

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1-476

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Forest Glade Cemetery

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 163 Maple Street

City or town: Somersworth State: NH County: Strafford

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p><u>E. J. Murphy</u></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>SHPO / NH Division of Historical Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>11/1/16</u></p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Jay Colson H. Beall 1-17-17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>205</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>228</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th/EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival _____

GREEK REVIVAL _____

ITALIANATE _____

CLASSICAL REVIVAL _____

RUSTIC _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Granite, Slate, Marble, Iron, Zinc, Brick, Stone, Wood, Concrete

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Forest Glade Cemetery is a well-preserved municipal cemetery located in Somersworth, New Hampshire. The 23-acre cemetery was established in 1851 and is a notable example of the mid 19th century Rural Cemetery Movement displaying the characteristic planned landscape with winding roads and pathways and diverse collection of family plots, monuments, and tombs. Forest Glade's most distinctive architectural feature is Furber Memorial Chapel, a Gothic Revival stone structure designed by Henry Vaughan and dedicated in 1898. Other notable features include four well houses which are examples of a rapidly disappearing resource type, a granite entrance gate and several tombs and mausoleums. There are roughly 7,000 burials in the cemetery which predate 1966 which is the end of the period of significance. The cemetery is still in use today but retains considerable historic integrity. The accompanying data sheet lists representative features of the cemetery, including buildings, structures and objects that are described below.

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Narrative Description

Forest Glade Cemetery is located near the geometric center of the City of Somersworth, New Hampshire, approximately a mile west of the downtown and industrial areas that developed along the Salmon Falls River (which coincidentally acts as a boundary between Somersworth and Berwick, Maine). The cemetery is located in a mixed but primarily residential section of the City dominated by 20th century single-family dwellings. Forest Glade is adjacent to three other private cemeteries (two Catholic and one Greek Orthodox); two are contiguous to Forest Glade but are separate entities. Encompassing approximately 23 acres, Forest Glade Cemetery occupies a wooded hillside that falls away from the west side of Maple Street Extension. Dedicated in 1852, Forest Glade is an example of a rural cemetery in the tradition of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge/Watertown Massachusetts.

The plot of land has an elongated, irregular shape that runs north-south and a network of curving paved roads and trodden paths that wind along and reflect the terrain's natural levels. The topography of the cemetery ranges from gently sloping with intermediate plateaus and knolls and is relatively flat toward the west. The system of north-south avenues is lettered from A to H beginning on the east (Maple Street) side. Central Avenue, which extends westward from the main gate, acts as a dividing line separating each Avenue into a north and south section. Shorter numbered avenues cross the lettered avenues at varying intervals. Most of the lots are rectangular in shape although the curving nature of the roads also results in a number of circular and segmental lots as well. The cemetery is dotted by trees but lacks the typical water feature common to many rural cemeteries. A simple iron fence installed in the early 20th century runs along the Maple Street frontage.

Forest Glade Cemetery contains approximately 7,000 graves and at least 800 family lots.¹ The grave markers range from basic markers to stately obelisks and impressive monuments. Most of the markers are marble or granite mixed with lesser numbers of white bronze (zinc) and brownstone. Many of the marble dies are placed on granite bases. John Straw was the first to be interred in Forest Glade in 1852 and his grave is marked by a broken marble marker that now lays on the ground (#20). There are also a number of stones which date to the first half of the 19th century suggesting that they were moved here after Forest Glade first opened, either from family cemeteries or the Old Public Burial Ground which was located at the end of Lord's Court in the downtown/textile village that developed in the 1820s. There are at least two slate markers including that at the grave of Sarah Varney (#21) who died in 1815. As is typical of a cemetery of this age, there are a good number of memorials needing conservation and trees are pushing their way up through family plots. Little or no information has emerged regarding the stonecutters who produced the monuments in the cemetery. Inspection of numerous markers

¹ This is an estimate; the exact number of graves is not known. According to an article in the *Somersworth Free Press* published on September 25, 1952, "about 7,000 persons have been buried in this beautiful spot". A list of burials at the Cemetery Office compiled in 2002 includes over 5,000 listings although there appear to be some omissions.

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failed to yield any markings that would identify the maker other than the white bronze monument features visible at the Faunce family plot (#31), manufactured by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. In the mid 20th century precut and standardized family monuments replaced locally crafted gravestone makers. Examples of these standardized markers are found in newer, western sections of the cemetery.

The family lots at Forest Glade display varying forms, shapes and sizes. Early deeds required that lot holders erect iron fences or place corner marks within six months. Still visible today are square and octagonal stones that mark the corners of the lots as well as elegant cast iron fences – examples include the Stevens & Lord Fence (#15); the Footman Lot Fence (#16) and the Watson Lot Fence (#17). Rectangular family lots averaged 400 square feet. Circular family lots include those of the Rollins (#36), Footman (#16), and Buffum (#35) families. Some family lots are outlined by granite curbing, upright stones or by borders of stones that were set flush with the ground. In some cases families erected a single family monument in the center of their lots while others supplemented these by uniform markers or by varied stones reflecting the individuality of the deceased or the latest in gravestone art at the time of their passing. It appears that lots were sometimes purchased and family monuments erected long before the need to bury a relative.

Those who could not afford the expense of family lots were offered single graves in certain sections. Forest Glade has a large section of public lots (#39). The G.A.R. and American Legion made lots available to veterans. Although the cemetery was nonsectarian there are at least three sections that were purchased by Hebrew Societies. The close placement of monuments in these sections reflect the Jewish burial tradition. Town reports indicate that in 1869 the selectmen authorized David H. Buffum to remove the dead bodies in the burying ground on Prospect Street to Forest Glade Cemetery. This was done and the land became a part of the “Buffum garden.” The location of the garden within the cemetery is not known.

A few select, wealthy families opted for the erection of hillside tombs or impressive mausoleums. Several of these were built shortly after the establishment of the cemetery including the Hanson Tomb (#5, 1858) and the Moses Tomb (#6, 1856) as well as the town receiving tomb (#3, c.1855). By the 1880s and 1890s family mausoleums had become popular fixtures in rural cemeteries. At Forest Glade the trend is evidenced by the impressive Burrows Mausoleum (#4, c.1890).

Forest Glade Cemetery includes several features made possible by bequests including Furber Memorial Chapel (#1) and the Lougee Memorial Entrance Gate (#13). There are also four well houses. Three of these are worthy of note as unique and well-preserved examples of a disappearing resource (the fourth has been substantially rebuilt and is considered non-contributing). The well house near the entrance (#8) is Italianate in style, while two of the wellhouses (#9 & #10) are in the Rustic style. The fourth well house (#11) was reconstructed in the 20th century.

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1. Furber Memorial Chapel, Avenue A, 1897. Contributing building.

This Gothic Revival stone chapel is the most impressive structure in Forest Glade Cemetery and is located just inside the main entrance. The 22' x 32' building was erected in 1897 according to designs by architect Henry Vaughan (1845-1917). It is constructed of Lawrence (Massachusetts) seam-faced random granite ashlar laid with a red mortar.² Contrasting with the brown granite are trimmings of gray Vermont granite including rusticated corner quoins, buttresses, water table, quoined door and window surrounds and a chimney rising from the west slope of the gable roof. The roof is covered in slate shingles and displays overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails that are jigsawed with rounded ends. The gabled entrance vestibule on the south end of the east elevation has double vertical board doors with large brass hinges set into a pointed arch opening. Above the entrance is the inscription "I am the resurrection and the life". Bas reliefs of a cross intertwined with foliage are located in each gable. The window openings on the sides of the chapel are rectangular and filled with stained glass windows using opalescent glass in geometric designs set into stained glass ogee arches. The two end gables feature large pointed arch leaded windows with intersecting mullions. These windows also utilize opalescent glass for geometric designs and also incorporate Gothic pointed arches, elongated hexagons and white lilies. The interior of the chapel has cypress trim, an exposed timber roof and altar chairs and settees of heavy quartered oak in a Victorian Gothic style.

The building was the gift of Mrs. Lizzie Jane Poor of Lawrence, Massachusetts in memory of her father (James T. Furber, d.1892) and mother (Jane Roberts Furber, d.1863). A plaque commemorating Mrs. Poor's gift is located on the south wall of the chapel. The cost of the building which seats seventy persons was \$10,000. The chapel was to be dedicated on September 23, 1898 but due to stormy weather festivities were postponed to October 3. According to an 1898 newspaper article, the chapel stands where the old well house was located.³

By the late 20th century the building stood in a deteriorated condition. Vandals had smashed the leaded glass windows and the chapel was used as a storage shed after fire destroyed the old cemetery shed in 1978. The stained glass windows were restored over a seven-year period beginning in 1991. The small windows were restored by local resident Mark Taylor except for the last side window which was restored by Leon Eschmann of Barrington after Taylor passed away in 1992. The two larger end windows were restored by Our Glass, a division of Stained Glass Resources Inc. of Hampden, Massachusetts. A bronze plaque on the east side of the chapel acknowledges Taylor's efforts. The chapel was rededicated on May 23, 1998.⁴

² *Park and Cemetery*, Vol. VIII, no. 8, October 1898, p. 157. This article states that the building was constructed of Lawrence seam-faced granite with Vermont granite trimmings.

³ *Somersworth Free Press*, October 7, 1898.

⁴ *Foster's Daily Democrat*, May 28, 1998, p. 23.

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2. Rollins-Weymouth Tomb, Avenue C South, late 19th c. Contributing structure.

This small tomb is built into the hillside and has a smooth cut granite façade with a central arched opening containing a studded iron door. The façade is flanked on either side by a curved stone console and is capped by a piece of granite inscribed "Rollins Weymouth". Above this a smaller piece of dark gray granite supports a polished granite orb of the same color.

The tomb contains the remains of several individuals who grew up in the Somersworth area and spent their productive lives in the Boston area. Charles Coggswell Rollins (1832-1914) was born in Lebanon, Maine and was the son of Moses Rollins. He was living in Somersworth with his parents in 1850 but by 1860 had moved to Chelsea, Massachusetts where he spent the remainder of his life. His worked as a machinist and later a building contractor. His first wife Hannah (Chadbourne) Rollins (1822-1902) is interred here as well as well as his second Mary Edith Gowen Rollins (1861-1942), and a son Charles W. who died at the age of 2. Edwin Weymouth is also interred here. He was a native of Berwick, Maine and worked for 43 years as a conductor on the Boston and Maine Railroad, running the Portland train. He lived in Charlestown and when he died in 1891 his body was brought to Great Falls in a special parlor car heavily draped in Mourning. The funeral services at the Free Baptist Church were attended by many railroad employees from all sections of the road.⁵ The familial relationship between Weymouth and Rollins is not known.

3. Receiving Tomb, Avenue C South, c. 1855. Contributing structure.

This receiving tomb was built by the town shortly after the cemetery was established. It is built into the hillside to the south of the Rollins-Weymouth Tomb and has a façade constructed of rough-faced split granite blocks showing evidence of the use of plug and feathers. Above the iron door the blocks are stepped, culminating in a peaked stone block. The simple rectangular iron door displays raised letters reading "FGC" (Forest Glade Cemetery).

According to town reports, a Town Receiving Tomb was constructed by 1856. The bodies of those who died in the winter were temporarily stored in the receiving tomb so that they could be buried in the spring after the ground thawed.

4. Burrows Mausoleum, Avenue C South, c. 1890. Contributing structure.

One of the most elaborate structures in the cemetery, the Burrows Mausoleum stands dramatically on a rise to the south of the Chapel and adjacent to the Receiving Tomb. The substantial structure is constructed of large blocks of cut granite that are without moldings or carvings but give the structure a classical sense of permanence and stark simplicity and recall hulking Greek structures such as the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. The mausoleum is fronted by a set of twelve granite steps with sidewalls that climb the hill with a granite wall with

⁵ *Boston Herald*, April 30, 1891.

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cornerstones constructed along the avenue. A trabeated arrangement of piers with angled projections suggesting capitals and bases supports a stone block lintel with a carved laurel wreath at its peak. The ornate bronze door is flanked by two small inset polished pink granite columns that are capped by Corinthian capitals. Above the entrance portico, a three-stage stone tower rises featuring a flared lower level and a square intermediate level with pink granite panels inset between the gray granite corner pieces. Each of the four pink granite panels is embellished by a carving of a laurel wreath. Small peaks, reminiscent of acroteria, rise from the four corners of the second stage with a pink granite eight-sided obelisk rising from the center of the flat roof.

This parcel of land was bought by John B. and Sarah Burrows of Pana, Christian County, Illinois in February 1886 for \$73. The deed notes that the lot is located between the town tomb and the Hanson Tomb.⁶ The elaborate mausoleum was likely built soon thereafter. Interment records indicate that John B. Burrows died on March 23, 1891 at the age of 84 and that his wife died a little more than a week later, on April 2, 1891 at the age of 82. No other information was found concerning the Burrows who are the only ones interred in this large structure.

5. Hanson Tomb, Avenue C South, 1858. Contributing structure.

Set into the hillside to the south of the Burrows Tomb, the Hanson Tomb is an elegant cut granite structure designed in the Greek Revival style. The trabeated composition utilizes simple, bold Classically-derived moldings including torus and cyma recta profiles and is capped by an arched parapet decorated by carved foliate motifs and scrolls. The central opening has an iron door with raised letters reading "Hanson" and incorporating a laurel or boxwood wreath intertwined by ribbons. The tomb is flanked by curving wing walls.

Records indicate that Jacob C. Hanson purchased this parcel of land for \$40 on November 29, 1858 although the deed notes that the tomb had already been erected with the consent of the directors.⁷ Dr. Jacob Hanson (1812-1875) was a prominent local physician, having been in practice for more than 25 years and was also an active Mason.⁸ Also interred here are his mother Sarah, wife Hannah (d.1880), sons John (d. 1871), Jacob (d. 1891) and Joseph (d. 1902) and D.S. R. Wentworth (d. 1872).

6. L.M. and M.W. Moses Tomb, Avenue D North, 1856. Contributing structure.

Built into a hillside in the northern part of the cemetery, the Moses Tomb is a Greek Revival style structure constructed of Connecticut brownstone. It consists of a simple, somewhat primitive temple front consisting of four squat Ionic pilasters that are without bases or fluting and support a wide frieze with raised, carved letters reading "L.M. & M.W. Moses". Above this

⁶ Deed Book 3, Page 53.

⁷ Deed Book 1, Page 112.

⁸ *Boston Daily Advertiser*, July 20, 1875.

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the recessed pediment is overlaid by a circular medallion with a finger pointed toward the heavens. Historic images show that originally this relief was more detailed and included sections of linked chain on either side. The tomb is capped by a low gable with projecting eaves. Decorative scrolls with lilies flank either side of the tomb as do sidewalls and wing walls of granite. Between the pilasters there are recessed marble panels inscribed with the family name and the date 1856.

Although the tomb bears the date "1856" deed records indicate that this 34' x 15' lot of land was purchased by Lucius M. Moses in May 1859 for \$25. The deed specifically gives Moses the right to erect a tomb.⁹ Lucius Manlius Moses (1822-1890) was born in Exeter, New Hampshire on April 21, 1822 and died on January 24, 1890 in Chicago. He married Mary Wingate Titcomb in Somersworth on May 14, 1825. She died on August 7, 1861 in Sterling, Illinois. Lucius Moses was Captain of the Pactous, a ship built in Portsmouth in 1833 and owned by Wise & Co. of Portsmouth. His son, Thomas Gibbs Moses, was born aboard the ship in the harbor at Liverpool, England on July 21, 1856. He became a prominent theater scene painter. There were other children by Mary, all born aboard ship. By 1860 the Moses family had moved to Chicago where Lucius worked as a tanner, boot and shoe dealer, harness maker and grocer, living in Sterling and Chicago.¹⁰ The tomb is the final resting place for nine family members including Lucius, Mary and Thomas.

The tomb was damaged in 2009 after a tree which was being removed fell on it. It was carefully reconstructed by stone mason John Wastrom of Rollinsford over a three-year period using stone from a quarry in Connecticut. Deb Branson, a descendent of the Moses family who lives in New Jersey, helped the cemetery receive insurance money for the repair.

7. Burleigh Tomb, Avenue G South, 1876. Contributing structure.

The Burleigh Tomb consists of a granite tomb set into the low hillside capped by a granite monument which rises from the top of the hill. The base consists of two courses of large granite blocks with the upper blocks angled slightly. The former opening at the base has been filled by a piece of granite and there is a Masonic compass and square emblem above the former opening. The monument above is also granite but has a marble scroll affixed to its front face with rosettes marking the ends of the scroll. The names inscribed are barely legible due to weathering. Raised letters reading "Burleigh" appear on the back of the monument which is capped by an architrave including a cyma recta and torus molding.

The land for this tomb was sold by the Town to Micajah C. Burleigh for \$56 in September 25, 1876. It was designated Lot 9 in Division 14 and was the lot south of and adjoining the lot of

⁹ Deed Book 1, Page 116.

¹⁰ Information provided by Marion Salzmann, a Moses family member by marriage, via Deb Branson email to Woodard D. Openo, July 29, 2016.

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D.H. Buffum.¹¹ Micajah C. Burleigh (1818-1881) was born in South Berwick, Maine. In early manhood he “followed the sea” but later became a partner in a mercantile business in South Berwick. He was later engaged in the foundry business in Great Falls and became agent of the Somersworth Machine Company, served in both branches of the Somersworth Savings Bank and director in several other financial and manufacturing concerns.¹² Also interred in the tomb are his wife Mary (d. 1889) and nine other family members who died between 1848 and 1889.

8. Well House, Avenue A, ca. 1857. Contributing structure.

Located near the front entrance gate, this Italianate-style well house is a well-preserved example of a rare property type. Set on a stone foundation, the wood-framed octagonal structure displays wooden quoining on the sides of the rectangular openings and recessed panels below. The overhanging eaves are supported by paired brackets. Historic images indicate that at one time the building was capped by a finial.¹³ Inside the structure there is a round projection with the partial remains of a pump. The well opening has been filled with concrete.

The Town Report for the year ending February 15, 1859 specifically mentions the existence of both the gate way and well house. They are not mentioned in the 1857 report. It is not known when the well was capped.

9. Rustic Well House #1, Avenue 7, c. 1877. Contributing structure.

This octagonal rustic well house is set on a base of long granite slabs and has a cedar shingled roof supported by tree trunks with snipped branches. Wooden benches are located between the tree supports. The well at the center has been capped with concrete.

An entry in the report on Forest Glade Cemetery included in the 1877 Town Report notes that Mr. Meader was paid \$10.75 for “cedar trees for the well house”. This would appear to refer to this structure or the other rustic well house (#10). In August 2015 new cedar roofing shingles were installed by a group of dedicated local volunteers.

10. Rustic Well House #2, Avenue G South, c.1877. Contributing structure.

Covered in vines, this six-sided well house is located adjacent to the cremation area and has been partially reconstructed in recent years. It is constructed of wooden posts with branches added for decorative effect by nailing them to the posts. The posts are attached to a base of large wooden beams. The polygonal roof is covered in rolled asphalt roofing. The structure is set on a concrete base and the well at the center has been covered by a concrete cap.

¹¹ Deed Book 2, Page 198.

¹² *Portland Daily Press*, April 5, 1881.

¹³ Forest Glade Cemetery Records.

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11. Well House, Avenue E North, 19th c. Noncontributing structure (due to alteration).

Located in the northern part of the cemetery, this rectangular wooden shelter is of recent construction but shelters a historic well which has been capped with concrete. The structure has sawn lumber posts, beams, and joists and is capped by a gable roof. It is set on a concrete sill that has empty post pockets. The sidewalls are latticed and there are interior benches around the periphery. Inside the well house, the well is topped by a circular piece of granite with a concrete cap. Remnants of a brick path lead to the south end of the building and there are pieces of marble at the threshold.

12. Maintenance Shed, Avenue H, ca. 1978. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This modern building was constructed after a late 19th century barn and 1939 office were destroyed by fire in 1978. It is constructed of concrete blocks on a concrete foundation and is capped by a low gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with wood shingles in the end gables. Fenestration includes an overhead garage door in the north end gable and 2/2 windows.

13. Lougee Memorial Entrance Gate, 1926. Contributing structure.

This granite entrance with iron gate was constructed in 1926 and closely resembles the original wooden gateway constructed when the cemetery was first opened in the 1850s. The structure has an opening twelve feet wide and thirteen feet in height. Each of the supports consists of three granite blocks topped by a capitol. The two piers support a full entablature which includes a plain architrave and a frieze with pairs of brackets over the piers and an inscription reading "UNTIL THE DAY DAWNS AND THE SHADOWS FLEE AWAY." Based on the Song of Solomon 2:17.¹⁴ Above the frieze the cornice includes cavetto and torus moldings. On either side of the entrance gate is a smaller granite pier which flanks the pedestrian gates.

The gate was erected in memory of Dearborn Lougee (1801-1881) by a bequest from his son Charles E. Lougee (1841-1921). On October 25, 1926 a local paper reported that the gate was being erected at a cost of about \$7,500 and was nearing completion. They declared "It will be one of the finest cemetery-gates in this part of New England".¹⁵

14. Maple Street Fence, 1914. Contributing structure.

A simple iron fence consisting of angle iron pickets with pointed tops runs along the Maple Street frontage of the cemetery. The ends of the fence and openings are flanked by newel posts

¹⁴ This inscription is also seen on the Bartlett Monument, Avenue B North (see #30).

¹⁵ *Portsmouth Herald*, October 25, 1926

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formed by four pickets that have circular metal rings at the top of each face and are topped by metal balls.

Forest Glade Cemetery purchased 4,500 feet of heavy iron fence from the W.A. Snow Iron Works in Boston in 1913 at a cost of \$2,022.53.¹⁶

15. Stevens & Lord Lot, Avenue B North, ca. 1855. Contributing structure and ten contributing objects.

Located to the west of the Chapel, the Stevens-Lord family burial plot is outlined by an elegant cast iron fence which incorporates weeping willows in frames decorated with floral and foliate designs. The panels are set between bulbous newel posts that are set on octagonal bases and decorated by leaves at the base. The posts are topped by bulbous caps with foliate designs and finial/flame tops. A few of the tops are no longer extant nor are the two gates which once filled the side-by-side openings on the east side. The top rail of the fence is decorated by moldings. At the center of the lot is a tall marble monument set on a granite base and inscribed "R.W. STEVENS" on the south side and "O.H. LORD" on the north. The tapered shaft is topped by Classically-inspired ornament including pediments with corner acroteria and a fluted urn with flame symbolizing eternity. The north half of the lot has two granite tablets on a shared base along the front. The south half of the lot has more numerous markers including four small marble markers in a row along the east edge, two slanted granite markers dating to the early 20th century and a raised granite ground marker.

This 20' x 47' lot was purchased by Oliver H. Lord and Rufus W. Stevens on October 3, 1855 for \$67.¹⁷ Rufus Walker Stevens (1824-1868) was a druggist and apothecary. Oliver Hubbard Lord (1811-1890) was born in South Berwick, Maine and was married to the former Mary Stevens. O.H. Lord worked as a dry goods merchant until 1850. The following year he entered the iron foundry business with M.C. Burleigh and was the treasurer of the Somersworth Machine Company for many years. He was one of the incorporators of the Somersworth Savings Bank and the Great Falls State Bank, served as a State Representative and was a staunch supporter of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, saving it from bankruptcy in 1856.¹⁸ A total of eleven persons are buried here. The earliest was Fred W. Stevens who died in 1857 at the age of 3 and the last was Edgar Pierce who died in 1930.

16. Footman Lot, Avenue D South, ca. 1853. Contributing structure and contributing object.

¹⁶ City of Somersworth Annual Report, 1914, p. 63. See also *Sweet's Architectural Catalogue*. New York: 1918, p. 560.

¹⁷ Deed Book 1, Page 71.

¹⁸ John Scales, *History of Strafford County and Representative Citizens*. Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Publishing Co., 1914, p. 265.

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The Footman Family lot is circular and is partially outlined by a cast iron fence in a "Rustic" style featuring newel posts that are intended to resemble small tree trunks which have had their branches cut and are wrapped with ivy. The newel posts are topped by acorns and between the posts there are cast panels of the same motif with smaller "branches". The fence is missing various components as well as the gate which originally marked the entry atop the two granite steps on the east side. At the center of the plot there is an octagonal brownstone monument. The east side of the pedestal is inscribed "Footman" above which a hand points towards upwards with the inscription above reading "There is rest in heaven", topped by laurel roping. Resting on the top of the pedestal is a draped urn. There are no individual gravestones within the lot; the monument includes the names of those interred.

Mark W. Footman purchased this large plot (Lots 1-3 in Division 11) in February 12, 1853 for the sum of \$39.¹⁹ According to the deeds, grantees were required to erect an iron fence or erect landmarks of stone at the corners of the lot within six months so this fence likely dates to 1853. Mark Footman (1815-1883) was a manufacturer of power loom harnesses. There are six Footman family members buried here including Mark, his wife Mary (d. 1901), and three daughters who died before the age of 25.

17. Daniel S. Watson Lot, Avenue 4 South, Lot 26, 1854. Contributing structure and contributing object.

The Watson lot measures approximately 16' x 15' and is surrounded by a cast iron fence with bulbous newel posts and foliate balusters. The fence is in poor condition and the gate is no longer extant. At the center of the lot is a single granite monument consisting of a shaft sitting on two bases; the upper base carries the name "Watson". The inscription informs the viewer that Daniel Watson was born in Tamworth and "fell asleep in Somersworth" in 1853. It includes the compass and square emblem of the Masons and is capped by a molding including a cyma reversa molding. There are no individual stones in this lot.

This lot was purchased by Alice Watson on October 31, 1854 for \$17.16 after the death of her husband, Daniel S. Watson (1816-1853), a manufacturer. Alice Watson died Nov. 19, 1892.

18. Eben Higley Lot, Avenue C South, Lot 14, c. 1908. Contributing structure and five contributing objects.

The 10' x 20' Higley family lot is outlined by a simple but distinctive fence consisting of pipe metal mounted in concrete, a 20th century version of the elaborate cast iron fences used in the 19th century. There are small acorns at the elbow corners and the front gate is capped by a decorative panel reading "Higley" with additional ornamental curvilinear ironwork. Trees have grown up through the lot and portions of the fence on all but the front are missing or damaged.

¹⁹ Deed Book 1, Page 5 (or Deed Book 2, Page 35?)

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Eben Higley (1843-1920) was a machinist who operated his own business from 1869-1882. He later worked as an inventor, receiving patents for various ideas including a unicycle, wind wheel and pruning instrument. The lot includes five graves including Eben and his wife Hannah who died in 1908. Eben and Hannah's graves are marked by a double marble stone on a shared base. Marking the graves of two children there are two late 19th century marble headstones in a Victorian Gothic style with a pointed arch shape and oval medallions that are no longer legible. The final marker is a polished granite slanted stone which marks the grave of Maude Higley (d.1959).

19. Avenue markers, 1906+. Contributing objects.

Throughout the cemetery there are simple iron markers identifying the avenues consisting of a pole topped by a cast iron sign. Over the years the markers have been replaced as needed, following the same design. In the 1990s the Avenue markers were repaired, replaced, painted and taller poles installed as Thomas Shaw's Boy Scout Eagle project. Some signs were missing.

A series of signs naming or numbering the avenues were fabricated for the cemetery beginning in 1906.

20. John D. Straw Headstone, Avenue D South, Lot 2, 1852. Contributing object.

This broken and deteriorated marble gravestone marks the location of the first grave in Forest Glade. It is currently lying on the ground and repairs of previous breaks are also evident. At the top the stone reads "The First Interment in This Cemetery". Much of the remainder of the inscription is not legible.

John D. Straw died on September 21, 1852 at the age of 23 and was the first interment in the new cemetery. The lot (then designated Lot 2 in Division 10) was purchased by his mother, Abigail Straw, on February 12, 1853 for \$13.²⁰ According to cemetery records, Straw was a manufacturer, the son of Jeremiah and Abigail Straw and was born in Warren, New Hampshire. He died of consumption.

21. Sarah B. Varney Headstone, Avenue H North, Lot 61, 1815. Contributing object.

²⁰ Deed Book 1, Page 7.

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This gravestone is one of the only slate markers in the cemetery and was moved here from an unknown location.²¹ The rectangular tablet displays a Neoclassical style which was popular for gravestones in the early 19th century and includes a central incised urn shaded by a weeping willow tree with decorative elements including stippling and quarter circles at the top corners of the stone. The information concerning the decedent is framed by a diamond pattern border.

This marker appears to be one of the earliest in the cemetery. Sarah B. Varney, wife of Isaac, died in Rochester on April 17, 1815 at the age of 52. She is interred in a plot owned by George W. Varney (d. 1883). The other graves all predate the establishment of Forest Glade and include another Sarah Varney (d. 1835), Eliphalet Cloutman (d. 1838) and Hannah Cloutman (d. 1832). It is not known where the graves were originally located.

22. Huckins Family Monument, Avenue 1, 1939. Two contributing objects.

This large rough granite tablet has a bronze plaque which details the history of the Huckins family in the Dover area beginning with Robert Huckins (1620-1694) who came from England was slain by Indians at Oyster River. The plaque also makes special note of descendant Frances Willard (1839-1898) who was an early leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). This monument was presented by Charles Ayers Huckins Sr. of Woburn, Massachusetts in 1939. He was born in Manchester in 1886 and worked as a freight traffic manager. The monument notes the burial sites for most of the family members.

The marker is located on a segmental lot with the marble gravestone of Nancy Huckins (1800-1847), wife of merchant Ivory Huckins (1800-1851), in the foreground.

23. Monument, Avenue D South, 1856. Contributing object.

Located at the center of a grassy circle on a low mound, this monument consists of a square granite base supporting a marble monument. The lower level of the base is square with chamfered corners and bears the inscription "1856" on the east side. Above this there is a marble, eight-sided drum which has eight last names and a symbol below each. These include L'Gro (pyramid with eye, providence or Masonic?); A. Davis (dove with olive branch); D.W. Davis (Masonic compass with square); Hartman (Masonic compass with square); Edwards (Masonic compass with square); Drew (harp); Wentworth (hand with heart – charity); Hanes Jr. (three chain links – Odd Fellows). Rising above the drum is an eight-sided obelisk with stylized raised foliate decoration at the base.

The history of this monument is not known at this time although it is clear that there are no graves associated with it. Additional research is needed to determine who erected the monument, the connection between the eight men and the significance of the date "1856".

²¹ One other smaller slate marker was noted in the paupers' section but is not legible.

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24. Rollins Family Lot, Avenue A South, Lot 17, ca.1855. Twenty contributing objects.

The marble Rollins Family Monument is one of the more religious memorials in the cemetery and depicts a robed woman leaning on a cross set on a pedestal. The figure is set on an octagonal base with pointed arch panels that are inscribed but difficult to read due to the deterioration of the marble. The entire plot is outlined by tall granite curbing with granite steps and curved corner pieces. The central monument is supplemented by small peaked marble markers which bear the first name and middle initial of the deceased. There are a total of nineteen stones; husbands and wives generally share bases.

This 44' x 36' lot was purchased by brothers Andrew, David, Calvin, Samuel and Moses Rollins on December 31, 1856 for \$106.44.²² The men purchased the lot shortly after the death of their father, John Rollins (1771-1856) who is buried here. They were all born in Lebanon, Maine and Moses (1792-1867), David (1805-1858), and Calvin (1813-1887) all worked as carpenters. Andrew (1818-1875) worked as a manufacturer and Samuel (1815-1881) worked as a carpenter and later as a bank cashier. There are a total of 19 family members interred in the rather large plot. The earliest is Paul Rollins who died in 1807; the latest was Sarah Rollins who died in 1890.

25. Davis Family Lot, Avenue B South, 1866. Ten contributing objects.

The Davis Family plot features a dramatic depiction of a sorrowful woman, draped in a classical manner, looking towards the heavens, apparently searching for her departed. The marble sculpture reflects the 19th century romantic period. As positioned, she is turning her back to the front of the monument which faces east with "DAVIS" inscribed on the pedestal. She is sited atop a tall pedestal which include two levels outlined by corner columns. The lower level has Corinthian columns wrapped with ivy; the upper level has smaller columns with arched panels displaying a raised laurel wreath design on each side. Small gables with incised ornament are Eastlake in style.

At the base of the statue there are smaller marble markers of varying designs including a distinctive arched marble stone depicting a scroll with curled edges on the front. It marks the grave of Alice Davis who died in 1866.

Harrison B. Davis (1833-1876) purchased this quarter-round lot on May 26, 1860 at a cost of \$24.²³ He was a bobbin manufacturer and was at one time one of the owners of the Island Ledge House at Wells Beach. The lot includes eight graves; the earliest dates to 1846 and the latest to 1961. Harrison's wife Alice died in 1866 at the age of 31.

²² Deed Book 1, Page 82.

²³ Deed Book 1, Page 122.

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26. Eben Nowell Lot, Avenue B North, Lot 16, early 20th c. Thirteen contributing objects.

This unusual granite monument consists of a large egg-shaped stone with "NOWELL" in relief. It rests on two granite bases and is set at an angle compared to other nearby monuments. The lower base is rough faced with smooth margins while the upper base has inscription panels relating to Eben Nowell and his wife. In front of the monument are other smaller gravestones including a pointed arch Gothic marble stone for Charley Nowell who died in 1860 at the age of 8. There is also a rectangular piece of granite with three granite spheres that appear to have initials, five flat granite grave markers that are flush with the ground and three upright granite stones with curved faces.

Eben S. Nowell (1819-1907) was prominent in Strafford County Republican politics for many years. He held numerous local offices and later was deputy sheriff and sheriff. He was also a station agent at Salmon Falls in Rollinsford, New Hampshire for 31 years and was married to Abra Wentworth, a daughter of Major John B. Wentworth.

27. Jesse R. Horne Lot, Avenue A North, 1884-1889. Twenty contributing objects.

Standing out from its surroundings due to the use of polished red (possibly Conway) granite and its unusual design, the Horne Family monument is also notable for its coordinating red granite corner markers, head stones and entry steps. The tall central monument stands on a set of three graduated bases, the upper one carrying the name of "J.R. Horne" in raised letters. The central stage of the monument takes the appearance of a hip-roofed square structure with simulated roof courses and a central gable on each face. There are polished gray granite columns at the corners and rose designs in relief in each gable. The top tier is slightly smaller with squat corner columns flanking square panels with etched fern and ivy designs but is topped by an elongated, steeply-pitched hip roof with flared eaves and a crocket on top. The sides of the upper roof display incised designs in an Eastlake style.

The mounded lot has eleven polished granite rectangular box headstones with the first names etched into the front face. Marking the corners of the lot and flanking the front steps are cylindrical, two-tier polished red granite markers which are topped by conical caps.

Jesse Robinson Horne (1833-1921) was the owner of the J.R. Horne Planing, box and lumber mill in Berwick, Maine. He was president of the Somersworth National Bank and the Somersworth Savings Bank, served in the State Legislature, was a County Commissioner, on the School board and was president of the Forest Glade Cemetery for fifteen years. A well-traveled man, Horne spent winters in Florida and Texas and went abroad in 1893 and 1911 to Europe and north Africa. He lived at 105 High Street in Somersworth. This 41' x 41' plot of land was

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purchased in 1883.²⁴ An invoice in the collection of the Somersworth Historical Society indicates that J.R. Horne purchased the monument from manufacturers Spence & Coombs of Great Falls. The invoice includes a notation of Oct. 28, 1884 suggesting that the original monument was purchased at that time. The January 4, 1889 invoice covers the cost of later additions such as curbing, a step and posts. The plot holds the remains of eight family members, the most recent was buried in 1979.

28. Furber-Poor Monument, Central Avenue, c.1892. Contributing object.

Located to the southwest of the Furber Chapel, the family's large sarcophagus-style granite monument sited in the center of a rectangular lot. The classically-inspired monument has large, deeply incised letters on its east face reading "FURBER-POOR" and a Greek key border encircles the top of the monument. On the other elevations, in smaller letters are the names of the fifteen family members buried in the plot. There are no additional markers on the lot.

James T. Furber (1827-1863) of Somersworth purchased this lot on January 15, 1863 for \$31.²⁵ His wife Jane died about a month later at the age of 39. In 1892 James Furber was buried here with great ceremony. He was born in Great Falls; his parents operated a boarding house. Furber was employed for many years as the station agent of the Boston and Maine (B & M) at Great Falls, worked as agent of the Erie Railroad at Jersey City and station agent of the B & M at Lawrence. In 1873 he was made general superintendent of the B & M and president of the Old Orchard Beach Railway. Under his leadership the railroad grew through leasing and consolidation, becoming one of the most powerful corporations in the country.

Numerous newspapers across the country detailed the funeral proceedings after Furber's death. The funeral was held at the Unitarian Church in Lawrence, Massachusetts after which the remains were brought to his birthplace, Somersworth, for interment. A train of six passenger coaches and the Boston & Maine directors' private car brought a delegation from Boston. Additional regular trains brought the total to 500. The train from South Lawrence to Great Falls was heavily draped and the front of the engine was decorated with an arch of purple and white flowers, Masonic letters and emblems, Furber's initials in monogram and a broken floral column. All along the route, people turned out including 3,000 at Haverhill and 4,000 at Great Falls. From the train station a funeral cortege of 20 hacks and many carriages wound its way to Forest Glade. Here, the body was placed in a receiving vault until changes were made at the family lot.²⁶

In addition to James and Jane Furber, there are fourteen other family members buried here including four small children. The last person to be interred was their daughter, Lizzie J. Furber Poor, who died in 1929 at the age of 76. In 1898 she donated the Furber Chapel in her parents' honor (see #1).

²⁴ Deed Book 3, Page 20.

²⁵ Deed Book 1, Page 140.

²⁶ *New York Tribune*, January 28, 1892; *Boston Herald*, Feb. 2, 1892.

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29. Rabbi Moses Marx Table Monument, Avenue B & A North, c. 1867. Contributing object.

Located at the south end of the original Hebrew Society lot, this is the only table monument noted in the cemetery. Table monuments had largely fallen out of favor by the time Forest Glade was established. The monument consists of a large marble slab with a shallow pitched profile which rests on five bulbous marble supports. The inscriptions on the top stone are difficult to read due to deterioration but include both English and Hebrew. One side is devoted to Rabbi Moses Marx and the other to his wife Elizabeth.

According to the inscription, Rabbi Moses Marx was born in The Hague, Holland on November 2, 1793 and died in Dover on January 21, 1867. Neither directories nor the Census list him as a rabbi. According to the 1860 Census he lived with his wife Elizabeth and sons Isaac and Meyer who were both dry goods merchants.

30. Bartlett Family Lot, Avenue B North, c.1880. Eight contributing objects.

Located to the north of the Furber Chapel, the Bartlett family plot is rectangular, outlined by granite curbing and cornerstones with pyramidal caps and a distinctive granite monument at its center. The two-part square base has "BARTLETT" on its west side. Above the base the granite is carved to resemble a pile of small boulders supporting a polished Tuscan column which is intentionally broken with its detached capital resting on the rock pile. An oval panel on the north side is inscribed in memory of Dr. B.W. Sargent with birth and death dates and "Until the Day Break and the Shadows Flee Away", an excerpt from the Song of Solomon 2:17. The symbolism appears to relate to a life cut short or unfinished work. Dr. Sargent died at the age of 53. The plot also includes seven identical rounded granite markers with chamfered corners

The owner of the lot, Edwin Roscoe Bartlett (1849-1902), was a former County Sheriff who was prominent in the capture of the murderer of Joseph Stickney, cashier of the Great Falls Bank in 1897 (see #33 below.) He was also a dry goods merchant and lived at 121 Prospect Street in Somersworth. He married Alice Sargent, daughter of Dr. Betton Webster Sargent of Rochester, in 1876. Dr. B.W. Sargent (1827-1880) who is commemorated on this monument, studied medicine at Vermont Medical College in Woodstock, Vermont and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He served with distinction as a surgeon during the Civil War from 1862 to 1866 at which time he returned to Rochester and practiced medicine until his death in 1880. The Bartletts, their children and the Sargents are all buried here.

31. Aaron & Emily Faunce Lot, Avenue D North, ca. 1880. Thirteen contributing objects.

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The Faunce family plot is a square lot which has an ornate white bronze (cast zinc) monument as its centerpiece with smaller headstones of cast zinc on the periphery. All of the features were manufactured by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut and appear in the company's 1882 catalog.²⁷ The tall central monument consists of a tapered shaft resting on a pedestal with inset plaques, all of which rest on a two-part base with "FAUNCE" on the east face. The plaque on the east side bears the names and death dates of Aaron D. Faunce (d.1893) and his wife Emily (d.1888). The plaques on the remaining three sides of the pedestal include three links (an emblem of the Odd Fellows), a female allegorical figure with anchor representing hope and a female allegorical figure pointing heavenward, representing faith. The tapered shaft above is decorated by ornate foliate designs in an Eastlake style as well as dramatic draped fabric with tassels. The shaft is capped by a foliate cornice above which a pyramid rests. Surrounding the larger monument are a variety of other zinc markers. These include six head markers of varying sizes, set on the ground and bearing the names of various members. There are also three head markers in the image of open books; two of them are without names but read "Our Father (or Mother) at Rest". There are also three slanted upright zinc markers.

Aaron Davis Faunce (1821-1893) was born in Oxford, Maine and was an undertaker. His choice of white bronze for the family plot suggests that he was well aware of the latest in funerary art. He and his wife Emily (d.1888) had nine children. A total of fifteen people are interred in the 18' x 18' lot.

32. Marston Lot, Avenue I South, c. 1900. Fifteen contributing objects.

The Marston Monument is another example of an ornate white bronze (cast zinc) monument although its Classical Revival details and rough faced masonry effect suggest a later date than the Faunce monument described above. In this case the monument is squat and capped by a domed, hip roof. It has what appears to be a rusticated base and squat columns with six panels with bas relief that suggest the deceased couple's interests and memberships. There are panels of wheat and corn suggesting agricultural activities or groups, links and tents indicative of the Odd Fellows and a five pointed star on a ribbon. The cornice is decorated by ivy, anthemion and Classically-inspired moldings. In addition to the main monument there are three zinc covered cornerstones embossed with "M" and two unusual zinc cradle gravestones for William and Jennie Marston. The cradle gravestones have decorative frames that surround each grave with the inside left open and may be planted with flowers. The lot also includes marble stones, a granite stone that is flush with the ground and two polished granite markers.

This 19' x 21' lot contains the graves of fourteen members of the extended Marston family including individuals with the surnames of Shaw, Bailey, Simpson, Durkee and Letch. William L. Marston (1846-1918) was born in Williamstown, Vermont and was a distinguished Civil War

²⁷ *Catalogue of the Monumental Bronze Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A., October 1882.*

<https://archive.org/details/Whitebronzemonu00Monu> It is not known how many years the company offered these designs. The company made monuments from 1874 to 1914. The monuments could either be ordered from a catalog or a salesman.

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veteran. He worked for more than thirty years for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, most of the time as overseer of the weaving department at Mill No. 3. He was a resident of Berwick, Maine where he owned a farm of 45 acres. As suggested by the various emblems on the monument Marston and his wife Jennie were active in a number of organizations including Granite State Commandery No. 46, Golden Cross at Somersworth, Martha Washington Rebeccas, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Columbus and the G.A.R. at Somersworth. This monument does not appear to bear the mark of a specific manufacturer.

33. Stickney Family Lot, Avenue A South, Lot 26, c.1875. Eight contributing objects.

The Stickney family plot is included in the list of notable monuments for its associations with infamous murder victim Joseph Stickney as well as its sculptural form. At the center of the 25' x 22' lot is a family monument consisting of a marble column resting on an octagonal base of bluish stone. Raised letters on the shaft of the column read "STICKNEY". The octagonal capital is topped by an urn. To the south of the monument there is a simple shared marker for Joseph Stickney (d. 1897) and his wife Asenath (d.1895) as well as a similar but smaller marker for their daughter Cora S. Harper (d. 1916). The five remaining gravestones are of similar designs with raised carvings of ribbons intertwined with the names and death dates of various family members.

This lot was purchased by Joseph A. Stickney on December 13, 1875 for \$9.60. On April 16, 1897 Joseph Stickney, the 73-year old cashier for the Great Falls National Bank, was murdered during a bank robbery. Funeral services were held at his home at the corner of Grove and High Streets. The entire town turned out for Stickney's funeral, which was attended by local officials and other prominent citizens including the bank president and directors. Mourners lined the streets, business was largely suspended and the church bells tolled for hours.²⁸ His attacker, Joseph E. Kelley, confessed to the murder and served thirty years in jail in Concord.

34. Stevens Family Lot, Avenue G South, early 20th c. Ten contributing objects.

The Stevens Family plot is unusual for its use of rough boulders for a central monument, individual gravestones and well as to mark the corners of the overall lot. At the center of the plot, the largest boulder is simply marked "STEVENS" in raised letters on the front face of the irregularly shaped stone. In front of the central monument and along the rear border there are smaller rocks used as individual markers (four in front and three in back). In each case, a rectangular panel has been cut from the front face and raised letters identify the family member, birth and death date. Two granite steps approach the plot which is raised slightly and small boulders act as cornerstones. The lot also includes two conventional stone markers for Edward and Esther Loud.

²⁸ *Boston Journal*, April 20, 1897.

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Charles E. Stevens (1847-1919) was a railroad conductor who was born in Maine and lived in Somersworth. In addition to he and his wife Frances (who also died in 1919) there are a number of other family members interred here, the most recent in 1964 (Nancy Stevens). The lot also has a stone tablet erected in memory of Edward Loud of Co. K 14th Regiment of Maine Volunteers who died on October 17, 1862 during the Civil War and is buried in Carrollton, Louisiana. The adjacent stone marks the grave of his wife Esther who died in 1897.

35. David Buffum Lot, Avenue E South, c.1870. Nine contributing objects.

The Buffum family plot is a circular plot with a large central monument consisting of a die, base and cap. Eight low, slanted grave markers are arranged around the periphery and bear only first names corresponding with information inscribed on the large monument. The plot is framed by a circle of flat stones that are flush with the ground.

David H. Buffum purchased this lot on July 15, 1869 for \$196.²⁹ David Hanson Buffum (1820-1882) was born in North Berwick. He began his career as a merchant but in 1846 was chosen cashier of Great Falls State Bank and gave up storekeeping in favor of banking. He served as treasurer of the Somersworth Savings Bank from 1867 to 1877. He and John H. Burleigh organized the Newichawannock Woolen Company at South Berwick in 1857 and he was one of the organizers of Great Falls Woolen Company in 1862 and became its treasurer and general manager. He also owned a felt mill at Milton and was a director of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Buffum was also active in politics serving as town clerk, moderator, selectman, state representative, state senator including president of the Senate and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880. In addition to Buffum and his wife Charlotte, six other family members are buried here; the latest grave dates to 1949.

36. Daniel and Edward Rollins Lot, Avenue B South, late 19th c. Seventeen contributing objects.

The Rollins family plot is circular, outlined by granite curbing with simple individual granite tablets around the periphery. At the center there is a polished red granite obelisk resting on a pedestal with recessed panels set on a three-part base. The base level is rough-faced granite with smooth margins; the two levels above this have a cut/smooth finish and "ROLLINS" in raised letters.

This circular lot of land was originally purchased by Daniel G. and Edward A. Rollins. Daniel A. Rollins (1796-1875) was born in Lebanon, Maine and enjoyed early success in the lumber business. He was later instrumental in the construction and management of the branch railroad from the village to Rollinsford Junction to connect with the Boston & Maine and later was involved in the Great Falls & Conway Railroad and the Conway Railroad. He was an incorporator of the Great Falls Bank and the Somersworth Savings Bank and reportedly had

²⁹ Deed Book 2, Page 50.

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much influence in getting the town to establish Forest Glade Cemetery and even gave it its name.³⁰ Daniel Rollins' son Edward A. Rollins (d.1885) is also buried here. He served as Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1850 and 1852, was U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue and president of the Centennial National Bank in Philadelphia and donor to Dartmouth College of Rollins Chapel.³¹ Daniel G. Rollins, Jr. is also interred in the lot. He was a lawyer and politician from New York. This circular family plot also includes the graves of sixteen other family members.

37. Lougee Family Lot, Avenue 4 North, 1882+. Seven contributing objects.

The Lougee family plot is rectangular, framed by simple granite curbing with pyramid-topped stones at the corners, mid points and flanking the curved front step. At the center of the plot is a marble monument with raised letters reading "LOUGEE" and "1882" just above the granite base. The square shaft is decorated by raised arched panels giving the birth and death dates for Dearborn Lougee (1801-1881) and his wife Henlurietta (1805-1896). Above Dearborn's name is a Masonic emblem. The monument is decorated by a variety of Classically-inspired moldings including dentils, triglyphs and guttae. There is a pediment at the top of each face and above this a cluster of four squat marble columns with foliate capitals support a steeply-pitched hip roof with gablets containing trefoils on each side and a finial constructed of two intersecting crosses. Arranged around the periphery are four low granite stones with two peaked marble markers mounted on each.

This monument is of note both for its Victorian Gothic styling and for its associations with the Lougee family who donated the Lougee Gate (#13). Dearborn Lougee was a house carpenter who lived on Grand Street at the corner of Grove Street. The monument was erected shortly after Dearborn's death which occurred on May 23, 1891. In addition to Dearborn and Henlurietta, there is a monument for two sons who died at a young age in the 1830s, as well as Helen (d.1928) and Georgia (d.1908) who were milliners and Charles (d.1921) who was also a carpenter.

38. Civil War Monument/GAR Lot, Avenue D North, 1914. Eleven contributing objects and one contributing site.

This monument consists of a granite boulder with bronze plaque and has a flagpole with American flag mounted on its top. The plaque reads "In memory of Soldiers and Sailors 1861-1865/Erected by Littlefield Relief Corps No. 57/Dept. of New Hampshire/1914". The Relief Corps were women's patriotic organizations located across the country, intended to be of assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The boulder was hauled from the vicinity of Mt. Agamenticus in Maine. The monument was dedicated on May 28, 1914 and after the ceremony a similar monument was dedicated by the Ladies of Littlefield Relief Corps at

³⁰ John Scales. *History of Strafford County*. Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Co., 1914, p. 262.

³¹ *Ibid.*

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Evergreen Cemetery in Berwick. The festivities included singing by a male quartette, an address and the unveiling of the monument by four little girls.³²

In front of the monument there are ten small markers of varying design in the GAR lot.

39. World War I Monument/American Legion Lot, Avenue D North, 1941. Twelve contributing objects and one contributing site.

Located to the north of the Civil War monument, this simple monument also consists of a large boulder with a bronze plaque. It was dedicated on May 30, 1941 in memory of World War Veterans (1917-1918) by the Somersworth Post No. 69 of the American Legion. During Memorial Day exercises that day the Legion was also given a lot for veterans by Mayor Alfred Boucher representing the Board of Cemetery Trustees.³³

In front of the monument there are small markers for the eleven persons interred in the American Legion lot.

40. Public Lots (Potters Field), Avenue E North, c.1855. Contributing site.

Located at the north end of the cemetery, this land was laid out in rows of single graves for use by the indigent. The lot contains several hundred modest stone markers that are without ornamentation. Most of the markers are small, rectangular pieces of marble and may be inscribed with a name, initials or a number ("653"), typically without a date of death. There are also a few conventional markers in this area with full names, dates of death and other details. Several of these predate the establishment of Forest Glade and were likely relocated from another burying ground.

41. Dover & Somersworth Hebrew Society Lot, Avenues B & A North/5 North, c.1855. Contributing site.

The Dover & Somersworth Hebrew Society were among the earliest purchasers of lots at Forest Glade. The lot on Avenues B and A North was purchased in the 1850s. According to the Cemetery records, the earliest interment in this section was Clara Fineman who died in 1856 at the age of 31. There are approximately 80 graves in this section ranging in date from 1853 to 1973, including the table monument of Rabbi Moses Marx (see #29). The lot includes a variety of different types of markers ranging from Gothic Revival pointed arch tablets to simple tablets to polished shafts. Most of the markers and monuments are made of marble with lesser numbers of granite. The gravestones are arranged in rows and are placed fairly close together. Many of

³² "Boulders to be Dedicated", *Somersworth Free Press*, May 28, 1914.

³³ "Veterans' Lot Dedicated", *Somersworth Free Press*, June 5, 1941.

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the stones have English inscriptions on the front and Hebrew on the back. While there is some Jewish iconography such as two hands performing a benediction there are also symbols not limited to Judaism such as fingers pointing to heaven or draped urns. Many of the stones also bear the symbols of various fraternal organizations including the Masons and Odd Fellows. A few offer details of the deceased's life such as European birth places. The lot is outlined by rough-faced granite curbing with smooth margins and pyramid-topped cornerstones. The north end of the lot is curved.

42. Hebrew Society Lot, Avenue H & 2 South, c.1891+. Contributing site.

This lot is surrounded by a pipe metal railing set in concrete. At the south end of the lot there is a step installed in 1928 in memory of local merchant, Nathan Wimpfheimer (who is buried in the earlier lot – see #40). Most of the markers in this lot are granite with a few made of marble. Some of the stones have Hebrew inscriptions as well as English. The markers in each row are set close together but the rows are more widely spaced. In a few cases the grave is outlined with a border of concrete.

The Hebrew Society Lot is located on Avenue H South and contains approximately 65 graves with date of interment ranging from 1891 to 1958. The earliest interment listed in the Cemetery records is that of Aron Shagalowew who died on December 11, 1891 at the age of 2.

43. Dover & Somersworth Hebrew Society Lot, Avenue I South, 1943+. Contributing site.

Extending from Avenue I south to Avenue J south, this is the later of the three Jewish plots and unlike the others it is not outlined by curbing or a fence. A large granite monument reads "TEMPLE ISRAEL CEMETERY/ DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE". Nearby there is a granite bench. Most of the monuments are large granite blocks and many include both English and Hebrew inscriptions. The stones are laid in north-south rows, facing east. The placement is not as dense as was the custom in earlier Jewish cemeteries.

The forty or so graves in this section range from 1943 to 2014. Baby Abraham Cohen was the first to be interred in 1943.

44. Cremation Garden, Avenue G South, 2002+. Noncontributing site (due to age).

The cremation garden was established about 2002 on Avenue G South near Rustic Well House #2 (see #10). The location was selected because it offers both privacy and shade. It was designed by Cemetery Sexton Mary Shaw and includes an oval raised garden with four paths extending outward at right angles. The area has three stone benches – two were installed in 2004 with a third installed in 2005. The markers in this area are required to be flush with the ground and there are no plantings allowed.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Social History
- Community Planning & Development
- Architecture
- Landscape Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

- 1852-1966 (Criterion A)
- 1852-1926 (Criterion C)
- _____

Significant Dates

- 1852 (Cemetery established)
- 1897 (Construction of Furber Chapel)
- 1926 (Construction of Lougee Gateway)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

- N/A
- _____
- _____

Cultural Affiliation

- N/A
- _____
- _____

Architect/Builder

- Vaughan, Henry (architect of chapel)
- _____
- _____

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Forest Glade Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets Criteria A and C and Criterion Consideration D for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with a local level of significance. Under Criterion A, the nonsectarian public cemetery has strong associations with the history of the City of Somersworth. Established in 1852, it contains the graves of residents of all walks of life, ranging from ordinary citizens to prominent industrialists and civil leaders. Under Criterion C, Forest Glade Cemetery reflects the evolving designs of burial grounds and funerary monuments in New England from the mid 19th century to the 20th century. The hillside setting, winding circulation system with a prevalence of family plots, Gothic Revival stone chapel, impressive entrance gate and rustic well houses are manifestations of the 19th century Rural Cemetery Movement first introduced at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Massachusetts in 1831. The period of significance is 1852 to 1966 under Criterion A, reflecting the opening of the cemetery and the 50 year cut off of the National Register. Under Criterion C, the period of significance extends from 1852 to 1926 (the date of the Lougee Gateway, the last significant designed feature).

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

Criterion A (areas of significance: Social History and Community Planning and Development)

Forest Glade Cemetery is a locally-important historic resource reflecting the social history of the community from the mid 19th century to the present day. Since its dedication in 1852 it has served as Somersworth's primary public cemetery, a role which it still fills today. It has always functioned as a community cemetery providing a final resting place for both families and individuals and is open to all religions. The cemetery includes those from all walks of life and social status. In Forest Glade's public burying ground the City buried those who could not afford to pay for themselves – be they indigent, unclaimed, or the victims of accidents or epidemics. This area in particular includes many childrens' graves. Highlighting the cemetery's nonsectarian status, Forest Glade includes several sections owned by Dover and Somersworth Hebrew Societies. Throughout the cemetery are the graves of many prominent local citizens including industrialists, bank and railroad executives, physicians, and elected officials but also those of ordinary citizens including machinists, carpenters, railroad conductors and farmers. While many of those buried here spent their entire life in the Somersworth area, others such as James T. Furber (#28), Charles C. Rollins (#2) and John B. Burrows (#4) returned to their birthplace to repose after spending their productive years elsewhere.

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Spread out throughout the cemetery are the graves of forty-nine Civil War veterans. There are also two lots – the G.A.R. lot and the American Legion Lot – designated for veterans. Many of the monuments display the emblems and insignia of various fraternal organizations (Odd Fellows, Masons, etc.) evidence of the important role these groups played in the community in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Forest Glade Cemetery is also significant under Community Planning and Development. On October 6, 1851 the town of Somersworth purchased 22 acres of land from John Wentworth at a cost of \$1,200.³⁴ Prior to this time, citizens had utilized small private (family) cemeteries and the Old Public Burial Ground (Horn Cemetery) at the end of Lord's Court, near Prospect Street. In 1849 the town of Rollinsford was incorporated, separate from Somersworth. As part of the division, Rollinsford retained the historic town cemetery while Somersworth would have needed to establish its own larger public burial ground. It has been stated that Daniel G. Rollins had much influence in getting the town to establish Forest Glade Cemetery and even gave it its name.³⁵ Although owned by the town, Forest Glade was overseen by a board of trustees that included many community leaders and prominent citizens. The first meeting of the board of directors of the cemetery was held on November 24, 1851. Early trustees included Oliver H. Lord, Micajah Burleigh and Joseph A. Stickney. Many sat on the board for decades. In 1869 the bodies remaining in the former burying ground were removed to Forest Glade Cemetery. William B. Martin (1826-1908) served as superintendent of the cemetery for 34 years from 1871 until his retirement in 1905.

Forest Glade remains Somersworth's only active public cemetery. The other cemeteries in the city including Mt. Calvary on Cemetery Road, Holy Trinity Cemetery on High Street and the Greek Orthodox Cemetery on Maple Street are associated with religious institutions.

Criterion C (areas of significance: Architecture and Landscape Architecture)

Architecture

Forest Glade Cemetery is significant architecturally for its chapel, collection of mausoleum and tombs, entrance gate and well houses. Constructed in 1898, the Furber Memorial Chapel is an excellent example of a small Gothic style chapel, designed by notable Boston architect Henry Vaughan. It is of granite construction with a steeply pitched roof that is covered in slate shingles. Contrasting granite highlights Gothic features such as buttresses, corner quoining, pointed arch windows filled with leaded glass and gable decoration. It is one of a number of small Gothic chapels erected in the state during the late 19th and early 20th century, typically by wealthy individuals and used as memorials, summer chapels, and/or private spaces for contemplation.

³⁴ Strafford County Registry of Deeds Book 209, Page 119.

³⁵ John Scales. *History of Strafford County*. Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Co., 1914, p. 262.

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Architect Henry Vaughan (1845-1917), was born in England and was a very influential architect in the U.S. in the late 19th century. His projects were thoroughly English and often medieval or Gothic in inspiration and effect and included the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, the Washington National Cathedral, many churches, schools and mansions. From the mid 1880s until his death, Vaughan was involved in dozens of projects sponsored by millionaire Edward Searles including schools, churches, castles, organ cases, tombs, and remodeling work in Methuen, Massachusetts and Salem, New Hampshire. In addition to the Furber Chapel, Vaughan's works in New Hampshire include various buildings at St. Paul's School in Concord, St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Dover, St. Mary's Church in Penacook, the North Salem United Methodist Church, Searles School in Windham, and Stanton Harcourt (Searles Castle) in Windham.³⁶ It is interesting to note that Vaughan designed St. Thomas Episcopal Church in nearby Dover in 1890.

The tombs and mausoleum at Forest Glade also possess architectural significance and integrity. The most elaborate of these structures is the massive Classically-inspired mausoleum of the Burrows Family (#4) constructed of large granite pieces without moldings and incorporating minimalistic details such as carvings of laurel wreaths. Other tombs of note include the Greek Revival style Hanson Tomb (#5) and Moses Tomb (#6).

Throughout the cemetery there are varied examples of the art of unidentified stone carvers expressed in monuments and gravestones. There is little documentation regarding the makers of the individual monuments in the cemetery. The Aaron Faunce family monument (#31) bears the imprint of the Monumental Bronze Co. of Bridgeport, Connecticut. (Coincidentally, Faunce was an undertaker.) A bill of sale in the collection of the Summersworth Historical Society identifies the manufacturers of the Jesse R. Horne monument (#27) as Spence & Coombs (William G. Spence & Asher G. Coombs) of Great Falls.³⁷ Most of the other monuments and gravestones in the cemetery were likely purchased from local stone carvers or shops. There were a number of stone cutters manufacturing gravestones and monuments in nearby Dover in the late 19th century although they have not been specifically tied to markers at Forest Glade. S. H. Foye was a dealer in marble and slate headstones and monuments and maintained a shop on Central Street in Dover. He initially worked with granite as early as 1846, adding marble in 1855 and gave up the granite business in 1873. He was still operating in 1890.³⁸ In 1898 another source indicates that the granite business of Solomon Foye was sold to Fred Smalley (Smalley & White). Fred C.

³⁶ William Morgan, *The Almighty Wall: Architecture of Henry Vaughan*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1983.

³⁷ Directories indicate that Spence and Coombs were the proprietors of the Great Falls Granite Co. and were granite dealers, manufacturing monuments in granite and marble. Their shop was located at 16 Bridge Street on the Berwick side. According to the 1880 Census for Somersworth William G. Spence was a stone mason, born in Canada about 1832. He was town treasurer of Berwick and died of tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, New York in 1910 (*Granite, Marble and Bronze*, Vol. XX, no. 1, Jan. 1910).

³⁸ *The Leading Business Men of Dover, Rochester, Farmington, Great Falls and Berwick*. Boston: Mercantile Publishing Co., 1890.

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Smalley subsequently had the largest marble and granite business in Strafford County.³⁹ He also served as mayor of Dover from 1918-1919. George & Langmaid were granite cutters and dealers in monuments, tablets and cemetery enclosures with a shop on River Street in Dover. The business was previously operated by Ira Butterfield who was succeeded in 1882 by Stephen George and Levi Elder.⁴⁰

Additional features which add to the cemetery's architectural significance are its unusual surviving wellhouses. The Well House near the main entrance (#8) is a well-preserved wooden structure in an Italianate style while the Rustic Well House on Avenue 7 (#9) is an excellent example of rustic architecture that utilizes cedar tree trunks as supports. The ironworker's art is also apparent in a number of beautiful cast iron fences enclosing family lots (#15-18) as well as in the main Cemetery gate (#13).

Landscape Architecture

Although the design of Forest Glade Cemetery is not the work of a master landscape architect, it is still significant for its overall landscape qualities. Dedicated in 1852, Forest Glade Cemetery is a significant example of a public cemetery reflecting the influence of the Rural Cemetery movement, following a tradition initiated by Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge/Watertown, Massachusetts in 1831. By the time Forest Glade Cemetery was established, the rural cemetery model epitomized by the Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge/Watertown had been replicated in communities across New England and beyond. Within five years of the establishment of Mount Auburn, other rural cemeteries consciously designed for the living as well as the dead included Mount Hope Cemetery in Bangor, Maine (1836), Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Taunton, Massachusetts (1836), and Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia (1836). Valley Cemetery in Manchester and Lowell Cemetery in Lowell, Massachusetts were both established in 1841 and were no doubt well known to the industrialists of Somersworth.

Located a mile away from the manufacturing center that had developed along the Salmon Falls River, Forest Glade Cemetery was envisioned from the start as a rural oasis. The twenty-two acres of land purchased from farmer John H. Wentworth in 1851 was graded with a series of roads and paths laid out by an unknown surveyor or designer in a way that respected the terrain's natural contours including valleys and ridges. The naturalistic approach was further reflected in the early deeds which prohibited the removal of trees from lots without the permission of the trustees. Early records in the town report indicate that there were only a few purchases of elm trees and hedge plants. There is no evidence of a landscape gardener being involved.

Unlike many rural cemeteries, Forest Glade was never able to offer views or water features to encourage the meditation and relaxation that were popular in many such cemeteries. Instead, the family plot was the centerpiece of the new rural cemetery and the layout of the roads made many

³⁹ Ezra S. Stearns et al. *Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire*. Lewis Publishing Co., 1908.

⁴⁰ *The Leading Business Men of Dover*, 1890.

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family lots prominently visible. Purchasers were required to erect iron fences or stone corner markers within six months. Within a few years, impressive private tombs had been built into hillsides (#5, #6) and elaborate cast iron fences (#15-17) marked the largest lots with their dominant central monuments. For its part the Town erected its own receiving tomb (#3) and built an Italianate entrance gate which highlighted the identity of the cemetery and acted as a boundary between the worlds of the living and dead. Complementing the entrance gate was an octagonal well house (#8), also designed in the Italianate style.

Typical of the Rural Cemetery movement, the monuments within the cemetery reflect a hopefulness and new attitude toward death that was unknown earlier in the 19th century. Inscriptions suggest death as sleep or a transition from life on earth to eternal life. There are few overtly religious memorials, instead there is an emphasis on statues of faith and a well-lived life. In the early years, a profusion of Classically-inspired, attenuated vertical forms including columns and obelisks were erected. By the late 19th century the monuments had become more complex and included pedestals with three-dimensional sculptures decorated by moldings and carvings. Many of the marble and granite monuments are somewhat standardized and were likely purchased from monument dealers but there are also personal expressions and sentimentality as well. In addition to stock granite monuments, the cemetery also includes a number of examples of white bronze (zinc) monuments and fittings which were manufactured in Bridgeport, Connecticut and other locales and had to be ordered from salesmen or catalogs. Forest Glade also features a notable grandiose mausoleum, the Burrows Mausoleum (#4, c.1890) which is representative of a trend which became prevalent in cemeteries in the late 19th century. In 1875, Forest Glade was aptly described as follows: "The cemetery is about one mile from the village, and has many expensive monuments and headstones. It is a beautiful and attractive spot for mourners to spend a silent hour near those they once held dear, but who now lie slumbering in the dust".⁴¹

Forest Glade is among a handful of notable rural cemeteries in New Hampshire. In addition to its vast and varied collection of impressive monuments and gravestones, it retains virtually all of the hallmarks of a rural cemetery including a picturesque circulation system with cast iron markers, a well-preserved stone chapel, an impressive entrance gate as well as several well houses and cast iron lot fences that are becoming increasingly scarce property types and are no longer extant in many other rural cemeteries. Valley Cemetery in Manchester (the state's largest city) was established in 1841 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2004. Blossom Hill Cemetery in the state's capitol of Concord, NH was established in 1860 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010 as part of the Blossom Hill & Calvary Cemeteries Historic District. Examples of rural cemeteries in the Seacoast region of New Hampshire include nearby Pine Hill Cemetery, a 75-acre cemetery which has been a burying ground for Dover since 1731. The cemetery includes components of the Rustic Cemetery including a stone chapel, gateway, stone retaining walls, mature trees, and impressive 19th and early 20th century monuments.

⁴¹ Alonzo J. Fogg, *The Statistics & Gazetteer of New Hampshire*. Concord: D.L. Guernsey, 1875.

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Historical Background

What is now Somersworth was originally a part of Dover and was set off as a parish in 1729. It became a separate town in 1754 and as chartered comprised the area that is now Rollinsford and Somersworth. In 1754 the town had a meetinghouse, schoolhouse, graveyard, training field and a pound all located what was then the center of the town but is now Rollinsford.

The development of water powered textile mills at the falls beginning in the early 1820s ushered in a period of great change. Great Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1823 with Isaac Wendell owning 1/5 of the stock and the remaining stock held in Boston. In addition to the cotton mills, the Company under Wendell's direction constructed boarding houses for mill workers, contributed land and money to religious institutions, started a library and fire department, and built bridges, streets, a hotel, and stores. The growth of the company was concurrent with other big changes including the arrival of the Boston and Maine Railroad 1843, the first gas works in the state in 1851 and the establishment of other industries including the Great Falls Woolen Company and the Somersworth Machine Company in 1851. Between 1820 and 1850 Somersworth's population increased dramatically from 841 to 4,943. The period of intense growth also resulted in changes to municipal boundaries. In 1849 the town of Rollinsford was incorporated, separate from Somersworth. As part of the division, Rollinsford retained the historic town cemetery while Somersworth would have needed to establish its own public burial ground. There was at the time only Horn Cemetery at the end of Lord's Court on Prospect Hill in Somersworth which had begun as a family cemetery. (It was later reduced in size to allow for development opportunities in the downtown.)

It was against this background of growth and change that a new cemetery, Forest Glade Cemetery, was established. In October 1851 the Town of Somersworth (Great Falls) purchased 22 acres of land that is now Forest Glade Cemetery from farmer John Wentworth for \$1,200. It has been stated that Daniel G. Rollins had much influence in getting the town to establish Forest Glade Cemetery and even gave it its name.⁴² The first meeting of the board of directors was held on November 24, 1851.

The first burial took place in September 1852 when the body of 23-year old John Straw, a manufacturer, was interred. Records indicate that he died of consumption. Straw was buried prior to the consecration exercises which were held on October 5, 1852. The ceremony included participation from Methodist, Freewill Baptist, Congregational and Baptist clergymen. The Town had previously utilized the Old Public Burial Ground at the end of Lord's Court in the town's mill village center. Some of the graves were moved to Forest Glade when it was first opened.

⁴² John Scales. *History of Strafford County*. Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Co., 1914, p. 262.

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Various details concerning the early cemetery can be gleaned from early town reports. In 1855 Winthrop Morrill was paid \$232.87 for building a road to the Cemetery.⁴³ An additional \$59.00 was expended to grade the avenues of the cemetery. A receiving tomb had been built by 1856. Other early expenses incurred prior to 1859 included granite posts, the construction of an Italianate style gateway and a well house. The Somersworth Machine Company manufactured gates for the cemetery prior to 1863. Mitchell and Chick constructed a tool house in 1867. The Hebrew Society purchased a plot in 1867.

In 1869 the selectmen authorized David H. Buffum to remove the dead bodies remaining in the burying ground on Prospect Street to Forest Glade Cemetery. In 1876 a number of improvements were made including sinking a new well, laying concrete around two wells, constructing 200' of new avenue, 500' of new fence, setting out 80 rock maple trees, sodding around the tomb and grading and sodding around the well house. Mr. Meader was paid \$10.76 for cedar trees for the well house. That same year the superintendent, William B. Martin, also noted in his annual report the need for a new fence on the west side of the Cemetery as the existing one was so decayed it could not be repaired to keep out cattle.

In 1880 regulations were formalized governing the cemetery including the establishment of a board of five directors. The regulations stated that the cemetery was to be laid out in divisions, lots, avenues and paths. The first division was to be used by inhabitants of the town as a public burying ground with the other divisions to be laid out in lots to be determined by the directors. In keeping with the concept of a "Rural Cemetery", the guidelines stated that "The lots shall be in such form and location as the directors may consider most consistent with the character of the ground and good taste. Strips and gores may be left with the growth thereon, and reserved for ornament". No trees were to be cut down or destroyed without the consent of the directors. Within six months of purchasing a lot, proprietors were required to erect suitable landmarks of stone at the corners of the lot including the number of the lot. None of these edicts appear to be new but rather served as ongoing, written confirmation of the goals established in the beginning.

Somersworth became a city in 1893. The Furber Memorial Chapel was constructed in 1897 in memory of James T. Furber and his wife Jane by their daughter, Mrs. John Poor of Lawrence, Massachusetts. The building was dedicated in October 1898 on the 40th anniversary of the dedication of the cemetery. The 22' x 32' building was constructed of Lawrence seam-faced granite with Vermont granite trimmings. It was designed by Henry Vaughan. A new barn was also erected in 1898.

In 1905 the cemetery was surveyed and plans were made with all avenues lettered and named systematically. Signs naming or numbering the avenues were erected in the spring of 1906. In 1911 the street line was straightened and subscriptions were solicited from lot owners and relatives of deceased persons in the cemetery in order to erect a metal fence and gateway. The

⁴³ The 1856 Chace map of Somersworth shows a road to the west of the present cemetery while a road to the east (now Maple Street Extension) appears as a dotted line, suggesting it was under construction. By the time of the 1871 map, the road to the east was depicted as solid while the former western route appears as a dotted line. The road to the east runs at a higher elevation which works well with the contours of the cemetery. The entrance gate to the cemetery has also always been on the eastern road.

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new iron fence was erected along the highway in 1913. It was manufactured by the W.A. Snow Iron Works at a cost of \$2,022.53. A boulder with plaque honoring Civil War service was erected in 1914 by the Littlefield Relief Corps.

In 1925 a bequest from the late Charles Lougee provided funds for a gate and 1500 foot extension of the fence along Maple Street. The Lougee Memorial Gateway was erected at the main entrance in 1926 at a cost of approximately \$7,500. It was constructed of Concord granite with a driveway twelve feet wide and thirteen feet high, replacing an earlier wooden gateway of similar design, erected in the 1850s. In 1939 an office structure including a restroom was built (no longer extant).

In 1978 the cemetery's barn was destroyed by fire. Until the construction of the new maintenance building (#12), the Furber Memorial Chapel was put into use as a storage building and fell into a seriously deteriorated condition with many of its stained glass windows broken by vandals. In the years that followed volunteer Mark Taylor restored the windows one at a time, returning the building to its former glory. Other restoration projects in recent years have included the Rustic Wellhouse and the Moses Tomb. It is hoped that the listing of Forest Glade Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places will focus additional attention of this overlooked local gem and make available additional funding opportunities.

Forest Glade Cemetery is notable for its remarkable integrity. Although the cemetery is still in constant use, the overall appearance including paths and roadways remain essentially unchanged. Most new graves are located on the perimeter of the cemetery including the south end of Avenues H, I and J. In recent years a cremation area has been introduced in the triangular piece of land at Avenue G South and Avenue 5.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 347100 | Northing: 4790600 |
| 2. Zone: 19 | Easting: 347340 | Northing: 4790090 |
| 3. Zone: 19 | Easting: 347090 | Northing: 4790100 |
| 4. Zone: 19 | Easting: 346940 | Northing: 4790520 |

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

Forest Glade Cemetery comprises Map 23, Lot 13 in the local Assessor's records.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary reflects the historic bounds of the cemetery including the purchase of the initial parcel in 1851.

11. Form Prepared By

Forest Glade Cemetery

Strafford Co., NH

Name of Property

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name/title: Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant
organization: _____
street & number: 6 Field Pond Drive
city or town: Reading state: MA zip code: 01867
e-mail lmausolf@att.net
telephone: (781) 944-5958
date: July 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Forest Glade Cemetery
Name of Property

Strafford Co., NH
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Forest Glade Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Somersworth

County: Strafford

State: NH

Photographer: Lisa Mausolf

Photo 1 View of Furber Memorial Chapel (#1), looking south at north and east (façade) elevations with Well House (#8) visible in distance at left. July 2016.

Photo 2 View looking east at Huckins Family Monument (#22) and Monument (#23) with Furber Chapel (#1) visible in distance at left, Rollins-Weymouth Tomb (#2) in distance to left of monument and Burrows Mausoleum (#4) visible at right. July 2016.

Photo 3 View looking NE at Burrows Mausoleum (#4) and Hanson Tomb (#5). January 2016.

Photo 4 View looking north at Moses Tomb (#6). July 2016.

Photo 5 View looking north at Burleigh Tomb (#7) with Chapel (#1) visible in distance at left and Monument (#23) and Burrows Mausoleum (#4) visible in distance to right. January 2016.

Photo 6 View looking NW at Well House (#8) with Furber Chapel (#1) visible in distance at left. January 2016.

Photo 7 View looking SW at Rustic Well House #1 (#9). January 2016.

Photo 8 View looking SW at Rustic Well House #2 (#10) with Cremation Garden (#44) visible in foreground. July 2016.

Photo 9 View looking west from Maple Street at Lougee Memorial Entrance Gate (#13) with Furber Chapel (#1) visible behind. January 2016.

Photo 10 View looking north at Stevens & Lord Family Lot (#15). July 2016.

Photo 11 View looking west at Footman Family Lot (#16). July 2016.

Photo 12 View looking south at Watson Family Lot (#17). January 2016.

Forest Glade Cemetery

Strafford Co., NH

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- Photo 13 View looking north at Davis Family Lot (#25). July 2016.
- Photo 14 View looking west at Horne Family Lot (#27). July 2016.
- Photo 15 View looking NW at Moses Marx Table Monument (#29) in Hebrew Society Lot (#41).
- Photo 16 View looking SE at Bartlett Family Lot (#16) with Furber Chapel (#1) visible to right and Lougee Gate (#13) visible in distance to left. July 2016.
- Photo 17 View looking west at Faunce Family Lot (#31). July 2016.
- Photo 18 View looking west at Marston Family Lot (#32). July 2016.
- Photo 19 View looking west at Stickney Family Lot (#33). July 2016.
- Photo 20 View looking NW at Buffum Family Lot (#35). July 2016.
- Photo 21 View looking west at Rollins Family Lot (#36). July 2016.
- Photo 22 View looking south at World War I Monument (#38) and Civil War Monument (#37). July 2016.
- Photo 23 View looking north at Public Lots (#39). January 2016.
- Photo 24 View looking south at Lougee Family Lot (#37). August 2016.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Forest Glade Cemetery
Name of Property

Strafford Co., NH
County and State

Site #	Photo #	Section/Lot	Historic Name	Material	Date	Resource
			Forest Glade Cemetery	N/A	1852	1 Contrib. Site
1	1,6,9	Avenue A North	Furber Memorial Chapel	Granite	1897	1 Contrib. Building
2	2	Avenue C South	Rollins-Weymouth Tomb	Granite	late. 19 th c.	1 Contrib. Structure
3		Avenue C South	Receiving Tomb	Granite	c.1855	1 Contrib. Structure
4	2,3	Avenue C South	Burrows Mausoleum	Granite	c.1890	1 Contrib. Structure
5	3	Avenue C South	Hanson Tomb	Granite	1858	1 Contrib. Structure
6	4	Avenue D South	Moses Tomb	Brownstone	1856	1 Contrib. Structure
7	5	Avenue G South	Burleigh Tomb	Granite	1876	1 Contrib. Structure
8	1,6	Avenue A South	Well House	Wood	c.1855	1 Contrib. Structure
9	7	Avenue 7	Rustic Well House#1	Wood	c.1877	1 Contrib. Structure
10	8	Avenue G South	Rustic Well House #2	Wood	c.1877	1 Contrib. Structure
11		Avenue E North	Well House	Wood	19 th c.	1 Noncontrib. Structure
12		Avenue H	Maintenance Shed	Concrete Block	c.1978	1 Noncontrib. Building
13	9,16	Avenue A	Lougee Memorial Entrance Gate	Granite	1926	1 Contrib. Structure
14		Avenue A	Maple Street Fence	Iron	1914	1 Contrib. Structure
15	10	Avenue B North	Stevens & Lord Lot	Iron	c.1855+	1 Contrib. Structure 10 Contrib. Objects
16	11	Avenue D South	Footman Lot	Iron	c.1853	1 Contrib. Structure 1 Contrib. Object
17	12	Avenue 4 South	Watson Lot	Iron	1854	1 Contrib. Structure 1 Contrib. Object
18		Avenue C South	Higley Lot	Iron	c.1908+	1 Contrib. Structure 5 Contrib. Objects

Forest Glade Cemetery

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19		All	Avenue Markers	Iron	1906+	Contrib. Objects
20		Avenue D South	John D. Straw Headstone	Marble	1852	1 Contrib. Object
21		Avenue H North	Sarah Varney Headstone	Slate	1815	1 Contrib. Object
22	2	Avenue 1 South	Huckins Family Monument	Granite	1939	2 Contrib. Objects
23	2	Avenue D South	Monument	Marble	1856	1 Contrib. Object
24		Avenue A South	Rollins Family Lot	Marble	c.1855+	20 Contrib. Objects
25	13	Avenue B South	Davis Family Lot	Marble	1866+	10 Contrib. Objects
26		Avenue B North	Eben Nowell Lot	Granite	c.1900+	13 Contrib. Objects
27	14	Avenue A North	Jesse R. Horne Family Lot	Granite	1884+	20 Contrib. Objects
28		Central Avenue	Furber-Poor Monument	Granite	c.1892	1 Contrib. Object
29	15	Avenue B South	Moses Marx Table Monument	Marble	c.1867	1 Contrib. Object
30	16	Avenue B North	Bartlett Family Lot	Granite	late 19 th c.	8 Contrib. Objects
31	17	Avenue D North	Aaron Faunce Family Lot	Zinc	c.1880+	13 Contrib. Objects
32	18	Avenue I South	Marston Family Lot	Zinc	c.1900	15 Contrib. Objects
33	19	Avenue A South	Stickney Family Lot	Marble	c.1875+	8 Contrib. Objects
34		Avenue G South	Stevens Family Lot	Granite	early 20 th c.	10 Contrib. Objects
35	20	Avenue E South	Buffum Family Lot	Marble	c.1870+	17 Contrib. Objects
36	21	Avenue B South	Rollins Family Lot	Granite	late 19 th c.	17 Contrib. Objects
37	24	Avenue 4 North	Lougee Family Plot	Marble	1882+	7 Contrib. Objects

Forest Glade Cemetery

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38	22	Avenue D	Civil War Monument/GAR Lot	Granite	1914	11 Contrib. Objects 1 Contrib. Site
39	22	Avenue D	World War I Monument/American Legion Lot	Granite	1941	12 Contrib. Objects 1 Contrib. Site
40	23	Avenue E North	Public Lots		c.1855	1 Contrib. Site
41	15	Avenue B North	Dover & Somersworth Hebrew Society Lot		c.1855	1 Contrib. Site
42		Avenue H South	Hebrew Society Lot		c.1891	1 Contrib. Site
43		Avenue I South	Dover & Somersworth Hebrew Society Lot		1943+	1 Contrib. Site
44		Avenue G South	Cremation Garden		2002+	1 Noncontrib. Site

TOTAL RESOURCES

- 1 Contributing Building
- 1 Noncontributing Building
- 7 Contributing Sites
- 1 Noncontributing Site
- 15 Contributing Structures
- 1 Noncontributing Structure
- 205 Contributing Objects

Note: With more than 7,000 gravestones, markers and monuments in Forest Glade Cemetery, it is impossible to identify all resources. This Data Sheet is intended to provide a representative sample of the resources found in the cemetery.

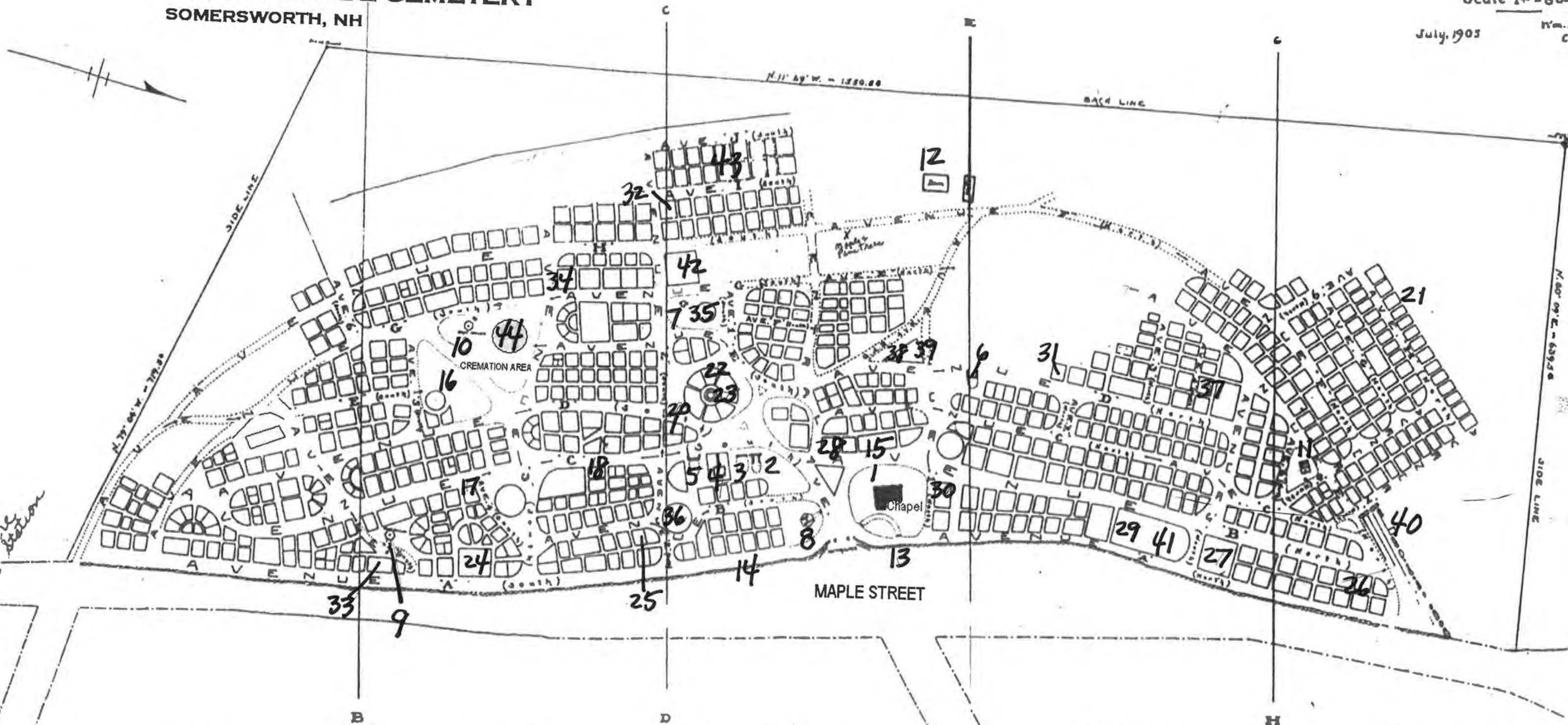
FOREST GLADE CEMETERY

SOMERSWORTH, NH

Scale 1" = 80'

July, 1903

Wm. A. ...
Civil



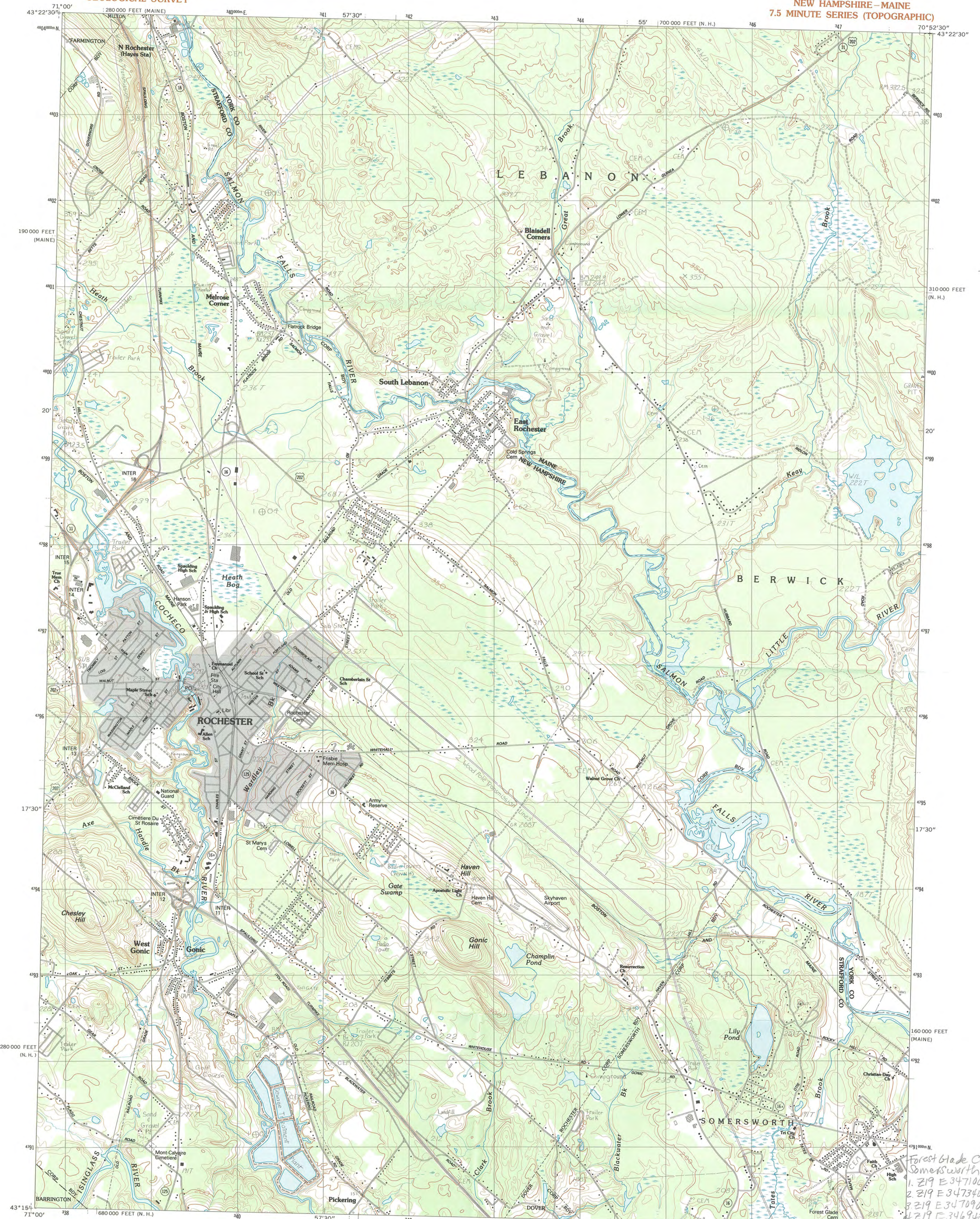
SHEET - 1

SHEET - 2

SHEET - 3

SHEET - 4

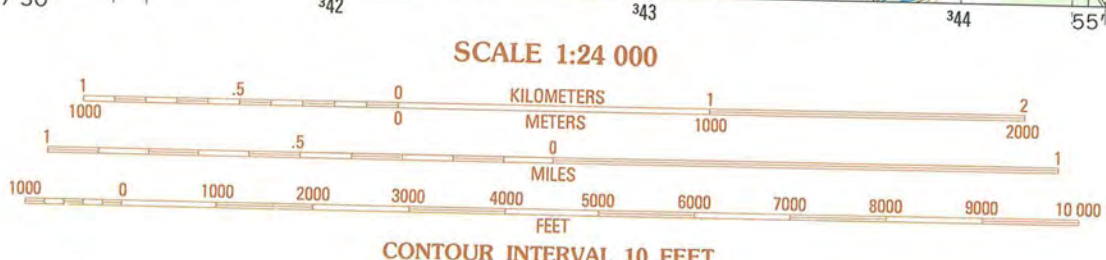
SHEET - 5



Forest Glade Cemetery
Somersworth, NH
1. 219 E 347100 N4790600
2. 219 E 347340 N4790090
3. 219 E 347090 N4790100
4. 219 E 346940 N4790520

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1978
FIELD CHECKED 1981. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS AND MAINE, WEST ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 1°20' WEST
1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 16°30' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1989
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move
the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (5 meters
south and 41 meters west).
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
field check



To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Farmington
2	3	4	2 Milton
3	4	5	3 Sanford
4	5	6	4 Baxter Lake
5	6	7	5 Somersworth
6	7	8	6 Barrington
7	8		7 Dover West
8			8 Dover East

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD LEGEND
Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

ROCHESTER, N. H. — MAINE
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983

43070-C8-TF-024









L.M. & M.W. MOSES

L.M. & M.W. MOSES
1856







UNTIL THE DAY DAWNS
AND THE SHADOWS FLEE AWAY.

FOREST HILLS
CEMETERY
1874

ENTER BY WAY OF
SOUTH SIDE
AND BY
THE GATE
HILLSIDE CEMETERY





D. H.







WIFE OF
J. R. HORNE
DIED
MAY 15 1885

J. R. HORNE
DIED
MAY 15 1885

WIFE OF

WIFE OF

WIFE OF

WIFE OF

WIFE OF

WIFE OF

WIFE OF

WIFE OF







GEORGE

DELLA W. O'LEARY
1864



STICKNEY

CORA STICKNEY
WIFE OF
CHARLES T. HARPER
1859 — 1916

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS STICKNEY
NOVEMBER 20, 1829 — APRIL 15, 1897
HIS WIFE
ASCENATH WHITE STICKNEY
FEBRUARY 17, 1839 — JUNE 13, 1895





BUFFUM









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: 12/2/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016 Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 1/25/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ 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.



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

To: Lisa Deline

From: Peter Michaud

Subject: National Register Nomination

Date: November 17, 2016

Dear Lisa,

Enclosed is the NRN for Forest Glade Cemetery in Somersworth, NH

Peter Michaud
National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives,
& Easements Coordinator
19 Pillsbury Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271 3583 *fax* (603) 271 3433
Peter.michaud@dcr.nh.gov