

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number CHURCH ROAD not for publication

city or town TYRINGHAM vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county BERKSHIRE code 003 zip code 01264

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 28, 2009

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

9.16.09

Tyringham Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ building

2 _____ sites

1 _____ structures

59 _____ objects

62 _____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Tyringham Cemetery is located on the west side of Church Road in the Town of Tyringham in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Tyringham occupies a narrow and picturesque valley along the Hop Brook, which flows northwest through the town. Once the northerly part of a larger 18th-century town, the Hop Brook valley was divided off in 1847, retaining the name Tyringham, while the southern part was called Monterey. A combination of farming and manufacturing provided its economy. The 3.67-acre property is situated on the western edge of the enclave of buildings that comprise the town center at the crossroads of Main, Church, and Jerusalem roads. It overlooks open land across the valley to the south and west and Cobble Hill to the north. The Union Church, built in 1844, is located nearby on the east side of Church Street. The church was listed on the National Register in 2000.

The nominated property contains the historic section of the cemetery as well as a section on the south added in 1956, where more recent burials have taken place. Another 4.14-acre parcel recently added to the north and west sides of the historic cemetery for future grave sites has been excluded from the nomination. The rectangular parcel is divided into three sections by a blacktop driveway following a horseshoe route and connecting to Church Street at two locations. A central unpaved pedestrian way divides the wide center section and also connects to the street (see site map). The west side of the wide center section contains the oldest stones, which are aligned in rows running east to west. The east side of the center section and the section north of the driveway are divided into square plots. The corners of some of these plots are marked with stones; some show evidence of having been outlined with iron fences, although only one plot retains an intact enclosure (IMAGE 4). The newer south side of the cemetery is also divided onto plots in a regular, numbered grid on both sides of the south leg of the driveway. A late 19th-century iron fence runs along three of the cemetery's boundaries (IMAGE 1). The section on the Church Road frontage is distinguished by cast-iron "bow and dart" features.

The site of Tyringham's first meetinghouse, built in 1779, is located within the cemetery. The church was removed after the new church was built in 1844. A stone marker denotes the location of the church, locating it on the west side of the oldest section of the cemetery, where an elevated terrace is discernable in the topography. Yet many stones in this area predate the demise of the building; either the stones in their neat alignments were later reset, as often occurred in old burial grounds, or the church was actually located on the east side of the cemetery, where stones of a much later date are concentrated. This alternative location would have positioned the building closer to the Church Street with its burial ground in the rear. There are no surveys, maps, or images that document the actual site of the church.

The historic cemetery contains approximately 800 stone markers dating from 1797 to the present day. They record more than 1,300 names of the town's residents. The older 19th-century markers are made of local marble, which was being quarried nearby in Lee and Stockbridge. Later 20th-century stones are made of granite. There is also an unusually high number of monuments fabricated from molded and stamped zinc components known as white bronze. Totaling fourteen in number, with no two alike, they represent a large and distinctive selection of this turn-of-the 20th-century memorial type, of which no more than one or two are typically found in rural cemeteries of this kind.

The cemetery's earliest markers are made of marble, which would have come from nearby quarries in Lee and other surrounding areas. Stone carvers associated with those supply sites were surely responsible for the gravestones; however,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

maker marks are not visible on the existing stones. Some of these stones date to the period when the first meetinghouse was present on the site (1779-1844), while others date from that period to after the Civil War.

Only two headstones are inscribed with death dates in the 18th century. One is a granite tablet that is roughly shaped and in which are crudely carved the initials I.C.H., the number 21, and the date 1798. One historian has suggested it marks the grave of Josiah Culver Hill.¹ The other headstone is a much more elaborate tablet type, with a semicircular arch centered in the top containing a shallow relief of an angel's head with wings. Smaller arches on the shoulders flanking this feature are embellished with pinwheels in typical 18th-century New England fashion. The inscription reads, "In Memory of Christeen / Garfield, Dautr to Mr Isaac / Garfield, wife of Lodowick / Gardener, who died June / 25th 1797 in the 24th / year of her age. / Depart my friends dry up your / tears / Hear [sic] I must lie until Christ / appears." The remarkable crispness of the carving is remarkable in contrast to all the other marble tablets, which are seriously eroded by acid rain, leading to the possibility that this particular stone is a replica of the original.

Marble tablets with rounded pediments and shoulders

The duplicate of Christeen Garfield's gravestone is one of a group of early 19th-century marble tablets of similar form concentrated in the central section of the cemetery. Solomon and Ruth Garfield, and their son, Minard, were buried side by side in 1821, 1814, and 1818, respectively. Solomon was Christeen Garfield's brother (both were children of Isaac and Margaret Garfield). Solomon's grave is marked by a large marble urn supported by a hollow marble pedestal, which will be further described below. The burial sites of both Ruth and Minard have flat marble tablets with rounded pediments and shoulders. Being later in period and more Neoclassical in style than that for Christeen Garfield, these markers have an urn and weeping willow carved in the center pediment with the vestigial shoulders unembellished. Name inscriptions are contained in oval panels surrounded by a stippled field; rectangular panels at the base of the stone contain memorial verses.

James Gardener, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, died in 1816, and his marble tablet also has a rounded pediment at the top, although the shoulders have been removed and replaced with curving hollows that accentuate the height of the central element, which contains a stylized urn and willow carving. Like the later Garfield stones, the memorial is inscribed in a round panel with ribbed spandrels creating corners of a square. There is also a second panel at the base of the stone, with hollowed corners filled with fluted spandrels, but it contains no verse inscription. James Gardener's son, Benjamin, died at age 23 in 1810. The rounded pediment of his marker contains a carving of a hand pointing to heaven, a typical motif used for children. The top includes rounded shoulders without decoration and an oval panel containing the inscription. A second panel at the base contains the following verse: "Behold we see while here we look / The dearest ties of friendship broke / the grief and sorrow pierced the heart / The dearest friends we see must part."

Amos and Hannah Northrop are buried together, having tablets with rounded pediments. Hannah (d. 1804), has an old-fashioned tablet with a primitive angel head carved in the pediment; the angel wears a headdress surmounted by pinwheels, apparently representing heaven. The top of the arch is embellished with carved cloud-like scrolls, or "running dogs," and there are additional pinwheels in the round shoulders. The lettering also is carved in the 18th-century fashion

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¹ Clinton Elliott, Tyringham Cemetery, Burial Ground Inventory Form, Massachusetts Historical Commission, October 2006.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 3

of Christeen Garfield's marker with mid-syllable returns and superscripts used to fit lines within the frame. By choice or accident, when Amos Northrup was buried six years later in 1810, his tablet, while nearly identical in form, incorporated the more modern urn and lettering. In rural Massachusetts, the taste was more plain and its workmanship more mannerist than naturalistic. Neoclassical symbols for mourning and the incorporation of pious verse grew increasingly more common.

Abi Miller's marble tablet, with a traditional rounded pediment with carved urn and willow motif and round panel with spandrels containing the memorial, was outdated when erected in 1828. It showed the trend towards more naturalistic carving with the leafy spandrels, flowers in the shoulders, and more representational willow. It is paired with a stone marking the grave of her son, Joel Miller, who died in 1822. This stone represents the transition away from the pedimented stone forms originating in the 18th century to the precise rectilinear forms and carving style that followed. Initially the rectilinear stones contained the same Neoclassical mourning iconography, such as the willow and urn motif used in Joel Miller's stone. The tradition of shaping the top was somewhat preserved in the hollowed corners seen in this example. The stones of both mother and son have texts carved in various styles, which became more distinctive as the 19th century progressed.

Marble tablets with rectilinear forms and pictorial elements

The style of the rectilinear gravestone forms introduced in the 1820s epitomized the flat, sharp-edged aesthetic of the period that was also prevalent in the architecture, portraiture, and decorative arts of this agrarian region. The exaggerated and distorted lettering further evinces the plain taste of early 19th-century rural society. Like Joel Miller's stone, rectilinear marble tablets early in the period (1820s and 1830s) continued to incorporate a pictorial panel, usually containing the urn and willow motif. Mrs. Chloe Heath's headstone, dated 1820, has an urn and willow carved in a small central panel at the top. The memorial is inscribed in a simply framed panel beneath. Perhaps her age—she died at 82 years of age—was a factor in the selection of this traditional feature.

The twin tablets for Hamlin and Cynthia Clark, who died in 1833 and 1856, respectively, represent the extent to which this method of decoration developed. Although Cynthia died in 1856, her stone evidently was carved to match her husband's, which was created at the end of the style. The urn and willow motif is carved within a circular panel at the top, flanked by the deceased's initials. The memorial panel is outlined by a narrow frame and contains the varied types of lettering that would distinguish later stones. The verse panel found at the base of earlier tablets was replaced by an ashlar pattern. Ann Eliza Heath died at nine years of age in 1838, and her marble grave marker has a highly mannerist broken willow symbolic of one cut down early in life carved at the top. The memorial laments that she was the only child of Ezra and Eliza Heath, and eight lines of verse are carved at the base mourning her passing. Nearby, there are three tablets for children in the Cargill family sharing the identical pictorial element. They denote the graves of Marietta Cargill, age 12 years (d. 1841); Wilber Cargill, 18 months (d. 1843); and "infant son" Cargill (d. 1844).

Marble tablets with rectilinear forms and text carving only

By 1840, the urn and willow motif had essentially run its course, and for the next decade or so gravestone design focused on lettering, which was perhaps the fullest expression of the plain taste. There also is a strong sense of modernity in the highly stylized fonts used and the disavowal of the traditional symbols of mourning and piousness. Mary Ann Northrop's

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 4

gravestone, dated 1840, is a simple example with a typical mix of lines incised in bold, italicized, upper case and lower case fonts, and her name carved in relief within a box. Unusual for this type, two groups of verse are included at the base to mourn the loss of this 22-year-old wife and mother. Ithiel Battle's rectilinear stone records his death in 1827, suggesting that it may have been erected nearer the time his wife, Kezia, was buried in 1846. The stones are not identical, with Ithiel's displaying an earlier incised lettering style without the same variety of fonts and name carved in relief. The thin, flat-topped marble tablets of this period are prominent forms in the older section of the cemetery. In this view, two headstones for children in the Cheney family, who died in 1848 and 1851, are pictured in the foreground. Behind them are three more for, left to right, Martha Tomlinson (1851), Hannah Kilbourn (1854) and her daughter Lydia K. Kilbourn (1844).

Marble tablets with arched tops

After the Civil War, marble tablet form and design became noticeably different. The tablets are generally thicker and shorter, without the exaggerated dimensions and compositions of the hand-wrought objects of the first half of the century. Clearly the machinery employed in the cutting, shaping, and lettering of the markers served to standardize the component elements, but the somber mournful period also dampened the religious and aesthetic enthusiasm that marked the early republican era. The transition was subtle at first, with the tablets losing their sharp angularity, particularly with the appearance of arched tops. The matching tablets at the graves of Samuel and Elizabeth Jones, who died in 1861 and 1867, respectively, contain memorials incised in the continuing manner of the previous decades, but show the shaping of the tops in a subtle segmental arch. Tablet pairs at the grave sites of William and Lucinda Stedman (1870 and 1880) and James and Amanda Wilson (both 1880) were made in the same general manner, but have the heavier dimensions and raised lettering of the post-war period.

A trio of tablets marking the burials of members of the Isbell family illustrate more fully developed rounded-head gravestones typical of the 1870s. William and Mary Isbell, and their son, William H. Isbell, all died within a year of one another for unknown reasons. The tablets are mounted on a two-tiered base with the lowest being brownstone. They have a segmental arched top with chamfered edges on their faces. Rounded hood molds wrap across the top and partially down the sides terminating in filleted pendants. The memorials are carved in a raised font. The tablet shared at the graves of Albert B. and Hannah C. Thompson (1876 and 1874) is similar, but while it has a chamfered front edge, there is no hood mold embellishment.

Marble tablets with carved lambs

Small tablets with carved lamb figurines resting on the top were popular for marking the graves of children in the late 19th century. The lamb symbolized their youth and innocence and serves as a distinctive reminder of child mortality in the period. Howard P. Fielding was five years and two months of age when he was buried in 1886, and his gravestone is one of many utilizing the motif. Others include monuments erected for Joan K. Pickens, who died in 1943, and May Jane Wadsworth, who died in 1952. They are part of a group that includes a heart-shaped monument marking the burial of Eleanor Dube, who died in 1920.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 5

Marble urns and obelisks

There were more fancy types of grave markers erected in the early 19th century, particularly those in obelisk and urn shapes. Like similar carved motifs, these three-dimensional objects represent the role of Neoclassical iconography in funereal practices of the period. More elaborate and costly than the carved tablets, they are immediately recognizable as marking the burial sites of the elite members of the community.

The 1821 monument to Lt. Solomon Garfield, comprised of a marble urn on a marble pedestal, is unique to its period. Sculpted urns mounted on pedestals, shafts, and obelisks became more common later in the 19th century. The Garfield object is accompanied by marble tablets with rounded pediments marking the graves of Solomon's wife, Ruth, and son, Minard, as noted above. Solomon was an early settler in the Hop Brook Valley and a veteran of the Revolutionary War. The large urn was turned from a single block of marble; its top is broken, perhaps intentionally as a symbol of a life broken off. Its pedestal is about three feet tall and assembled from marble panels joined to marble corner posts. The early date of this marker and its distinctive method of construction makes it particularly significant among the many other gravestones of the period.

The oldest and most prominent obelisk from this period was erected for Thomas Jones and his wife, Lydia, who died in 1841 and 1839, respectively. The tapered four-sided marble shaft is approximately eight feet tall and is mounted on a low marble base and ground pad. It is plain and unembellished with any pictorial or naturalistic carving. Memorials to both of the deceased are inscribed in relief on the north face of the shaft followed by a two-line verse incised in italics. The Jones family was established early in the town, and Thomas is remembered as veteran of the Revolutionary War. Another obelisk of similar scale appeared 25 years later to distinguish the gravesite of Eli Hale, a prominent farmer who died in 1864, and his wife Lucy who died in 1869. This one has two stages, with a shorter tapered marble shaft seated on a wider, tapered marble pedestal with a cornice. The Hale name is carved in relief on the north side of the base supporting the pedestal; the names of the deceased are incised on the sides of the plinth with Eli and Lucy memorialized on the north side and two of their children on the east side.

A pair of small obelisks marks the graves of children of Thomas and Angeline E. Garfield, Jr. Approximately four feet tall, the simple shafts' diminutive size visually associates them with small children. Otis W. Garfield died in 1856 at the age of six years, two months and seven days; his marker is embellished with the carving of a broken branch. His sister Caroline's marker has eroded to be illegible; she died in 1847 at age two years ten months and one day. Squire Thomas Garfield, Sr., was a successful rake maker. The choice of these stylish and expensive markers reflects the Garfield's local prominence. Mary Jane and Franklin Crittenden were buried in 1851 and 1855, respectively, in graves marked by short obelisks capped with pedimented Greek Revival-style cornices with acroterions on the corners and anthemion in the center. Similar in detail to the belltower of the nearby church built in 1844, this motif is repeated on other obelisks in the cemetery. Mary Jane Crittenden was 18 years of age when she died, and her brother was 27 years. They were still living with their mother, Abigail, the widow of Hiram Crittenden, on the family homestead.

A large marble obelisk was erected in the Cone family plot, which is prominently located at the eastern edge of the cemetery near a gate in the fence along Church Street. The plot retains the marble posts and iron railings that originally carried cast-iron fence parts. Frederick Cone was a prosperous farmer, and the obelisk records his death date in 1875 and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 6

that of his wife, Sarah Stedman, who died in 1891. The obelisk stands about 12 feet tall, with an octagonal shaft seated on a square pedestal on which the names are carved. The family name is also carved on a white marble base, and the whole is mounted on a gray marble block. While not technically an obelisk, a columnar shaft marks the grave of Milton Judd of nearby Monterey, who died in 1883. Like the Cone plot, this one is outlined by the remnants of a fence with marble posts and it contains a single monument with a column mounted on a three-stage base. A turned marble urn distinguishes the top. Cone and Judd were brothers-in-law.

Although less than 50 years old, the obelisk erected for Fluxist art collector Jean Brown in the southwest corner of the cemetery following her death in 1994 is a notable landmark. Designed by abstract artist Rodney Ripps, this four-sided monument is approximately ten feet tall and shaped from a single piece of black granite, tapering from a square base section to a virtual point at the top and capped by a copper metronome symbolizing the freezing of time.

Two unique columnar objects are worthy of mention here. One is a monument comprised of twin squat columns mounted on pedestals and bridged by an arch surmounted by an urn-like finial. The south face of one pedestal contains a memorial to John Canon, a farmer and paper manufacturer who died in 1880; the south face of the other pedestal contains an inscription for his wife, Dorcas Tucker, who died in 1882. On other sides of both are carved the names of four of their children. The other has four columns mounted on the corners of a large pedestal that support a marble roof capped by a central urn finial, giving the appearance of a baldachin. This monument marks the Smith family plot and is bounded by marble posts and the remnants of an iron fence; there also are four marble tablets within the plot. The pedestal contains inscriptions for Amos Smith, a farmer living in Monterey, and his wife, Chloe L. Brewer, who died in 1887 and 1916, respectively.

White Bronze (Zinc) Markers

White Bronze markers were fabricated and sold exclusively by the Monumental Bronze Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, between the years 1874 and 1914.² The manufacturer termed the innovative material "white bronze," although it was composed largely of zinc. The intent was to create low-cost but elaborately decorated pre-cast markers in a material that could withstand the inevitable weathering in cemeteries. The galvanizing process had already demonstrated the remarkable corrosion-resistant properties of zinc. The markers were produced in Bridgeport and sold through illustrated catalogs with a broad selection of interchangeable parts. Company agents would produce the orders; whether these agents were also undertakers or more traditional stone carvers is not known. There must have been a very active agent in the Tyringham area because an unusually large number of white bronze markers were erected in the cemetery (fourteen in total) during this turn-of-the-century period. Each of the markers is unique and indicates the range of size and decoration possible, with the simplest ones selling for as little as two dollars. Based on the scale of the largest ones, it would appear that the markers were delivered in parts, with the agent, family, or cemetery custodian assembling them.

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² Bill Plak, "Known Tombstone Carvers of Pennsylvania: Monumental Bronze Company," <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/pa/lpa/cemeteries/tscarvers/monumental-bronze.txt>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 7

One of the more elaborate white bronze markers was created for Benoni and Mary O. Stedman, who died in 1908 and 1902, respectively. The marker is in the form of a double tablet mounted on a tall base molded with the family name misspelled on the front. The tablets are in the late 19th-century style with round heads outlined with architectural arched moldings engaged to the front. A pedimented central block springs from the junction of the two arched tops; it has a rusticated surface and central floral element. Name plates are bolted in the centers of the tablets. Benoni Steadman's is embellished with a furred flag (a marker added to the site identifies him as a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic), and his wife's with a sheaf of wheat and the phrase "Passed to spirit life." As with many of these catalog markers, the rear is equally elaborated with the inset panels filled with memorial texts.

The tablet for Jessie Sophia Steadman, infant daughter of William H. and May Belle Steadman who died at five-months-old in 1909, is the smallest white bronze marker in the cemetery and represents the size of the deceased rather than a need for economy (IMAGE 11). Similar to her uncle and aunt Benoni and Mary O. Steadman's marker, the tablet is outlined by an architectural arch and includes a label applied to the front. The entire marker was cast in two front-and-back pieces, lettering included. A child's hand is cast in rear side of the marker in a melancholy expression of her loss.

A white bronze obelisk was erected on the Brayman family plot in 1880. Seated on a marble base, the monument is about eight feet tall and ornamented with cast moldings at each stage. The complex edging updated the Classical form to Victorian-era taste. Wheat sheaves, a symbol for farming, are centered on opposing faces of the square shaft and a rugged, ivy-twined cross is on a third. On the fourth side are the names of Elizabeth and John Brayman, two young children who died in 1827 and 1832, respectively. Other names are cast in panels on the middle level of the three-tiered zinc plinth; those of three generations of Samuels and their wives occupy three sides, and the fourth is cast with the erection date. The family name is mounted on the top tier on the north side in large bold letters.

The Dowd family plot contains the most elaborate white bronze monument in the cemetery. It is comprised of a large, rock-faced sarcophagus that serves as the base for a casting of a male figure, at approximately half-scale, in a shirt and toga pointing upwards with his right hand and holding a book (likely a bible) at his side with his left hand (IMAGE 2). The family name is cast in rustic letters at the base with monograms displayed in arched pediments in the center of the cornices on all four sides. Only Chauncey B. Dowd, who died in 1906, and his wife, Laura Collins Dowd, who died in 1911, are recorded on the panel on the rear of the sarcophagus.

The Warren family plot contains two white bronze markers (IMAGE 3). One is in the form of a small baldachin supporting a draped urn. The baldachin is composed of a square, three-stage, rock-faced base bearing four columns at the corners that support a heavy cornice and roof, which is surmounted by the urn, a traditional symbol of death and mourning. The Warren name is boldly displayed on the east side of the base and, like the Dowd marker, has monograms contained in pediments in the cornice. The only inscription on the monument is for Edna F. Rathbun, who died in 1914. This information is cast in a panel inset between the columns on one side of the baldachin. The other three sides have panels displaying religious images, which likely could be exchanged for cast name plates as required. Four zinc balls mark the corners of the plot outside of which to the east is the second monument that has a double lectern form mounted on a large rock-faced base bearing the Warren name. Open scrolls on the sloping tops of the lectern have "MOTHER"

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 8

and "FATHER" cast in them with male and female figurines. Panels with memorials to William Warren, who died in 1881, and Sarah J. Church, who died in 1911, are mounted on the face of the lecterns, and consoles on the sides contain the names of young children they lost.

A group of three grave markers for members of the Sweet family effectively show the evolution of headstone design during the 19th century (IMAGE 4). Sylvester Sweet's marble stone was erected after his death in 1849 and represents the plain pedimented flat stone with various types of shadow lettering and no pictorial carvings. It is mounted on a marble base that was likely added when the smaller but heftier marble marker denoting George Sweet's grave was installed in 1867. The latter's more standardized form and carving indicates the increased use of machinery and stock components in its fabrication. Plain raised lettering is centered in a recessed panel; the only embellishments are chamfered edges on the face of the stone. It is mounted on a two-tiered base. A small white bronze obelisk marks the grave of James L. Sweet, who died in 1901. The rock-textured base and shaft contain name panels, and the whole is topped by an urn. Typical of the other two markers, the metal object is small, plain, and economical when compared to other markers of its type and period.

Granite markers

Granite was introduced as an alternative material for grave markers in the late 1800s, and by the early 20th century had all but replaced marble as the preferred medium. Although more difficult to shape and carve, modern machinery and techniques (such as acid etching) allowed this harder and more permanent stone to come into common usage. Traditional tablet and obelisk forms were sustained but often in different proportions and styles of decoration.

Granite tablets are thicker and wider than their marble predecessors, to the extent of not really looking like tablets at all, yet these are the most common granite form, just as the marble tablet was in its day (IMAGE 5). They are generally mounted on a base with both sections rough-faced on their edges with polished faces containing etched or sunken panels with incised memorials, such as the tablet for Charles H. Hale and his wife, Arianna Heath, who were buried in 1934 and 1928, respectively. The highly stylized monument of the Moore family plot is a rough-hewn tablet and base with the name carved in relief (IMAGE 5). Smaller rock-like markers contain the names and death dates of the deceased, notably Lucian Barber Moore (1910) and his wife, Sarah Judd Moore (1906). Lucian Moore was an entrepreneur who operated a boarding house popular with well-known city men. He is remembered as "The Father of the Valley."³ An alternative to the conventional tablet is a taller stone mounted on a base with its top beveled and carved with the family name. A red granite monument in this style is inscribed on the polished front with the names of Francis C. Heath and his wife, Cynthia Judd, who died in 1915 and 1922, respectively.

Obelisk forms evolved into squat pillars in their later, granite manifestation. These monuments are more finished than the tablets with more components and decoration, surely making them more costly. Yet in most cases, the pillars are incised with numerous family members. The monument marking the graves of George W. Garfield and his family is a typical example of a short polished granite shaft with chamfered corners mounted on a two-tiered base, the upper one of which bearing the family name and surmounted by a pedimented cap, which is etched with an oak leaf, above an etched floral

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³ Eloise Myers, *Tyringham, A Hinterland Settlement* (Tyringham MA: Tyringham Historical Commission, 1989), 49.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 9

frieze at the top of the shaft (IMAGE 6). Garfield was a carpenter who died in 1919; his wife, Desire H. Bristol, predeceased him in 1904, as did two of his three children, Elvie May (1886) and Fred Almon (1892). The names of all three children, including George Hollis Garfield, who was the last to die in 1937, are inscribed on the pillar. Rake maker James L. Breckenridge's family plot is distinguished with a similar granite pillar further embellished with the initial "B" in rounded pediments on the four sides of the cap and topped by a polished and etched urn (IMAGE 7). The shaft memorializes Breckenridge, who was buried in 1884; his first wife, Malvina M. Bills, who died in 1865; and their son, Frank E., who lived for less than two years, dying in 1855. The remains of James L. Breckenridge's two later wives and his children born by them are not buried in the cemetery. Hiram Clark's monument, which is similar to the Garfield pillar marker, includes his name and death date (1884) as well as both of his wives, Celine, who died in 1859, and Sarah, who died in 1905.

Blacksmith Hiram S. Dorman opted for another type of large granite monument in the form of a sarcophagus, and it contains numerous inscriptions for him and members of his family (IMAGE 8). Horizontal rather than vertical in orientation, the main rectangular mass is mounted on a two-tiered base, with the family name carved boldly in the center of the top tier, and topped by a hipped cap embellished with pediments etched with the initial "D" in the same fashion as the pillar types. Nearby is a similar sarcophagus monument for E.G. Hale. The two families were related. Granite markers make up a sizeable proportion of markers in the cemetery and document the second and third generations of old families, who while still involved in traditional occupations, were participating in a significant period when the town was rejuvenated as a country retreat for wealthy New Yorkers.

Non-categorized stones

A few of grave markers that do not conform to the general categories, but warrant mention. The graves of numerous veterans of the Revolutionary and Civil wars are identified by flags and medallions, but at least two have stones memorializing the involvement those buried. One is a marble tablet inscribed for George L. Tichenor, who died in 1905 and was remembered as a "Member Company D. / Second Massachusetts / Volunteer Infantry / 1861-1863." The plain rectangular marker with the raised inscription framed within a shield-shaped recess appears to be one that was provided by the government or a veterans organization. Another flat marker recessed in the ground is typical of those issued by the U.S. Veterans Administration. It is inscribed for William Van Rensselaer, "PVT CO G US CLD INF / CIVIL WAR / MAY 14 1844 - JUL 27 1925." A member of the "colored infantry," Van Rensselaer is the only African American thus far identified in the cemetery.

Two early 20th-century markers are cast-stone replicas of tree trunks, with the inscriptions incised on scrolls appearing to hang by ropes from the stump of a branch (IMAGE 9). Paradoxically, these extremely elaborate and picturesque markers were erected for working men and their families. George H. Hawley was a farm laborer who rented his home in Ashford, Massachusetts at the time of his death in 1916, and Franklin H. Ward was a fireman in a Lenox paper mill when he died in 1922.

A group of four marble tablets illustrate the Colonial Revival taste expressed in funereal objects (IMAGE 10). One is inscribed for summer resident Sidney Howard, a Hollywood screenwriter who won an Academy Award for his script for "Gone With The Wind," and who died in Tyringham in 1939. It has a scrolled top and a stylized representation of an

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 10

angel in the style of the local 18th-century stone carvers. His wife Polly Damrosch Howard's 1964 tablet also has a scrolled top, but with carved foliage as ornamentation. The tablets inscribed with memorials for Mrs. Howard's sister and brother-in-law, Anita Damrosch and Robert Littell, who died in 1982 and 1963, respectively, complete the group. They are essentially matching stones with rounded tops, in which a flower is carved on the wife's stone and a shell on the husband's. A final notable stone was erected in 1984 for local landscape painter Michael Eisenman. A large, rough-dressed shard of brown, iron-stained granite, the intentionally crude marker brings the design of gravestones full cycle, back to the old weathered slab inscribed with the initials I.C.H. and the date 1798.

Cemetery Fence

In 1892, the Hale family provided funds for a fence to be built around the cemetery in memory of Eli G. Hale, a local farmer and town leader. A fancy iron fence with round pickets was erected across the east or road side of the cemetery (IMAGES 1, 13). Every other picket is joined at the top in an arch, in a "paper-clip" style, and flanks a center picket capped with a pointed cast-iron finial. Fillets decorate the pickets as well as filigreed clips that attach the pickets to the three horizontal rails that are attached to posts constructed of four vertical rods with filigree connectors and topped by cast Gothic caps (IMAGE 13). Vehicle and pedestrian gates are located where driveways and walkways occur in the plan. A plaque is mounted on the central walkway gate with the legend, "Erected in Memory / of / E.G. Hale / 1892 (IMAGE 12). Other plaques indicate the fence was fabricated by the Buckeye Iron Company in Ohio. The fence corners and extends across the north side of the cemetery, except without the embellishments. Simpler cast-iron posts are connected by three horizontal rails. It is likely that a similar type of fence followed the boundary on the south side, but when the cemetery was enlarged in 1956, it was apparently removed. This was also the case on the west side; remnants of this fence are in storage. A low chain-link fence now encloses the cemetery in the south and west sides.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the cemetery property, it is possible that sites are present. Four sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics for the nominated property include several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for the presence of ancient sites. The nominated property includes well-drained, level to moderately sloping topography on a drumlinoid ridge west of Main Road. Hop Brook lies along the eastern side of the road. The entire town of Tyringham lies within the Housatonic River drainage. Given the above information, known patterns of Native American settlement in the region, the size of the nominated parcel (3.67 acres), and impacts from historic period land use, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of ancient Native American resources on the property.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Tyringham Cemetery. Structural evidence may survive from Tyringham's first meetinghouse, built in 1779, within the nominated boundaries of the cemetery. The meetinghouse was removed after a new church was built just north of the cemetery in 1844. There are no surveys, maps, or images that document the actual site of the 1779 meetinghouse/church. Structural evidence of barns, stables, and outbuildings associated with the meetinghouse may also survive. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist in the area surrounding the meetinghouse.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 7 Page 11

Many of the potential barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features associated with the 1779 meetinghouse were also used and located within the cemetery after its founding in 1797. Additional structures and features may have been built and used after the founding of the cemetery. Unmarked graves may also exist anywhere within the cemetery and around its boundary. Unmarked graves may result from gravestones that have been removed or deteriorated and from graves that were never marked. Paupers, indigents, and unknown persons were often buried in designated areas or in unmarked graves in peripheral areas of the cemetery. The first record of a fence surrounding the cemetery was in 1892, when funds were donated to surround the cemetery with an iron fence. The erection of a fence around the cemetery, nearly 200 years after the first recorded burial, indicates the potential for unmarked graves to be located within and beyond the current fence line boundary. Marked and unmarked graves may contain evidence of a burial shaft, coffin, coffin hardware, personal items of the deceased, and skeletal remains. Artifacts may also exist in graves and elsewhere in the cemetery related to memorial offerings of individuals and groups. Archaeological evidence of maintenance activities associated with the cemetery may also exist.

(end)

Tyringham Cemetery

Name of Property

Berkshire, MA

County and State

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.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1797-1959

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Tyringham Historical Commission

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Tyringham Cemetery is significant as a historic community burial ground that contains the graves of persons notable in the founding and development of the town of Tyringham in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The cemetery contains distinctive examples of marble and granite grave marker design representative of the stone quarrying and carving crafts in western Massachusetts that reflect the evolving expression of funerary practice from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century. The range, hierarchy, and grouping of markers reflect the social organization of the community and the prominence of its leading families. In addition, the cemetery contains an unusually high number of "white bronze" monuments manufactured from cast and stamped zinc parts in the late 19th century. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the cemetery meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level and satisfies Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery deriving its primary significance from its age, design features and associations with the history of the Tyringham Valley. The period of significance extends from its founding in 1797, with the construction of a meetinghouse on the site of the cemetery, through 1959.

Housatonic Township No. 1 was laid out by a committee of Proprietors in 1737 and encompassed the present towns of Tyringham and Monterey. In 1739, John Brewer built a sawmill in what is today the town of Monterey. The original town center developed around the mill, and construction of a meetinghouse was begun there in 1743. The meetinghouse was not completed until many years later, as development of the community was suspended during the French and Indian War. By 1796, when a more commodious meetinghouse was built to replace the first one, a second center had begun to coalesce on the Hop Brook a few miles away in the northern part of the town. The first settler here was Deacon Thomas Orton, who moved over the mountain from South Tyringham in 1762, although it was some time before others established homesteads in the fertile valley. By 1796, a number of families were living in Hop Brook, and many were disappointed that the site selected for the new meetinghouse was not closer. They refused to support the South Tyringham meeting house and began building one in their neighborhood. The Tyringham Cemetery is located on the site of that meetinghouse.¹

When the meetinghouse was constructed in Hop Brook, it cemented the identity of that community leading to decades of agitation for official separation, which was finally achieved in 1847 with the incorporation of the towns of Tyringham and Monterey. When a new Methodist Episcopal Church was built just north of the cemetery in 1844 in the Greek Revival style (this church was listed on the National Register as the Union Church in 2002), the old meeting house was removed leaving the Tyringham Cemetery as an independent entity. The cemetery at the meetinghouse in the old town center in Monterey contains the oldest gravestones in the town, with but two stones in Tyringham dating to the 18th century.

Situated in a quiet valley along a small tributary of the Housatonic River, Tyringham's economy was based primarily on agricultural products. Beef cattle and milk cows were amply fed on the natural grasses growing along the Hop Brook, fields were cultivated on the gentle slopes at the sides of the valley, and sheep grazed on the hillsides. Evidently, hops were grown early on and tobacco was also planted; however, both crops were abandoned. Mills were built that ground

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¹ This historical background has been summarized from the chapter written on Tyringham by O.C. Bidwell in the *History of Berkshire County, Massachusetts* (NY: J.B. Beers, 1885), Vol. II, 606-618. The surnames of 14 of the 42 proprietors appear as residents of the town in the 1790 census.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 2

grain and corn; butter and cheese were transported to markets on the Hudson River in New York and Long Island Sound in Connecticut. A turnpike heading west to Hudson, New York (Rt. 23), passed through the old town center in Monterey; another headed south (Rt. 8) from nearby Otis. The 1865 census recorded 762 sheep, 196 oxen and steers, 105 horses and colts, and 475 cows and heifers. By 1885 the sheep population was reduced to 425 (producing 1,300 lbs. of wool), oxen numbered 118, and there were 194 steers. Milk cows produced enough milk for 10,500 pounds of butter and 53,000 pounds of cheese. Only five acres were planted in wheat, with 25 acres of rye and 90 acres each of Indian corn and potatoes. The vast majority of land, 1,200 acres, produced 1,500 tons of hay, some of which was probably carted to liveryies in neighboring cities. The town also produced 10,000 pounds of maple sugar, 3,130 cords of firewood, and 325,000 feet of lumber.²

Although Tyringham appears to be a remote and rural place, there were as many as four rake factories and a number of paper mills operating along the Hop Brook at the end of the 19th century, as well as various workshops. Bypassed by the Boston & Albany Railroad, which was routed through the mountains a few miles north in the town of Lee, these enterprises were small and vulnerable to fires, floods, and bankruptcy. One historian has depicted the town center as follows.

The village proper was once a craft center—crafts or small industries appeared all along the Hop Brook where three dams supplied water power for those not fashioned by hand. The upper dam was just southeast of the Union Church. There were two shops here, taking power from the same mill pond. One was a rake-shop owned and operated by Solomon, Harry and Daniel Heath... In one of these shops, Egbert Wilson had a chair turning factory which in 1850 he swapped for Breckenridge's rake shop in Jerusalem. This included the farm and house where Artist Picken now lives and the Clifford Cannon Farm at the foot of Cemetery Hill, as well as the water privilege and shop on Hop Brook. Breckenridge concentrated his manufacturing to rake making and after several years passed the business on to George Oles who did a thriving trade in rakes. Corwin Downs was the last man to make rakes here and he added cider making. After he died the shop collapsed and the dam washed out in a flood.

The village smithy, south of the bridge above the post office must not be overlooked. Around 1840 Elbridge Terrel plied the trade and built the house next door. No doubt there were other blacksmiths before him... [After he deserted the town] John McCarthy came from Otis and shod horses here. The smithies came and went but in 1886 George Kopp came to town, married Lillie Stedman, bought the blacksmith shop and stayed for about 25 years. Then Tom Curtin had it for a number of years. In between Myron Ward worked for George R. Warren in his wagon shop attached to the blacksmith shop and may have operated the latter.

By the second dam just above the Jerusalem Road bridge was a cluster of shops. On the east side of the road across the bridge, Esquire Ezra Heath owned a rake shop. Joshua Boss and Henderson Ward did the manufacturing for him. When Heath failed in business the shop was never used again. Across the road, in the bank back of the library, Heath had another shop where he made thread spools and scythe rifles...

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² Eloise Myers, *Tyringham, A Hinterland Settlement*, Third Edition (Tyringham MA: Tyringham Historical Commission, 1989), 33-34.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 3

About where the library stands Esquire Tom Garfield made rakes; nearby Hiram Dorman had a blacksmith shop and farther down the stream Joe Wilson made chairs and did wood turning. After the chair shop burned, Ezra Heath and Joshua Boss, in 1846, built the Bay State Wrapping Mill where they made wrapping paper. The next owners were Johnson and Fargo. His mill, too, burned, was rebuilt by the West Brothers, who specialized in wall paper, then sold to John Tremble who manufactured paper, but it, too, burned in 1870. In the census of 1855, this mill worked 100 tons of rags and made 65 tons of paper valued at \$14,300, and employed five hands. When Fargo had this mill he also owned the store and post office located in the house across from the present post office. The West Bros. acquired this with the purchase of the paper mill.³

Another rake manufacturer, Thomas Stedman, built his factory on the site of the town's first sawmill at the third dam shortly after he arrived in Tyringham from Rhode Island in 1793. Englishmen Riley Sweet and Asa Judd built the Old Turkey Paper Mill, which was named after a factory in Maidstone, Kent, England, after which it was modeled. Pure spring water was piped to the mill from nearby sources to supply the first Fourdrinier machine imported to the United States, which produced water-marked paper. Paper from this mill earned a world's first premium prize in London, and the concern, which employed more than 60 men and women, shipped tons of fine writing paper abroad. The factory was later owned by the firm of Ingersoll, Platner and Smith and evolved into the Smith Paper Company, which moved to Lee to be closer to the railroad. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1869. A new building was constructed on the site by new owners; the principal investor was John Canon, who also had an interest in a paper mill in Lee which made photographic paper. When this venture failed, it became known as the Berkshire Mill. Just prior to the turn of the century, Marshall Stedman converted the facility into a sawmill and gristmill. In 1900, a floor washed away the machine room and most of the stock. Stedman recovered from the loss only to have the whole building go up in flames in 1926. He rebuilt again and resumed the rake-making business, which was continued after his death in 1936 by his son-in-law, Charles Myers.⁴

The 1885 Massachusetts state census enumerated seven sawmills in Tyringham producing about 375,000 feet of lumber, mostly hemlock with much smaller amounts of chestnut and pine, as well as four rake factories and two paper mills. The Turkey Mill employed 71 hands and manufactured 25,000 reams of paper valued at \$60,000 and consuming 400,000 pounds of rags and 2,000 cords of wood. The Bay State Mill, which employed only 5 men, made 6 tons of paper from 100 tons of rags.⁵

William Hale was one of the first to establish a farm in Housatonic Township No. 1; the dwelling he began building in 1747 survives as part of a now larger house on the Tyringham-Monterey Road in what is now the town of Monterey. He was one of the first surveyors in the town and a deacon of the first church built in the old center (Monterey) where he is buried. He married Hannah Brewer, the daughter of Capt. John Brewer, the settlement's first miller. When lots became available in the Hop Brook area, he obtained Lot No. 13 south of the Tyringham-Monterey Road, on which two of his sons, John and Gideon, lived.⁶ Both men are buried in the Tyringham Cemetery along with 21 other family members and descendants. Gideon Hale died fairly young (46 years of age) in a shooting accident. John Hale's homestead was

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³ Ibid., 29-31.

⁴ Ibid., 31-32.

⁵ Ibid., 34.

⁶ Ibid., 35.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 4

conveyed to his son, Eli, who built a stylish new house there in the 1820s. Eli was a subscriber in 1825 for the new Methodist church in Hop Brook, and he was a member of the committee for the division of Monterey and Tyringham townships in 1847, when the separation was actually accomplished. In 1850, the farm was valued at \$5,000, which was at the upper end of assessments at that time. A tall, plain marble obelisk was erected in the cemetery as a memorial to Eli and his wife, Lucy, who died in 1864 and 1869, respectively (IMAGE 23). Their son, Eli Gilbert Hale, inherited the farm. When he died in 1889, the distinctive iron fence that fronts the cemetery along Church Street was erected in his memory.

The Garfield family has extensive representation in the cemetery with 36 members buried there. Its Tyringham progenitor was Isaac Garfield, who arrived in Tyringham in 1739. Soon after, he married Mary, another daughter of Capt. John Brewer, making him William Hale's brother-in-law. He served on the committee to hire a minister in 1742 and worked on the plan for the construction of the first meeting house. In 1762, he was elected a selectman and appointed Master of the work (poor) house. He was apparently a carpenter or furniture maker, as he was paid in 1763 for making one writing table and sundry small benches for the school house. By 1780, he owned a mill in South Tyringham or Monterey.⁷ Garfield Lake in Monterey is named for the family. Like William Hale, Isaac Garfield purchased a lot in Hop Brook or North Tyringham (near his kinsman) and conveyed it to his heirs. Two of Isaac and Mary Garfield's sons, Isaac (1743-1811) and Solomon (1751-1821) are buried in the cemetery along with their sister, Christeen Gardener, whose marble tablet dated 1797 is the oldest in the ground (IMAGE 6). The parents are likely buried in first cemetery in Monterey.

Isaac Garfield, Jr., married Margaret Orton (1751-1805), daughter of Thomas Orton, Hop Brook's reputed first settler (who is not buried in the Tyringham Cemetery); Solomon married Ruth Bird (1754-1814). Isaac and Margaret Garfield's sons Isaac (1776-1853), Thomas (1782-1857), and Daniel (1788-1823) and daughter Mary (1809-1891), are also buried in Tyringham. Isaac, III was married to Mary Parks (1783-1893) and they were living in Otis with their son, Byrum Garfield, a rake maker, in 1850. At age 73, Isaac, Jr. was working as a laborer. Thomas owned a farm valued at \$6,000 in 1850; he and his wife Hanna Merrill (1781-1859) shared their household with their son, Thomas, and his family. Thomas, Jr. and Angelina Garfield's young daughter, Caroline E., who died in 1847 at two years, ten months and seven days, and son, Otis W., who died in 1856 at six years, two months and seven days are buried side-by-side with matching obelisk markers (IMAGE 24). Lt. Solomon Garfield's grave is marked with a distinctive monument comprising a large marble urn mounted on a tall marble pedestal; it is next to the Neoclassical marble tablets for his wife, Ruth, and son, Minard, who died unmarried in 1818 at age 38 (IMAGE 7). A large granite monument was erected for George W. Garfield, his wife, Desire H. Bristol, and two of his children (IMAGE 36). He was a carpenter who had a cider mill in the center, where he also made rakes with Martin Stedman, which has survived and become the town hall.⁸

The sixteen Gardeners (Gardeners) buried in this cemetery include Revolutionary War veteran James Gardner (1744-1816), who came to Tyringham from Rhode Island shortly after marrying Alice Spink in 1772. He settled at the eastern limits of the town, on the border with the town of Lee. He was the father of Christeen Garfield's husband, Lodowick Gardener, although the latter is not buried in the cemetery. Two other of his sons, Benjamin Gardner (d. 1810) and James Gardner (d. 1814) are interred in Tyringham. One of James Gardner's descendents apparently donated land to the Shakers who settled in Tyringham.

(continued)

⁷ Ibid., 24, 36

⁸ Ibid., 75.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 5

The Heath family has by far the largest representation in the cemetery with 73 stones inventoried. Ebenezer Heath is believed to have come to Tyringham from Coventry, Connecticut, and established his homestead on the south side of Cobble Hill on what was later called Jerusalem Road.⁹ One son, Solomon, settled with him there, while another, William, started his farm and a blacksmith shop in Sodom at the far eastern end of the valley. The families multiplied and spread throughout the town, as they did in the cemetery. According Eloise Myers, "At different times throughout the 19th century, some member of the Heath family has owned about every part of our present Tyringham. They were a prolific tribe and most enterprising. Their original large holdings were divided for their children. Now, the only heir left in town by the name of Heath is John."¹⁰

The grave sites of Ebenezer Heath and his sons are elsewhere than in the Tyringham Cemetery. It is reputed that Solomon was buried in a pine grove on his homestead, but there is a square marble tablet inscribed with a memorial to his wife, Chloe (1738-1820), in the cemetery (IMAGE 12). Solomon and Chloe Heath's son, Solomon (1774-1864), is buried nearby, along with his wife, Sally Battle (1781-1858), daughter of Ithiel and Kezia Battle (IMAGE 15) and four of their sons, Daniel, Harry Millen, Salmon, and Ransom. William Heath (1758-1850) and his wife, Catherine (1761-1848), also have grave sites in the cemetery near those of their four sons and their wives and many children, some of which died quite young. William's grandson, Lucian K. Heath (1815-1894), was a colorful local figure, but it is indicative of the times to find the gravestones of three of his young children.

Capt. Thomas Stedman (1767-1859) and his family moved to Tyringham in the early 1800s from Rhode Island where he had been a seafaring man. He settled on Webster Hill west of the center with his wife, Lydia Williams (1768-1846), and sons, Benoni (1790-1806), William (1795-1870) and Robert (1797-1866), and began farming. Included were his parents William (1746-1815), a Revolutionary War veteran, and Hannah (1747-1839). There are 45 members of this family buried in the Tyringham Cemetery.

Around the time William married Lucinda Heath of Sodom, he had moved to that place and was working in her father William Heath's rake factory, perhaps the first to operate in the town. There, in 1827, Stedman invented machinery to replace hand techniques, which led to him take over and expand his father-in-law's shop and begin a line of four generations of Stedman rake makers.¹¹

Under Stedman's guidance, this small section was perhaps the most industrious of any in the township. Several of William Heath's children lived nearby and worked in the shop, along with others in the Stedman family. Stedman graded his rakes by branding his own name on them. No brand denoted the poorest or cheapest, Shads, they were called; named so from the fact that in early summer, loads of these rakes were carted to Hudson [N.Y.] for market in haying season. The wagons returned with a load of shad fish to peddle on the way home. A rake with Wm. Stedman branded once, meant a better grade, called Single Brand; with two brands on it was better yet. In later years the best rake ever manufactured was marked Extra and was made entirely of ash and hickory woods. In this shop also were turned fork, hoe, broom, plow and churn handles, brush backs and mashers. Occasionally a chair was made and often lath was sold for new houses springing up about this time.¹²

(continued)

⁹ Ibid., 76.

¹⁰ Ibid., 44.

¹¹ Ibid., 72.

¹² Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

Stedman Rake Factory products were sold throughout Berkshire County, western Connecticut, and eastern New York State. By 1850, Robert Stedman and his wife, Desire, had relocated to Wawarsing, New York, with their son, William, where they were both employed as rake makers. Their son, Benoni, was employed by his uncle, William, as a rake peddler. William and Robert Stedman are buried in the Tyringham Cemetery along with their wives, as are three of William's sons and ensuing generations of rake makers (IMAGE 18). Benoni Stedman appears to be the only child of Robert and Desire Stedman buried there. The grave site of Benoni and his wife, Mary, is distinguished by an elaborate white bronze double tablet (IMAGE 29).

In his old age, Thomas Stedman lived with his daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Frederick Cone. He was a farmer of some means, with real estate valued at \$5,000 in 1850, and he was a member of the building committee for the new church in 1844. The Cones were childless, and, in 1860, their household included Sarah's cousin, Benoni Stedman, who worked in the handle factory, and his wife, Mary Olive, plus widow Mary Sweet, 71 years of age, the bone setter. According to Eloise Myers, "She was a descendant of the famous bone-setter Sweet family of Kingston, R.I. She had no M.D. degree but inherited the family ability, making her own medicines from wild herbs and concoctions from her own ingenuity. She was called upon by the people of both Otis and Tyringham to set their broken bones and cure their ailments."¹³ Her grave is not to be found in the Tyringham Cemetery, but there is a tall obelisk, once within a fence enclosure, erected to Frederick and Sarah Cone's memory, prominently positioned at the roadside (IMAGE 25). Another of Thomas Stedman's daughters, Margaret, married millwright Milton Judd, and lived east of the Stedman homestead on Webster Road. Eloise Myers reported that he worked in the Owen & Hurlburt paper mill in South Lee and each day walked seven miles to and from the factory.¹⁴ Perhaps not to be outdone by the Cones, Milton and Margaret Judd arranged for a monument composed of a marble column topped by an urn to be erected at their gravesite (IMAGE 19). There are a total of ten Judd burials in the cemetery.

Benoni and Mary Stedman's white bronze grave marker is one of a group of fourteen, each unique, made of this material. It appears that this type of marker was popular with working-class families, suggesting that the metal compositions were a more economical alternative to stone tablets. In 1880, a tall white bronze obelisk was erected in memory of three generations of the Brayman family (IMAGE 30). There are inscriptions for the progenitor, Samuel Brayman (1744-1818), and his wife, Sarah (1838-1817), who settled on a farm in the Sodom area. Like their neighbor, Thomas Stedman, they had originated in Rhode Island. Their son, Samuel (1775-1844), and his wife, Dorcas (1795-1874), are also recorded on the shaft along with two of their children who died young. Two other sons, Ezekiel and Samuel G., lived into adulthood and worked and boarded as laborers on farms in the Berkshire County towns of New Marlborough and Sandisfield; both died in the 1850s. Dorcas Brayman died in 1874. After her husband died in 1844, she continued to live on the Tyringham homestead with her sons, Benjamin and William, and daughter, Sarah. She died in Monterey, where she had relocated with Benjamin and Sarah; William had moved to Colechester, Connecticut. Her surviving children must have erected the distinctive monument in the Tyringham Cemetery, even though they no longer were connected with the town.

William Warren (1827-1881) was a wagon maker, with a business attached to the blacksmith shop in the town center. He was born in New York in 1827, the son of a chair manufacturer in White Creek, Washington County, in that state, but evidently resided for a time in Vermont where his son, George R. Warren was born in 1857. George R. was working in

(continued)

¹³ Ibid., 56-57.

¹⁴ Ibid., 57.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

Stedman's rake shop in 1880, while still living at home with his parents, three sisters (Ida, age nineteen, worked as a dressmaker), and four-year-old brother, Howard. About this time, he joined the Stedman Drum Corps, a group formed by the factory men, which in 1881 was renamed the Tyringham Drum Corps, of which he became the leader.¹⁵ George R. Warren (1857-1936) took over the wagon business when his father died in 1881, and he likely erected the pair of white bronze tablets for his parents (IMAGE 33). A second family monument, fabricated of white bronze, is nearby at the center of the family plot (IMAGE 33). The only inscription mounted on it names Edna F. Rathbun, who died in 1914. The 1910 census identifies her as a niece of George R. Warren, who was born in Virginia. A teacher in the public school, she was one of nine boarders in the Warren household. The other eight were workmen, six of whom were plasterers employed by George R. Warren's son, George D. Warren, in his painting business. George R. Warren probably intended to add his and his wife's names to plaques to be later attached to the obelisk, but this never occurred.

The grave site of Chancey B. Dowd (1827-1906) and his wife, Laura Collins (1831-1911), is distinguished by white bronze monument topped by a full male figure cast in zinc (IMAGE 32). In 1900, Chancey was a rake factory worker who owned his own home. His son, Edward, a mail carrier, lived in the household along with his wife, Nellie, and young son, Milford. William H. Stedman (1871-1954) was a carpenter renting his home in 1900. He and his wife, May Belle (1872-1943), buried their infant daughter, Jessie Sophia Stedman, in 1909, and marked her grave with a tiny white bronze tablet (IMAGE 31).

Francis Clark (1757-1813) and his wife, Mary Johnson (1761-1833), came to Tyringham in 1773 from Middletown, Connecticut and established a large farm in Sodom at the east end of the valley. He built several houses in the town, including his own, and traded in dairy products, cattle, and horses throughout the region. Clark also operated a cider mill and distillery.¹⁶ His son, Hamlin Clark (1786-1833), married William and Catherine Heath's daughter, Cynthia (1789-1856), and inherited the farm, which he conveyed upon his death to his son, Daniel (1819-1902). Hamlin and Cynthia's marble tablets stand side-by-side in the cemetery (IMAGE 14). Hamlin's sister, Dorothy (1796-1833), and his brother, Hiram (1797-1884), are also buried there, with a total of 33 Clark markers in the inventory. Dorothy appears to have died unmarried, dying relatively young and in the same year as Hamlin (1833). Hiram lived a good deal longer, and he and his wife, Celine, were engaged in farming and managed the town poor farm in 1850. The cemetery record conveys the tragic story of their lives. Celine died in 1859 after she and her husband buried six of their young children. By 1870, Hiram had married his second wife, Sarah (1812-1905), and had retired to Pittsfield, where they lived with his one surviving child, daughter, Harmony. Hiram and his two wives share a large granite monument in the Tyringham Cemetery.

James L. Breckenridge (1828-1884) operated a rake factory in the town center, and the granite pillar marking his cemetery plot represents his prominence. He had been raised in the town, his parents, James Breckenridge (1789-1869) and Patia L. Marcy (1796-1872), having moved there from Otis in the 1820s. In 1860, they were neighbors with farmer Hiram Bills, whose daughter, Malvina, was James L. Breckenridge's first wife. She died in 1865 and her name is inscribed on the monument. Their infant son, Frank (1854-1855), is also buried in the cemetery.

The Canon family is prominent in the town's history, which is reflected in the number (22) and quality of grave markers in the cemetery. Notable among these is the marble monument composed of a pair of columns joined by and arch at the

(continued)

¹⁵ Ibid., 67-69.

¹⁶ Ibid., 39, 17.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

top erected to the memory of John Canon and his wife, Docas Tucker (IMAGE 27). John Canon is mentioned above as having in 1869 a principal interest in a failed paper mill near the town center that evolved into the Berkshire Paper Mill. He also had shares in a mill on Goose Pond in Lee that manufactured photographic paper. The family resided on a farm near this latter place.¹⁷ John and Dorcas Canon's sons, John L. and William, established their own farms in the town.

A Shaker community was established in the Tyringham Valley in 1792. Known at its zenith as Jerusalem, it contained more than 200 persons housed in three family clusters—North, South and Church Families—along the upland section of Jerusalem Road. Their numbers began to decline following an upheaval in the community occurring in 1858. The few remaining members were relocated to communities in Enfield, Connecticut, and Hancock, Massachusetts, and the property was acquired by Dr. Joseph Jones in 1874.¹⁸ Jones removed a number of buildings in the South Family and altered the rest to function as a summer resort known as Fernside, which attracted many notables from New York City.¹⁹ About the same time, Lucian B. Moore (1838-1910) altered an old house in the town center into a guest house named Riverside, which also attracted tourists from the city, who subsequently bought declining farms and established permanent residences in the town. For this reason, Moore has become known as the “Father of the Valley.”²⁰ A rough-hewn granite tablet marks his family plot, illustrating the modern, urbane taste developing in the region with the influx of wealthy summer tourists and the transformation of a man who began his life as a farm laborer (IMAGE 35).

Tyringham's pastoral charm became a magnet for many summer residents, dating to the late 19th century, who found the town's quiet ways an antidote for urban life. The Tyringham Cemetery contains the grave sites of recent historical figures, such as screenwriter Sidney Howard (1891-1939), who won an Academy Award for his screenplay for “Gone With The Wind,” and Fluxist art collector Jean Brown (1911-1994). Other notable Tyringhamians who are not buried there included publisher Richard Watson Gilder, who purchased the old Sweet family homestead, renaming it “Four Brooks.” Gilder entertained numerous notables including President Grover Cleveland, Mark Twain, sculptors Daniel Chester French and August Saint-Gaudens, and actor Joseph Jefferson. Sculptor Henry Kitson constructed a whimsical thatch-roofed English cottage now known as “Santarella,” and Egyptologist Robb de Peyster Tytus assembled a 600-acre estate that included a grand house “Ashintully” (now in ruins).

The Tyringham Cemetery is a distinctive historic landmark in the town, as it contains the record of the people who populated the town from its earliest settlement in the late 18th century to present day. Where family groups are incomplete, it shows which children and grandchildren of these settlers stayed and which moved away. The town's initial period of natural increase is visible of the large number of corroded white marble markers concentrated in the center of the ground. Among them are the grand monuments of early leaders and Revolutionary War heroes, the standard tablets of the mass of farm and industrial families, and the diminutive, melancholy headstones for children. The cemetery grew consistently through the 19th and into the early 20th century as rural life in Tyringham continued on its modest course largely uninterrupted. The same family names persist on grave markers that evolved in form, style, and material, with first metal and then granite becoming apparent. New names appeared indicating the integration of newcomers who came mostly to work as laborers on farms and in factories. Some of them had married the daughters of the established families. (The Shakers remained apart and buried their dead in a plot within their mountainside community.) Yet, the spread of

(continued)

¹⁷ Ibid., 56.

¹⁸ Ibid., 89.

¹⁹ Ibid., 90.

²⁰ Ibid., 51.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 8 Page 9

more modern monuments on square plots platted and sold as the property transformed from a church burial ground to a town-owned community cemetery illustrate the remote town's tenacity. The whole was formalized when an ornate iron fence was erected along the road side in 1892 in the memory of Eli G. Hale, who was descended from one of Hop Brook's first land owners. More recent 20th-century stones can be seen on the north and south limits of the ground showing its growth, although noticeably slowed. Only a few of Tyringham's celebrated summer residents chose to be buried in their adopted town, and otherwise, the vitality of the old families had clearly diminished. The decline of burials reflects the waning of the town's agricultural and manufacturing economies. A newer section added to the south side of the cemetery in 1956 has been filling in, gradually demonstrating the significance of that period during the 19th century when Tyringham was a thriving rural community. The town is planning for the future, having recently added a 4.14-acre parcel adjoining the historic cemetery's north and west sides. Not yet in active use, this recent acquisition is excluded from the present nomination.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Tyringham are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area have the potential to contribute information towards a better understanding of Native American settlement and subsistence patterns in the Berkshire uplands of Western Massachusetts and locally in the Tyringham Valley. Ancient sites in the area may also have the potential to contribute information that documents the importance of the Housatonic River drainage basin to Native peoples in the area and their socio/political/economic relationship with other Native groups to the south in the Connecticut area, to the west towards the Hudson River drainage in New York, and eastward to the Connecticut River locale.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the settlement of Tyringham, the design of the Tyringham Cemetery, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Tyringham's early inhabitants. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence of Tyringham's first meetinghouse, known to have been located within the cemetery, possibly in the vicinity of the wide center section where the oldest gravestones are located. Structural evidence and artifacts may contribute important information related to the architectural characteristics of the meetinghouse, and its spatial relationship to the cemetery that followed shortly after the meetinghouse was built. Similar architectural and spatial information may also exist for barns, stables, outbuildings and occupational-related features. The location and careful mapping of structures, features, and graves associated with the meetinghouse and cemetery may contribute important information related to the significance of their spatial relationship and any regional pattern that might exist.

Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to contribute a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and causes of death. This information can be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The same information can also provide important information relating to specific social groups in the town during its different periods of development. The overall context of the graves, including material culture remains, may contribute information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to individuals, the overall settlement, and Methodist Episcopal society.

(end)

Tyringham Cemetery
Name of Property

Berkshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.67 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18 638340 4678050
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Neil Larson, Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2009

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Tyringham, MA

street & number Main Road telephone 413-243-1749

city or town Tyringham state MA zip code 01264

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number 9, 10 Page 1

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- Myers, Eloise, *Tyringham, A Hinterland Settlement*, Third Edition. 1989.

(end)

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area for the Tyringham Cemetery consists of plots 24 and 25, running along the southern side of Church Street.

Boundary Justification

This area includes those sections that have been historically associated with the cemetery within the period of significance. It excludes a recently acquired 4.14-acre parcel situated to the north and west of the historic portions.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

Section number photos Page 1

Photographs

Photographer: Neil Larson

1	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_001	Looking N, view of exterior
fence		
2.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_002	Chauncy & Laura Dowd marker
3.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_003	Warren family marker
4.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_004	Sweet family markers
5.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_005	Moore, Heath markers
6.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_006	Garfield family marker
7.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_007	Breckenridge family pillar
8.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_008	Dorman family marker
9.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_009	Hawley, Langdon marker
10.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_010	Howard, Littell markers
11.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_011	Jesse Steadman marker
12.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_012	detail, fence gate
13.	MA_Tyringham(BerkshireCounty)_TyrCem_013	fence gate, east side

(end)

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts
DATA SHEET

Note: The following table contains representative samples of grave markers in the Tyringham Cemetery. Locations are indicated on an attached site map.

Site No.	Image No.	Feature	Date	Material	Form	Resource Type	Status
1	1	Tyringham Cemetery	1797-1958	N/A	N/A	Site	C
2		Meetinghouse site	1779	N/A	N/A	Site	C
3	12-13	Eli G. Hale Memorial Fence	1892	Iron	Paper-clip and picket style	Structure	C
4		I.C.H [poss. Josiah Culver Hill] marker	1798	Granite	Slab tablet	Object	C
5		Christeen Garfield marker	1797 (prob. replica)	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved angel head	Object	C
6		Solomon Garfield marker	1821	Marble	Urn on pedestal	Object	C
6		Ruth Garfield marker	1814	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved urn & willow	Object	C
6		Minard Garfield marker	1818	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved urn & willow	Object	C
7		James Gardener marker	1816	Marble	Tablet / rounded pediment; carved urn & willow, panels w/ spandrels for inscription	Object	C
8		Benjamin Gardener marker	1810	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved hand pointing, panels for inscriptions	Object	C
9		Hannah Northrop marker	1804	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved angel head	Object	C
9		Amos Northrop marker	1810	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved urn	Object	C
10		Abi Miller marker	1828	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved urn & willow, round panel W/ spandrels	Object	C
10		Joel Miller marker	1822	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ hollowed corners; carved urn & willow	Object	C
11		Mrs. Chloe Heath marker	1820	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ panels; carved urn & willow	Object	C
12		Ann Eliza Heath marker	1838	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved fallen willow; extensive text	Object	C
13		Hamlin Clark marker	1833	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ panels; carved urn & willow	Object	C

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts
DATA SHEET

Note: The following table contains representative samples of grave markers in the Tyringham Cemetery. Locations are indicated on an attached site map.

Site No.	Image No.	Feature	Date	Material	Form	Resource Type	Status
13		Cynthia Clark marker	1856	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ panels; caved urn & willow	Object	C
14		Ithiel Battle marker	1827	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
14		Kezia Battle marker	1846	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
15		Charles W. Cheney marker	1848	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
15		John B. Cheney marker	1851	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
16		Martha Tomlinson marker	1851	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
16		Hannah Kilbourn marker	1854	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
16		Lydia K. Kilbourn marker	1844	Marble	Rectilinear tablet w/ carved text	Object	C
17		Samuel Jones marker	1861	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top & carved text	Object	C
17		Elizabeth Jones marker	1867	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top & carved text	Object	C
18		William Stedman marker	1870	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
18		Lucinda Stedman marker	1880	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
19		James Wilson marker	1880	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
19		Amanda Wilson marker	1880	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
20		William Isbell marker	1874	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
20		Mary Isbell marker	1873	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
20		William H. Isbell marker	1873	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top, panel & raised text	Object	C
21		Milton Judd marker	1883	Marble	Column on 3-stage base & topped by urn; raised text	Object	C
22		Howard P. Fielding marker	1886	Marble	Tablet w/ carved lamb	Object	C
23		Joan K. Pickens marker	1943	Marble	Tablet w/ carved lamb	Object	C
23		Mary Jane Wadsworth marker	1952	Marble	Tablet w/ carved lamb	Object	C
23		Eleanor Dube marker	1920	Marble	Heart-shaped tablet w/ consoles	Object	C

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts
DATA SHEET

Note: The following table contains representative samples of grave markers in the Tyringham Cemetery. Locations are indicated on an attached site map.

Site No.	Image No.	Feature	Date	Material	Form	Resource Type	Status
24		Thomas & Lydia Jones marker	1839-1841	Marble	Obelisk on base	Object	C
25		Eli & Lucy Hale marker	1864-1869	Marble	Obelisk on pedestal	Object	C
26		Otis W. Garfield marker	1856	Marble	Obelisk	Object	C
26		Caroline Garfield marker	1847	Marble	Obelisk	Object	C
27		Frederick Cone & Sarah Stedman marker	1875-1891	Marble	Obelisk on pedestal	Object	C
28		Jean Brown marker	1994	Black granite	Obelisk topped by metronome	Object	NC
29		John Canon & Dorcas Tucker marker	1880-1882	Marble	Twin columns on pedestals supporting arch w/ finial	Object	C
30		Amos Smith & Chloe L. Brewster marker	1887-1916	Marble	Baldachin on pedestal & base topped by urn	Object	C
31		Benoni & Mary O. Steadman marker	1902-1908	White bronze	Paired tablets w/ arched tops on base	Object	C
32		Brayman family marker	1880	White bronze	Obelisk on two-stage base	Object	C
33	11	Jessie Sophia Steadman marker	1909	White bronze	Tablet w/ arched top	Object	C
34	2	Chauncey B. & Laura Collins Dowd marker	1906-1911	White bronze	Sarcophagus on base topped by cast figure	Object	C
35	3	Warren family marker	1914	White bronze	Baldachin on base & surmounted by draped urn	Object	C
36	3	William Warren & Sarah J. Church marker	1881-1911	White bronze	Paired lecterns on base	Object	C
37	4	Sylvester Sweet marker	1849	Marble	Tablet w/ slight pedimented top	Object	C
37	4	George Sweet marker	1867	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top	Object	C
37	4	James L. Sweet marker	1901	White bronze	Obelisk on base w/ urn finial	Object	C
38	5	Charles H. Hale & Arianna Heath marker	1928-1934	Granite	Polished tablet w/ arched top & base	Object	C
39	5	Moore family markers	1906-1910	Granite	Rough hewn tablet on base w/ three name markers	Object	C
40	6	Garfield family marker	1886-1937	Granite	Polished & etched pillar on 2-stage base w/ pedimented cap	Object	C

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts
DATA SHEET

Note: The following table contains representative samples of grave markers in the Tyringham Cemetery. Locations are indicated on an attached site map.

Site No.	Image No.	Feature	Date	Material	Form	Resource Type	Status
41	7	Breckenridge family marker	1884	Granite	Polished & etched pillar on 2-stage base w/ pedimented cap & urn	Object	C
42	8	Dorman family marker	c.1885	Granite	Polished & etched sarcophagus on 2-stage base w/ pedimented cap	Object	C
43	9	George Henry Hawley & Myrtie L. Langdon marker	1916-1940	Cast stone	Tree trunk w/ scroll	Object	C
44	10	Polly Damrosch Howard marker	1964	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved angel head	Object	NC
44	10	Sidney Howard marker	1939	Marble	Tablet w/ rounded pediment & shoulders; carved angel head	Object	C
44	10	Anita Damrosch Littell	1982	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top & incised flower	Object	NC
44	10	Robert Littell	1963	Marble	Tablet w/ arched top & incised shell	Object	NC

TOTALS: 2 contributing sites, 1 contributing structure, 59 contributing objects, 4 noncontributing objects

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Tyringham Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire

DATE RECEIVED: 8/04/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/24/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/17/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000716

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9-16-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



MA - TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) - TYRCM - 001
TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

LOOKING N, VIEW of EXTERIOR FENCE

NEIL LARSON photo

PHOTO 1



MA - TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) -
TYRCM 002

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

NEIL LARSON photo

PHOTO 2

CHAUNCEY B. & LAURA COLLINS DOWD
MARKER



MA. TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) -
TYRCM 003

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

WARREN FAMILY MARKER

PHOTO 3

NEIL CARSEN photo



MA-TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) - TYRCEN 004

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

SWEET FAMILY MARKERS

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 4



MA - TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) - TYRCEN 005

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

MOORE FAMILY MARKER (foreground)

CHARLES HALE, ARIANNA HEATH MARKER (background)

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 5



GEORGE W. GARFIELD

DIED AUG. 29, 1886
AGED 65 YEARS

BERNE H. BRISTOL

HIS WIFE
DIED APRIL 15, 1904
AGED 84 YEARS

LAM. GARFIELD

ELVIS M. GARFIELD

1886-1904

1886-1904

1886-1904

1886-1904

1886-1904

1886-1904

1886-1904

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1886-1904

1886-1904

GARFIELD

MA - TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) -
TYRCM - 006

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

GARFIELD FAMILY MARKER

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 6



MA_TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) -
TYRCM-007

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

BRECKENRIDGE FAMILY PILLAR

NEIL LARSEN photo

photo 7



FRANK S. GORMAN

DIED MAY 24, 1908 AGED 38 YEARS

SOPHIE HOLMES

DIED MAY 1, 1903 AGED 23 YEARS

CHARLES W. MAYON

DIED MAY 2, 1905 AGED 32 YEARS

LOREN

DIED MAY 2, 1905

AGED 3 YEARS

AGE 3

1892-1905

CHARLES W. MAYON

DIED MAY 2, 1905

AGED 31 YEARS

GORMAN

MA-TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRECOUNTY)-TYRCM-008

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

DORMAN FAMILY MARKER

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 8



GEO HENRY
HAWLEY
NOV. 20, 1868
AUG. 11, 1913
HIS WIFE
MYRTIE L.
LANGDON
APR. 8, 1872
SEPT. 15, 1940

CHARLES L. LEWIS
DIED 1878
MURDERED
JULY 1878
DIED 1878
DIED 1878
DIED 1878
DIED 1878
DIED 1878
DIED 1878
DIED 1878

MA - TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) -
TYRCM - 009

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

HAWLEY - LANGDON MARKER

NEIL LARSON photo

PHOTO 9



MA-TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY)-TYRCEN-010

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

HOWARD-LITTELL MARKERS

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 10



MA-TYRINGHAM(BERKSHIRECOUNTY)-TYRCM-011

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

JESSIE STEADMAN MARKER

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 11



MA-TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY) - TYRCEN - 012

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

Detail, FENCE GATE

NEIL LARSEN photo

PHOTO 12



MA-TYRINGHAM (BERKSHIRE COUNTY)-TYRCM-013

TYRINGHAM CEMETERY

FENCE GATE, E SIDE

NEIL LARSON photo

PHOTO 13



Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham, Berkshire Co., MA
UTM Coordinates
Zone 18
E: 688940
N: 4678050

Tyringham Cemetery
Tyringham, Berkshire Co., MA

42073-B1-TM-025

42073-B1-TM-025

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1960. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1987

Supersedes Monterey and Otis 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1973

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18

Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 37 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Stockbridge
2 East Lee
3 Chester
4 Great Barrington
5 Blanford
6 Ashley Falls
7 Tolland Center
8 Southwick

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Unimproved road, trail

Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State

Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge

Bridge: drawbridge

Footbridge, overpass, underpass

Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown

House, barn, church, school, large structure

Boundary

National, with monument

State

County, parish

Civil township, precinct, district

Incorporated city, village, town

National or State reservation, small park

Land grant with monument, found section corner

U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section

Range, township, section line: location approximate

Fence or field line

Power transmission line, located tower

Dam: dam with lock

Cemetery, grave

Campground, picnic area; U. S. location monument

Windmill; water well; spring

Mine shaft, prospect, adit or cave

Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation

Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression

Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand

Sounding: depth curve

Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream

Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small

Swamp; marsh

Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation

Woodland: scattered trees

Scrub; mangrove

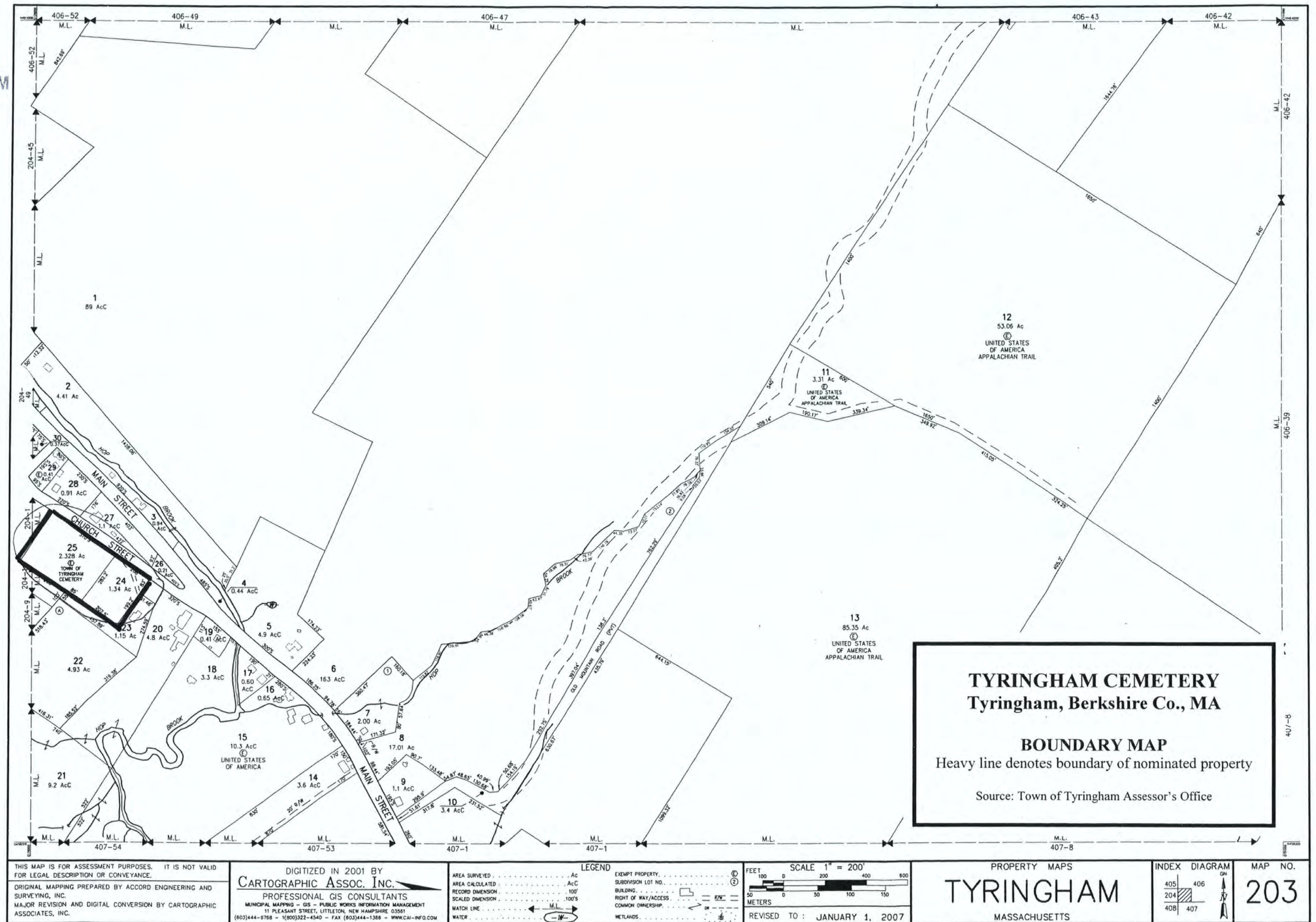
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

RECEIVED

JUL 27 2009

MASS. HIST. COMM



Town of Tyringham



Selectmen's Office • 116 Main Road • P.O.Box 442
Tyringham, MA 01264 Ph.(413)243-1749 Fax.(413) 243-4942

May 1, 2007

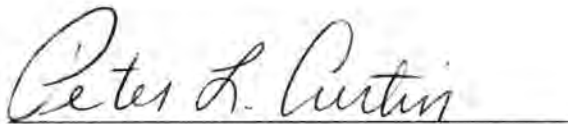
Ms. Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
220 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, MA 02125

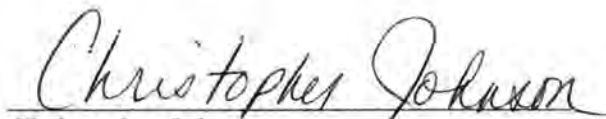
Dear Ms. Friedberg,

The Tyringham Board of Selectmen would like to take this opportunity to write to you supporting the efforts of our town Historical Commission. The Commission is interested in the preservation of the cast iron fence along Church Rd. at the Tyringham Cemetery.

This fence, made by the Buckeye Company and installed in 1892, is currently in need of repair. The Historical Commission has informed us that the cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register, and that this would enable them to apply for grant monies to help offset a portion of the cost of the repair work. We are in favor of the restoration project proposed by the Historical Commission and hope that the Massachusetts Historical Commission will agree.

Respectfully,
Tyringham Board of Selectmen


Peter L. Curtin, Chair


Christopher Johnson



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



July 28, 2009

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Tyringham Cemetery, Church Road, Tyringham (Berkshire), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Peter Curtin, Chair, Board of Selectmen
Alice Hale, Tyringham Historical Commission
Neil Larson, consultant
William Cosel, Planning Board