

4
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Center Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 178 College Highway (Route 10) not for publication

city or town Southampton vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01073

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

Brona Simon February 14, 2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Don Edson H. Beall 4-16-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
 Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
 County and State

5. Classification

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
2	0	structure
150	5	object
153	5	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: brick
 walls: brick

 roof: earthen
 other: _____

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Center Cemetery is located on College Highway (MA Route 10) in Southampton north of the town center. The town of Southampton is located in western Massachusetts, south of Northampton and west of the Connecticut River. Center Cemetery sits on flat land south of commercial strip development, in a rural setting largely unchanged in over 200 years. From the original small burying ground, now Sections Two, Three, and Four, it has been enlarged at the north and south to comprise 12 sections on 6.5 acres, and contains 1,912 markers in 820 family plots. There are over 3,000 graves, dating from the oldest in 1738 to the present. The cemetery has been the principal burying place in Southampton since the town's early settlement. Center Cemetery contains one site, two structures, and 150 objects which are contributing, and five noncontributing objects. Gravestones generally face east toward the highway, and the cemetery is fronted by a decorative iron fence installed in 1900 (Photo 1). The main entrance lies between Sections Two and Three, and the major drive was designated on the cemetery map in 1881 as "Central Avenue." This entrance is dominated to the north at the front of Section Three by a tall, 1866 Soldiers Monument (4-1, Photo 2) to those who fought in the Civil War. At the south end of the cemetery in Section One is an 1874 brick vault (Photo 3) with an earthen roof, tucked into a terrace leading to High Street, the nearest cross street. Scattered among the graves in all sections toward the middle and rear are mature trees, mostly hemlock and arbor vitae. Toward the front are Kousa dogwood and hydrangea bushes planted in the last 20-40 years. In the oldest sections, the cemetery contains some family plots with enclosures, and some with raised curbs or fencing. The gravestone iconography reflects changing tastes in funerary design from 1738 to the present, including death's heads, soul effigies, willows and urns, table tombs, four white bronze markers, and vertical Victorian markers such as obelisks, pedestal tombs with urns, and pedestal tombs with vaulted roofs. Center Cemetery contains a significant collection of signed stones by three stonecutters. A significant cross-section of inhabitants of Southampton are buried here, including original settlers, former residents representing all walks of life, and those who made significant contributions to Southampton's history.

Narrative Description

The Center Cemetery is located on the west side of what is now College Highway, the main road between Northampton and Southampton, about a quarter of a mile north of the town center. It occupies 6.5 acres on flat land, and is laid out into sections divided by driveways running east to west. It is north of the intersection with High Street, uphill from Potash Brook to the west. The land is well-drained. The cemetery's flat topography is level with College Highway. Across the street is the 1758 Ebenezer Kingsley House (MHC # STH.48) set back about 150 feet from the road. There is no immediate commercial development around the cemetery, although a few hundred yards to the north, College Highway has the character of commercial strip development. The cemetery is a quarter mile north of the beginning of the Southampton Center Historic District (NR 1991), the town's historic center. This area along College Highway, between the cemetery and the town center, is largely undeveloped except for five or six houses, newer residential infill, set well back from the highway. Essentially, the cemetery is buffered by an undeveloped area extending several hundred feet in all directions, which preserves its setting and evokes the early settlement and 19th-century appearance of the town.

Organization:

The cemetery has been divided into twelve sections. There are ten sections fronting College Highway which are each separated by gravel drives running east to west. The first ten sections run from Section One at the south end to Section Ten at the north end. Sections Eleven and Twelve are located along the west border of the cemetery behind Sections Four through Eight. Sections Two, Three, and Four are the oldest, with Section Two containing the oldest stone from 1738.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

These oldest three sections are now surrounded by one later section on the south, Section One, and six later sections to the north. Section One, laid out in 1881 on the south end of the cemetery adjacent to High Street, is the only later section south of the three earliest ones, sections Two, Three and Four. To their north are Sections Five through Ten. Sections Five through Nine were laid out between 1865-1940, while Section Ten was purchased in 1960. Sections Eleven and Twelve are at the back of the cemetery to the west, and the several dozen stones there are arrayed in no predetermined order.

The cemetery divides into two distinct layouts. The three oldest sections, Two, Three, and Four, are the most irregular ones in the placement of the stones. They are the portion of the cemetery best reflecting the appearance of an old burying ground, which is how the cemetery began. As Lederer described the cemetery in her 1940 reading of the gravestones: "The first interments were made regardless of line or compass, with few stones to mark them." Whatever original gravestones were scattered in the three oldest sections, subsequent interments were infilled into the 1860s. In other words, the earliest 1700s and early 1800 gravestones are widely scattered in Sections Two, Three, and Four and are now found among later stones installed into the mid 19th century. As the location of the oldest stone in the cemetery going back to 1738, Section Two appears to be the oldest part of the cemetery, containing 464 gravestones. This would make Section Three, contiguous to the north, the next oldest, and then Section Four. There are currently 213 gravestones in Section Three, but it is relatively small in size compared to the sections on either side. Section Three is teardrop shaped, coming to a point at the front end and bounded by a drive on the north and south that curves gently around the section. It appears that this drive, which does not pass all the way through to the west boundary of the cemetery, may have been a turnaround north of Section Two before Section Three was filled with burials.

The placement of burials was rationalized when Section Five was laid out in a grid in 1865. Family plots marched abreast in two neat rows from front to back in this section, and contained five graves per lot. The convenient drives on the north and south of this section meant that each family plot had an adjacent drive. After Section Five was laid out, the remainder of the sections were platted into similar rows of family plots, two abreast from the front of the cemetery to the rear except in Section Nine, where three abreast were laid out. Except for the three oldest sections, this grid-like pattern determined the general appearance of about 60 percent of the cemetery as seen from the highway. The current explanation from long-time Southampton residents is that this narrow layout allowed hearses and visitors ready access to graves from an available adjacent drive.

A tally in December 1980 noted that there were 2,764 burials in the Center Cemetery. Southampton has two other cemeteries in town: the Fomer or West Part Cemetery and the private Gridley Cemetery. There are 89 burials in the Fomer Cemetery (also known as the West Part Cemetery), and nine burials in the private Gridley Cemetery (Frary, p. 259). Estimating ten to twelve burials a year since 1980, Richard Frary, a local historian, believes there are over 3,000 burials in Center Cemetery. There is no exact count. For a cemetery of only 6.5 acres, the Center Cemetery is tightly packed. In 2009, talk began of acquiring another 60 acres to the north and west for future expansion, because the cemetery is nearly full.

The number of family plots, some 820, belies the number of burials they contain. Some of the family plots in the oldest part of the Center Cemetery are quite large. For example, in Section Two the Searle family plot is the largest in size (2-87) and contains 20 markers dating from 1767 to 1852, but the markers list some 38 members of this family buried in the plot. Also in Section Two is the Johnson family plot (2-4) with eleven markers dating from 1793 to 1925. In Section Three, the E. Edwards family plot (3-20) has fourteen markers dating from 1801 to 1926. In Section Four, the Coleman family plot (4-27) has eighteen monuments ranging in date from 1818 to 1908. These large family plots account for a significant part of the burial density in Center Cemetery.

Fabric and texture:

The fabric and texture of the cemetery varies depending on the age of the sections. In general, the earliest markers from the 1700s are of red sandstone or slate Sections Two, Three, and Four, with a great many weathered white marble stones

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

that are increasingly difficult to read. These sections are also the ones with the greatest number of plain white marble rectangular stones with flat tops, often three to three-and-a-half feet tall. The majority of these are signed either "T. Sturges" or "T. Sturgis," with "LEE" underneath in the lower right. White marble stones are most prominent in the 19th-century Sections One, Five, and Six, when white marble was fashionably the tombstone material of choice and became easier to obtain in western Massachusetts. These three sections also have dozens of polished and unpolished granite stones. Granite markers predominate in Sections Seven through Ten, when this material became very popular for memorials after Sections Seven and Eight were platted in 1901. There are also four white bronze or zinc markers in Center Cemetery: one in Section Three, two in Section Four, and one in Section Five, all dating from the last half of the 19th century.

The greatest number of intricate marker designs are found in the 19th-century sections, Sections Five, One and Six, platted in 1865 and 1881, respectively, and Section Four, which also contains pre-Victorian monuments. These four sections in the middle of the cemetery are where most of the obelisks, columns, pedestal tombs with vaulted roofs, pedestal tombs with urns, white bronze markers, and elaborate carvings and texts are located. Most of this area was developed between 1865 and 1901. These popular Victorian vertical monuments become attenuated in Sections Seven and Eight, both laid out in 1903. Sections Seven through Ten are largely post-Victorian, with lower monuments and an increase in flat lawn-type markers as burial dates get closer to the present. Section Seven has only one obelisk and one pedestal tomb with urn, and Section Eight has no taller markers. Distinctive government-issue service markers with gently arched tops can be found scattered in Sections Four through Ten. They mark the graves of veterans who fought in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. There is only one government-issued Civil War-type marker with shield in the cemetery.

Plantings:

The plantings in the cemetery have an unplanned quality in their locations. Taller trees are found toward the back half of the cemetery, possibly because older trees were removed from the front during routine groundskeeping. The mature trees, 30 or 40 feet tall, include white pine, hemlock, spruce, oak, and white northern cedar (*arbor vitae*). Some of these were planted around 50 years ago. Some of the very tall *arbor vitae* began as plantings in family burial plots or as landscaping features framing gravestones. The earliest example of a large *arbor vitae* that was left to grow tall is found about three-quarters back in Section Two at the 1738 Simeon Wait headstone (2-78). Another example, within the Chapman plot (3-15) inside the surrounding iron fence that encloses four family markers—three white marble and one shouldered red sandstone—is a huge *arbor vitae* dwarfing everything around it. These appear to be instances, of which there are several in the cemetery, where family members planted a bush or small tree that was never trimmed or taken down.

The front half of the cemetery has a lower tree profile. Recent plantings, approved by the Cemetery Commission over 20 years ago, are found in the front portions of sections Three through Nine. Sections Three and Four each have one Kousa dogwood about 12 feet high. These are short trees or bushes, and are easy to control. They bear interesting bumpy red fruit and give some visual interest to the areas in which they are planted. At about the same time as the dogwood, hydrangeas were planted in the front portions of sections Six through Nine. They are easy to maintain, and are deadheaded by a local florist in the autumn, when the flowers are dried and sold for flower arrangements.

Condition:

The overall condition of the cemetery is good to very good. The majority of markers are in good repair, and the lawns are mowed and well-maintained. The land drains well and the gravel drives are smooth and well-defined. The wrought-iron picket fencing bordering the cemetery is in good shape and has been painted black as needed. The iron fence posts are generally in fair to good condition. The cemetery sign at the entrance is in excellent condition and easy to read (Photo 4). There has been an ongoing effort over the last several decades to mark all veterans' graves with metal markers and flagholders, so that the S.A.R. and G.A.R. markers are easily seen. The oldest red sandstone headstones from the 1700s are the most weathered and hardest to read. The oldest (1738) stone cannot be read, but a flat granite lawn-type plaque was installed in 2009 at the base of the stone indicating what was on the original inscription. The slate stones are readable

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

and none have been completely spalled to efface the fronts. Most of the earliest white marble stones from around 1800-1840 have been subjected to natural weathering (called "sugaring") and are becoming very hard to read. In addition, some minimal vandalism occurred in the winter of 2009-2010, when a few stones were tipped and spray paint was put on the vault door.

Chronological description by section:

The following description is organized chronologically, starting with the oldest sections and working toward the present.

Section Two:

Section Two appears to be the oldest section from the dates on the early markers. With sections Three and Four, it comprises the oldest part of the cemetery. These three sections have the most irregular layout of stones and family plots, and are the widest sections in the cemetery. In Section Two, the arrangement of the markers is haphazard, and the older stones appear generally in the rear of this section. Section Two contains a total of 464 stones; nine of which are tipped or flat on the ground, and ten of which are broken off. The stones are situated in 124 burial plots. This section has markers made of red sandstone, slate, marble, and unpolished and polished granite. There are nine Victorian-era obelisks, and one polished grey granite column. Some of the family plots have raised stone curbs around the borders or iron fencing and gates. The oldest stone in the cemetery is the Simeon Waite stone, which commemorates his death in 1738 (2-78) "from drinking too much water." The small fifteen-inch-high shouldered marker is red sandstone, covered in lichen, and completely unreadable. It sits under a large northern white cedar tree (*arbor vitae*). A new lawn-type plaque at the base of the original stone identifies Simeon Waite's grave.

The earliest stones dating from the 1700s are red sandstone. The shouldered sandstone marker of Saul Clark has a soul effigy (2-89), and an inscription that reads; "In Memory of Mr. Saul Clark, son of Capt. Timothy & Mrs. Freedom Clark Who died Nov. 11, 1777 in the 24 year of his age." The tall four-foot-high sandstone marker in the Jonathan Bascom plot (2-79) contains the following inscription: "In Memory of Mr. Jona Bascom who died 20th April 1780 In the 75th year of his age," and Mrs. Mindwell, his wife, who "Died 4th April 1794 in the 90th Year of her age. Also of Lt. Elisha Bascom who "Died at Ticonderoga in the Service of his Country 19th Sept. 1776 in the 38th Year of his age." A square-shouldered sandstone with a winged soul effigy is the marker for Moses Searl (2-85), who died June 6, 1783. The closest thing to a skull-like winged death's head is the sandstone marker of Mr. Bela Bates (2-22, Photo 5), a badly weathered and pitted elliptical-arched round-shouldered stone, about two feet tall, which simply notes: "In Memory of Mr. Bela Bates who died April 23, 1789 in the 27th Year of his age." The marker for Anne Lyman (1791) and her husband, Deacon Elias Lyman, who fought in the Revolutionary War and died in 1803, is a round-arched, square-shouldered stone (2-95) with a soul effigy without wings.

The distinctive Connecticut River Valley crowned winged soul effigy is represented by three very good, similar examples in Section Two, from 1800 and from 1803. They are all red sandstone, with similar red sandstone molding around the top and sides, vines in the side borders, and either a scalloped border below the top arch or a multipointed abstract design above the face. Each effigy wears an outward-flaring two-section crown. The first to Naomi Hannum (2-26) is three-and-a-half feet tall (Photo 6) and notes that she died at age 20 in 1800. It was broken in two pieces and has been repaired. The second (2-77, Photo 7), slightly shorter, is "In Memory of Mrs. Polly Searl. consort of Mr. Ira Searl, who died 2nd Sepr. 1803 Aged 30 years." Neither marker is signed by a stonecutter. Similar stones are found in Sections 3 and 4. The third marker, similar to the first two, is that of Job Searl, who died in 1788, and his son, Lanson, who died in 1801 (2-87). Their 1801 marker has the crowned effigy with wings, the vines or tree of life up both side borders, and also a scalloped border around the central arch above the effigy.

Some of the early family markers were replaced by later ones in the same family plot. One of the visually most interesting markers in red sandstone is that of Priscilla, Nathaniel, and Sarah Searl, dating from the last death in 1777. It is a three-foot-tall marker but about two-and-a-half foot wide and round shouldered, but with the center round arch broken off. It contains the images of three wingless soul effigies (2-87), and commemorates the deaths of Nathaniel Searl, who died in

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

1777, his first wife, Priscilla, who died in 1746 at age 51, and his second wife, Sarah, who died in 1761 at age 68. The Searl family plot is L-shaped and the largest one in the cemetery. It contains 20 markers of various Searl family members. What is interesting about the original, broken sandstone Nathaniel Searl marker is that it was left standing, but the information on it is replicated on a later Searle family obelisk in the same plot. The obelisk contains the names of fifteen early Searle relatives (note the spelling change with a final "e") whose deaths stretched from 1777 to 1817, the presumed date of the obelisk. Of the names on the obelisk, three are "Nathaniel Searle 1686-1777/ and his two wives Priscilla 1695-1746/ Sarah 1693-1761." All but one of the names on the obelisk refer to Searle family members for whom there are no gravestones in the family plot. It appears that these markers were removed by the family and replaced by the obelisk in 1817. The current stones in the plot all postdate the obelisk except for two, a possible indication that the family felt more room was needed for burials, so they removed stones, installed the obelisk, and redesigned the plot. As the earliest three elders in the family in the Searle plot, the original stone of Nathaniel and his two wives was left standing.

The willow-and-urn motif began to be used in the region in the mid-1790s, and overlaps with the more established soul effigy motif through the 1840s. In the A. and L. Bates family plot in Section Two (2-20) are two outstanding willow-and-urn red sandstone markers to sisters and also daughters of Mr. Aaron and Mrs. Lurana Bates. The earlier is to five-year-old Elizabeth who died in 1795. It is round arched and square shouldered and about two feet tall (Photo 8). The single willow tree is carved in relief on a pecked background oval, and the text below is located inside a beaded elliptical arch, also with a background of pecking. The single willow tree bends to the left. The second stone in this plot is to her sister, Lurana, who died on June 19, 1816, in her 29th year. Her red sandstone marker is just over three feet tall, and steps up and in twice before the curved top. The willow tree, this time bending over an urn to the right, also has a pecked background (Photo 9). The inscription at the base reads: "The sweet remembrance/ of the Just,/ Shall flourish tho' they/ sleep in dust." Another urn is on the only unpolished granite stone found in the cemetery, the four-and-a-half-foot tall marker of Zopher Searl, a Revolutionary War veteran, who died in 1817 at age 81 (2-87).

Section Two also contains twelve well-preserved slate markers, mostly in the decade and a half after 1800. There are two very short-shouldered slates in the Gad C. Lyman family plot (2-63), which are about a foot tall, neither with any images. Both are daughters of Gad and his wife, Tryphena: Anna, who died at the age of one year in 1801, and her sister, also Anna, who died at 10 months in 1803. Then there are tall slates, about three feet, with curved tops and willow-and-urn and classical architecture motifs; the side borders consist of a column on each side with base, shaft, and capital topped by balls. The designs are incised into the stones, and each nameplate has fan images at the four corners. They are very similar to the Aaron and Abigail Strong marker (4-63, Photo 10) from 1793, except that the Strong slate in Section 4 has a double-curved top and two urns (Photo 10). A slightly later urn in Section 2 is the marker of Edmund S. Edwards (2-73), who died at age 23 on Nov. 1, 1825. His inscription, like others who died young, refers to his age: "Life how short/ Eternity how long." There is no evidence of a stonecutter's signature on these slates, but they are all remarkably similar. In Section 2, they include: the 1804 Elias Lyman marker (2-100); the 1808 Abigail Pomeroy marker (2-96); the 1803 Freeborn Clark marker (2-81); the 1815 Isaac Pomeroy marker (2-94); the 1814 Mary Ann Pomeroy marker (2-94); the 1815 Mary Searl marker (2-97); three stones of the sons of Clark and Mary Searl (2-97), the 1805 Hervey Searl marker, died age three, and his brother, also named Hervey who died at age three in 1810, and an infant son, who lived twelve hours and died in 1814; the 1819 Lucy Bascom marker (2-79), with one central urn under an arch with keystone supported by fluted columns; the 1812 Lewis Hannum marker (2-26); and the 1815 Cyrenus Barnes marker (2-15). Barnes died at age 25 and the inscription reads: "Death's flying sickle cuts the flowers of time/ And virtue's fairest friends in youth expire." The Elias Lyman stone with urn (2-100) notes his death on May 26, 1804, with the information, "His death was occasioned by a fall from a horse." The verse on the stone is: "Naked as from the earth we came,/ And crept to life at first;/ We to the earth return again/ And mingle with our dust."

Despite the dozen slates, the monuments in Section Two are overwhelmingly white marble. The earliest white marble stone in this section is that of Noah Lyman (2-95). It is a round-arched, round-shouldered stone with the only soul effigy in the cemetery that has upswept wings leading out from the head. It commemorates Lyman's death on Jan. 2, 1778, at age 24 with the verse: "Youth to the grave do go/ As well as th' aged do." Ebenezer Kingsley (died 1783) and his wife,

(continued)

Center Cemetery _____ Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Mary (died 1781), are buried in Section Two across from their house at 181 College Highway. The white marble, round-topped, square-shouldered Kingsley stone (2-51) is about three feet tall (Photo 11). It was described in June 1992 as having been broken in many pieces, and has since been repaired. It has a looped border course, which follows below the central rounded top of the stone. The rest of the image is obliterated, except for two six-petaled flowers designed like pinwheels located under each of the two square shoulders of the stone. The remainder of the stone is text, of itself interesting. It states, "Here lies the Bodys of Ensn Ebenezer Kingsley & Mrs. Mary his wife. Ensn Ebenezer Kingsley died March 21, 1783 in the 79th year of his age & Mrs. Mary his wife died Feb 8th, 1781 in the 74th year of her age." At the bottom in two lines is the inscription: "they [sic.] were the first settlers [sic.] in Southampton." This bottom inscription has given rise to the belief that Kingsley was the first settler in Southampton. However, the inscription is crudely done compared to the original lettering above, is on a smaller scale, "they" is not capitalized, and "settlers" is misspelled. Careful inspection indicates that was not carved by the same skilled hand, was most definitely added later, and has no bearing in fact. The stone may have been repaired or changed in the 1920s, but it was completely broken in pieces and extensively repaired again by the Cemetery Commission in 2005.

Beginning in the 1800s, there are many white marble stones between three and three-and-a-half feet tall with flat tops or slightly gabled ones in this section (Photo 12). The flat-topped stones are either the work of one stonecutter or one cutter and an associated studio, possibly in Lee, Massachusetts. Twenty-six of these stones are marked "LEE." Eight are marked both "T. Sturges [and below this] LEE." Six are marked "T. Sturges," for a total of 50 markers in this section. With the exception of five of these signed stones dating between 1810 and 1821, all date from 1832-1847, and are enumerated on the accompanying District Data Sheet. They are located mostly in the front half of Section Two because more open space was available here in the 1830s and 1840s than in the rear of this section, which contains the older stones. All of these stones are of only two designs, either with no image, or the image of a single willow or willow-and-urn carved in relief within an oval, common symbols in the 1830s and 1840s. Well over two-thirds of the Sturges and LEE stones have no images, just text. Two examples with images are: the 1837 marker of Cecelia Johnson (2-4) with willow-and-urn; and the 1810 marker of Naomi E. Barns (2-10), relict of Nathan W. Barns, with a single willow. The latter was probably installed by a family member in the 1830s or early 1840s when Sturges and Lee stones are prevalent, instead of when her actual death date occurred in 1810.

The use of white marble markers extended throughout the 19th century. Dominating the northeast corner of Section Two is the Gould/ Woodbridge marker (2-5). It stands about six feet tall, and is a variation of the die, base, and cap style. The cap is actually a large urn and drape (Photo 14). It commemorates Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge, the first Southampton physician, who died at age 70, "LXX," in 1824; his wife, Mindwell, who died in 1820 at age 71, "LXXI;" as well as their son-in-law, The Rev. Vinson Gould (1773-1841), Southampton minister for 31 years; their daughter, Mindwell (1787-1837) Woodbridge Gould; and several of the Gould children. The inscription reads: "Christus Resurrectio Et Vita Est" or Christ is the Resurrection and the Life.

Section Two contains sixteen raised family plots outlined in red sandstone or granite. For example, around the James Converse (1806-1892) and Angie Sheldon (1825-1875) family's red-sandstone Victorian-era relatively squat obelisk at the front southeast corner of this section (2-1) is a raised red sandstone curb. Another family plot with a raised granite curb is that of the Gould/ Woodbridge family (2-5) probably from around 1841, when the white marble marker was probably erected (Photo 14). A third family plot set off with a granite curb is the long rectangular plot of Gad C. Lyman (2-63) where multiple graves and individual markers are lined up shoulder to shoulder and the curbing is higher than other curbs, suggesting that the eleven stones may have been reset in the mid 19th century and some fill put in before the plot was curbed. The fourth family plot, this time marked off with horizontal rails of iron pipe and granite posts, is the 1878 obelisk of Chauncey Clapp (2-23) and seven family members: his wife, Fidelia Miller, and six of their children. There is an iron gate into the plot that notes "1862 Chauncey Clapp." This is the most elaborate border marking a family plot in the cemetery, and bespeaks Victorian tastes at mid-century.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

At least 34 new infill graves in Section Two were staked out on December 1, 1986, and contain new polished grey granite headstones, low to the ground or as flat, grey granite lawn-type markers. The 1988 Dawson marker (2-76A) commemorates Elizabeth, 1920-1988, and her husband Frederick, 1907-1997. On the grey granite stone is an image of a ballroom dancer. The Sylvio E. Peloquin headstone (2-83A) has both a headstone and a flat marker noting his life, 1923-1990. The Harry and Lucille Gorton marker (2-83C) dates from her death in 1994. The Paul Lussier and Therese LaPoint marker (2-97A) is a flat lawn-type marker and dates from her death in 1997. This new infill was a response to the lack of available grave sites in the cemetery as it filled up. The Walter Chmielewski marker commemorates his life from 1958-2007 with the verse: "Lay down your weary tune." These stones are typical of the new infill in all parts of the cemetery.

Section Three:

Section Three is divided by a curved drive into a rear portion, with some 20 grave lots to the west of the drive. Overall, in this section, the trees are pine, hemlock, spruce, *arbor vitae*, and oak. There is a huge old oak tree at the back of this section. Bushes in the front are hydrangea. There is Kousa dogwood at the front of this section and the front of Section 4. Along the front of the cemetery is a drive within an iron fence along College Highway. The main entrance off College Highway, running east and west, separates Sections Two and Three and was designated "Central Avenue" on the 1881 cemetery map. Just to the north of this avenue, at the front of Section Three, is a newer wooden sign on metal posts announcing, "1738 Center Cemetery." Twenty new infill grave lots in Section Three are marked by polished granite and flat markers. Of these, two are polished granite benches for the Joly family (1999), and the Kendall family (1939), both of which are toward the back of this section.

Section Three has a total of 213 stones in 53 family plots. The stones are a mix of early red sandstones and slates, a great many white marbles, and some later granite markers. At least part of Section Three was part of the original burying ground, and, in general, the markers are contemporaneous with Section Two. At the front of this section on the Tyler-Bates plot (3-1) is a metal flagpole. The stones in this section date from the 1770s to the 1860s. Most are flat topped and unadorned. Nine white marble stones have been identified by the stonecutter "T. Sturges," or "LEE," or both. These nine are all at least three feet tall and flat topped. There are three obelisks and two table tombs. Four stones in this section are tipped. One small, short red sandstone marker is completely unreadable. A distinctive early red sandstone, round-arched, round-shouldered marker, standing about two feet tall (3-12) is that of Mr. Roger Clap (Photo 15), "who died on January 3, 1773, in ye 63rd year of his age." The image is a winged soul effigy, but the face is not grim. It is carved like an oval head and has distinctive wispy wings and an image of what might be a winged phoenix above the face. The bottom of this stone is buried below soil level.

A common regional pairing of images is the winged-soul effigy at the top of the stone with vines carved along the side borders, which are commonly seen as vines or flowers, both referring to the New Testament metaphor that Jesus is the vine. A late 18th-century example of this pairing of soul effigy and vines is the marker of Violet Sheldon (3-27), consort of Aretas Sheldon, who died at age 24 on March 23, 1791, and whose stone is decorated with intertwined leafy vines along the side panels. Sometimes the stones with vines on the borders are paired with the well-known Connecticut River crowned-and-winged-soul effigy image. The 1805 Mrs. Asenath Sheldon red sandstone marker (3-26), the base of which is weather-worn (Photo 16), may have been carved by the same stone carver as the 1803 Polly Searl (2-77, Photo 7) and the 1800 Miss. Naomi Hannum (2-26) markers (see Photo 6).

Toward the back of Section Three are two table tombs to Reverend Jonathan Judd and to his son, Jonathan Judd, Esq. (3-29). They are the only two table tombs in the cemetery, and commemorate two important historical figures in Southampton history. Both tombs are white marble. The first, to Rev. Jonathan Judd, sits on five round-turned, columned legs (partially visible in the upper right background of Asenath Sheldon's marker in Photo 16). The second, to his son, sits on five chamfered columns. Both are now illegible, but Lederer inventoried the cemetery in 1940 and transcribed the inscriptions. The Rev. Jonathan Judd's table tomb mentions his 60 years as the first minister in Southampton, from his ordination in 1743 to his death in 1803, at age 84. His inscription characterizes his work and personality: "To the Memory of Rev. Jonathan Judd, the first Minister of Christ in Southampton and Mrs. Silence Judd his amiable and

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

worthy Consort who died Oct. 25, 1783 in the 63rd year of her age. He saw his people of 30 families increase to nearly 1000 souls-was able, evangelical, and faithful in preaching, was eminent in piety, wisdom, meekness, benevolence, lived greatly respected and beloved, and after a ministry of more than 60 years rested from his labors July 28, 1803 in the 84th year of his age. May those who knew him imitate his faith and virtue and when they depart have his hope for life. The lost will be found." The table stone also refers to four of his grandchildren, who died between 12 hours old and 11 weeks old between 1775 and 1780.

The adjacent Jonathan Judd, Esq. table tomb in the same plot (3-29) notes his death in 1819 at age 75, his graduation from Yale College in 1765, his life as a local merchant, and his status as the oldest son of Rev. Jonathan Judd. His inscription reads in part: "He was an honest man, a great & calm & upright merchant & a judicious magistrate & faithful & benevolent in the duties of life." There are 11 stones, mostly small, in the Judd family plot, but the two table tombs are the centerpieces.

There are a total of ten tall, white marble, flat-topped stones signed "T. Sturges," or "LEE," or both, in this section: five are signed with just "LEE," and five are signed "T. Sturges" below which is "LEE." These signed stones date between 1834 and 1842. The Daniel Kingsley stone (3-6, Photo 13, died September 28, 1835), is straight-topped, around three-and-a-half feet tall, and white marble, with "Daniel Kingsley" in a recessed name block below "In Memory of" in script. Above is the oval with willow and urn flanked by "D" on the left and "K" on the right. The "D" and "K" in the upper corners of this stone are representative of the work of Thomas Sturges of Lee, Massachusetts. Another common arrangement of the Sturges and the LEE stones is a centered, recessed name block with just the first name. Such is the case with the 1847 Anna Clapp stone (3-12), devoid of images, but with "ANNA" in raised letters within the name panel. She was the wife of Peres Clapp and died at age 79. The four-foot-tall 1838 Julia Edwards marker (3-20), signed with both "T. Sturges" and "LEE," has a recessed, curve-cornered panel at the top of the stone, with one urn resembling a finial supported by a stem. This is a one-of-a-kind image in the cemetery.

Of the four white bronze markers in the cemetery, Section Three contains one for the Ludden family (3-49). It is less than three feet tall with a substantial cast ribbed base and cast "LUDDEN" in block letters. The base supports straight sides with a hooded round-arched top decorated with seven circular, multipetaled designs following the inside of the hooded arch. This design was ordered from stock, but the metal name plate peculiar to the Ludden family is attached with three decorative screws. It commemorates three family members: Edward Ludden, who died in 1872; his wife, Elizabeth Thorpe, who died in 1887; and Addis M. Ludden, age 19, who died in 1875. This marker sits on a new concrete foundation installed in 1996.

Section Four:

Section Four has some of the same visual elements as sections 2 and 3. The red sandstone Soldiers Monument (4-1, Photo 2), installed in 1866, dominates the southeast front corner of Section 4, and is located at the main entrance to the cemetery. Placement of stones in this section is irregular as in sections Two and Three. There are 133 family plots and sixteen new infill family plots, with a total of 530 markers. There are 20 broken markers in this section still needing repair. The stones in the rear of this section are predominantly white marble. There are three pedestal tombs with urn-style markers in this section, two white bronze markers, two table tomb markers, and two grey granite benches. A Kousa dogwood is located in the front of this section, matching the one in Section 3. Some of the family plots have curbs, such as the Moore plot (4-5) with a raised granite curb enclosing three white marble markers. Like Section 3, some of the new markers are flat. One of several flat service markers in this section of the cemetery is that of A. Hebert (4-75), who served in WW II in the U. S. Navy and died in 1989.

There are two markers in Section Four signed by "Clapp," a stonecutter from Amherst. The first Clapp-signed red sandstone is that of Perry Coleman (4-93). It is signed on the lower right of the west side. The front faces west and includes a two-tiered stepped base below a deeply recessed Gothic arch, with rifle and draped flag in high relief inside

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southamton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

the arch and the name "Perry Coleman" following the curve of the arch (Photo 17). This is a very thick, almost three-dimensional stone with beveled edges and swirls up to the top on which stood a finial that has been broken off. The back of the stone, facing east, reads: "Son of Z. E. & A. B. Coleman, Killed in Battle at Fair Oaks, Va. May 31, 1862 AE. 22 years." Coleman was the first to enlist during the Civil War, and first from the town to be killed in battle.

The other Clapp-signed monument commemorates Southamton soldiers who fought and died during the Civil War. Known as the 1866 Soldiers Monument (4-1, Photo 2), it was carved by Clapp four years after he carved the Perry Coleman marker. At over 20 feet high, it is the tallest marker in the cemetery. This red sandstone obelisk is topped with the figure of an eagle and decorated with a shield facing College Highway halfway up the shaft. The carver's name is on the base as "O. M. Clapp." Around the base are cobblestones in a raised parterre; they are said to have come from the streets of Northampton. A recent 2009 addition is the metal lawn-type marker listing six names of soldiers killed in the Civil War who were not residents of Southamton, but served to make up Southamton's quota. The inscription on the tall molded base below the shaft reads: "Died for their country. Erected by the Town and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy in grateful remembrance of the patriotic and brave volunteers of Southamton whose lives were sacrificed in defense of liberty and union during the Great Rebellion. 1866 O. M. Clapp." It contains the names of 22 Southamton volunteers who died during the Civil War.

One of the most visually interesting soul effigy markers (4-49) is the 1775 "Lovisa," Lemuel Pynchon Pomeroy, and Eunice Pomeroy marker (Photo 18) which has three soul effigies. This bold design is carved on a four-foot-tall red sandstone marker, and decorated with a molded picture-frame top extending a third of the way down, under which the stone steps back and has text on the lower two-thirds. Within the picture frame in high relief is a large, centered, bewigged soul effigy with upswept wings, and below two smaller ones side by side, together forming a triangle (Photo 18). This is a unique design in the cemetery, and one of only a handful with wigs on the soul effigies. The text, divided into three parts, commemorates the three bodies buried beneath: "In Memory of Mrs. Lovisa/ Consort of Capt. Lemuel/ Pomeroy who died Octr. 6th 1775/ in y. 36th Year of her Age." This is followed by a horizontal division line, and the next text reads: "And of Lemuel Pynchon/ Pomeroy their Son who died/ April 7th 1776 in the 9th Year/ of his Age." This, too, is followed by a horizontal division line. The last text at the bottom reads: "Also of Eunice Daughter/ of Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy. and Mrs. Eunice his Wife/ who died may 23rd 1777/ Aged 54 Days." The stone is unsigned.

This section contains two outstanding early red sandstone markers with winged-soul effigies wearing caps. The 1788 marker of Eunice Pomeroy, "consort of Lemuel Pomeroy Esq.," is a four-foot-tall red sandstone marker (Photo 19) with a molded top border and beading below the effigy (4-49). The image of the capped winged-soul effigy is set off from the text below by horizontal beading (Photo 19). The text is surrounded by an incised line in the side panels and a double horizontal line at the base. It notes that she "...died 25th Novr. 1788 in the 39th Year of her Age." The inscription reads: "In the cold mansion/ of the silent tomb,/ How still the solitude,/ how deep the gloom." The second winged-soul effigy wearing a cap in this section (4-54) is also red sandstone, about two-and-a-half feet tall, and was erected "In Memory of a Daughter of Mr. John & Mrs. Eunice Lyman, who was born & died 28th Novr. 1796." Above the winged-soul's cap is a tall, four-pointed abstract image, suggesting a crown (Photo 20). The side borders on this stone are stylized vines.

In Section Four, twenty-one signed stones are either signed "T. Sturges" below which is "LEE" or just "LEE," or in one case "Sturges." In this section, these stones were all carved and installed during a narrow range of dates between 1836 and 1843. All are white marble stones, about two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half feet tall, and almost all of them are flat topped. The majority have no images, just text. The stone marked simply "Sturges" is that of Elijah Danks (4-25), who died in 1819. This is certainly a replacement stone dating from the 1830s or 1840s when all the Sturges or Lee stones were placed in the cemetery. The other 20 stones in this section are: the Lucy (Mrs. Stephen) Wolcott stone (4-16, died 1840); the Phineas Clapp (4-19) marker from 1836; the Coleman monument to Catharine Coleman (wife of Lemuel Coleman), who died in 1836, and their daughter Mercy, who died in Ohio in 1833, and whose name was added to her mother's monument (4-27); the marker of Zeno Coleman (4-27), who died in 1836; the Nancy (Mrs. Isaac) Robinson marker (4-27), who died in 1843; the Pamela (Mrs. Ebenezer) Harris marker (4-35), who died in 1842; the marker of

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Isabel (Mrs. Rhodolphus) Sheldon, (died 1842) and the marker of Lydia (Mrs. Stephen) Sheldon, who died in 1841, both in plot 4-36; the marker of Laura Ives, a seven-year-old girl who died in 1838; the marker of Aaron Strong (4-51), who died in 1837; the marker of Levi Strong (4-51), who died in 1838; the marker of William E. Baldwin (4-56), who died in 1838; the two husband-and-wife stones of Lydia Weeks and Samuel Weeks (4-69), who died in 1842 and 1843, respectively; the marker of Russell Strong (4-80), who died in 1837; the marker of Abraham Losey (4-84), who died in 1843; the marker of Pamela Searle (4-109), who died in 1839; the marker of Lucinda (Mrs. Elijah B.) Emerson, who died in 1843; and the marker of Louisa White (4-120), wife of The Rev. M. E. White, who died in New Haven, CT in 1842.

Of the four white-bronze markers in the cemetery, two are in Section Four. The Thaddeus Searle marker (4-53) is a short pedestal tomb with an urn and elaborately paneled vertical architectural casting, which stands about four feet tall, and is topped by a cross-gable supporting a finial (Photo 21). It has a blocky, rusticated, simulated-stone base, which steps up and inward to a blocky secondary base containing the surname "Searle" in rusticated, simulated-wood lettering. This elaborate paneled marker is topped with intersecting crossed gables supporting a stylized four-inch finial. The shaft is less than half of the height of this marker. It contains inset metal name plates with three screws on all four sides, and flat vaulted arches with square shoulders defined by molding. The plate on the east side has a garland of roses in high relief and the plate on the west side is decorated with a sheaf of wheat, also in high relief. The name panel on the south side commemorates Thaddeus Searle (1778-1863) and his wife, Lydia Howe (1786-1859). The plate on the north side commemorates four other Searle relatives: Achsah (1778-1863); Mary (1824-1840); Lydia (1819-1820); and Thaddeus W. (1827-1829). The date of the Searle monument is unknown because white-bronze monuments were not manufactured until 1874-75, after the deaths of the people the marker commemorates, suggesting that this is a replacement marker in this Searle family plot.

The other white-bronze marker in Section Four is the Bartlett family marker (4-108). It is about two-and-a-half feet tall. It is architectural in design, like the Searle marker, but with clean straight lines and a gabled molded top echoed by a gabled molded name plate. The top of the gable terminates in a stylized fleur-de-lis, the only embellishment. Moldings are flat and unembellished. The stepped base at ground level has "1890" on one side and "BARTLETT" in bold block letters on the opposite side. The design is severe and blocky. It commemorates Delano Bartlett, who died in 1881; his wife, Sally Sikes, who died in 1880, and four children who died earlier. The "1890" appears to be the date of installation of this metal marker.

Of the sixteen newer family infill plots in Section Four, most of the stones are low, polished grey granite or flat lawn-type markers. The most visually interesting newer marker is the 1974, three-foot-tall, flat-topped memorial (4-75) to Albert Hebert, 1915-___, and his wife, Anna Wagner, 1923-1974 (Photo 22). The marker is rectangular, with a heavily decorated picture-frame border with darts, inside of which is a smooth panel with a profile of a crowing cock. Names and dates are below this. At the base is a verse in script: "Verily I Say Unto Thee/ That This Night Before/ The Cock Crow Thou Shalt/ Deny Me Thrice" referring to both the image and the words of Jesus when he was betrayed.

Section Five:

Section Five was laid out in May 1865 (W. H. Wright map) for 54 family plots of five graves each in two rows extending from front to back, so that each family plot bordered a drive. There are 116 markers as well as 28 granite posts that held horizontal pipe fencing around family plots, since removed. This section is flat and treeless. Most of the older white marble stones installed in the few decades after 1865 are low. The predominant stone is grey granite for markers from the 1880s up to the 1930s. None of the stones in this section are shouldered, unlike the earlier sections to the south. There are two flat lawn-type markers and one natural boulder whose front faces west. There are five stones that are tipped over but standing: six on the ground, five face down, and six that are cracked or broken. One of the distinctive Victorian stones, unlike any other in the cemetery, is that of B. F. Niles (5-4), who died at age 26 in 1877. His two-and-a-half-foot-tall stone is badly weathered white marble, with a gabled top, Gothic arch inset below, and two hands shaking (Photo 23). Above the molded base and below the name panel, the verse reads: "Dearest Franklin thou hast left us/ And thy loss is deeply felt." There are eleven vertical Victorian monuments. The first of three notable taller Victorian-era markers in this

(continued)

Center Cemetery _____ Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA _____
County and State

section is the grey granite Hugh and Chloe Quigley marker (5-18), commemorating the deaths of the couple in 1873 and 1876, respectively. It is a good example of the pedestal tomb with vaulted roof style. Another is the red sandstone obelisk of Edwin Hyde (5-24), whose inscription faces west toward the back of the cemetery. It commemorates the deaths of Edwin Hyde, who died in 1898 at the age of 93, and his wife, Jane Meeker, who died at age 91 in 1903. Another is the tall, pink polished-granite column topped with an urn of Lyman and Anna Sheldon Bartlett (5-37). She died in 1884, and he died in 1890. This column (Photo 24) also lists three of their five children, four of whom died in 1870 and also have individual markers in the family plot, and Lyman Barrett who died at age 37 in 1890. At around fifteen feet tall, it is the tallest monument in Section Five. White marble posts around this family plot are all that is left of the horizontal pipe fencing that has been removed.

Section Five has only one white-bronze marker. This is the Bardwell marker (5-19), about three feet tall, but solid and squat in appearance. It has a gently rounded top with raised leaf designs and is a variation of the die, base, and cap-style marker. It has a rusticated, simulated-stone base, which steps up diagonally to a name plate that reads "Bardwell" in raised block letters. The shaft is short and taken up with a gently arched metal name plate with four screws, surrounded by simulated rustication. Above are two molded bands decorated with raised foliation and topped by the cap. It commemorates Annie J. Wolcott, wife of Fred W. Bardwell, Nov. 21, 1879 to Aug. 8, 1902. The bottom of the name plate is inscribed "None Knew Her But to Love Her."

Sections One and Six:

Sections One and Six were laid out together in April 1881 (E. K. Parsons map). Section One is located at the southern boundary of the cemetery, just above the High Street intersection with College Highway. It is a narrow section, two family plots wide containing five graves apiece, and bounded by east-west driveways. There are 44 of these family plots laid out in two east-west rows. The topography is flat and grassy. At the south end, the land is terraced and steps down to a grassy drive that carries a cemetery ring road. Along the south side of this road is the southern boundary of the cemetery, marked by an anchor chain-linked fence with High Street downhill to the south. Across the front or west side along College Highway is an iron fence running north-south, set back approximately 70 feet from College Highway. This turn of the century iron fence consists of three horizontal rails and milled-point pickets. There are four large spruce trees at the south edge of this section, a 20-foot-tall *arbor vitae* at the rear (west) end, and at the east is a mature *arbor vitae*. There are 73 stones, five of them tall: two obelisks, two pedestal tombs with vaulted roofs, and a pedestal tomb with urn, all in polished granite. Eight other markers are flat lawn-type markers and one is a natural boulder marking the graves of Rufus Lyman, 1822-1912, and his wife, Sarah Bartlett, 1826-1905 (1-25). The stones face east toward College Highway. This section contains mostly white marble with a handful of granite markers, and a few slates. Approximately a third of the stones have gently curved, unshouldered tops.

Section One contains an 1874 receiving vault, on a terrace above and facing High Street at the south end of the cemetery (Photo 3). The vault is built into the upper terrace, and the visible south face is flat with one bay, with red brick laid in stretcher bond and red sandstone trim. Above the entrance door to the vault is a carved lintel inscribed "1874." The vault is flat-topped, earthen, and not visible from above. The boundary on the south side is a chain-link fence along High Street, a section of which was hit by a car and broken the week of October 17, 2008.

In Section Six, the terrain is flat and grassy with no trees, but there are two hydrangeas arranged at the front of the section. It is arranged in two rows of family plots of five graves each, side by side, and extending from front to back. The stones are contained in 57 family plots and lined up in two rows so that each plot borders a drive. Stones are predominantly granite with a good number of white marble. None are shouldered. There are a total of 99 stones, of which six are pedestal tombs with vaulted roofs or obelisks, and sixteen are flat lawn-style markers. One small, white marble stone is face down on the ground. The iconography on the stones is unremarkable and largely either ordered from catalogues or with text only. William Foley, who donated money for the decorative iron cemetery fence in 1900, is buried here (6-1). There are several Civil War veterans in this section as well. They include: George Foley (1909) who

(continued)

Center Cemetery
Name of Property

Southampton, MA

Hampshire, MA
County and State

served in Company B, 10th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers; Lt. Edward McClellan, 1846-1886, who served in the Navy; and John Henry Messenger (1917), who served in the 21st and 17th Regiments M.V.M. (6-2). The touching inscription on his marker reads: "One flag, one land, one heart/ One hand, one nation evermore/ Such is the heritage he/ helped to win."

Sections Seven and Eight:

Sections Seven and Eight were laid out in 1903 (A. W. Holton map). Section Seven is flat and grassy, dropping slightly at the west end to a grassed cemetery ring road. Plantings are Kousa dogwood and 30- to 40-foot white northern cedars (*arbor vitae*). Most stones are polished granite, with a few white marble. Most of the stones are from the 1903-1910 time frame. There is little iconography of interest. There is one obelisk and one child's stone topped by a lamb. The stones are relatively plain, and few express sentiments. Only a few have curved tops, and those are gently curved and un-shouldered. There are 103 stones, of which one is an obelisk and one marker is a pedestal tomb with urn. These are located in the original layout of 62 family plots in two east-west rows with adjacent drives.

Section Eight, like Section Seven, is flat and grassy. It is planted with what are now large *arbor vitae*. The layout of 60 family plots is two rows abreast with five graves each from the front or west to the back, with a contiguous drive on the north and the south. Up the middle of Section Eight, parallel to the two rows of family plots, is an east-west row of hydrangea. A few stones date from the decade of 1910, but most are from the 1920s and 1930s. Most of the stones are polished grey granite. There are no obelisks and one column marker. As with these later sections at the north end of the cemetery, Section 8 has a low profile. There are 81 markers, of which 21 are flat lawn-type, and 41 are pre-1960.

The earliest markers are white marble. An early marble marker is that of Charlotte Nott Byington (8-15), 1825-1913, wife of Charles Grey. It is less than two feet tall and flat-topped with rounded edges. One white marble marker to George Finch (8-19) and wife, May Belle, is a little over two feet tall, and has a raised top. Their dates are 1864-1913 and 1856-1915, respectively. Another interesting stone is the Porter monument (8-21). On the east side is the Porter name and below it the name of Ernest A. Porter, 1861-1920, which has been added to this side. At the top of this marker is an image of a square cross, inset with a regiment number "37" with a laurel wreath tied with a bow (Photo 25). The west side of this marker is to Thomas Porter, of Co. D. 37th Infantry M.V.M. [Massachusetts Volunteer Militia?], 1835-1913, and Harriet, his wife, 1829-1925. The most unusual marker is that of Mary Louise and Burget Brown, a husband and wife who both died in 1951 (8-8). This low, white marble marker, which stands less than two feet tall, is an open book on a scrolled and foliated pedestal (Photo 26). One of the flat markers is a grey granite iron or Nazi cross (8-49) to Edith W. Durston, 1924-1963, and the rest are lawn-type markers.

Sections Nine and Ten:

Sections Nine and Ten were added to the cemetery in 1940 and 1960 by the cemetery commission's purchase of abutting land owned by Ida David. Together they comprise 0.52 acres. Section 9 is flat and grassy. Plantings include 20-to-25-foot *arbor vitae*, and a row of spruce. There is a wooden post fence that extends along the west side of Sections 8 and 9, possibly erected ca. 1940. There are 140 markers, of which 35 are flat lawn-style markers, arranged in 122 family plots of between one and five graves each. The profile in this section is low with stones not taller than two-and-a-half feet, and there are no obelisks. Almost all the gravestones in Section Nine are polished grey granite, with four of white marble, and one of pink quartz. The style of all stones reflects the designs readily available from catalogues and none are one of a kind designs. The earliest marker noted was 1944, for John Sheldon, 1863-1944, and his wife, Ida Hall, 1869-1944 (9-28). Section Nine has around 20 stones predating 1958, and the remainder are more recent. Most of the names whose dates of death are from the 1940s and 1950s are on stones with multiple names. The service markers are flat lawn types and mark the graves of veterans from all service branches from World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Section Ten is flat and grassy and is bounded on the east side by the continuing iron fence facing College Highway, and on the north side by a hedge and an iron fence of slightly different pattern from the front fence. This is a narrow section, only five to six graves wide, and is located on the north side of the northernmost east-west drive. Apparently, Section Nine was filled up first and then burials moved to Section Ten. The oldest markers are found at the front of this section, with more recent markers progressively toward the rear. The earliest Section Ten grave marker noted was 1964. A great many markers date to the 1980s and 1990s. There are 70 markers, of which 20 are flat lawn-type markers, and two are natural boulders, located in 73 family plots. There are no obelisks and visually this is the lowest-profile section. The majority of markers are grey granite. Two of the 70 markers are natural boulders, one of which is not inscribed. Section Ten contains some graves that have been purchased, but not yet containing burials. Veterans from various wars are found in all parts of the cemetery, and the latest veteran's grave in Section Ten is a flat marker to Herbert Smith, 1920-2006, who served in the U. S. Navy in World War II. The earliest grave marker noted has a date of 1964. This section was purchased by the town in August 1960, from the abutting land of Ida David, who first sold to the town in 1940 to expand the cemetery.

Sections Eleven and Twelve:

Together, both sections comprise 0.32 acres. Section Eleven has no markers, and the land slopes down to the western boundary of the cemetery. It is grassy and treeless with a border of woods and the west boundary of the cemetery. The E. R. Stone map of the cemetery, dated August 1941 and updated to January 1, 1952, shows neither section. At that time, Section Twelve may have been considered part of Section Five, but since Richard Frary's update of markers done in July 2001, a section Eleven has been penciled in, possibly for future use, and Section Twelve has become a formal section.

Section Twelve at the back, and west of Sections Five and Six, contains 21 plots, six of which have no stones, and four of which have flat lawn-type markers. There are a total of 23 markers in this section. It is on the west side of the west drive, which separates it from the front sections. To the west of this section are oak trees, pines, and deciduous trees, and the land slopes down west of the markers to Potash Brook. This section contains nine flat lawn-type markers, three natural boulders to R. Frary (12-1), a Harris family plot whose family members died in the 'teens, 1920s, and 1930s, and a new Harris family boulder. There is one service marker to Frank Sherman (12-2), who served as a private in the Army in World War I and whose long life spanned the years 1894-1980. There is no formal map of this section.

Archaeological Description

Southampton's ancient sites are underreported. While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the cemetery, it is possible that sites are present. One ancient site is recorded in the general area (within one mile), and seven sites are known for the entire town. The one site indicated above is located on a stream terrace of a tributary stream of the Manhan River, approximately one mile east of the cemetery. Low site frequencies and a low survey effort are characteristic of the Southampton ancient site inventory. Among more than 3,200 archaeological studies performed in Massachusetts and entered in the Bibliography of Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Reports maintained by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, only six studies are located in Southampton. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The cemetery includes well-drained, flat topography in close proximity to wetlands. Potash Brook, a tributary in the Manhan/Connecticut River drainage, flows north to south immediately beyond the western boundary of the cemetery. Soils in the cemetery are sandy, formed in glacial outwash deposits. They are generally found on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. Given the above information, the size of the cemetery (6.5 acres), known patterns of Native settlement in the Connecticut River valley, and impacts resulting from the excavation of more than 3,000 graves, a moderate to low potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources at the Center Cemetery.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

A moderate to high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Center Cemetery. No evidence is known indicating the presence of physical remains related to historic land use of this area prior to the creation of Center Cemetery ca. 1738. Prior to the late 1720s, the Center locale was used for timber and pasturelands by the residents of Northampton, who eventually settled the land. Structural evidence from animal pens and dwellings from herdsmen and other workmen or squatters might exist from this early period; however, the existence of these resources has yet to be demonstrated. Structural evidence may also survive from outbuildings or shacks associated with cemetery maintenance during its history. Further historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help locate unmarked graves, grave markers, and document the associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial internment(s), and later memorials may also be present with individuals or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Commemorative graves may lack below-ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. These burials may lack actual skeletal remains. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundaries of the cemetery, groups of graves, and grazing lands. Archaeological testing may also identify complete stones and fragments of gravestones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface.

Archaeological resources may be present that document aspects of the cemetery's original layout. Examination of soil stratigraphy during burial excavations, construction, and archaeological testing might identify evidence of grading, graveled roadways, or other landscape features not visible today.

(end)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1738-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stone Carvers: Thomas Sturges (Sturgis); Oliver Morrison Clapp; Sidney D. Marble.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the earliest marker, Simeon Wait (2-78) in 1738, to 1963, the fifty-year cutoff for National Register eligibility.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Center Cemetery
Name of Property

Southampton, MA

Hampshire, MA
County and State

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

Center Cemetery is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The cemetery meets Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement because its location has remained the same since its first marked burial in 1738, seven years after the town became a Precinct in 1741, and because of its association with many of Southampton's pioneer families. In the area of Social History, the cemetery reflects the entire continuum of the town's history and activities, as the final resting place of ministers, doctors, shopkeepers, mill owners, farmers, writers, and 19th-century arrivals such as the Polish families who settled in town. The Center Cemetery has always been the principal place of burial in town and represents a continuum of cemetery styles and usage, from the mid 18th-century burial ground to the evolution of mid and late 19th-century tastes, in which a grid-like arrangement of family burial plots accommodated the maximum number of graves on the available land. It meets National Register Criterion C in the areas of Art and Landscape Architecture. From its start as a simple burying ground it evolved in the 19th and early 20th centuries into a well-landscaped and well-maintained modern cemetery, with ample drives dividing the space into twelve sections easily accessible to all the graves. Its wide variety of monuments, from short early red sandstone markers to imposing obelisks, reflects a broad range of cemetery art from the mid 18th to the mid 20th century. It contains a collection of more than 55 signed stones from three western Massachusetts stone cutters. The cemetery reflects a progression of monument styles and remains virtually intact, retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because the cemetery derives its significance from its design features and its association with events in Southampton history, it fulfills National Register Criteria Consideration D.

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

Center Cemetery is the first cemetery in Southampton, and is still used as the principal place of burial in town today. The 1750 Dwight map shows the "burying yard." The land was acquired by the town before 1754, when the town voted that "the remainder of the clearing be done at the burying ground." The first burial was that of Simeon Wait (2-78) in 1738. The entire history of Southampton's citizens is reflected in the burials in Center Cemetery. Historian Louis Everts noted in 1879, "It is not known that there are more than one or two places of private burial in town. The early establishment of the ground at the center prevented burial on individual farms (Everts, p. 311)." Everts also noted that Southampton had "been spared the unpleasant experience of having an old burial-place given up, destroyed, and the remains of the dead rudely disturbed by the encroachment of business (*Ibid.*)."

Two Other Southampton Cemeteries:

There are two smaller cemeteries in Southampton: the Fomer Cemetery and the Gridley Private Cemetery. The Fomer or West Part Cemetery (MHC # STH.801) is located in the southwest part of Southampton, or "Fomer," on the west side of the road leading north from "Russellville" in the southwest part of town to the White reservoir and Westhampton. Originally part of the Noah Dady farm, this cemetery has been owned by Southampton since it was accepted as a public burying ground in the town meeting of November 30, 1810, which voted to "take the burying ground in the west part of the town under their care." Two years earlier, on December 2, 1808, the town voted to "choose a committee to inspect the fence of the burying ground in the west part of town and repair it is necessary." Containing 89 graves, it is kept in good repair by the town. The location is on high ground, and several Revolutionary soldiers are buried there. The oldest tombstone is the infant son of Isaac and Mindful Parsons in December 1788. The next oldest stone is that of Mrs. Samuel Burt, who died May 31, 1792. Many of the stones are marked by the stone cutter, T. Sturges. Earlier probable burials are not marked. The most recent death in this cemetery appears to be an 1892 burial in an existing family plot.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

The Gridley Private Cemetery (MHC # STH.803), the only private cemetery in town, is a small family burying ground on the west side of the highway, just south of the four corners, a short distance south of Southampton village. It was owned by the Gridley family after Henry Gridley made this small family cemetery. It contains nine tombstones, seven of which are Gridley family members with Gridley surnames. The first burial was that of Lois Gridley, wife of Leman, who died in 1835. Two other stones are those of Chester and his wife Sarah Howland, who died in 1847 and 1855, respectively. Again, some are signed by T. Sturges, Lee, stonecutter. The last burial here was in 1855.

Cemetery Development:

According to the earliest map from 1750 (Dwight), the "burying yard" of what became Center Cemetery was in place and the earliest tombstone dates from 1738. According to the minutes of town meetings, the burying yard was voted to be cleared on Jan. 31, 1754. The Rev. Jonathan Judd's diary notes on August 16, 1758, that "a new burying place began" and it was voted again on March 5, 1759, that "surveyors would clear the burying yard." The "new burying place" was probably an extension, not a change of locale. By vote on March 19, 1770, the vote was to "do something to stop the waters [Potash Brook to the west] wearing the hill at the burying yard" in the 1772 season. The original fence was repaired by vote of December 18, 1788, with new posts and rails, and the fence was again voted to be repaired on March 30, 1795; November 8, 1796; December 11, 1797; and December 8, 1800, with a provision that one quarter of it [be repaired] with stone wall." Every few years, the vote was taken to repair the fence or inspect it. In 1809, for example, the concern was to build a fence to enclose the cemetery "without encroaching on the highway," "by building a wall on the east side" (April 3, 1809). The fence issue continued: a vote to install a picket fence at the Center Cemetery was voted down on December 7, 1821, and on May 14, 1822, it was voted to erect a wall and gate in front of the burying yard and to "dispose of the rails and posts of the old fence." On April 6, 1835, a vote approved a committee of three "to better the condition and appearances of the central burying ground." The first mention of adding a "receiving tomb" was the March 14, 1836, town meeting. By March 1860, the town received a report about the condition of the two public burial grounds, Center Cemetery and West Part Cemetery, with the idea that they should be mowed twice a year and "grave stones be set up perpendicular as many of the graves which are now leaning also that some trees be set out in the street in front of the grounds." Finally, the town voted \$300 for a receiving vault (Photo 3) in Section One at the March 16, 1874, town meeting. This improvement had first been raised at the meeting of March 12, 1861. The matter of selling cemetery plots to non-residents was raised in March 1882, and resolved three years later when it was decided to charge \$20 per lot "for all lots used for burial purposes by non-residents" of Southampton. Town records note that trees were planted along the front of the cemetery by March 1895, and a year later discussion ensued about the cost of installing an iron fence along the east side of the cemetery bordering College Highway. Fence maintenance had continued to be a concern and expense because of the earlier post-and-beam and picket fencing around part of the cemetery. In addition, the first record of perpetual care of certain family plots came to bear in 1897. Interest in an iron fence heated up at the March 19, 1900, town meeting when William Foley donated \$1,000 to the town to purchase such a fence. Foley's gift was accepted by the town for the south and north sides of the cemetery to match the existing fence on the east side, along College Highway. The iron fence was bought locally from the H. B. Lyman Sheet Metal company, south of the town center. Foley is buried in the front of Section 6 (6-1). The marking of Revolutionary War soldiers' graves was first raised at the meeting of March 15, 1897, as authorized by Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 152 Acts of 1896, and passed over. But at the December 23, 1899, meeting, it was voted to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors at a cost not to exceed \$1 per grave. The total expenditure was \$10.75. This meeting approved spending \$15, and thirteen markers were bought and placed on the graves.

Some of the new additions to Center Cemetery are documented in the Town Meeting records. What became Section Five was approved for grading and laid out by vote on March 18, 1867. Several cemetery maps indicate when some of the present sections were added: the W. H. Wright map of May 23, 1865, shows Section Five; the E. K. Parsons map in April 1881 laid out Sections One and Six; and the A. W. Holton map of May 1903 laid out Sections Seven and Eight after

(continued)

Center Cemetery _____ Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA _____
County and State

a special Town Meeting on July 31, 1900, authorized the Cemetery Commissioners to purchase one acre and 25 rods for a new addition to the north from the estate of Enoch Olds. The first report of the Cemetery Commissioners was presented to the March 1901 town meeting, and grading for the new addition—Sections Seven, Eight, and the south tier of Section Nine—was accomplished in 1901, 1902, and 1903. The Cemetery Commission noted in their Third Report for 1902 that 52 rods of iron fence on the west and north sides of the cemetery were installed (March 13, 1903, Town Meeting). Reference is made in this report that this addition was mapped by a Mr. Crabtree, giving 148 burial lots, 10 x 20 feet "with a path 2 feet wide, leaving room for two roads running east and west, also one at each end running north and south." This included the south tier of Section Nine, and the layout was very regular, matching Sections One, Five, Six, and Seven. Each of these sections had two lots abreast per section, and each lot contained five graves. Each section was bounded by a drive and had room for a footpath. In their report, the Commissioners also asked for \$25 to set out trees and shrubs on the new part "so it will not look quite so much like a barren waste." In 1939, there were eight sections and part of Section Nine, with a new area having just been authorized. It was not until 1939 that action was taken to once again enlarge the cemetery. Land was purchased to the north from Ida R. David, an abutter, for \$750, and approval was gained to spend what was necessary to grade and fence the new addition. This land completed Section Nine to the north in 1940. Section Ten was added after the August 31, 1960, town meeting voted the funds to purchase another small parcel from George E. David and Ida R. David, which became Section Ten. No new land has been added since the 1960 purchase. However, the town is currently in negotiations to purchase another 60 acres to the north and west for a badly needed cemetery addition.

The cemetery was kept up in the last few years of the 19th century and, for a short time into the 20th century, by a local group, the Village Improvement Society, which was organized in 1897 by Rev. John Cowan to improve the appearance of the town. Cleaning up and clearing the cemetery was one of the society's important projects, along with laying cement sidewalks in the town center, planting trees, and creating a triangle in the center of town. Because the cemetery had been neglected for many years, the Society for several years cut roads, cleared brush, raked leaves, straightened stones, and laid out paths between the lots each April 19th, named "Improvement Day" (Czelusniak, 1991, p. 95). The Southampton Cemetery Commission was authorized in 1900 and by-laws were drawn up, providing a group whose sole responsibility was cemetery management and upkeep. By 1938, Clifford Lyman described the cemetery as "well kept and ... an ornament to the town" (Lyman, 1938).

By the late 1980s; the Southampton Cemetery Commission realized that Center Cemetery was running out of space and settled on an inexpensive solution. There were many family plots whose size was five graves to a plot. The Commission adopted a new policy that if there were unused graves in family plots that had received no burials in the last 75 years, these unused graves could be sold to relieve the shortage of available grave space in the cemetery. This accounts for some of the new infill in all of the older sections of the cemetery. As noted in the description of Section Two, beginning in the early 19th century newer stones in family plots appear to have been placed by families who got rid of older, scattered stones and replaced them with monument markers such as obelisks, as was the case with the 1817 Searle obelisk (2-87), which probably cleared ground for subsequent family markers.

In recent years, the Cemetery Commission has been busy repairing many of the old and broken stones. For example, the Ebenezer and Mary Kingsley stone (2-15) was broken in many pieces in 1992 and repaired. The Converse obelisk (2-1) was repaired with silicone to close a large crack. In 1995, the Rev. J. C. Searle stone (2-87) was completely taken apart, the base re-leveled, and all pieces were cemented back together. Since 1990, leaning stones have been set upright, some footstones reinstalled, broken and shattered stones repaired, and stones on the ground have been stood upright. Although there is still work to be done on broken stones and ones lying on the ground, the cemetery is clearly in a good state of repair.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

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(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

The latest development for Center Cemetery is the plan to purchase around 60 acres of land on the north side of the current cemetery boundaries for future expansion. This has been a cooperative effort by the Cemetery Commission, the Water Department, and the Conservation Commission.

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT:

Southampton was originally included as part of the Northampton plantation in 1654, but lacked a permanent colonial population until the late 1720s, although it was used as part of Northampton's undivided common lands. Southampton was mainly settled by residents of Northampton, who used the timber and pasturelands. The early settlers were mostly farmers, but there were also several early sawmills and blacksmith shops in operation. Southampton became known as the Second Precinct of Northampton according to that town's first notice on December 22, 1732. The Second Precinct was first named as such in the Northampton town records of September 14, 1739, and incorporated into the second precinct of Northampton on July 23, 1741. Of the original petitioners for incorporation as a precinct of Northampton in July 1841, Selah Clark and Elias Lyman are buried in Center Cemetery. From the marker of Selah Clark (4-23), he died November 29, 1803 at age 90 and is buried with his wife, Eunice, who died barely two weeks before her husband on November 16, 1803. Deacon Elias Lyman, whose grave has a Sons of the Revolution flag holder (2-95), died February 18, 1803 at age 88. His marker reads: "The righteous shall be kept/ in everlasting Remembrance." The settlement grew from around 63 adults in 1743 to 740 residents by 1776. Samuel and Eldad Pomeroy appear to have been living in the Pomeroy Meadow part of Southampton in 1742 and by tradition are thought to have built their houses in 1722 or 1724, but this may not be accurate. The land at Pomeroy's Meadow may have been under cultivation as early as 1700. In 1732, Judah Hutchinson and Thomas Porter came to the second precinct and erected houses. They were joined by fourteen settlers in May 1733. Of these fourteen, six are buried in Center Cemetery: Deacon John Clark, died 1766 (2-65); Phineas King, died 1768 (2-55); Ebenezer Kingsley, died 1783 at age 79 (2-51); Nathan Lyman, died 1784 (4-47); Nathaniel Searle, died 1777 (2-87); and Ichabod Strong, died 1789 (4-24). The first minister in Southampton, Rev. Jonathan Judd, who served from 1743 to his death in 1803 at age 84 (3-29), is buried in the cemetery. Two of the first three selectmen in 1753 are also buried here: Stephen Sheldon, died 1781 at age 73 (3-24) and Ebenezer Kingsley (2-51), died 1783 at age 79. Kingsley was active in town affairs from early settlement. He was one of five surveyors in May and June, 1730; was one of the petitioners in 1741 to set off the Second Precinct from Northampton as a separate precinct; was chosen moderator at the first meeting of the freeholders of the Second Precinct on September 21, 1741; was appointed one of a committee of three to obtain the first preacher; served as selectman in 1753, 1754, and 1756; and was for many years town clerk. He was a sometime blacksmith and schoolteacher. The town was organized on March 19, 1773, when the name "Southampton" was officially used. By 1776, the colonial census numbered 740 residents in town.

SOCIAL HISTORY:

The leading families in Southampton throughout its history are buried in Center Cemetery. To mention all family members is to write the entire history of the town. A few examples are illustrative. Those families whose members number more than 90 in the cemetery have the following surnames: Sheldon, Lyman, Clapp, Clark, Pomeroy, Strong, and Searl (or Searle). Those families with more than 40 members buried in the cemetery include the surnames Bates, Coleman, Edwards, Frary, and Searle. Family surnames represented by at least 20 to 38 members buried at the cemetery are: Bartlett, Bascom, Burt, Clap (or Clapp), Gridley, Hannum, Hatch, Johnson, Judd, Kingsley, Loomis, Lyon, Miller, Spooner, and Wolcott. Members of these families were Southampton's movers and shakers. Many were long-lived or longstanding residents in town, and served the town in military, civic, and business endeavors. As such, Center Cemetery is a "who's who" of Southampton history.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

The contributions of members of these families were well known and are an integral part of the Southampton story. An early representative to the General Court, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, who served in 1796 and died in 1819 at age 82 (4-49) is buried here. Buried in the cemetery are such people as Silas Sheldon (2-23), who died in 1840 at age 90. He was the principal donor in funding Sheldon Academy, erected in 1829 for the free use of the town, which for a time housed the high school. Simeon Sheldon, 1800-1870, and his wife, Naomi, 1802-1882, were pioneer Methodists in Southampton, and are buried in one of the Sheldon plots (3-26). Their son, Henry S. Sheldon, 1828-1916, (6-52) is credited as having been largely instrumental in organizing the Methodist Society in Southampton. He served as Southampton selectman during the Civil War and later served again as its chairman. In 1879, he was chosen to be a member of the General Court. Another Sheldon, Flavel K., enlisted as a private in the Civil War and was promoted four times, mustering out as a First Lieutenant. Flavel Sheldon was elected a state representative in 1884-1885 from the first Hampshire district, and also held the office of vice-president of the Three-county Agricultural Society for four years. He died at age 78 in 1909, and is buried in the cemetery (3-38). George Pomeroy, with his son Philo, operated a brickmaking business for about 40 years in Southampton until George died in 1881 (4-41). Lemuel Pomeroy, Esq., who died in 1819 at the age of 82, is buried in another Pomeroy plot (4-49). He was a man of great integrity, a captain in the Revolutionary War, a gunsmith, and tavern keeper of the Pomeroy Tavern on the stage road between Westfield and Northampton. Hailed as a natural leader and gentleman, he remained active in the public life of Southampton as late as 1809, when he was 71. Another innkeeper was Peres Clapp Esq. (2-12), a volunteer in the Revolutionary War and proprietor of the Clapp Tavern, who died in 1818 at the age of 60. A local mill that, over time, involved the Frary, Coleman, and Lyman family members, was located on the east side of the Manhan River off Gunn Road. It was begun in the mid 1700s by Obadiah Frary, an early settler and Revolutionary War soldier, who died at the age of 88 in 1804 and is buried in one of the Frary plots (2-69).

The Center Cemetery burials of citizens important to the civic, religious, commercial, and social life of Southampton are so numerous as to defy a complete listing.

Any mention of particular burials is only suggestive. Two of the first three selectmen, Lt. Stephen Sheldon (d. 1781, 3-24) and Ebenezer Kingsley (d. 1783, 2-51), are here, as are two early well-known merchants: Jonathan Judd Esq. (3-29), who kept a store until 1818, and James K. Sheldon (1791-1880, 4-4), a storekeeper for 52 years beginning in 1818. The Judd store served as a center of local trade in the village center from 1780 to 1819.

Southampton's early well-loved medical doctors are buried here. The earliest is Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge (2-5), who died at age 70 in 1824 and was Southampton's first physician, having come to town by invitation following a town meeting. Two others are Dr. Josiah Andrews Gridley (7-39), 1802-1876, and Dr. Stillman Woodbury (9-2), 1858-1954. Gridley attended Berkshire Medical Institution, affiliated with Williams College, for a short course and supported his successful medical practice in Southampton by making and selling patent medicines, liniments, bitters, salves, and pills. He turned from Congregationalism to Spiritualism during his life and had many interests. He patented a barometer, was an early investor in the New Haven-Northampton Canal and later the railroad that replaced it, was involved in mills in town, and became a local developer, buying and selling land and buildings.

Ecclesiastical figures buried in Center Cemetery include: the second Pastor, Rev. Vinson Gould, 1773-1841 (2-5, Photo 14), the second minister in Southampton who replaced Rev. Jonathan Judd, who served from 1743-1803, in 1803 and served as Pastor of the Congregational Church until 1832; Rev. Asa Niles, who died in 1874 (5-6); and Rev. Joseph J. Woodbury, who died in 1885 (8-37).

Throughout its history, Southampton's village center remained the civic and social center of town, with little in its built environment to reflect commercial activity. The only secondary village with an identifiable character was in the southwest portion of town at Russellville. The cemetery contains the graves of three men who operated businesses in Russellville: Israel Sheldon, Joseph Russell, and Charles D. Russell. Israel Sheldon operated a gristmill in 1791 and his

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

marker (2-37), with an S.A.R. flag holder, notes his death at age 57 in 1808. Joseph Russell operated a carding mill and clothier mill beginning in 1808, and his marker (2-47) notes his death at age 72 on November 10, 1853. Charles D. Russell operated a whip shop at Russellville in 1865 and his marker notes his death at age 85 in May 1896.

The Federal Census of 1800 showed a Southampton population of 983, which grew slowly over 50 years to 1,060 by 1850. The town remained agricultural during this period. The New Haven and Northampton Canal operated from 1835-1847 and engendered high hopes for commerce through Southampton. In the twelve years it operated, the canal transported raw and finished goods between the two communities, but was replaced in 1863 by the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, which began service that year.

Among the civic-minded are William Foley (6-1), who died in 1903 at age 79, after giving the town \$1,000 for the iron fencing at the cemetery, and Lydia Searle (7-16 and 7-18), a spinster who left the town her entire estate after her death in 1901 to be used for the "worthy poor." The Cemetery Commissioners voted on March 12, 1906, to spend not more than \$500 to place a monument in her memory. At the cost of \$404, the monument was bought and placed in Section 7. It is inscribed, "Lydia Ann Searle Jan. 3, 1822-June 19, 1901. A friend of the needy." The town erected her gravestone as a thank you. It is not known what area of the cemetery might have been used for paupers.

By 1920, the population was down to 814, and the town was still rural and agricultural. In 1924, farms in town raised 6,540 fowl, mostly chickens and some ducks, and 778 cows in addition to 208 "neat cattle," or milk cows. Southampton remained largely rural until after World War II. From a low population of 814 in 1920, the population picked up substantially by 1960 with a population of 2,192, which grew to 4,137 in 1980. In the 1960s, the town developed new neighborhoods, first along College Highway, and then in the less-developed western portion of town, a trend still going on today. College Highway, a half-mile north of the cemetery, is now strip development, a trend that has increasingly accelerated along this main route between Southampton and Easthampton. The population of Southampton had grown to 5,387 in 2000. Some of the same family names are still found among recent interments in the cemetery: Bates, Coleman, Frary, Gridley, Gunn, Hannum, Kingsley, Lyman, and Parsons. In the last few decades, increasing numbers of burials in Center Cemetery reflect Polish families, who began to arrive in town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as French families, who can be found particularly in the newer sections of the cemetery.

One widely known grave is that of Eleanor Emily Cook, who died as a young girl in the infamous "Circus Fire" in Hartford, CT on July 6, 1944. Her stone is in the Kendall and Parsons family plot on the west side of Section 3 (3-30). It is marked simply by her name and "March 17, 1936-July 7, 1944." Emily, her brother, and her mother were attending the matinee performance of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, when the fire broke out, killing 167 people. Her brother, Edward Parsons Cook (February 26, 1938-July 7, 1944), was killed and buried in the Kendall and Parsons plot. Her mother, Mildred Parsons Cook (3-30), was badly burned, but survived, dying in 1997. Emily's body was not immediately identified. She was interred in Connecticut as "Little Miss 1565." In 1991, arson investigator Rick Davey announced that he had identified her remains, and she was subsequently reinterred in Center Cemetery near her family.

Military Memorials:

The veterans' graves in Center Cemetery give no indication of the numbers who served the nation or died in uniform, nor of the wars in which they fought. There are a good many graves from the Revolutionary War. In those times, military action was formed around local militias, and there was no national alternative when it came to veterans' burials. The Center Cemetery has a variety of military memorials extending back to the early settlement of Southampton. In the three oldest sections of the cemetery, Sections Two, Three, and Four, the Sons of the Revolution (S.A.R.) have marked twenty-three graves: fourteen in Section Two, four in Section Three, and five in Section Five.

(continued)

Center Cemetery _____ Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA _____
County and State

There is one burial in Center Cemetery from the War of 1812 and none from the Mexican War of 1848. Many men from Southampton fought in the Civil War, but the remains of only one active duty soldier during the Civil War is actually interred there. The mass casualties of that war taxed every resource the two belligerents could bring to bear, including their systems for burying the dead. Civil War dead tended to be buried where they fell if the bodies were recovered. This is abundantly clear from the names on the cemetery's 1866 Soldiers Monument and where they died.

During the Civil War, the Lincoln administration established the first of our national cemeteries, and from that time they were an alternative to hometown burial. As American forces came into action outside our borders, as they did during the Mexican War, the Spanish-American War, and the World Wars, burial tended to be near the overseas battlefields. This practice came to an end during the Korean War. The dead from early in that conflict were buried in Korea at first, then later disinterred and brought home, along with those killed later on. Ever since, American dead from war zones anywhere in the world are brought back. Hence, the war dead and other veterans buried in a town cemetery tend to be a small part of those who actually served their country.

The 1866 Civil War Memorial, known as the Soldiers Monument (4-1, Photo 2), a red sandstone obelisk topped with an eagle and erected in the front of Section Four at the main cemetery entrance, was funded by the town and by a donation from Samuel Clark Pomeroy (1816-1891). Pomeroy, a Southampton native, attended but did not graduate from Amherst College and served as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1852-56. He went to Kansas, became prominent, and served two terms in the United States Senate (Gay, p. 431). The Civil War Memorial lists 22 soldiers from Southampton killed in Civil War battles ranging from Washington D.C., Virginia, and Georgia to Louisiana. The inscription reads, "Died for their country. Erected by the Town and Hon. S.C. Pomeroy in grateful remembrance of the patriotic and brave volunteers of Southampton whose lives were sacrificed in defense of liberty and union during the great Rebellion. 1866 O. M. Clapp [stonecutter]"

A parterre has been added around the base of the Soldiers Monument (4-1, Photo 2). It is built of granite cobblestones said to have come from the streets of Northampton and reused. A plaque installed in 2009 contains the names of six hired troops who died in battle. These hired men were credited to Southampton when some of the town's citizens bought out of military service. Community Preservation Funds were used for this memorial. The top of this marker reads: Fought for Southampton/ and Died for their country/ During the Great Rebellion." The men listed are: Dwight G. Bartlett, who died in Windsor, MA in 1861; George H. A. Brown, who died in Washington, DC in 1863; Erastus I. Cook, who died on Roanoke Island, NC in 1862; Henry Hilton, who died in Washington, DC in 1865; Richard Leverton, who died in Washington, DC in 1864; and George Roy, who died at Vicksburg, MS in 1864.

The Civil War markers throughout the cemetery number nineteen and are scattered throughout Sections One through Five and Sections Six and Eight. According to Southampton's Veterans Grave Officer, Richard Frary, 126 men enlisted from Southampton, of whom 27 were killed, one was taken prisoner of war, 14 were wounded, and 17 were disabled. With a population of 1,130 in 1860, the number who enlisted from Southampton comprised more than 10 percent of the population.

The one actual body of a Civil War veteran killed in action and interred in the cemetery is that of Perry Coleman in Section Four (4-93, Photo 17). He was the son of Z. E. and A. B. Coleman and was killed at the age of 22 at Fair Oaks, Virginia, on May 31, 1862. The Coleman marker is red sandstone and was carved and signed by O. M. Clapp, who also carved the Soldiers Monument. The Battle of Fair Oaks or Fair Oaks Station, Virginia, as it is known in the North, or Seven Pines, as it is called in the South, took place on May 31 and June 1, 1862. This battle culminated a Union push up the Virginia peninsula to the outskirts of Richmond, Fair Oaks, and 11,000 men were killed on the two sides, the largest total up to that point after Shiloh. Fair Oaks is most famous for a Confederate change of command. General Joseph Johnston, the Rebel commander, was badly wounded and was replaced by Robert E. Lee. Perry Coleman was killed on

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

the first day, May 31, 1862, and his remains were brought back and interred in Section Four. Since Fair Oaks was a train station, it is conceivable that the availability of a rail connection explains why his remains made it back to Southampton—the only Civil War soldier killed in action and interred in Southampton's Center Cemetery.

There are several other individual markers of Civil War veterans in the cemetery. One is that of Hiram Spooner, "Killed in Battle" June 2, 1864, with the inscription, "Mary mourn not for me/ My trust is in God," on a simple, round-arched marble stone (4-104). Some of the Civil War veterans' names are included on family monuments, such as Lewis Swint, a Navy veteran who died July 22, 1863, at age 22, on the Asa Searle monument (4-105), or George C. Clark, killed at the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia on May 6, 1864, also age 22, whose inscription is on the Josiah Clark monument (4-78).

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND ART:

Center Cemetery was never a churchyard burying ground. The first and second meetinghouses were built at the village center at the intersection of Maple Street and College Highway; the latter runs from Southampton and Easthampton north to Northampton. Because this area was near the early settlement of Southampton, and because it was on a major route and the land was flat and well drained, this spot was originally picked for the burying ground. Beginning in 1738 with the first surviving tombstone, the character of the cemetery was that of an early burying ground with no design considerations. The earliest markers were scattered in no particular order among what are now Sections Two, Three, and Four. The oldest markers can still be found in these sections. The preponderance of signed white marble markers dating from the 1830s and 1840s in these sections, located at the front and extending half-way to the rear, suggests that these new stones were placed in the three oldest sections because there was open space at that time or were inserted in existing family plots already laid out, containing earlier stones. Beginning in the early 1800s, there is evidence that some families rearranged their family plots by taking out older stones and combining information on loved ones on later fashionable markers. This was clearly a decision made by the families, and not a policy of the town. It may have reflected changing tastes, or simply the need for more space in particular family plots. A case in point is the Searl plot (2-87) toward the rear of Section Two. The family plot contains a marker with three wingless soul effigies. It commemorates the deaths of Nathaniel Searl in 1777, Priscilla, his first wife, in 1746, and Sarah, his second wife, in 1761. The three soul effigies date this stone to 1777. There are no stones in this family plot to Priscilla or Sarah. These may have been removed when the three deaths were combined on the 1777 marker. In 1817, an obelisk was installed in this plot to 15 Searl family members, but the 1777 marker was not removed, although Nathaniel Searl and his two wives are mentioned on the obelisk. Clearly, the obelisk was an early 19th-century addition to this family plot, and there is an individual marker for only one of the fifteen names on the obelisk predating 1817. However, all the individual markers except the 1777 marker and the obelisk postdate the 1817 date of the obelisk. It would seem the obelisk was installed to replace markers the family removed to make room for later ones.

In its layout, Center Cemetery does not reflect the rural cemetery movement in the early 19th century. There is no park-like setting, no monuments scattered around picturesquely, no design of plantings reflecting the aesthetic that emphasized variety and ornamentation rather than efficiency and maintenance. No attempt was made to make the cemetery look like it had been laid out by the hand of Nature. Instead, with the addition of Section Five in 1865, the town laid out plots in a grid pattern, and so designed subsequent sections for the convenience of hearses and visitors. Each family plot of five graves was adjacent to a drive, and all drives ran east to west from front to back and became the dividing lines between sections. Since picturesque cemetery designs had less density and fewer markers than those laid out on a grid, it is evident that, since the mid-19th century, a primary concern for Southampton has been the demand on space in the cemetery and the consequent tight spacing of family plots and graves.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Stonecutters:

There are gravestones signed by three stone cutters in the Center Cemetery. They are: Thomas Sturges or Sturgis, a variant spelling, both hard to decipher on the sugared white marble stones on which they are found; O. M. Clapp, and S. D. Marble. Stones marked "T. Sturges" and "T. Sturges LEE" during the 1830s and 1840s in Southampton are the most numerous. O. M. Clapp from Amherst carved two markers in the 1860s in the cemetery. S. D. Marble from Pittsfield is represented by one marker. These three men were not Southampton natives or residents. The "T. Sturges" and "LEE" marked on some of the stones suggests that T. Sturges was living or working in Lee, Massachusetts, or that a larger Sturges family had a workshop in Lee, which turned out many gravestones.

The Sturges family of Lee, Massachusetts:

There are 33 markers signed either "T. Sturges" or "LEE" in Section Two, ten in Section Three, and 21 in Section Four, for a total of 64 stones representing Sturges' work. None have been located in the other sections of the cemetery, possibly because these three sections were developed and in active use during the 1830s and 1840s, when the tombstones were installed. There are five additional stones signed with "T. Sturges" or "LEE" dating from 1835 to 1843 in the smaller, separate West Part Cemetery in Southampton (MHC # STH.801). Not counting a few from the 1810s and 1820s, which were undoubtedly commissioned by families to honor members who died earlier, these signed markers commemorate people who died between 1832 and 1847. These dates nearly correspond to the dates of operation of the New Haven and Northampton Canal, from 1835-1847. This raises an interesting question about whether the Sturges and LEE stones were brought to Southampton by canal. Only four of these stones, two in 1832 and two in 1834, predate the 1835 opening of the canal. It seems that the canal was tied to the appearance of these markers. T. Sturges is Thomas Sturges, one of the sons of Jonathan Sturgis of Sandwich on Cape Cod. Blachowicz's 2006 book *From Slate to Marble* addresses the comings and goings of the large Sturges family of stone cutters from the Cape to Lee, Massachusetts, but does not emphasize the history of Thomas Sturges. Since Lee, Massachusetts, was in the "marble belt" extending south from Bennington, VT through western Massachusetts, and along the Appalachians to Alabama, it is likely that the marble stones in Southampton came down the Hudson River, east along Long Island Sound, and up the New Haven-Northampton Canal to Southampton. Thomas Sturges (1782-1852) worked in both Sandwich and Lee, Massachusetts. An older brother, William Sturges (1772-1858), learned his trade in western Massachusetts and "carved exclusively in marble from the 1790s."

According to James Blachowicz, *The Hampden Patriot and Liberal Recorder* in 1822 mentioned a marble-cutting shop in Springfield run by William Sturges and his brother, Thomas, and William's son, William Jr. William moved to Lee as a young man and with his brother, Thomas, "supplied the towns around Lee until the early 1830s" (Blachowicz, p. 277). Thomas Sturges was born in 1782 and married a Mary Hinkley of Barnstable in 1806. They had at least seven children (P. 278). Hyde's history of Lee notes that William and Thomas were the first stone cutters of that town. Thomas set up shop in East Lee, and William did the same on a hill between East Lee and the center of town. According to Blachowicz: "They signed stones in Lee with 'T. Sturges, Lee' and 'Wm. Sturges, Lee.'" This is a match for the stones in Southampton. The Lee marble apparently was very hard, but not finely grained. The stones in Southampton are "sugared" and stained, making it difficult to read some of the signatures today. Thankfully, Richard Frary did a reading of the Center cemetery starting in the 1970s, when some of these stones were more legible. Thomas Sturges had a son, Edwin, (1807-1901), who carved into his sixties in his father's shop in Lee (P. 279). The stones simply signed as "LEE" were probably from Thomas Sturges' shop in Lee and were not signed, either because they were carved by workers in the shop or because they were sent out from Lee and the carver did not sign them on site. Blachowicz knows of stones by Thomas Sturges or Sturgis (the variant spelling) in Becket, Blandford, Granville, Lee, and Stockbridge as well, dating from 1832 to 1845.

The T. Sturges or LEE tombstones are almost all white marble, rectangular stones with flat tops, varying from two to three feet tall. The two styles are either unadorned—that is, with no images—or the willow-and-urn motif popular during

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

the Early Victorian period. A few are a single willow. In general the dominant image of a graceful weeping willow bending over a burial urn is thought to suggest either the melancholy mood of the grave, or a variation on the tree of life, a symbol of resurrection. In the case of the Sturges and LEE markers, the willow-and-urn motif, when it appears at all, is inset in a single oval near the top of the stone. "LEE" is cut in block letters on the lower right base. In almost all cases where the T. Sturges or the LEE signature appears, the name of the deceased is cut into a recessed name block with raised block-style letters. Some of the LEE stones have three writing styles on the same stone—block letters, script, and shadowed—giving a three-dimensional appearance. The unadorned stones have no imagery whatsoever, and are as common of the LEE stones in Center Cemetery as the willow or willow-and-urn motifs signed "LEE." In Section 3, the Daniel Kingsley stone (3-6), dated September 28, 1835, is straight topped, around three-and-a-half feet tall, and white marble, with "Daniel Kingsley" in a recessed name block below "In Memory of" in script (Photo 13). Above is the oval with willow-and-urn, flanked by "D" on the left and "K" on the right. The added "D" and "K" in the design is not typical of the Lee stones in Center Cemetery. However, Blachowicz notes in his book (p. 289) that a hallmark of Thomas Sturges' work was his fondness for using large letters, more cursive script "with large initials of the deceased at the top of the stone," which aptly describes the Daniel Kingsley stone in Center Cemetery.

O. M. Clapp of Amherst, Massachusetts:

The O. M. Clapp-signed stones number two, both in Section Four: the Perry Coleman stone (4-93, Photo 17) from 1862, and the 1866 Soldiers Monument (4-1, Photo 2). Both are red sandstone markers. The Coleman stone is particularly elaborate. The design includes a Gothic arch, a draped flag, and a musket on the west side in high relief. It is signed simply "Clapp" on the lower right base. The 1866 Soldiers Monument commemorates volunteer soldiers who died during the Civil War. It is signed "O. M. Clapp." O. M. was Oliver Morrison Clapp, who was listed as a "marble worker" in Amherst in 1860, and ran a monument company there. He was born October 2, 1802, and died June 15, 1887, in Amherst. O. M. Clapp was in the hardware and millinery businesses, but in 1850 "gave his attention to marble and stone cutting in which he excelled in workmanship" and "early took an interest in the Amherst cemetery, which he caused to be laid out to avenues and walks," according to his obituary in *The Amherst Record*. A testimonial to his work appeared in the *Hampshire and Franklin Express* on April 24, 1857, whereby a writer noted the quality of Clapp's work from his shop in the East Village section of Amherst: "I was struck by the great beauty of several of his monuments for the dead."

S. D. Marble of Pittsfield, Massachusetts:

A single stone was carved by S. D. Marble from Pittsfield for the grave of Naomi B. Barns (2-10), who died October 10, 1810. She was the wife of Nathan W. Barns and died at the age of 39. This may be a replacement stone dating 20 or 30 years after her death in 1810. This stone is three feet tall, white marble, with a flat top, and has a single centered oval containing a single willow tree. In the lower left is the signature "S. D. Marble," underneath which is "Pittsfield." The *Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841-1913* lists no S. D. Marble. Another known marker in western Massachusetts signed with S. D. Marble is on the 1840 Fedelia Phelps stone in the Chesterfield Center Cemetery, according to Laurel Gable of the Association of Gravestone Studies. There is a third Marble stone in the Worthington Cemetery for Roger Benjamin who died in 1840. It is signed "Rule & Marble, Pittsfield." Little is known about Sidney D. Marble, who was in Pittsfield in 1840 because he had, with a partner, Charles Rule, just bought the business of George W. Beldon, "for the manufacture of marble" in May 1840. Their business notice mentioned that they would "continue the manufacture of Monuments, Tombs, and Headstones (*Pittsfield Sun*, May 14, 1840)." A check of the earliest Pittsfield city directories for 1868 and for 1869 shows that neither man was residing in Pittsfield nor doing business there at that time. They did not die in Berkshire County. Sidney D. Marble was carving stones before his 1840 partnership with Charles Rule. In the Lovett Cemetery west of Route 7 in Pownal, VT, north of Williamstown, MA, is a tall, white-marble, finely carved stone with willow-and-urn to Peleg Hall Esq., who died in Pittsfield April 1, 1837. The bottom of this stone is signed "S. D. Marble, S[tone]. C[utter]" (Knurow Collection, Vol. 65, p. 55). Sidney D. Marble is largely a mystery, and little is known about his life, career, or where he lived and practiced.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Graveyard Symbolism:

Graveyard symbolism on the grave markers in Center Cemetery follows attitudes toward death and fashions over time. The earliest stones from the 1700s tended to be fairly simple, arched and round-shouldered red sandstone, pitted, hard to read, and covered with lichen. They are short, not over two feet tall and often shorter. There are three predominant symbols dating from the 1700s to the 19th century that dominate stones in New England. The first is the death's head, of which the earliest is usually the skull and crossbones. None of these are extant in the Center Cemetery today. The closest image to a death's head, but not a skull, is the marker of Bela Bates (2-20, Photo 5) from 1789. The second symbol is the soul effigy. The Center Cemetery has winged-soul effigies, most outstandingly from the 1770s and for several decades thereafter. Soul effigies took on a more human visage as more liberal religious ideas were introduced in the 18th century, moving away from the Puritan emphasis on sin and death. The 1773 winged effigy of Roger Clap (3-12, Photo 15) is an example of a type of soul effigy that is almost pleasant in appearance. Many of the winged-soul effigies vary from flat abstract designs with eyes, eyebrows, a prominent nose, and straight small mouth, to more cherub-visages, to images resembling portraits with wigs and high foreheads. A beautifully carved example of soul effigies with wigs is that of the Pomeroy family (4-49, Photo 18) from 1788. A particular regional variation is the crowned soul effigy found along the Connecticut River in Massachusetts, an outstanding collection of which can be found in the West Springfield cemetery. There are several crowned soul effigies in Center Cemetery, mostly of red sandstone, and a few of slate. The third symbol, marking a shift in beliefs about death and life, is the willow and urn, which came into use in the region in the mid-1790s and lasted into the beginning decades of the 19th century. These appear in the Center Cemetery, particularly beginning around 1800.

Generally, the winged-soul effigies are thought to have symbolized carrying the soul to heaven and eternal life. These stones are predominantly red sandstone or white marble. A common regional pairing of images is the winged-soul effigy at the top of the stone with vines carved along both sides of the stone. These side borders are commonly vines or flowers, but both refer to the New Testament metaphor that Jesus is the vine. A late 18th-century example of this pairing of soul effigy and vines is the marker of Violet Sheldon (3-27), consort of Aretas Sheldon, who died at age 24 on March 23, 1791, and whose stone is decorated with intertwined leafy vines along the side panels. Typical early soul effigies are represented on such stones as the shouldered white marble stone with upswept wings of Noah Lyman (2-95), who died in 1778. Other typical winged-soul effigies on round-shouldered stones are those of Lieut. Stephen Sheldon, who died December 10, 1781, at age 78, and Capt. Ebenezer Sheldon, who died at age 67 on Jan. 19, 1804, both of whom served in the Revolutionary War (3-24).

The crowns on winged-soul effigies are often found along the Connecticut River Valley, and Center Cemetery contains examples in excellent condition. An outstanding example of the winged and crowned soul effigy is the marker (2-26, Photo 6) of Miss Naomi Hannum, daughter of Seth and Hannah Hannum, who died in 1802 at the age of 20. A similar example is the 1803 red sandstone marker of Polly Searl (2-77, Photo 7). Both of these combine vines on the side borders with the crowned, winged-soul effigy. An example of how the winged-soul effigy with crown and the later urn motifs were used at around the same time in the early 1800s are the two stones to Ebenezer Sheldon and his "consort" or wife, Asenath Sheldon. Hers is the earlier one, from 1805, and is a red sandstone marker (3-26, Photo 16) standing three feet tall, and typical of the crowned winged-soul effigies found in the Connecticut River Valley. The side border is vines.

There are outstanding markers with the popular willow-and-urn motif combining the willow, a variation of the tree of life, with the urn signifying death. An early willow tree, bent over toward the center of the stone and without an urn, is that of Elizabeth Bates (2-20, Photo 8), dating from 1795. Typical willow-and-urn markers are often carved from slate with classical architectural features such as columns on plain or fluted borders, and date from around 1800-1815. The Aaron and Abigail Strong marker (4-63, Photo 10) from 1793 has a double-arched top each containing an urn next to a fluted column above side borders, and each with a column complete with plinth, base, and smooth shaft topped by a round ball. It is not signed, but this seems to have been a popular design in Center Cemetery.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

The architectural images are symbols of triumph and may signify architectural mansions in heaven, while the pairing with urns symbolizes death and mortality. Some other examples of this pairing are the slate markers of Elias Lyman (d. 1804); Abigail Pomeroy (d. 1804); and Miss Freedom Clark (2-81), who died in 1803. An elaborate round-shouldered slate stone is that of Lucy Bascom (2-78), relict of Lieut. Elisha Bascom, who died March 15, 1810. This stone has one central urn under an arch with keystone, supported by fluted columns. Seven years after Asenath Sheldon died in 1805, her husband Ebenezer died. His marker (also in plot 3-26 beside hers) is slate with an elaborate rounded top, in which is a central urn flanked by fluted columns supporting an arch with keystones. The sides of this monument are, again, incised columns topped by round balls above the capitals. It is inscribed simply with his name, death on April 4, 1812, and his age of 43.

Well into the 19th century, the middle cemetery sections display the monumental markers of the Victorian era. These markers, as a group, display a wide variation in texture, shape, and color. Some reflect the enthusiasm for period revival styles and are decorated with cross-gabled tops similar to the Searle marker (4-53, Photo 21), probably installed in the 1870s. An 1877 white marble marker, with a cross-gabled top and Gothic arch above clasped hands, is the F. B. Niles marker (Photo 23). Vertical markers and monuments include not only heaven-pointing obelisks of sandstone, marble, and granite, but squat stubby obelisks no more than five or six feet tall, which include pedestal tombs with vaulted roofs and pedestal tombs with urns. On a shorter scale, mid-century obelisks resemble the red sandstone Soldiers Monument, installed in 1866 (4-1, Photo 2), but also extend in time to the 1890 polished pink granite Bartlett column and urn (5-37, Photo 24) at around fifteen feet tall. The Victorian era is also the period of imposing monuments to important families who took on prominent roles in the history of the town and were unabashed in the design of their monuments. The Rev. Vinson Gould family and the Dr. Woodbridge family (2-5, Photo 14) chose to commemorate an important pastor and an important medical doctor with a single white marble marker about seven feet tall, topped by a large urn with a drape.

While the markers after 1900 became more subdued in design and size, less idiosyncratic, and less imposing, there are, nonetheless, interesting markers bespeaking the individuality of the deceased. In sections with grey granite markers or flat lawn-type markers, which were available through catalogues and large businesses that designed and cut markers for the public, there are designs that stand out. The Brown marker from 1951 is marble, about two feet tall, and is an open book sitting on a base (8-8, Photo 26). The one-of-a-kind 1974 marker, harking back to some of the early 18th and 19th century designs, is that of Albert and Anna Hebert (4-75, Photo 22), with a bold outline of a crowing cock and the Biblical verse about the betrayal of Jesus before his crucifixion.

White Bronze Markers:

Center Cemetery has four white-bronze or zinc memorials. These "white bronze" cemetery markers were developed by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The company began experimenting with metals in an attempt to create markers that would not grow lichen and mosses, nor erode like marble markers. The foundry was also interested in finding a metal and a method to allow designs attractive to people during the Victorian period. By the end of the 1870s, the company had refined a formula of sandcasting markers from zinc and fusing the parts by pouring boiling zinc along the joints. Some of these monuments were given the texture of granite by sandblasting. The blue-gray color was produced by brushing a chemical on the surface. Side panels and tops decorated with various designs were available as custom orders. Customers chose the style and size from catalogues, and the name panels were mounted with decorative screws. Beginning in Bridgeport, the company eventually had subsidiaries along the east coast and in the Midwest. The markers were sold by salesmen armed with catalogues of the various styles and designs. Produced between 1874 and 1914, bronze markers reached their peak of popularity in the 1880s and 1890s because they were a third cheaper to produce than stone markers, and cost less to ship because they were lighter than stone. Their popularity was brief. By the turn of the century, only the original Bridgeport foundry was still producing them. During the First World War, metal was in demand for war purposes, and the company finally went out of business in 1939.

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Of the four white-bronze markers in Center Cemetery, one is located in Section Three, two in Section Four, and one in Section Five. Section Three contains the Ludden marker (3-49), whose death dates for three family members are 1872, 1875, and 1887. The latter two death dates postdate the earliest white bronze markers manufactured in 1874, and since the name plates could be replaced as later members died, this memorial probably dates from between the mid 1870s and 1887. Section Four contains two of these markers. The first contains six family members of the Thaddeus Searle family (4-53, Photo 21), whose death dates all predate the manufacture of bronze markers and range from 1820-1863. Since the latest death date of 1863 is almost a decade before these markers were manufactured, this marker is probably also a replacement for earlier individual family gravestones. The second bronze marker in Section Four is the Delano Bartlett family, and this marker (4-108) is clearly marked "1890." Bartlett died in 1881, his wife in 1880, and their other family members in 1812, 1844, 1847, and 1855, suggesting that this marker probably also replaced earlier gravestones for this family. The last and latest white-bronze marker, in Section Five, commemorates the death of Annie Bardwell (5-19) in 1902 and was probably installed at her grave shortly after her death. The white bronze markers in Center Cemetery taken together are a small indication of the range of styles that were available in the Victorian era through salesmen or catalogues. While they fit well in the Victorian period sections of the cemetery in their variety and elaborate designs, they also stand out for their distinctive blue-grey color, and inevitably remind us of the vitality of American business enterprises in the second half of the 19th century.

CONCLUSION:

Southampton's Center Cemetery is an outstanding example of a western Massachusetts cemetery spanning the period from first settlement to the present. It meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Exploration and Settlement, Social History, Art, and Landscape Architecture. Because it was the major cemetery in town, and has never moved since early settlement, it is the final resting place of people who represent the entire continuum of Southampton's political, commercial, and social history and activities. The cemetery reflects the full progression of monument styles and associated attitudes toward death and life, from the 18th century to the present. The variety of monument styles is matched by the variety of materials used in the monuments, including local stone, slate, red sandstone, white marble, granite, and white bronze. Three regional stone cutters are known to be represented among the cemetery's monuments, and the cemetery contains the largest known collection of markers from the Thomas Sturges (Sturgis) family of Lee, Massachusetts.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Southampton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in the cemetery may contribute significant data that identifies patterns of Native land use in a temperate forest riverine environment. Important information may be present indicating the role of sites along secondary drainages of the Connecticut River from larger core areas along the main branch of the river. Regional and/or seasonal variability may also be present between sites and secondary drainages. Information may be present at sites in the cemetery that enables research into lithic tool assemblages and chronologies, ceramic technology and style, and the analysis of prehistoric exchange. While the Connecticut River provided a regional north/south corridor for transportation and the movement of goods and ideas, smaller drainages, including the Manhan River and its tributaries, may have played a vital role in a similar function for an east/west corridor covering a much smaller geographical area.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that reflect much of Southampton's community history from the 18th through 20th centuries. Archaeological resources at the cemetery can be especially important by providing information on Southampton's early settlement history in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Many of the town's early founders were living

(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

during this period, agriculture was still important, and 19th-century changes in cemetery design had yet to take hold. The Center Cemetery, including its monuments and graves, represents an intact example of a small settlement-period burial ground and one of the few surviving landscape features associated with Southampton's founders and their pioneer families. The small burial ground eventually evolved into Southampton's principal burying place. Many of Southampton's earliest settlers and municipal officers are buried in Sections Two, Three, and Four, the three oldest parts of the cemetery. Several of the cemetery's earliest stones are located in Section Two of the cemetery. 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 Center Cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, represent the actual location of graves. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries and then later replaced, at times in different locations. Gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants of individuals after their deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burying grounds in Massachusetts and has been suggested for some burials at the Center Cemetery. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth- and 19th-century unmarked graves may also be present, representing paupers and unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of the existing boundaries at the cemetery. These bounds may not accurately represent the actual cemetery boundaries. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or indigents, may have intentionally been buried outside the cemetery boundary. A paupers' lot has not been identified at the Center Cemetery. Artifact distributions may also be present and may be associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly families) 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 features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also contribute useful information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century Southampton 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 and its smaller units such as family and veteran plots. Osteological information can also provide detailed information about the inhabitants of the community during a period when written records are rare or nonexistent. The paucity of written records is especially true for minority members of the community, including Native Americans, African Americans, and early Polish and French American immigrants. The overall context of the graves, including material culture remains, can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual, his or her socio/economic group, the overall settlement, and early religious societies.

(end)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Center Cemetery (STH.802), Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Item	Date	Location	Style/Stonecutter	Material	Site (S) Object (O)	C or NC
Cemetery	1738-1962				S	C
Perimeter iron fence	Photo 1 1900		3 rails & milled point pickets	iron	Structure	C
South chain link fence	ca. 1950	Sect. 1		metal	O	C
cemetery sign	Photo 4 ca. 1985	front of Sect. 4		wooden	O	NC
Vault	Photo 3 1874	Sect. 1	brick, stone	brick	Structure	C
Flagpole	ca. 1950	Sect. 3		metal	O	C
Post fence	ca. 1940	Sects. 8 & 9		wooden posts	O	C
1 stone marker beside Soldiers' Mmnt.	2009	Sect. 4	Lawn-style	granite	O	NC
Cobblestone par terre	post-1866	Sect. 4	around Soldiers Monument	granite	O	C
marker	Photo 22 1974	Sect. 4-75	crowing cock	cast metal	O	NC
Marker	1963	Sect. 8-49	cross & laurel wreath	granite	O	NC

Totals by Resource Type

Resource Type	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Sites	1	0
Structures	2	0
Objects	150	5
Totals	153	5

Note: the following list reflects a representative sample of grave markers at the Center Cemetery.

Center Cemetery (STH.802), Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Item	Date	Location	Style/Stonecutter	Material	Bldg., Site, Object	C or NC	
Rufus & Sarah Lyman	1905, 1912	1-25	Natural boulder	stone	O	C	
Converse plot	1875, 1892	2-1	Curb around family plot	red sandstone	O	C	
J. Converse family	1875, 1892	2-1	Obelisk	red sandstone	O	C	
Cecilia Johnson	1837	2-4	Willow & urn/LEE	marble	O	C	
Gould/Woodbridge	Photo 14	1841	2-5	Urn & drape	white marble	O	C
Gould/Woodbridge	1841	2-5	Curb around family plot	granite	O	C	
Naomi Barns	1810	2-10	Willow/S. D. Marble, Pittsfield	marble	O	C	
Naomi E. Barns	1810	2-10	Willow/LEE	white marble	O	C	
Cyrenus Barnes	1815	2-15	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C	
Louisa Bates	1838	2-19	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C	
Elizabeth Bates	Photo 8	1795	2-20	Willow & urn	red sandstone	O	C
Lurana Bates	Photo 9	1816	2-20	Willow	red sandstone	O	C
Lurana Bates	1837	2-20	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C	
Bela Bates	Photo 5	1789	2-22	Winged death's head	red sandstone	O	C
Submit Bates	1812	2-22	LEE	marble	O	C	
Lucy Bates	1821	2-22	LEE	marble	O	C	
Mindwell Bates	1823	2-22	LEE	marble	O	C	
Lucinda Bates	1838	2-22	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C	
Harriet Hannum	1837	2-22	LEE	marble	O	C	
Chauncey Clapp	1878	2-23	Obelisk	white marble	O	C	
Chauncey Clapp	1862	2-23	Horizontal pipe rails & granite posts, 1862 gate	iron, granite	O	C	
Corintha Bates	1844	2-25	LEE	marble	O	C	
Naomi Hannum	Photo 6	1800	2-26	Crowned soul effigy & vines	red sandstone	O	C
Lewis Hannum	1812	2-26	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C	
Abner Sheldon	1847	2-28	LEE	marble	O	C	
Abner Sheldon	1840	2-28	LEE	marble	O	C	
Alfred Sheldon	1842	2-29	LEE	marble	O	C	
Oren Hannum	1843	2-32	LEE	marble	O	C	
Harriet Hannum	1812	2-32	LEE	marble	O	C	
Henry Norton	1837	2-40	LEE	marble	O	C	
Agustus Russell	1832	2-47	LEE	marble	O	C	
Sylvia Russell	1810	2-47	LEE	marble	O	C	

Center Cemetery (STH.802), Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Item	Date	Location	Style/Stonecutter	Material	Bldg., Site, Object	C or NC
Dwight Sheldon	1843	2-49	LEE	marble	O	C
Ebenezer & Mary Kingsley Photo 11	1781, 1785	2-51	Six-petaled flowers	marble	O	C
Fanny Lyman	1835	2-62	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Gad Lyman	1872	2-63	Flat top stone	white marble	O	C
Anna Lyman	1803	2-63		slate	O	C
Gad Lyman	1872	2-63	Curb around family plot	granite	O	C
Mary Frary	1841	2-69	LEE	marble	O	C
Rosannah Searl	1835	2-74	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Rachel Searl	1837	2-74	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Polly Searl Photo 7	1803	2-77	Crowned soul effigy & vines	red sandstone	O	C
Simeon Wait	1738	2-78	Unreadable	red sandstone	O	C
Jon. Bascom et al.	1776, 1780, 1794	2-79		red sandstone	O	C
Lucy Bascom	1819	2-79	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Freeborn Clark	1803	2-81	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Elizabeth Searl	1843	2-82	LEE	marble	O	C
Moses Searl	1783	2-85	Winged soul effigy	red sandstone	O	C
Job & Lanson Searl	1801	2-87	Crowned soul effigy & vines	red sandstone	O	C
Searle family	1817	2-87	Obelisk	red sandstone	O	C
Nathaniel Searl, <i>et al</i>	1777	2-87	Three wingless soul effigies	red sandstone	O	C
Zopher Searl	1817	2-87	Urn	unpolished granite	O	C
Nathaniel Searle family	1817	2-87	Obelisk	marble	O	C
Harriet Searl	1840	2-87	LEE	marble	O	C
Esther Searl	1834	2-87	LEE	marble	O	C
Saul Clark	1777	2-89	Soul effigy	red sandstone	O	C
Ann Pomeroy	1843	2-91	LEE	marble	O	C
Isaac Pomeroy	1815	2-94	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Mary Ann Pomeroy	1814	2-94	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Anne & Elias Lyman	1791 & 1803	2-95		red sandstone	O	C
Anne Lyman	1803	2-95	Wingless soul effigy	red sandstone	O	C
Noah Lyman	1778	2-95	Soul effigy with upswept wings	white marble	O	C
Noah Lyman	1778	2-95	Curb around family plot	granite	O	C
Sarah Lyman	1847	2-95	LEE	marble	O	C
Electa Lyman	1843	2-95	LEE	marble	O	C
Joel Lyman	1840	2-95	LEE	marble	O	C

Center Cemetery (STH.802), Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Item	Date	Location	Style/Stonecutter	Material	Bldg.,Site, Object	C or NC
Asa Lyman	1821	2-95	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Abigail Pomeroy	1808	2-96	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Mary Searl	1815	2-97	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Hervey Searl	1805	2-97	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Hervey Searl	1810	2-97	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Infant Searl	1814	2-97	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Elias Lyman	1804	2-100	Willow & urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Submit Lyman	1832	2-100	T. Sturges	marble	O	C
Eunice Lyman	1837	2-101	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Daniel Kingsley Photo 13	1835	3-6	Willow & urn/T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Roger Clapp	1815	3-10	Urn	slate	O	C
Roger Clap Photo 15	1773	3-12	Winged soul effigy	red sandstone	O	C
Angelina Clapp	1835	3-10	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Anna Clapp	1847	3-12	LEE	marble	O	C
Charles Bartlett	1834	3-16	LEE	marble	O	C
Julia Edwards	1838	3-20	Urn on stem/T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Esther Sheldon	1839	3-21	LEE	marble	O	C
Abigail Strong	1836	3-23	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Asenath Sheldon Photo 16	1805	3-26	Crowned soul effigy & vines	red sandstone	O	C
Ebenezer Sheldon	1812	3-26	Urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Violet Sheldon	1791	3-27	Soul effigy & vines	slate	O	C
Zeresh Newell	1837	3-28	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Cornelia Judd	1841	3-28	LEE	marble	O	C
The Rev. Jonathan Judd	1803	3-29	Table tomb	marble	O	C
Jonathan Judd, Esq.	1819	3-29	Table tomb	marble	O	C
Eleanor Emily Cook	1944	3-30		granite	O	C
George Dady	1842	3-40	LEE	marble	O	C
Ludden family	1872, 1875, 1887	3-49	Victorian	white bronze	O	C
Soldiers Monument Photo 2	1866	4-1	Obelisk/O. M. Clapp	red sandstone	O	C
Moore plot	1871, 1874	4-5	Curb around family plot	granite	O	C
Lucy Wolcott	1840	4-16	LEE	marble	O	C
Silence Strong	1802	4-17	Crowned winged soul effigy	red sandstone	O	C
Rebecca Strong	1840	4-18	LEE	marble	O	C
Phineas Clapp	1836	4-19	LEE	marble	O	C

Center Cemetery (STH.802), Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Item	Date	Location	Style/Stonecutter	Material	Bldg., Site, Object	C or NC
Anna Danks	1812	4-25	Willow & urn, architectural	slate	O	C
Robert Danks	1808	4-25	Willow & urn, architectural	slate	O	C
Elijah Danks	1819	4-25	Sturges	marble	O	C
Catherine Coleman	1836	4-27	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Zeno Coleman	1836	4-27	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Nancy Robinson	1843	4-27	LEE	marble	O	C
Pamela Harris	1842	4-35	LEE	marble	O	C
Isabel Sheldon	1842	4-36	LEE	marble	O	C
Lydia Sheldon	1841	4-36	LEE	marble	O	C
Laura E. Ives	1838	4-40	LEE	marble	O	C
F.B. Birge?	1783?	4-42	Small, round shouldered stone	red sandstone	O	C
Lemuel, Lovisa, & Eunice Pomeroy	1775, 1776, 1777	4-49	Three winged soul effigies with wigs	red sandstone	O	C
Photo 18						
Eunice Pomeroy	1788	4-49	Winged soul effigy with cap	red sandstone	O	C
Photo 19						
Levi Strong	1838	4-51	LEE	marble	O	C
Aaron Strong	1837	4-51	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Thaddeus & Lydia Searle	1859, 1857	4-53	Victorian	white bronze	O	C
Photo 21						
Daug. of John Lyman	1796	4-54	Winged soul effigy with cap & vines	red sandstone	O	C
Photo 20						
Marcy & Wm. Baldwin	1832, 1838	4-56	LEE	marble	O	C
Aaron & Abigail Strong	1793	4-63	Two urns, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Photo 10						
Beriah Strong	1815	4-63	Urn, classical architecture	slate	O	C
Thankful Frary Ludden	1838	4-66	Obelisk	marble	O	C
Lydia Weeks	1842	4-69	LEE	marble	O	C
Samuel Weeks	1843	4-69	LEE	marble	O	C
Albert Hebert & Anna Wagoner	1974	4-75	crowing cock	cast metal	O	NC
Photo 22						
George C. Clark	1864	4-78	name on Josiah Clark marker	marble	O	C
Russell Strong	1837	4-80	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
Abraham Losey	1843	4-83	LEE	marble	O	C
Lucinda Emerson	1843	4-89	LEE	marble	O	C
Clarissa Pomeroy	1812	4-91	Willow & urn, architectural	slate	O	C
Perry Coleman	1862	4-93	Victorian/Clapp	red sandstone	O	C
Photo 17						
Hiram Spooner	1864	4-104	Round arched	marble	O	C
Lewis Swint	1863	4-105	name on Asa Searle marker	marble	O	C

Center Cemetery (STH.802), Southampton (Hampshire County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Item	Date	Location	Style/Stonecutter	Material	Bldg., Site, Object	C or NC
Bartlett family	1890	4-108	Victorian	white bronze	O	C
Pamela Searle	1839	4-109	LEE	marble	O	C
Louisa White	1842	4-120	T. Sturges LEE	marble	O	C
B.F. Niles Photo 23	1877	5-4	Gothic, shaking hands	marble	O	C
Clinton Strong	1871	5-7	Cross & crown	white marble	O	C
Winifred P. Haskins	1931	5-16		boulder	O	C
Hugh & Chloe Quigley	1873, 1876	5-18	Pedestal tomb & vaulted roof	gray granite	O	C
Annie Bardwell	1902	5-19	Victorian	white bronze	O	C
Edwin & Jane Hyde	1898, 1903	5-24	Obelisk	red sandstone	O	C
Lyman & Anna Bartlett Photo 24	1884, 1890	5-37	Column & urn	pink granite	O	C
Lydia Ann Searle stone	1906	7-13		granite	O	C
Mary Louise & Borget Brown Photo 26	1951	8-8	Open book on base	marble	O	NC
Charlotte Byington	1913	8-15		white marble	O	C
Egbert & Lydia Pomeroy	1919, 1909	8-15	die, base, & cap	unpolished granite	O	C
George & May Belle Finch	1913, 1915	8-19		white marble	O	C
Ernest & Thomas Porter Photo 25	1913, 1920	8-21	laurel wreath	white marble	O	C
Edith Durston	1963	8-49	Cross & laurel wreath	granite	O	NC

Center Cemetery Southamton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(continued)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

MAPS

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(end)

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

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: Southampton Historical Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC# STH.802

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>687742</u>	<u>4678256</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>687651</u>	<u>4678460</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>687570</u>	<u>4678259</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>687523</u>	<u>4678480</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Lat/long 1. 42.233999 -72.728048 2. 42.233995 -72.726852 3. 42.235786 -72.725806
4. 42.235997 -72.727351

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

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the Town of Southampton's Assessors' Sheets 19 (dated Dec. 31, 2007), 23 (dated Dec. 31, 2008), and 24 (dated Dec. 31, 2008) as Lot 24-1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination consists of the entire parcel historically associated with the Center Cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Norene A. Roberts, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC.

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2013

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

e-mail _____

Center Cemetery Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Center Cemetery
City or Vicinity: 178 College Highway, Southampton
County: Hampshire **State:** MA
Photographer: Joe D. Roberts
Date Photographed: October 23, 2008 (unless otherwise specified)

1. View facing northwest toward Center Cemetery entrance and Sections Two, Three, and Four
2. View facing northwest at Soldiers Monument (1866)
3. View facing northwest at Vault (1874)
4. View facing north from front entrance of cemetery
5. View facing west at Bela Bates' stone (1789)
6. View facing west at Naomi Hannum's stone (1800)
7. View facing west at Polly Searle stone (1803) **Date Photographed:** October 8, 2009
8. View facing west at Elizabeth Bates' stone (1795)
9. View facing west at Lurana Bates' stone (1816)
10. View facing west at Aaron & Abigail Strong stone (1793, 1790)
11. View facing west at Ebenezer Kingsley stone (1783)
12. View facing northwest at Section Two at white marble flat-topped Sturges and Lee stones
13. View facing west at Daniel Kingsley stone (1835)
14. View facing northwest at The Rev. Vinson Gould and Woodbridge stone (1824, 1841)
15. View facing west at the Roger Clap (1773)
16. View facing west at the Mrs. Asenath Sheldon stone (1816)
17. View facing northeast at the Perry Coleman stone (1862)
18. View facing west at the Lemuel, Lovisa, and Eunice Pomeroy stone (1775, 1776, 1777)
19. View facing west at the Eunice Pomeroy stone (1788)
20. View facing west at the daughter of John & Eunice Lyman stone (1796)
21. View facing northwest at the Thaddeus Searle (1859) & Lydia Howe (1857) stone
22. View facing west at the Albert Hebert & Anna Wagner stone (1974)
23. View facing west at the B.F. Niles stone (1877) **Date Photographed:** October 8, 2009
24. View facing northeast at the Bartlett family column & urn stone (1890)
25. View facing west at the Earnest and Thomas Porter stone (1913, 1920)
26. View facing west at the Brown family stone (1951)

(end)

Center Cemetery _____ Southampton, MA
Name of Property

Hampshire, MA _____
County and State

Property Owner:

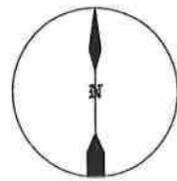
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON
street & number TOWN HALL 8 EAST STREET telephone (413) 529-0106
city or town SOUTHAMPTON MA zip code 01073

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

CENTER CEMETERY
 SOUTHAMPTON
 (HAMPSHIRE) MA

MAP 1 of 3



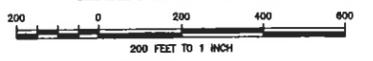
KEY
 ○○ - PARCEL NUMBER
 □□ - HOUSE NUMBER
 ○○ - UNUSED HOUSE NUMBER

DIMENSIONS ARE NOT GUARANTEED
 DO NOT USE FOR TRANSFERS

PREPARED BY
 HERITAGE SURVEYS, INC.
 PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS
 241 COLLEGE HIGHWAY & CLARK STREET
 POST OFFICE BOX 1
 SOUTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 (413) 527-3600

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

SOUTHAMPTON MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS PLANS



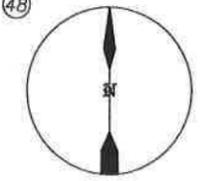
CURRENT THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2010

SHEET NUMBER
 23

CENTER CEMETERY 24-1

CENTER CEMETERY
 SOUTHAMPTON
 (HAMPSHIRE) MA

MAP 3 of 3



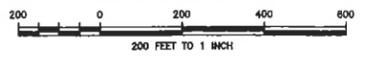
KEY
 (00) - PARCEL NUMBER
 (00) - HOUSE NUMBER
 00 - UNUSED HOUSE NUMBER

DIMENSIONS ARE NOT GUARANTEED
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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

SOUTHAMPTON MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS PLANS

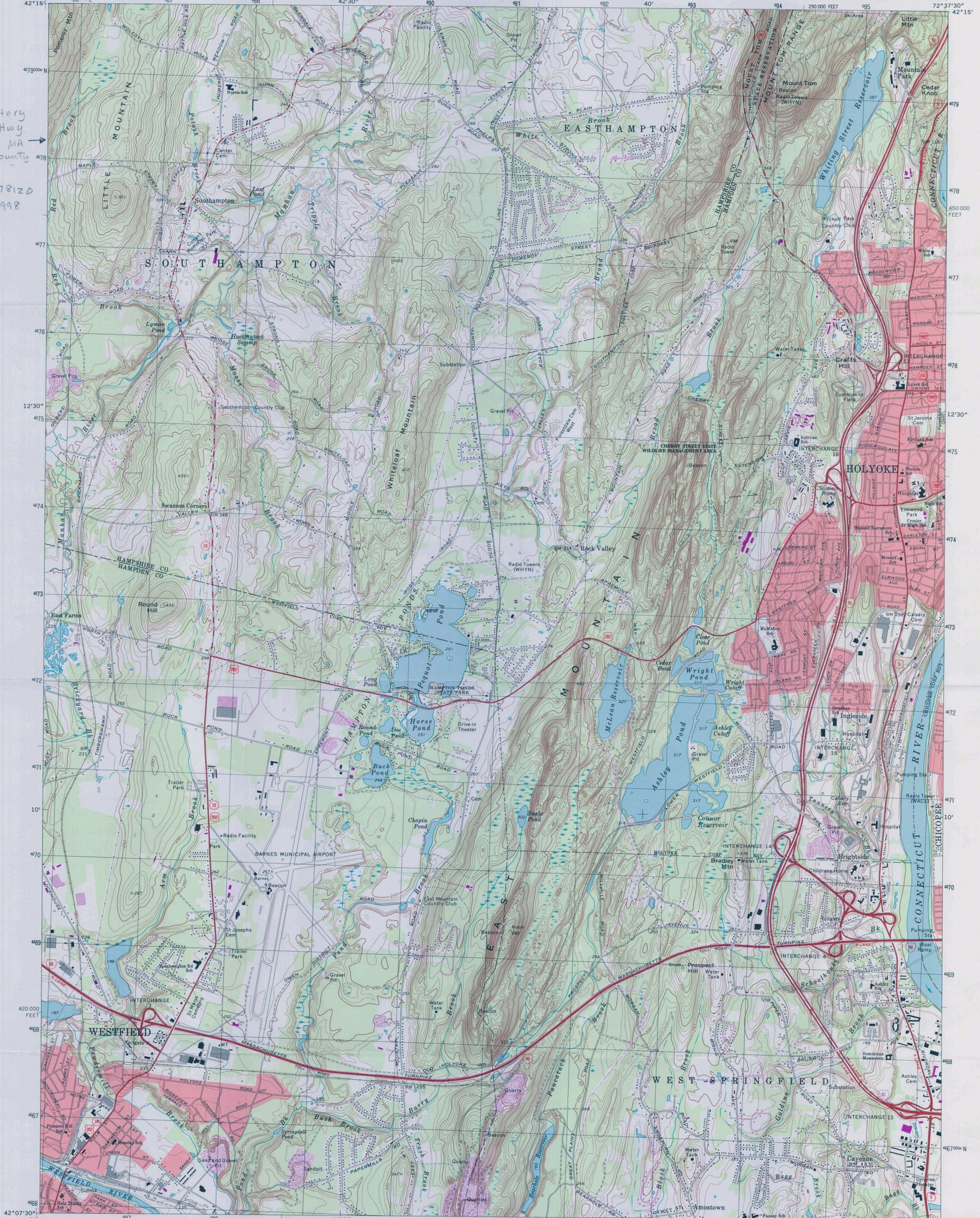


CURRENT THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2010

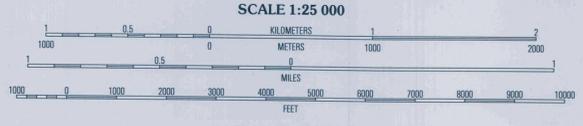
SHEET NUMBER
 24

CENTER CEMETERY 24-1

5TH-802 Center Cemetery 178 College Hwy. Southampton MA Hampshire County
WTM 18 687500 4678120 MT Tom MA 1998



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1971. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1975 and other sources. Photosinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1972. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 2000
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

MOUNT TOM, MA 1998

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



DON GLEASON'S Mt. Tom Map 7.5m 001561 \$6.25

NIMA 6468 II NW-SERIES V814





1874

5

1874





17 38
CENTER
CEMETERY



Memory
of
Benjamin
O. [unclear]
1799
[unclear]



In Memory of
Mils. HACMI
HANNUM.
Daughter of
Mr. SETH & Mrs.
ANNA HANNUM.

who died
3^o. Oct, 1809.
in the 20th Year
of her Age.



In Memory of
Mrs. POLLY SEARL
consort of
Mr. IRA SEARL
who died
2nd Sep^r, 1807
Aged 30 Years

Elizabeth
daughter of Mr
Aaron & Mrs
Lurana Bates
died Feb 13 1795
in her 5 year



Miss Lurana daughter
of Mr. Aaron & Mrs.
Lurana Bates died
June 19 1816. In her
29 year.
The sweet remembrance
of the just
shall flourish tho they
sleep in dust

Mr
AARON STRONG
died 7 Dec 1793 Æ
59

Mrs ABIGAIL his Wife
died 15 Jan 1790 Æ
53

EVELYN

Here lies the Bodys
of Ensⁿ Ebenezer
Kingley & Mrs Mary
his wife Ensⁿ Ebenezer
Kingley died March
21st 1783 in the 79th year
of his age

Mary his wife
died Feb^r 8th 1781 in
the 74th year of her age
they were the first settlers
in Southampton



In
Memory of

DANIEL BINGSLY

Who died
Sep. 28. 1835.
Æ. 84 Y.

The memory of the just is blessed

Wm. H. ...

REV. VINSON BRIDGES
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH
IN THIS TOWN
THIRTY ONE YEARS
BORN AUGUST 11, 1815
DIED APRIL 11, 1887
HIS WIFE
MIND WELLS
DAUGHTER OF
ALEX. AND MIND WELLS
BRIDGES
BORN NOVEMBER 25, 1819
DIED OCTOBER 1, 1892

GEORGE W. TYLER
1842 - 1898
MARY C. HIS WIFE
1825 - 1875
MOTHER OF THEIR SON
1868 - 1921
TYLER

THORPE

In Memory
Mr. ROGER CLAY
Who Died Jan
31 1773



In Memory
...
DIED ...
April 4, 181...
Aged 60...



In Memory of
Mrs. ASENATH
- Consort of
Mr EBEN^R SHELDON
who died
4th May 1805
Aged 36 Years



Perry M. Coleman

Clapp

PERRY M COLEMAN
PVT CO C 10 MASS INFANTRY
CIVIL WAR
MAR 16 1840 MAY 13 1868



In Memory of Mrs LOVISA
Confort of Cap. LEMUEL
POMEROY who died Oct. 6th 1775
in y. 36th Year of her Age

And of LEMUEL PYNCHON
POMEROY their son who died
April 7th 1776 in the 9th Year
of his Age

Also of Eunice Daughter
of Cap. LEMUEL POMEROY
and Mrs. EUNICE his Wife
who died May 23rd 1777
Aged 34 Days



In Memory of
Mrs. Eunice Pomeroy
Consort of
LEMUEL POMEROY Esq.
who died 25th Nov^r
1788. in the 39th
Year of her Age.

In the cold mansion,
of the silent tomb,
How still the solitude,
How deep the Gloom.



In Memory of
a Daughter of
Mr. JOHN & Mrs.
EUNICE LYMAN,
who was born
& died 28th
Nov^r 1796.

JOHN
N & ABIGAIL
DIED
110 1816
15 Yrs



SEARL
BORN MAY 29, 17
DIED MAR. 31, 18

LYDIA HOW
HIS WIFE,
BORN MAY 6, 17
DIED MAR. 12, 18

SEARLE



ALBERT A. HEBERT

1915 —

HIS WIFE

ANNA R. WAGNER

1923 — 1974

*Verily I Say Unto Thee.
That This Night Before
The Cock Crow, Thou Shalt
Deny Me Thrice.*



W. W. WILES
DECEASED
NOV. 9, 1877
E. 25 - 18

*Rest in peace
thy loss is deeply felt*



WILLIAM H. BARTLETT
BORN FEBRUARY 14, 1890
DIED JANUARY 1, 1960
AGE 69 YEARS
MAY 10, 1884
JANUARY 1, 1960
AGE 75 YEARS
WIFE OF
L. W. BARTLETT
DIED FEBRUARY 1, 1924
AGE 59

BARTLETT



37
 PORTER
 ERNEST A.
 SEPT 23 1867
 DEC 15 1920



MARY
LOUISE
DAU. OF
WM. & MARY
MURRY.
JAN. 17, 1876
MAY 11, 1951

BURGE L.R.
BROWN
DEC. 22, 1872
MAY 27, 1951

BROWN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Center Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 3/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/22/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/08/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/17/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000170

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 4-16-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Massachusetts Historical Commission Digital Image Submission Form

Please submit one form for each group of digital images

About your digital files:

Camera Used (make, model): Canon Powershot A 540

Resolution of original image capture (camera setting including resolution and file format):

6 megapixels .TIF format - Color

File name(s) (attach additional sheets if necessary) check here to refer to attached photo log:

MA - Southampton (Hampshire County) - Center Cemetery

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

About your prints:

Printer make and model: HP Photosmart D 7360

Paper: brand & type (i.e., Epson Premium Glossy Photo)

HP Premium Glossy

Ink: HP Vivera

Signature: (By signing below you agree that the information provided here is true and accurate.)

Signature: Joe Robert

Date: 5/13/2010



TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON

210 College Highway, Suite 7
Southampton, Massachusetts 01073

85
BF
RECEIVED

DEC 10 2012

MASS. HIST. COMM

SELECT BOARD

December 5, 2012

Brona Simon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard,
Boston, MA 02125

RE: National Register of Historic Places – Southampton Center Cemetery

The Select Board unanimously voted to support placing the Southampton Center Cemetery on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Select Board would like to urge the approval of this nomination of the State Board.

Sincerely,

Michael Phelan, Chair

David McDougall, Vice Chair

Ann Roy

Jacqueline Sears

Edward Cauley
Southampton Select Board

rmss



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

February 14, 2013

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Center Cemetery, College Highway, Southampton (Hampshire), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Robert Kozub, Southampton Historical Commission
Michael Phelan, Southampton Board of Selectmen
Norene Roberts, consultant
John Furman, Planning Board