



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

August 26, 2010

## Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall  
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National Register of Historic Places  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Old Westfield Cemetery  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 320 North Street (0.7 miles west of Main Street) N/A not for publication  
city or town Killingly (Danielson) N/A vicinity  
state Connecticut code CT county Windham code 015 Zip code 06239

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national  statewide  local

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date 6.30.10  
Karen Senich, State Historic Preservation Officer Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Paul E. Beall \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action 8.26.10  
Signature of the Keeper

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		Site
		structure
		Object
1	1	<b>Total</b>

**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: brick  
walls: weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Roof: asphalt shingle  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Old Westfield Cemetery is located in Danielson, a borough in the Town of Killingly that developed around the confluence of the Quinebaug and Five Mile rivers. The 10-acre nominated property, which comprises the original cemetery, is situated on the north side of North Street, about 0.7 miles west of Main Street (State Route 12), the principal road through town (Photographs 1, 2, 3). It occupies a fairly level plain partially bordered by Five Mile River on the northeast. An unpaved perimeter roadway that runs around the boundaries of the cemetery is connected by internal roads and pathways that roughly divide the site into quadrants (see Exhibit A). The grounds are not formally landscaped and most of the site and its paths are covered with grass.

On the open land to the west there is some recent commercial or industrial development below the grade of the cemetery that is hidden by the mature trees bordering the site. On the east, a small, circa 1950 residential neighborhood and railroad tracks (the original path of the Worcester-Norwich Railroad of 1839) are located between the cemetery and Main Street. The newer section of the cemetery across the road to the south is not included in the nomination.

The cemetery entrance on North Street is defined by two granite pillars with pointed arches, installed about 1920. The cemetery office, a circa 1900 contributing, wood-frame building that has a residential appearance, is just inside the gateway on the left (Photograph 4). A one-story building with a hipped-roof porch, it is detailed with an open decorative truss in the front gable. A second building, a partially dismantled water tower with a hip roof, is classified as a utility shed in the tax records. Also built about 1900, it is located at the far end of a curved graveled road runs across the cemetery from the entrance to the northern boundary (Photograph 2). Although considered non-contributing because the structure has been remodeled and the upper half removed, the pump still functions to bring water up from the river.

Graves are marked by single headstones, monuments, or obelisks fashioned from local granite and imported materials, such as slate, marble, and limestone. Approximately 450 in number, they are lined up in fairly even rows especially on the open western quadrants, a pattern that is partially interrupted by large shade trees on the east side (Photographs 5, 6). The less than 15 percent that date from the eighteenth-century are all located in the northwest quadrant. Generally carved from slate, these early stones often display a tripartite design with pilasters and a shouldered tombstone arch. By the time the cemetery was laid out, winged death heads that were common in the 1600s, had generally given way to winged soul effigies or cherubs, reflecting a new religious esthetic (Photographs 7, 8, 9). These iconic images were usually centered in a round-arched tympanum, which was often elaborated with carved or incised rosettes and other geometric patterns.

The majority of the graves (about 80 percent) date from the nineteenth century. While a few display the classic willow or urn designs of the early 1800s (Photograph 10), most are unadorned plain slabs with flat or segmental-arched tops. Monuments, often architectural in character, used primarily on family plots later in the century, may be surrounded by small flat or rounded stones for individual family members. None of these plots are enclosed with fencing, a common sight in other graveyards of the period. Many feature a plain battered stone obelisk in the Egyptian manner, while others are embellished with classical detail and often capped with stone urns. One of the most imposing family monuments, which was erected by the Atwoods in grove of trees in the northeast quadrant, displays stone swags and features a large classical statue with drapery at the apex. (Photograph 11).

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

SOCIAL HISTORY

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1728 - 1900

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is justified by the continuous active use of the cemetery from 1728, when it was first laid out, until about 1900. After that date, burials mostly took place in the new cemetery laid out on the other side of North Street, a graveyard still used today.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Criteria Exception D applies because of the artistic and historical significance of this non-denominational cemetery.



**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Old Westfield Cemetery is historically significant for its association with the citizens of Danielson from settlement through to the end of the nineteenth century. Largely due to its continuous use over such a long period, this unpretentious rural graveyard continues to reflect the social family structure of the earlier colonial community (Criterion A). Additional significance is derived from its small collection of eighteenth-century gravestones that illustrate the progression of the vernacular ornamental style of funerary art that flourished in eastern Connecticut in the 1700s (Criterion C).

### **Historical Background and Significance**

In the 1600s, much of the colony land in the northeast corner of Connecticut along the borders with Rhode Island and Massachusetts was granted to individuals by the General Court. The most desirable land, 1500 acres between the Quinebaug and Five Mile rivers was granted to Major James Fitch in 1690. In 1707 Fitch sold part of his grant to James Danielson, considered to be the first settler in West Killingly, the area that later became Danielson. His community then encompassed all the land that lay north of the Town of Plainfield between the Quinebaug River and the Rhode Island border. After successfully petitioning the General Assembly, 30 families living in this area incorporated as the Town of Killingly in 1708. Unclaimed land within the town bounds was granted to 44 more proprietors the following year.<sup>1</sup>

Factories sprang up along the two rivers, which were powered by major dams by 1810. Killingly then had a scattered population of 2542, living in 350 dwellings and supporting 21 school districts. Textile manufacturing became the major industry after the railroad came to town in 1839. With a second depot in West Killingly and a new highway (present-day Main Street) through town laid out parallel to the railroad tracks, commerce and industry flourished, leading to the formation of the borough of Danielson in 1854. By 1860 the town's population had nearly doubled and by 1890 most of Killingly's 6900 citizens lived in or near the borough. This rapid growth in the last half of the century accounts for the preponderance of gravestones in the Old Westfield Cemetery that date from the later 1800s. They include the obelisks and monuments selected by a number of leading families, such as the Atwoods, Marlands, and Davises.

As succeeding generations continued to be interred in the original family plots, the graveyard has generally maintained the egalitarian organizational layout of the colonial burying ground that was established here in 1728. Even though the more elaborate stones and monuments clearly represent levels of wealth or status, the Old Westfield Cemetery never became the Victorian "city of the dead," in which the social hierarchy of the community was replicated in the location of the graves.

### **Artistic Significance**

Gravestone styles in Connecticut tend to be identified with geographic areas. Both the Connecticut River Valley and the Eastern Uplands had distinctive styles, the work of master carvers, artisans whose designs influenced most of the funerary art in these regions.<sup>2</sup> Such was the case with Benjamin Collins (d.1759) of Columbia, a master regional stone carver, who was instrumental in the development and diffusion of the ornamental style in eastern Connecticut. The style reached the towns of Connecticut's Eastern uplands after 1720. Spread either through borrowings<sup>3</sup> or the actual shipment of gravestones carved in Essex County, Massachusetts, or New London, Connecticut, it first appeared in the work of a local carver only identified as the "Collins master." Benjamin Collins had served his apprenticeship with him and their carving styles were very similar.

The work of Benjamin Collins is found in at least six towns in the region. His signed stones in the Old Westfield Cemetery include the 1728/29 stone he carved for James Danielson, the founder of the community.

<sup>1</sup> Proprietors refer to the initial and later groups of settlers who purchased or were given land in Connecticut towns.

<sup>2</sup> The Connecticut Valley Ornamental style began earlier, but ended about the same time (1644-1815).

<sup>3</sup> Borrowings refers to the custom of copying and/or modifying the designs of other carvers.

Unfortunately, the Danielson stone, which was still legible when it was identified by Ernest Caulfield in 1963,<sup>4</sup> is now too eroded to photograph. The distinguishing characteristics of the Collins style, however, can be seen in published rubbings of his designs in Norwichtown and Columbia that are reproduced here (See Exhibit B). Typically they were incised into the surface of the stone, rather than carved in relief, a carving technique that lent itself to the abstraction that informed the ornamental tradition. Six-pointed rosettes are common features of his designs, as are abstracted wing patterns and double-bordered eyes on the soul effigy, all characteristic of Phase II of this style (1725-1750.)

Connecticut's ornamental eastern style later was carried to Vermont in a modified form by his son, Zerubbabel (1733-1797), who became famous for his late eighteenth-century marble carvings. The granite headstone he carved for his father in 1759 reflects the increasingly baroque influence exhibited in Phase III of the ornamental style (1750-1790). As shown by the progression of the work of the son in Exhibit C, this last phase employed more organic and foliated motifs, as well as a much deeper relief and modeling of form.

The motifs and design constraints of the regional ornamental style inform some of the more legible gravestones that were photographed for this nomination. Several demonstrate the influence of the Collins style and may have been carved by him.<sup>5</sup> Among them are some of the earliest stones here. For example, the slab stone on the left in Photograph 9 incorporates many of the features found in the Collins stones in Norwichtown. Shared style elements include his characteristic repeating spirals, with and without rosettes, the banded eyes, and the heart motif under the face.

The gravestones depicted in Photograph 8 demonstrate the increasing abstraction of design elements and the shift to portraiture that surfaced after about 1750. While they still retain the pilastered tombstone form, the one in the foreground is carved in low relief to emphasize the importance of the soul effigy, now shown banded within a typical urn shape. But wing forms have been further abstracted into an arch of rays or ribbons. In the stone in the background, iconographic symbolism is abandoned; the deceased is portrayed as a recognizably human head with hair (or a wig) in place. Similarly developed portrait heads are also found in nearly identical stones in Photograph 7, which may have been carved by the same hand. Other common features include continuous rows of arched banding over the head or effigy, and the repeating diamond pattern in the pilasters. As the more conventional symbols of mourning became popular after about 1800; symbolic or actual portraits of the deceased generally disappeared (Photograph 10). As shown here, for a brief time, spiraled rosettes combined with an abstracted tree of life were substituted, along with the more common urn or willow designs.

Stone carving as an art form was further degraded as the limited range of this sentimental, neo-classical imagery came to dominate funerary art. Aided by the use of pattern books, their widespread use brought to an end nearly a century of robust vernacular ornamental carving by Connecticut's master artisans. Finally overtaken by the classical architectural impulses that predominated by the late nineteenth century, gravestones never again achieved the artistic quality or the originality that often characterized the ornamental style, a regional folk art so ably demonstrated by the master gravestone carvers of eastern Connecticut.

<sup>4</sup> "Connecticut Gravestones IX", *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, Vol 28, no. 1, p. 22. The work of other important carvers said to be represented in the Old Westfield Cemetery was not found. They are said to include the Oneco Whitestone carver, whose stones had tulip borders, and the Sikes carver, whose work is also found in South Killingly and Thompson.

<sup>5</sup> They lack a signature, but it is known that Collins only signed a few of the stones already attributed to him.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Coolidge, Natalie L. *Images of America: Killingly Revisited*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2007.

Ludwig, Allan I. *Graven Images: New England Stone Carving and its Symbols 1650-1815*. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press, 1966.

Slater, James A. "The Colonial Burying Grounds of Eastern Connecticut and the Men Who Made Them." *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts & Sciences*. Vol XXI, July 1987. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books.

Tashjian, Dickran and Ann. *Memorials for Children of Change: The Art of Early New England Stone Carving*. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press, 1974.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

**Killingly Historical Society; Killingly Public**

Name of repository: **1 Library**

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 9.9  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>260970</u> Easting	<u>4633500</u> Northing	3	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
2	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	4	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries are shown on the attached map (Exhibit A) of the property, which is listed in the Killingly Tax Assessors' Records as parcel 007040, and also identified as Map 58, Lot 21.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries were selected to encompass the entire acreage of the Old Westfield Cemetery.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 11/09

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone 860 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

e-mail jcpres@sbcglobal.net



**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Photographs**

Name of Property: Old Westfield Cemetery  
 City or Vicinity: Killingy (Danielson)  
 County: Windham State: Connecticut  
 Photographer: J. Cunningham  
 Date Photographed: 11/2008

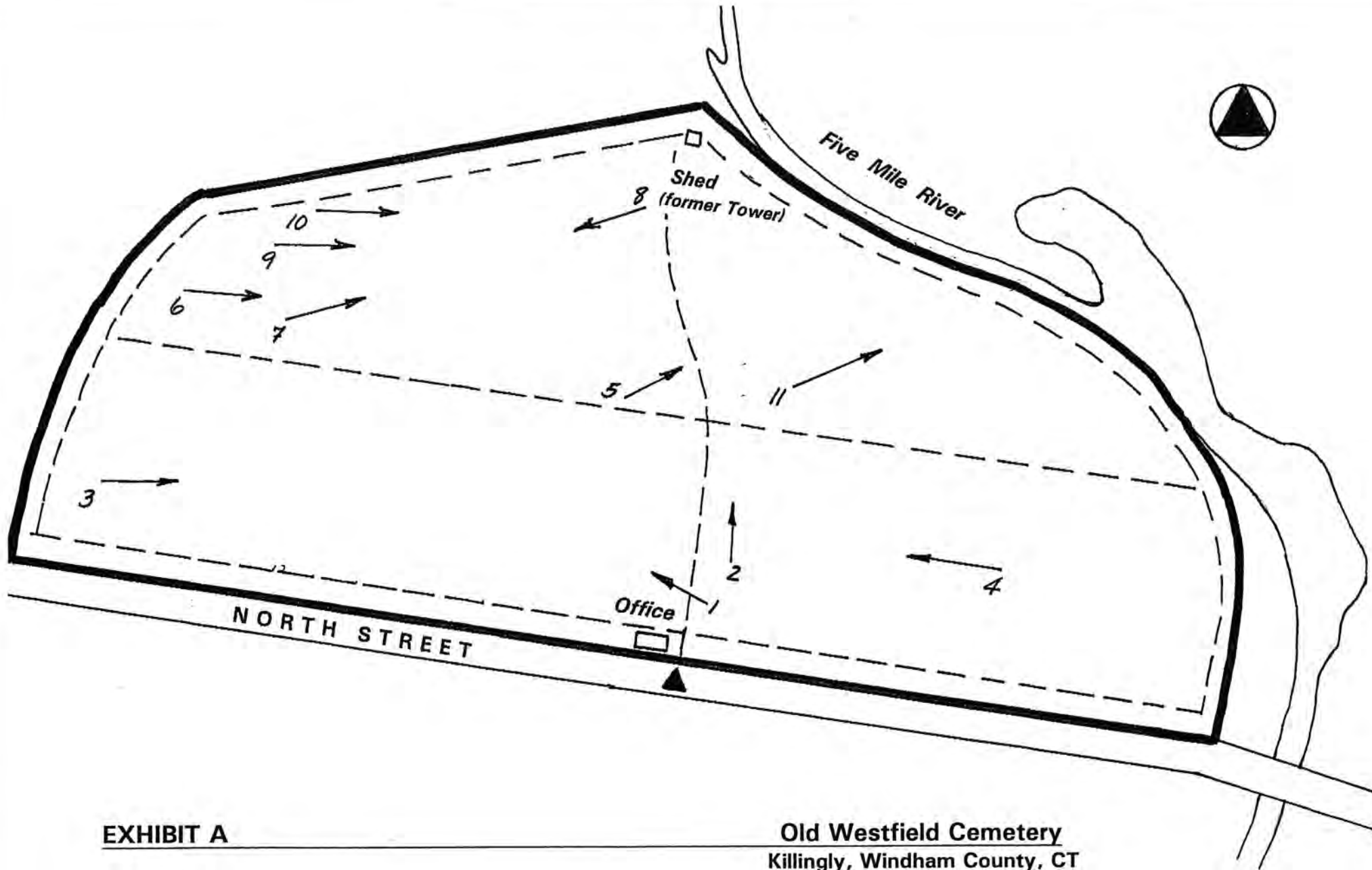
**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

1. General View from Entrance, camera facing NW
2. General View from Entrance, camera facing N
3. General View Southwest Corner, camera facing NW
4. General View with Office Building, camera facing N
5. General View Northeast Corner, camera facing E
6. General View Northwest Corner, camera facing NE
7. 18<sup>th</sup>-Century Gravestones, Northwest Corner, camera facing NE
8. 18<sup>th</sup>-Century Gravestones, Northwest Corner, camera facing SW
9. Early 18<sup>th</sup>-Century Gravestones, Northwest Corner, camera facing E
10. Early 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Gravestones, Northwest Corner, camera facing E
11. Late 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Family Plot, camera facing NE

**Property Owner:**

Name Westfield Cemetery Association  
 street & number 210 Main Street telephone Not available  
 city or town Danielson state CT zip code 06321

**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.460 et seq.).  
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**EXHIBIT A**

**Old Westfield Cemetery**  
 Killingly, Windham County, CT

**SCHEMATIC MAP**

**Numbered Arrows: Photograph Views**  
**Bold Line: Cemetery Boundary**  
**Dashed Line: Major Pathways**

**Approximate Scale: 1" = 100'**

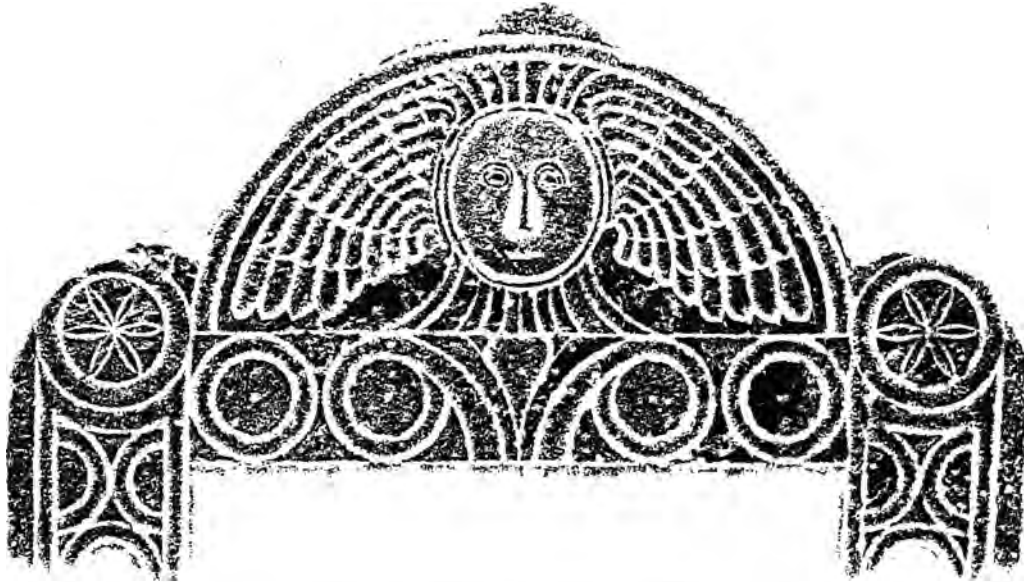


Fig. 144. The Deacon Thomas Leffingwell stone, 1733, Norwichtown, Connecticut. Granite. 26 x 25¼.

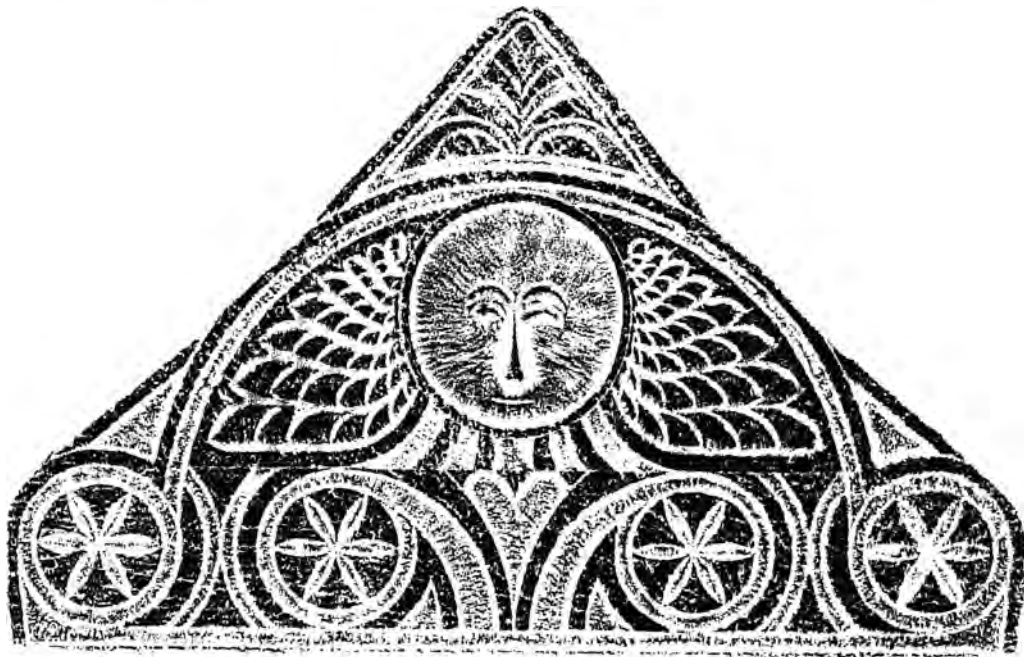


Fig. 145. The Abigail Huntington stone, 1734, Norwichtown, Connecticut. Granite. 27½ x 21½.

## EXHIBIT B

Old Westfield Cemetery  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

Gravestones Attributed to Benjamin Collins

Reproduced from *Memorials for Children of Change...*, p. 206



PLATE 228. A. Detail of the Benjamin Collins stone, 1759, Columbia, Connecticut. Granite.  $26\frac{1}{4} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ . B. Detail of the Elizabeth Clark stone, 1769, Columbia, Connecticut. Granite. C. Detail of the Samuel Guild stone, 1771, Columbia, Connecticut. Granite.  $29 \times 46\frac{1}{2}$ .

**EXHIBIT C**

**Old Westfield Cemetery  
Killingly, Windham County, CT**

Gravestones Attributed to Zerubbabel Collins  
Reproduced from *Graven Images...*, p. 388







































**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Old Westfield Cemetery

Name of Property

Windham County, CT

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 10000578

Property Name: Old Westfield Cemetery


County: Windham County

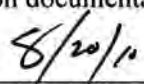
State: CT

Multiple Name:

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

  
Date of Action

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**Amended Item in Nomination**

This SLR is issued to make the following technical correction:

Section 5 Classification

The cemetery itself is a contributing "site" and should be added to the resource count.

The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

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**Distribution**

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Old Westfield Cemetery  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Windham

DATE RECEIVED: 7/12/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/26/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000578

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: (Y) NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*The cemetery should be added to the resource count as a site.*

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER



DISCIPLINE

*Historic*

TELEPHONE

DATE

*8/24/10*

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.









JAMES  
Son of  
Lorenzo B. & Zephaniah  
Morse  
died Feb. 14, 1861

CAROLINE  
Wife of  
Lorenzo B. Morse  
died Dec. 31, 1861  
aged 29 years

ANDREW  
died Dec. 21, 1861  
aged 29 years

















Here Lies  
the Remains  
OF  
W<sup>MDAN</sup> LORD  
son to  
CAP<sup>T</sup> LEITCH &  
MRS LUCY LORD  
Died  
July 1861  
In the 6<sup>th</sup> Y<sup>r</sup>  
of his Life

SOPHIA  
the Daughter of  
Mr. Wilbur & Mrs.  
Sophia Lord  
Died Dec<sup>r</sup> 1860  
In the 1<sup>st</sup> Year of  
her Life



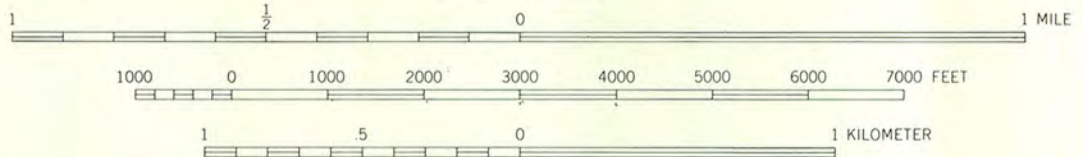
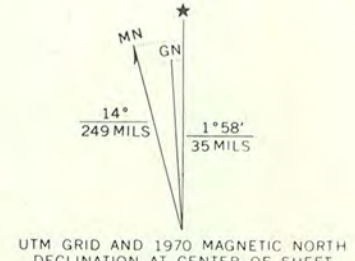




*Old Westfield Courtyard*  
*Danielson, CT*  
*Danielson Quad*  
*19 260970 4633500*

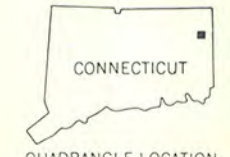
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Connecticut Geologic Survey  
Topography by planetabe surveys 1943. Revised 1955  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Connecticut coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 19, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with  
Connecticut Highway Department from aerial photographs  
taken 1970. This information not field checked  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,  
move the projection lines 6 meters south and  
40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

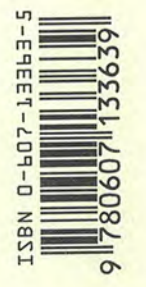


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route	State Route

DANIELSON, CONN.  
41071-68-TF-024

1955  
PHOTOREVISED 1970  
DMA 6667 IV SW SERIES V816







Arts  
Tourism  
Film  
History

One Constitution Plaza  
Second Floor  
Hartford, Connecticut  
06103

860.256.2800  
860.256.2811 (f)



MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Roger Reed  
National Register of Historic Places

**FROM:** Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator

**DATE:** July 9, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Old Westfield Cemetery, Danielson, CT

The following materials are submitted for nomination of the Old Westfield Cemetery, Danielson, Windham County, Connecticut

to the National Register of Historic Places:

- National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs
- Original USGS maps
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Pieces of correspondence
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

- Please review
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections do \_\_\_\_\_ do not \_\_\_\_\_ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

