

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 GATE CEMETERY

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Ireland Street _____ not for publication

city or town Chesterfield _____ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01084

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.)

Brona Simon
Signature of certifying official/Title
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Brona Simon, SHPO

May 8, 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): _____

John H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2-1-09
Date of Action

Gate Cemetery
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ building
_____ sites
_____ structures
_____ objects
_____ 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)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other markers: granite, schist, zinc, slate, marble

Narrative Description

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

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Gate Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Location and Setting

Gate Cemetery is located on the east side of Ireland Street in the village of West Chesterfield within the town of Chesterfield, MA. It is located on a small plateau one-tenth of a mile south of the south boundary of the West Chesterfield Historic District (NRDIS, 2008) at River Road. It is 0.9 miles from the center of West Chesterfield at the intersection of Ireland Street and Route 143 (Photo 1). East of the cemetery, the land slopes down towards the gorge of the Westfield River; west of the cemetery, the plateau meets the rise of a precipitous hillside. Gate Cemetery is surrounded by woods on its north, east, and south sides. (Photo 2) On the west side of Ireland Street, across from the cemetery, are two houses, set back from the road and effectively screened by trees and other vegetation. This is a small cemetery, about 1/3 of an acre in size.

Site and Layout

Boundaries and Entrance

The boundaries of the cemetery form a square, all four sides of which are **stone walls** about four and a half feet high and two to three feet thick, made up of random sized fieldstones. The west wall that separates the cemetery from Ireland Street has the cemetery's sole entry that is composed of two upright **granite posts** about six feet apart, in each of which are carved four pockets on each to hold wood rails (Photo 1). One must shift the rails out of their pockets and lay them on the ground to enter the cemetery. The stone walls are dry laid on the north, south, and east but mortared on the west. One block mortared into the west wall is a **concrete date stone** with the year "1935" in relief (Photo 3).

Topography and Landscape Features

Within the walls, the slightly sloping land of the cemetery is punctured by exposed areas of rock primarily on its eastern half, and markers skirt those areas (Photo 2). There is also a barren area midway on the north side of the cemetery. Underlying rock may account for the absence of markers in this area. There is a stump of a very large tree at the western side of the cemetery at the marker wall, but otherwise there is only one hydrangea bush and a small tree growing together and no other plantings within the cemetery walls. There are no pathways or roadways within the cemetery. Where underlying stone is not exposed, the ground is covered by a mix of closely cropped grass, lichen, and moss. There are no fences or borders around family plots within the cemetery walls.

Monuments and Markers

Gate Cemetery contains 121 markers and footstones and 26 marker fragments, all laid out in roughly 13 rows. With the exception of several of the markers along the west wall that face east, the remainder of the markers are oriented towards the west and the road. There are no tombs or

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mausoleums in the cemetery. There are family markers, but no family plots set off from the rest of the cemetery. Rather, family members tend to be grouped together in linear fashion.

The majority of the stones in the cemetery are marble. In addition, there are four granite markers, two slate markers, two schist (bluestone) markers, one brownstone marker, and one marker of zinc. The shapes of the markers are similarly uniform. There are two double markers, five obelisks, eight tabernacles, one boulder marker, one horizontally set rectangular marker, and the balance of the intact markers are slab in form (Photo 8).

Please note that throughout the following narrative description individuals' names from markers will be followed by the death date on that marker.

The markers in Gate Cemetery date between 1808, the **Joseph Gere** marker, and 1997, a single marker for a married couple, **Orman R. Todd** and **Barbara K Jenkins**. Orman's death date is 1997, and Barbara is still alive. The period of significance of the Cemetery is 1808-1959. There are only three markers that date after the period of significance of 1959 – a double marker of **Reverend Benson Heale Harvey** and **Eleanor Conard Thornton Moss Harvey** (Photo 12) of 1989, the **Elmer and Alta Todd** granite stone (1972), and the 1997 Todd-Jenkins marker.

Stylistically, the markers in Gate Cemetery are relatively modest, use a limited scope of imagery and forms, and collectively project a simple rural character.

Description of markers that date 1808 -1830

The earliest marker in the cemetery, the **Joseph Gere** marker (1808) is a marble slab about 4½ feet high and 2½ feet wide (Photo 13). No other marker in the cemetery resembles it in design. In the upper two corners are carved fans, a motif that was not unusual at the time in western Massachusetts, but in the upper and central portion of the marker is carved an open book, which is the only example of its kind in Chesterfield's cemeteries.

Markers dating after 1808 share more in style. They are mainly in tabernacle and slab forms smaller in size than the Gere stone and carved with simple names and dates or urn and willow motifs. An example of the most elemental marker with name and date is that of **Martha Fisk** of 1820, (Photo 5) and an example of the urn and willow motif from this period is that of **Josiah Fisk** (1826) (Photo 4). **Martha Fisk's** marker is a small tabernacle shaped marble marker; there are no images, but only lettering. In the upper arch of the marker are the letters "IN" in an italic-like script that stands isolated from the rest of the inscription (her name and dates), which is in an unembellished lettering style (Photo 5). **Josiah Fisk's** schist marker is also tabernacle in shape.

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Several other of the early slab and tabernacle markers have framing borders, fans, and architectural structures carved around the central urn and willow motif. Two examples are **Lyman** and **Ruth Kendall's** 1813 markers (Photo 6), which are the only slate markers in the cemetery.

The **Deliverance Higgins** marker (1817) is the only stone that is as sizeable as that of Joseph Gere. It is a slab stone about 4½ feet high, with a segmentally arched top. Higgins's name and inscription are the only ornament on the stone.

Two stones depart rather singularly from the other stones of this time period. One is the **Mrs. Elizabeth Fisk** marker that is a small brownstone marker no more than 18" high and 10" wide. It is tabernacle in shape, and although it has deteriorated almost to the point of being undecipherable, it is the only stone with a soul effigy in the cemetery from this period. The edges of the lower section of stone are carved in a curlicue pattern and the effigy's wings are also carved with a linear curl at each end. The date on the stone is no longer visible, but from the 1940 DAR report it dates to 1815.

The second unique stone has a floral decoration. It is the stone of **Samuel Dodge** of 1827. Dodge's marble slab has a carved square at its top, in which is a rosette under a leaf arch. The leaf pattern is repeated below the square as well.

Carvers

The work of two identifiable marker carvers is present in markers dating between 1776 and 1830 in Gate Cemetery. The first is that of Elijah Sikes who was born ca. 1772, the son of a Belchertown carver named Joseph Sikes. Elijah's first two signed markers, done three years apart in 1790 and 1793, are in Chester and Belchertown, Massachusetts, so he counted his clientele from this area early in his career. By 1794, Elijah had moved from Belchertown to Chester, which is approximately twenty miles from Chesterfield. A record of payment to a Mr. Sikes for grave markers in Otis from 1794 is likely his as well during the time he was living in Chester. While living in Chester, Elijah moved around central Berkshire County as an itinerant stone carver working in the towns of Lee, Lenox, and Becket in the first decade of the 19th century. Around 1808, he left Massachusetts and is thought to have gone to Dorset, Vermont where, according to his descendents, he bought a quarry. Due perhaps to the carving work he saw in Vermont, his personal style underwent a dramatic shift from the rural geometric style found on his markers in Ireland Street Cemetery (NR pending) in Chesterfield to a more polished neo-classical style found in the Gate Cemetery, the Chesterfield Center Cemetery (NRDIS 2008), and the Ireland Street Cemetery. An 1819 signed marker of Mary Taylor (death date 1816) in the Chesterfield Center Cemetery provides the date by which he had returned to Massachusetts. His

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work in Chesterfield and Huntington (Norwich) continued this distinctly new style. In the late 1820s, Elijah and his family moved to Ohio, where he continued to work until his death in 1855. Attributed to Elijah Sikes at Gate Cemetery is the **Josiah Fisk** marker of 1826 (Photo 4). It is a schist marker in tabernacle shape, its central arch occupying most of the width of the marker. Characteristic of Sikes's work, the central arch contains a second tabernacle border, in which there is a shallow carved urn and single willow on a stippled background. The inscription for Josiah Fisk is centered in an oval field in the body of the marker. The oval is bounded by Sikes's characteristic dot-and-dash border, and within the border the lettering of the inscription is relatively large in scale and graceful in its use of a serif at the ends of many of the letters. Sikes uses no carved border around the outer edge of the stone, so the marker is striking in its simplicity.

A second carver with what appear to be two markers in Chesterfield identified by the Center for Gravestone Studies is referred to as "local amateur" whose work is the Lt. Amaziah Cole marker (1816) in the Ireland Street Cemetery and the **Eunice Joslyn** marker, a slab marker, in Gate Cemetery with no visible date. Family records reported in History and Genealogy of the Families of Chesterfield give 1814 as Joslyn's death date. Both the Cole and Joslyn markers are shallowly and crudely cut, done with an apparent lack of skill. No name has yet been associated with this carver and his lack of skill would make it highly unlikely that he was an itinerant carver who moved on to other commissions. Similar stones with such rudimentary carving are not known to exist in neighboring towns.

Several markers have no apparent companions in other Chesterfield cemeteries, so the Center for Gravestone Studies suggests they may be the work of itinerant carvers who produced one work before moving on. The earliest marker in the cemetery fits this category; it is also one of the largest and boldest in design. The **Joseph Gere** marker (1808) is a marble slab about 4 ½ feet high and 2 ½ feet wide (Photo 13). No other marker in the cemetery resembles it in design. In the upper two corners are carved fans, a motif that was not unusual at the time, but in the upper and central portion of the marker is carved an open book, which is an unusual representation in Chesterfield's cemeteries. According to Allen Ludwig in Graven Images, "Although we do find a book cut on gravestones from time to time, although we can safely assume that the book was the Bible; it was by no means a popular symbol and found only limited use." Two stars are carved at the lower corners of the book and a bold geometric zigzag arches over its top. The two designs, a star and an arch, suggest a heavenly destination for Joseph.

The **Lyman** (Photo 6) and **Ruth Kendall** markers (1813), which are in slate, have been attributed by the Center for Gravestone Studies to a single hand, and one not otherwise represented in the cemetery, due to the stones' being the only slate examples. The Kendalls's markers are approximately the same height as Josiah Fisk's marker, but their tabernacle shape is

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narrower. The shallow carving is more elaborate than Elijah Sikes's work, with an architectural arch resting on piers above an urn and weeping willow. At the lower corners of the images small feathered fans splay out. The inscription portion of the markers is bordered by a rectangle with small geometric fans in its upper corners. The lettering style has fewer flourishes and is more straightforward than the Sikes marker.

A third solitary carver's work from the Federal Period is found on the simple marker of **Martha Fisk** (1820). A small marble marker in tabernacle shape, there are no images but only lettering. In the upper arch the letters "IN" in an italic-like script stand isolated, with the rest of the inscription in an unembellished lettering style (Photo 5).

Description of Markers that Date 1830-1870

Among the markers that date between 1830 and 1870 new forms are added to the tabernacle and slab forms. These include a double marker; are obelisks (five examples), and a horizontally set rectangular marker. (Photo 8).

Harriet Anable, (1839) and **Chester Anable** (1850) were both memorialized with side-by-side obelisks about five feet in height (Photo 11). The marble markers have square initialed footstones about 6" high. Typical of an obelisk, the markers have no imagery. Rather, like many stones of the first half of the 19th century, Harriet's epitaph is in an italic-like script to differentiate it as a statement from Harriet to the reader, while her name is in a simple block script.

Lyman Todd (1846) has a marble obelisk for his marker, and the Partridge/Partridge obelisk may have established the first family monument in the cemetery with **Horace T. Partridge's** death in 1859. The names of his family members were added later: his father **John** (1880), mother **Ruthy** (1873), sister **Susan** (1918) and Horace's wife, **Mary**, whose death date was never entered.

The most unusual marker in the cemetery came not directly from a carver, but from a zinc monument manufacturer. The **Rhoades family monument** (1853-1870) no longer has the zinc footstones documented in 1940, but at present it is a solitary family monument which consists of the four-sided, obelisk-like, shape with an urn on top and decorative inscription fields at each side (Photo 7). This marker is representative of the technological improvements and experimentation that was part of the Early Industrial period and extended to cemetery markers.

Carver

One carver has been identified by name for the Early Industrial period. Thomas Sturges worked

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with his brother William in Lee, Massachusetts, during the first half of the 19th century. They worked in Berkshire County marble, and supplied Berkshire and adjoining Franklin and Hampshire counties with their work. The Gate Cemetery marker of **John H. Pratt** (1837) is a single marker signed by Thomas Sturges (Photo 10). It is a marble slab with an urn and willow motif. What distinguishes it and links it to his other stones is the use of a rondel at the top of the slab, in which is carved an urn within the arching branches of a willow tree. At each side of the rondel are carved bare branches. In the center of the stone, John H. Pratt is carved in block letters in a rectangle, but above and below the rectangle the words "In Memory of...who died Jan.9, 1837 AE 67 years" are in a large-scale, flowing script. An incised brick pattern separates the memorial from the signature of "T. Sturges" in the lower right corner of the marker.

The majority of the remaining markers from the period are relatively small slab markers in marble. They have names and dates inscribed, but no graphics. Rather, it is the style of the carving of the letters and numbers that provides ornament. These rather utilitarian markers may suggest a simple commemorative function with no religious or grander social messages to be conveyed. The simplicity may also reflect lack of money to buy more ornate markers.

Description of markers that date 1870-1900

While family monuments surrounded by elaborate fencing and individualized markers with statuary or mausoleums appeared in cemeteries elsewhere, the gravestones in Gate Cemetery remained simple in form and expressed only the most rudimentary facts of the deceased's life. Side-by-side, the markers of **Cynthia Porter** and **Silas Robinson**, husband and wife, represent the dominant marker style that existed in Gate Cemetery between 1870 and 1900, when burials dropped off precipitously (Photo 9). The two marble markers are slab in form. Silas's marker has a slight arch across the top; Cynthia's marker has a flattened tabernacle shape. Although the markers are of the same material, they differ in proportions, Cynthia's being taller and narrower. Each has its name in relief across the width of the marker, with death dates and ages at death carved beneath. There is little ornamentation on the markers, though three lettering styles are used to differentiate the type of information being offered.

There is one double stone that dates from this period. It is the **Milton and Dorcas Adams** marker (1870-1879). A marble marker, it is in the shape of a double tabernacle, but the shoulders of the tabernacle rather than being arched are molded in an ogee shape. The marble stone sits on a brownstone base and there is no carved ornament. The two names of the deceased are in rectangular lozenges in the upper section of the stone.

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Description of 20th Century Markers

One marker dates from the first decade of the 20th century in Gate Cemetery. Julia E. Prentice, wife of Jacob Higgins, was buried in 1909, and her marker is a stone slab that continues the simple name markers of the 19th century. Between 1909 and 1959, the end of the period of significance no markers remain. Three markers date after 1959. The earliest is the double marker of **Reverend Benson Heale Harvey** and **Eleanor Conard Thornton Moss Harvey** (Photo 12). Rev. Harvey was an Episcopal missionary serving as priest in charge of All Saints Church and director of All Saints School in Bontoc, the Philippines. Benson died in 1985 and Eleanor in 1989. Their double marker with double-arched top is a tall slab about five feet high. In a contemporary interpretation of the soul effigy, the field of each arch contains a carving of identical winged effigies beneath an arch of leaves. At the base of each marker is a cross on a globe, a missionary symbol.

The second of the two later markers in the cemetery is the **Orman R. Todd, Barbara K Jenkins** marker, a low rough-cut boulder of granite, which dates from 1997.

Now lost but recorded by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1940 was a wooden grave marker of Augustus B. Vickery, 1938.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known at the Gate Cemetery, sites may be present. One ancient site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). That site, 19-HS-345, is located on a riverine terrace bordering the West Falls Branch River in a similar environmental setting as the Gate Cemetery. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Gate Cemetery is located on a well-drained, level to moderately sloping riverine terrace in close proximity to the Westfield River. The cemetery is actually located less than 500 feet from the river at the base of a peninsula. Rapids are also located less than 1,000 feet northeast of the cemetery, possibly indicating a fishery resource for Native subsistence activities. A ledge is present on the surface and below ground at the cemetery, possibly creating an obstacle to burial excavations in some areas. Given the above information, the small size of the cemetery (.035 acres), and the presence of 126 markers and footstones and 26 marker fragments, a low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources at the Gate Cemetery. Burial excavations destroyed any potential ancient resources that might have been present. It has been hypothesized that underlying rock may explain the absence of grave markers in some areas.

There is a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological resources at the Gate Cemetery. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may

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locate unmarked graves anywhere in the cemetery or the surrounding locale. Unmarked graves could result from intentionally unmarked graves of paupers, unknown persons, or indigents who were intentionally buried in unmarked graves around the periphery of the cemetery or in an area set off for these individuals. Unmarked graves may also result from lost gravestones or grave markers made with biodegradable materials. It is known that the WPA removed broken and detached stones at the nearby Ireland Street Cemetery. Similar activities may have occurred at the Gate Cemetery, where many gravestone fragments exist at ground level. Both unmarked and marked graves may include a burial shaft, skeletal remains, and personal items of the deceased. Memorial graves, used as a memorial for persons that died elsewhere or for whom a body is absent, may contain grave markers only. Multiple interments may also be present.

Funerary artifacts associated with memorial services for individuals and groups may exist within the cemetery. Artifacts and stratigraphic evidence may also exist that are associated with landscape features and maintenance activities at the cemetery.

(end)

Gate Cemetery

Name of Property

Hampshire, 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

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1808-1959

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Elijah Sikes, Thomas Sturges (carvers)

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Statement of Significance

Gate Cemetery, Chesterfield, MA is significant according to criteria A and C of the National Register, and it meets criterion consideration D for cemeteries. It is representative of a broad pattern of history in western Massachusetts, in which small cemeteries were established during the 18th and 19th centuries apart from the town's central burying ground, at the village level, at the level of a residential cluster, or simply for a single residence. When travel was long and difficult, the small, local Cemetery could be more easily visited and maintained.

Gate Cemetery is important in the development of the town of Chesterfield, being placed in the village of West Chesterfield (NRDIS 2008) near the nexus of two of the town's first roads, Pontoosuc Road, constructed in 1760, and Ireland Street, constructed in 1763 by the newly incorporated town. The transportation crossroads took on the character of a small residential/commercial node, known after 1797 as "The Gate," for the toll gate that was set up on the Pontoosuc at that location.

The cemetery has local significance and integrity of materials, location, feeling, association, workmanship, location, setting and design. The period of significance of Gate Cemetery is 1808 (the earliest dated marker) to 1959.

Gate Cemetery is representative of the form that small rural cemeteries took during the 19th century. It was placed close to the road, enclosed by marker walls to keep animals out, and was maintained for a utilitarian purpose (i.e. without designed landscaping). This layout is representative of the Federal period during much of which the New England burial ground served a matter-of-fact purpose of containing the dead. Markers are laid in irregular rows with a measure of order within a protected space, but without organizing paths, landscaping features, or focal points for reflections on death.

Gate Cemetery's markers are representative of the shifts in form and iconography that were prevalent in New England through the 19th and early 20th centuries. The earliest markers are tabernacle and slab markers in schist and marble. These are often carved with the grief-suggesting urns and weeping willows, with simple lettering, and no images. An example of the first type of marker is that of **Josiah Fisk** (1826) (Photo 4). The **Martha Fisk** marker (1820) with no imagery is representative of the second category of marker (Photo 5). The addition of a formal presentation of the deceased as a revered soul through framing borders, fans, and architectural structures is also represented by the **Mr. Lyman Kendall** (1813) marker (Photo 6). The **Jacob Rhoades** (1870) marker stands as a single example of the manufactured zinc marker that became popular in the later 19th century for its economy and crisp, albeit standardized, architectural forms (Photo 7).

The work of two identified 19th-century marker carvers, Elijah Sikes and Thomas Sturges, is found at the Gate Cemetery as well as the work of several hands that are not as yet identified by name.

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COLONIAL PERIOD (1650-1775)

Historical Narrative

It was not until the Colonial period that Ireland Street was planned as a north-south division road within Narragansett Township #4. The large territory that made up the township was laid out for sale and settlement by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1739. Settlement was sparse and temporary, as the French and Indian War continued to pose a threat to settlers in these northern reaches of the colony.

Settlement finally took hold in the Ireland Street area of southwest Chesterfield in the early 1760s making it the town's first area of permanent settlement. Its broad plateau made it more attractive than the narrow plateau found at the area of Gate Cemetery, so settlement of the Gate area came later. Early arrivals to the Ireland Street area were indeed Irish, and it is this fact that gave the name to the street and brought a separate religious group to the town, as many of the Irish settlers were Baptists rather than Congregationalists. Within a decade of the 1760s settlement, more people began to choose the area north of today's town center, several miles away, and shifted the concentration of homesteads and the institutional center to that area, but the number of Ireland Street settlers continued to grow, and the two locuses for settlement co-existed. When the town incorporated in 1762, one road constructed in 1760 was adopted by the town. This first public road began in Williamsburg and came to the center of Chesterfield (today's Route MA 143) and then from the center going west to Pittsfield, crossing the Westfield River near the intersection of today's River Road and Ireland Street. It was known as the Pontoosuc Road. The first road formally approved and constructed by the town was Ireland Street in 1763, and town historians have consistently reported that Ireland Street has been relatively unaltered since that date. The intersection of Ireland Street and the Pontoosuc Road would have been important, as it was the only place in Chesterfield where travelers could cross the river and go in all four directions of the compass.

The Ireland Street families had to travel along Ireland Street and the Pontoosuc Road to get to church meetings in the first meetinghouse that was built ca. 1768 near today's Smith Road and its intersection with North Street in Chesterfield Center. Those who were Baptist traveled to Ashfield for Baptist Society meetings, and town records indicate that, as early as 1767, these same Baptists were being released from Congregational Church taxes. When burials took place, they were in Chesterfield's first cemetery, Center Cemetery, which is within the Chesterfield Center NRDIS (2008). Center Cemetery was established in 1764 with the burial of a woman from the Ireland Street settlement, and it served as the town's principal cemetery throughout the Colonial period. Burials in Center Cemetery would have been out of the way for Ireland Street residents, but attendance at town meetings in Chesterfield and church meetings in either Chesterfield Center, or in Ashfield for Baptists, would have been arduous for any of the Ireland Street settlers.

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FEDERAL PERIOD (1776-1830)

Gate Cemetery is an example of a cemetery of post-Revolutionary War settlers, most of whom arrived after 1790. In fact, there are only five graves in Gate Cemetery whose surnames, or surnames by marriage, appeared in the federal census of 1790. Their names and their death dates are as follows: **Cynthia Cole**, 1841; **Joseph Gere**, 1808 (Photo 13) and his wife **Joanna Gere**, 1816; **Esther Stearns**, 1818; and **Eunice Hill Joslyn**, 1814. New family names that appeared in Gate Cemetery in the Federal Period are Anable, (**Jerushe Anable**, 1828), Todd (**Catherine Todd**, 1818, **Cyrena Todd**, 1825), Fisk (**Martha Fisk**, 1820 [Photo 6], **Lucretia Fisk**, 1815, **Elizabeth Fisk**, 1815, **Josiah Fisk**, 1826 [Photo 5]), Dodge (**Samuel Dodge**, 1827), and Higgins (**Deliverance Higgins**, 1817).

The date of establishment of the Gate Cemetery is not known, but deeds of land granted to the town of Chesterfield reveal that in 1794 four men gave to the town land on Ireland Street in the area of the cemetery. While it cannot be assumed that any of these transfers was for a cemetery — none is mentioned in the deeds — their names are associated with this section of town: Robinson, Coleman, Gates, and Bonny. Alternatively, a map of Chesterfield and Goshen of the original Lots of the Town plan revised in 1823 leaves unallocated in the area of Ireland Street Lot 42, which is adjacent and directly east of the School Lot. The map of 1794 does not indicate either the school or the cemetery, but subsequent maps of West Chesterfield do indeed show the Gate Cemetery across Ireland Street from the school. This would suggest that two lots were set aside for town use, and one, or a portion of one, became Gate Cemetery.

During the Federal period a preponderance of West Chesterfield's Baptists lived on Ireland Street, and for many years they met in members' homes for church services. The first to hold meetings in his home (now gone) was tavern-keeper Zebulon Robinson in 1789, and for several years thereafter meetings continued to alternate among members' houses. One of Zebulon Robinson's children and a grandchild are buried in the Gate Cemetery: **Silas Robinson** (1886) (Photo 9), and his daughter **Elizabeth Robinson** (1838). Zebulon's mother-in-law **Eunice Hill Joslyn** was buried in Gate Cemetery in 1814. As just this list of one family suggests, Baptist Society membership was growing with each new generation and by 1791 there was a sufficient number of people to build a meetinghouse (now gone). Members chose a central location on the Pontoosuc Road to Worthington leading from the west side of Ireland Street. The discontinued road is now a long driveway off of Ireland Street and across the street from Gate Cemetery.

Establishment of the cemetery is not recorded as stemming from establishment of the Baptist Church, however, it will be noted that a large number of members of the church and some from later generations are buried there. It is more likely that the cemetery was a neighborhood cemetery whose use began in the 1790s-1808 by the growing number of families who bought land and settled along Ireland Street, the Pontoosuc Road, and near the Westfield River bridge.

(continued)

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The earliest extant grave, that of **Joseph Gere**, dates to 1808. His wife **Joanna Gere** followed in 1816. The Geres had ten children, though none of their markers are in evidence within the Gate Cemetery. Of the new families that came to Chesterfield after the revolution, the Todd family was among the first of the Baptist families to arrive when the church was constructed. **Asa Todd** (1847), his wife **Abigail Todd** (1851) (Photo 14), and his mother **Catharine Todd** (1818), came between the recording of the 1790 census and 1791, when Asa became a church elder. Asa and Abigail's daughter, **Esther Todd Stearns** (1818), with her grandmother, Catharine, were the first two members of the family to be buried in Gate Cemetery (Photo 15). The first Baptist minister was Ebenezer Vining, who served for eleven years before being dismissed in 1802. Elder **Asa Todd** became the church's second minister, and served for the next 21 years. The Baptists did not require a college education for their ministers and, in fact, stressed that their ministers be drawn from local populations of farmers so that they could reach other farmers as equals. Asa Todd followed that prescription as a local farmer with no particular religious training. Just as easily as he was elevated to the position of minister, however, he was dismissed by his congregation for having become a Mason. The Anti-Masonic political party had some strength in western Massachusetts; for instance, the Baptist minister in West Whatley was dismissed by his congregation at about the same time for refusing to renounce membership in the organization. Asa Todd was apparently caught up in the same political wave, which was based on the conviction that the Freemasons were undemocratic in their vows of secrecy. Todd's dismissal did not move him to leave Chesterfield, however, and he remained until his death at age 91.

The Todds were not all Baptists. Justus Todd, Asa's brother, was a Universalist minister and buried his young wife, **Cyrena**, in Gate Cemetery in 1825. The separation of church and state enacted in 1828 and effected in the towns of western Massachusetts into the 1830s, brought about a greater tolerance for other branches of the Protestant faith. One of the branches of the faith were the Universalists, who formed their church in 1779 for believers in universal salvation – that is, for those who believed that salvation was not pre-ordained as Jonathan Edwards had proclaimed in “The Great Awakening” in Northampton in the 1740s. The Universalist congregations were generally made up of the poor in a community, as opposed to the Unitarians who drew adherents from the wealthier population. Cyrena Todd, who was most likely also a Universalist, was the daughter of Mary and Isaac Damon of West Chesterfield. Isaac Damon was an early millwright on the Westfield River, whose mill decades later was swept away in the floods of 1860 and never rebuilt.

Gate Cemetery has one grave of a Revolutionary War soldier, **Captain Thomas More**, who died in 1842 at age 91. More did not serve from Chesterfield.

The Pontoosuc Road became the Pontoosuc Turnpike in 1797, and a toll gate was erected in 1797 at the intersection with Ireland Street near the bridge that crossed the Westfield River, giving the name “The Gate” to the neighborhood, and, by extension, to its local cemetery. As a turnpike, the

(continued)

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Pontoosuc carried a stagecoach line that brought people to "The Gate," where a toll was paid and travelers could stop at Asa Robinson's tavern. Robinson kept his father's tavern (now gone) at the time the turnpike was established. He is buried in the Robinson family burial ground north of Gate Cemetery on Ireland Street.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1830-1870)

Between 1830 and 1870, Chesterfield's population declined as many people headed west for the more fertile and more easily cultivated land of New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Indeed, 42% of the population was lost over this period. The population drain meant that the Gate neighborhood remained small, but this is the period with the largest number of graves in the cemetery as members of the large families that were established in the area during the Federal period died. Deaths of three and four out of ten children were not uncommon. The **Anable** family demonstrates the situation, as the parents **Harriet** and **Chester** died at 45 and 60 and four of their eleven children, who died in childhood, are buried with them in Gate Cemetery. Sarah and Lyman Todd are another example, with four of their eleven children buried in Gate Cemetery. **Lyman Todd** was the son of Baptist minister Asa Todd, and Lyman's grave is also in Gate Cemetery from 1846. Multiple wives found the same resting place as well and account for some of the numbers in the Cemetery. Moses Fisk buried two wives, **Lucretia** (1815) and **Martha** (1820), as well as a child. Shoemaker, postmaster and Baptist church member James M. Angell buried the third of his four wives in Gate Cemetery. Finally, successful farmer **Asa A. Todd** (1895) (Photo 16), the grandson of the minister of the same name, was buried here with both his first and second wives, **Mary** (1845) and **Ellen Cudworth** (1907), who also happened to be sisters.

Although the population was not growing, work diversified in West Chesterfield during the period as light industrial operations were established using the water power of the Westfield River, Stevens Brook, and the West Branch of the Westfield River. Among the manufacturers who were active during the period Elijah H. Higgins, who was for sixty years a member of the Baptist church, buried his first wife, **Zilpha** here in 1851, as well as two of his children, **Ida** (1850), and an infant in 1859. Like most manufacturers, Elijah combined his work with farming. He cultivated a farm of 65 acres while making gun parts in West Chesterfield. Elijah's son Charles later joined him in the business as well as in farming.

Gideon Rhoades (1858) (Photo No. 7), was a millwright who, in 1849, took over an existing mill site after the flood of 1845 swept away several mills. He rebuilt a sawmill and changed its production from broom and tool handles to plane handles until the following year when floods swept away his dam. Rhoades was the first to introduce steam power in the mills and in 1852 started a woodworking mill powered by a steam engine, which was later taken over by Parsons & Healy. Rhoades' interest in new technology may have been reflected in his choice of the

(continued)

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Gate Cemetery
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cemetery's only zinc marker. **Gideon Rhoades** was buried with his father and mother, **Jacob** (1870) and **Sally** (1856), and his sister **Phoebe** (1853) in Gate Cemetery. Yet another family who mixed manufacturing with farming was that of **Jacob G.** and **Eliza A. Higgins** (1851), who was buried in Gate with their son, **Charles** (1851). Jacob Higgins during the period built a tannery on Stevens Brook that had been established in 1827.

Job Cudworth, whose wife, **Lucretia** (1845), son, **Marshall** (1845), and two infant children, undated graves, are in Gate Cemetery, epitomizes both the multiple work lives that people carried out in the Early Industrial Period and the family connections that were sustained in the Gate neighborhood. Job was a farmer, a tanner and also postmaster, as well as the Baptist church deacon and selectman from 1845 to 1846. Lucretia Cudworth was the granddaughter of Baptist minister Asa Todd and Abigail Todd. Other Baptists in Gate who were neighbors of the Cudworths were **Sally** (1851) and Thomas **Moore**.

While Chesterfield sent sixty soldiers to the Civil War, none of them are buried in Gate Cemetery.

LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD (1870-1915)

Chesterfield lost another 30 % of its population during this period as farms failed and residents moved to larger towns and cities. No longer able to compete with larger industrial cities and towns, the few small industries that were operating in West Chesterfield persisted in very specialized activities manufacturing metal hoops for sieves and wooden handles for planes and saws, wood rakes and accessories for the silk industry, bobbins and spools. Most of the town's population concentrated on dairy agriculture. This and the previous period's loss of population is reflected in the fewer number of graves in the cemetery. The absence of an industrial base that would add money to the agricultural economy is reflected in the grave markers's relative simplicity.

Representative of the West Chesterfield families who used the cemetery were **Jacob and Eliza Higgins**, who buried their son, **Eugene**, in 1875. Jacob was among the light industry/processing business owners in the village, working as a tanner on Stevens Brook. Being in a dairy community, access to hides was made easier for a tanner like Higgins, and the water of Steven Brook flowing between the East Branch and the Westfield River, essential to the tanning process, had long been a site for water-powered mills. **Jacob Higgins** was buried in Gate in 1893, and his second wife, **Julia**, was buried there in 1909.

Another member of the West Chesterfield community who was the first of several generations of the family to live and farm in West Chesterfield was Alvan Dunham, who buried his wife, **Esther S. Dunham**, in Gate in 1879 (Photograph 17). Alvan's grandson, Herbert Franklin Dunham,

(continued)

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Gate Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

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became a civil engineer who returned to Chesterfield to donate the Dunham Library as a reference library in West Chesterfield for townspeople.

A farmer and mother of seven children, **Ellen Todd** died in 1907. She was the second wife of Asa A. Todd, and her sister Mary had been his first wife. The Todds were successful farmers with a thirty-acre farm, and presumably Baptist in religion, as Asa A. Todd's grandfather was the Baptist church's second minister.

Eli Metcalf died in 1871, and nine years later his daughter **Alethea Metcalf Meacham**, who was married to Daniel Meacham, was buried near him. Due perhaps to poverty or lack of religious preference, when Daniel died he had no funeral service but was buried with only a neighbor's prayer as ceremony.

Cynthia Porter (1879), was born in the adjacent town of Huntington, but grew up in North Chesterfield the daughter of Samuel Porter, a mason, and Salome Angell Porter. The family with twelve children was noted for living in isolation in the town's wilderness, where it was said their individual creativity developed. One of Cynthia's sisters, Clarissa, was a poet and shoemaker; a brother Calvin was a newspaper correspondent. Cynthia's husband **Silas Robinson** was buried in 1886 (Photo 9).

These nine markers constitute the extant burials of the Late Industrial period and represent the distinctive lives of the people who lived in West Chesterfield and chose to be buried there.

EARLY MODERN AND MODERN PERIOD (1915- present)

Use of the Cemetery in the 20th century fell off precipitously and older markers over time were damaged or deteriorated. The condition of the cemetery was such that, during the Depression when the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was put to important projects in town, it was directed to Gate Cemetery. The WPA repaired the dry-laid marker wall that is closest to the road by applying mortar to the joints. They also created a concrete date marker (1935) that they inserted in that wall (Photo 3). It is known that at the Ireland Street Cemetery the WPA removed the broken and detached markers, so it is possible that they did the same here at Gate Cemetery, where there are many fragments at ground level. The disposition of these older markers was not recorded.

In 1940, the Submit Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Easthampton, Massachusetts, under the leadership of its regent Mrs. Max Lederer, Jr. recorded the extant markers in Gate Cemetery. The resulting list of markers records the inscriptions on each and its general location. This listing serves as a significant piece of cemetery documentation in the absence of town cemetery records.

(continued)

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Preservation Concerns

Gate Cemetery has many markers in need of attention from cleaning to resetting. De-lamination is occurring on several markers and some inscriptions readable in 1940 are now effaced by acid rain. The mortared west stone wall should be examined by a stone conservator to see whether the mortar is causing stones to crack or causing other damage. Placing the cemetery on the National Register will make it eligible for financial aid for its conservation.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information associated with the evolution and internal configuration of a small rural cemetery that developed in the western Massachusetts uplands in the 19th and 20th centuries. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important evidence that indicates when the Gate Cemetery was established, possibly for a single residence, a family, or a residential cluster in the Ireland Street locale. Comparative studies between lists of individuals buried at the Gate and Center Cemeteries and lists of individuals living in the Ireland Street area may indicate that Ireland Street residents used the Center Cemetery until the Gate Cemetery was established, possibly in the late 18th century.

Historical and archaeological evidence may also contribute important evidence related to burial patterns used in the Gate Cemetery and how they may have changed through time. Important evidence may exist that identifies burial patterns used, as the burial grounds' function changed from use by a single family or residence to a larger residential cluster. Evidence may also survive that identifies areas of the cemetery used exclusively for the burial of paupers, unknown persons and indigents or other socio-economic groupings. The latter evidence may contribute important information related to the way the local community and town treated their less fortunate residents in death.

Individual and groups of burials may contribute important evidence related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of residents in the Ireland Street locale and, by extrapolation, the residents of West Chesterfield Village and town of Chesterfield. Detailed analysis of the material culture and skeletal contents of individual burials may contribute important evidence associated with religious beliefs and economic status of individuals, families, and the residents of the Ireland Street area. Osteological study of skeletal remains may contribute important physical descriptions of individuals and pathologies that affected the residents of the Ireland Street neighborhood and town. Important evidence may survive that documents how different occupations affected the physical well being of sexes, individuals, families, or other socio-economic groupings.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Gate Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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(continued)

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Gate Cemetery
Chesterfield (Hampshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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(end)

Gate Cemetery
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 18 674136 4695314
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 Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 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 Chesterfield, MA

street & number 422 Main Road telephone 413-296-4353

city or town Chesterfield state MA zip code 01084

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

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Continuation Sheet

Gate Cemetery
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Section number 10, photos Page 1

Geographical Data

Please see attached Assessor's map for boundaries of the site.

Boundary Justification.

The lot lines of the Cemetery were chosen for the site boundaries.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Bonnie Parsons

Date: September 2007

Negatives at Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

1. Stone wall from Ireland Street, view to NE
2. General view to SE
3. 1935 concrete date stone, view to E
4. Josiah Fisk stone, 1826, view to E
5. Martha Fisk stone, 1820, view to E
6. Kendall stone, 1813, view to SE
7. Rhodes family monument, 1853-1870, view to E
8. General view to NE
9. Silas, Elizabeth Robinson markers, view to E
10. John Pratt marker, 1837, view to E
11. Anable obelisks, view to NE
12. Harvey double markers, view to NW
13. Joseph Gere marker, 1808, view to NE
14. Todd family markers, view to NE
15. Esther Stearns marker, view to SE
16. Asa Todd marker, 1895, view to SE
17. Esther Dunham marker, 1879, view to NE

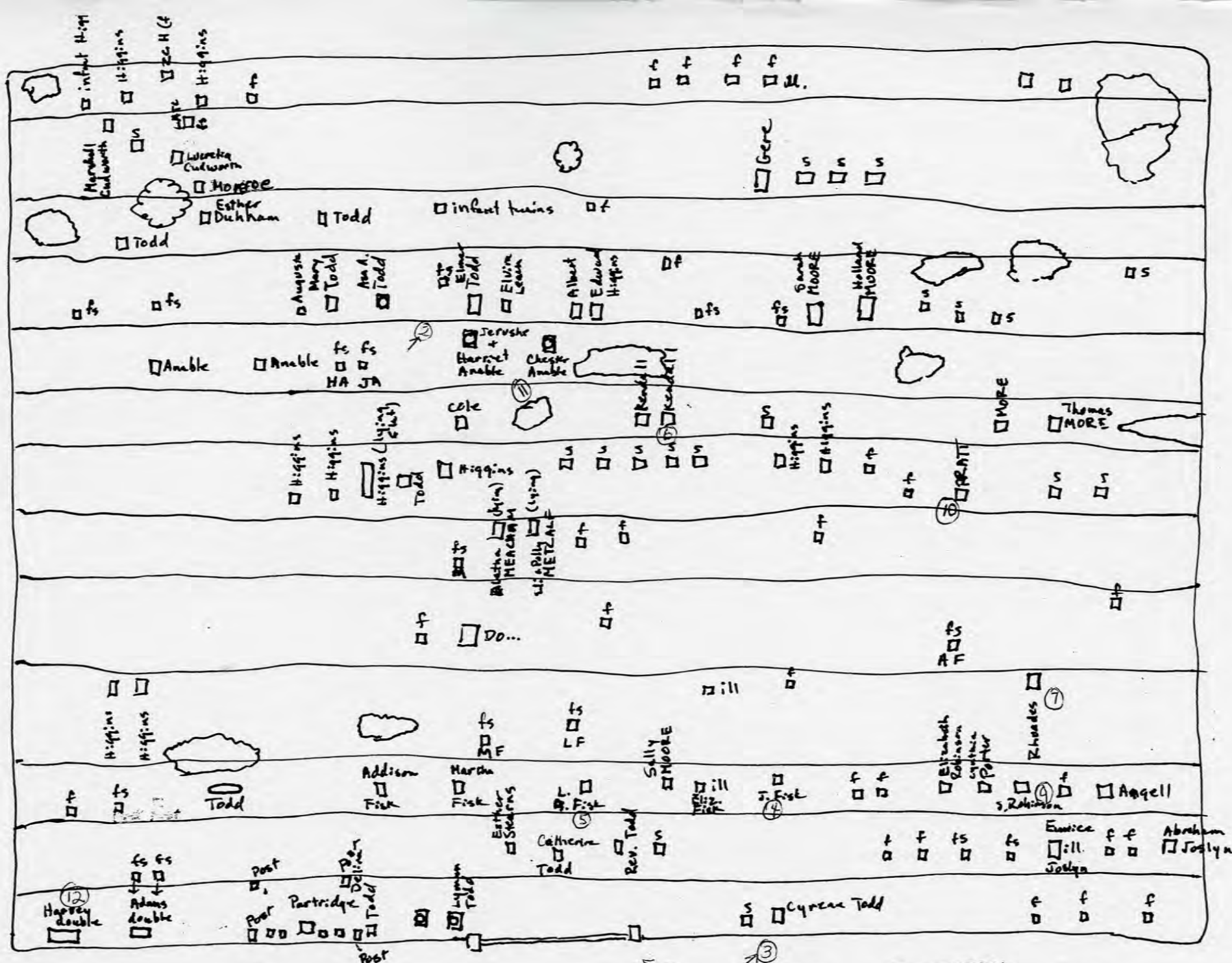
Gate Cemetery
National Register Data Sheet

Map #	Address	Historic Name Site	Date	Form/Style	C/NC	MHC #	Carver	Resource
18-31&17	Ireland Street	Gate Cemetery	1808-1997	Federal	C	CSF-801		Site
Landscape Features								
18-31&17	Ireland Street	Stone Walls	ca. 1800	fieldstone	C	CSF-801		Structure
18-31&17	Ireland Street	two fence posts	ca. 1800	four-hole granite	C	CSF-801		Structure
Markers/Stones								
18-31	Ireland Street	Joseph Gere	1808	slab/open book	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Lyman Kendall	1813	tabernacle/urn&willow	C	CSF-801	slate carver	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Ruth Kendall	1813	tabernacle/urn&willow	C	CSF-801	slate carver	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Eunice Hill Joslyn	1814	slab	C	CSF-801	local amateur	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Lucretia Fisk	1815	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Elizabeth Fisk	1815	tabernacle	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Joanna Gere	1816	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Deliverance Higgins	1817	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Catherine Todd	1818	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Esther Todd Stearns	1818	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Martha Fisk	1820	tabernacle	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Cyrena Todd	1825	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Josiah Fisk	1826	tabernacle/urn&willow	C	CSF-801	Elijah Sikes	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Samuel Dodge	1827	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Jerushe Anable	1828	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	John Pratt	1837	slab	C	CSF-801	Thomas Sturges	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Elizabeth Robinson	1838	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Harriet Anable	1839	obelisk	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Cynthia Cole	1841	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Capt. Thomas More	1842	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Mary Cudworth Todd	1845	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Lucretia Cudworth	1845	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Marshall Cudworth	1845	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Lyman Todd	1846	obelisk	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Asa Todd	1847	slab	C	CSF-801		Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Ida Higgins	1850	slab	C	CSF-801		Object

Gate Cemetery
National Register Data Sheet

18-31	Ireland Street	Chester Anable	1850	obelisk	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Abigail Todd	1851	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Zilpha Higgins	1851	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Eliza A. Higgins	1851	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Charles Higgins	1851	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Sally Moore	1851	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Rhoades Family	1853-1870	Family monument	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Horace T. Partridge	1859	Family monument	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Milton & Dorcas Adams	1870-1879	double arched stone	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Eli Metcalf	1871	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Eugene Higgins	1875	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Cynthia Porter	1879	shallow tabernacle	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Esther Dunham	1879	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Alethea Meacham	1880	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Silas Robinson	1886	arched slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Jacob Higgins	1893	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Asa A. Todd	1895	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Julia Higgins	1909	slab	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	WPA 1935 marker	1935	concrete marker	C	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Elmer & Alta Todd	1972-1979	granite marker	NC	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Benson & Eleanor Harvey	1985, 1989	double arched stone	NC	CSF-801	Object
18-31	Ireland Street	Orman Todd/B. Jenkins	1997	boulder	NC	CSF-801	Object

	Contributing	Non-contributing
Sites	1	0
Structures	3	0
Objects	45	3
Total	49	3



Key: f = fragment

s = slab marker

a = obelisk

ill = illegible

GATE CEMETERY
IRELAND STREET

← ①
N

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Gate Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 5/21/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/08/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/23/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/04/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000470

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 7.1.09 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.



State Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
PVPc
View E NE
Photo No. 1

011 1NNN 028 09.25.07 NEG#---



Dale Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

U: w T. SE

Photo No. 2

011 1NNN 048 09.25.07 NEG#---



State Cemetery
Wampashie, MA

B. Persons

Sept. 2007

PVP

U:ew G East

Photo No. 3

004 1NNN 032 09.26.07 NEG#---



IN
MEMORY OF
Wm. Joseph FISK
Son of Joseph
Fisk & Mary Ann
Fisk

Gate Cemetery
Hampden, MA
B. Parsons
September, 2007
Pv Pc
View to East
Photo No. 4

011 1NNI 035 09*25*07 NEG#---



In

Memory of

MARTHA FISK

wife of

MOSES FISK

who died

July 23 1820

aged 50 years

State Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
PVP
View to NE
Photo No. 5

011 1NNN 038 09.25.07 NEG#---

IN
MEMORY OF
MR. LEONARD KENNEDY
WHO DIED
JAN. 11. 1885.

Gate Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
PVP
View to SE
Photo No. 6

011 1NNN 042 09.25.07 NEG#---



JACOB
RHODES,
1773-1872
SALLY WOOD,
his wife,
1793-1866

JAMES
RHODES,
DIED 1855
SARAH LE
JAMES & SARAH
RHODES
1822-1896

RHODES

Gate Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
Pv PC
View to East
Photo No. 7

011 1NNN 034 09.25.07 NEG#---



Gate Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

View to NE

Photo No. 8

011 1NNN 030 09.25.07 NEG#---



State Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
PVPC
View 1. East
Photo No. 9

011 1NNN 032 09.25.07 NEG#---



John
Memory of
JOHN ELMER
died
Jan. 9 1837.
Aged 71

State Cemetery
Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

Sept. 2007

PVPC

U: w T. East

Photo No. 10

011 1NNN 040 09.25.07 NEG#---



State Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
PRPC
View to NE
Photo No. 11

011 1NNN 044 09.25.07 NEG#---

REVEREND BENSON HEALE
HARVEY

B. SEPTEMBER 11, 1861
NEW YORK CITY

D. JANUARY 22, 1947

ELEANOR CONARD THORNTON
MOSS HARVEY

B. DECEMBER 12, 1864
PHILADELPHIA

D. JANUARY 5, 1947

State Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
B. Parsons
Sept. 2007
PVPc
U: ew to NW
Photo no. 12

011 1NNN 046 09.25.07 NEG#---



IN
MEMORY OF
JOSEPH GRIFFIN
who died
March 3 1808 F. 13
also his wife JOANNA
died April 18 1816 F. 13

Gate Cemetery

Longshin, MA

B. Parsons

October, 2007

PVPc

View to NE

Photo No. 13

017 1NN2 020 11.06.07 NEG#---



REV. ASA TODD

BORN

July 16, 1821

A. 91

ABIGAIL

Wife of

ASA TODD

DIED

Nov. 22, 1874, 53

Gate Cemetery

Hampshire, MA

B. Parsons

October 2007

PVPc

View to NE

Photo No. 14

017 1NN2 018 11.06.07 NEG#---

of
Fisk.
died
1840 in
test of her



PALEY
DIED
Nov 18 1840
Aged 21 years



In memory
of Mrs Esther
Wife of Mr
Ezek Stearns
who died July 16
1848
Aged 21 years
Born in New York
County and was a member
of the Methodist Church
and was a devoted wife
and mother

Widow
Catharine Dahl
Mother of
Edith Ann Dahl
died 1848

Gale Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
October, 2007
PVPc
view to SE
Photo No. 15

017 1NN2 024 11.06.07 NEG#---

ASA A. TODD
BORN
AUG. 12, 1820,
DIED
JAN. 23, 1895.
FEB. 20, 1820,
DIED
AUG. 23, 1847.

TODD

Gale Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
Oct. 2007
PVP
View to SE
Photo no. 16

017 1NN2 022 11.06.07 NEG#---



MRS.

ESTHER S. DUNHAM
PASSPORT

PASSED TO
THE SPIRIT WORLD,
SEPT. 16, 1929,
AGED 25 YRS.

[illegible]

Gale Cemetery
Hampshire, MA
Bonnie Parsons
Oct. 2007
PVPc
Uzw to NE
Photo no 17

017 1NN2 025 11.06.07 NEG#---



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photorectified using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1984. Boundaries revised 1999.

Supersedes Goshen and Worthington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1972.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18. 10 000-foot ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS				
Meters	Feet			1	2	3		
1	3.2808	UTM grid convergence (G) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.		4	5			
2	6.5617							
3	9.8426							
4	13.1234							
6	19.6851							
8	26.2468							
10	32.8085							
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808								
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048								
		1 Cheshire 2 Ashfield 3 Greenfield 4 Pittsfield East 5 Williamsburg 6 East Lee 7 Chester 8 Easthampton						

ISBN 0-607-92645-7



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	
Standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge; drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up areas: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary	
National, with monument	
State	
County; parish	
Civil township; graded; district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; land 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; pit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
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	

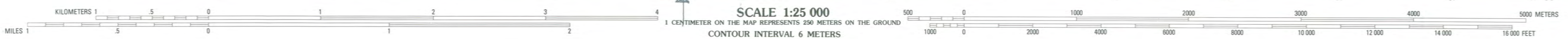
A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request.

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS



GOSHEN, MASSACHUSETTS

GATE CEMETERY

3 mi 18

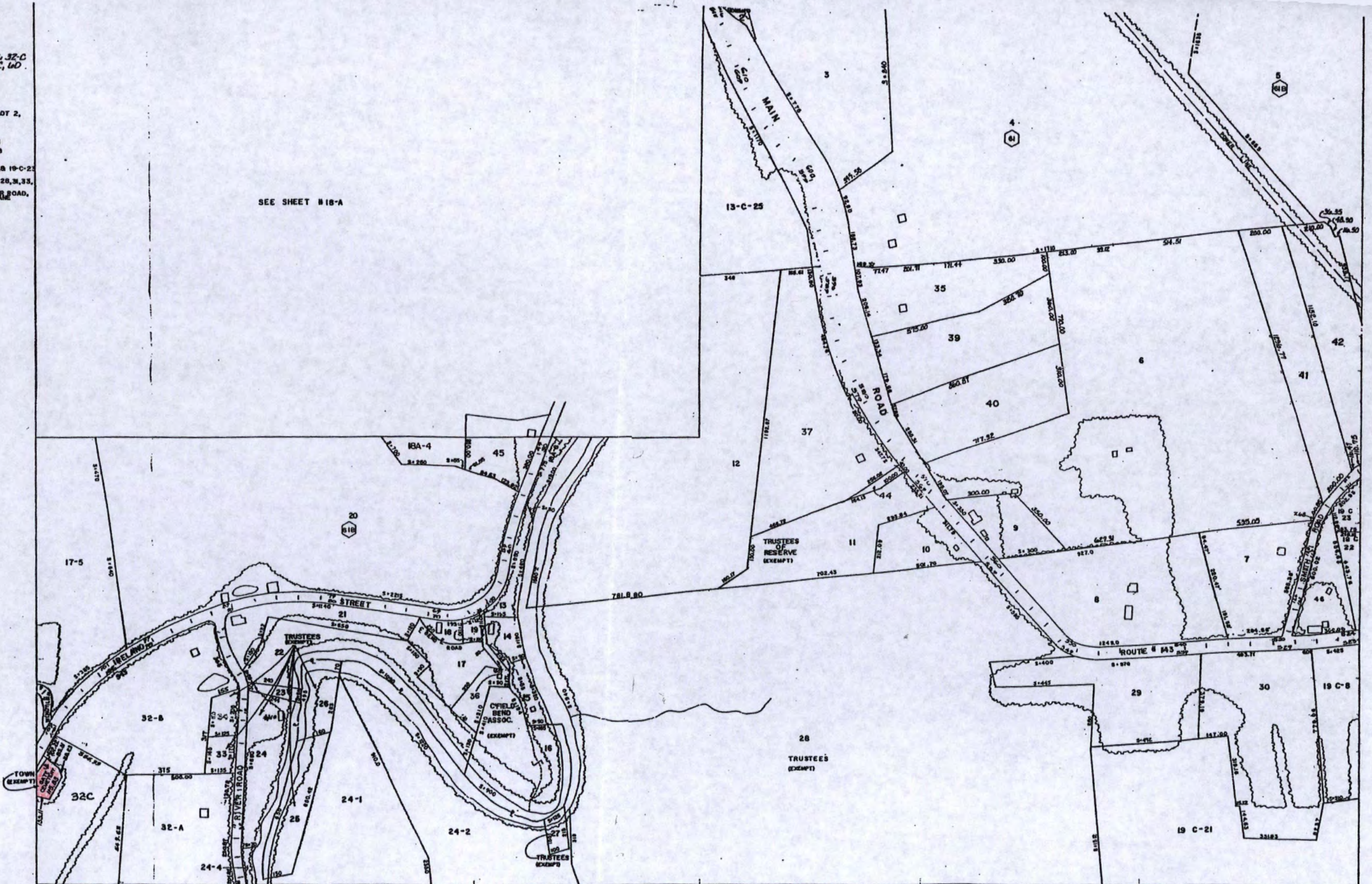
1. 674136/469534

NOTE: USGS MAP
ERRONEOUSLY INDICATES
"GATE CEMETERY"
AS "IRELAND ST.
CEMETERY."



JANUARY 1987
 ADDED STREET NUMBERS
 ADDED LOT 32-C
 ELIMINATED LOT 32
 MAY 1988 - REVISED LOT 3 & 4
 JANUARY 1991 - REVISED PARCELS 6 & 32-C
 ADDED PARCELS 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D
 & 6E
 MAY 1995 - ADDED LOTS 37, 43 & 44
 REVISED LOT 12
 JANUARY 1994 - ADDED LOT 45
 REVISED ROUTE 143, LOT 2,
 3, 13-C-25
 DELETED LOT 1
 JULY 1995 - REVISED LOTS 10 & 11
 DELETED LOTS 43 & 36
 APRIL 1996 - REVISED LOT 7
 JULY 1999 - ADDED LOTS 46, 19-C-22, & 19-C-23
 DELETED LOT 19-C-1
 EXEMPT LOTS 2, 11, 16, 22, 26, 31, 33,
 34
 - STREET NUMBERS, RIVER ROAD,
 SMITH ROAD, WINDY LAKE

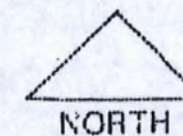
SEE SHEET N18-A



PREPARED BY
 ALMER HUNTLEY JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SURVEYORS ENGINEERS PLANNERS
 REVISED AND REPRINTED BY
 E. B. HOLMBERG & ASSOCIATES
 CHESTERFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 (413) 296-4525

TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD MASSACHUSETTS ASSESSORS PLAN

SCALE: ONE INCH EQUALS TWO HUNDRED FEET
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50

GATE CEMETERY
CHESTERFIELD (HAMPSHIRE) MA

map 1 of 2

GATE CEMETERY

CHESTERFIELD (HAMPSHIRE) MA

map 2 B 2

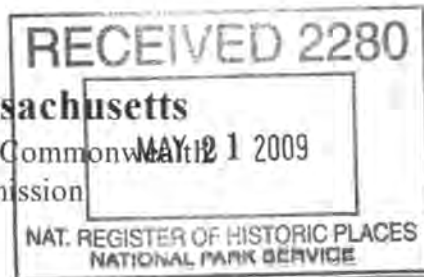


The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth

Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 8, 2009



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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Gate Cemetery, Chesterfield (Hampshire Co.), 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 properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Dee Cinner, Chesterfield Historical Commission
David Kielson, Chesterfield Board of Selectmen
Bonnie Parsons, PVPC, consultant
Nancy Rich, Alexandra Chereau, Chesterfield Planning Board