

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



636

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name BRIDGE ROAD CEMETERY

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number BRIDGE ROAD not for publication

city or town EASTHAM vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county BARNSTABLE code 001 zip code 02642

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

4/20/99
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

5-27-99

Bridge Road Cemetery
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	_____
1		building
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other GRAVESTONES: slate, sandstone.

Limestone, marble, granite

Narrative Description

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

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Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MASection number 7 Page 1**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Bridge Road Cemetery is located in central Eastham, on the west side of Bridge Road, south of its intersection with Samoset Road. Eastham is the oldest of several towns in the region known as Lower Cape Cod. Orleans to the south and Wellfleet to the north are both offshoots of the original Eastham settlement. Like most of the towns in this "narrow land," Eastham spans the entire area between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Cape Cod Bay on the west.

The Bridge Road Cemetery is roughly rectangular in form, encompassing 1.4 acres of land. The east side, fronting Bridge Road, is defined by a granite post and iron rail fence. Twin openings that provide entrance for vehicles and pedestrians are roughly centered on the fence; hooks that remain on the posts mark the former location of gates or chains. The other sides lack formal demarcation, but are partially enclosed by a variety of trees, most of which appear to be volunteers. A power line right-of-way, and former railroad tracks run behind the cemetery along its west side. Beyond is Herring Pond which can be seen from many points within the cemetery. It is separated from the road by a grassy strip. Parking is alongside the road with no formal lot provided or needed on this moderately traveled way. A contemporary wooden sign bearing the name Bridge Road Cemetery, along with a brief history, is centered behind the front (east) fence. The cemetery is surrounded by a residential neighborhood of low to moderate density. Most of the houses date to the post-World War II period when the local and regional populations began to rise after a century-long hiatus.

The Bridge Road Cemetery marks the site of Eastham's second meeting house and town center in the same way that the Cove Burying Ground (see NR form) marks the location of the original 1640s meeting house and settlement. The new cemetery on Bridge Road was laid out along with the second Congregational Meeting House in 1720. The earliest stone is dated 1754, probably because burials continued at the Cove Burying Ground until 1770. Similarly, the Bridge Road cemetery remained in use until 1886, well after a third cemetery was created in 1830, when the town center and Congregational Church were moved northward once again. The cemetery and the former Parsonage/Crosby Tavern (1955 Bridge Road; c. 1720; MHC #62) remain as the extant symbols of the 18th and early-19th century town center.

Many of Eastham's 18th and early-19th century residents are buried in the Bridge Road Cemetery. Prevalent family names that appear on gravestones include Atwood, Brown, Clark, Cobb, Cole, Collins, Freeman, Myrick, Pepper, Shaw, Smith and Snow, with the Doane and Knowles families especially well represented. Most of these families have remained prominent in Eastham and its several daughter towns through the present day.

The Bridge Road Cemetery landscape consists of gently rolling terrain that is maintained in rough turf, and dotted with a few cedar and pine trees of moderate size and age. Gravestones are lightly scattered throughout the cemetery with the densest concentration in the southeast quadrant characterized by a slightly higher elevation. All of the headstones present their carved faces eastward to the road. The vast majority of marked graves include footstones as well as

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headstones. Most stones are made of slate which was the primary material used for New England gravestones in the Colonial and Federal periods, although a few are fashioned of other materials that became popular in the 19th century. Those materials include sandstone, limestone and marble. Together, these stones provide a comprehensive picture of gravestone art from the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries.

Many of the earlier stones display the winged skull or death's head motif that characterizes the Colonial period in New England. However its real value lies in its rich collection of Federal period motifs such as the winged cherub and urn and willow. Several stones have been identified as unusually fine works produced by noted Boston stone carvers such as H.C. Geyer, William Codner and/or the Codner Shop, Nathaniel Emmes, Lemuel Savery, Bartlett Adams, and the Washburn Shop. Together these stones provide an excellent opportunity to understand the major changes in funerary art and taste that took place after the Revolution. (*Epitaph & Icon: 65*)

Gravestone Descriptions

The cemetery was divided into quadrants as a locational aid during the 1975 survey by Kenelm Collins. Quadrant maps that were prepared as part of that survey to pinpoint specific locations – the numbering system for each quadrant begins with the number 1 preceded by the applicable cardinal points (NE,SE,SW,NW). The southeast quadrant is the densest and most diverse, containing 98 headstones – over half the cemetery total. A full range of death dates and stone types are found here, while members of the Knowles and Doane families are especially prominent. The southwest quadrant is the most limited, containing only three headstones that mark the graves of four Smith family members who died between 1817-24. The northwest quadrant contains 43 headstones, all from the first half of the 19th century and belonging to several families. This section also contains a 1765 footstone and a 1933 stone whose presence is a mystery, since no recorded burials took place here after 1886. The northeast quadrant contains 28 headstones, among which are the earliest (1754-59) and newest (1886) in the cemetery.

Representative and especially distinguished individual stones are described below in roughly chronological order, with some groupings by family and carver.

The earliest slate in the cemetery belongs to Mrs. Mary Freeman(1721-54; stone NE 11). It has been identified as the work of the Codner or Emmes Shops. It is a fairly small stone with a simple foliate border and a roundish winged skull in the tympanum. Mary died on October 18, 1754 at age 33. The adjacent stones of John Atwood (d. 1759; stone NE 12), Treat Knowles (d.1765; stone NE 13), and Martha Snow (d. 1765; stone NE 14) are similar.

Another early slate, this one erected in memory of Mrs. Sarah Remick (1719-1774; stone NE 1) is also attributed to the Codner Shop. It is a small stone with a foliate border, and a winged skull in the tympanum. Sarah, the wife of Christian Remick, died December 2, 1774 at age 55.

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An especially fine early slate, marking the grave of Nathaniel Atwood (1713-1769; stone SE 85) has been unmistakably identified as coming from the workshop of distinguished Boston carver William Codner, who died six months after Nathaniel. "The august, even pompous wigged head, and the well-carved wings and borders are typical of Codner's work." (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*) According to the inscription, Nathaniel died on March 28, 1769 at age 56.

The grave of another Nathaniel Atwood (1778-1803; stone SE 91) has been attributed to Abraham Cotner. (Fannin) It is a fairly large stone with a complex profile that adds reverse-curve shoulders beneath a low tympanum. The thinly inscribed tympanum contains a small urn framed by parted draperies. According to the inscription, Nathaniel died December 22, 1803 at age 25.

Another of the early slate headstones, erected for Jonathan Doane, Esquire (1702-1780; stone SE 54) is thought to be the work of carver H.C. Geyer. Identifiable characteristics include the round, hollow eyes, inverted heart-shaped nose, and oversized teeth taking up the entire jaw area. "Its very direct and plain skull and crossbones stare from a small round tympanum above a plain, square stone. The skull is not anatomically correct, but its hollow eyes have considerable impact." (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*). According to the inscription, Jonathan died on January 24, 1780 in his 78th year.

Another late 18th century slate headstone, erected for Samuel Doane (1697-1778; stone SE 84; **photo #3**) may also be the work of H.C. Geyer. It is "an interesting attempt to reanimate the winged skull motif, which was fading at the time, even on the conservative Cape. The teeth are particularly and grotesquely prominent." (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*). According to the inscription, Samuel died on August 25, 1778 in his 81st year.

The slate headstone of Alice Freeman (1777-1779; date on stone SE 20 illegible) may be yet another example of Geyer's work. It displays the "same huge upper incisors and the same inverted heart nose, although here it is elongated" (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*) as the Samuel Doane stone. Alice, who was the daughter of Barnabas and Bethia Freeman, died on February 1, 1779 at the age of two years. She is buried with her parents. Her father Barnabas Freeman, Esquire (1737-1781; stone SE 19) died only two years after his daughter on January 17, 1781 at age 44. His wife Bethia Freeman (1741-1816; stone SE 19A) survived to age 75, dying on May 9, 1816 toward the end of the epidemic that swept Eastham. Barnabas' stone carries an especially flattering and moving epitaph.

The slate headstone of Jonathan Cole (1717-1791; stone SE 97) is thought to be the work of an as yet unidentified Boston carver. (Fannin) It is "another variant of the very toothy, not very artful winged skull, late in the life of the style." (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*) According to his inscription, Jonathan died November 9, 1791 in his 74th year.

Several slates are thought to be the work of carver Lemuel Savery. The headstone erected for

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Col. Willard Knowles (1711-1786; stone SE 21) is typical. "It shows a transition between the rounded 'head and shoulders' stones of earlier years, and the more common square-topped stones of the nineteenth century. This type has a small round tympanum with a rather matter of fact winged skull squeezed tightly into it." (*Epitaph & Icon: 68*) Other slates of this form attributed to Savery include those of Elijah Knowles, Esq. (1747-1795; stone SE 9) with its small rounded base curve echoing the upper curve of tympanum, Deacon Edward Knowles (1712-1799; stone SE 10), Mrs. Mary Doane (1704-1772; stone SE 74) and Isaac Doane (1666-1755; stone NE 18). Deacon Knowles' stone bears a variant of a very popular epitaph: "As you past by and cast an eye, As you are now so once was I."

A grouping of stones in the southeast quadrant testify to the tragedy that surrounded the personal life of the Rev. Philander Shaw, whose ministry spanned the years 1795-1838. The stones memorialize his first wife Dorcas who died at age 19, as well as four young children by his second wife Lucy. The Reverend and Lucy are apparently buried elsewhere. An especially large and handsome stone was erected for his young first wife Dorcas Shaw (d. 1797; stone SE 11) shortly after the Revolution. This stone, which may have been carved by the Washburns or Bartlett Adams:

"...represents quite another world of art and taste from those at the Cove Burying Ground. The Shaw stone is both restrained and energetic. The restraint appears in the excellent low-relief carving, the quiet, serene winged cherub, the small plain borders; the only remnant of gourds or leaves is springs and a flower above the head. The energy is in the lines of the triple-indented tympanum, electric and upward-moving."

(*Epitaph & Icon: 66*)

The verbal excess of the epitaph is characteristic of the period. It clearly identifies the esteem in which Dorcas was held, and the deep sorrow of both family and friends.

The remains of
Mrs. Dorcas Shaw,
The amiable and virtuous consort
Of the Rev'd Philander Shaw
Of this Town, who in the joyful hope
Of rising to a glorious immortality,
Died of a languishment July 17th, 1797
In the 19th year of her age.

Smitted friends
Are Angels sent on errands full of love.
For us they languish, & for us they die:
And shall they languish, shall they die in
Vain

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"The quotation is from the Night the Third of Edward Young's *Night Thoughts*, the epitome of the 'graveyard school' of poetry, immensely popular both as poem and as epitaph-quarry in eighteenth century America. The passage quoted forms part of an argument on the value of death, and the folly of mourning dead friends. 'Languishment' is a quasi-medical term for any lingering illness, though in this era it would probably have meant consumption, i.e. tuberculosis."

(*Epitaph & Icon: 66*)

The small Philander Shaw (d. 1800; stone SE 12) headstone memorializes the seven-week-old infant of the Rev. Philander and his second wife Lucy. It displays a beautifully carved cherub that could also be seen as a portrait of the child. The cherub's face is also identical to the one seen on Dorcas' stone. Nearby are the stones of several other children including four year old Dorcas Doane Shaw (d. 1804; stone SE 23), the three year old Joseph C. Shaw (d. 1816; stone SE 35), and nine year old Oakes Shaw (d. 1816; stone SE 34). Joseph and Oakes died in the epidemic that swept through Eastham in 1816.

The headstone of Warren Sparrow (d. 1812; stone SE 13) speaks of a tragic drowning that took the life of a young child aged two years, four months and twenty-four days. It is carved "...in a pure simple style like that of Dorcas Shaw. It exemplifies the lighter incision, lower relief, and pleasanter aspect of gravestones of the early nineteenth century." (*Epitaph & Icon: 66-67*) The stark epitaph from Job 14:2 contrasts with the sweet image of the cherub above. It reads "He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

The headstone of Emeline Knowles (d. 1811; stone SE 16) memorializes the daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Knowles, who died at eleven months, seven days. This unique slate presents:

"...an odd combination of a genuinely crude and (to our eyes) ugly, cherub motif, with a large and attractive slate and well-carved epitaph. This cherub looks gloomy, even grumpy and pained. It is a thinly incised, almost a caricaturish doodle, with an odd lined mass of hair (or nightcap?) above the forehead." (*Epitaph & Icon: 66*)

A contemporary stone erected for Mary Doane (1735-1811; stone NW 25; **photo #2**) has been attributed to an unknown Boston carver. (Fannin) The stone has a complex profile that adds reverse curve shoulders beneath the tympanum. The simple, flat incised carving is limited to a parted drapery motif in the tympanum. Mary, the wife of Solomon Doane, died March 1, 1811 at age 76. Solomon appears to be buried elsewhere.

The striking headstone of Capt. Michael Collins (1755-1828; stone NW 1) is a large and well executed example of the urn and willow motif that dominated the early to mid-19th century. The

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epitaph reads "Man shall rise again, triumphant from the grave to endless bliss and immortality; Delightful thought! This softens the toils of life, and we on Death as our best friend." Collins died on June 23, 1828 at age 73. His wife Elizabeth Collins (1757-1833; stone NW 2) who died on June 5, 1833 at age 76 lies next to him, memorialized with a small, simple marble rectangle.

The graves of Harding Knowles, Esq. (1778-1826; stone SE 58) and his wife Betsy Knowles (1775-1853) are marked by a single marble stone. A single marble stone (SE 15) also serves two young children of Samuel and Hannah Knowles: Robert Knowles, who died April 17, 1803 at age five months, twenty-five days, and an unnamed infant daughter. The parents are buried elsewhere.

Captain Joshua W. Nickerson (1868; stone NE 10; **photo #4**) and his wife Mercy Nickerson (181; stone NE 9; **photo #4**) rest side by side in graves marked by marble head and footstones. The headstones are especially handsome with their granite bases, low-arched tops, boldly chamfered edges, and carved sheaves of wheat set in recessed oval panels. Their son William H. Nickerson (d. 1838; stone NE 8) died at age two years and eleven days. His grave is marked by a small marble stone whose poignant epitaph reads "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Modern Period

One stone (1855-1933; stone NW 32) was erected in the mid-20th century even though general usage of the Bridge Street Cemetery ceased in 1886. It reads Emily Carter Alexander, Born May 22, 1855 in Arisaig, Scotland, Died August 22, 1933, At Nauset Light, In the 78th year, Of her age. Alice Baldwin Alexander 1890-1971. It is an overly large dark slate stone with round arched top. Material, form, and wording all deliberately drawn on archaic forms.

Both the Cove Burying Ground and Bridge Road Cemetery have been surveyed several times. The latter was surveyed by Stanley W. Smith, assisted by Edward M. Whorf and John W. Willard in May 1905, by Kenelm and Glenn Collins of Eastham in 1975-76, and by Fannin/Lehner of Concord in late fall 1997. The stones of four graves recorded in 1904-05 had disappeared by 1976. They include Azubah Smith (d. 1820; SW), Betty Smith (d. 1805; SW), Treat Knowles (d. 1768), Elisha Warren Cobb (d. 1883) and Emily Carter (d. 1933; NW). The stone that marked the grave of Rev. Samuel Treat (1647-1716/17) was removed to the Snow Library in Orleans where it was subsequently destroyed by fire in 1952. Kenelm Collins, in his 1976 survey, noted that many stones had been badly damaged by the weather, especially those made of marble. In addition, some slates were broken and missing pieces due to freeze/thaw cycles. While he was able to locate most of the stones recorded in 1905, their identification was sometimes the result of deduction. He began repairing stones with fiber glass in 1975. The town hired preservation consultant Minnie Fannin to reevaluate the condition of stones in both the Cove Burial Ground and Bridge Road Cemetery in late fall 1997. He report records existing conditions and makes recommendations for repair and maintenance.

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Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MASection number 7 Page 8**Archaeological Description**

While no prehistoric sites are recorded within the Bridge Road Cemetery, sites may be present. Thirty-four prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) of the cemetery. Most sites are located around the periphery of Nauset Harbor/marsh with lesser site densities along the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, related tidal creeks and marshes and around inland freshwater ponds. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery also represent locational criteria that are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. The nominated property includes a well-drained, level to moderately sloping land surface in close proximity (within 1000 feet) to wetlands. Herring Pond, which contains runs of anadromous fish, lies immediately west of the cemetery with Mill Pond and related wetlands located a short distance to the east. Given the above information, a high potential exists for locating prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the Bridge Street Cemetery. In general, however, the potential for locating significant prehistoric resources within the cemetery is low due to the relatively small size of the cemetery (1.4 acres) and the relatively deep impacts from graves represented by 172 stones, some of which represent multiple internments.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources within and near the present boundaries of the Bridge Road Cemetery. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can identify the locations of unmarked graves and reaffirm the associations and orientations between grave stones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves may represent the most common archaeological resource type in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with initial internment(s) and later memorials may also be present with individual or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple internments. Posts molds may also be present from older fence lines, which marked the boundary of the cemetery. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones, which are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface.

(end)

Bridge Road Cemetery
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1720-1933

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Bartlett Adams

Codner Family & Shop

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Eastham Historical Society

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Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MASection number 8 Page 1**8. Criteria Statement**

The Bridge Road Cemetery is a remarkable Colonial and Federal period artifact that has survived as a key physical document of Eastham's 18th and early 19th century history. It was the community's second burying ground, and marks the location of the second town center as defined by its third meeting house of 1720. It remains today as an excellent record of early New England funerary art and taste.

The Bridge Road Cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Setting is the only factor that has been compromised as the early context consisting of the Congregational Meeting House and large dispersed farmsteads has been replaced to moderate density residential development. The only other extant property that has survived to mark the location of the second town center and meeting house is the former Parsonage/Crosby Tavern (1955 Bridge Road, 1720; MHC #62). The changes to setting constitute a minor impact on the overall integrity of the property.

The period of significance spans the broad period of 1720, when the meeting house was built and the cemetery laid out, to 1933, the date of an anachronistic headstone. The cemetery is significant on the local level. The Bridge Road Cemetery meets criterion A due to its intimate associations with the 1720 North Parish Meeting House, coupled with an eloquent ability to bring the history of Colonial and Federal period Eastham to life. It meets criterion C as a diverse and well-preserved early cemetery that illustrates the changing aesthetic tastes and fortunes of the community. Several stones have been identified as unusually fine works produced by noted Boston stone carvers such as H.C. Geyer, William Codner and/or the Codner Shop, Nathaniel Emmes, Lemuel Savery, Bartlett Adams, and the Washburn Shop. The Bridge Road Cemetery meets criteria Exception D because it contains graves of persons of transcendent importance to Eastham, their age, and their distinctive gravestone design and craftsmanship.

Historical Events and Trends Associated with Bridge Road Cemetery (criterion A)

The Bridge Road Cemetery represents the second phase of Eastham's long and distinguished 350-year history. The century-long segment (1720-1830) is characterized by population growth leading to the establishment of North and South Parishes in 1718, and creation of a North Precinct in 1723. Those events led directly to the diminution of the original Eastham land grant when the North Precinct was incorporated as the new Town of Wellfleet in 1763, and the South Parish became the Town of Orleans in 1797.

Eastham was settled and incorporated in the 1640s. In that same decade, its first Congregational Meeting house and burying ground were established at Town Cove, defining the original town center. The first meeting house was replaced by another on the same site in 1676. Despite subsequent improvements and enlargements, that second meeting house soon proved inadequate for the needs of the prospering town whose population had grown from an original

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seven freemen voters and their families to a total of 948 in 1703. (*Freeman 1869: 377*) Thus in 1718, 600 pounds were appropriated to fund a replacement.

By that time however, "Eastham's long and narrow sea-bounded area made one central meeting house inconvenient to many." (*Trayser 1951: 17*) and a controversy arose over the best location for the new house. It was agreed to divide Eastham into North and South Parishes, with outsiders given responsibility for determining the exact location of the dividing line. A new South parish Meeting House was erected southeast of the Town Cove in 1718 in what is now Orleans, and the following year, a "burial place was laid out at [its] west end." (*Freeman 1869: 382*) The North Parish occupied the old meeting house until 1720 when their new house and burying ground were completed on Bridge Road. In 1723, Billingsgate, the northernmost portion of Eastham was established as the North Precinct, creating a de facto third Parish in Eastham. (*Freeman 1869: 385-386*)

Bridge Road was chosen as the new site for Eastham's Congregational Meeting House and cemetery because it was closer to the town's geographic center, and thus convenient to greater numbers of residents. It also remained in proximity to the King's Highway which was designated as such in 1720 and improved to a 40' width between Harwich and Truro. (*Deyo 1890: 723*) The King's Highway was the primary regional transportation corridor in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and remains important today. In 1720 its route probably followed Hay Road [which departs from the current route opposite the Cove Burying Ground] to the northern end of the present Bridge Road, and then around Long Pond to Salt Pond Road before rejoining the present route near the Kingsbury Beach Road intersection. The importance of that intersection is still seen in its frame of 19th century Congregational and Methodist cemeteries.

The Bridge Road Congregational Meeting House was served by three able and long-term pastors during its 110 years of use. The first was the Reverend Benjamin Webb who served for 26 years, from 1720 until his death at age 51 in 1746. The second was Reverend Edward Cheever whose 43 year tenure spanned the years from 1751-1794, ending only at his death at age 78. The last to reside at the Bridge Road meeting house was the Reverend Philander Shaw, who was ordained in 1795 and served for 42 years, ending in 1838. (*Deyo 1890: 731; Freeman 1869: 393, 402, 410*)

In many ways Reverend Webb's pastorate can be seen as a transition era during which the older Cove Burying Ground associated with the first meeting house appears to have remained as the town's primary graveyard, and Eastham retained all of its 17th century territory. The Cove Burying Ground was gradually phased out of use after the Bridge Road Cemetery was laid out in 1720. Based on the evidence of gravestone death dates, burials continued at the former until 1770, and did not begin at the latter until 1754. The overlap may reflect the desire of residents to be buried near loved ones already interred, or the thrifty desire to continue using the older ground until it was filled. Webb was mourned as "a pious, learned, laborious, faithful minister, whose daily walk was holy and unblamable, and whose prominent traits were gentleness and humility." (*Freeman 1869: 393*)

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Reverend Cheever presided over a period of greater change. For example, burials in the adjacent cemetery began in 1754 under his pastorate based on the earliest recorded death date. Also during Cheever's tenure, in 1763 the former North Precinct of Billingsgate was incorporated as the new town of Wellfleet. Cheever was described as "a gentleman of much learning, or good natural talents, a good preacher, plain, but successful in his efforts." (*Freeman 1869: 393*) Cheever is the only one of the three ministers that is buried in the cemetery.

The Reverend Shaw saw even greater changes than either of his predecessors, some of which is clearly and directly reflected in the Bridge Road Cemetery. Two years after Shaw's ordination, the South Parish was established as the Town of Orleans on March 3, 1797, resulting in loss of additional territory and reducing the population of Eastham to 840. According to a description Shaw wrote in 1802, there were a total of 122 families at that time, constituting over 800 individuals who resided in 100 dwellings, only seven of which were two story structures. Other buildings included barns, two windmills for grinding the cereals, two schools, and a meeting house. (*Deyo 1890: 726; Freeman 1869: 404*) By 1830 the population had risen to 970, but this still left Eastham as the only town on Cape Cod with a population of under 1000. That peak was not exceeded until 1951. (*Deyo 1890: 724*) Of Shaw it was said that "his talents were more than ordinary; his elocution good, and his last illness attended with triumphant faith." (*Freeman 1869: 410*)

Burials at the Bridge Road Cemetery peaked in the period 1800-30, with a concentration in 1816. That cluster of deaths provides an example of how the Bridge Road Cemetery records specific events that shook the community, most notably the tragic epidemic of 1816 which afflicted Eastham and neighboring towns during January and May of that year. Its effect was profound according to several sources. For example, the Rev. Jude Damon of Truro recorded that:

"The grave was daily opened to receive the dead...Seventy-two persons died in Eastham; about one-eleventh of the population. Five were buried in one day and there was seldom a day during the fifty days of sickness, without a funeral. It required the services of all the well to care for the sick." (*Trayser 1951: 41*)

Similarly, county historian Deyo noted that:

"An epidemic scourged the town in 1816, which decimated the population, and perhaps directly influenced the town's future prosperity. In the four months ending June first of that year seventy-two persons died. The disease had no regard for age, class or locality; and nearly every family mourned the loss of one or more members." (*Deyo 1890: 724*)

Dr. Samuel Thompson, a celebrated and controversial "botanic" physician of the day who specialized in herbal remedies, was called to Eastham to help combat the cold plague or spotted

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Continuation SheetBridge Road Cemetery
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MASection number 8 Page 4

fever. His biography records 45 deaths in Eastham, with only one among the 34 cases he treated. His many supporters included selectman Obed Knowles and Samuel Freeman, Justice of the Peace Harding Knowles, and postmaster Joseph Mayo. Another was Rev. Philander Shaw, who lost two sons. (*Trayser 1951: 41*)

Whatever the exact number of deceased, many of them are buried in the Bridge Road Burying Ground. The youngest to die in this period was 2 month old Harriet Atwood (stone SE 14); while the oldest was 84-year old John Mayo (stone NW 24). Others who died in 1816 include Mis Phebe Brown (age 62; stone NW 29), Abigail Cobb (age 45; stone SE 87) and her five year old son Joshua Cobb (stone SE 87), Bethia Collins (age 60; stone NW 30), Priscilla Collins (age 72; stone NW 31), Abiah Doane (age 18; stone SE 81), five members of the Myrick Doane family discussed below, Beriah Higgins, Jr. (age 18; stone NW 27), Jonathan Knowles (age 2; stone SE 27), Margery Knowles (age 37; stone SE 60), Sarah Knowles (age 42; stone NW 21), Sarah Lombard (age 67; stone NW 16), Mary Myrick (age 50; stone SE 86), Polly Myrick (age 34; stone NW 33), Rachel Parkard (age 82; stone NW 34), and two of Rev. Philander and Lucy Shaw's children.

Eastham's established Congregational Church and burying ground were challenged by another religion for the first time when the Methodist Episcopal Church organized in 1820, the direct result of a camp meeting held in Wellfleet the previous year. The Methodists built a meeting house with adjacent burying ground the following year. (*Trayser 1951: 38*) They were located on the King's Highway, well north of the Bridge Road meeting house and cemetery site. Ten years later, in 1830, the Congregational Meeting House and cemetery were moved for a third and final time to a site 1 ½ miles northward, near the Methodists. (*Deyo 1890: 731*)

Use of the Bridge Road Burying Ground gradually tapered off after 1830, with the last grave dating to 1886, following the pattern established by the 1640s Cove Burying Ground.

People Associated with the Bridge Road cemetery

Many of Eastham's 18th and 19th century residents are interred at the Bridge Road Burying Ground, and it remains as the only extant property associated with many. Prevalent family names here include Atwood, Brown, Clark, Cobb, Cole, Collins, Doane, Freeman, Knowles, Myrick, Pepper, Shaw, Smith and Snow. The Doane and Knowles families are especially well represented. These same surnames abound in both primary and secondary historical sources, and are still well represented in Eastham and its several daughter towns today.

Gravestones have a unique ability to illuminate and personalize the society that produced them through their artistic quality, their imagery and iconography, the tone and content of their epitaphs, and the dry statistical information recorded by their birth and death dates. The Br RC is rich in this type of information.

(continued)

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Some stones memorialize what appear to be long, respected, and happy lives. Examples of those who lived to be a particularly ripe old age include Isaac Doane (1666-1755; stone NE 18) who reached the age of 89, Deacon Benjamin Clark (1744-1824; stone NW 10) who died at age 80, and his wife Hannah Clark (1751-1842; stone NW 6) who died February 27, 1842 at age 91.

Other gravestones, like those of Rev. Philander Shaw's family, speak to ongoing personal tragedy that must have been difficult for even a man of God to bear. The stones memorialize his first wife Dorcas who died at age 19, as well as four children of his second wife Lucy. Shaw and Lucy are apparently buried elsewhere. An especially handsome stone was erected for 19-year old Dorcas Shaw (d. 1797; stone SE 11), shortly after the Revolution. This stone, which may have been carved by the Washburns or Bartlett Adams, features a quiet, serene, winged cherub, and is both restrained and energetic. Her epitaph is one of the most poignant, clearly reflecting the esteem in which she was held and the sense of loss experienced by family and friends. (see Section 7) The Philander Shaw (d. 1800; stone SE 12) headstone memorializes the seven-week-old infant of the Reverend and his second wife Lucy, displaying a beautifully carved cherub that could also be seen as a portrait of the child. Nearby are the stone of several other children including four year old Dorcas Doane Shaw (d. 1804; stone SE 23), three year old Joseph C. Shaw (d. 1816; stone SE 35), and 9 year old Oakes Shaw (d. 1816; stone SE 34). Joseph and Oakes died in the epidemic that swept through Eastham in 1816.

Similarly, Myrick Doane lost his first wife Alice Doane (1779-1803; stone SE 17) who died on March 15, 1803 at the age of 24. His second wife Tempy, and four young children were lost to the cruel epidemic of 1816. Tempy Doane (1784-1816; stone SE 18) succumbed first on February 18 at age 32. The next day, nine year old daughter Clement died; quickly followed by sons Myrick and William on February 20 at ages 5 days and 3 years respectively, and finally by daughter Maria the following day at age 5. Clement is included on her mother's stone. The three younger children are buried together and memorialized by a single stone (SE 45). Myrick, Jr., son of first wife Alice, died in Port-au-Prince at age 21 in 1822. Myrick, Sr. is buried elsewhere.

Elisha Cobb (1803-1883; stone NE 19) who lived to the ripe old age of 80 was another who knew tragedy, losing two young wives and an infant son. His first wife Thankful Cobb (1806-1828; stone NE 22) died at age 22, two months after her three-month old son William Warren Cobb, while second wife Sophia Cobb (1805-1833; stone NE 21) died at age 28. His third wife Rebecca Cobb (1807-1886; stone NE 20) died at age 79, surviving her husband by three years.

Deacon Heman Doane (1764-1846; stone SE 81) who died at age 82, and his wife Rebecca Doane (1766-1837) who died at age 71 lost two sons in the prime of life. Abiah Doane died at age 18 in 1816, perhaps an epidemic victim, while Capt. Abner Doane was lost at sea in 1822 at age 29. Abner also represents the specter that haunted maritime communities – loss of loved ones in faraway places. All four share a single headstone.

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Simeon Doane (1709-1789; stone SE 77) lived to be 80, but lost his young son Samuel Doane (d. 1804; stone DE 70) at age 6 months.

Bethia Freeman lived to age 75 (1741-1816; stone SE 19A) but lost her two year old daughter Alice (stone SE 20) in 1779, and her 44 year old husband Barnabas Freeman Esq. (1737-1781; stone SE 19) two years later. Her son Joshua Freeman (1770-1791; stone SE 39) died at age 21.

Many others, in addition to those mentioned above died in infancy, early childhood and young adulthood, reflecting the precarious nature of life before the medical, social and occupational advances of the 20th century. Infants, young children, and women of childbearing years were especially vulnerable.

Those whose lives were cut off in young adulthood include Susanna Snow (1741-1756; stone NE 7), daughter of Elkins and Susanna, who died at age 15 on March 6, 1756. Another in 19 year old Dorcas Shaw, discussed earlier.

Many infant graves were unmarked in this period, but the headstone of Warren Sparrow (d. 1812; stone SE 13) speaks to a tragic drowning that took the life of a young child aged 2 years. His stark epitaph from Job 14:2 contrasts with the sweet image of the cherub above. It reads: "He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

Some died in foreign locales, reflecting the hazards of seafaring occupations which engaged many Eastham and Cape Cod families. Myrick Doane, Jr. a member of one of Eastham's most tragic families, died in Port-au-Prince on March 10, 1822 at age 21. (stone NE 3) Simeon Smith (1796-1818; stone SE 5) lost on Lookout Shoals, Latitude 34 degrees, longitude 77 degrees, February 3, 1818, aged 21 years. Capt. Theophilus Smith (1793-1822; stone SW 2) died at sea of yellow fever, aged 29 years.

Gravestone Art and Workmanship at Bridge Road CemeteryGeneral Qualities

The Bridge Road Burying Ground contains many fine early gravestones that illustrate the evolution of local and regional tastes in the 18th and 19th centuries through their materials, shapes, epitaphs and iconography. Most of the earlier stones in the Br RC display the winged skull or death's head motif that characterizes the Colonial period in New England. However its real value lies in the rich collection of Federal period motifs such as the winged cherub, and urn and willow. Several stones have been identified as unusually fine works produced by noted Boston stone carvers such as H.C. Geyer, William Codnor and/or the Codnor Shop, Nathaniel Emmes, Lemuel Savery, Bartlett Adams and the Washburn Shop. Together, these stones provide an excellent opportunity to understand the major changes in funerary art and taste that took place after the Revolution. (*Epitaph & Icon: 65*) for these reasons it has been judged to be one of the ten most noteworthy burying grounds on Cape Cod by Diane Hume George and Malcolm A. Nelson in their 1983 book *Epitaph & Icon*.

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Both the materials and carvings for these stones originated off-Cape, a region which lacks natural sources of slate, sandstone or other easily worked stone to furnish the raw material for a native carving industry. The majority originated in the population center at Plymouth and Boston which possessed close governmental and economic ties to Eastham, and were accessible by both water and overland routes. Sandstone, limestone and marble markers were introduced to the Br RC in the mid-19th century, adding diversity to the slate stones that dominated earlier period. (*Epitaph & Icon: xiii*)

CarversCodner Shop

"For over sixty years, William Codner (1709-1769) and his sons, Abraham (d. 1750) and John (d. before 1783) supplied neatly carved skulls and winged faces for Boston's gravestone market. Codner cherubs are characterized by a full, chubby looking face with an attached cap of curls that seldom extend below the line of the eyebrows...Perhaps most distinctive is the overly ample dimpled chin...Codner was capable of great artistry when a commission demanded it...William Codner died in 1769 and is buried at Copp's Hill, Boston." (Fannin; from Laurel K. Gabel, *Association of Gravestone Studies Newsletter*, 10, no. 3, Summer 1986, p. 6)

Gravestones in the Bridge Road Burying Ground that have been attributed to this shop include Nathaniel Atwood (d. 1769; stone SE 85; William Codner), Nathaniel Atwood (d. 1803; stone Se 91; Abraham Codner), Mary Freeman (d. 1754; stone NE 11; Codner or Emmes), Sarah Remick (d. 1774; stone NE 1; Codner Shop). The 1769 Atwood stone is an especially fine early slate that has been identified unmistakably as coming from the workshop of distinguished Boston Carver William Codner. "The august, even pompous wigged head, and the well-carved wings and borders are typical of Codner's work." (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*)

Nathaniel Emmes

"If probate payments are any indication, one of Boston's most popular carvers in the first half of the 18th century was Nathaniel Emmes...Typically, Emmes' skulls and graceful feathered wings are designed to fill the various sized tympanum arches. Often a set of crossed bones or a decorated border arch is used above the skull...Son Henry Emmes was one of the most accomplished gravestone artists in the area." (Fannin, *AGS Newsletter*, Summer 1986, p.4)

The Mary Freeman gravestone (d. 1754; NE 11) has been attributed to Codner or Emmes.

Lemuel Savery

Several slates are thought to be the work of carver Lemuel Savery. The headstone erected for Col. Willard Knowles (1711-1786; stone SE 21) is typical. "It shows a transition between the rounded 'head and shoulders' stones of earlier years, and the more common square-topped stones of the nineteenth century. This type has a small round tympanum with a rather matter of fact winged skull squeezed tightly into it." (*Epitaph & Icon: 68*) According to his epitaph, Willard

(continued)

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died March 11, 1786 in his 75th year. Other slates of this type attributed to Savery include those of Elijah Knowles Esq. (1747-1795; stone SE 9) with its small rounded base curve echoing the upper curve of the tympanum, Deacon Edward Knowles (1712-1799; stone SE 10), Mrs. Mary Doane (1704-1772; stone SE 74), and Isaac Doane (1666-1755; stone NE 18). Deacon Edward's stone bears a variant of a very popular epitaph, "As you past by and cast an eye, As you are now so once was I."

Henry Christian Geyer

Henry Christian Geyer and his son John worked in the Boston area. Identifiable characteristics of their interpretation of the winged skull motif include the round, hollow eyes, inverted heart-shaped nose, and oversized teeth taking up the entire jaw area.

In the Br RC their work is epitomized by the slate headstone erected for Jonathan Doane, Esquire (1702-1780; stone SE 54) "Its very direct and plain skull and crossbones stare from a small round tympanum above a plain, square stone. The skull is not anatomically correct, but its hollow eyes have considerable impact." (*Epitaph & Icon: 67*) Other Geyer work includes the gravestones of Samuel Doane (1697-1778; stone SE 84), and Alice Freeman (1777-1779; stone SE 20).

Washburn Shop: Bartlett Adams

Dorcas Shaw's (d. 1804; SE 23) headstone has tentatively been attributed to these less well-known carvers (Fannin Report 1997). Its salient features include energy, restraint, excellent low-relief carving, a serene winged cherub, and the small plain borders. (*Epitaph & Icon: 66*)

Boston Area Carvers

Several additional stones have been identified as Boston area products but have not yet been attributed to specific carvers. These include the gravestones of Mrs. Mary Doane (d. 1811; stone NW 25), and Jonathan Cole (d. 1791; stone SE 97).

Colonial and Federal Period Cemetery Context

The Bridge Road Burying Ground has survived as an extraordinary document of Eastham's Colonial and Federal period history, especially when viewed in conjunction with its predecessor, the Cove Burying Ground (see NR form). Together these two graveyards chronicle three centuries of Eastham history, society, and aesthetic taste. Both have been judged among the 10 best burying grounds on Cape Cod (*Epitaph & Icon: 64*) According to the Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth, there are approximately 120 cemeteries on Cape Cod, 35-40 of which date to the Colonial period.

There are four cemeteries within the present Town of Ea. The oldest is the Cove Burying Ground, laid out in the 1640s adjacent to the first Congregational Meeting House, and actively used until 1770 (MHC #800). Second is the Bridge Road Burying Ground which was established adjacent to the second Meeting hose of 1720 and remained in active use until 1886 (MHC #803).

(continued)

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Third is the Methodist Cemetery, laid out adjacent to the Methodist Church of 1821, and incorporated as the Evergreen cemetery in 1892 (MHC #802). The last is the Congregational and Soldiers' Cemetery which is associated with the third Congregational Meeting House of 1830 (MHC #801) (*Deyo 1890: 733*)

Two other cemeteries were laid out within the original Eastham territory. The Orleans Old Burying Ground was laid out in 1718-19 when Eastham's South parish was established, and the South Parish Congregational Meeting House constructed. Similarly, the Wellfleet Old Burying Ground was after Eastham's North Precinct was established in 1723, and the North Precinct Congregational Meeting House was constructed.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to further document one of the few surviving components of Eastham's second meetinghouse center. The cemetery was laid out along with the second Congregational Meetinghouse in 1720. Burials at the cemetery date from 1754, probably because the Cove Burial Ground was in use until 1770. Most burials occurred from 1800-1830 with exceptionally high numbers around 1816 when an epidemic swept through the town. The last burial occurred in 1886. Known and potential historic archaeological resources associated with the Bridge Road Cemetery have the potential to provide social, cultural and economic information relating to the individuals and families that made much of Eastham's 18th and 19th century settlement possible. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery can identify the full range of graves present at the Bridge Road Cemetery. Unmarked graves are probably present and the current pattern of the grave stones may not, in every instance, represent their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries then later replaced, at times at different locations. Some stones may have also been erected as commemorative stones by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario was observed at the Cove Burying Ground. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth and nineteenth century unmarked graves may also be present representing paupers, shipwreck victims and other unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the granite post and iron rail fence along Bridge Road, the power line corridor and tree lines as the actual boundaries of the cemetery. These bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers or other indigent persons, may have intentionally been buried outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly the entire burial ground) at later dates.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MA**Section number 8 Page 10

features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Social, cultural and economic information relating to the 18th and 19th century Eastham settlement can be obtained in this manner, however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies and cause of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure and numerous other topics relating to the individual, the overall settlement and, the Congregational society. Information may also be present to help better understand the cause and effects of the 1816 epidemic that ravaged the town and contributed the greatest number of graves to the cemetery for any one period.

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Continuation SheetBridge Road Cemetery
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MASection number 9 Page 1**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES: BRIDGE ROAD CEMETERY**

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Maps, Plans, Atlases

Map of the Town of Eastham. Josiah Rogers, Elijah Knowles, and Simeon Kinsman. 1794

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Bridge Road Cemetery
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MA

Section number 9/10 Page 2/1

Plan of the Town of Eastham. John G. Hales, 1831
Map of Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties. Henry F. Walling, 1858
Atlas of Barnstable County. George H. Walker & Co. 1880
Atlas of Barnstable County. Walker Lithograph & Publishing Co., 1908

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are confined to the cemetery lot which is Eastham Assessor Map lot #14/166

Boundary Justification

The current lot reflects the historic extent of the property.

(end)

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**Bridge Road Cemetery
Eastham (Barnstable Co.), MA**

Section number photos Page _____

Photographs

- Photographer Candace Jenkins
- Pictures taken March 1998
- Negatives with photographer

1. Panorama facing NW from northeast quadrant [4.24]
2. Mary Doane stone [4.1]
3. Samuel Doane stone [4.3]
4. Marble Nickerson pair [4.4]

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bridge Road Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 4/29/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/10/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/26/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000636

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-27-99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*RECEIVED
National Register*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



4-24 Bridge Rd. Cemetery 3/1998

Eastham, MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

Panorama facing NW

Photo #1

In Memory of
M^{RS} MARY DOANE
wife of
M^R SOLOMON DOANE
She died
March 1st 1811
aged 76 years.

4-3 Bridge Rd. Cemetery 3/1998

4-1 Eastham, MA


Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

Many Doane headstone #NW25

Photo #2



In Memory of M^r
SAMUEL DOANE who
Died Augst. 26th 1778.
in the 8st Year of his
Age.

4-3 Bridge Rd. Cemetery 3/1998

Eastham, MA


Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

Samuel Doane headstone #SEB4


Photo #3



MRS.
MERCY NICKERSON.

WIDOW OF
CAPT. JOSHUA W. NICKERSON.
DIED SEPT. 12. 1861.
AGED 77 YRS.
& MOS. 5 DYS.

IN HOPE AN EARLY DAY WE SEE
NEAR DEAR MOTHER REST.



CAPT.
JOSHUA W. NICKERSON.

DIED
MAR. 24, 1868,
AGED
62 YRS. 9 MOS.

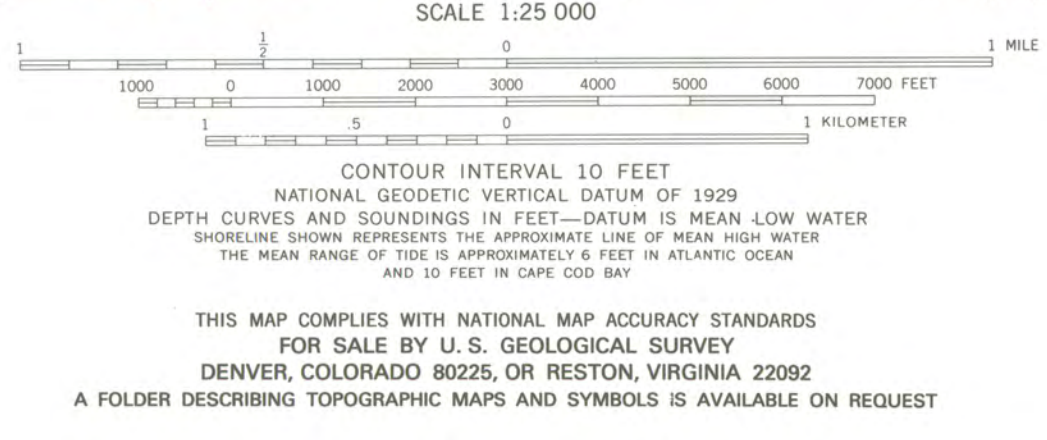
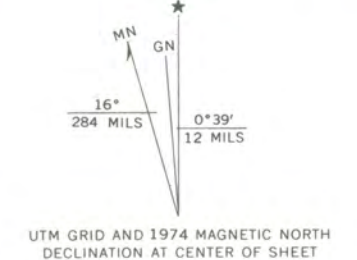
THERE IS REST IN HEAVEN,
THE WEARY ARE AT REST.



Bridge Road Connecting
Eastham, Mass.
19/418500/4630700



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1939. Topography by planetable surveys 1941. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1974
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS 270 and 581 (1971), and 1208 (1973). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
Map photinspected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed



ORLEANS, MASS.
N4145—W6955/7.5
1974
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
AMS 6967 1 SE—SERIES V814

X40120



G R E A T P O N D

L O N G P O N D

JEMIMA'S POND

DEPOT POND

WIDOW HARDING'S POND

B L K . 5 0

HERRING POND

Bridge Rd. Cemetery
Bridge Rd
Eastham, MA
Eastham Assessors Map #14
REV 1975, updated - 1997
Scale - 1" = 200'





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

April 22, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for:

Bridge Road Cemetery, Eastham (Barnstable Co.), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of property in the Certified Local Government community of Eastham were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: George Abbott, Chair, Eastham Historical Commission, CLG
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant
Thomas Newton, Chair, Eastham Board of Selectmen
Sue Leven, Eastham Town Planner
Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission