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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name North Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Cold Street* N/A not for publication

*The 2003 Assessors' Map of Worthington lists Cold Street as Cole Street. Locally, the street is known as Cold Street, and is referred to throughout the attached nomination as Cold Street.

city or town Worthington N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Hampshire code 015 zip code 01098

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director,
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

1/14/04
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

3/3/04

North Cemetery
Name of Property

Hampshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(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	
1	0	building
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
31	0	objects
35	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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 _____
walls _____
roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Worthington (Hampshire), MASection number 7 Page 1**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

North Cemetery lies on the north side of Cold Street*, at the corner of Cold Street and North Road approximately one mile from the hamlet of Worthington Corners. Mature woodlands of deciduous hardwoods (primarily oaks and maples) stand to the north and east, and woodlands fill the opposite side (south) of Cold Street. A lone residence sits to the cemetery's west at the far end of a wide pasture. North Cemetery typifies the rural country burial grounds found throughout many small New England towns.

While the cemetery covers 3.5 acres, the Town has developed only 2.5 of these in the shape of a rectangle – roughly 600 feet long and 185 feet wide. A field stonewall (Photo #1) encloses three sides (north, south, and east) creating a clear edge between the cemetery and adjacent woodlands and pasture. Drifts of vinca minor (Periwinkle) and fern form a soft mat at the base of the walls. Mature sugar maples, many reaching 30" to 36" in caliper, stand alongside the stone wall, further reinforcing the edge.

Visitors may enter the cemetery at three points, each marked by a break in the stone wall. Four feet high mortared field stone gate posts flank the two easternmost entries, and they appear to have been gated at some point in time, likely with iron or wooden hinged panels. Turf and dirt cart paths, each roughly 10' wide, lead from the entries in straight lines to the cemetery's northern edge. A peripheral path lines part of the northern edge, and a central path creates a longitudinal spine through the cemetery's core. Because of the dense woodlands surrounding the cemetery, and the mature sugar maples at its edge, views from inside the cemetery outward are obscured. Visitors feel an intense sense of intimacy and privacy once they are inside the cemetery walls.

Grades throughout the cemetery roll gently from the older section (Photo #2), at the eastern end, to the newer, at the western end, with the overall change in grade less than ten feet. The practice of establishing early burials at a low point and proceeding up a slope seems to be a pattern in Worthington. In at least two of its other five cemeteries, the earliest burials appear in the lowest spots, with 20th century burials standing on the highest points.

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*The 2003 Assessors' Map of Worthington lists Cold Street as Cole Street. The street is locally known as Cold Street, and is referred to as such throughout the nomination.

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Along with its quiet, secluded setting, and strong walled and tree-ed edge, North Cemetery has many monuments, markers, and other features that reinforce its historical importance and visual appeal. In the extreme southeastern corner lie the remnants of a vault (Photo #3), used historically for storing caskets during cold months when burial was not possible. Its foundation and walls, still extant, were constructed of cut stone, and tie into the south and east cemetery walls. Earth covered its roof, and a wooden door, attached with iron hinges, secured its entry. Use of the vault ceased ca. 1950, and local tradition claims a nearby resident dismantled its walls and re-used them in a nearby house foundation. Today the structure resembles a cellar hole, with its walls still in tact, but sapling tree growth invading its base. In summer months, the trees obscure the entire structure.

North Cemetery contains many distinctive early markers, many of which may have been carved by local artisans using native stone. Most prominent is likely the work of the Sikes family, a group of carvers working between 1770 and 1820 in Western Massachusetts. While family members did not sign any of the stones, work typical of the Sikes's appears on the stones of Nathan Branch (d. 1822), Elizabeth Branch (d. 1827) Dexter Branch (d. 1822), and three members of the Dutton family – Cynthia (d. 1821), Joshua (d. 1813), and Jane (d. 1822). Other carvers did sign their work. Included are: H. Fox from West Stockbridge, who created an urn and willow branch motif on the marble tablet of Emiline Rice (d. 1830), G. W. B. from Pittsfield, Massachusetts who carved the marble stone of Betsey Ward (d. 1839), J. Dougherty of the Southern Berkshire Mountains, Massachusetts, who created the broken pedimented marble stone of the Honorable Mr. Tracy (d. 1807), and a carver known only as residing in Lee, Massachusetts, creating the marble marker of Miss Lucy Bisbee (d. 1826). Each of the aforementioned carvers signed the noted stones, but little information is known about the individual carvers' breadth of work.

Of the 711 monuments and markers at North Cemetery, 49% are marble and 41% granite. Other materials include quartz, fieldstones, bronze, concrete, brownstone, and zinc. Thirteen of the markers are of either Goshen Stone or a native schist. Goshen Stone is a material native to the Berkshire hilltown of Goshen, bordering Worthington to the north, and its metamorphic and sedimentary composition makes it very strong while, at the same time, easy to chip and carve. The Goshen Stone and schist markers at North Cemetery appear in many different forms, with an array of decorative carvings. Of particular note are the starburst pattern on the stone of Amila Branch (d. 1805), the angel

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face surrounded by bubbles on the stone of Susannah Drake (d. 1799) (Photo #4), and the crude lettering (including a backwards "z" in "Elizabeth") on the stone of Elizabeth Benedict (d. 1813). A more contemporary marker, that of the Edwin Buxton family (ca. 1909), is simply a large, flat Goshen Stone slab inscribed with the family name.

While tablet markers dominate North Cemetery, several family plots contain obelisks surrounded by simple low markers for each family member. Obelisks of significance in design include the Bartlett monument (ca. 1880), a marble shaft with Egyptian motif detailing, and Lyman Randall (ca. 1860) monument, a marble in the classical style topped with an urn. The most significant family plot at North Cemetery is that of the Horace Cole. A zinc obelisk, ca. 1877, marks the plot's center, and family members are commemorated singly with zinc and concrete stones. A decorative iron fence, dated 1865, surrounds the entire plot, complete with a white porcelain-handled gate. Horace Cole's name appears on a plaque attached to the gate.

Complementing the many distinctive markers and monuments is the collection of groundcover plantings flourishing across the cemetery floor. Perennial thyme, wild strawberry, white clover, sedum, liriopse, and hosta, interspersed with creeping phlox, woolly lichens, and several turf grasses create a patchwork effect, providing a mixture of textures and colors throughout. These plants, together with the stone walls, aging sugar maples, cart paths, and locally carved stones contribute to North Cemetery's high degree of visual appeal.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the cemetery or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery and surrounding locale represent many locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that indicate the presence of Native American sites in this area. The cemetery is located on a well drained, level to moderately sloping land surface on the southeastern slope of Parsons Hill. Ward's stream, a tributary of the Westfield River drains southeasterly approximately 1,000 feet south of the cemetery. The area is located within the Connecticut River drainage. Given the above information, regional Native American settlement patterns, the relatively small size of the cemetery (approximately 3.5 acres) and disturbance resulting from over 711 grave excavations, a moderate potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the cemetery.

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A high potential exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources in the North Cemetery. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help locate evidence of outbuildings, boundary markers, unmarked graves, and funerary related artifacts in the cemetery. Any surviving archaeological resources in the cemetery may be especially important since no written records presently survive that document the early founding and evolution of the cemetery. Structural evidence of outbuildings may exist related to the maintenance and functioning of the cemetery. Post-holes and other evidence of walls, gates, and fences may also survive that marked early boundaries of the cemetery and family burial areas. Open spaces between graves in the cemetery are often said to mark unmarked graves, possibly the result of lost markers or intentionally unmarked burials. Marked and unmarked graves may contain stratigraphic evidence of grave shafts, coffins, human remains, and other funerary related artifacts. Gravestones and artifacts may also be randomly scattered below surface in the cemetery and related with specific activities such as memorials.

(end)

North Cemetery

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Hampshire County, Massachusetts
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Social History

Landscape Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

1795-1954

Significant Dates

1795

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

H. Fox, "G.B.W." J. Dougherty (carvers)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Worthington Assessor's office

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Worthington (Hampshire), MASection number 8 Page 1**8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

North Cemetery, Cold Street, Worthington, MA, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. Situated at the edge of mature woodlands near the hamlet of Worthington Corners, North Cemetery was established before 1795, within thirty years of the settlement of the town. The oldest burials occurred in the eastern and lowest section of the cemetery where many stones date to the period between 1790 and 1830. Gradually, the cemetery grew westward, and today, new burials appear in the westernmost and highest section. North Cemetery is the largest of Worthington's six cemeteries, covering 3.5 acres.

While the exact date of its establishment is unknown, North Cemetery holds the graves of many town fathers and their descendents. These include James Bemiss (d. 1816), one of the founding members of the First Congregational Church of Worthington, Zephaniah Hatch (d. 1807), a major financial contributor to the Revolutionary War, and Colonel Trowbridge Ward (d. 1824), a representative to the State's General Court in 1820 and 1821. Other town founders include Nathan Branch (d. 1822) Asa Burton (d. 1816), and Captain John Drury (d. 1820). North Cemetery also holds several of the town's early mill owners, including Aaron Stevens (b. 1786) and his son, Lafayette (1824-1895), saw mill, grist mill, and later metals manufacturers, and store keeper and postmaster Horace Cole (d. 1877). Sixty-two war veterans rest at North Cemetery, three of whom fought in the American Revolution.

North Cemetery meets Criterion C through several landscape features and many locally-carved grave markers. Field stone walls enclose the entire cemetery on three sides, and allees of 30" to 36" caliper Sugar Maples line the walls. The Maples' limbs stretch into the Cemetery, creating a dramatic edge. Mortared field stone gateposts mark two of the three entries, and turf and dirt cart paths lead from the entries into the cemetery. Turf, punctuated with periwinkle, perennial thyme, creeping phlox, lamb's ears, and sedum, covers the cemetery floor, creating a colorful patchwork effect.

Many of North Cemetery's markers reflect materials of the local environment and the artistry of local craftsmen. Marble and schist, found in the Berkshire region, account for

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roughly half of all monuments and markers. Several of these stones display the work of area carvers, including H. Fox of West Stockbridge, initials G. B. W. of Pittsfield, and J. Dougherty of the southern Berkshires. Goshen Stone, a material native to the neighboring town of Goshen, marks several North Cemetery graves. Another feature contributing to Criterion C is the Horace Cole plot, marked by a central zinc obelisk and cast iron perimeter fence.

North Cemetery retains the integrity of an 18th century rural burial ground, carved out of native woodlands and defined, like an agricultural field, by field stone walls and Sugar Maple trees. Despite the addition of burials as late as 2001, the historic character remains, making it a highly significant historic landscape.

A Brief History of Worthington*Establishment and Early History (1700s)*

The land that comprises the Town of Worthington today was purchased on June 2, 1762 from the Province of Massachusetts Bay. It was sold at auction as 'Plantation Number 3' along with several other land tracts in the area. Aaron Willard Jr. of Lancaster made the purchase for himself and four other buyers: Selah Barnard, Josiah Dwight, Timothy Dwight, and John Worthington, for whom the town was named. These five people were the original proprietors of Plantation Number 3, and the earliest settlers purchased land from them. The proprietors donated land for the settlement's first meetinghouse, grist mill, and school, and also financed the construction of the meetinghouse and grist mill.

Many of Worthington's first settlers came to the area from Preston, Connecticut. They began to arrive and establish homesteads by the late spring of 1764. Other early settlers came from central and eastern Massachusetts, drawn to the area because of its large tracts of land for agriculture and streams for the powering of grist and lumber mills.

The Town of Worthington was officially incorporated on June 30th, 1768. Following incorporation, residents began to establish important community amenities including the meetinghouse (1760s), two taverns (1760s), a church (1771), and a school (1773). By 1776 the town's population had reached approximately 639.

The first meetinghouse was constructed near the intersection of today's Sam Hill Road and West Street. By all accounts it was a somewhat primitive and uncomfortable building which was constructed over a period of many years. The town's First

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Congregational Church, organized in 1771, appears to have used the meetinghouse for its services as well. The townspeople may have established a cemetery behind this structure in 1771, the same year they hired Reverend Jonathan Huntington, the town's first minister. In the early 1790s the meetinghouse was dismantled, redesigned and rebuilt near the intersection of Harvey and Huntington Roads, responding to an eastward shift in the town's population.

During the Revolutionary War, Worthington provided troops and supplies whenever requests were made. Captain Ebenezer Webber of Worthington led 71 Minute Men from Worthington and Ashfield to the Boston area in 1775. According to Rice (1874), at least 42 Worthington soldiers participated in the Revolutionary War.

Growth of the Town (late 1700s and 1800s)

Worthington's early settlers engaged primarily in agriculture, producing flax, corn, hay, wheat, tobacco, rye, butter, cheese, barley, potatoes, oats, maple molasses, maple sugar, buckwheat, peas, beans, beeswax, and honey. Many Worthington residents raised sheep and exported the wool, but lower prices from abroad during the 1800s led to the decline of sheep farming in the town.

The Westfield River and the numerous streams in Worthington provided power for many different mills and factories. Beginning in the 1700s and throughout the 1800s a wide variety of goods were produced in Worthington, including lumber and wood furniture, sleds and children's toys, tool handles, leather saddles, harnesses, baskets, shoes, cider, and cheese.

During this period the settlers of the town established several small villages or hamlets, many of which had their own municipal amenities including post offices, schools and cemeteries. These hamlets included: West Worthington, Christian Hollow or Sampsonville, Worthington Corners, Worthington Center, Ringville, the Kinne/Pease District, and South Worthington. Worthington Corners historically was a crossroads, containing amenities such as stores, taverns, a post office, and the North Cemetery. During the 1800s a cheese factory and basket shop also operated in this part of town.

In 1797 the Albany-Boston Turnpike was constructed through Worthington, resulting in a constant flow of people, traffic and news through the town. During this period there were

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five taverns in Worthington, accommodating the public and private stagecoaches using the Turnpike. The advent of the railroad in 1841, which did not run through Worthington, greatly reduced the traffic along the Turnpike and substantially altered the character of the Town. According to historian and author Clifton Johnson, "Worthington became an inland town", and "the stores and taverns along the line of the old road disappeared."

Approximately 24 Worthington soldiers served in the War of 1812, including William Ward and William Rice as commissioned officers. Between 62 and 102 men served in the Civil War, and 21 were killed or died during service.

In 1825, the first meetinghouse, which had been moved from its original location in the early 1790s, was abandoned and a new building constructed on the site of today's Congregational Church. During the 1800s two other churches were established in Worthington, both of Methodist Episcopal denomination. One was in South Worthington and was established in 1828, and the other was in West Worthington and was established in 1849.

In 1810, the town's population reached a high point of 1,391. However, after the railroad appeared in 1841 along the Westfield River several miles to the south, Worthington's population declined. By 1900 only 675 resided in Worthington.

Worthington in the 20th Century

During the early 1900s dairy farming became an important part of the local economy, but similar to sheep farming during the 1800s, it had declined by mid-century. Similar to most communities across the State, agriculture as a source of employment has declined steadily in Worthington over the past century. The mills and factories of the 1800s have also closed, no longer providing local employment. The hamlet of Ringville, for example, once supported the Ring and Hayden Mills as well as its own school, post office and stores. By the late 1900s it consisted of a small number of homes and the Ringville Cemetery. Today many Worthington residents commute to neighboring towns and cities for employment and shopping.

Twenty-six Worthington men served in World War I and 52 served in World War II. Their names are listed on a boulder within the town common, and include four who lost their lives: William J. Coffey, Norman C. Eddy, Donald W. Mollison, and Russell B. Shaw.

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In 1950 local citizens established the Worthington Health Center to replace the country doctor who retired in that year. A private enterprise, the Health Center receives funding from annual dues paid by members and from donations, as well as fees charged to patients. It is a unique system that serves citizens from the town of Worthington as well as many surrounding towns.

Because of its position at the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains, Worthington has become something of a summer colony, with many people maintaining seasonal residence. After reaching a low of 462 just after World War II, the town's population has been increasing with each passing decade. By 1990, 1,200 people resided in Worthington, operating local businesses, owning home-based enterprises, and commuting to jobs in nearby Northampton and Amherst. The population remains stable to this day.

North Cemetery

Unfortunately little documentation survives regarding the establishment and evolution of North Cemetery. However, because its oldest stones date from the mid 1790s, it is likely that the cemetery was established around this time period. North Cemetery was expanded in the early 1990s, when the town purchased a tract of land bordering the cemetery along its northern edge. This area has not yet been developed for burial and remains wooded.

Worthington's Vital Records, local histories, and site visits indicate that this cemetery contains the gravesites of several citizens who shaped the growth and development of the town over the past two hundred years. At least six of the original inhabitants who settled the town and their families (as listed by James C. Rice in "History of the Town of Worthington From Its First Settlement to 1874") are buried in North Cemetery. These families were headed by: James Bemiss (d. 1799), Nathan Branch (d. 1822), Asa Burton (d. 1816), Captain John Drury (d. 1820), and Zephaniah Hatch (d. 1807). James Bemiss was also one of the founding members of the First Congregational Church of Worthington. Zephaniah Hatch, a wealthy man, loaned the fledgling colonial government large sums of money, helping to finance the Revolutionary War. Historical accounts suggest that he was never repaid properly, and sustained enormous financial losses as a result of his patriotism. Other important leaders buried at North Cemetery include Colonel Trowbridge Ward (d. 1824), a veteran who served as the town's representative to the State's General Court in 1820 and 1821, and Deacon Azariah Parsons, one of Worthington's first settlers and church leaders.

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Throughout the 1800s mills and factories sprang up throughout Worthington. One of the most successful business people to shape the town during this period was the colorful Horace Cole. Born in 1799 in Chesterfield, he walked to New York City to find work after the death of his father when he was just 16 years old. A few years later he settled in Worthington and became a storekeeper, then expanded into shoe and boot manufacturing, and in 1874 constructed the cheese factory at Worthington Corners. Cole also served as the town's postmaster and a selectman for several years, and was instrumental in establishing the First Methodist Church of Worthington. His son and grandson and their families also lived in Worthington and took over the family business as well as the role of postmaster. Horace Cole died in 1877; he and several descendants, a family of great local significance, are buried in North Cemetery.

Several other Worthington entrepreneurs of the 1800s are buried in North Cemetery. These include Gordyce and Fordyce Bates, brothers who owned and operated a mill that manufactured wooden shovel handles and furniture. Several members of the Stevens family are buried at North Cemetery, including brothers Aaron and Lafayette. This family initially operated grist mills in the early 1800s, and shortly thereafter expanded first into saw mills and then into the manufacturing of embroidery hoops, drum and banjo hoops, drums sticks, boxes, and mouse trap boards. The Stevens family successfully operated mills in Worthington throughout the 19th century.

Many members of the Rice family are buried in North Cemetery. William A. Rice was the first member of this family to settle in Worthington. He was born in Conway in 1778 and moved to Worthington in 1803. In 1806 he married Wealthy Cottrell, who was William Cullen Bryant's teacher in the neighboring Town of Cummington. Following William A. Rice's service as a Colonel in the War of 1812, he, with his wife, raised twelve children, including James Clay Rice, who wrote and published the first book about the history of Worthington. James also served in the Civil War, and was appointed Brigadier General by President Lincoln. James died during the battle at Spotsylvania. While he was buried with military honors in Albany, New York, his parents William and Wealthy Rice and several of their other descendants are buried in North Cemetery.

The story of Gurney Skelton provides one final anecdote. Local tradition claims Skelton was born around 1910, delivered prematurely by a midwife, Alice LaCart Gurney. She placed the tiny infant in a South Worthington-made Higgins basket and rested him on an oven door. The baby was not expected to live, but as weeks passed, grew stronger. Realizing the baby would indeed survive, his parents needed to name him, and looked to

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the midwife for inspiration. Alice seemed inappropriate for a boy, so they named him Gurney. He matured into a large, strong man, serving as a mechanic in World War II. When he died in the 1990s, Gurney joined the woman who had given him life. His ashes were scattered alongside Alice LaCart Gurney's grave in North Cemetery.

Although very little historical documentation survives to suggest how North Cemetery initially was established or how it evolved over time, this cemetery is of importance locally because of the number of community founders, leaders, entrepreneurs, and local characters buried here. Ranging from early settlers and founders of the First Congregational Church to industrialists of the 1800s to veterans of the 1900s, these are the people who have created the town's history.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Worthington are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information relating to patterns of Native American subsistence and settlement activities in the Berkshire uplands of Western Massachusetts in general and specifically along tributary streams of the Westfield River. Ancient Native American sites in this area may contain information that indicates the extent to which this area was exploited by Mohican groups and their predecessors from the New York locale or by the Woronoaks and Nonotucks and their forbearers in the Connecticut River Valleys. The above information can be used to test the extent that river basin boundaries were analogous with Native socio-political boundaries at different points in ancient history and the Contact Period.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important information relating to the evolution of the North Cemetery and detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic characteristics that typified many of the inhabitants that lived in a rural New England agricultural and mill village that evolved in the 18th and 19th centuries in a river valley in the foothills of the Green Mountains of western Massachusetts. Structural evidence from outbuildings may contribute information relating to maintenance activities at the cemetery and facilities associated with funerary activities such as a hearse barn or mausoleum community. Osteological studies of skeletal remains in marked and unmarked graves may contribute important information on the general health and pathologies that effected.

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Archaeological testing might also recover evidence of post-holes, walls, and gates which, when mapped may help reconstruct cemetery boundaries and family burial areas. Archaeological evidence of unmarked graves may help reconstruct burial patterns within the cemetery and the treatment of deceased paupers and other indigent persons by the town and local inhabitants in the town from the period of initial settlement and later. This information may reflect differences in health and medical treatment based on social, cultural or economic groupings. Artifacts recovered from graves and their general proximity may also contribute information relating to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of individuals and groups. Fragments and complete gravestones may contain stylistic traits that represent particular religious, ethnic, or other social groupings. Other characteristics of gravestones may indicate the economic class of individuals. Artifacts related to memorial services or grave offerings can also contribute much of the above information. Taken as a whole, the above information can contribute a wealth of information on the evolution and inhabitants of the North Cemetery and Town of Worthington. Information obtained through archaeological research may also help fill the documentary void that exists relating to when the cemetery was founded and its early evolution.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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North Cemetery
Worthington (Hampshire), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetNorth Cemetery
Worthington (Hampshire), MASection number 9 Page 3

1970. Albert J. Platt, Survey of the County Highway from Williamstown to Westfield as it Passes Through Chester.
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____. Plan of Lots in Western Section of North Cemetery.
____. Plan of Lots in Western Section of North Cemetery.
____. Plan of Lots in Western Section of North Cemetery.

Other Sources

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNorth Cemetery
Worthington (Hampshire), MASection number 9/10 Page 4/1

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(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Town of Worthington Assessor's Map #406, Lot 104

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire 3.5-acre parcel assembled by the Town of Worthington that is historically associated with North Cemetery.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

North Cemetery
Worthington (Hampshire), MA

Section number photo Page 1

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Martha Lyon, Paysage

Date: July 2001

- #1: The interior of North Cemetery taken from the southern edge along Cold Street, looking northeast across the oldest section.
- #2: The interior of North Cemetery taken from the northern edge looking southeast across the oldest section.
- #3: The stone foundation of the town vault, located at the Cemetery's southeast corner and abandoned c. 1950. Photograph taken from the Cemetery interior looking south.
- #4: The schist marker of Susanna Drake, d. 1799. Photograph taken looking east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Page _____

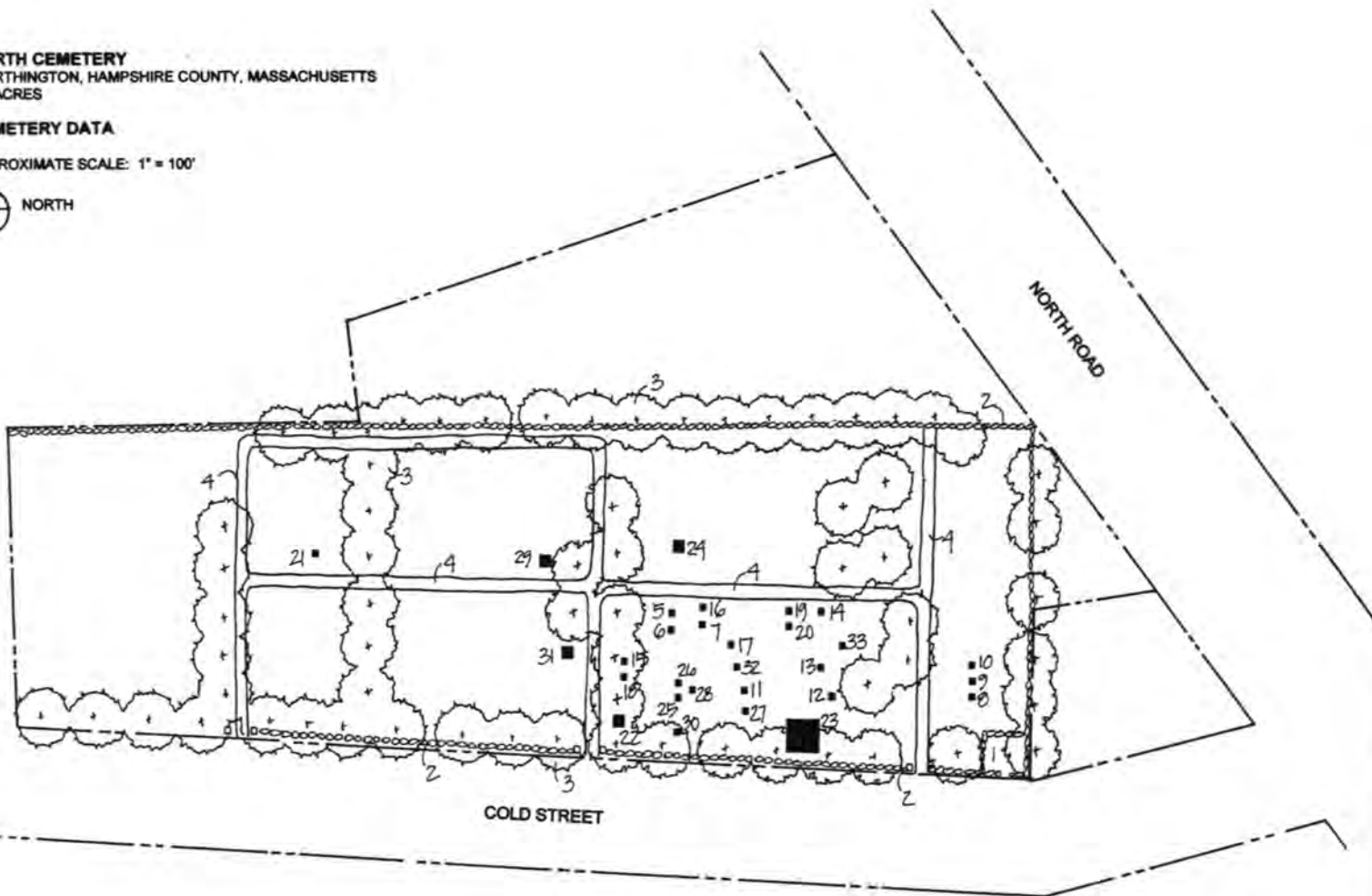
North Cemetery

DATA LOCATIONS

NORTH CEMETERY
WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
3.5 ACRES

CEMETERY DATA

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1" = 100'



NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

DATA SHEET*

Number	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
1	Tomb	Tomb	Field Stone	Building	Unknown, Abandoned	C
2	Perimeter Wall	Landscape Feature	Field Stone	Structure	Unknown	C
3	Sugar Maple Allee	Landscape Feature	Plant	Objects	Unknown	C
4	Circulation System	Cart Path	Turf/Dirt	Structure	Unknown	C
5	Nathan Branch	Headstone	Schist	Object	1822	C
6	Elizabeth Branch	Headstone	Schist	Object	1827	C
7	Dexter Branch	Headstone	Schist	Object	1822	C
8	Cynthia Dutton	Headstone	Schist	Object	1821	C
9	Joshua Dutton	Headstone	Schist	Object	1813	C
10	Jane Dutton	Headstone	Schist	Object	1822	C
11	Emiline Rice	Headstone	Marble	Object	1830	C
12	Betsey Ward	Headstone	Marble	Object	1839	C
13	The Honorable Tracy	Headstone	Marble	Object	1807	C
14	Miss Lucy Bisbee	Headstone	Marble	Object	1826	C
15	Nathaniel Lathrop	Headstone	Slate	Object	1795	C

**Data Sheet provides a representative sampling of features at North Cemetery.*

NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

DATA SHEET

Number	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
16	Amila Branch	Headstone	Goshen Stone	Object	1805	C
17	Susannah Drake	Headstone	Schist	Object	1799	C
18	Anna Randall	Headstone	Goshen Stone	Object	1808	C
19	Celancey Benedict	Headstone	Goshen Stone	Object	1804	C
20	Elizabeth Benedict	Headstone	Goshen Stone	Object	1813	C
21	Buxton	Flat Plot Marker	Goshen Stone	Object	1909	C
22	Bartlett	Monument	Marble	Object	c. 1880	C
23	Horace Cole	Monument	Zinc	Object	1877	C
24	Cole Plot Fence	Plot Fencing	Iron	Object	1865	C
25	Lyman Randall	Monument	Marble	Object	c. 1860	C
26	Zephaniah Hatch	Monument	Marble	Object	1807	C
27	Col. Trowbridge Ward	Headstone	Marble	Object	1824	C
28	Asa Burton	Headstone	Marble	Object	1833	C
29	Jonathan Drury	Headstone	Marble	Object	1820	C
30	Drury	Monument	Marble	Object	c. 1870	C
31	Azariah Parsons	Headstone	Marble	Object	1846	C
32	Stevens	Monument	Granite	Object	c. 1890	C
33	Col. William Rice	Headstone	Marble	Object	1863	C

NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

DATA SHEET

<u>Number</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
34	Asa Cottrell	Headstone	Marble	Object	1833	C
35	Center Cemetery	Cemetery		Site	1795	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY North Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 1/20/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/11/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/26/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/04/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000121

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 3/3/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.



PHOTO #1

NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA H. MYON - JULY 2001

INTERIOR OF NORTH CEMETERY FROM THE SOUTHERN
EDGE ALONG COLD STREET, LOOKING NORTHEAST ACROSS
THE OLDEST SECTIONS.



PHOTO #2:

NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA H. LYON - APRIL 2001

INTERIOR OF NORTH CEMETERY FROM THE NORTHERN
EDGE LOOKING SOUTHEAST ACROSS THE OLDEST SECTION.



PHOTO #3

NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA H. WYON; APRIL 2001

STONE FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN VAULT, LOCATED AT
THE CEMETERY'S SOUTHEAST CORNER AND ABANDONED
C. 1950. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE CEMETERY'S
INTERIOR, LOOKING SOUTH



In Memory of
Susanna daughter
of Mr. Abraham &
Mrs. Olive Drake.
who died

PHOTO #4

NORTH CEMETERY

WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

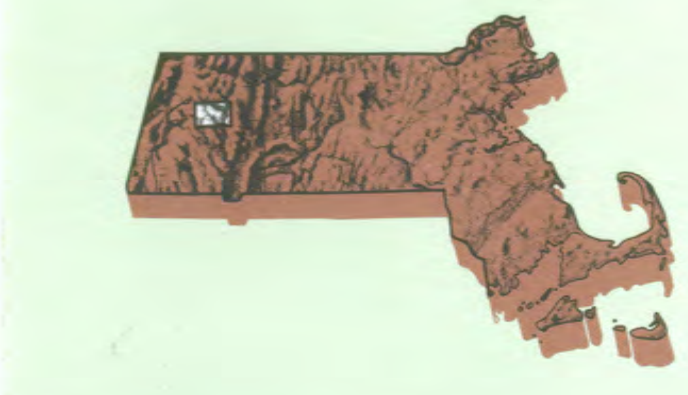
PHOTOGRAPHER: MARTHA H. LYON, JULY 2001

GRAVE MARKER OF SUSANNA DRAKE, D. 1799. PHOTOGRAPH
TAKEN LOOKING EAST.



Goshen MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING**
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woo
 - Geo
- NORTH CENTERED
WORTHINGTON
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS
- U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
1997



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photomapped using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1984.
Boundaries revised 1999

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

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
10 000-foot ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS	
Meters	Feet	15'	1° 20'	1	2
1	3.2808			1	3
2	6.5617			4	5
3	9.8425			6	7
4	13.1234			8	8
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5275				
10	32.8084				

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

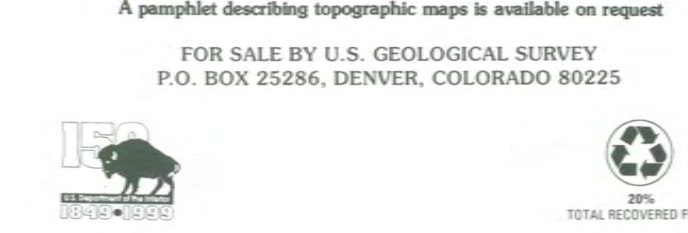
UTM grid convergence (GM) and 1995 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

1 Cheshire
2 Ashfield
3 Greenfield
4 Pittsfield East
5 Williamshurg
6 East Lee
7 Chester
8 Easthampton

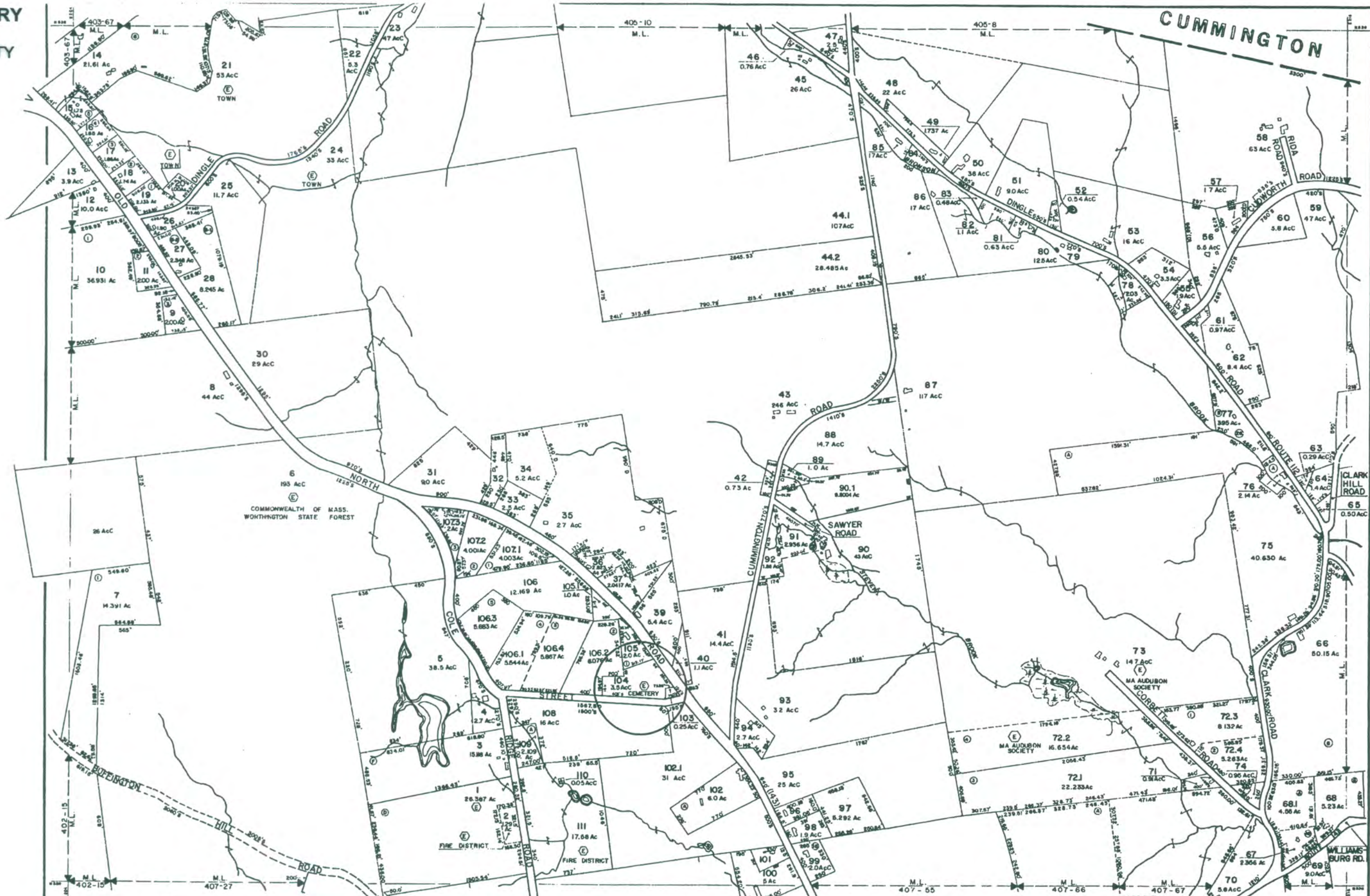
ISBN 0-607-92645-7
9 780607 926453

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U.S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge: overpass; underpass
- Dam: area; only selected landmark buildings shown
- House: barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary: National, with monument; State; County, parish; Civil township, precinct, district; Incorporated city, village, town; National or State reservation, small park; Land grant with monument; found section center; U.S. public lands survey; range, township, section; Range, township, section line: location approximate
- Face of field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery, grave
- Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Wellhead; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Datums: surface: 1916 mean low water
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Ripids, large and small; bays, large and small
- Swamp; marsh; only selected landmark buildings shown
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland; scattered trees
- Soil; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard



**NORTH CEMETERY
WORTHINGTON
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS**



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: MARCH 21, 1985

COMPLETION DATE: MARCH 9, 1986

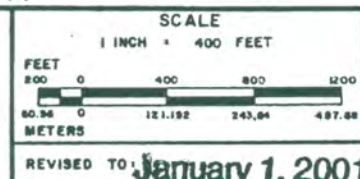
PRODUCED BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.

MUNICIPAL MAPPING CONSULTANTS
P.O. BOX 267 LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561

LEGEND

AREA CALCULATED AcC
AREA SURVEYED Ac
BLOCK LIMIT
BLOCK NUMBER 100'
COMMON OWNERSHIP OR
EXEMPT PROPERTY E

SUBDIVISION LOT NO. ②
MATCH LINE ← M.L. →
RIGHT OF WAY R/W
RECORD DIMENSION 100'
SCALED DIMENSION 100'S
WETLANDS

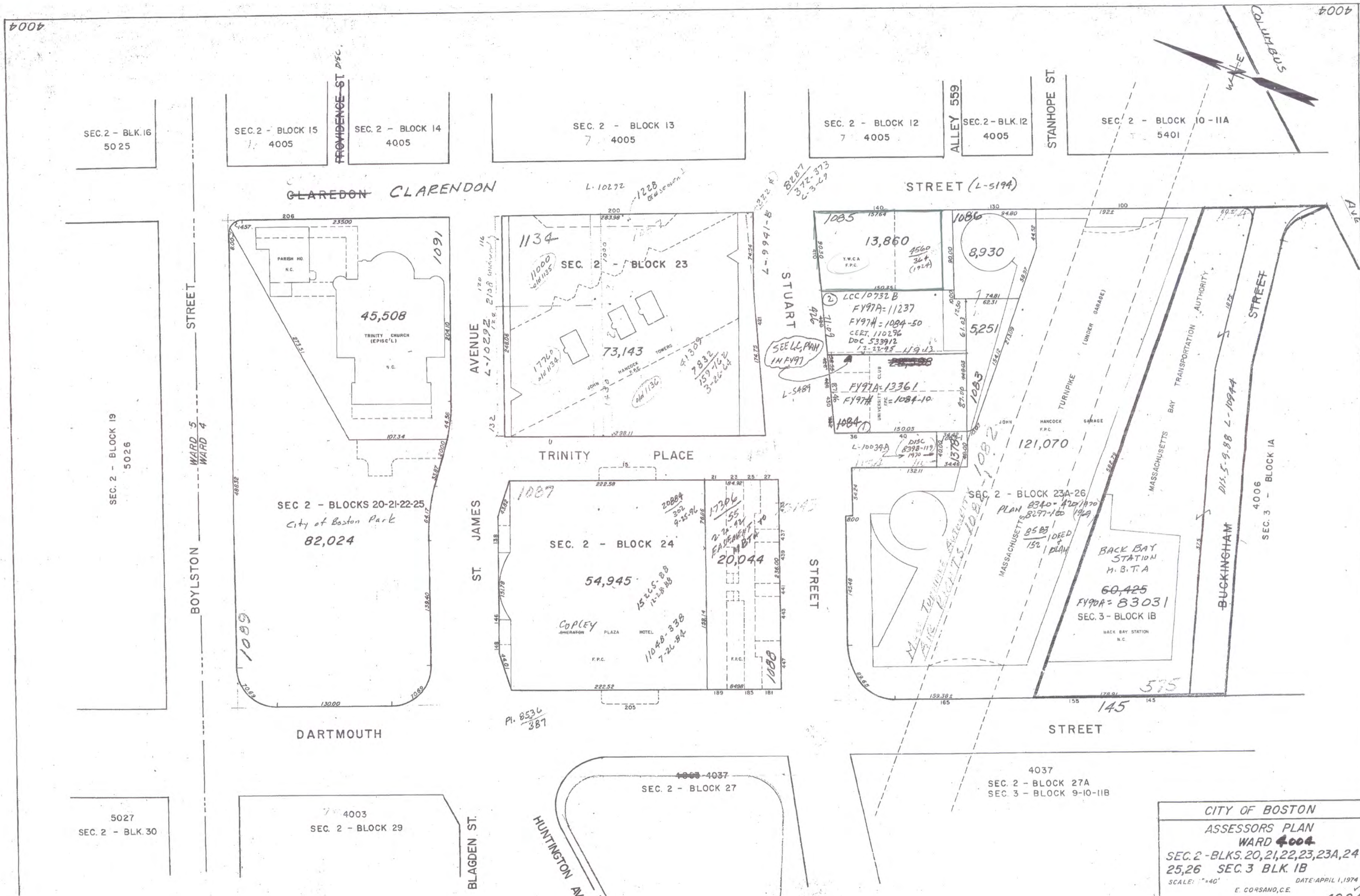


ASSESSORS MAP

WORTHINGTON

MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX	DIAGRAM	MAP NO.
404 405	415	406
403	414	
402	414	



SEC. 2 - BLK. 16
5025

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 15
4005

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 14
4005

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 13
4005

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 12
4005

SEC. 2 - BLK. 12
4005

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 10 - IIA
5401

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 19
5026

SEC 2 - BLOCKS 20-21-22-25
City of Boston Park
82,024

SEC. 2 - BLOCK 24
54,945

SEC 2 - BLOCK 23A-26
PLAN 8340-420/1970
8277-100 1970
8523 DEED & PLAN
152

BACK BAY STATION
M. B. T. A
60,425
FY90A = 83031
SEC. 3 - BLOCK 1B
HACK BAY STATION
N.C.

5027
SEC. 2 - BLK. 30

4003
SEC. 2 - BLOCK 29

4037
SEC. 2 - BLOCK 27A
SEC. 3 - BLOCK 9-10-11B

CITY OF BOSTON
ASSESSORS PLAN
WARD 4004
SEC. 2 - BLKS. 20, 21, 22, 23, 23A, 24
25, 26 SEC. 3 BLK. 1B
SCALE: 1"=40' DATE: APRIL 1, 1974
E. CORSANO, C.E.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

January 16, 2004 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

North Cemetery, Worthington (Hampshire Co.), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Beverly Smith, Worthington Historical Commission
Christopher Powell, Chair, Select Board
Martha Lyon, Preservation Consultant
J.P. Welch, Worthington Cemetery Commission
Jack Millman, Planning Director