



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 of eligibility for individual properties or 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 an 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 listed in 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 North Guilford Cemetery multiple property: no
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 158 Whites Hill Road not for publication
city or town North Guilford vicinity
state New York code NY county Chenango code 017 zip code 13780

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally Statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
Signature of certifying official/Title R. David M... DS/MD Date 12/6/2019
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 1/24/2020

North Guilford Cemetery

Name of Property

Chenango County, New York

County and State

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	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions) N/A

foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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 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 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

Bibliography

(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)

- Settlement
Art

Period of Significance

1812-1943

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crandall School of Stone Carvers

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

North Guilford Cemetery

Name of Property

Chenango County, New York

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 1.03**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 460916 4700130
Zone Easting Northing

2

3
Zone Easting Northing

4

 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 Byname/title Holly Walberg, Design Historian contact Kathleen LaFrank, NYSHPOorganization _____ date February, 2019street & number 25 Garfield Place telephone 845-454-4546city or town Poughkeepsie state NY zip code 12601**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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Summary Paragraph

The North Guilford Cemetery is a small rural burial ground located in the hamlet of North Guilford, Chenango County, New York. The small farming hamlet of North Guilford is located in the southeastern portion of Chenango County, four miles north of Guilford Center along County Route 36. County Route 36 is a north-south road that connects Guilford Center and Norwich. It is about midway between the larger regional north-south routes of NY 12 and NY 8 and traverses rural agricultural land. North Guilford is centered around the land between two crossroads known as Old Four Corners (the intersection of Wahlberg Road and Whites Hill Road with County Route 36) and the next crossroads to the north, known as Little Four Corners or Van Buren Corners (the intersection of Aldrich Road and Oxford Road with County Route 36). The North Guilford Cemetery is on the south side of Whites Hill Road, one-quarter mile east of the intersection of Whites Hill Road and County Route 36.

Narrative Description

The cemetery is a long, rectangular one-acre lot (134' wide x 293' long) of gently sloping hillside bordered by trees and open meadow. Because of its elevated setting, impressive views of the surrounding pastoral landscape extend many miles to the west. The burial ground is enclosed by a non-historic chain link fence. A decorative iron entrance gate located near the center of the north side dates to 1997. Circulation within the cemetery is provided by a grassy center aisle that extends south approximately 65 feet before forming a 100 foot long oval turnaround loop that leads back to the main aisle and entrance gate.

There are approximately 225 headstones (marking 299 burials) arranged in eight parallel rows facing west. A mix of mature deciduous and coniferous trees have been planted around the perimeter. Approximately 43 percent of the burials (130) occurred prior to 1900 and represent the final resting places of North Guilford settler families and their descendants. These families include the Aldrich, Baker, Brooks, Gibbs, Gilbert, Gridley, Houk, Latham, Law, McLagan, Mowrey, Rhodes, Rice, Thompson, and White families. A few pioneer descendants continued to be buried here as late as 1919, but most of the original families had moved away or died out by the beginning of the twentieth century. The final pioneer family descendant, Josephine Thompson, was buried in the North Guilford Cemetery in 1943.

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Changing styles and tastes in memorial markers are reflected in the variety of gravestones present. The earliest markers from the first half of the 19th century (representing approximately 16 percent of the cemetery's burials) are generally made of sandstone with the urn and willow motif as the primary iconography. Secondary iconography includes borders of abstract geometrics, architectural columns or semi-abstract plant forms surrounding the rectangular or circular tablet containing the inscription. Most of these early stones have simple square or rounded tops. Eight stones, however, display more elaborate rounded tympanums flanked by square or rounded shoulder finials.

Markers from the period 1850 to 1930 (representing approximately 37 percent of the cemetery's burials) are typically rectangular or arched white marble tablets, reflective of marble's growing affordability and popularity throughout the 19th century. About 4 percent of these stones are larger, more grandiose family monuments in popular 19th century forms such as the obelisk, the orb on pedestal and the urn topped pillar. There is also one well-preserved obelisk formed from cast zinc. Stones erected after 1930 (representing approximately 47 percent of the cemetery's burials) are typically simple granite rectangles similar in overall style and appearance. Minor variants of the basic rectangle have slant fronts or rusticated bases. A few of the most recent stones are covered by laser cut images depicting personal scenes significant to the deceased.

Of particular note are twelve stones containing the artwork of folk carvers working in southern central New York in the first half of the 19th century. These stones are attributable to the sons of Chenango County's Plymouth-based master folk carver and stone mason, Joseph L. Crandall (a.k.a. "Fern Man"). Three of Crandall's four sons and at least one grandson took up the stone mason trade. Crandall's descendants are believed to have utilized Crandall's carving motifs within simpler designs of their own, as seen in the twelve examples found in the North Guilford Cemetery. Descendants of Joseph Crandall who practiced in his style in the Norwich vicinity during the period from 1830 to 1860 are collectively known as the "Crandall School."

Stones from the Crandall School are found scattered throughout the North Guilford Cemetery and were commissioned by pioneer farming families who migrated to North Guilford from Princeton, Massachusetts, and Westerly, Rhode Island, between 1793 and 1819. Crandall School stones are unsigned, but utilize a distinctive iconographic vocabulary of fern blades and raised inscription panels in the style of Joseph L. Crandall, who signed or initialed at least six known stones.¹ Crandall School carvers demonstrate a simplified and more informal and robust treatment of the master's decorative imagery with less emphasis on placing motifs

¹Tina and Dale Utter, "Crandall Roots," *Tri-Town News*, June 8, 2018.

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symmetrically in intricate detail over the stone's entire surface. In the second generation of carvers, intricacy and symmetry is replaced by bolder and more heavily stylized ornamentation, which sometimes seems almost improvisational in both placement and design. The more freewheeling style typical of this second generation of carvers is especially evident on the matching stones of John and Lydia Thompson, which display exuberantly large and unstudied abstract plant forms.

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Summary

The North Guilford Cemetery in North Guilford, Chenango County, New York, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement history of the small farming hamlet of North Guilford. The one-acre cemetery contains the graves of North Guilford's settlement era families and provides information about the origins, growth, and development of the hamlet of North Guilford and the surrounding area. Settlers arrived in the North Guilford area in the early nineteenth century, mostly from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, and the cemetery was organized as early as 1807. The first recorded burial dates to 1812 and the last descendant of a pioneer family was interred in 1943. Veterans buried here who are descended from North Guilford settler families include four Revolutionary War veterans, five Civil War veterans, and one veteran of the War of 1812.

The North Guilford Cemetery is also significant under criterion C in the area of art for its collection of twelve early nineteenth century grave markers containing artwork by the "Crandall School" of carvers. Works by the Crandall School are attributed to the sons of master stone carver Joseph L. Crandall of Plymouth, Chenango County. Although stones by the Crandall family are found throughout Chenango County, their presence in the North Guilford Cemetery has a personal family connection to North Guilford settler Captain Joseph Rhodes. Genealogy of the Rhodes and Crandall families indicates that North Guilford settler Rhodes was carver Joseph L. Crandall's second cousin. It is possible that the Crandall family of carvers received commissions from some of North Guilford's earliest settlers because of these family connections. Crandall's great aunt, Ann Langworthy Crandall (1733-1767), of Westerly, Rhode Island, was the wife of Captain Joseph Rhodes's father, James Rhodes (1730-1806).

Most of the Crandall School stones display the tympanum iconography of urn and willow characteristic of the period. Each stone, however, expresses artistic individuality through choice and placement of accents (pinwheels, sun bursts, scallops, stippling) and borders (acanthus leaves, fern fronds, architectural columns). These idiosyncratic embellishments provide decorative, almost whimsical flourishes surrounding the inscription and tympanum portions of the stones. A fondness for or reliance on one decorative motif over others is useful in attributing stones to particular carvers. In the North Guilford stones, the favored fern motif of the Crandall School is evident, especially on the stones of Jacob Houk and Sally Whitcomb. An example of the way in which the second generation of Crandall carvers simplified and scaled up a motif like the fern is seen most clearly on the stone of Nelson Mowry. The North Guilford stones of Lydia and John Thompson are a match for the Levi

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Brooks stone in Norwich's Aldrich Cemetery, where many members of the Crandall family are buried. This may suggest that Crandall School carvers reused design layouts while simplifying decorative motifs. The North Guilford folk art stones add twelve well-preserved examples to the body of work from which local historians and folk art scholars continue their efforts to identify and interpret both the first and second generations of gravestone carvers working in southern central New York.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Today's Town of Guilford and Town of Oxford were originally one parcel known as Fayette created in 1793. In 1813, the Guilford portion of Fayette became a separate entity referred to as Eastern Fayette or simply Eastern until receiving its final name of Guilford in 1817.¹ Settlers of the hamlet of North Guilford arrived by foot and ox cart primarily from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey beginning in 1791. Early historian James H. Smith notes that areas of Guilford with particularly high elevations, such as the hilly and broken terrain of North Guilford, may have attracted early settlers seeking to avoid more disease prone and swampy lowlands and river bottoms.²

The presence of nearby Lyon Brook and its tributaries allowed for the construction in 1792 of the first water powered saw mills and grist mills, which were crucial to the success of pioneer families.³ Settlement of North Guilford was further facilitated in 1807 by the construction of the North Road (today's Route 36), a main transportation corridor from Guilford Center to Norwich. By 1855, North Guilford had become a dairy farming community producing milk, butter and cheese as well as apples, cider, maple syrup, corn, and oats.⁴

During the earliest days of its settlement period, North Guilford's isolated frontier location and the difficulty of travel on primitive roads meant important crafts like shoe making, harness making, sap bucket making, and barrel making were conducted within the community. One wagon was shared among several families who reimbursed the wagon's owner with bartered goods or labor.⁵ As settlement progressed, a one room school was built in 1829 at Little Four Corners (the intersection of Aldrich Road and Oxford Road with County Route 36). A library was added to the school in 1838. In 1844, a Congregational Church and a Methodist Church were also

¹ Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Chenango County New York 1869-1870* (Syracuse: n.p., 1869), 98.

² James H. Smith, *History of Chenango and Madison Counties, New York* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1880), 136.

³ Thomas Gray, *From the Hills of North Guilford* (n.p.: by the Author, 2009), 9.

⁴ Ida Palen, *North Guilford Pioneers*, 1946, reprint (Norwich: Chenango County Historical Society, 2011), 22 and 69.

⁵ Palen, 15-17.

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constructed at Little Four Corners to serve the North Guilford community.⁶ Another school was also built at Old Four Corners, just a half mile west of the cemetery. This school, which first appears on an 1855 map, may have been built even earlier, although nothing further is yet known about its beginnings. It is not extant.

The community's cemetery was established in 1807 when a twenty-three member cemetery committee purchased a one-acre parcel of high, rocky ground from farmer Nathaniel Colburn along Whites Hill Road, a quarter mile from the Old Four Corners crossroads. The cemetery's oldest identified burial is the grave of Jacob Houk, dating to 1812. However, the cemetery may have existed informally even earlier than these dates of 1807 and 1812. The deed from Nathaniel Colburn's purchase of 99 acres of farm land from Daniel Gregory in 1798 mentions "one acre for a cemetery." This suggests that a cemetery already existed on the property at the time of Colburn's purchase in 1798. James H. Smith's 1880 *History of Chenango and Madison Counties* also confirms a cemetery in existence prior to 1807 by dating North Guilford Cemetery's first burial to 1792.⁷ This 1792 grave and perhaps other pre-1812 graves are thought to be located in the cemetery's southwestern corner where overgrowth and broken illegible stones were removed by volunteers in a c.1905 cleanup of the cemetery grounds.⁸ This suggests that the North Guilford Cemetery *may* have evolved from a family cemetery on the Gregory Farm, a common occurrence in rural areas.

The North Guilford Cemetery Association began recordkeeping in 1905 but was not formally incorporated until 1913 with a corporation deed issued by the Town of Guilford in 1914. Mapping of the cemetery into three sections containing 98 lots was also begun in 1914 (see map). In 1952, a metal plaque reading "To Honor and Commemorate the Pioneers who Sleep in North Guilford Cemetery" was installed near the entrance gate.⁹ Veteran burials include four Revolutionary War veterans, six Civil War veterans, one War of 1812 veteran, three WWI veterans, thirteen WWII veterans, and three Korean War veterans.

Among the early pioneer settlers buried here is Revolutionary War veteran Tobias Houk (1760-1836), a native of Short Hills, New Jersey, who arrived in North Guilford in 1793 to farm 100 acres. Houk served in the Battle of Brandywine Creek under General George Washington and survived the brutal conditions of Valley Forge

⁶ Palen, 35-36,25-26.

⁷ Gray, 36; Smith, 227.

⁸ Palen, 148.

⁹ Gray, 50 and 53.

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during the winter of 1777. As a member of the New Jersey militia, he was stationed at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and engaged in frequent skirmishes with British soldiers stationed opposite Woodbridge on Staten Island.¹⁰

Also buried in this cemetery is Theophilus White (1755-1842), a native of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, who settled in North Guilford in 1802. Three generations of the White family farmed the land adjacent to the North Guilford Cemetery on the east. White served in the Rhode Island Militia under Generals John Spencer and John Sullivan and was among those who marched from Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to Howland's Ferry, Rhode Island, on December 8, 1776 to halt enemy advances into the interior of New England after the British capture of Newport, Rhode Island, on December 7, 1776.¹¹

Many of the early settler families buried in the North Guilford Cemetery (including the Gibbs, Rice, Thompson, Baker, and Brooks families) were natives of Princeton, Massachusetts, or other towns near Princeton in Worcester County, Massachusetts - an area that had been hard hit economically by national and international events such as Shays Rebellion and the Embargo Act of 1807. One North Guilford settler from the Worcester County area was Joseph Baker (1755-1850), a British soldier taken prisoner by American troops after the defeat of General John Burgoyne at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. When captured, British soldiers were taken to barracks in the Worcester County town of Rutland, Massachusetts. Baker and many other British soldiers quietly deserted the British cause and melted into nearby communities. Baker settled in North Guilford in 1827 and is buried in the North Guilford Cemetery.¹²

Sea Captain and Revolutionary War veteran Joseph Rhodes (1758-1839) is also buried here. Rhodes was a native of southwestern Rhode Island and married the daughter of Colonel Christopher Champlin. The Champlins were among Rhode Island's wealthiest slave trading and ship owning families who settled in the Narragansett Bay area and built plantation style farms using slave labor.¹³ Whether Rhodes worked for his

¹⁰ "Tobias Houk" US Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Application Files 1800-1900, National Archives.

¹¹ Robert Grandchamp, "From Fence to Fence: The Battles of Prudence Island," *Journal of the American Revolution* (October 18, 2017).

¹² Wm. W Reynolds, "Demise of the Albemarle Barracks: A Report to the Quartermaster General, *Journal of the American Revolution* (May 31, 2018).

¹³ William Davis Miller, "The Narragansett Planters," *American Antiquarian Society* (April 1933); Christy Mikel and Clark-Pujara, "Slavery, emancipation and Black freedom in Rhode Island, 1652-1842." PhD thesis, University of Iowa, 2009, 66; Champlin Memorial, 99. No other enslaved people were enumerated in Guilford's census lists of the period.

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father-in-law in the slave trading and privateering world before settling in Guilford is unknown. Rhodes's family history states that Rhodes captained ships engaged in trade with China and India until the Embargo Act of 1807 destroyed his maritime career and forced him to seek out a new life farming the hills of North Guilford. Buried in the corner of the Rhodes plot is the family's slave. Her stone, which says only the word "Phyllis," is a reminder of Rhode Island's slave trading past and its presence in areas settled by Rhode Islanders.¹⁴

Other settler families buried here, the Gilberts and the Gridleys, came to North Guilford from Harwinton, Connecticut. Abner Gilbert (1786-1862) was the son of a Connecticut congressman and the nephew of the mayor of Hartford. Gilbert became one of the wealthiest landowners in the area, owning 1,500 acres at the time of his death. Gilbert was also chair of the trustees who founded the First Congregational Church of Guilford and Norwich at Little Four Corners in 1843.¹⁵

The Thompson family, also buried here, represents the way in which North Guilford settler families intermarried and thrived throughout the 19th century – transforming a pioneer outpost into a productive farming community. Like others from the Princeton, Massachusetts, area, John and Lydia Thompson and their three sons and three daughters migrated to the hills of North Guilford in 1819 to start new lives as frontier farmers. The Thompsons second son, William Craft Thompson (1801-1849), worked the land with his father and married neighbor Joseph Rhodes's daughter Sarah in 1823. Over the next 26 years, William and Sarah Thompson expanded the family's sheep and dairy farm to 111 acres and raised ten children. William Thompson also served as the community's harness maker, shoe maker, and the trustee/librarian of the North Guilford School, established in 1829.¹⁶

When William Thompson succumbed to tuberculosis at age 48, his 16-year-old son, Hiram Craft Thompson (1833-1874), took over running the family farm and caring for his mother and six siblings. Like his father, he too married a neighbor's daughter and continued operating the family farm along with also acting as school trustee/librarian and postmaster. His sudden death in 1874 left his widow, Amanda, scrambling to support her two small children, her mother, and her invalid mother-in-law, which she did by moving her family to her

¹⁴ Palen, 5.

¹⁵ U.S. Federal Census 1860; Smith, 251.

¹⁶ Ida Palen, *North Guilford Pioneers*, 1946, reprint (Norwich: Chenango County Historical Society, 2011), 11-22.

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mother's smaller nearby farm of 38 acres. Here she operated a nine-cow dairy and supplemented the family income by weaving rag rugs.¹⁷

Amanda Thompson's children, Sam and Josephine, represent the fourth and last generation of Thompsons in North Guilford. Like his ancestors, Sam Thompson (1863-1917) combined operating a successful farm with serving his community despite losing a leg in a threshing machine accident. He too acted as North Guilford school trustee and helped introduce rural mail service and rural "party line" telephone service to North Guilford. Sam Thompson died in 1917 after contracting pneumonia while delivering milk in a severe winter snowstorm.¹⁸

His sister, Josephine (1868-1943), the last of the North Guilford Thompson line, attended Oswego Normal School and became a teacher in the New York City area. But each summer, she returned to the North Guilford homestead, where she recorded her recollections of the forgotten North Guilford pioneer families whose names and achievements she feared were vanishing from local memory. Her book on North Guilford pioneer families (published posthumously in 1946) coupled with her financial gifts to the North Guilford Cemetery have preserved both the stories and the stone monuments of these early settler families.¹⁹

Crandall School

Twelve of the stones at the North Guilford Cemetery demonstrate the craftsmanship of the "Crandall School" of carvers active in the Norwich area during the first half of the 19th century. The founder of this school of carving was Joseph L. Crandall (1777-1851), who was born and raised in Guilford, Vermont. At age 20, he married Esther Crumb in Leyden, Massachusetts, and remained there until 1806, when he migrated with his wife and four young children to Plymouth, Chenango County. Crandall's father-in-law, Phineas Crumb, had migrated to Plymouth a year earlier in 1805, and Crandall's own father also moved to Plymouth in 1808.²⁰ Crandall and his sons, Lathan Crandall (1802-1892), Joseph D. Crandall (1804-1896), and William B. Crandall (1816-1896), worked as farmers, stone masons and stone carvers in the Norwich-Plymouth area and surrounding region.²¹ How the Crandall family first became involved in stone work is unknown, although the area around Plymouth and Preston where the Crandall family settled is known to have had a number of stone quarries operating during

¹⁷ Palen, 110-115.

¹⁸ Palen, 121-127.

¹⁹ Palen, 154-155.

²⁰ "Anniversary of Lathan Crandall," *Chenango Union*, February 11, 1886.

²¹ Child, 222.

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this period.²² Joseph Crandall is believed to have constructed foundations and stone walls throughout the region. He taught the trade to his sons, who joined him in the business, which was continued by several generations of Crandalls. The Aldrich Cemetery, located between Norwich and South Plymouth, is the final resting place of Joseph L. Crandall as well as his wife, four of his children, three of his daughters-in-law, ten of his grandchildren, and two of his nieces.

Many examples of the Crandalls' funerary art can be seen in Chenango County. Work by Joseph L. Crandall is identified by particularly elaborate carving, sometimes covering the entire stone. Like other examples from this period, his stones are distinguished by their complex rounded forms and the use of draped urns, willows, and other motifs. But his work is especially distinguished by epitaphs set within elaborate frames, and nearly all of the space is filled in with geometrical and foliate forms, including pinwheels, stylized flowers, philodendron leaves, and stippling. Joseph Crandall was responsible for at least one decorated footstone (grave of James McCullough, Foster Cemetery, Norwich). His work can be identified by the distinctive serpentine carved "T" used in the "In memory of..." Superb examples of the senior Crandall's work are also seen in the stones carved for his daughter Polly and his niece Philury, in the Aldrich Cemetery in Norwich.

By comparison, the Crandall sons used similar motifs but with less attention to symmetry and detail and more reliance on bold, simplified, over scaled forms that appear more spontaneously drawn as, for example, on the North Guilford stone of Nelson Mowry. Crandall School motifs include the typical urn and willow but also the distinctive iconography of fern blades and fronds and the frequent use of the circular raised inscription panel. Especially fine examples of the Crandall School appear on the North Guilford stones of Sally Whitcomb and Jacob Houk.²³

Crandall School Stones in the North Guilford Cemetery include:

William Gibbs (d. 1838): Tri-lobed top containing weeping willow, border of paired sprouting willow or fern leaves and abstract geometric infill displaying multiple carving techniques; raised circular inscription panel

Jacob Houk (d. 1812): Raised circular inscription panel with oversized acanthus leaf border; tympanum urn with distinctive ball finial; border of ferns

²² Smith, 357.

²³ Cortland County Historical Society. YouTube (2018, June 2). Why I Brake for Graveyards: A Lecture by Mary Dexter. [Video file] Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Ztx1P3mjQ8>; See also Abigail Smith, Mrs. Dolly Nedley, and Henry Spickerman gravestones (Crandall School carvers) Pioneer Cemetery, Sidney, Delaware County, New York.

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John Rice (d. 1842): Distinctive pinwheels in shoulder lobes with elaborate cursive “M” and circular inscription tablet framed by architectural columns

Capt. Joseph Rhodes (d. 1830): Tri-lobed top with willow and urn tympanum and fern border design

Ann Rhodes (d. 1840): (Crandall School) Sunburst and fern leaves supported by architectural columns

John Thompson and Lydia Thompson (d. 1831): Separate stones but matching in design; elaborate cursive “M” and “T” with compass motif on tympanum urn; tree of life flowing from top of urn on backdrop of willow tree; raised design emphasized by stippled background

Sally Whitcomb (d. 1842): Abstract sunrays and pinwheels mixing with fern branches

Merit Rice (d. 1829): Tablet border of philodendron leaves; Urn surrounded by ferns

Ruben W. Rice (d. 1829): Circular inscription tablet with fern framing; tall stone and narrow tympanum emphasize length of weeping willow branches

Ruben W. Rice (d. 1836): Arched top filled with sunburst and fern leaves supported by architectural columns

Nelson Mowry (d. 1826): Circular inscription panel set in a bed of stippling with bold fern border as primary decorative element

Thanks to stocks and investment funds bequeathed to the cemetery by Josephine Thompson and her friend Ida Palen, the North Guilford Cemetery has a robust endowment which continues to enable a high level of maintenance despite decreasing revenues from burials and plot sales caused by the growing preference for cremation. The cemetery has not expanded beyond its original borders and has space in its current boundaries for additional burials. Its peaceful rural setting, its links to settlement history, its distinctive examples of the work of local carvers, and its scenic hilltop views document the cemetery’s deep connections to the history of the once prosperous hamlet of North Guilford. The elaborate computer generated laser etchings of rural and agricultural scenes that appear on the most recent gravestones demonstrate the continued value placed on traditional rural living and farming in the area.

See continuation sheet

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Chenango County, New York

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North Guilford Cemetery
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See continuation sheet

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National Park Service

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See continuation sheet

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National Park Service

North Guilford Cemetery
Chenango County, New York

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Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the historic parcel associated with the North Guilford Cemetery.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

North Guilford Cemetery
Chenango County, New York

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 1

Photographer: Holly Walberg
Design Historian
25 Garfield Place
Poughkeepsie, New York 12601

Date: Photos 0001, 0002, 0003, 0008 taken 2.2019
Photos 0004, 0005, 0006 taken 6.2014
Photos 0007, 0008 taken 10.2012

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.
and
New York State Historic Preservation Office
Waterford, NY 12188

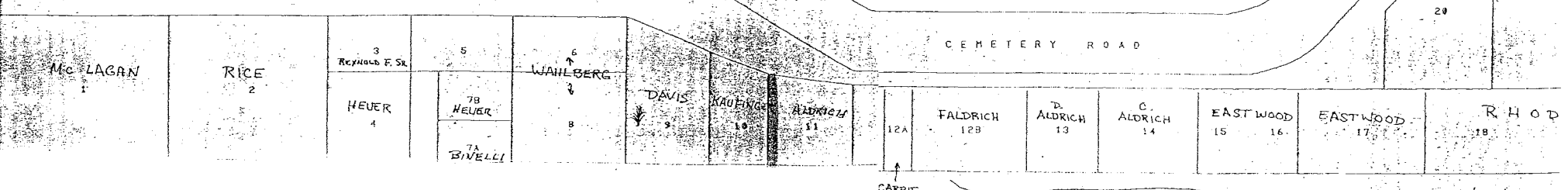
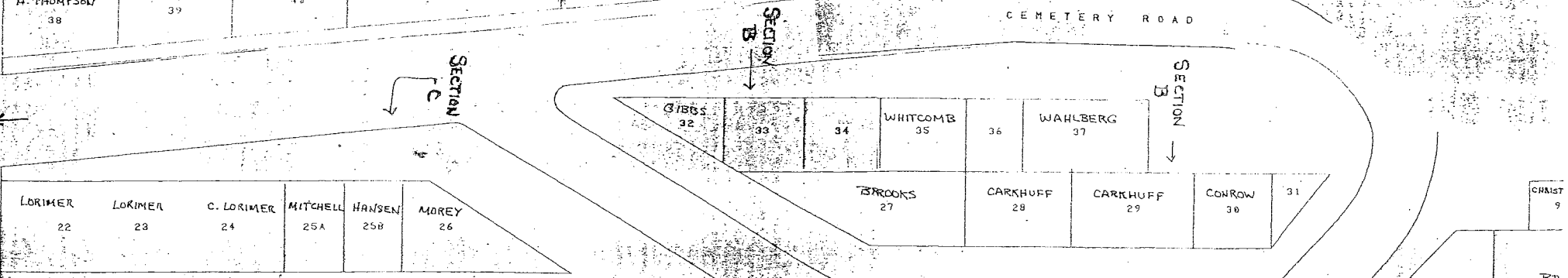
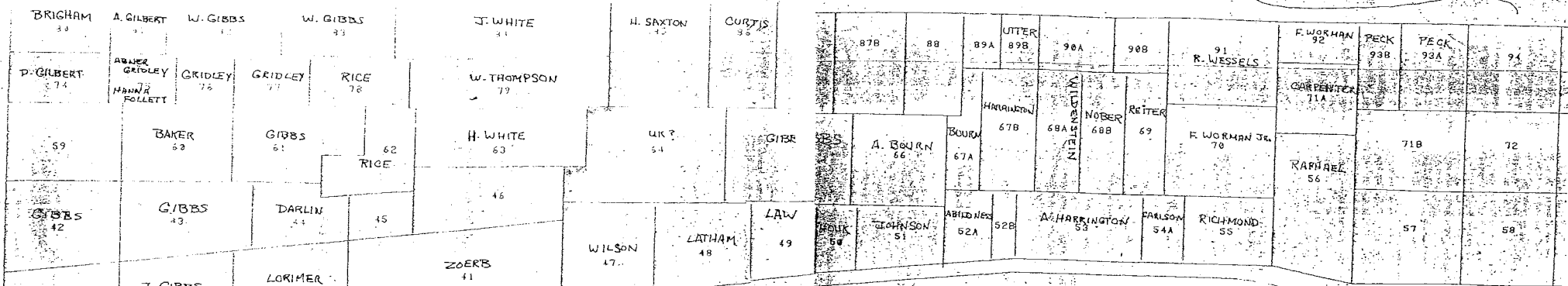
Photo List:

- 0001. entrance gate, looking south, path through cemetery can be seen on the right
- 0001. near entrance gate, looking southeast
- 0003. near entrance gate looking southwest
- 0004. Jacob Howk Stone, 1812
- 0005. Nelson Mowry Stone, 1826
- 0006. John Rice Stone 1842
- 0007. Sally Whitcomb Stone, 1842
- 0008. Joseph Rhodes Stone, 1830

See continuation sheet

North Guilford Cemetery
 Early 20th Century Plan

Whites Hill Road



SECTION A

SECTION B

SECTION B

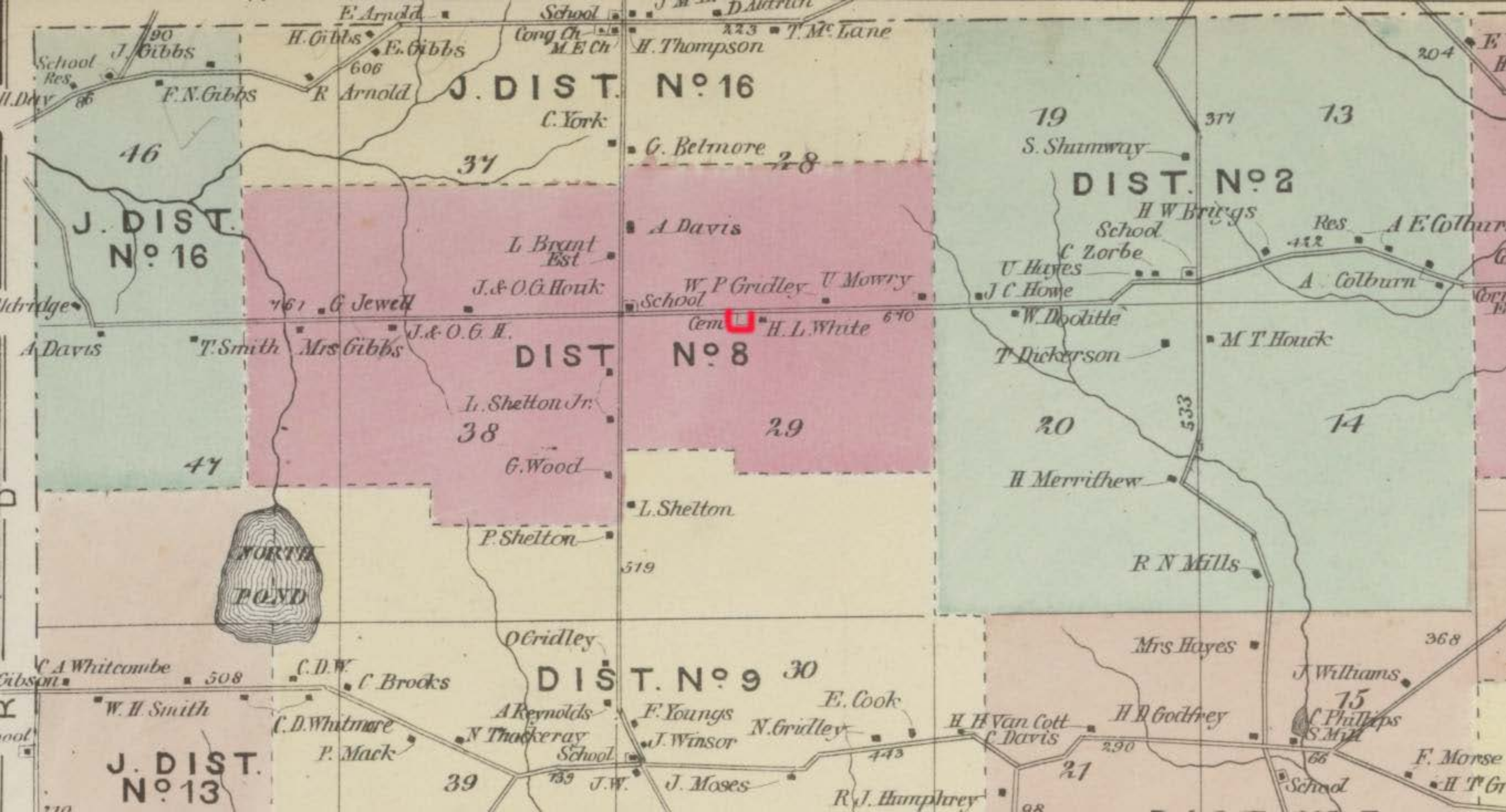
SECTION C

SECTION C

N

N

CARRIE



J. DIST. N° 16

DIST. N° 2

DIST. N° 8

DIST. N° 9

J. DIST. N° 13



School Res. 86
J. Gibbs 90
F.N. Gibbs
H. Gibbs
E. Gibbs
R. Arnold
E. Arnold
Cong Ch
M.E. Ch
H. Thompson
T. Mc Lane
223

46
37
46
J. DIST. N° 16
L. Brant Est
J. & O.G. Houk
G. Jewell
T. Smith
Mrs Gibbs
J. & O.G. H.
47
461
A. Davis
W.P. Gridley
U. Mowry
School
Cem
H.L. White
670

38
29
47
G. Wood
L. Shelton
P. Shelton
519
NORTH POND

39
139
J.W.
J. Moses
R. J. Humphrey
98
W. H. Smith
C. D. Whitmore
P. Mack
A. Reynolds
N. Thackeray
School
F. Youngs
J. Winsor
E. Cook
N. Gridley
443
H. H. Van Cott
C. Davis
290
21

19
S. Shumway
371
13
H. W. Briggs
School
C. Zorbe
U. Hayes
J. C. Howe
W. Doolittle
T. Dickerson
M. T. Houck
20
14
533
H. Merrilthew
R. N. Mills

368
Mrs Hayes
J. Williams
15
C. Phillips
S. Mill
66
School
F. Morse
H. T. Gr



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



North Guilford
Cemetery



Parks, Recreation
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Division for Historic Preservation



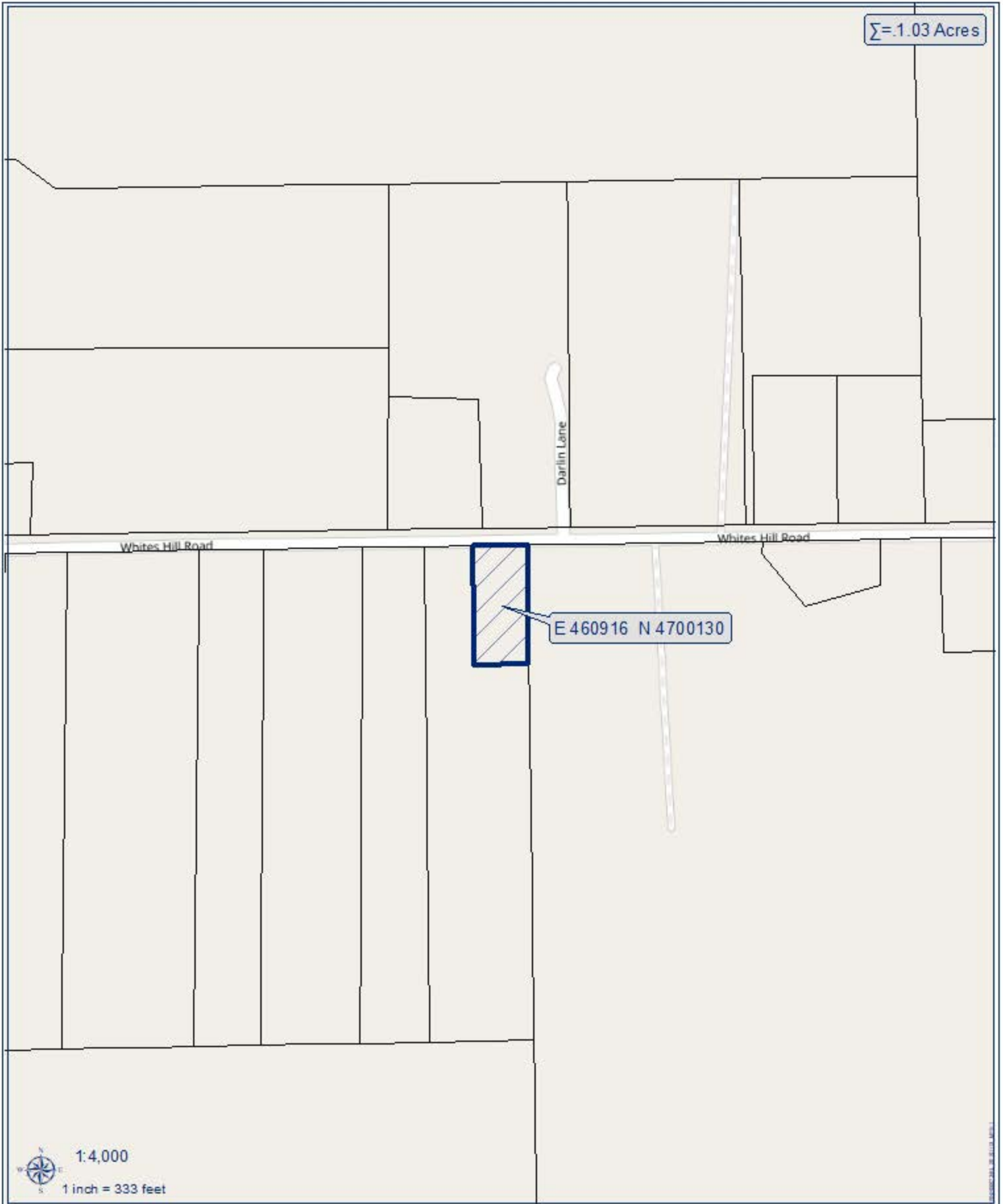
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Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



North Guilford
Cemetery

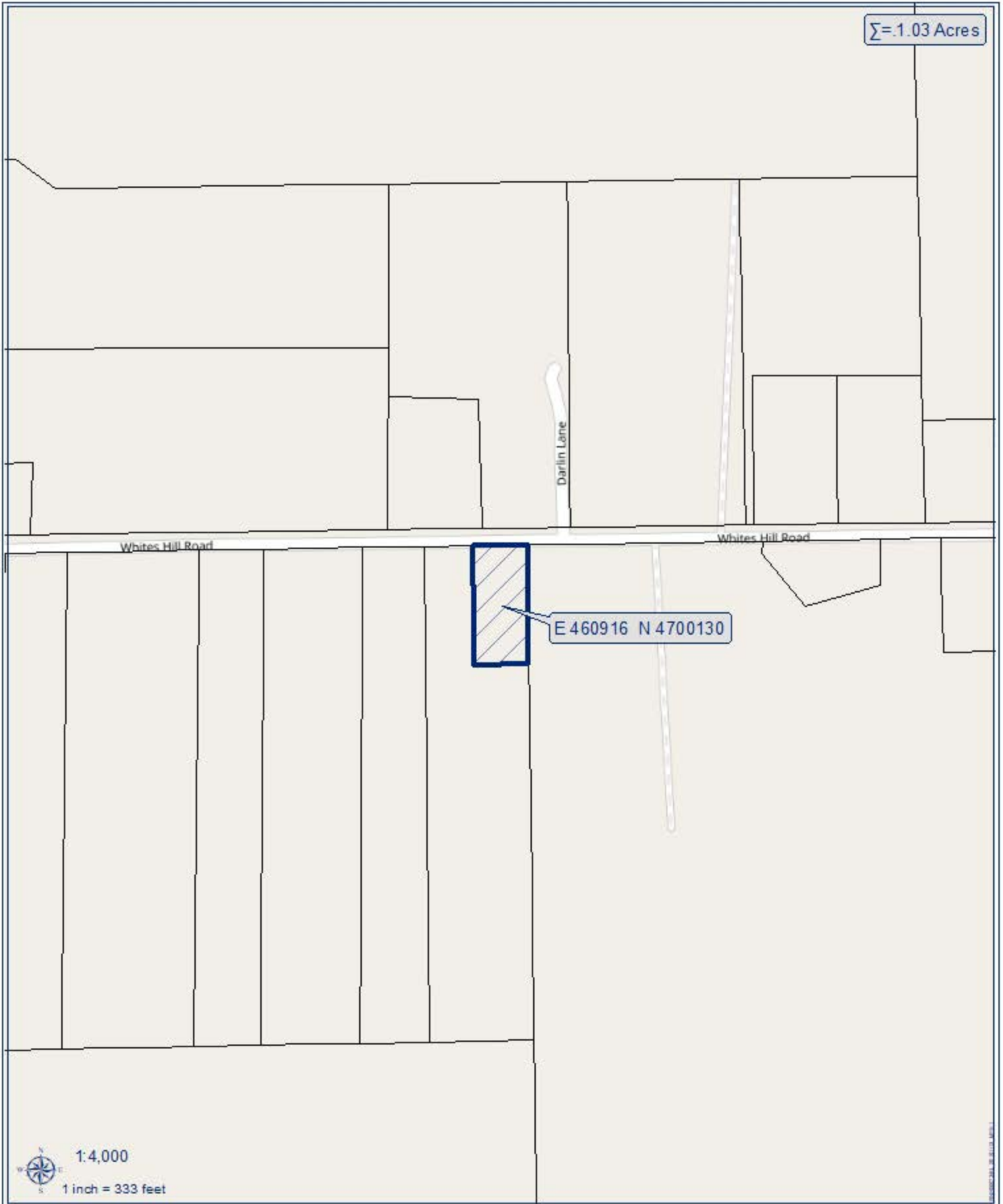


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Units: Meter



North Guilford
Cemetery



Parks, Recreation
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EIBBS

WILLIAM EIBBS
1797 - 1878
RIMIS WIFE
1801 - 1888

SANER







Mr

Jacob Hawk

died Oct 2, 1812

at 21 years

and was buried on the 4th day of the same month

in the Christian Church

ROBERT M
HUTCHINS

John
B. T. T. T.
died Nov. 21
1826. Aged
33 years.

Death of a dear friend
A bereavement to all

Albr

Johan Rice,

Died Jan. 25. 18

42. At 53 yrs.

Beneath this stone an honored Parent lies,
Death will not stay for pleading childrens cries,
No fond companion can afford our breath,
When fastened in thy arms O Death!

Sally wife of

Cornelius Whitcomb,

Died June 15, 1842, Aged 57ys

A Pattern she thro changing scenes of life

A Pious christian and a faithful wife

A Mother kind a sweet and soothing friend

'Twas thus she lived and peaceful was her end

Capt

Joseph Rhodes

died Dec^r 17.
1870

at 72 yrs 3m.

His friends and physicians could not save
his mortal body from the grasp of death
but the grave is not the end of his journey
Christ has promised to raise him up again
at the last day.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/13/2019 Date of Pending List: 1/2/2020 Date of 16th Day: 1/17/2020 Date of 45th Day: 1/27/2020 Date of Weekly List: 1/24/2020

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/24/2020 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

N. Guilford Cemetery Association
Fred Worman, President
377 Miller-Shumway Road
Norwich, NY 13815

March 9, 2019

Ms. Kathleen LaFrank
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Dear Ms. LaFrank:

The N. Guilford Cemetery Association is honored to support the nomination of the N. Guilford Cemetery to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

We are proud to celebrate and recognize the history of the N. Guilford Cemetery through the cemetery's inclusion on the State and National Registers.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Fred Worman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "F".

Fred Worman
President
N. Guilford Cemetery Association



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

9 December 2019

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following five nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Asgaard Farm, AuSable Forks, Essex County
Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Kings County
Accord Historic District, Accord, Ulster County (43 owners, 0 objections)
Forsyth-Warren House, Lockport Vicinity, Niagara County
North Guilford Cemetery, North Guilford, Chenango County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office