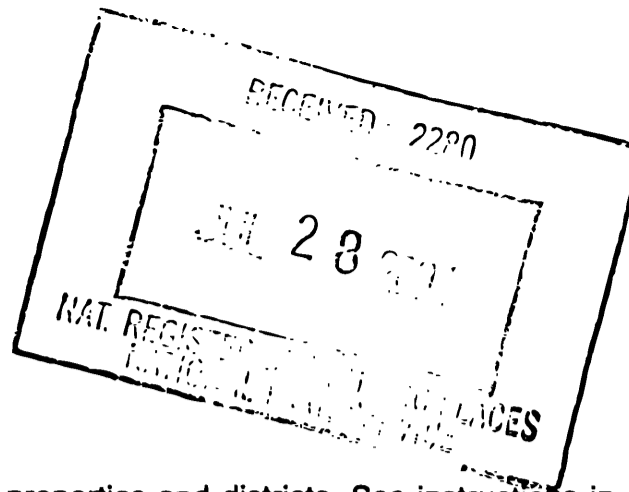


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories 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 Valley Cemetery

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Pine and Auburn Streets N/A  not for publication

city or town Manchester N/A  vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Hillsborough code 011 zip code 03101

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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Linda Ray Wilson  
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/27/2004  
Date

New Hampshire  
State of 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 the 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]  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

9-10-04

Valley Cemetery

Name of Property

Hillsborough, New Hampshire

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	
13		buildings
1		sites
8		structures
39		objects
61		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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

**Valley Cemetery**

Name of Property

**Hillsborough, New Hampshire**

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1841-1954

**Significant Dates**

1841

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

C. R. Whitcher. Architect, Manchester, NH

Alexander Doyle (1857-1922) Sculptor, New York City.

Tiffany Studios, New York City.

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Manchester Historical Association

Valley Cemetery

Name of Property

Hillsborough, New Hampshire

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 19.7 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 299250 4761865
Zone Easting Northing

3 19 299450 4761680
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Minxie Jensvold Fannin

organization Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants date March 31, 2004

street & number 271 Lexington Road telephone 978-369-6703

city or town Concord state MA zip code 01742

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name City of Manchester

street & number 625 Mammoth Road telephone 603-624-6565

city or town Manchester state NH zip code 03101

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Manchester (Hillsborough Co.)  
New Hampshire

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### 7. DESCRIPTION

Valley Cemetery is located on the southern edge of the City of Manchester's downtown. In 1841 the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company deeded 19.7 acres to the City of Manchester (then a town) for a cemetery; this area has not changed to the present day. The most dramatic feature of the cemetery is its steep-sided valley, the genesis of the cemetery's name, which courses diagonally through the cemetery. The Valley Cemetery of today has 15 sections, 2 gated entrances, large stately trees and the clear network of curving roads typical of a rural cemetery. The cemetery has retained the character of its earliest days in its location, setting, topography, views, layout and landscape features.

The rectangular fenced cemetery, which runs north to south, is an oasis of green space in an urban environment. It is bordered to the north by Auburn Street, which offers the grand Currier cemetery entrance gate at its intersection with Chestnut Street. The massive Verizon Arena building and parking lot dominate the eastern portion of Auburn Street contrasting with the western portion which has a handsome late 19<sup>th</sup> century stuccoed apartment building. Valley Street, with the large brick Hillsborough County Jail and assorted industrial buildings, comprises the southern edge of the cemetery. Pine Street, with the handsome Green entrance gate, on the west side of the cemetery, is lined with three-deckers, the Sheridan-Emmet Park and a plain building housing the Salvation Army. The east side of the cemetery is bordered by the narrow Willow Street, which is lined with the rear of Elm Street brick stores and some mainly vacant light industrial buildings.

Its location and setting provide the cemetery with outstanding visual qualities. Valley Cemetery is dominated by the precipitous grassy valley, which runs northeast to southwest, approximately dividing the

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cemetery. Cemetery Brook (now culverted) once coursed through this valley and the plans are to restore it once again. Winding paths and carriage roads high above the valley connect the two sides of the cemetery and the general effect is of an unspoiled visual landscape of substantially sized gravestones, obelisks, monuments and mausoleums.

Approaching from the City's center on Chestnut Street there is a sweeping view of the cemetery's elaborate Currier entrance gates and glimpses of the picturesque topography, monuments and gravestones that lie within. Inside, one is enveloped by the rural cemetery landscape, obliterating the urbanized residential, commercial and institutional development that lies without. Special images within the cemetery include views across either side of the valley, views from the southern end with the broad expanses of lawns and gravemarkers and views of the outstanding architectural features of the cemetery such as the chapel, mausoleums and towering monuments.

Footpaths and long stone staircases connect the valley heights to its floor; they were once signature features of the cemetery but now are in need of restoration. The eight to ten species of trees in cemetery are dominated by sugar maples but red maples, honey locusts, red oaks, white oaks, Norway maples, blue spruces, hemlocks, white firs and Arbor vitae are also represented. Of the 376 trees there are some "feature trees," such as the honey locust (c. 1900) near the Moody Currier monument.

Valley Cemetery contains some 5000-6000 monuments and gravemarkers. These range in size from small children's stones to huge obelisks towering above the graveyard. So too is the range of individuals buried in the grounds, with captains of industry who made their fortunes in the mills, which lined the Merrimack River, interred not far from the mill workers who labored within them in relative obscurity. The types of markers cover almost every facet of the

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monument builder's art, from simple slate, marble and soapstone tabletstones to ornate granite and marble monuments with classical details and handsome statues.

Many of the markers are marble with a good mix of granite monuments and an occasional white bronze. Marble dies are often placed upon marble bases, which are supported upon granite bases at ground level. Some of the older markers such as the soapstone headstones of Samuel Stark (d. 1800) and Elizabeth Stark (d. 1818) were moved from earlier burial sites and exhibit the classic tympanum and shoulder design found in New England cemeteries. A majority of the stones in Valley Cemetery are marble as befits a cemetery founded at the height of the use of this stone for memorials. The gravemarker of Mary J. Baldwin (d. 1841), the earliest burial in the cemetery, is a small marble monument standing on a granite base with matching dies of three of her siblings.

The overall impression of Valley Cemetery gravemarkers is of a harmonious mix of styles and materials without inappropriate intrusions of modern day markers. Strolling through the cemetery one sees handsome and unusual markers at every turn such as the unique granite and marble Edward L. Custer (d. 1881) monument or the soaring, Gothic Charles E. Balch (d. 1884) granite memorial. As in most long established cemeteries, a good number of memorials require conservation and a recent condition assessment found over a thousand gravemarkers in need of attention.

Walking paths follow the contours of the steeply sloping valley sides along each edge of the wide expanse of the valley floor. Mausoleums, monuments and gravestones reside either at or close to grade in the valley. On the east side of the floor are the 1873 James Underwood Parker, the 1868 Fellows-Moore-Elliot and the 1874-1875 Crosby/Gillis Mausoleums. Monuments and gravestones include the Charles Pettigrew Lot #1131, the granite-walled John Brugger Lot #1129, the

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granite-walled Arthur Eastman Lot #1077 and the Benjamin Kinsley/Thomas Dunlap monument. Similarly, multiple gravestones and monuments are located directly on the west side of the valley floor, just below Willow Street. These include the Orin and Lucy Bunker monument (1887-1914, Lot #298), the Addie Bond monument (1888, Lot #297) and the 1887 Eliza Boardman monument (Lot #295), as well as smaller gravestones.

Occupying portions of several sections are some special types of burials. Public grounds are located in Section A south of the Auburn Street fence, in Section E near Willow Street and in Section M and N along the Valley Street fence. Victims of the cholera epidemics, which occurred in 1849 and 1854, are tucked into the corner at Auburn and Pine Streets in Section G. In the 1850s remains from the private Christian's Brook Cemetery were reinterred in Section O after that burying ground was purchased for business development.

The following descriptions match the district data sheet and the site map.

1. Chapel, 1932. Contributing building.

The Gothic Revival chapel is the most impressive structure of Valley Cemetery. It was built in 1932 on a design based on small English Parish churches as rendered by the Manchester architect, Chase R. Whitcher. The irregular rectangular structure is walled with seam-faced granite facing in random ashlar coursing and trimmed with cast stone; it is fenestrated with lancet windows framed with gothic labels. The building has narrow buttresses that emphasize the irregularity and solid massing of the walls. The west rear elevation has the typical English flat-ended apse. The imposing entrance is enhanced with a tympanum above the double door entrance comprised of three carved angels set within the stylized daisy linteled arched pediment with

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spandrels decorated with quatrefoils. Above the entrance is a tripartite lancet window (now boarded up) capped by Gothic stone tracery which is repeated in the north elevation window of the barely projecting wing. The long slope of the south roof incorporates the side gabled entrance reminiscent of the side porch of an English Parish church. The chapel is significant for its superb rendering of a revival English Gothic Parish Church; the scale, proportion and architectural details all suggest a fine structure.

Replacing an earlier wooden chapel on the site, the new Chapel was completed by contractors Davison and Swanburg in July 1932 at a cost of \$12, 000. Its Manchester-based architect, Chase R. Witcher (1876-1940), was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A prolific and diversified architect, he designed town halls, hospitals, commercial blocks, schools, hotels and residences. The distinctive Hampshire House wing of The Balsams Hotel (1916-1918) is another example of his New Hampshire work.<sup>1</sup> Valley Cemetery's Chapel appears to be one of the few religious buildings of Witcher's career.

### 2. George W. Bailey Tomb, 1857. Contributing building.

The granite faced structure stands on the west side of the cemetery facing west looking over Willow Street. The tomb consists of a large granite lintel supported by granite pilasters and flanked by a rough cut granite retaining wall with a granite capstone. The gable façade is surmounted by a large plain rectangular granite block, which resembles a base for a statue. The doorway is filled with concrete blocks.

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<sup>1</sup> "The Balsams" (near Colebrook, New Hampshire). National Register Registration Form, 2002, p. 7-3.

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### 3. Receiving Tomb, 1888. Contributing building.

The ashlar stone construction of the 1888 Receiving Tomb emphasizes the horizontality of the structure built into the hillside. A barely perceptible stylized pediment caps this long stone structure while two double metal doors embellished with stylized anchors balance this simple elegant composition.

The second receiving tomb for the City of Manchester was constructed according to the plans and specifications of City Engineer W. H. Bennett at a cost of \$4000. Reflective of the needs of a growing city, the receiving tomb has 75 racks for holding coffins. The tomb is now used to store carefully listed fragments, various urns and other cemetery embellishments.

### 4. R. H. Ayer Mausoleum, before 1856. Contributing building.

Located near the Chestnut Street gate the Ayer Mausoleum is a finely cut granite block structure. With the exception of a replacement door, the mausoleum appears to be original. An obelisk standing on a square base surmounts the roof. The pedimented capstone on the front (north side) of the structure has shifted out from its original setting to the point that it is in danger of falling.

Richard H. Ayer (d. before 1856) was the first president of the Amoskeag Bank, the earliest bank in the city. He owned the brickyard which supplied quantities of bricks for the early mills and commercial buildings of Manchester.

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5. Aretas Blood Mausoleum, 1897. Contributing building.

One of the most elaborate and important structures in the Valley Cemetery is the 1889 Blood Mausoleum. The word mausoleum is derived from the Greek "mausoleion," the magnificent 140 foot tall tomb of King Mausolus, King of Caria, erected in 353 BC in Halicarnassus in Asia Minor. Since that time, large imposing mausoleums have been built to commemorate important personages in a wealth of different revival styles. The style of the granite Blood Mausoleum, as designed by New York sculptor Alexander Doyle (1857-1922), is the most complicated and eclectic of the cemetery. The building, sited on a battered foundation, is based on a Greek cross which is a centralized plan of a cross with four equal arms; the decorative architectural detailing is High Victorian Gothic characteristic of the late nineteenth century. The four equal elevations consist of a gabled façade elaborately decorated with a lancet window filled with a quatrefoil, and topped by a molded lintel supported by Ionic colonnettes. Further enhancing the gabled pavilion is a heavy crocket finial. The eclecticism of the structure is not only due to the Greek plan, and the Gothic detailing but also the surprising use of a tall, elongated Renaissance dome to delineate the juncture of the four elevations and to emphasize the structure's verticality and importance. The mausoleum's architectural eclecticism and sculptural quality makes it a significant contributor to Valley Cemetery's superb collection of mausoleums.

Aretas Blood (1816-1897) rose from mechanic to superintendent of the Amoskeag Locomotive Works. This talented millionaire then founded the Manchester Locomotive Works, incorporated in 1854. Blood proved to be one of the most successful builders of the locomotive engines in the country, due not only to his knowledge of locomotives but to his astute handling of his large labor force. His company took over the

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production of railroad locomotives and steam fire engines from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

Blood built his mausoleum at a cost of \$40,000 eight years before his death; it is the most elaborate in the cemetery. The structure is noted on Doyle's 1907 list of works.<sup>2</sup> Doyle, a well-known sculptor, also designed the Horace Greeley statue at Union Square, New York City.<sup>3</sup>

6. Nathan Parker Mausoleum, 1860. Contributing building.

This granite mausoleum stands on a rise overlooking the south portion of the valley and Valley Street. It is a gable-roofed structure with large articulated corner granite piers. "N. Parker." is carved in relief on the architrave above the iron door, which appears to be original. A square granite base carrying a stylized square urn surmounts the roof.

Nathan Parker (1808-1860) was the first cashier of the Manchester Bank (est. 1845), treasurer of the Manchester Savings Bank (est. 1846), treasurer of the Manchester Machine Company (est. 1855) which was sold to the Manchester Locomotive Works in 1865. He was also director and president of the Manchester National Savings Bank (est. 1865). Active in politics, he was elected a state senator and later a state representative.

7. Gale Mausoleum, 1856. Contributing building.

The Gale Mausoleum is based on simplified gothic forms in its use of a steep roof and lancet entrances. Unusual are the triangular buttresses which end in small pointed gables and seem to continue the steepness

<sup>2</sup> Valley Cemetery file in the Manchester Historic Association.

<sup>3</sup> John Clayton, "Blood Mausoleum is in grave condition," The Union Leader (April 17, 2000).

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of the roof's pitch thus almost creating an A-frame structure. The structure was built in 1856 at the end of the Greek Revival period and the onset of the picturesque revivals, which includes the Gothic Revival and the Italianate style. Characteristic of the latter are the plain brackets supporting the eaves of the roof. The stark simplicity and unusual design of the Gale Mausoleum reflect the meditative mood of the structure, most fitting for the building's use and site. Its simple design combined with compact massing appropriate for a mausoleum makes it a significant contributor to Valley Cemetery's architectural monuments.

Dr. Amos Gale (d. 1856) was a prominent early Manchester physician. His wife, Mary Ayer Gale (1811-1876), founded, in his memory, the Gale Home for Aged and Destitute Women in 1891, serving the City of Manchester until 2002.

8. Tenny-Chamberlin-Buck Mausoleum, 1867. Contributing building.

Located on the hillside immediately above the Crosby and Gillis mausoleum, this structure has two entrances, both filled with concrete block. The mass of the mausoleum is built into the hill but since the width of the granite façade is substantial it stands out clearly. The granite entablature extends above the roof, ending in a cavetto cornice.

This mausoleum, along with the Crosby-Gillis and Fellows-Moore-Elliott mausoleums, was designed by James Adams Weston (b. 1827). All three have cavetto cornices. Weston was a civil engineer who served as Mayor of Manchester in 1867, 1869, 1870 and 1874. In 1874 he became the Governor of New Hampshire. As Chief Engineer of Construction for the Concord and Portsmouth Railway he oversaw the building of several branches of this line.

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Born in 1812, Dr. William D. Buck was a distinguished Manchester physician and surgeon. After graduating from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons he opened his Manchester practice in 1846. Franklin Tenny ran the National Hotel in Washington D. C. and his son-in-law, Dr. Chamberlin, was a dentist.

9. Crosby, 1875 and Gillis, 1874, Mausoleum. Contributing building.

This granite-faced structure is only slightly raised above the valley floor. It has massive piers carrying the architrave surmounted by a cavetto cornice. Granite wing walls flank the façade. The original door is missing and the opening is filled with concrete block.

Dr. Josiah Crosby (1794-1875) was one of the leading physicians in the city and nationally known for inventing the predecessor to the modern cast as well as the invalid-bed. He was also a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1850 and a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank. David Gillis was agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company from 1841-1856.

10. Fellows-Moore-Elliott Mausoleum, 1868. Contributing building.

Standing only about three feet above the floor of the valley, this handsome granite facaded mausoleum is built into the hillside. It features two massive rectangular posts carrying an entablature bearing the names "Fellows, Moore and Elliott" that is surmounted with a cavetto cornice. The stone doors have handles and a lock mechanism, which appear to be original.

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Moses Fellows (1803-1874) began his career as a shoe manufacturer but later turned to city and state government. He was elected mayor in 1850 and 1851.

11. James Underwood Parker Mausoleum, 1873. Contributing building.

This small mausoleum is built into the side of the hill at the level of the valley floor, just south of the Smyth structure. The granite façade is all but lost in the overhanging brush. The original door is missing and the opening filled by concrete block. The architrave is surmounted by a cavetto cornice.

A graduate of Dartmouth College, James Underwood Parker (d. 1873), a U. S. Senator, was a president of the Manchester Bank.

12. Frederick Smyth Mausoleum, 1885. Contributing building.

The Smyth Mausoleum is a superb recreation of a peripteral (surrounded by columns) Ionic temple with a tetrastyle (four columns) façade. It is dramatically located on the edge of the ravine which it overlooks with grandeur. This 1885 thirty feet high granite structure is sited on a tall stylobate (base) that further emphasizes its prominence in the cemetery. The Granite Railway Company was the stone work contractor working with stone quarried in Concord, New Hampshire. The walls and columns are topped with a ridge roof ending with two pedimented gables above a plain entablature consisting of a molded architrave and a plain frieze. The magnificent bronze doors are paneled and decorated with the Greek key design and stylized stars. The mausoleum is a most fitting memorial to Governor Frederick Smyth and one of the most significant structures in Valley Cemetery. Its pristine classicism greatly enhances the area's landscape with its architectural integrity.

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Frederick Smyth (1819-1899) started his professional life as a merchant but in 1849 turned to public service. He was elected mayor 1852-1854 and in 1864. He then served as governor of New Hampshire 1865-1867. While mayor he annexed a significant amount of land for the city, established the public library, improved public schools and planted elms down Elm Street. A man of astonishing versatility, he was also president of the Concord & Montreal Railway. Nationally known, Smyth was appointed a commissioner to the London International Exhibition in 1861 as well as a commissioner of the United States Agricultural Society. He also held countless other director and trusteeships.

### 13. E. W. Harrington Mausoleum, 1916. Contributing building.

Since the rediscovery of Egyptian art after Napoleon's campaign (1798-1799) in Egypt when he brought along archeologists and artists to depict the wonders of this antique land, there arose a great interest in the architecture and the iconography of Egypt where the afterlife was a serious matter. The 1916 Harrington Mausoleum is a fine example of an Egyptian Revival building. It is a solid rectangular structure enclosed with battered or slanted wall surmounted with a typical Egyptian Revival cavetto (concave) cornice embellished with a winged orb and foliated capitals on its columns in antis. Flanking the entrance with bronze doors are two classical stone urns. Built by the established firm of Palmer & Garmon, the mausoleum's flawless interpretation of an Egyptian temple, whose massive solidity appears as timeless and immutable as its model, is a worthy memorial to one of Manchester's famous citizens and architecturally significant for the architectural rendering.

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A businessman who opened the first restaurant in Manchester, Edward Wetherbee Harrington (1816-1876) was elected mayor 1859, 1860 and was the cashier of City National Bank, beginning in 1853. His widow, Margaret A. (Bond) Harrington (1827-1902), with Governor John Butler Smith, built in 1881 the handsome National Register Harrington-Smith block, which accommodated the 1500-seat Manchester Opera House.

14. Auburn Street Fence, before 1873. Contributing structure.

This is handsome cast iron fence with arrow topped pickets is supported by four levels of horizontal reinforcement with ball topped support columns at regular intervals. This fence sits atop a cut granite block wall with mortared joints. It is divided into two almost equal segments by the splendid Currier Gates, which stand directly at the end of Chestnut Street and originally provided the major access to the cemetery.

15. Valley Street Fence, c. 1877. Contributing structure.

This cast and wrought iron fence runs the full length of the south side of the cemetery facing a row of industrial buildings. The pattern is similar to the Auburn Street fence but remains a clearly distinct design with three horizontal supports, arrow topped pickets and ball topped posts at regular intervals. One gate is extant but not functional.

16. Pine Street Fence, 1883. Contributing structure.

The Pine Street cast iron fence is supported by cast iron posts, which in turn are bolted to granite posts. The low stone masonry wall is presently encased with concrete. The fence, immediately south of the intersection of Pine and Auburn Streets, stands atop a much higher wall, also faced in concrete. The Pine Street portion of the cemetery wall has two gates, one inoperative, the other serving as the sole access

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to Valley Cemetery. Called the Green gate, it provides an elegant entrance to the cemetery.

17. Willow Street Fence, 1902-1918. Contributing structure. The fence on Willow Street was originally slatted wood installed in 1883. It is unclear whether Willow Street was completed all the way to Valley Street at this time. A wrought iron fence was installed about 1902 when the street was completed along the full length of the cemetery. The fence is not nearly as ornate as the earlier cast iron fences on the other three sides, being made up of plain, sharp pointed pickets with two horizontal supports. There is a locked, unused gate near the junction of Auburn and Willow Street. Beginning at Auburn Street a short section of this fence is supported by concrete, followed by a section on a stone masonry wall; the third and fourth clearly delineated sections are supported by concrete and end at Valley Street. The Willow Street fence is the most formidable in the cemetery.

18. Fence across from 1888 Receiving Tomb, before 1890.  
Contributing structure.

In early photographs a handsome pipe rail fence stands beside the road leading from the Pine Street gate, past the new receiving tomb, to the valley floor. It was clearly erected to guide and protect pedestrians as they walked along the valley paths. There is a note in the 1917 cemetery report that some 560 feet of pipe rail was scraped and painted. Most of this fence survives intact.

19. Currier/Auburn Street Gate, 1907. Contributing structure.

This five-part gate leading into the Valley Cemetery was given by Mrs. Moody Currier in 1907 as a memorial to her husband, Governor Currier. Cemetery gates have two main functions: one is to break the

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continuity of the surrounding neighborhood and two, to announce a special realm dedicated to the departed. This particularly fine gate is composed of square posts capped with urns and joined with wrought iron fencing surmounted with a particularly delicate baroque curvilinear decoration. This granite and wrought iron ensemble which enhances the north end parameters of the cemetery is significant for its imposing presence and delicacy of the ornamentation.

The 1907 Currier Gates honors Moody Currier (1806-1898), governor, financier and benefactor of the Manchester's Currier Museum. The \$3000 gates were donated by his wife, Hannah Slade Currier (1825-1915) in his memory. The Boston firm of W. A. Stone Iron Works was the contractor of the wrought iron work; Palmer & Garmon of Manchester executed the stone work.

20. Green Gate/ Pine Street, 1916. Contributing structure.

Valley Cemetery has two major entrances joined by an elegant wrought iron fence consisting of thin turned balusters capped with a pointed finial, punctuated every fifteen vertical element by a taller post surmounted with a small ball finial. The 1916 Pine Street Gate is composed of tall square granite posts, which are topped by urns and act like supports for the arched gates leading into the cemetery. Contiguous to these tall posts is an arcuated line of pointed wrought iron balusters which end in shorter square posts capped with ball finials. The height and elegance of the Green Gate creates a most appropriate and dignified entrance to Valley Cemetery.

The bronze plaque on the gate reads: "Erected in memory of Stephen D. Green at the request of Frank E., and Sarah J. Green." Stephen D. Green (1806-1880) was one of the city's leading contractors and builders. The contractor for the gate was Manchester's Palmer & Garmon.

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21. Mary K. Smith Clark Lot Fence, 1870s. Contributing structure.

Mary K. Smith Clark, Headstone, 1873.

Iron fences surrounding family plots were extremely popular during the Victorian era and Valley Cemetery has evidence of this kind of fence. Unfortunately, most of the fences have disappeared but the Clark fence fortunately remains to remind one of how the cemetery might have appeared in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The handsome cast iron fence, including the gate, is partially complete. The fence has suffered some loss of material such as the tops of several posts and portions of some post sides, but the heavy, cross shaped horizontal members have held up well. The foliate decorations at the corners, in the center of the horizontal bars, and on the gate, are substantially intact.

The marble headstone is Gothic in style with a recessed inscription panel beneath an inverted "V" of oak leaves. A raised edge extends from the point of the arch down the sides, ending in pendants.

22. Hattie D. Jenkins York Fountain, 1928. Contributing object.

This granite fountain stands beside the Chapel (1932). It is a gable topped rectangular shaft standing on a base from which protrudes a semi-circular granite bowl. The head of the water source is not extant; only a hole in the shaft and a shadow on the stone remains where the source protruded. Immediately above this opening is a commemorative plaque. Stylized foliage with an eight-petaled flower in the upper center decorates the surface just below the gable.

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The plaque on the fountain reads : "In Remembrance by Hattie D. Jenkins York." Hattie York (1855-1934) is buried nearby.

### 23. David A. Bunton Monument, 1890. Contributing object.

This handsome granite obelisk stands in the northwest corner of the cemetery overlooking Auburn and Willow Streets. The shaft is octagonal and stands on a base that features inscription panels with arched tops on each face. This base, in turn, is carried by a rectangular one with BUNTON on the south face. A large, plain granite square base at grade completes the memorial.

Contractor David A. Bunton's (1805-1890) career was devoted to stonework and he constructed the first stone dam at Amoskeag Falls (1837-1840). He also built the dam at Hooksett, the extension of the canals, and the foundation of the first Amoskeag Manufacturing Company mill buildings. Extremely active in local politics, he was elected Mayor of Manchester 1861-1862.<sup>4</sup>

### 24. Jacob F. James Obelisk, 1892. Contributing object.

The well-proportioned granite obelisk stands atop two large granite bases. The shaft is plain except for inscriptions. The base below the shaft carries the name J. F. James in raised letters.

Jacob F. James (1817-1892) was the overseer of the Stark Mill carding rooms until 1845 when he turned to city and state government. Elected the second Mayor of Manchester 1847-1849, James had been a trustee of the Amoskeag Savings Bank since its inception.

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<sup>4</sup> John B. Clarke, Manchester: A Brief Record of its Past and a Picture of its Present (Manchester, N. H., 1875): 384.

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25. Andrew T. Foss Headstone, 1871. Contributing object.

Standing atop the double granite base it shares with the marker of Mary Foss, this marble monument has a marble base, chamfered die and an oval top. The name is in raised letters on a curved, incised panel.

The Abolitionist Baptist minister, Andrew T. Foss (d. 1871), was a close friend of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. He toured the United States for 15 years speaking out against the practice of slavery.

26. Children of Sarah and Samuel Baldwin: Small Monuments and Headstones, 1841-1847. Mary J. Baldwin, 1841. Small Monument. Contributing objects, photo #15.

The four small marble monuments share a common marble and granite base. Although the stones have no motif they have a distinctive shape with pointed tops and curved sides.

The children of Stephen and Sarah Baldwin are the oldest stones in the cemetery (1841-1847). The first burial in Valley Cemetery was Mary J. Baldwin, d. July 13, 1841.

27. Moody Carrier Obelisk, 1898. Contributing object.

The granite Carrier monument is the largest in the cemetery. The soaring obelisk stands at the top of the highest point on the west side of the cemetery. The memorial features stylized pendants at the junction of the shaft and the concave, tapered base. Flat granite markers near the foot of the monument identify the graves of the Carrier family members.

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Moody Currier (1806-1898), one of Manchester's best-known citizens, began his professional life as a teacher, newspaper editor and lawyer, before becoming a founder and president of the Amoskeag Bank. He served as a state senator and was elected governor of New Hampshire 1885-1887. A Dartmouth College graduate, Currier was a life long lover of art and literature. His interest in establishing a Manchester art museum culminated after his death in the distinguished Currier Museum of Art, made possible by the bequest of his widow, Hannah Slade Currier (1825-1915).

28. J. T. P. Hunt Monument, 1865. Contributing object.

This imposing neo-classic granite monument is mounted upon three large rectangular bases, the first two plain, the third having acanthus leaves in bas relief carved into the corners and a panel on the front with J.T.P. HUNT in relief. The body of the monument is in temple form with a pair of engaged columns carrying stylized capitals on the front supporting a pediment filled with leaves and ribbons in relief. At the apex of both the roof and pediment is a roll molding.

The versatile Jonathan T. P. Hunt (d. 1865) was the contractor for the 1838 Stark Mill, the first mill built in the millyard; he later became a director of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. In 1841 He was appointed to the first Valley Cemetery committee "to superintend and fit up the same" immediately after its deed from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was accepted at Town Meeting.<sup>5</sup> He built Valley Cemetery's first public receiving tomb (now demolished) for \$285 in 1852. His daughter, Mary O. A. Hunt, M.D., started the suffragette movement in Manchester.

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<sup>5</sup> Grace Holbrook Blood, Manchester on the Merrimack, (Manchester Historic Association, 1975): 114.

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29. Mary Elizabeth Elliot Monument, 1880. Contributing object.

This unusual eclectic marble monument is composed of varied elements. The base, a plain granite square, is topped with a marble base with Elliot and Harvey in raised letters. The shaft of the monument has arched inscription panels and is capped with a Greek Revival modillioned cornice under four low pitch pediments. Above, is an element with a Gothic trefoil motif on which is mounted a draped urn, the ubiquitous funerary icon of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Mary Elizabeth Elliot (1823-1880) was the widow of Manchester physician John S. Elliot. The inscription on her monument reads: "The founder of the Elliot Hospital." The first building of the hospital, which still serves Manchester today, was completed in 1896.

30. Edward L. Custer Monument, 1881. Contributing object.

The 1881 Custer Monument is one of the most interesting and eclectic monuments in Valley Cemetery. One would describe this monument almost in mathematical terms. Set on a plain square, the octagonal lower section supports an angular hexagonal two-part dome capped with four stylized Greek crosses. The only decorative elements are a band of Greek key design with a modillion cornice separating the two sections. It is an unusual and compact monument which invites the viewer to think about the individual memorialized or the person who commissioned it.

Edward L. Custer (1837-1881) was a well-known landscape painter and portraitist. His commercial studio was located at 128 Tremont Street, Boston. The Currier, Smyth, and Cheney families were among of his prominent patrons.

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31. Charles R. Colley Children Headstones, 1850s.  
Contributing objects.

The Colley children stones are a line of five small, gable-topped marble markers. They each have a broken bud motif carved in the front center of the gable.

Charles R. Colley (1826-1905) and his wife, Louisa S. Colley (1826-1911), lost five of their children in their early childhood.

32. Samantha Plantin (1899), Monument, Contributing object.

A substantial marble monument standing on two bases, the oval top die has engaged columns at the front corners and the name in raised letters within an arched incised panel.

Samantha Plantin (1826-1899), an African-American, arrived in Manchester in 1846 and worked as a washerwoman for several leading local families. She shared Booker T. Washington's belief in the value of education and left a large bequest to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, among other institutions.

33. Stephen D. Green (1880) and Frank E. Green (1915)  
Monument. Contributing object.

This handsome rectangular granite memorial stands on a large plain granite base. The base of the shaft is encircled with a band of stylized acanthus leaves. The foliage motif is repeated in a wide carved band above the inscription on the shaft and below the cornice. The top section has a molded cornice with a low pitched pyramid.

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Frank E. Green (d. 1915) gave the Green Gates at the Valley Cemetery's Pine Street entrance in memory of his father, Stephen D. Green (1806-1880), a well-known building contractor.

34. Charles E. Balch Monument, 1884. Contributing object.

Among the largest memorials in Valley Cemetery, the Westerly, Rhode Island granite Balch monument is both classic and gothic in design. The round column stands on no fewer than five bases, all plain except for the one upon which the shaft rests. This base has four inscription panels with engaged columns and capitals at each corner. Half way up the soaring shaft is a carved band with the letter "B" within a gabled panel. At the top of the shaft is a corinthian capital supporting a gothic spire with four pinnacles topped by a cross.

Charles E. Balch (1834-1884) became cashier of the Manchester National Bank in 1865 and trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank in 1862.

35. Archbald Gamble Monument, 1844. Contributing object.

This unusual granite monument sits solidly on a rectangular base and resembles a roll top desk. The inscription panel is on the front and immediately above on an angled panel is the name GAMBLE. At each side of the name is a large projecting band flanked by torus moldings. Stylized foliage is carved on the front surface of the fillets and the moldings.

Archbald Gamble (d. 1844), whose name appears on the back of the monument, was a Revolutionary War veteran and served in two different New Hampshire regiments during the defense of Rhode Island.

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36. Lieut. Henry F. W. Little Headstone, 1907. Contributing object.

The oval top marble slab bears the name of Lieut. Henry F. W. Little in arched raised letters. While it is a plain stone, ones eye is immediately drawn to the focal point of the memorial, the incised symbol of the Congressional Medal of Honor just below the arched name.

Lieut. Little was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry upon the skirmish line near Richmond, Virginia in 1864. He is one of approximately 12 Civil War officers buried in Valley Cemetery.

37. Arthur MacArthur Eastman Monument, 1877.  
Contributing object.

The sorrowful maiden of the 1877 Eastman Monument, looking up towards the heavens, maybe searching for her departed, is a most moving sculpture, fitting for the site. It was built at the height of the romantic period, 1840s to the end of the 19th century. It began in 1842 when Henry Dexter (1806-1876) created a memorial statue for Emily Binney that was erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery. The Eastman Monument woman, draped in a classical manner, is holding an anchor, symbol of hope. She is sited atop a tall rectangular base enlivened with moldings and a large bead filet below the projecting cornice. The verticality of the monuments reiterates the arbor of trees that surround it.

Close to the end of his life, Arthur McArthur Eastman (1810-1877) envisioned and executed the laying of the 1874 Trans-Atlantic cable connecting Rye, New Hampshire, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland and Ballinaskelligs, Ireland. England purchased this cable in 1921.

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38. Nathan Batchelder Monument, 1867. Contributing object.

The marble monument stands on a granite base with a square marble base immediately above with Batchelder in raised letters. The square shaft standing on this base carries the inscription which in turn supports a wide cap with a concave flare upon which rests an octagonal obelisk. As the junction of the obelisk with the flared cap is awkward, there was likely a transitional base for the obelisk which is no longer extant.

Nathan Batchelder was the contractor for some of the original canals for the Amoskeag Mills.

39. Hon. Daniel Clark Monument, 1891. Contributing object.

The square granite shaft stands on two large granite bases, the upper one carrying the name Clark in raised letters. The shaft has inscription panels on each side and is surmounted by a slightly pitched pyramidal top.

Daniel Clark, an orator, jurist and statesman, was a prominent Manchester attorney. Vehemently anti-slavery, he was the U. S. Senator from Manchester from 1857-1866 and a judge in the U. S. District Court in New Hampshire 1866-1891. Among other civic honors, he was elected to the first board of trustees of the public library.

40. Cilley Monument, 1870. Contributing object.  
Martha Bouton Cilley Clarke Marker, 1932.

The Cilley monument is octagonal, but four of the sides are actually heavily chamfered corners of the memorial. These sides have ivy leaves carved in relief on the shaft. The element at the top of the shaft is a molded cavetto cornice with a slightly pitched pyramid. Carved in

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relief in the lower vertical portion on each face of the cornice is a spray of oak leaves.

World War I General Harry B. Cilley (1862-1931) is among the members of the Cilley family honored on the monument. The nearby granite flat marker surmounted by a bronze plaque commemorates Martha Bouton Cilley Clarke (1843-1926) as "First Regent of the State of / New Hampshire / Daughters of the American Revolution / 1890-1894 / Organizing Regent of / Molly Stark Chapter 1892." The Chapter was in the vanguard of organizations devoted to preserving Manchester's historical sites and erected markers in a number of locations. The Chapter installed this bronze plaque in 1932.

#### 41. Ezekiel A. Straw Monument, 1882. Contributing object.

Standing on two granite bases, the monument has a square granite shaft topped by a cavetto cornice surmounted by a plain square granite block. Set into the front of the upper base is a marble panel inscribed E. A. Straw.

The talented engineer, Ezekiel A. Straw (1819-1882), was elected Governor of New Hampshire 1872-1874. One of his early accomplishments was creating the 1838 plan for the City of Manchester, designing a grid system so the streets either run parallel or perpendicular to the Merrimack River and the power canals. In 1844, early in his life-long career in the textile mill industry, the Amoskeag Company sent him to England and Scotland to observe the process and obtain the machinery for making and printing muslin delaines (a light dress fabric of wool or cotton). This successful trip led to the success of the Manchester Print-Works. His career culminated in becoming the agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in total control of the company's Manchester operations.

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42. John Badger Clarke (1891), Susan Greeley Moulton Clarke Monument (1885), Hon. Wm. C. Clarke (1872) Monument.  
Contributing object.

These large, granite slant faced markers each stand on a bush hammered base and project a solidity in keeping with the importance of those memorialized.

John Badger Clarke (1820-1891), Dartmouth College graduate and attorney, became editor/publisher/owner of the Manchester Daily Mirror and American. A notable historian, he was also editor and publisher of Manchester: A Brief Record of Its Past and A Picture of Its Present (1875). His brother, the Honorable William C. Clarke (1810-1872) held many political offices and was Attorney General of New Hampshire (1863-1872).

43. Joseph Carter Abbot Monument, 1881. Contributing object.

This gable topped marble marker sits on a marble base supported by a granite base at ground level. Raised borders extend from the gable top partway down each chamfered side ending in pendants. The name, on an arched, incised banner, is in raised letters.

One of the highest ranking Civil War officers buried at Valley Cemetery, Joseph Carter Abbot (d. 1881) was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General for gallantry during the assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

44. Dr. Charles Wells Monument, 1884. Contributing object.

This imposing granite monument is rectangular in shape and has three large bases. The middle base has slanted sides with the name Wells in

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raised letters. The top base provides the supports for four short columns with acanthus leaf capitals. The columns carry the steeply slanted hip roof element topped by a roll molding and a large ornate urn.

Dr. Wells was “an esteemed physician of this city.”<sup>6</sup>

### 45. Manchester Firemen’s Relief Association Monument, 1850s. Contributing object.

The dignified oval-topped smooth granite slab honors the Manchester Fire Department’s Firemen’s Relief Association, founded in 1874. The small flat granite markers near the monument carry the names of deceased firemen.

The Association was formed to help firemen injured in the line of duty.

### 46. Charles T. Means Monument, 1902. Contributing object.

The 1902 Means Monument is a simple Celtic cross set upon a slightly pyramidal stele and a square base. The cross is embellished with low relief Celtic interlacing. On the side of the stele is engraved “Copyright 1902 Tiffany Studios New York.” Celtic crosses were popular motifs in the early 20th century as funerary sculpture. The Forest Hills Cemetery in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts has a similar cross marking the Bartlett family plot, also made by Tiffany Studios. It is a simple and dignified monument made by one the most prestigious decorative art firms in the United States.

Charles T. Means (1855-1902) was paymaster of the Manchester Locomotive Works, later becoming superintendent of the entire

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<sup>6</sup> Clarke, p. 222.

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operation of the company following the death of Aretas Blood. Active in politics, he served as a state senator and representative.

47. Family of General John Stark Headstones, 1748-1820.  
Contributing objects.

There are three soapstone head and footstones and one slate head and footstone in this group. Two of the soapstones have an urn and willow motif while the third is broken and the motif is unknown. The slate has an interesting five-petaled flower and heart motif.

Samuel Stark (1727-1800), Elizabeth Stark (1739-1818), and Polly Stark (1771-1820), the brother, sister-in-law and niece of the Revolutionary War hero General John Stark (1728-1822), are among the Stark family members buried in this plot. The graves and markers were moved from the earlier Christian Brook Cemetery to Valley Cemetery.

48. Eliza A. Eaton Monument, 1889. Contributing object.

This white marble monument has three square bases beneath a gable-topped shaft. The shallow decorative carving on the four gables has almost disappeared due to acidic degradation of the marble.

One of Manchester's early mill girls, Eliza A. Eaton (1818-1889) was a weaver in the cotton factories. She designed her own monument of Vermont marble.

49. Joseph Kidder Monument, 1902. Contributing object.

A large granite monument replete with International Order of Odd Fellows symbols marks the Kidder plot. The monument features a large tapered shaft carried on a tapered base bearing the inscription. The

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top portion is a plain molded cornice surmounted by a dome-like element. The memorial is carried on a large, plain granite base. The north or principal face shows the traditional Odd Fellows three links of chain with the tent of the encampment branch. On the east side is the moon and star emblem of the Rebekah Lodge; the Patriarchs Militant Insignia is carved on the west side.

Joseph Kidder (1819-1902), operated with his brother, John S. Kidder, The Old Family Store on Elm Street from 1845 to 1873; he was also one of the founders of the Manchester Democrat newspaper. The inscription on his monument reads: "Joseph Kidder / Grand Secretary, I. O. O. F. 1887-1902 / The Order in New Hampshire / Erects This Memorial / To Honor His Faithful Service."

50. Elinus J. Morrison Obelisk, 1864. Contributing object.

The tall marble shaft rests on two lower bases, first granite, then marble. The main face has an upward pointing hand above the inscription while the opposite face has carved flowers. The shaft is topped by a gabled element supporting an urn.

Elinus J. Morrison (1812-1864) was the northernmost casualty of the Civil War. He was killed attempting to halt Confederates from robbing a bank in St. Albans, Vermont while he was overseeing building improvements for the Vermont & Canadian Railroad.

51. Joseph H. Haynes Monument, 1890. Contributing object,

This interesting 1890 monument exhibits a striking pyramidal composition which consists of a simple battered base, a plinth with an ogee curve with simple molding, a sarcophagus and a graceful female figure holding a flowered anchor, symbol of Hope, which stands above a plinth with slightly curved corners. The corners of the sarcophagus

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in the center of this complex composition are articulated with short applied columns with Byzantine capitals with panels filled with sculptural decoration below curved pediments. The Haynes Monument is one of the most striking monuments in Valley Cemetery not only for its height but also for its superb harmonious relationship of forms.

Joseph H. Haynes was a Manchester accountant.

52. Abbie C. Piper Monument, 1890. Contributing object.

The granite Piper monument is composed of several elements including a top section with a small arched gable on each face and a pyramidal top. The shaft has smooth panels with the inscription on each face, with chamfered corners finished in a rougher fashion. The shaft sits atop three bases, the middle one carrying the name Piper.

In 1844 Abbie C. Piper (1828-1890) opened one of Manchester's first boarding houses for employees of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's cotton textile mills.

53. Captain John M. Caswell Monument, 1864.

The square shaft of this marble monument stands atop a granite base at grade and a marble base above. The Captain's inscription is carved just below a wreath of oak leaves surrounding crossed sabers. The top element is a molded cornice beneath a square marble slab.

Captain John M. Caswell is representative of the approximately dozen Civil War officers are buried at Valley Cemetery. He was mortally wounded at Fort Harrison near Petersburg, Virginia.

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54. Hon. Samuel Blodgett Monument, 1807. Contributing object.

Standing on square base, this granite monument has a plain shaft bearing the inscription, which is surmounted by an element consisting of a cavetto cornice, and slightly pitched pyramidal top.

In about 1793, when Manchester was still called Derryfield, Samuel Blodgett (1724-1807), an indefatigable entrepreneur, journeyed to Manchester, England to observe its water-powered textile machinery. He returned to Derryfield, inspired to make it "the Manchester of America." Fourteen years later, in 1807, he completed the one-mile canal, which, in bypassing the Amoskeag Falls, made river-trading possible between Concord, New Hampshire and Boston, Massachusetts.

His monument reads: "The Pioneer of Internal Improvements in New Hampshire. The Projector and Builder of the Amoskeag Canal." Due to his inspiration, Derryfield was renamed Manchester in 1810. Blodgett was originally buried at the earlier Christian Brook Cemetery but reinterred in Valley Cemetery.

55. Samuel C. Forsaith Monument, 1885. Contributing object.

The granite temple-like Forsaith monument is composed of three square bases and a set of four short columns supporting four steep gables over arches upon which stands an urn. The polished columns stand on circular plinths and bases, their capitals decorated with stylized acanthus leaves.

Samuel C. Forsaith (1827-1885) in 1844 entered the Amoskeag Mills machine shop as an apprentice. Forty years later he was the owner of the large machine shop Samuel C. Forsaith & Company, which was

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organized into a stock company under the general laws of New Hampshire. His development of the first newspaper-folding machine was a major component in his success.

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## 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Manchester's Valley Cemetery, Pine and Auburn Streets, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association for the period 1841, the year it was dedicated, to 1954, the National Register's cut-off date, and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level. Dedicated in 1841, the city-owned 19.7-acre Valley Cemetery is located close to the heart of downtown Manchester and completely bordered by a handsome iron fence interrupted by two elaborate gates. Particularly associated with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as well as lives of persons significant in Manchester's past, Valley Cemetery has an important role in the city's development and thus qualifies under Criteria A. As an excellent example of the mid-nineteenth century "rural" or "garden" cemetery movement and for the outstanding architecture of its chapel, magnificent mausoleums and gates, Valley Cemetery meets Criteria C. Connected with the broad patterns of Manchester's history and possessing unusual architectural merit, Valley Cemetery also qualifies under Criteria Exception D.

### Community Planning and Development

Valley Cemetery fits into Manchester's history as the city's eighth burying ground; there are ten city burying grounds in all. Goffe's Falls Cemetery, Brown Ave., c. 1775, is the oldest followed by Manchester Centre Burying Ground, Mammoth Road, before 1807, the burial place of early Derryfield. Piscataquog, Bowman Street, 1813, is next: it was part of Bedford until annexed by Manchester in 1853. Merrill Cemetery, So. Willow Street, was established prior to 1825. The land was donated for Amoskeag Cemetery, Goffstown Road, in 1838; the burial place of many Amoskeag residents, it was formerly part of Goffstown, annexed by Manchester in 1853. Both Stowell Cemetery, Bodwell Road, and Huse Cemetery, Young and Sunnyside Streets, were established prior to 1840. Valley Cemetery, 1841, comes next, followed

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by Pine Grove Cemetery in 1855. The newest city cemetery is the Stark Burial Ground, North River Road, 1906. It is the burial site of the Revolutionary War General John Stark. In addition to the city's cemeteries there are several Catholic cemeteries, the oldest of which is Saint Joseph's Cemetery, established in 1855. There is a Jewish and a Polish cemetery as well.

Burials and gravestones from other cemeteries have been relocated to Valley Cemetery. The transfer of graves from Christian's Brook Cemetery included the remains of Samuel Blodgett who died in 1807. The old slate and soapstone gravestones of members of the family of Revolutionary War hero General John Stark (1728-1822) were also reset in Valley Cemetery as well as burials from Ray Cemetery, once located on River Road near Amoskeag Falls.

### Social History

A walk through Valley Cemetery, reading the gravestones and monuments, is a comprehensive review of persons significant to Manchester's past. Here lie local, state and federal government officials, famous jurists, industrialists, financiers, physicians, and military officers. Here lie also the ordinary citizens, the enlisted men, the millworkers, and, buried in the public grounds, the poor.

Many persons of high political office are interred in Valley Cemetery. There are two U. S. Senators: James Underwood Parker (d. 1873) and Daniel Clark (1809-1891), in office 1857-1866. Three of New Hampshire's governors rest in Valley Cemetery: Frederick Smyth (1818-1899), governor 1865-1867, Moody Currier (1806-1898), governor 1885-1887, and Ezekiel A. Straw (1819-1882), governor 1872-1874. No less than seven Manchester mayors reside in Valley Cemetery - these include first mayor Hiram Brown with a term of 1846-1847, second mayor Jacob F. James (1817-1892) serving from 1847-1849, third mayor, Moses Fellows (1803-1874), in office 1850-

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1851 and the fourth mayor Frederick Smyth, serving 1852-1854, 1864. Later mayors were Edward Wetherbee Harrington (1816-1876), mayor 1859-1860, David A. Bunton (1805-1890), mayor 1861-1862, and David B. Varney (1822-1901), mayor 1889-1890.

Justices of the New Hampshire Supreme Court represented in Valley Cemetery are Samuel Dana Bell (1798-1868) and Daniel Clark (1809-1891), who, following his term as U. S. Senator, served from 1866 until his death in 1891.

Many Manchester industrialists, connected both with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as well as other firms, are interred in Valley Cemetery. The builder of the Amoskeag Canal, Samuel Blodgett (1724-1807), was one of Manchester's early industrialists; it was for him that the Derryfield citizens changed the name of their town to Manchester. Self-made millionaire and founder of the Manchester Locomotive Works Aretas Blood (1816-1897) built in 1889 the most elaborate mausoleum in the cemetery. Charles T. Means (1855-1902), originally the paymaster of the Manchester Locomotive Works, took over the entire operation of the company following the death of Aretas Blood.

Like Samuel Blodgett who realized his vision later in life, Arthur McArthur Eastman (1810-1877) executed the laying of the Trans-Atlantic cable connecting Rye, New Hampshire, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland and Ballinaskelligs, Ireland in 1874. England purchased the cable in 1921. He has one of the most beautiful monuments in the cemetery - topped with a sorrowful maiden gazing upward to heaven.

Many talented contractors were needed in Manchester to build its canals, dams and mills; a number of them rest in Valley Cemetery. Nathan Batchelder (d. 1867) was the contractor for some of the original canals for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Jonathan T. P. Hunt (d. 1865) built the Stark Mill. Named for General John Stark, it was the first of the mills in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company millyard. Hunt later became a Director of the Company. David A.

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Bunton (1805-1890) was another notable builder. Specializing in stonework he constructed the first stone dam at Amoskeag Falls, the dam at Hooksett, the extension of the canals, and the foundation of the first Amoskeag Manufacturing Company mill buildings.<sup>1</sup> Stephen D. Green (1806-1880) was one of the leading contractors in the city; his family honored him by erecting in his memory Valley Cemetery's handsome Green Gate at the Pine Street entrance.

The millworkers as well as the mill agents and owners are also represented at Valley Cemetery. Eliza A. Eaton (1818-1889), one of Manchester's early mill girls, was a weaver in the cotton factories. She designed her own monument of Vermont marble.<sup>2</sup> The millworkers themselves created a demand for subsidiary endeavors. Abbie C. Piper (1828-1890), for example, "operated one of Manchester's first boarding houses for employees of the cotton textile mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, beginning in 1844."<sup>3</sup>

John Badger Clarke (1820-1891), Dartmouth graduate and attorney, and editor/publisher/owner of the Manchester Daily Mirror and American is buried at Valley Cemetery. He was also editor and publisher of the excellent history of the city, Manchester: A Brief Record of Its Past and A Picture of Its Present (1875). In a major advance for the printing industry, Samuel C. Forsaith (1827-1885) developed the first successful newspaper-folding machine and was the owner of the large machine shop Samuel C. Forsaith & Co. He is memorialized with a large temple-like monument.

The intense industrial development generated a strong demand for capital thus many financiers are interred in Valley Cemetery. Richard H. Ayer (d. before 1856), who has a mausoleum in Valley Cemetery, was the first president of Amoskeag Bank, the first bank in the city.

<sup>1</sup> John B. Clarke, Manchester: A Brief Record of its Past and A Picture of its Present (Manchester NH, 1875), 384.

<sup>2</sup> "The Valley Cemetery," The Friends of the Valley Cemetery (Manchester, NH, 2003): 10.

<sup>3</sup> "The Valley Cemetery," p. 14.



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Both Nathan Parker (1808-1860) and James Underwood Parker (d. 1873), former bank presidents, are entombed in mausoleums at Valley Cemetery. Nathan was the first cashier of the Manchester Bank (est. 1845), treasurer of the Manchester Savings Bank (est. 1846) and director and president of the Manchester National Savings Bank (formed 1865). James was president of the Manchester Bank. Charles E. Balch (1834-1884) became cashier of the Manchester National Bank in 1865 and trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank in 1862.

Just one of the many owners of retail establishments buried in Valley Cemetery, Joseph Kidder (1819-1902) operated with his brother, John S. Kidder, The Old Family Store on Elm Street from 1845-1873. "The Valley Cemetery" guide notes: "He became New Hampshire Grand Secretary of the International Order of Odd Fellows, which donated his memorial in Valley Cemetery."<sup>4</sup> (The Valley Cemetery, 2003, p. 13)

Numerous physicians along with persons concerned with the welfare of others rest in Valley Cemetery. Dr. Amos Gale (d. 1856), a prominent early Manchester physician, has a handsome mausoleum. His widow, Mary Ayer Gale (1811-1876), founded, in memory of him, the Gale Home for Aged and Destitute Women in 1891; it served the City of Manchester until 2002. One of the leading physicians in the city, Dr. Josiah Crosby (1794-1875), was nationally known for such innovations as the application of adhesive plaster in making extensions of fractured limbs (the modern day cast). The inscription of the monument of Mary Elizabeth Elliot (1823-1880), the widow of Manchester physician John S. Elliot, identifies her as "The founder of the Elliot Hospital." The first building of the hospital, which serves Manchester today, was completed in 1896. Emily E. Smith (d. 1909) founded the Emily Smith Nursing Home.

There are over 65 Civil War veterans buried in Valley Cemetery, including about 12 officers. Some of the officers include Medal of

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<sup>4</sup> "The Valley Cemetery," p. 13.

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Honor recipient Lt. Henry F. W. Little (d. 1907), Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Carter Abbot (d. 1881), and Captain John M. Caswell (c. 1864). Elinus J. Morrison (1812-1864) is thought to be the northernmost casualty of the Civil War.

As Valley Cemetery was not established until 1841, there are fewer Revolutionary War veterans. Some of the family of the Revolutionary war hero General John Stark are buried in Valley Cemetery, reinterred from an earlier burial ground. Archbald Gamble (d. 1844), is a veteran of this war who served in two regiments in the defense of Rhode Island.

There are many diverse individuals buried in Valley Cemetery who helped create the fabric that became the Manchester of today. There is Samantha Plantin (1826-1899), an African-American, who arrived in Manchester in 1846 and worked as a washerwoman for several prominent local families. She shared, with Booker T. Washington, a belief in the value of education and left a large bequest to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, among other institutions. Others were active in the anti-slavery movement. The abolitionist Baptist minister Andrew T. Foss (d. 1871), a close friend of William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, toured the United States for 15 years speaking out against the practice of slavery. Benjamin Kinsley (d. 1900) participated in the underground railroad movement.

Many persons representing different ethnic origins are buried in Valley Cemetery. The master plan of 1993 states: "The wealth of Manchester's history is due in no small way to the English, Irish, French-Canadian, Greek, Swedish, Polish, German and Italian and other immigrants that came to work in Manchester's industries."<sup>5</sup> Gustaf F. von Wachenfeld, a noted accountant, thought to be Manchester's first Swedish immigrant, laid to rest in Valley Cemetery in 1877.

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<sup>5</sup> "Master Plan for the City of Manchester, Section on Land Use, Ethnic Areas (1993): n.p.

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Buried also in Valley Cemetery is Martha Bouton Cilley Clarke (1843-1926), who actually started the preservation movement in Manchester. She was the First Regent of the State of New Hampshire's Daughters of the American Revolution from 1890-1894 and the Organizing Regent of the Molly Stark Chapter, established in 1892. The Master Plan for the City of Manchester, New Hampshire credits the Molly Stark Chapter with bringing the concept of preservation to the attention of Manchester citizens through its program of erecting plaques recognizing historic sites in Manchester.<sup>6</sup>

### Landscape Architecture

Valley Cemetery is significant as a fine example of a New England rural cemetery. The movement away from crowded churchyards and city cemetery lots to more pastoral burial places began in Cambridge, Massachusetts with the founding of Mt. Auburn Cemetery in 1831. Valley Cemetery, established only ten years after Mt. Auburn, was able by 1850 to reflect the features of a classic rural cemetery landscape.

“Here nature has been profuse in bestowing her choicest beauties. Here gently glides the chrystal [sic] brook – murmuring as its meanders over its pebbly bed, while darts along the golden trout. Here gushes out the cool refreshing spring, pure as from the well spring of life. Here towers the lofty pine; there stands the majestic oak with out-spread arms, over-shadowing all this peaceful glen – while affection sits on yonder seat, and weeps for dear departed friends.”<sup>7</sup>

As noted in the Preservation Master Plan, Valley Cemetery “reflects a laying of history, from the grand ornamentation of the Victorian period, to the even grades of the Lawn Cemetery period, to the

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<sup>6</sup> “Master Plan for the City of Manchester (1993): 10.

<sup>7</sup> Annual Report of the City of Manchester, Report of Committee on “Valley” (1850): 90.

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simplicity of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.”<sup>8</sup> The Manchester Historical Association further noted that the terrain of Valley Cemetery is the historical record of the city topography before development.<sup>9</sup>

The natural features of the cemetery, in particular the precipitous valley and broad valley floor remain. The altered landscape components, such as the culverted brook, are feasible to restore.

### Art and Architecture

Architecturally, Valley Cemetery is significant for its chapel and numerous extant mausoleums representing the major revival styles in American memorial art. The 1932 seam-faced granite Chapel, the most impressive structure of Valley Cemetery, was designed by Manchester architect, C. R. Whitcher. It is significant for its superb rendering of a revival English Gothic Parish Church; the scale, proportion and architectural details all suggest a fine structure.

The mausoleums of Valley Cemetery possess architectural integrity in terms of design, material, workmanship, feeling and association with the concept of death, departure, and remembrance. One of the most elaborate buildings in Valley Cemetery is the Aretas Blood Mausoleum (1889). Designed by New York sculptor Alexander Doyle, the mausoleum is based on a Greek plan, has High Victorian Gothic architectural detailing with a tall elongated Renaissance dome. Its architectural eclecticism and sculptural quality make it a significant contributor to Valley Cemetery’s outstanding collection of mausoleums. The Smyth Mausoleum (1885) is a fine recreation of a peripteral Ionic temple with a tetrastyle façade. It is dramatically located on the edge of valley/ravine, which it overlooks with grandeur. Notable among the other important mausoleums is the Harrington

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<sup>8</sup> Preservation Master Plan (2002) 11.

<sup>9</sup> Linda D. Coleman, “The Valley Cemetery Walking Tour: Notes on Selected Sites” (Oct. 2001): n.p.

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Mausoleum, a flawless interpretation of an Egyptian temple, whose massive solidity appears as timeless and immutable as its model.

Standing throughout Valley Cemetery are magnificent examples of the monument builders art. At every hand one sees examples of artistic creativity that impresses and inspires. Some, such as the soaring Currier obelisk (1898) and the tall, gothic Balch monument (1884), stand out because of their lofty height and remarkable size combined with finely wrought features. Numerous exquisite smaller monuments abound, including the classically draped figure atop the Eastman memorial (1877), the equally striking Haynes monument (1890) with its sarcophagus and graceful female figure as well as the Means monument (1902), a intricately carved Celtic cross which was created by the Tiffany studios in New York. One of the most unique monuments is the Custer memorial (1881) with its hexagonal two-part dome capped with four stylized Greek crosses. There are numerous other memorials in Valley Cemetery that equal these in artistic attainment if not in dramatic effect. The quality and variety of the art found in the memorials of the Valley Cemetery is extraordinary and significant.

Further adding to Valley Cemetery's architectural significance are its gates and fences. It has two major entrances joined by an elegant cast iron fence. The Currier Gate (1907), at Auburn Street, a granite and wrought iron ensemble enhancing the north end parameters of the cemetery, is significant for its imposing presence and delicacy of ornamentation. The height and elegance of the Green Gate (1915), at Pine Street, creates a most appropriate and dignified entrance to Valley Cemetery. Both these gates take their places as major gateways within the City of Manchester.

### Historical Background

The city of Manchester had its origin as a small agricultural and fishing village in the 1700s; the Amoskeag Falls was a well-known fishing

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location. In 1722 a recorded settlement began at what is now Goffes Falls, part of present day Manchester. In 1751 the township of Derryfield was incorporated. The enterprising Samuel Blodgett (1724-1807) initiated the industrial phase of Derryfield when he managed to construct the Amoskeag Canal around the Amoskeag Falls. Completed a few months before Blodgett's death in 1807, the canal was critical to opening up the navigation of the Merrimack River. Blodgett's hope was that Derryfield could one day replicate the flourishing textile city of Manchester, England. In 1810 the townspeople of Derryfield, recognizing Blodgett was the inspiration for its blossoming industrial development, changed the town's name to Manchester. The mid-nineteenth century saw a huge increase in population accompanied by constant building. Manchester was chartered as a city in 1846. Although the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company textile products played a major role in this growth numerous other firms produced a variety of goods as well. The Concord Railroad reached Manchester in 1842 and the Manchester Street Railroad started service in 1877. Large numbers of immigrants arrived in Manchester, attracted by the strong demand for labor.

By the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Blodgett's dream was fully realized when Manchester's largest industrialist, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, became "the largest producer of cotton textiles in the world, and, at its peak, employed up to 17,000 workers."<sup>10</sup> Unfortunately, this Company, so integral to Manchester's prosperity, declined after World War I, suffered a crippling strike in 1922 and closed in 1936. Manchester, after a difficult readjustment period, is now the location of more than a hundred manufacturers.

The history of Valley Cemetery begins when the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester deeded the land for the cemetery to the City (then a Town) on January 29, 1841 "for the purpose of a public cemetery or burial ground, for the use of the town,

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<sup>10</sup> "Master Plan for the City of Manchester, New Hampshire (Adopted Nov. 10, 1993): H-1 to H-6.

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and for no other purpose whatever.” The other stipulation was that “ ... said company shall have the right to flow the valley through which the brook crossing said premises runs by any dam which they may erect for the purpose of carrying any mills or machinery upon the stream below said premises.”<sup>11</sup> This brook, now called “Cemetery Brook,” was earlier called “Mile Brook.” The town accepted the deed on March 9, 1841 and the cemetery was consecrated on July 5, 1841 in a formal ceremony attended by over 4000 people. Although preceded by the burial of two children in 1839, the first official burial and now the oldest extant stone was that of Mary J. Baldwin, the daughter of Stephen and Sarah Baldwin, who died July 13, 1841. A committee was appointed to govern the cemetery in 1841 and immediately set to work trimming and planting trees, building fences and laying out roads and paths. The 1848 Annual Report concluded: “The city may well congratulate itself in the possession of a cemetery so beautiful and ornamental, and so capable of improvement.”<sup>12</sup>

In 1850 three sets of “permanent stone steps” and “two handsome bridges with stone abutments” were constructed. C. E. Potter’s 1856 History of Manchester describes the Mile Brook now confined by a curving channel, crossed by several rustic bridges.<sup>13</sup> In 1851 a public “city tomb” (receiving tomb) was built and served until 1888 when the present receiving tomb was erected. A massive granite gateway and iron gate rose to mark the Chestnut Street entrance in 1852. In that same year the hearse houses were completed. By 1855 the entire cemetery was surrounded by wood fences. Pine Grove Cemetery, overseen by Valley Cemetery trustees, was established in 1855 and opened in 1858.

Taking note of the many monuments being assembled in the cemetery the 1860 Valley Cemetery report commended the lot owners who have

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<sup>11</sup> Deed: Amoskeag Mfg. Co. to town of Manchester. Cemetery Lot. (Jan. 29, 1841).

<sup>12</sup> “Report of the Committee on the Valley,” Second Annual Report of the City of Manchester (1848): 43-46.

<sup>13</sup> “Valley Cemetery Preservation Master Plan,” Appendix A (2002): 1.

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“erected tasty and substantial structures.”<sup>14</sup> By 1863, only three of the original cemetery lots remained to be sold. A “neat and substantial tool-house, ” on the south side of the brook, was built in 1864.<sup>15</sup> By 1867 a carriage road was completed that wound all the way from the Chestnut Street gate to the valley floor.<sup>16</sup> 1873 saw the start of the effort to enclose Valley Cemetery with “substantial and durable iron fences”<sup>17</sup> –a goal that was finally completed in 1918.

City water was piped into Valley Cemetery in 1881 and in 1882 a Stick Style “cottage,” later called the “Lodge,” was “moved to a more desirable location” and remodeled.<sup>18</sup> The construction of “a “more commodious receiving-tomb” was begun in 1888<sup>19</sup> and completed in 1889. The old receiving tomb was removed.

A Stick Style summer house, a dramatic addition to the broad valley floor, was built in 1889; there were accompanying improvements made to the winding brook. The Annual Report also notes “the magnificent tomb” erected by Hon. Aretas Blood.<sup>20</sup> In 1891 a second summer house, this one with an octagonal roof, was constructed beside the stream which was crossed with two new rustic bridges. In summary, by the 1890s, the valley floor was a designed landscape featuring Cemetery Brook, the two summer houses, inviting walkways and meticulously maintained grounds.

Valley Cemetery became a stronger presence in Manchester’s downtown with the erection of the magnificent Currier gates at the terminus of Chestnut Street at Auburn Street in 1907. Visible from blocks away down Chestnut Street from the center of town, the elegant

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<sup>14</sup> Annual Report (1860): 148.

<sup>15</sup> Annual Report (1864): 102.

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report (1867): 159.

<sup>17</sup> Annual Report (1873): 37.

<sup>18</sup> Annual Report (1882): 218.

<sup>19</sup> Annual Report (1888): 13.

<sup>20</sup> Annual Report (1889): 139.



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gates were given by Mrs. Moody Currier in memory of his husband, Governor Moody Currier (1806-1898). This presence was reinforced in 1916 when the Green gates, "harmonizing well with those at the Chestnut Street entrance," were erected at the Pine Street entrance. The Green gates were given by Mrs. Eliza B. Green, widow of Frank E. Green, carrying out his wishes to honor his father Stephen D. Green (1806-1880). The trustees of the cemetery wrote touchingly in the 1915 Annual Report: "That the cemetery really has a stronghold upon the love and affection of our people is evidenced by the generosity with which these public spirited citizens have given memorials ..."<sup>21</sup>

In 1916 a new 50' wooden footbridge was built over the western part of the brook, bringing the total number of cemetery bridges up to five. Successive annual reports show a steadfast determination to maintain the valley landscape, including repairs to the summer houses. In 1932 the keys to an impressive new Gothic chapel, designed by Manchester architect Chase R. Witcher, were turned over to the trustees.

The hurricane of 1938, which damaged trees in the cemetery, seemed to signal the start of the decline of Valley Cemetery. By 1953 the Cemetery Brook had been placed in a culvert and the summer houses and decorative bridges removed. Newspaper articles over the decades carried reports of increasing vandalism.

With the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century new life and hope is being breathed into Valley Cemetery. The Friends of the Valley Cemetery was formed in 2001 to restore the cemetery. All the elements of the Cemetery are there – the striking valley floor, the chapel, the gates and fences, the mausoleums and monuments. What is missing is recoverable – the brook can once again be daylighted, and plans and historic photographs exist for both summer houses and the bridges.

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<sup>21</sup> Annual Report (1915): 291; Annual Report (1916): 312.

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Great progress is being made on the Valley Cemetery of today. The Valley Cemetery Preservation Master Plan, with a Gravestone and Monument Assessment Survey, was completed in 2002. The Valley Cemetery Restoration Project - Phase 1 is now (2004) in progress which focuses on the grand entrance to the cemetery, the area of the Currier/Auburn Street gate at Chestnut Street. The major elements of this initial project include the restoration of the Currier Gate with its accompanying granite planting urns, the restoration of the adjoining Auburn Street fence to Willow Street, tree planting along Auburn Street and replicating the historic paving in the area of the gates as well as repaving the cemetery roadway from the Currier Gate to the receiving tomb.

Valley Cemetery is notable for its remarkable integrity. Although there have been burials as late as 2001, the overall image, including paths and roadways, remains essentially unchanged. The City of Manchester and The Friends of the Valley Cemetery in 2004 stand ready to fulfill the mandate of the Valley Cemetery Committee of 1853:

“Your Committee feels confident that the ‘Valley,’ so favorably formed by Nature as a *retreat*, and made sacred by the tears of many a loved one deposited in its bosom, (for who has not dropped a tear over the resting place of friends departed) will continue to be guarded with a watchful care, and preserved as it well deserves to be, a peaceful and quiet resting-place for generations to come.”<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Annual Report of the City of Manchester, Report of Committee on “Valley” (1853): 93.

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“Facts & Figures Extracted from City Reports 1887 – 1930.” Three volumes of Cemetery Records. Volume 1: June 8, 1841-Dec. 30, 1849; Volume 2: Jan. 8, 1850 – Dec. 30, 1859; Volume 3: Jan. 1, 1859-Jan. 30, 1869.

Trustees of Valley Cemetery Records: Feb. 8, 1907-Nov. 28, 1910.

Valley Cemetery Deed Card Index.

Valley Cemetery History Card Index by Lot.

Manchester City Library – New Hampshire Room Archives

Valley Cemetery Deed: January 29, 1841: Amoskeag Mfg. Co. to Manchester. Vol. 210, p. 487. (Deed #83)

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Valley Cemetery  
Manchester (Hillsborough Co.)  
New Hampshire

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### MAPS AND ATLASES: Arranged by date published.

- 1835: "Plan of the Land and Mill Privileges of the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. at Manchester, N. H. R. H. Eddy, C. E. 1835.
- 1840: "Plan of the Real Estate and Water Privileges ... Amoskeag Corporation." Drawn from Surveys made by Judge Stark of Manchester, N. H. R. H. Eddy of Boston.
- 1850: "Map of the City of Manchester." A. M. Chapin.
- 1858: "City of Manchester." Hillsboro County Atlas.
- 1876: "Manchester, N. H." Bird's Eye View.
- 1881: "New Avenue in Valley Cemetery." George H. Allen, City Engineer. April 23, 1881. Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet.
- 1885: "Plan of Proposed Improvements in Valley Cemetery." (Details) George H. Allen, City Engineer. Oct. 14, 1885. Scale: varies by section. Two sets of numbers: "MS 1/0032" and "909."
- 1887: "Valley Cemetery Lodge House - Proposed Improvements." Oct. 1, 1887. Scale 1/4 and "935."
- 1888: "Plan of Fred'k Smyth's Lot, Valley Cemetery." April 6, 1888. Scale: 1 inch = 10 feet. Number on plan: "942."
- 1889: "City Tomb." May 9, 1889. 2 sheets.
- 1890: "Plan of Summer House at Valley Cemetery." Feb. 8, 1890. Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot. Two sets of numbers on plans: "MS 1/0038" and "1105."
- 1891: "Valley Cemetery - Proposed Improvements." (Details of a bridge and summer house). Feb. 12, 1891. Scale: 1/2 inch = 1 foot. Two sets of numbers on plans: "MS 1/0039" and "1018."
- 1895: "Plan of a Part of Valley Cemetery." September 1895. Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet.
- 1896: "Map of the City of Manchester." W. H. Bennett, City Engineer. D. L. Miller, publisher. Various plates.
- 1896: "Valley Cemetery." "Compiled from Old Plans." March 1896. W. H. Bennett, City Engineer. (There are four quadrants of maps - at Pine Grove Cemetery Office.) Scale: 1 inch = 40 feet.
- 1903: "Valley Cemetery - Retaining Wall to be Built on West Line of Cemetery Beginning 550 feet south of Auburn Street and

(Continued)

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Valley Cemetery  
Manchester (Hillsborough Co.)  
New Hampshire

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- Extending 250 feet, southerly.” Engineer’s Department, Manchester, NH; Samuel J. Lord, City Engineer. July 29, 1903.
- 1906: “Valley Cemetery - Location of Walks, Drives and Brook.” Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet. Two sets of numbers on map: “MS I/0030” and “2020.” August 21, 1906.
- 1926: Plan of the valley and Cemetery Brook through Valley Cemetery. (Shows brook, footbridge and summer houses.) Scale: 1 inch = 30 feet. Jan. 16, 1926. No numbers on map.
- 1995: “Aerial View Map of Manchester, NH.” April 10, 1995. #95-520-5-10.
- No Date: “Cemetery Brook Culvert at Pine Street” Scale: Horizontal: 1 inch = 30 feet; Vertical: 1 inch = 6 feet; and “Cemetery Brook Culvert at Willow Street.” Scale: Horizontal: 1 inch = 40 feet; Vertical: 1 inch = 6 feet.

### OTHER SOURCES

- Coleman, Linda Lee D., and the Manchester Historic Association.  
“The Valley Cemetery Walking Tour: Notes on Selected Sites.”  
Unpublished cumulative research, 1997 - 2000.
- Richard Duckoff, Manchester NH, Archives.
- Friends of the Valley Cemetery. Annual Reports. 2001-2003.
- John Jordan, Manchester NH, Archives
- Manchester Historic Association Archives
- Historic Atlases
  - Historic Photographs
  - Newspaper Files
  - “Remembering Valley Cemetery.” Video. 2001.
  - “Walking Tour: The Valley Cemetery - A Rural Cemetery for an Industrial City - Manchester, New Hampshire.” 2000.
- Millyard Museum and Amherst Street Research Library
- Molly Stark Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. Arthur F. Wheat, comp. Valley Cemetery Records, Manchester, N.H. 1950.

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- Preservation Master Plan: Valley Cemetery, Manchester, New Hampshire. Paysage with Fannin•Lehner Preservation Consultants and others. August 2002.
- Stone and Fragment List in Receiving Tomb at Valley Cemetery, Manchester, NH. n.d.
- Toland, Vinnie, Jr. "At Rest in the Valley." January 2000.
- Toland, Vinnie, Jr., compiler. "Veterans of the Rebellion 1861-1865 Buried at Manchester, NH - Valley Cemetery, main gate on Pine Street." n. d.
- "The Valley Cemetery." The Friends of Valley Cemetery. Manchester NH: 2003.
- The Valley Update. Friends of Valley Cemetery Newsletter. 2001-2004.
- Whitcher, C. R., architect, Manchester NH. Plans of Chapel, Valley Cemetery. Job #516, Drawings, August 4, 1931.

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United States Department of the Interior  
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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Valley Cemetery  
Manchester (Hillsborough Co.)  
New Hampshire

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### 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### UTM References (continued)

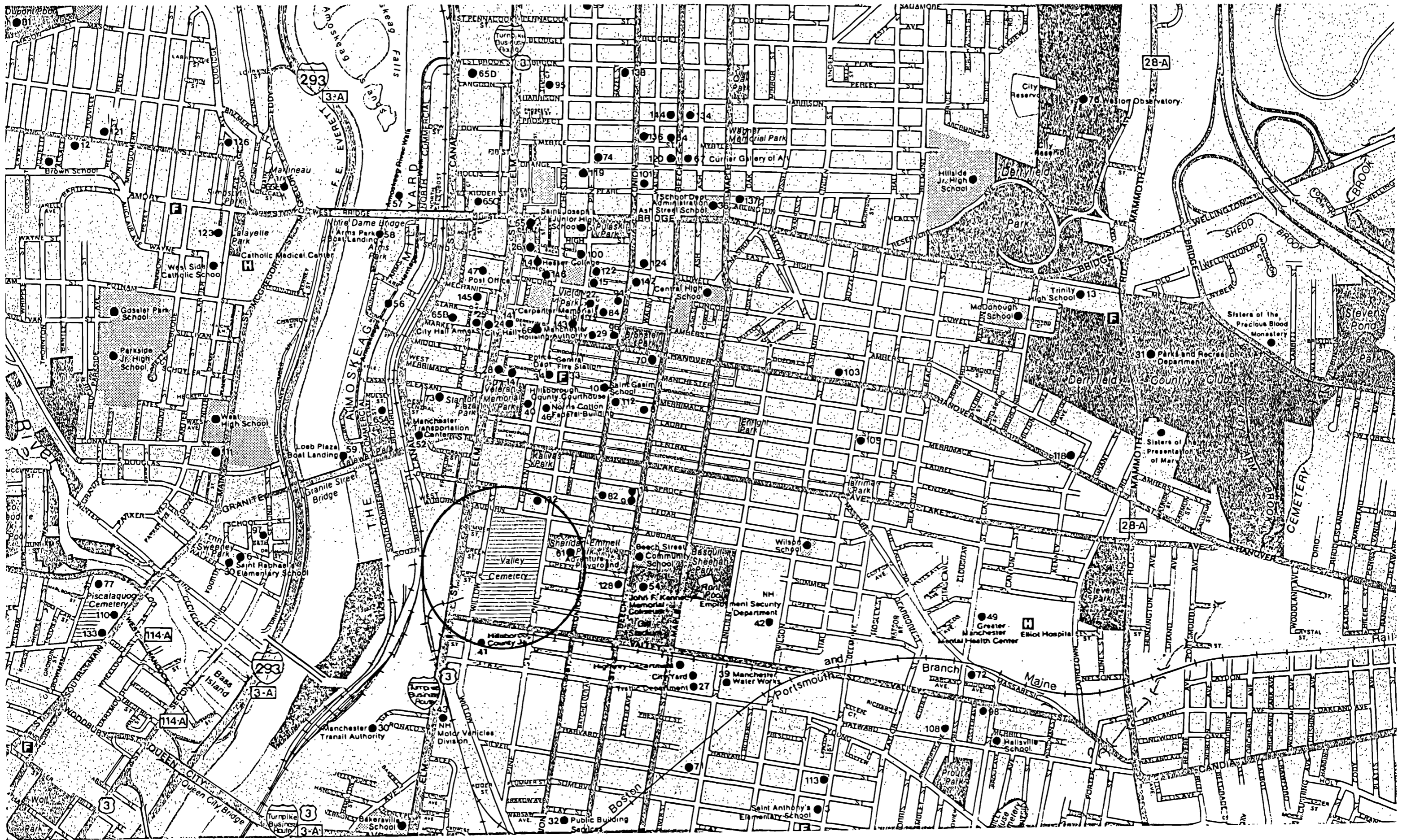
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- 6) 19 299230 4761680

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The Valley Cemetery is bounded by the following curblines on city streets: The corner of Valley Street and Willow Street thence north along Willow Street to Auburn Street, East along Auburn Street to Pine Street, south along Pine Street to Valley Street and thence west along Valley Street to Willow Street. The cemetery has no plot or parcel number, as it is a property of the City of Manchester. There are portions of the Valley Cemetery portrayed on the following Assessor's Department maps: 42, 64, 68, 144, 166, 167.

#### Boundary Justification

The present cemetery boundary has been established since the land was deeded to the Town of Manchester by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company on January 29, 1841 (Volume 210, Page 487). It includes all of Valley Cemetery's 19.7 acres.



**MANCHESTER  
NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**MANCHESTER CITY PLANNING BOARD  
August, 1986**



meters 0 100 500 1000 1 kilometer

feet 0 200 1000 1 mile

DATA SHEET  
4/1/04

Number	Section/ Lot	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
		VALLEY CEMETERY	LANDSCAPE	N/A	SITE	1841	C
1	K	CHAPEL	CHAPEL	GRANITE/CAST STONE	BUILDING	1931	C
2	C-208/9	GEORGE W. BAILEY TOMB	TOMB	GRANITE	BUILDING	1857	C
3	G	RECEIVING TOMB	RECEIVING TOMB	GRANITE/STEEL PLATE DOORS	BUILDING	1888	C
4	B--250	R. H. AYER	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE	BUILDING	BEFORE 1856	C
5	H-449	ARETAS BLOOD	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE/ BRONZE DOORS	BUILDING	1889	C
6	O-674	NATHAN PARKER	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE/IRON DOOR	BUILDING	1860	C
7	L-1025	PHYSICIAN AMOS GALE MARY AYER GALE	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE/ IRON DOOR	BUILDING	1856	C
8	K-1122	TENNY-CHAMBERLIN-BUCK	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE	BUILDING	1867	C
9	K-1123	CROSBY GILLIS	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE	BUILDING	1865 1874	C
10	K-1125	FELLOWS-MOORE-ELLIOT	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE	BUILDING	1868	C
11	K-1176	JAMES UNDERWOOD PARKER	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE	BUILDING	1873	C

# DATA SHEET

4/1/04

Number	Section/	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
12	K-1177	FREDERICK SMYTH	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE/BRONZE WALL & DOORS WEST SIDE	BUILDING	1885	C
13	H-1186	E. W. HARRINGTON	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE/ BRONZE DOORS	BUILDING	1916	C
14	A,G	AUBURN STREET FENCE	FENCE	CAST/WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	BEFORE 1873	C
15	M,N,O	VALLEY STREET FENCE	FENCE	CAST/WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	c.1877	C
16	M,I,G,H	PINE STREET FENCE	FENCE	CAST/WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	c.1883	C
17	A,E,F,K	WILLOW STREET FENCE	FENCE	WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	1902-18	C
18	G	FENCE ACROSS FROM RECEIVING TOMB	FENCE	PIPE RAIL	STRUCTURE	BEFORE 1890	C
19	A, G	CURRIER/AUBURN STREET GATE	GATE	GRANITE/WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	1907	C
20	H, I	GREEN GATES/PINE STREET	GATE	GRANITE/WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	1916	C
21	N-715	MARY J. SMITH CLARK LOT MARY J. SMITH CLARK	LOT FENCE HEADSTONE	CAST IRON MARBLE	STRUCTURE OBJECT	1870s 1873	C
22	K	HATTIE D. JENKINS YORK	FOUNTAIN	GRANITE/BRONZE PLAQUE	OBJECT	1928	C

DATA SHEET  
3/30/04

Number	Section/	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
23	A-11	DAVID A. BUNTON	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1890	C
24	A-236	JACOB F. JAMES	OBELISK	GRANITE	OBJECT	1892	C
25	C-212	ANDREW T. FOSS	HEADSTONE	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1871	C
26	C-218	CHILDREN OF SARAH AND STEPHEN BALDWIN MARY J. BALDWIN	MONUMENT/ HEADSTONES HEADSTONES	MARBLE/GRANITE MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1841- 1847 1841	C
27	D-178	MOODY CURRIER	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1898	C
28	H-1181	J. T. P. HUNT	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1865	C
29	H-1184	MARY ELIZABETH ELLIOT	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1880	C
30	I-819	EDWARD L. CUSTER	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1881	C
31	I-891	CHARLES R. COLLEY CHILDREN	HEADSTONES	MARBLE	OBJECT	1850s	C
32	I-900	SAMANTHA PLANTIN	MONUMENT	MARBLE	OBJECT	1899	C
33	I-911	STEPHEN D. GREEN FRANK E. GREEN	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1880 1915	C
34	J-977	CHARLES E. BALCH	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1884	C
35	K-1053	ARCHBALD GAMBLE	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1844	C
36	1071	HENRY F. W. LITTLE	HEADSTONE	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1907	C

**DATA SHEET**  
 4/1/04

Number	Section/	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
37	K-1077	ARTHUR McARTHUR EASTMAN	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1877	C
38	K-1114	NATHAN BATCHELDER	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1867	C
39	K-1135	HON. DANIEL CLARK	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1891	C
40	K-1157	CILLEY MONUMENT	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1870	C
	K-1157	MARTHA BOUTON CILLEY CLARKE	MARKER	BRONZE PLAQUE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1932	C
41	K-1166	EZEKIEL A. STRAW	MONUMENT	GRANITE/ MARBLE PLAQUE	OBJECT	1882	C
42	K-1168	JOHN BADGER CLARKE	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1891	C
		SUSAN GREELEY MOULTON CLARKE				1885	
		HON. WM. C. CLARKE				1933	C
43	L-997	JOSEPH CARTER ABBOT	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1881	C
44	L-1003/4	DR. CHARLES WELLS	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1884	C
45	L-1026	MANCHESTER FIREMEN'S RELIEF ASS'N	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1950s	C
46	L-1030	CHARLES T. MEANS	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1902	C

**DATA SHEET**  
 3/30/04

Number	Section/	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
47	M-546	FAMILY OF GENERAL JOHN STARK					
		SAMUEL STARK/	HEADSTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1800	C
		ELIZABETH STARK/	HEADSTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1818	C
		POLLY STARK/	HEADSTONE	SOAPSTONE	OBJECT	1820	C
		JENIT RIDDEL	HEADSTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1748	C
48	M-775	ELIZA A. EATON	MONUMENT	MARBLE	OBJECT	1889	C
49	N-702	JOSEPH KIDDER	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1902	C
50	N-733/8	ELINUS J. MORRISON	OBELISK	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1864	C
51	O-612	JOSEPH H. HAYNES	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1890	C
52	O-615	ABBIE C. PIPER	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1890	C
53	O-619	CAPT. JOHN M. CASWELL	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1864	C
54	O-672	HON. SAMUEL BLODGET	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1807	C
55	O-1041	SAMUEL C. FORSAITH	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1885	C

Valley Cemetery  
Manchester (Hillsborough Co.), NH  
DATA SHEET

TOTAL RESOURCES: 61 Contributing, 0 Non-Contributing

13 Contributing Buildings  
1 Contributing Site  
8 Contributing Structures  
39 Contributing Objects

KEY

C: Contributing Resources  
NC: Non-Contributing Resources

Note: With an estimated 6000+ gravestones, markers and monuments in Valley Cemetery, it is impossible to identify all resources. Therefore the Data Sheet only provides a representative sample of the resources to be found in the Cemetery.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

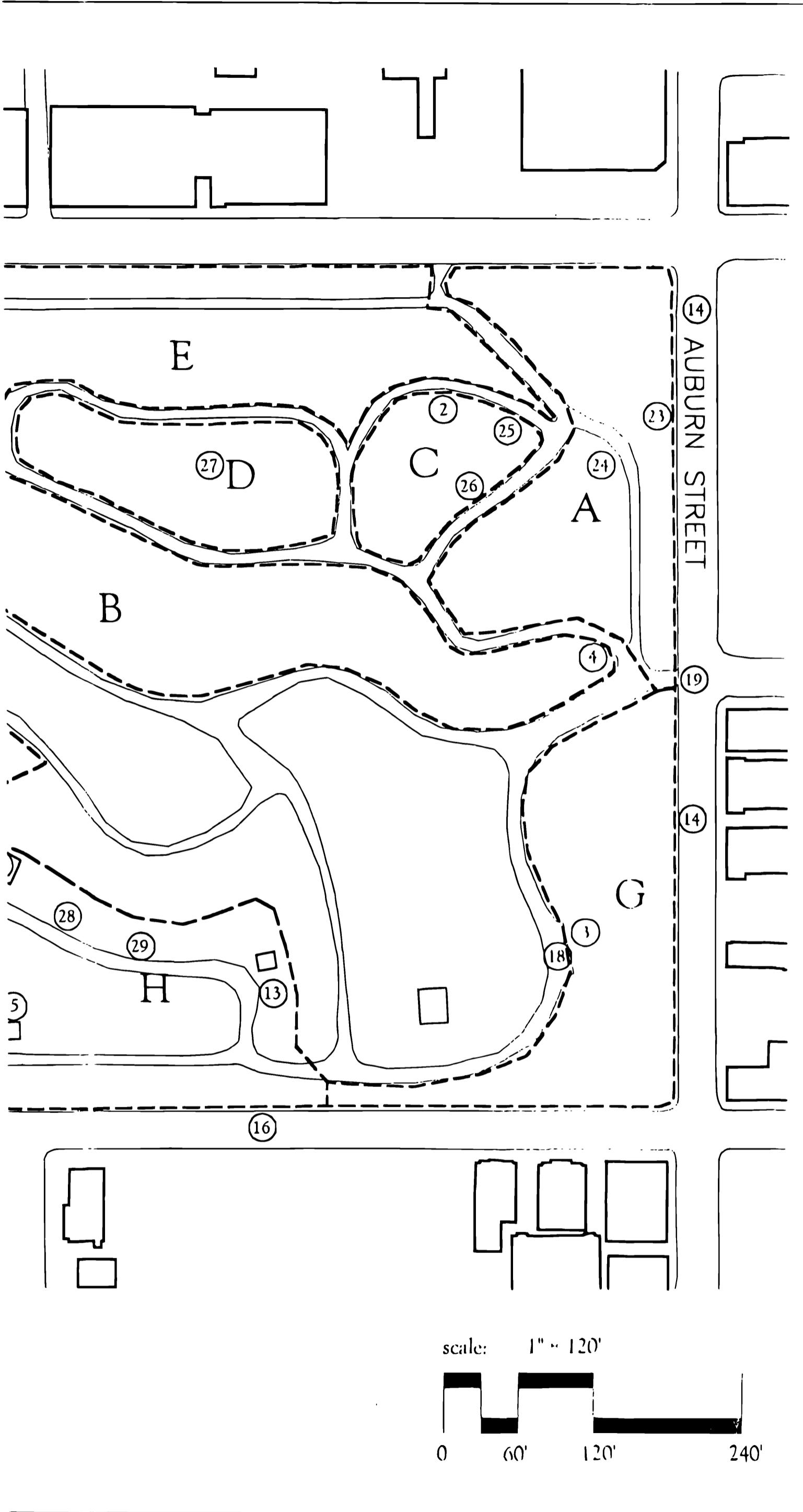
Valley Cemetery  
Manchester (Hillsborough Co.)  
New Hampshire

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

1. General view of east side of Cemetery with Smyth Mausoleum (1885) in background. Looking north.
2. General view of east side of Cemetery with Charles T. Means Monument (1902) in foreground. Looking south.
3. Valley of the Cemetery with Chapel (1931) in background. Looking south.
4. Valley of the Cemetery with gravemarkers, monuments and curbed lots on valley floor. Looking north.
5. Historic view down the valley of the Cemetery. In the foreground is a gazebo, on top of the ridge in the background is the Smyth Mausoleum (1885). Looking south.
6. Historic view of the valley of the Cemetery. The Cemetery Brook is seen passing under Pine Street, over a small waterfall, under a footbridge and then flowing beside a footpath. Looking east.
7. Currier Gates (1907). Looking southwest.
8. Chapel (1931). Looking west.
9. Gale Mausoleum (1856). Looking northwest.
10. E. W. Harrington Mausoleum (1876). Looking north.
11. Smyth Mausoleum (1885). Looking northeast.
12. Aretas Blood Mausoleum (1897). Looking northwest.
13. Haynes Monument (1890). Looking southwest.
14. Edward L. Custer Monument (1881). Looking northwest.
15. Baldwin Children (1841-1847), oldest stones in the Cemetery. Looking south.



SITE PLAN SHOWING FEATURES  
LISTED IN THE DISTRICT  
DATA SHEET

FANNIN-LEINER 03/30/04

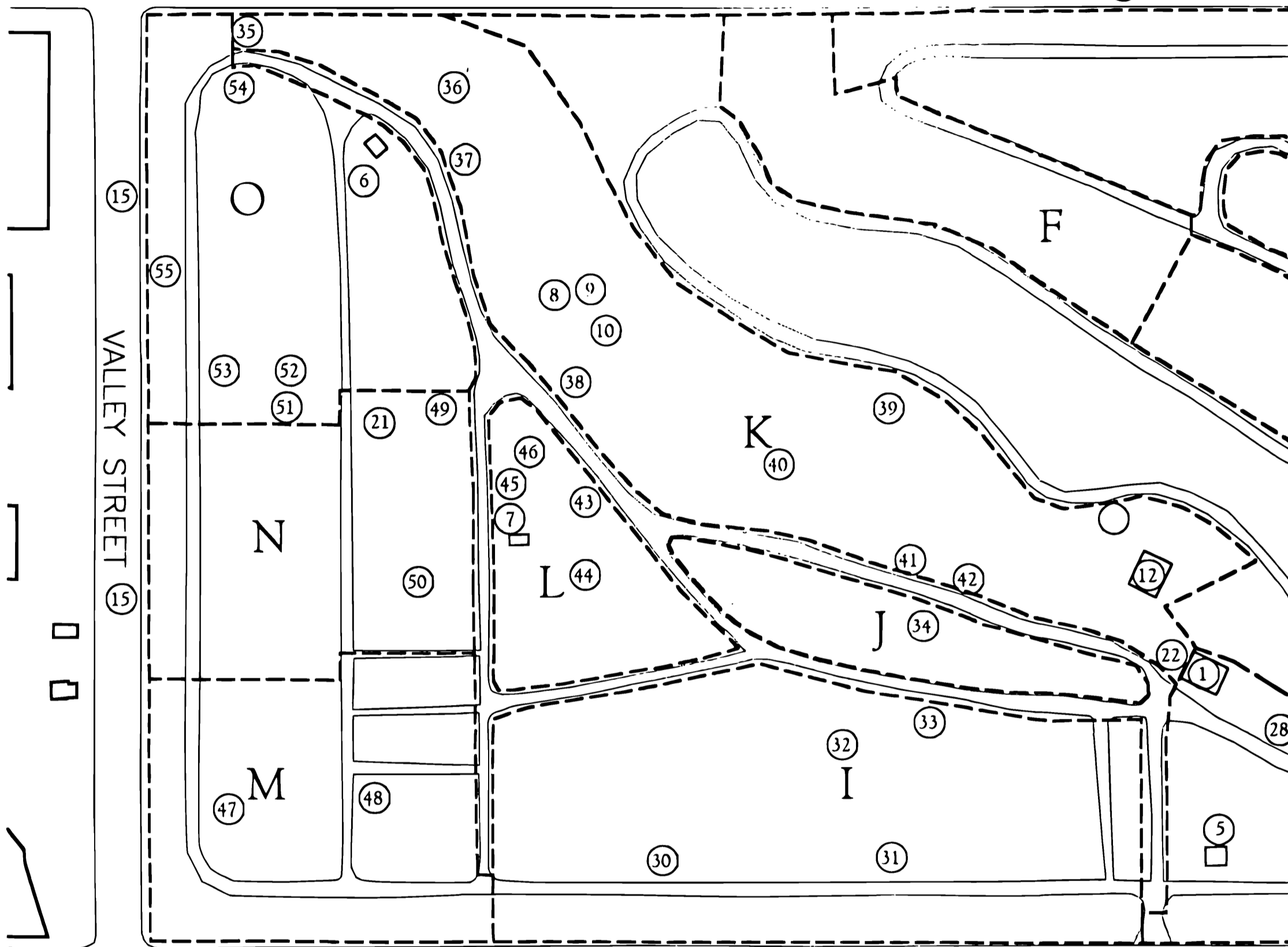
**VALLEY CEMETERY**  
Manchester  
Hillsborough County  
New Hampshire

Fannin Leiner Preservation Consultants  
Map: Martha Lynn Landscape Architecture, LLC



WILLOW STREET

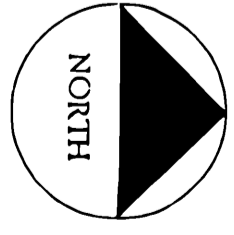
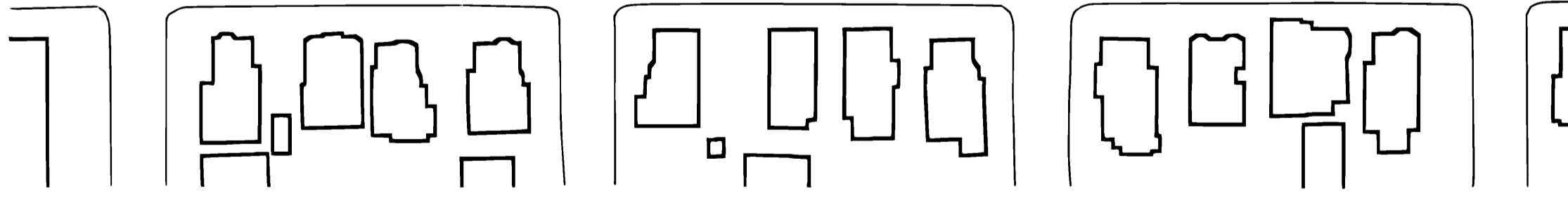
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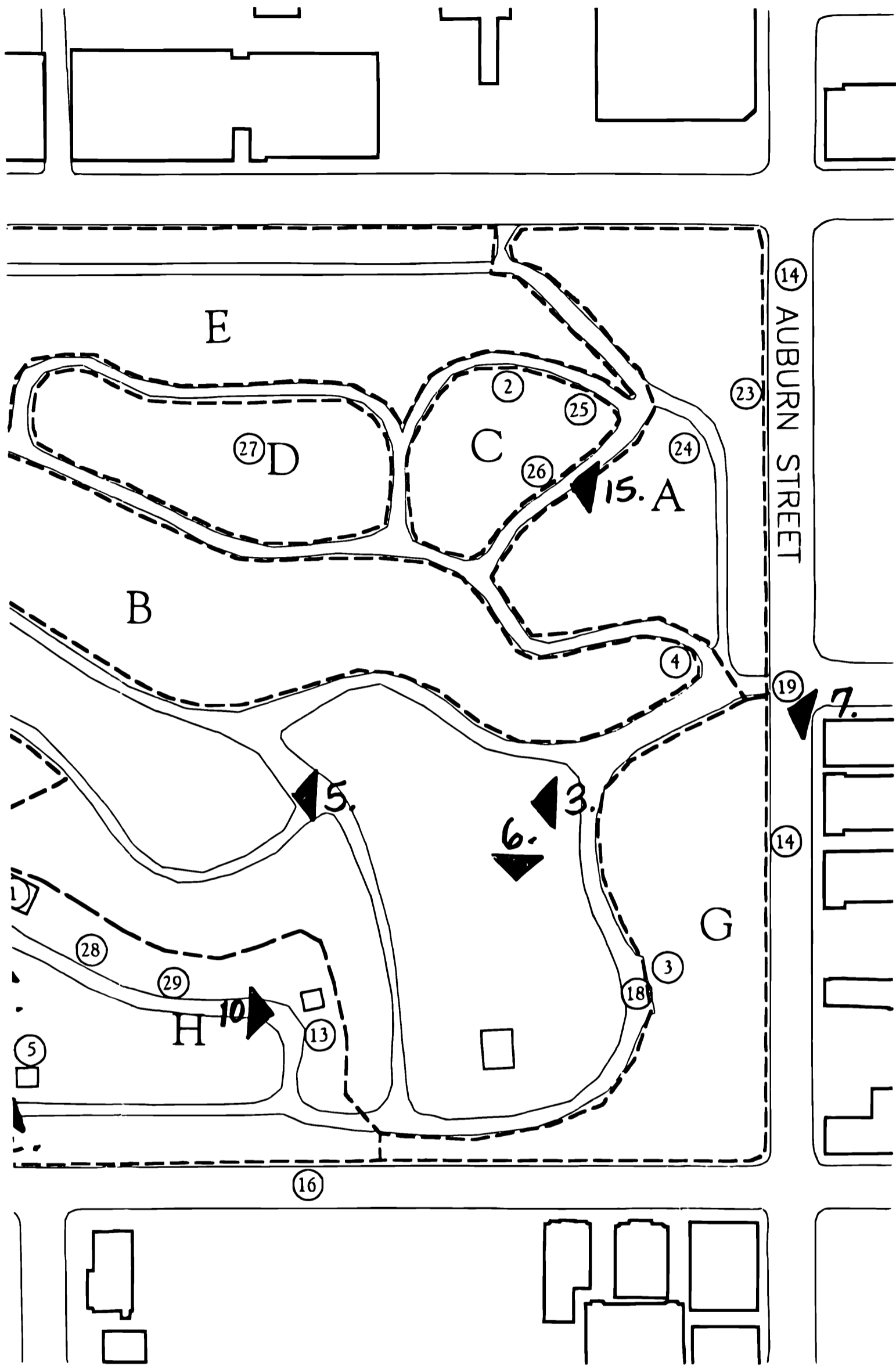


VALLEY STREET

PINE STREET

20





**SITE PLAN SHOWING VIEWS  
IN PHOTOGRAPHS**

**FANNIN-LEHNER 03/30/04**

**VALLEY CEMETERY**

Manchester  
Hillsborough County  
New Hampshire

Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants  
Map: Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC

