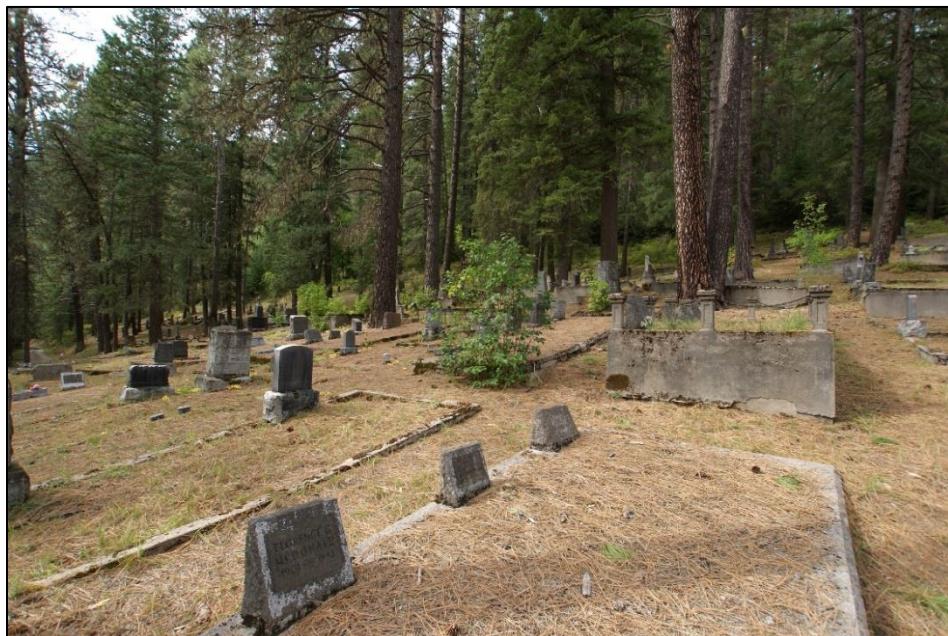


Photo 23. Nine Mile Cemetery, Miner's Union Section, overview; view west.

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Shoshone, Idaho
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Section number Photographs Page 5



Photo 24. Nine Mile Cemetery, Veterans Section; view north.

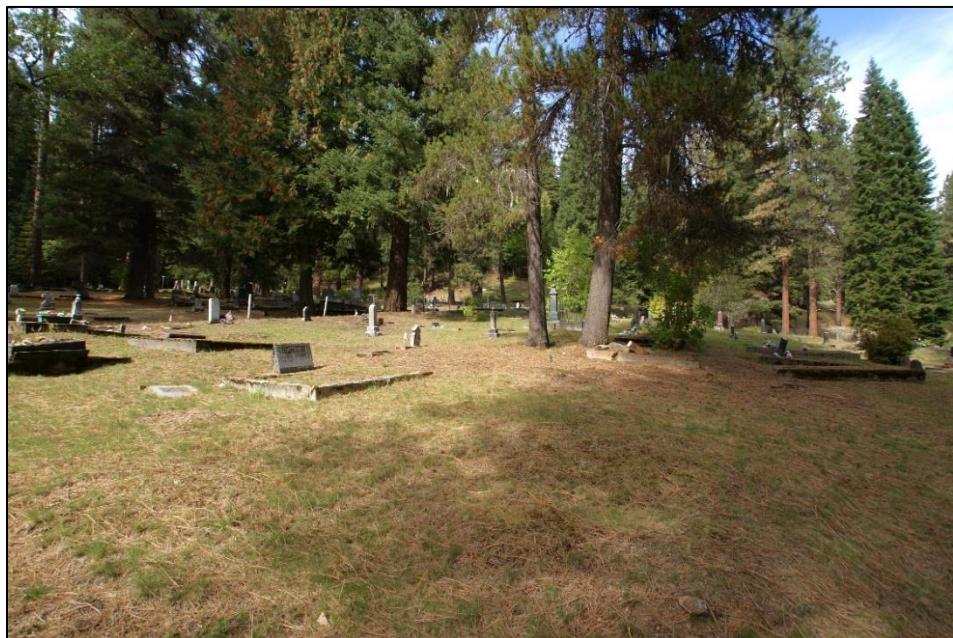


Photo 25. Nine Mile Cemetery, Middle Section; view northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
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Nine Mile Cemetery
Name of Property
Shoshone, Idaho
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Photo 26. Nine Mile Cemetery, Middle Baby Section; view north.

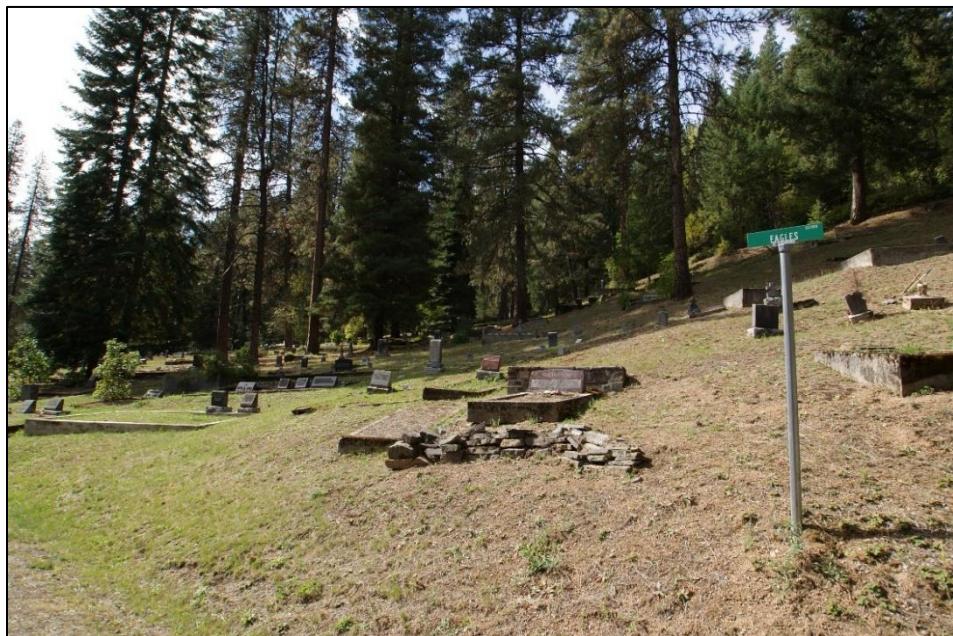


Photo 27. Nine Mile Cemetery, Eagles Section; view southwest.

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Photo 28. Nine Mile Cemetery, Forest Homes Section; view southwest.



Photo 29. Nine Mile Cemetery, Small Section; view north.

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Photo 30. Nine Mile Cemetery, Columbarium walls; view east.



Photo 31. Nine Mile Cemetery, Columbarium walls; view north.

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Photo 32. Nine Mile Cemetery, West of Main Road Section; view west.



Photo 33. Nine Mile Cemetery, Vista Section; view southwest.

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Section number Photographs Page 10

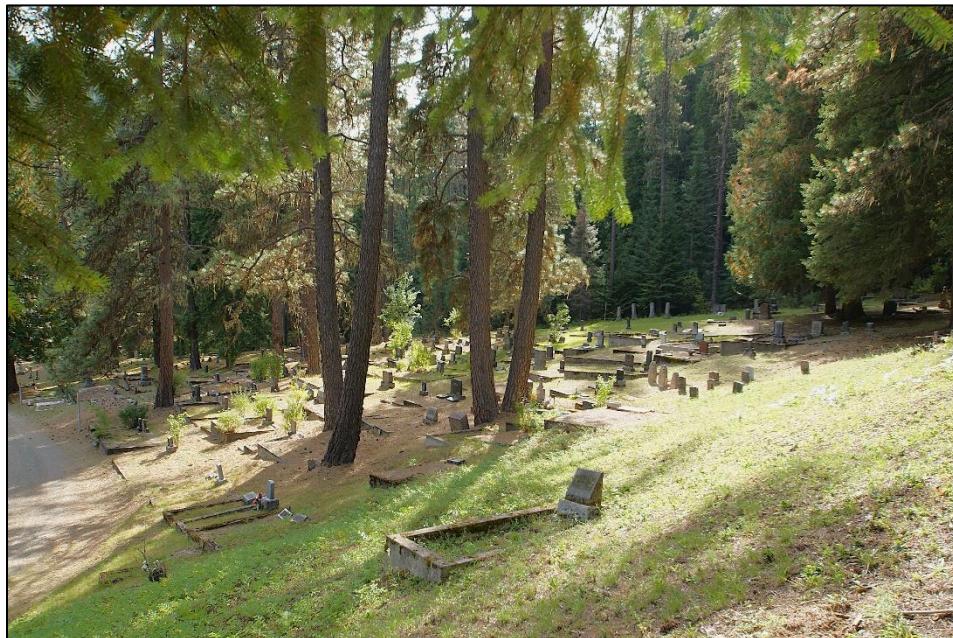


Photo 34. Nine Mile Cemetery, I.O.O.F. Section; view south.

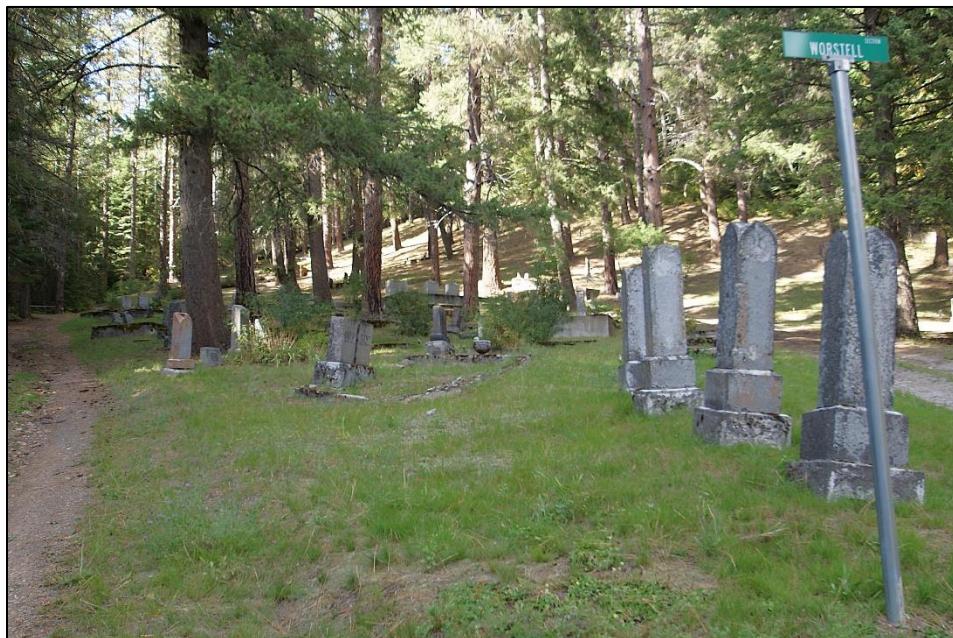


Photo 35. Nine Mile Cemetery, Worstell Section; view northwest.

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Photo 36. Nine Mile Cemetery, Grand Mound Section; view north.



Photo 37. Nine Mile Cemetery, Grand Mound Section, upper 1910 Fire Memorial; view southwest.

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Section number Photographs Page 12



Photo 38. Nine Mile Cemetery, Kannegaard Section; view west.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.