NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1031

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
SEP 26 2008
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Old North Cemetery

other names/site number Old Cemetery

2. Location

street & number North State Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Concord N/A ☐ vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Merrimack code 013 zip code 03301

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.)

E Merrigan 9/23/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NH Division of Historical Resources / SHPO
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 of the Keeper: Patrick Andrus — Date of Action: 11/9/2008

Old North Cemetery
Name of Property

Merrimack, 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	
1		buildings
3		sites
11		structures
41		objects
56		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.)

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.)

- [X] **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.
- [X] **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.
- [X] **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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Art
Community Planning and Development
Social History

Period of Significance

1730 - 1958

Significant Dates

1730, 1844, 1850s, 1869, 1912, 1938

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Name of repository:

Concord Public Library
New Hampshire Historical Society

Old North Cemetery
Name of Property

Merrimack, New Hampshire
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.85

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	19	293130	4787630
2	19	293190	4787660
3	19	293200	4787640
4	19	293230	4787650

☐ 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 and James Fannin, Monique Lehner

organization Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants date June 9, 2008

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 Concord

street & number 41 Green Street telephone 603-228-2737

city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301

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.

7. DESCRIPTION

The Old North Cemetery lies on the northern end of the City of Concord, a few blocks to the west of the Merrimack River and across North State Street, the cemetery's eastern side, from the Concord Historic District. Two-and-one-half story 19th century residences abut the northern and southern boundaries and similarly styled houses line the opposite side of Bradley Street, the cemetery's western border. Across North State Street to the east stands the 1913 brick Walker School (elementary), the original site of the Old North Church, 1751, which burned in 1870. The Old North Cemetery is owned by the City of Concord.

The 5.85 acres of Old North Cemetery are shaped like an "L," with a large rectangular section stretching from North State Street to Bradley Street, adjoined on its north side by a smaller rectangular section, which also extends along Bradley Street. Tucked into the southeastern corner of the "L" section is the Minot Enclosure, surrounded by its own fencing. The Quaker Lot abuts the east side of Old North Cemetery and the north side of the Minot Enclosure but extends further east.

The oldest 1730 area of Old North Cemetery fronts North State Street extending west until even with the west line of the Minot Enclosure. In 1844, over a hundred years later, the City purchased the land contained within a line along the west side of the Minot Enclosure to Bradley Street. The Minot Enclosure was added to the cemetery in 1850s. The Quaker Lot, which dates to 1811, was acquired by the city in 1912.

Several different fences and a stone wall define Old North Cemetery's edges and provide its landscape with a complete enclosure. A handsome baroque cast iron fence runs along North State Street, the eastern edge; painted black, it stands four feet high, and rests on a low cut granite wall with rusticated details. The northern boundary is lined with five to six feet high galvanized steel chain link fencing. A wrought iron fence, five feet high and painted green, separates Bradley Street from the cemetery. This fence is set approximately five feet from the street edge. A portion of the southern edge, starting west

from North State Street, is defined by an approximately 120 feet long low, dry-laid stone wall; the remainder of the southern edge to Bradley Street is enclosed by a six-foot galvanized steel chain link fence. The Minot Enclosure area is surrounded by its own graceful five feet high cast iron fencing underpinned on granite curbing.

Visitors may enter Old North Cemetery from North State Street or Bradley Street and there is a pleasant stream of strollers, dog walkers and schoolchildren along with those using the cemetery as a short cut between Bradley Street and North State Street. Two entrances stand along North State Street, a pedestrian entrance at the mid-point of the burying ground edge, and a vehicular entrance at the far northeast corner. Stately cut granite gate posts, topped with conical-shaped caps and orbs, define the pedestrian entrance. Secured to these posts is an elegant double-leafed cast iron gate with "OLD NORTH CEMETERY" in capitalized gold leaf lettering integrated into both sides of its top rail.

The single-lane vehicular entrance is marked to the south by the terminal post of the cast iron North State Street fence. A five feet high, rounded top square granite post, with rusticated details on the front and back, delineates this entrance to the north. A matching post stands at the cemetery's southeast corner. The Bradley Street entrance, which is used only for pedestrians, is aligned with the North State Street vehicular entrance. It is denoted by a pair of six feet high mortared cut stone gateposts topped with rusticated square granite caps; similar posts identify the northern and southern termini of the fence. A double-leafed wrought iron gate, painted green and styled to match the fence, spans the entrance.

Old North Cemetery contains one principal roadway, a ten feet wide bituminous and turf lane leading from the North State Street vehicular entrance in a straight line westward to the Bradley Street gate. Three secondary routes lead through the "L" section, with two connecting to the north side of the principal roadway and one to the south. The first is a single-lane dirt roadway joining the central road near the southwest corner of the Minot Enclosure and leading northward, then turning westward just before the north perimeter fence. This road links to a second one that proceeds north from the central roadway beginning just inside the Bradley Street gate. These

dirt/turf roads provide foot and vehicular access to the northern part of the "L" section.

The access to the southern portion of the "L" is a dirt/turf road which extends south at the junction of the north road, adjacent to the Minot Enclosure and the principal roadway. This road runs south to the chain link fence at the southern perimeter of the cemetery. About halfway to the fence the road is crossed by the wide turf pedestrian way that commences at the North State Street pedestrian gate and extends west across the lower terrace, climbs the rise north of the tombs onto the upper terrace and thence continues all the way to the Bradley Street Fence. There may have been a gate at the western terminus, but none now exists.

Designed walking paths, entered from the Minot Enclosure's two entrances, lead from the principal roadway northward and exactly follow the 1860 plan. Bituminous concrete covers these paths, and their edges have been lined with granite curbing.

Slopes across the cemetery rise upward from the east (North State Street edge) to the west (Bradley Street edge) with a retaining wall dividing the burying ground main section into a lower and upper terrace. It is from this upper terrace that views of the entire cemetery are achieved. Slopes across the upper terrace and "L" section of the burying ground ascend gently towards Bradley Street, slightly undulating across the upper burial areas.

While the Old North Cemetery contains several very large, mature trees, the overall look of the landscape is of great openness. Significant shade trees include an oak near the North State Street pedestrian gate, and a group of sugar maples in the "L" section. An ornamental Camperdown elm grows on the upper terrace. Above and below the terrace wall, several cedars and yews have been planted with the yews clipped into conical shapes. The ground plane is covered with a mix of turf and perennial ground cover.

The retaining wall dividing the terraces (moving north to south) consists of a set of private tombs, a mortared cut granite stone retaining wall behind the Stickney Mausoleum, and a second set of tombs. The principal roadway

(described above) is level with the lower terrace, but lies depressed below the upper terrace. Two sets of cut granite steps lead from the roadway southward, allowing visitors access to the upper terrace. Each set is approximately four feet wide, and consists of several six to eight inch risers and twelve inch treads. The steps are simply set into the slope, and are not supported by cheek walls.

The memorials found in Old North Cemetery cover most of the history of American gravestones and monuments from early fieldstones to slate markers, to handsome marble monuments to a few relatively recent granite memorials. There are approximately 2300 gravestones and monuments in the cemetery. The oldest stone is that of Sarah Walker (d. 1736) in the Walker lot #500; the newest burial, also interred in the Walker lot, is Adelaide George Walker (d. 1998). As one walks the paths in the cemetery, the striking diversity of the stones becomes clear. Near North State Street is an area rich with large granite obelisks, six of which form an allée in the plots adjacent to the pedestrian gate. Also found in this area are three of the finest granite curbs delineating plots in the cemetery. These include the square-cut rusticated curbing of the Stickney lot (#518), the rounded-top curbing of the Walker lot (#500) and the elegant Sanborn lot (#502) curbing with hexagonal dome-topped supports and corner posts.

Marble is the predominant stone utilized in monuments and gravestones in the Old North Cemetery as befits the time when it was most active. The markers include small stones for children and massive monuments topped by large draped urns commemorating the influential religious, political and financial leaders of Concord. Slate markers are much in evidence in the older section of the site and exhibit the iconography of that time with winged skulls, winged faces and the later ubiquitous urn and willow design.

Overall the impression of Old North Cemetery is of a beautifully integrated mix of styles and materials in a neatly arranged and maintained space. The overseers of the cemetery resisted the temptation to fill in roads to gain additional burial space and the memorials are not crowded onto tiny plots but rather have sufficient room to avoid intruding on their neighbors.

Looking across the cemetery toward the majestic Minot Enclosure fence, one is struck by the multiple levels of memorials that are on display. Tall obelisks, short monuments, tall tabletstones, medium height monuments, short obelisks and a wonderful variety of styles and shapes delight the eye.

The following descriptions match the data sheets and the site map.

1. Minot Enclosure, 1850s. Contributing site, photo #4.

The plan of the enclosure is a very symmetrical one that takes advantage of the level ground within the section. There are two entrances, both on the south side of the enclosure, with double leaf gates. Stepping through the gates, one finds that the paths split so that four parallel paths proceed directly toward the rear (north end) of the cemetery. Prior to reaching the rear fence, each pair of paths curve and join and a slightly curved path joins the two arcs. In the center of the enclosure a path links the four parallel paths, terminating as a circle in the area between each pair of paths. In plan view the path system somewhat resembles a giant H with an extra line across the top of the letter.

All the 62 lots laid out in the Minot are generously sized. This encouraged the lot holders to erect large memorials, thus it is a striking aspect of the enclosure that there are so many tall and generously proportioned monuments within its confines. The majority of the large memorials are multipart structures topped with an urn, but there are also a number of obelisks; it is in the Minot Enclosure that some of the tallest obelisks and monuments of Old North Cemetery are located. The draped cross of the Franklin Pierce monument, memorializing the fourteenth President of the United States, stands atop a tall column and reflects the earlier monument which it replaced in 1946. Several large trees stand in the enclosure, but far fewer than are noted on the plan of 1860.

Although solidly adjoining and accessed through Old North Cemetery, the Minot Enclosure began as a private cemetery which was purchased, financed and improved by wealthy and prominent Concord citizens desirous of a more elegant setting for themselves and their departed loved ones. Although the registered 1860: "Plan of Lots in the Improved Cemetery in Concord laid out by George

Minot, Josiah Minot and Arthur Fletcher" is the official plan for the Minot Enclosure, it appears the enclosure was actually laid out and fenced in the 1850s. A "Plan of Cemetery Lots in Concord Owned by G. & J. Minot and Arthur Fletcher" was filed at the Registry of Deeds in 1858, reflecting the1860 design but only about one third as large. William L. Foster, in his address on the consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery on July 13, 1860, chronicled the history of Old North Cemetery. He ended with "and it [Old North Cemetery] has been further enlarged within a few years by the beautiful private enclosure on the north-east."[1] It is not clear when the Minot Enclosure passed from private ownership to that of the City of Concord. In 1890 the lot owners formed the Minot Cemetery Association and adopted a constitution and by-laws, which defined the owners' responsibilities. The City, however, was apparently already caring for the Minot Enclosure by 1884 as the City Reports note payments made from Josiah Minot (1884), the Abby F. Minot Enclosure Cemetery Trust (1902 and following years) and the Minot Cemetery Association (1907 and following years). Although documentation is elusive, it appears the City took over the ownership of the Minot Enclosure in the 1930s.

The most noteworthy among Concord's nineteenth century financial and political families to be memorialized within the Minot Enclosure is Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States (1853-1857). While in office, the President purchased a lot in Old North Cemetery in 1855; his two young sons, Frank Robert and Benjamin, died tragically young in 1843 and 1853. Following the opening of the Minot Enclosure, the President sold the Old North Cemetery lot and bought lot #8 in the Minot. The President (d. 1869), his wife, Jane Appleton (d. 1863), and his two sons mentioned above, are all buried in the Minot Enclosure.

All three founders of the Minot Enclosure are buried there. They are financiers George Minot (d. 1861, lot #28), Josiah Minot (d.1891, lot #25), and Arthur Fletcher (d. 1885, lot #31). Other notables include T. W. Stewart (d. 1864, lot #5),

---

[1] "Religious Services and Address of William L. Foster, at the Consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord NH, July 13, 1860." (Concord: McFarland & Jenks, 1860) p. 4.

Matthew Harvey (d. 1866, lot #57) and Lewis Downing (d. 1873, lot #39) and Lewis Downing, Jr. (d. 1901, lot #24)

2. Quaker Lot, 1811. Contributing site.

The Quaker Lot occupies a lot of approximately 10,000 square feet abutting the north side of the Minot Enclosure. Although Quakers customarily did not mark the graves of their deceased with headstones, Levi Hutchins, a well-known clock maker, erected a marble headstone for his wife, Phebe Hutchins (1766-1829). Sixteen other Quakers are memorialized on a single granite, slant face monument. Although no death dates appear on the monument, some are known and included in the following list: Benjamin Hannaford, d. 1811, Ednah Hannaford, d. 1815, Seba Houghton, d. 1810, Lydia Dunlap, d. 1811, Sarah Houghton, d. 1813, Daniel Rodgers, d. 1819, William Rodgers, Mary H. Warden, Peter Hazeltine, d. 1827, Daniel C. Hazeltine, Levi Hutchins, Phebe Hutchins, d. 1829, John Hutchins, Anna H. Morse, Sarah Arlin, Joseph A. Hoag. Both these markers are at the far eastern end of the lot. The only other memorial on the Quaker lot is a 1926 granite monument located in the southwestern corner.

The Quaker Lot had its beginnings as a private burying ground. According to the Amsden Manuscript, Benjamin Hannaford, a Quaker, set aside in his will of 1811 a lot north of Old North Cemetery as a Quaker burying ground.[2] The Quakers in Concord, the first group to withdraw from the town church, held their first meeting in 1805. They built a meetinghouse in 1815 where the State House now stands. The state bought this land in 1816 and historian Lyford says the meetinghouse was moved to a plot east of the present Quaker Lot, fronting on North State Street. The peripatetic building was again relocated in 1845 when it was sold to School District No. 11 for use as a schoolhouse.[3]

---

[2] Grace P. Amsden, "A Capital for New Hampshire" c. 1950, 3 vols. (Bound manuscript, Concord Room, Concord Public Library) chap 25, p. 4-5; chap. 26, p. 13-15.

[3] James G. Lyford, History of Concord, New Hampshire, vol. 2. (Concord NH: The City Government, 1896), vol. 2, p. 713-714.

In 1911, the Report of the Cemetery Commissioners recommended the City buy the Quaker Lot from Otis G. and Harry P. Hammond for $300 as the lot was "in a very bad condition and a disgrace to our city. [4] The resolution "Appropriating three hundred dollars for the purchase of the Old Quaker Cemetery Lot" was passed on October 14, 1912.[5]

3. Prison Lot, after 1844. Contributing site.

The Prison Lot, comprised of a long 10' x 75' rectangular lot just west of lots #384 and #385 in the center of the cemetery, appears on all maps drawn after the 1844 western addition to Old North Cemetery. There are no stones of any type on the lot. The Prison Lot card, at the Concord Cemetery Department office, shows a dozen graves but no record of the names of the deceased. The first New Hampshire State Prison was built in Concord in 1812; it was replaced by a new facility in 1880.[6]

4. Stickney Mausoleum, 1938. Contributing building, photos #1, 5, 6.

The jewel of the Old North Cemetery is the beautiful pristine Classical Revival Stickney Mausoleum visible upon arriving at the cemetery's North State Street entrance. The word "mausoleum" is derived from the Greek "mauseleion," the magnificent 140' tall tomb of King Mausolus, King of Caria (Asia Minor, now Turkey) erected in 353 BC in Halicarnassus. Drawings and fragments of this immense tomb can be viewed at the British Museum in London. (Illustration in Corwin, Architecture and the After Life. p. 35) Since that period, large imposing mausoleums have been built to commemorate important personages. In the 19th and 20th centuries, mausoleums were built not only for the famous, but also for the wealthy in various antique revival styles such as the Egyptian, Classical, Gothic and Renaissance.

---

[4] City of Concord Annual Report, 1911, p. 442.
[5] City of Concord Annual Report, 1912, p. 25.
[6] Lyford, History of Concord, New Hampshire, vol. 2, p. 1156-1160.

The Stickney Mausoleum, completed in 1938, is a superb example of a peripteral hexastyle (surrounded by columns, six in front) Greek Doric temple (16' 8" x 19' 4"). The salient characteristics of this classic style are the fluted, baseless columns, an entablature composed of a plain architrave, capped by a frieze made up of triglyphs, complete with guttae below and separated by unadorned space except for the letters "STICKNEY" in the center of the facade. A plain tympanum under a low-pitched roof, which seems to enhance the solidity and gravity of the monument, caps this facade. The temple is sited on the traditional tripartite stylobate which leads the viewer to the imposing bronze double door (each leaf measuring 19" x 76") embellished with pierced square panels.

The interior is dominated by a tripartite painted glass panel (21½" x 44") on the rear wall. It strikes one immediately upon entering this hallowed space. At the base stand fir trees which are partially illuminated by a brilliant dawn sky of golds and reds that seem to evoke a sense of rebirth. After seeing this vision, one then becomes aware of the two large marble sarcophagi of Joseph Stickney (1840-1903) and his wife, Caroline Salme Foster Princess Aymon de Faucigny Lucinge (1867-1936). The architectural embellishment of these tombs are as severe as the exterior. Double pilasters on the longitudinal side balance, with their verticality, the horizontality of the large tombs decorated with the Greek key design below the cover. The clean, crisp lines are also seen in the simple coffered ceiling accentuated with stylized floral elements.

The Cemetery Commissioners recorded in the 1904 City Report: "We have sold the old tombs and land in the Old North Cemetery to Mrs. Joseph Stickney, and expect that an elegant mausoleum will be erected during the coming year in memory of her late husband."[7] Mrs. Joseph Stickney was the wife of the prominent Joseph Stickney, who died in 1903. She then moved to France and married Jean Baptiste Marie Aymon Prince de Faucigny Lucinge et Coligny. The land referred to is lot #497; the tombs were the City Receiving Tomb, made obsolete by a new one built at Blossom Hill c. 1858 and a private tomb, for C. B. Brown, for which there is no further information.

[7] City of Concord Annual Report, 1904, p. 361.

The next mention of the mausoleum came in the Last Will and Testament of Carolyn de Faucigny Lucinge dated September 25, 1936. Once again widowed, in the third provision of her will, she instructed that she and her first husband, Joseph Stickney, be interred together in the mausoleum in Old North Cemetery in Concord, New Hampshire. The fourth provision directed her Executors to erect upon the Stickney plot, which she had bought in 1904, a mausoleum "not exceeding Thirty-five Thousand Dollars ($35,000)." In the same provision she bequeathed to the Trustees of Trust Funds of the City of Concord $10,000 "to insure the perpetual care of the vault or mausoleum." [8] Madame Lucinge died two months later on November 2, 1936.

The Executors moved with alacrity for the Park and Cemetery Commissioners reported in 1938: "In Old North Cemetery, the Stickney Mausoleum was completed and landscaped and a trust fund of $10,000 placed."[9] Cemetery records show Joseph Stickney was removed to the Stickney Mausoleum on August 18, 1938; it is assumed that Madame Lucinge was probably interred there at the same time.

A native of Concord, Joseph Stickney (1840-1903) pursued his highly successful career in coal mining in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania and then the wholesale coal trade in New York City. Handling millions of tons of coal yearly, with strong ties to the Pennsylvania Railroad, his firm, Stickney, Coyngham & Co., had offices in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and was referred to as "one of the most influential coal firms in existence." The same article went on to remark: "Mr. Joseph Stickney, the senior partner, is one of New York's best known citizens, noted throughout commercial circles for his honorable methods and sterling integrity."[10]

The son of Concordians Joseph P. Stickney (1796-1877) and Lucretia Gibson Stickney (1809-1840), Joseph Stickney retained strong ties with his native city.

---

[8] "Last Will and Testament of Caroline de Faucigny Lucinge." Sept. 25, 1936. (City of Concord Cemetery Office).
[9] City of Concord Annual Report, 1938.
[10] Edwards and Critten, New York's Great Industries: Exchange and Commercial Review (New York: Historical Publishing Co., 1885) p. 114.

Although he owned a great deal of real estate in Concord, [11] Stickney is most remembered in New Hampshire as the builder of the 1902 world renowned Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, an important example of Spanish Renaissance Revival architecture which included all the latest innovations in engineering. He died unexpectedly, at the age of sixty-four, in New York City on December 22, 1903. His burial took place in Stickney Lot #518 of Old North Cemetery where he had erected a large obelisk in 1879 (see below) memorializing the Stickney family.

Caroline Foster Stickney, Joseph Stickney's widow, inherited the bulk of his fortune as well as the Mount Washington Hotel. She built the Stickney Chapel at the resort and continued to run the hotel, even after her marriage to Prince Lucinge of France in 1909 and his subsequent death in the Battle of Verdun, until her own death in 1936.

5. George Hough Box Tomb Marker, 1830. Contributing structure.

Erected in the usual manner of box tomb markers, the Hough structure consists of a mortared rectangular brick base with a marble slab serving as the top. There is a brick vault below ground. The marker is in poor condition due to degradation of the brickwork and the broken slab.

The George Hough Box Tomb Marker and the Robert Harris, Esq. Table Tomb Marker are the only two structures of this type in Old North Cemetery. George Hough (1757-1830) was the first printer in Concord. Arriving in the town in 1789, he began publishing the Concord Herald and New-Hampshire Intelligencer in 1790. Two years later, in 1792, Concord established its first post office and Hough became the first postmaster. In 1815 and 1816, Hough was chosen a representative of the town of Concord to the General Court. Hough started the Concord Observer, a religious newspaper, in 1819; this was the first newspaper of

[11] The Granite Monthly, January 1904, p. 62.

this type published in New Hampshire.[12] He is buried with his wife, Lucinda Jones Hough, who died in 1826.

6. Sewel Hoit, 1875 and James C. Whittemore Hill or Wall Tombs, 1877. Contributing structures.

These two family tombs are built into a rise just north of the Stickney Mausoleum and face east. They are constructed with large rough faced granite blocks for a front wall. The entry into each tomb is gained through two matching marble doors with bronze handles, which extend out about two-thirds of the way up the doors. The names of those buried in the tomb are carved into the marble doors. The Hoit tomb door has a series of some 15 one inch holes drilled into it several inches above the bottom and is missing one of the handles. Two long granite slabs serve as lintels above the doors and a large granite plaque is secured above the Whittemore door carrying the names of others interred in the tomb.

The Hoit and Whittemore families were related by marriage and several members of each lineage reside in these tombs. The Granite Monthly of 1915 ran a major article entitled "The Sewel Hoit Homestead," a complex built in 1835-36. Hoit, a Concord building contractor, owned lumberyards in Concord specializing in fine building materials. In public service, he was an assessor for Ward Four in 1858-59 and member of the old state militia and the Governor's House Guards.[13]

7. Stearns Family Hill or Wall Tombs, 1887-1917. Contributing structures.

The Stearns Tomb is sited to the south of the Stickney mausoleum, facing east, also built into the rise. It is a granite-faced structure with a metal door. The

---

[12] Nathaniel Bouton, The History of Concord, From its First Grant in 1725 to the Organization of City Government in 1853 (Concord NH: Benning W. Sanborn, 1856) p. 587-589.

[13] "The Sewel Hoit Homestead," The Granite Monthly 47 (May/June 1915) 306-307.

family name is carved into the lintel. There is also another tomb just north of the Stearns that matches it in construction but no record of an owner can be determined as the lot card is blank and no name is carved on the exterior.

According to cemetery records, Emma W. Stearns (d. September 2, 1917) and Caroline B. Stearns (d. February 27, 1899) are interred in this tomb.

8. Robert Harris, Esq., Table Tomb Marker, 1822. Contributing Structure.

The marble top of this marker is carried easily by the six sturdy granite legs, which provide the support, and therefore it is in very good condition. The granite legs are possibly replacements since working granite in this form developed after 1822.

The Robert Harris, Esq. Table Tomb Marker and the George Hough Box Tomb Marker are the only two structures of this type in Old North Cemetery. The inscription on the table tomb reads: "Sacred to the memory of Robert Harris, Esq. Merchant who departed this life Aug. 28, 1822 in the 86th yr. of his age." One of Concord's most prominent and wealthy merchants, Harris was involved with the first Stagecoach from Concord to Boston in 1794, was one of the petitioners granted a charter for a toll-bridge over the Merrimack River in 1795 and became an incorporator of the Concord Bank in 1806.

9. Stone Walls Flanking Back and Sides of Stickney Mausoleum, c. 1938. Contributing structures, photo #5.

The retaining wall put in place at the time of the construction of the Stickney Mausoleum is a mortared cut granite stone wall extending from a short L section adjacent to the Hoit/Whittemore tombs, behind the Stickney Mausoleum, and terminating in a wall which runs east to the front of the Stearns/Unknown set of tombs. The handsome ashlar granite wall stands approximately five feet high plus a six-inch-high rusticated stone cap. Its individual stones vary in size and color.

10. North State Street Gate and Fence, c. 1880s. Contributing structure, photo #3.

The cast iron fence facing State Street is a fine, elaborate 19th century style fence. Its square posts, enhanced by colonnettes on the exterior sides are capped with three layers of moldings under a square base holding a small ball finial. The single top rail is decorated with a zigzag edge. The pickets are alternating vertical elements of twisted columns and plain columns, both with a projecting molding in the center. Above them, they are ornamented with spear picket tops emerging out of an acanthus cup. This baroque ensemble harmonizes well with the even more elaborate gate.

The posts of the pedestrian gate are formed by splayed granite topped by recessed ovals with incised trefoils and a layered pyramid with a ball finial. The gate is composed of double, top and bottom, rails; the bottom one is composed of thick ovals with a vertical line through them and a gadrooned top while the top rail is the foil for the identifying letters "OLD NORTH CEMETERY," also with fine gadrooning. The heavy twisted pickets are richly decorated with heavy ovoid floriated elements in the center while above the top rails are alternating fleur-de-lis and spear picket posts. There is, at present (2008), no gate at the vehicular entrance.

This fence is not mentioned in city annual reports and therefore does not have a specific date. The heavy baroque balusters date it to the 1880s.

11. Bradley Street Gate and Fence, 1925. Contributing structure.

This wrought iron fence is utilitarian in design. It is made up of thin pointed pickets, with plain top and bottom rail. Between the larger pickets, small, pointed pickets pierce the two rails. The gate, framed by heavy, ashlared granite posts with a flat top, exhibits the same design as the fence.

The Bradley Street Gate and Fence are well documented in the City Reports and City Engineering Department. The need for a new fence was stated in

1914; in 1916 the old fence was "liable to fall at any time,"[14] in 1917 the engineering survey was accomplished but languished. In 1920 the Mayor actually mentioned the offending fence in his Address: "The fence around the Old North is in a deplorable condition and some step should be taken this year toward making permanent repairs." [15] A Resolution for a $3000 appropriation for the Bradley Street fence was approved in 1922 and several engineering plans for the fence were drawn up. The fence was completed in 1925.

12. Minot Enclosure Gate and Fence, 1850s. Contributing structure, photo #4.

Compared to the North State Street fence, the Minot fence seems quite delicate with its thin pickets and posts and small-scale decorations. The posts are hexagonal in shape which taper slightly at the top and are capped with an upturned bowl-like element under a spear final. The post bases are composed of a geometric plinth above which are acanthus leaves acting as a receptacle for the posts. Particularly beautiful are the fine elaborate picket posts decorated at the top with thin obelisk type finials with a pair of S-shaped Gothic elements framing them. The pickets themselves are reeded and clasp in the center an empty square, which continues to the base, made of scrolled brackets. The fence is secured to a rectangular granite curb.

When William L. Foster, in his address on the consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery on July 13, 1860, referred to the new Minot Enclosure Cemetery as "the beautiful private enclosure on the north-east,"[16] he implied the area was already fenced. The delicate Gothic styling of the fence support the supposition that this is the Minot Enclosure's original fence of the late 1850s.

---

[14] City of Concord Annual Report, 1915, p. 54.
[15] City of Concord Annual Report, 1920, p. 8-9.
[16] "Religious Services and Address of William L. Foster, at the Consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord NH, July 13, 1860," p. 4.

13. Walker Lot Curbing, early 20th century. Contributing structure.

This most unusual severe Art Deco granite curbing has an ovolo type molding facing the exterior of the lot while the interior is crisply cut. Robust twelve-inch high square posts capped with a truncated pyramid articulate the corners.

The Art Deco styling of this curb dates it to the early twentieth century. The curb surrounds the Walker lot #500, one of the illustrious families in Concord history. The burials in the lot range from the earliest stone in Old North Cemetery, Sarah Walker, who died in 1736, to Adelaide George Walker, who died in 1998. Well-known members of the Walker family who are interred in this lot include: Reverend Timothy Walker (d. 1782), Honorable Timothy Walker (d. 1822), Colonel Benjamin Rolfe (d. 1771), Sarah Walker Rolfe Thompson (1792), Countess Sarah Rumford (d. 1852) and Susan Walker Morse Lind (d. 1885).

14. Sanborn Lot Curbing, 19th century. Contributing structure.

This curbing has narrow, crisply cut rectangular solid granite slabs punctuated by short octagonal posts topped with a smooth dome. The corners are articulated in the same manner, exuding simple elegance.

The style of the curbing dates it in the nineteenth century. Seven members of the Sanborn family reside in lot #502 including Abram Sanborn (d. 1845), his wife, Elizabeth Sanborn (d. 1819), and their children.

15. Stickney Lot Curbing, 19th century. Contributing structure.

This curbing is designed in a traditional manner, with flat coping stones above short rusticated walls. The corners are designed in the same manner, and project a small amount. Subtly segmented Renaissance domes above the slightly taller posts delineate the entrance. It is one of the most beautiful curbs in Old North Cemetery.

Dating to the nineteenth century, this curbing wraps around the large, prominent Stickney lot #518, located at the very front of the cemetery at North State Street. The focal point of the lot is the imposing 1879 Stickney obelisk, erected by Joseph Stickney to honor his family. The oldest stone in the lot is the beautifully carved slate 1763 gravestone of Mr. Jeremiah Stickney. The most recent burial was Joseph Stickney in 1903; the latter was removed in 1938 to the Stickney Mausoleum. Among the many Stickneys residing in this lot are Joseph Stickney's father, Joseph Pearson (d. 1877), owner of the Concord-Nashua Stage, selectman in 1832, Representative in 1834, and a grantee of the Concord Railroad corporation in 1835[17] and his mother, Lucretia Gibson Stickney (d. 1840), as well as Colonel Thomas Stickney (d. 1809).

16. David Lawrence Morrill Obelisk, 1849. Contributing object.

Flanked by two round top marble gravestones, the dark gray granite Morrill obelisk is a rather somber and conservative marker. The moderate size shaft sits upon a single granite base and is completely without decoration with only the inscription revealing the importance of the deceased: "A Senator in Congress and Governor of the State."

"Few men in the State ever sustained more numerous, various and important offices than Gov. Morrill," so wrote historian Nathaniel Bouton in 1856. David Lawrence Morrill was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1816 and served until 1822. In 1823 he became a member of the New Hampshire Senate and was immediately chosen as President of the Senate. He was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1824 and served until 1827. He moved to the town of Concord in 1831.[18]

17. Ephraim Davis Monument, 1860. Contributing Object.

The Davis monument occupies a large plot alone; it is a prominent feature of the southwest section of the cemetery. It is an impressive marble monument

---

[17] Lyford, History of Concord, New Hampshire, vol. 2, p. 847, 866, 1340, 1363.
[18] Nathaniel Bouton, The History of Concord, 598.

topped with a large urn. The tall, square main shaft of the memorial is inscribed with numerous names and stands on a marble first base underpinned by a granite second base. The shaft is topped with two large marble caps upon which stands the substantial urn.

Ephraim Davis (1697-1755) signed the "Petition for Penny Cook" in 1721. ("Pennycook," in broad terms, was renamed "Rumford" in 1734 and finally the "Town of Concord" in 1765.) As the inscription on the Davis monument attests, Ephraim Davis is listed as one of the original proprietors of the Town in 1726.[19] Ephraim's son, Robert Davis (d. 1823), also known as "Captain Davis," was the "successor to the proproprietorship." Robert Davis, the great-grandson of Ephraim Davis, erected the monument in 1860.

18. Sargent Family Monuments, 1856-1864. Contributing objects.

The three Sargent monuments are made of white bronze (zinc) which allowed for finely detailed ornamentation without the cost of carving. The short tapered obelisk with a pyramidal top has an incised anthemion at the bottom of the shaft. Above the anthemion are the raised letter inscription and a cross decorated with a crown, symbol of the sovereignty of the Lord. The other three sides are similarly decorated with different symbols.
Next to the short obelisk is a Roman arched stele with flowers in relief decorating the simple monument. To its right, is a Gothic arched stele with a hand pointing up, an indication that the soul has risen to the heavens.

The Richard Sargent family is memorialized in lot #348A, one of the most artistically appealing in Old North Cemetery. Richard Sargent died in 1864, Love R., his wife, in 1858 and his two children, Betsey E. and John K. in 1856 and 1860 respectively.

19. Nathaniel Peabody Rogers Monument, 1846. Contributing object.

A large rectangular granite monument with an apex top standing on a granite base marks Rogers' burial place. There is no decoration on the face

[19] Bouton, p. 54, 122, 135.

bearing the inscription, but the words make clear the deceased was a person of importance: "NATHANIEL PEABODY ROGERS / PATRIOT LAWYER JOURNALIST / FRIEND OF THE SLAVE." This monument replaced an earlier marker, which simply read "N. P. Rogers, 1794-1846" after 1934.

In 1838 Nathaniel Peabody Rogers left his thriving law practice in Plymouth, New Hampshire to assume the editorship of The Herald of Freedom, a Concord anti-slavery weekly. Referring to Rogers' national reputation, historian Lyford states: "Save possibly William Lloyd Garrison, Rogers was the greatest newspaper champion of antislavery in the United States." Dying in 1846, Rogers' last request was "that no stone should mark this grave so long as slavery existed in his country." Rogers promulgated not only Northern anti-slavery agitation but championed the causes of temperance, the rights of women and abolition of the gallows. The well-educated Rogers also wrote on literary and social topics and often penned articles for The New York Tribune. [20]

20. Albe Cady, 1843; Brevet Brigadier General Albemarle Cady, 1888. Obelisk. Contributing object.

This gray-brown granite obelisk is one of the most impressive memorials in Old North Cemetery. It stands on a large plot immediately across from the entrances to the Minot Enclosure. The tall, polished shaft carries the names of several members of the Cady family. It rests on a beautifully curved torus base decorated with bas-relief anthemia. This base, in turn, stands on a highly polished square base with the name Cady carved in large incised letters. The bottom base is a massive granite block with rock face sides and a smooth wash on the top.

Albe Cady, 1769-1843, had a long and varied political, abolitionist, and business career. He was Secretary of State 1814-1816, Superintendent of the New Hampshire State House construction 1816-1819, Selectman of Concord 1822, President of the Concord Temperance Society 1830, promoter of the silk industry in Concord and New Hampshire in 1835, manager of The Herald of

[20] Lyford, vol. 2, 1032-1033, 976; vol. 1, 411-412.

Freedom newspaper in the 1830s, and publisher of The Abolitionist in Concord in 1835. [21]

Brevet Brigadier General Albemarle Cady was born in Keene, New Hampshire in 1807. A graduate of West Point, class of 1829, he fought and was wounded in the Mexican War (1846-1848), served in the Indian wars of the West, participated in the Civil War until 1864 when he was posted in New Haven, Connecticut to command a draft rendezvous, retiring that year as a brevet brigadier general. Cady died in New Haven, Connecticut in 1888 at the age of 81.[22] His epitaph on the obelisk concludes with "A Noble Life."

21. Lt. Richard Herbert Obelisk, 1823. Contributing object.

The broken marble column is a symbol for the end of life, particularly when that life has been cut short. It became very popular in the mid 19th century because of its strong visual impact. Often, it is seen with a necklace of laurel, and at other times, with flowers, such as on the Lt. Richard Herbert Monument. As there are many Herberts buried in this lot, it is likely the actual monument went up in the 1850s.

Lt. Richard Herbert (1730-1823) was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and fought under General John Stark, in the August 16, 1777 Battle of Bennington. The year previously he was one of five men to chosen for "a committee of safety for the parish of Concord."[23] In civilian life, he was the first manufacturer of malt in Concord.

There is a former slave buried in the Herbert lot, an unusual occurrence. Her inscription reads: "In memory of Nancy, a colored woman, who was for more than 77 yrs a faithful domestic in the families of Richard and Samuel Herbert who d. Oct. 9, 1845 ae 79." Historian Bouton relates Nancy was born in

---

[21] Research notes from Dr. Frank Mevers, New Hampshire State Archivist, January 28, 2008. Also, S. G. Griffin, A History of the Town of Keene (Keene N.H.: Sentinel Printing Co., 1904), p. 569-570.
[22] Griffin, A History of the Town of Keene, p. 570.
[23] Lyford, vol. 1, p. 280.

Boston about 1766, brought to Rumford (now Concord) and sold to Lt. Richard in 1768 for about five dollars.[24]

22. Countess Sarah Rumford Obelisk, 1852, Contributing object

Standing in the Walker lot amidst numerous gravestones of varying sizes, the handsome marble obelisk is distinctive. The tapered shaft rests upon a marble slab that transitions from the nicely proportioned square block containing the inscription. A beveled top marble base underpins the monument.

The prominence of Countess Sarah Rumford's (1744-1852) obelisk reflects the high opinion in which the citizens of Concord held her. The only daughter of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, she was the granddaughter of Rev. Timothy Walker, the first settled minister of Concord. Brought up in polite society in Europe, in later life she returned to Concord, where she was born in 1774. She founded the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, bequeathing her major estate to that establishment as well as to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Bouton concludes his biographical sketch of the Countess: "A beautiful marble monument is erected to her memory in the old-burying ground, near the Walker family."

23. Stickney Obelisk, 1879. Contributing object, photo #1.

The Stickney Monument is one of the most impressive monuments in the cemetery, not only due to its height but also its prominent position fronting North State Street. It is an archetypal obelisk, a severe tapered shaft, ending with a low pyramidal top. The sides are simply decorated with raised panels with an incised circle filled with the initial "S." The obelisk is sited over a plain large pedestal whose four sides are replete with raised pedimented panels filled with lettering. Its severity, simplicity and austerity reflect that of the nearby Stickney Mausoleum. The monument is incised, at the bottom of south inscription panel: "S. DURAN MAKER CONCORD."

---

[24] Bouton, p. 253.

The south face inscription panel reads: "1879 / ERECTED BY / JOSEPH STICKNEY / TO THE MEMORY OF THE / STICKNEY FAMILY." Almost two dozen Stickneys are listed on the monument; many of them also have individual gravestones.

24. William B. Thompson Monument, 1886. Contributing object.

The Thompson Monument is one of four monuments in the cemetery made of white bronze (zinc) which was bought from various companies who offered catalogues filled with a myriad of design panels which could be ordered and attached to the monument. They were meant to resemble carved granite and were far less costly to the grieving family. This monument is set on a rusticated base, holding a plain plinth with the raised lettered name "THOMPSON." Above, a slightly tapered shaft with sides of deeply recessed Gothic arched panels with decorated spandrels are various layers which include filled pediments and a cornice with leaves in relief, all culminating in a large reeded covered urn.

This aesthetically remarkable monument honors the memory of William B. Thompson, d. 1886, his wife, Martha A. Thompson, d. 1888, and their daughter, Electa J. Thompson, d. 1885.

25. "Little Emma" Stewart, small Monument, 19th Century. Contributing object.

One has to assume that "Little Emma" died tragically in her infancy. The family chose to commemorate her by building a simple tomb shaped like a table with a runner over it, braced by two supports ending with carved primroses. Over this table, lies at an angle a crown of roses. Flowers were often used on the gravestones and monuments of women.

"Little Emma" was the daughter of John H. Stewart (d. 1915) and Susan T. Stewart (d. 1918) who are also interred on the same lot. John H. Stewart was a partner in T. W. & J. H. Stewart (see below). There is no date of death on "Little Emma"s monument.

26. T. W. Stewart Monument, 1915. Contributing object.

The T. W. Stewart Monument exhibits a composition similar to the Stickney Obelisk consisting of base, pedestal and obelisk but without its severity and austerity. Here, although the components are similar, they seem to produce a more approachable monument, more touching by the use of a floriated urn above the hexagonal shaft decorated with a swag of drapery holding a large bouquet of flowers, symbols of the brevity of life. It is one of the most charming monuments in the cemetery.

T. W. Stewart (1823-1915) started the firm of T. W. Stewart, merchant tailors, in 1849. In 1883 John H. Stewart was admitted as an equal partner and the firm was renamed T. W. & J. H. Stewart and located prominently on North Main Street. The Leading Business Men of Concord in 1896 referred to the firm as "This establishment, so long and favorably known as one of the most reliable in the State ..."[25] T. W. & J. H. Stewart, among other Concord clothiers, experienced heavy demands for its goods during the Civil War.[26]

27. Willie E. Stewart Monument, 1858. Contributing object.

The most poignant monument in the cemetery is that of Willie E. Stewart, shown as a simple block, resembling a bed with a roll pillow. On it rests a small naked child, in perpetual sleep.

Willie E. Stewart was the two-year old son of T. W. and Susan M. Stewart (d. 1864).

28. Franklin Pierce Monument, 1946. Contributing object, photo #7.

The Franklin Pierce Monument memorializes the fourteenth President of the United States (1853-1857), his wife, Jane A. Appleton (1806-1863, and their

---

[25] George C. Bacon, The Leading Business Men of Concord (Boston: Mercentile Pub. Co., 1896), p. 63.
[26] Lyford, vol. 2, p. 1192-1193.

children, four year old Frank Robert (1839-1843) and twelve year old Benjamin (1841-1853). The last names are inscribed in two plain panels aside the high pedestal which acts as a base for the tapered, reeded column capped with a draped cross, whose arms end with trefoils. The monument's simplicity and austerity evokes some of the characteristics perceived of the Granite State, only to be slightly mitigated by the softness of the draped element.

The monument symbolizes both the majesty of Franklin Pierce's (1804-1869) accomplishments as well as his personal tragedy, losing his beloved sons at a young age. Peter A. Wallner, in his recent two volume work, Franklin Pierce: New Hampshire's Favorite Son (2004) and Franklin Pierce: Martyr for the Union (2007)[27] chronicles attorney Pierce's rise from New Hampshire politics to the White House. Pierce's political milestones include: New Hampshire State House of Representatives (1829-1833), Speaker of the New Hampshire State House of Representatives (1832-33), U. S. Representative from New Hampshire (1833-1837), U. S. Senator from New Hampshire (1837-1842), U. S. District Attorney for New Hampshire (1845-1847), Delegate to New Hampshire state constitutional convention as well as a general in the U. S. Army during the Mexican War (1850), and President of the United States (1853-1857).

Pierce was buried between his wife and two sons after an elaborate funeral which featured two groups of pall bearers, lying in state in the Doric Hall of the New Hampshire Capitol building, a subsequent service in Saint Paul's Episcopal Church and a brief graveside service. Those in the 12 carriages of the procession from the church and the large group that followed found that "--- a greater number of people had congregated around the open grave than had been present in the church."[28] A tall marble monument was erected over the place of Pierce's burial with a draped cross at the top. In 1946 it was decided that the degraded state of the monument warranted a replacement. A granite monument of similar design,

---

[27] Peter A. Wallner, Franklin Pierce: New Hampshire's Favorite Son (2004) and Franklin Pierce: Martyr for the Union (2007). Both Concord NH: Plaidswede Publishing.

[28] Todd W. Van Beck, "Funerals of the Famous: Franklin Pierce," The American Cemetery (November 1991) p. 38.

but with wings added to replace the separate markers for Jane Appleton and the two children, was erected. "This monument was erected in 1946 by Joseph Comolli. The old monument was crushed and used in the new foundation."[29] Facing the new monument, Jane Appleton is on the left wing and Pierce's sons; Frank Robert and Benjamin are memorialized on the right.

29. Lewis Downing, Jr. Monument, 1901. Contributing object.

The large marble monument stands within the Minot Enclosure upon a granite base. It is similar to several neighboring memorials with a tall, square shaft carrying the inscription standing on a marble plinth with a substantial urn at the top. In contrast to other monuments, this one has the name "DOWNING" carved in relief on the element that stands atop the shaft whereas most memorials of this type have the name on the plinth.

Known as "Major Downing," Lewis Downing, Jr. (1829-1901) was the son of the well-known Lewis Downing (d. 1873), founder of The Abbot-Downing Co. of Concord, which manufactured the famous Concord Coach, as well as wagons and motor-trucks (see No. 32 below). Major Downing was associated with the firm his entire life, rising to president of the company. He was a distinguished member of Concord's business and financial community, serving as a trustee of the Loan & Trust Savings Bank, chartered 1872, president of the National State Capital Bank in 1878 and, in the same year became an incorporator of the Concord Street Railway. Downing was greatly interested in local history as well being musical director of the Governor's Horse Guards. He had been called "Major" since his early service in the New Hampshire militia.[30]

---

[29] Todd W. Van Beck, "Funerals of the Famous: Franklin Pierce," p. 26.
[30] The Granite Monthly, vol. XXXI, No. 2, August 1901, "Necrology," p. 188; also Lyford, vol. 1, Appendix p. iii, and vol. 2, p. 897.

30. George Minot d. 1861, Josiah Minot, d. 1891 Monument. Contributing object.

Another of the urn topped marble monuments marks the Minot lot. With its gothic arched inset inscription panels, granite base, plain urn and "G. MINOT" in raised lettering on the plinth, it exemplifies a style of memorial extremely popular with affluent families in the mid to late 19th century.

Attorneys, financiers and brothers George Minot (1807-1861) and Josiah Minot (1818-1891) both registered the 1860 plan for the Minot Enclosure, in which they are buried. The third man whose name appears on the plan, Arthur Fletcher (1811-1885), is also interred in the Enclosure. George Minot, Josiah's older brother, must have been one of the first to be buried in the attractive new space. He practiced law in Concord from 1834 to 1860 and was a member, in 1853, of Concord's first city council. Active in Concord's financial affairs, he was also elected cashier of the Mechanicks Bank, incorporated in 1834. He held the national office of U. S. Pension Agent from 1840-1841, and then again from 1853 to 1861, this time appointed by colleague President Franklin Pierce.[31]

Josiah Minot, practicing law in Concord from 1844 to 1852, became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1852 but resigned in 1855 when President Franklin Pierce, a former law partner, appointed him the Second Auditor of Treasury. He resumed his law practice in 1855, which he continued until his death in 1891. Following his time in Washington D. C., he started a new career in railroads, and was director and treasurer of the Northern Railroad and later became president of the Concord Railroad. He was co-founder of the Minot & Co. banking house and was active on the Democratic State Committee.[32]

---

[31] Lyford, vol. 1, p. 437, 659; vol. 2, p. 1357, 1378.

[32] The Granite Monthly, "Necrology," vol. XIV (1892), p. 30-31.

31. Franklin Evans Monument, 1903. Contributing object, photo #8.

The Franklin Evans monument is one of several monuments in Old North Cemetery hierarchically composed, ending with the most archetypal symbol of mourning, a draped urn. It is set on a plain granite base; its plinth has the name "EVANS" in high relief carving, which is capped with smooth molding carrying a four-sided Gothic arched large body. Small colonnettes articulate the corners. The projecting arches are richly molded and embrace a Gothic arched panel with a large "E" above. The spandrels are decorated with floriated ornaments. Above is a hexagonal column, reiterating the Gothic spaces below and supporting a dentil cornice upon which stands the urn. Like other monuments in the cemetery, it is eclectic in style.

The monument memorializes Franklin Evans (1814-1903), his wife, Sarah E. Davis (1819-1882), his son, Franklin A. Evans (1842-1904), and his daughter, Elizabeth D. Evans (1846-1922). Franklin Evans owned a large provision company, one of several in Concord which supplied troops in the Civil War. Evans was one of the original 1835 organizers of the South Congregational Church in Concord.[33]

32. Lewis Downing Monument, 1873. Contributing object.

This large marble monument is quite ornate and stands upon a granite base. The shaft is of moderate height, but substantial and has rectangular inscription panels set into the sides. Atop the shaft are four separate elements including one with indenting (seven blocks on each face). This piece sits below a large protruding element surmounted by a slightly smaller block upon which the massive, heavily draped urn stands.

Lewis Downing Esq. (1792-1873) came to Concord in 1813 and, after a year on his own, developed the first "Concord Wagon." Three years later he moved what was to become his carriage manufactory to the "Duncan Estate" in the South End of Concord. As the firm grew, he hired J. Stephens Abbot, a talented mechanic, in 1826. Abbot helped broaden the breadth of the business

[33] Lyford, vol. 2, p. 756, 1193.

by expanding into the production of heavy stagecoaches. By 1828, Abbot was a full partner in Downing & Abbot. Referring to the eventual coast-to-coast span of the firm, Scheiber noted: "The magnificent sight of these highly decorated coaches, leaving the Granite State for ultimate use in the Salt Lake City region of the Rockies, symbolized the role of Abbot-Downing in western transportation ..."[34]

In 1900, over three quarters of a century after its inception, the "Abbot-Downing Co." employed nearly 300 men and its manufactory spread over six acres of the Duncan Estate. The importance of Abbot-Downing Co., headlined by its flagship, "Concord Coach," is underscored by historian Lyford who stated: "...it may readily be seen how powerful an influence the carriage-building industry has been in laying some of the foundations of the city's prosperity."[35] The firm, although evolving into truck manufacture, did not survive the 1920s; the corporation was dissolved in April 1925.

33. Matthew Harvey Monument, 1866. Contributing object.

The monument is marble with a granite base. It has a nicely tapered shaft with incised gothic arched panels carrying the inscription. The name Harvey is carved into the plinth in raised letters. Two elements sit atop the shaft and a very ornate urn with a distinctive garland of flowers draped over it stands at the top of the monument.

Following his 1830 term as Governor of New Hampshire, Matthew Harvey (1791-1866) was appointed United States District Judge in 1831, a position he held until his death in 1866. Leading up to this distinguished career, he was chosen a Representative to the State Legislature in 1814 and served with that body until he was elected to the U. S. Congress from 1821 to 1825. Next came a three-year term in the State Senate, then councilor until 1830 when

---

[34] Harry N. Scheiber, "Coach, Wagon and Motor-Truck Manufacture, 1813-1928" The Abbot-Downing Company of Concord," Historical New Hampshire XX (Autumn1965, reprint, 1989, p. 12.
[35] Lyford, vol. 1, p. 339-340, 640.

he was elected Governor. Harvey, active in the Concord's civic life, was an incorporator and original trustee of St. Paul's School of Concord. [36]

34. McDaniel Family Gravestones, 1855-1899. Contributing objects, photo #10.

The McDaniel Family gravestones present as a group of four almost identical marble gravestones. Upon closer inspection, however, it becomes clear that the stones of John and Sarah S. have more ornate tops and the hand with the pointing finger has the back facing outward, while the markers of Samuel and Mary Lizza have the pointing hands with the palm facing out and more conservative tops. It is unclear what the meaning of the hand being turned in or out, but the pointing finger symbol is interpreted as showing the individual has received the heavenly reward.

John McDaniel (d. 1882), his wife, Sarah J. (d. 1899) and their three children, Mary E. (d. 1849), Mary Lizza (d. 1865) and Samuel (d. 1876) are interred in this lot; the family is memorialized by one of the most striking gravestone groups in Old North Cemetery. It appears John McDaniel, a selectman in 1841, had a prosperous grocery and medications firm and in 1837 even ventured into selling "incorruptible enamel teeth." [37]Samuel McDaniel, John's son, was a Civil War Veteran who served in Company E, 3rd Regiment of the New Hampshire Volunteers.

35. Molle Chase Gravestone, early 19th century. Contributing object.

This small, round top fieldstone marker is a reminder that not everyone buried in Old North Cemetery received handsome memorials. Only the fact that the body of the deceased lies in this place is noted, no date of death is given. The plain stone is carved in a most primitive fashion but has served for over two centuries to preserve the lady's name.

---

[36] Lyford, vol. 2, p. 990-991, 1334. 1357.
[37] Lyford, vol. 1, p. 515; vol. 2, p. 928, 1341.

This stone has presented a challenge to historians through the centuries. Being fieldstone, it could even predate the earliest stone, that of Sarah Walker (d. 1736). Cemetery records show the unknown Molle Chase resides in a lot owned by Boyd & Chase. The only other burial in the lot is the infant daughter of I. S. and E. E. Boyd, who died in 1839.

36. Mr. Jeremiah Hall Gravestone, 1770. Gravestone carver: Joseph Marble. Contributing object.

This sizeable slate marker has a large traditional winged skull in the tympanum, whorls at the shoulders and stylized vines framing the inscription panel at the sides and bottom.

A son of the well-known Deacon Joseph Hall (see below), Mr. Jeremiah (1746-1770) died young at the age of twenty-four. His gravestone is artfully cut by carver Joseph Marble.

37. Deacon Joseph Hall Gravestone, 1784. Gravestone carver: John or Joseph Marble. Contributing object, photo #12.

Carved during the winged face (soul effigy) era of gravestone art, this large slate stone has flowers with multiple petals in the shoulders, one at the top center of the tympanum and one in the center of the bottom border. Long stems with heavily stylized leaves arc from the shoulders around the top front of the tympanum, terminating at the flower noted above. Decorative carving in the borders includes the stems of the flowers in the finials, diamond patterns and a section of cross-hatching. The bottom border is similarly carved.

An original proprietor of 1726, Joseph Hall (1707-1784) was a deacon of the First Congregational Church more than forty years. Active in town affairs, Bouton notes he was " benefactor to the poor, and an example of Christian virtues." His house was declared an official garrison in 1746 during the "Indian Troubles." Deacon Hall, with Colonel Benjamin Rolfe, owned the two first "chaises" in Concord; Deacon Hall also possessed the second clock to be

brought to Concord from England.[38] His gravestone is masterfully carved by either John or Joseph Marble.

38. Mrs. Dolley Hutchins Gravestone, 1777. Gravestone carver: John or Thomas Park. Contributing object.

This is a classic Park slate gravestone with stylized vines in the border and shoulders, additional vines in the tympanum and an inset carved face with "Memento Mori" (Latin for "Remember that you must die") in an arc above it. The inscription carving is generally aligned to the left and deeply cut.

Mrs. Dolley Hutchins (1740-1777) was the wife of Colonel Gordon Hutchins (1733-1815) also known as Gordon Hutchins, Esq. As a Captain during the Revolutionary War; Hutchins commanded a company under General John Stark in the 1776 Battle of Bunker Hill. By 1777, Hutchins had risen to the rank of "Colonel" and was able to raise a volunteer company to fight in the Battle of Bennington. He was chosen representative of the Concord's "Committee of Safety" in 1777. Abel Hutchins (1763-1853), son of Dolley and Gordon Hutchins, was the long-term proprietor on Concord's Phenix Hotel.[39] As noted above, this gravestone is an important example of the Park family artistry.

39. Hon. Thomas Weston Thompson Gravestone, 1821. Contributing object.

The rectangular marble slab gravestone is very plain and has no iconography. Despite the degradation of the marble over the years, it remains quite legible.

Honorable Thomas Weston Thompson (1766-1821) was referred to by Dr. Joseph Walker as "one of Concord's foremost citizens" and "a valued member of the New Hampshire bar." Thompson was a U. S. Representative 1805-1807

---

[38] Bouton, p. 122, 136-137, 513-514.
[39] Bouton, p. 265, 272, 603.

and a U. S. Senator from 1814 to 1817. [40] He was chosen to deliver the welcome address on the occasion of President Monroe's visit to Concord in 1817; and similarly offered the official greetings to General La Fayette when he came to Concord in 1825. Closely involved with the financial affairs of Concord, Thompson was an incorporator of the 1806 Concord Bank. In later life he became a deacon of the First Congregational Church from 1818 to his death in 1821.[41]

40. Ezra Carter Esq. Gravestone, 1767. Gravestone carver: John Wight. Contributing object.

This old slate stone closely resembles that of Jeremiah Stickney (#55), with stylized vines in the borders, six- petal flowers in the shoulders (finials) as well as at the bottom of the borders. A somewhat unique heart and coffin along with a six-petal flower surrounded by a multiple arc design provide the tympanum decoration.

Although his gravestone reflects his position as justice of the peace ("Esq."), Dr. Ezra Carter (1719-1767) was the first physician to settle in Concord. As with other early physicians, he kept his own botanical garden from which he compounded many of his medications. Prominent in town affairs, he was a selectman 1748-1749, town clerk 1747-1749 and town moderator 1766-1767. In addition to building a considerable regional reputation as a distinguished physician, he also won great respect for settling disputes during his long term as justice of the peace. Although historian Bouton judges Ezra Carter's gravestone as "plain" and "old-fashioned," [42] it is, from a 20th century point of view, a fine example of gravestone carver John Wight's work.

---

[40] Joseph B. Walker, "The Old North Cemetery of Concord, N. H.,"The Granite Monthly XXXIX, no. 6 (Dec. 1900): 412-413.
[41] Bouton, p. 338, 373, 605.
[42] Bouton, p. 553-555; Lyford, p. 905-907.

41. Rev. Israel Evans Gravestone, 1807. Contributing Object

This gravestone is clearly a replacement for the original as it is made of granite. Likely it is a copy of the other as it exhibits the characteristics of an early 19th century gravestone with an elongated and stepped tympanum, a large bas-relief urn and finials (shoulders). Being of granite, the stone is about twice as thick as a marble slab of the earlier era.

Rev. Israel Evans (1747-1807) was a graduate of Princeton College (Class of 1772) and ordained in Philadelphia in 1776. He was a chaplain in the U.S. Army from 1776 to 1783, serving as the chaplain of the New Hampshire Brigade from 1777 to the end of his time in the military. It was through this association that he came to Concord. In July of 1789 Rev. Evans was installed as the minister of the Old North Church in Concord. A very patriotic individual, Evans often preached and published sermons that reflected that theme. From 1793 until his death on March 9, 1807 he was a trustee of Dartmouth College. After eight years as minister, he resigned his position on July 1, 1797 and retired. "On all public occasions he wore his tri-cornered hat. Was fond of a good horse, good music, and good living." His wife was Huldah (Kent) Evans who survived him for almost 40 years, passing away on Oct. 19, 1846.[43]

42. Philip Carrigain Gravestone, 1842. Contributing Object.

A conservative, flat top marble slab, the Philip Carrigain gravestone carries the name of the deceased in bas-relief in a semicircle, within which begins the recording of the gentleman's accomplishments: "Formerly SECRETARY OF STATE" and continuing below the arc: "AND AUTHOR OF THE MAP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE". This is a sizeable gravestone, appropriate for a person of some importance, but quite modest when compared to the substantial number of large monuments found in Old North Cemetery.

Philip Carrigain (1772-1842) was a Dartmouth College graduate (Class of 1794) and lawyer who took up the Republican cause against the Federalists,

---

[43] Bouton, p. 567-568.

and, when John Langdon won the Governorship in 1804, Carrigain became Secretary of State in 1805, serving four years. In 1803 the Legislature had decreed that all towns in New Hampshire provide accurate maps to the legislature through the Secretary of State's office. Carrigain and a gifted surveyor from Exeter, Phineas Merrill, began an arduous effort to ensure that these maps were accurate. Some 130 were returned to towns as unacceptable. The goal was to create an accurate map of the State of New Hampshire from the individual maps. Over time the project consumed Carrigain's time, wealth and even health and when it was finally finished in 1816, a magnificent, illustrated 48" x 60" masterpiece emerged. Even though the legislature gave Carrigain the copyright for the creation, he was never able to recoup his financial losses. The map was used for many decades and is still studied by numerous scholars. In 1825, Carrigain, noted for his wit and creativity wrote a poem in honor of a visit by Lafayette in which he coined the term "Granite State".[44]

43. Salle Kinsman Gravestone, 1778. Gravestone carver: Lamson Shop, third generation. Contributing object.

This small slate marker has a large winged skull in the tympanum, banded discs in the shoulders, and stylized vines down the borders and across the bottom of the inscription panel. It is an impressive gravemarker for an infant of 17 months.

Salle Kinsman (d. 1778) was the seventeen-month old daughter of Captain Aaron and Mrs. Mary Kinsman. Aaron Kinsman commanded a company under General John Stark at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1778 he served on the Concord Committee of Safety. Following the war, he served in Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment 1780-1781. In civilian life, Aaron Kinsman was a tavern keeper.[45] Salle Kinsman's crisply designed and cut gravestone is

---

[44] Frank C. Mevers and Mica B. Stark." The Making of the Carrigain Map of New Hampshire, 1803-1916," Historical New Hampshire vol. 52, no. 3 & 4 (Fall/Winter 1997) 79-95.

[45] Grace P. Amsden, "A Capital For New Hampshire," chapter 18 (c. 1950) 7.

characteristic of the third generation of the Lamson Family gravestone carvers of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

44. Sarah Walker Gravestone, 1736. Contributing Object.

The small, fieldstone Sarah Walker gravestone, stands in the magnificent Walker plot surrounded by impressive slate and marble stones. Yet, this diminutive marker has the distinction of being the oldest gravestone now standing in the Old North Cemetery. The carving is labored since tools for sharp cut letters were not available when this stone was created but it is still extremely legible; the shape of the stone, with its tympanum and shoulders, is quite characteristic of early gravestones.

The 1736 gravestone of Sarah Walker (1732-1736) was erected by the town's first minister, Reverend Timothy Walker (see no. 47 below), and his wife, Sarah Walker, in memory of their four and a half year old daughter.

45. Col. Benjamin Rolfe Gravestone, 1771. Contributing Object.

The large slate gravestone commemorating Col. Rolfe is undoubtedly a replacement. It has a substantial inscription but no decoration or iconography. It is set into the granite curb, which holds many stones in the Walker lot.

Benjamin Rolfe was the son of Henry Rolfe, Esq. who was one of the original settlers of Penny Cook plantation. Born in 1710, he graduated from Harvard College in 1727. Benjamin was elected "clerk of the proprietors and grantees of Penny Cook" in 1731 and continued in the office till 1770. He was also town clerk of Rumford. [46] He served as clerk of the commissioners who settled the Massachusetts/New Hampshire boundary dispute and was the first representative of the District of Rumford in the New Hampshire General Assembly. There was no important position in the town that he did not hold. He was intimately involved in the ten-year boundary dispute with the town of

[46] Bouton, p. 555.

Bow. Rolfe assembled a large holding of property and was one of the richest men in the town. He is credited with having the first chaise in the area, sometime between 1767 and 1770. At about age 60 he married the 30-year-old Sarah Walker, Rev. Israel Walker's eldest daughter. They lived in a handsome two-story house he built after the marriage. The couple's son, Paul Rolfe, was born on August 4, 1770. Benjamin Rolfe died on December 21, 1771. One item noted in the inventory of his estate was "One negro - 55 0 0" (recorded in pounds, shillings, pence).[47]

46. Mrs. Sarah Walker Gravestone, 1778. Gravestone carver. Lamson Shop. Contributing object.

Set into a granite base, which runs the length of the large Walker lot, this slate gravestone bears a handsome winged female head, hair neatly parted in the middle, in the tympanum. A pronounced double line forms a low arc through the middle of the tympanum and connects to the top of the inscription panel at the place where the shoulder meets the tympanum. The incised lines continue around the inscription to delineate the panel.

The inscription on this impressive gravestone identifies it as Mrs. Sarah Walker (1701-1778) "consort [this signifies that the wife died before the husband] of the Revd Timothy Walker." The large size of the stone, as well as the fine carving of the Lamson gravestone shop in Charlestown, Massachusetts on the tympanum, was fitting for an early minister's wife.

47. Rev. Timothy Walker Gravestone, 1782. Gravestone carver: Lamson Shop. Contributing Object.

This substantial slate slab stands in the granite base alongside the stone of his wife, Sarah Walker (d.1778). Although both stones were carved by the well-known Lamson Shop of Charlestown, Massachusetts, Reverend Walker's is not a winged angel but a portrait stone, the ecclesiastical collar and robe signaling that a minister is interred below. At the top of the tympanum there

[47] Lyford, p. 556.

is a rounded extension into which are carved stylized vines. The inscription panel notes the fact that he was the first pastor of the church in town and served 52 years in that capacity.

At a meeting of the settlers and grantees of Penny Cook, Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker (1704-1788) was voted to "be the minister of this town"[48] on the 14th of October 1730. After his appointment he returned to Woburn, Massachusetts to bring his wife to Penny Cook. Walker also was given 100 pounds to use in building a house. He finally completed the house in 1734 and lived in it until his death in 1782. Reverend Walker's pastorate continued until the time of his death, an impressive period of 52 years. In 1734 the town of Rumford was established in the plantation of Penny Cook and in 1739 at a residents meeting it was "Voted, that there shall be a good and sufficient garrison built around the Rev. Mr. Timothy Walker's dwelling house, as soon as may be conveniently, at the town's cost." [49] This creation of a "garrison house" was done due to the threat from the French and Indian War. "When in 1782, the Legislature met in Concord for the first time ... the President of the State, with his Council, occupied the north parlor of this house, while the south parlor served as a general committee room ..." Upon his death, a "plain slate slab"[50] was erected over the Rev. Timothy Walker's grave.

The Rev. Timothy Walker house (276 North Main Street) is a significant structure within the Concord Historic District. It stands only two blocks east of Old North Cemetery. The Old North Church, where Rev. Walker carried out his pastorate, was directly across North State Street from the cemetery, where the Walker School now stands.

---

[48] Bouton, p. 100.
[49] Bouton, p. 144.
[50] Bouton, p. 558, 561.

48. Sarah Walker Rolfe Thompson Gravestone, 1792. Contributing object.

This slate stands next to and matches that of her husband, Col. Benjamin Rolfe (No. 45) in design, setting and size and also displays an extensive inscription.

Sarah Walker was 30 years old when she married her first husband, the 60-year-old Benjamin Rolfe, Esq. In August of 1770 a son, Paul Rolfe, was born. Benjamin Rolfe died at 62 in December of 1771. Two years later, in 1773, Sarah married Benjamin Thompson and a daughter was born a year later. When Thompson became involved with John Wentworth, the provincial Governor, public sentiment rose against his closeness to the King's cause. In 1774, Thompson was forced by the antipathy of the independent minded Concordians to depart for "foreign lands,"[51] leaving behind wife Sarah, daughter Sarah (the future Countess Rumford), and stepson Paul Rolfe. Thompson never returned to the United States although he prospered abroad and earned the title Count Rumford. Sarah Walker Rolfe Thompson died January 19, 1792.

49. Hon. Timothy Walker Gravestone, 1822. Contributing Object.

Standing in the long granite base that underpins many stones in the Walker lot, this large marble slab has all the text in raised letters within slightly inset panels with the name panel an arc in the upper part of the stone. The information that the deceased is the son of the first minister of the town is included in the inscription.

Hon. Timothy Walker, only son of Rev. Timothy Walker was born June 27, 1737. Graduating from Harvard in 1756, he took up theological studies and was licensed to preach in September 1759. Prior to 1765 he married Susannah Burbeen who bore him 14 children, 10 of whom survived. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he devoted himself to that cause for several years in a variety of capacities; he acted as Concord's representative at the first Provincial Congress in Exeter, May 1775 and served on the Committee on Supplies. In September 1775 he was commissioned Colonel of

---

[51] Lyford, vol. 2, 1084.

the Third New Hampshire Regiment. In the second Provincial Congress, in January of 1776, Colonel Walker was appointed a member of the committee that was formed to "make a draft of the declaration of this General Assembly for independence of the United Colonies." In 1777 he became a justice of the Court of Common Pleas and served as Chief Justice from 1804 to his retirement in 1809. He was an unsuccessful three time Republican candidate for governor (1798, 1800, 1801), served 21 years a moderator of the town meeting during the period 1769-1809, was town clerk (1769-1777) and a selectman of the town from 1769-1802 which included serving as chairman for all but four of those years. He died on May 5, 1822.[52]

50. Clara Walker Emery Hill Gravestone, 1839. Gravestone carver: H. W. Grennell, Concord NH. Contributing object.

A tall marble gravestone mounted in the granite curbing foundation of the Walker lot, this stone shows clearly the degradation of marble in the acidic environment. Fortunately, the carving is in relief on a recessed background, so the inscription remains quite legible. The name is carved into a recessed arc and the other information is in horizontal recesses but the stone has no decorative elements.

Clara Walker Emery Hill (1811-1839) was the wife of financier Horatio Hill. One of the original directors of the Merrimack County Fire Insurance Company, chartered in 1825, Hill was also an incorporator of the Mechanicks Bank in 1834. Hill acquired the highly successful Patriot newspaper as well as the well-known Franklin Bookstore, which he renamed "Horatio Hill & Co," in 1829. Best remembered in Concord for his involvement with railroads, he was one of the eighteen grantees of the Concord Railroad Corporation when it received its charter in 1835. Although apparently successful in Concord, he and his family moved to Chicago where they continued to prosper. [53]Clara Walker Emery Hill died in New York City and her stone states: "Deposited in this place March 7, 1840." Her gravestone is signed by local gravestone carver/maker "H. W. Grennell, Concord N.H."

---

[52] Bouton, p. 579-582.
[53] Lyford, vol. 1, 659, 664; vol. 2, 866, 1025.

51. Susan Walker Morse Lind Gravestone, 1885. Contributing Object.

With its Gothic arched top, pendants and half-round decorative carving around the inscription panel and chamfered sides, this thick marble headstone is one of the more ornate in the Walker lot (#500). It, too, is mounted into the granite curbing like its neighbors.

Susan Walker Morse Lind (1819-1885) was the daughter of Prof. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, a well-known portrait painter, a founder of the National Academy of Design (1825) and inventor of the electric telegraph. Her mother was Lucretia P. Walker of Concord, daughter of Charles Walker, Esq. Lucretia met Samuel Morse at a party in Concord given by Samuel Sparhawk, Esq. about 1818. Susan Walker Morse Lind married Edward Lind of Puerto Rico, West Indies; although she resided with her husband, she was a frequent visitor to Concord. Her stone is actually a cenotaph as she was lost at sea off Cuba, December 1855, a fact so noted on the marble memorial.

52. Anna Hale Gravestone, 1781. Gravestone carver: Thomas Park. Contributing object.

A severe looking winged gentleman's face looks out from the tympanum of this slate marker, which is a bit unusual as it commemorates a young girl of 11 years. The remainder of the stone is very plain with a lightly chamfered surround of the inscription panel and plain shoulders. The price is noted just below the inscription area (Price 3 D) and is visible as the stone is slightly raised.

Anna Hale was the 11-year-old daughter of Major Jonathan and Mrs. Silence Hale. Major Jonathan was a Representative to the State Legislature in 1780. Currency instability following the Revolutionary War was a deep concern for Concord; Major Jonathan Hale and Colonel Timothy Walker were chosen Concord representatives to the 1778 state convention focusing on regulating

prices.[54] This robustly carved gravestone is an excellent example of the carving art of Thomas Park of Groton, Massachusetts.

53. Timothy Butters Gravestone, 1813. Contributing Object.

The slate Timothy Butters gravestone is a classic later slate headstone with an urn, partially framed by a handsome drape in the tympanum and little additional decoration. The inscription panel is outlined with a single stylized line.

Timothy Butters (1782-1813) was the son of tavern-owner and Boston and Concord Boating Company agent, Samuel Butters (1747-1812), who is also buried in the Butters lot in Old North Cemetery. The tavern, the first to be located in the South End, was on a highly trafficked main road leading to the ferry over the Merrimack River. It was actually the family homestead, which, in 1780, Butters converted to a hostelry. In 1811, twenty-nine year old Timothy took over the tavern, which by then was a well-known meeting place; unfortunately he died two years later. Timothy was also an incorporator of the 1807 "Concord Engine No. 1."[55]

54. Samuel Butters Gravestone, 1851. Contributing Object.

The brown slate Samuel Butters Gravestone, 1851, is completely devoid of decoration. It is a flat top slab, severe in appearance, which has unusually deep lettering and several green spots, characteristic of this color slate.

Samuel Butters (1775-1851) was the oldest son of Samuel Butters (1747-1812) and brother of Timothy Butters (1782-1812) (see above). He opened up a general merchandise store on the same road to the ""Butters' Ferry" as his father's tavern. When his father died in 1812, he succeeded him as agent of

---

[54] Lyford, vol. 1, p. 270; vol. 2, p. 1362.
[55] Amsden, "A Capital for New Hampshire," Chapter 18, p. 8; chapter XXX, p. 9.

the Boston and Concord Boating Company, a position he held until 1819.[56] The landing for the Boating Company was just below the Concord Bridge.

55. Mr. Jeremiah Stickney Gravestone, 1763. Gravestone carver: John Wight. Contributing object.

Set into a long granite base which holds several other stones, this elaborate older slate marker has multiple symbols carved into the tympanum including a heart, a coffin and a six petal flower surrounded by half arcs, along with similar flowers in the shoulders and below at the corners of the inscription panel. There is a straight-stemmed flower in both borders. The inscription is carved in the upper half of the panel.

Jeremiah Stickney (1702-1763) was not an original proprietor of Concord as he arrived in that town in 1731. Nevertheless, his talents were quickly noted and he capably served his new town in multiple appointed and elected offices. He was a selectman 1733, 1735-1736, 1742-1746, 1749 and town moderator in 1738. Further civic responsibilities included the positions of Tithingman, 1732-1733, Surveyor of Highways, 1732-1740 and Sealer of Leather, 1734-1737. This list, however, does not do justice to the scope of Jeremiah Stickney's contributions to his town. In 1731, having barely arrived from Bradford, he was appointed an assessor, in 1732 he was a member of a select committee to facilitate the building of a mill, in 1735 he was chosen moderator at a legal meeting of the proprietors and so it continued throughout the next three decades until his death in 1763. The iconography artistry of his gravestone is an excellent surviving example of the work of New Hampshire gravestone carver John Wight.

56. Col. Thomas Stickney Gravestone, 1809. Contributing object.

The gray-green slate is in remarkably good condition with a large willow overarching a classic urn. Ornate columns surmounted by balls frame the

---

[56] George Butters, "The Genealogical Registry of the Butters Family, (Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1896) 81-83/

inscription panel. The inscription provides basic information; there is no epitaph.

Patriot Colonel Thomas Stickney (1729-1809) emerged as a Revolutionary War hero when he commanded the New Hampshire Regiment whose orders from General John Stark were to "attack the breast-work which the tories had thrown up" in the 1777 Battle of Bennington. This battle, related Bouton, "ultimately led to the defeat and capture of General Burgoyne." [57]

Colonel Thomas Stickney was a Representative to the State General Assembly in 1777 and 1779. Similar to his father, the well-respected Jeremiah Stickney (1702-1763) (see no. 55 above), Stickney held many town offices: Selectman in 1774, 1783-6, town moderator in 1775-1778, 1780-1782, 1789, as well as carrying out the responsibilities of Tithingman 1769-1774, Fence-Viewer, 1769, Field-Driver 1769 and Surveyors of Highways, 1774.

[57] Bouton, p. 259-262, 274.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Concord's Old North Cemetery, North State Street, which meets National Register Criteria A and C on the State level, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association from the period 1730, when it was established, to 1958, the National Register's cut-off date. As Concord's first burial ground, the Old North Cemetery qualifies under Criteria A for it holds many of the noteworthy citizens significant in and responsible for the maturation of the City of Concord from the township of Penny Cook. It is in Old North Cemetery that Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States and the only U. S. president born in the State of New Hampshire, is buried. The Stickney Mausoleum, architecturally significant as an excellent rendition of a peripteral hexastyle Doric temple, the handsome monuments, many signed by local monument makers, along with the presence of skillfully cut slate gravestones, some wrought by the noted regional carver, John Wight, qualify Old North Cemetery under Criteria C. Associated with the evolving patterns of Concord's history, the aesthetic significance of the Stickney Mausoleum and impressive monuments and artisan gravestones, Old North Cemetery qualifies under Criteria Consideration D.

Community Planning And Development

Laid out when Concord was the fledgling township of Penny Cook, Old North Cemetery, established 1730, remained the City's only downtown cemetery for one hundred thirty years, until the establishment of Blossom Hill in 1860. Starting with Old Fort Cemetery (Shawmut Street, 6 acres) in 1775, other cemeteries began to be established in Concord's expanding neighborhoods. Next came Millville Cemetery (Pleasant Street, 1.9 acres) in 1798, the City's third eighteenth century cemetery. Reflecting Concord's increasing population, eight more city cemeteries were founded in the first half of the nineteenth century. These included the small half-acre Horse Hill Cemetery (Horse Hill Road in Penacook) in 1811, the much larger Woodlawn Cemetery (Village Street, Penacook, 14 acres) in 1816, which also contains the 4.2 acre Penacook Calvary. Another large cemetery, Maple Grove (Sewalls Falls Road, 12.2 acres), was begun by the City in 1824. A year later, in 1825, Pine Grove Cemetery (Cemetery Street, 9.8 acres) was established. Some members of the well-known Stickney family,

who are not buried at Old North Cemetery, are in the little 1833 Stickney Hill Cemetery (Stickney Hill Road, 1/10 acre). The last small cemetery to be established in Concord was Soucook Cemetery (Josiah Bartlett Road, 2 acres) in 1848.

The consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery in 1860, signaled a immense change in the City of Concord's cemetery planning; the design of the now 67-acre cemetery was firmly in the new "rural" cemetery movement, within an urban environment, which had begun with the founding of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1831. Two more sections were later appended to Blossom Hill Cemetery: the 15.7 acre Concord Calvary in 1874 and the half acre Beth Jacob in 1949.

There are two additional cemeteries in Concord which are not City owned. St. Paul's School Cemetery (Pleasant and Hopkinton Streets, adjacent to the City's Millville Cemetery) was established c. 1895 with the burial of the first Rector of the School. The New Hampshire State Hospital Cemetery dates to about 1909, the earliest burial. Both cemeteries are still active.

Social History

The approximately 2300 gravestones and monuments of Old North Cemetery stand as visual evidence of the span of Concord history, from the original eighteenth century proprietors to the beginning of the twentieth century. Here, in Concord's oldest cemetery, are found not only the politicians but also the religious, industrial, commercial, medical and military leaders as well as ordinary citizens who guided the City's development. Although the new rural cemetery, Blossom Hill, opened in 1860, the elegant Minot Enclosure, in Old North Cemetery, was ready for burial at almost the same time. This meant that many of the wealthy and powerful families erected impressive monuments in the Minot Enclosure rather than shifting to Blossom Hill.

At least two original proprietors named in the "First Survey and Division of House and Home Lots on the West Side of the Merrimack River, in May 1726,"

when Concord was called Penny Cook, are buried in Old North Cemetery: Ephraim Davis (1697-1755, lot #241, no. 17), who signed the 1721 "Petition for Penny Cook" and Deacon Joseph Hall (1707-1784, lot #463, no. 37), who was a deacon of the First Congregational Church or North Church for more than forty years. Ephraim's son, Robert Davis (d. 1823), was "the successor to the proprietorship" of his father.

The Old North Cemetery is also the resting place of many individuals who were deeply involved in national, state and local politics and government over the course of two and a half centuries. Franklin Pierce (1804-1869), fourteenth President of the United States, is buried here in the Pierce family plot.

The career of President Pierce is encapsulated on the Old North Cemetery historic sign on North State Street. Bearing the Seal of the State of New Hampshire, the sign recounts Pierce's accomplishments leading up to his presidency: "Lies buried in nearby Minot enclosure/ Native son of New Hampshire,/ graduate of Bowdoin College,/ lawyer, effective political leader,/ Congressman and U. S. Senator,/ Mexican War veteran, courageous/ advocate of States' Rights,/ he was popularly known as/ 'Young Hickory of the Granite Hills.' "

Born on November 23, 1804 in Hillsborough, New Hampshire to Benjamin and Anna Pierce, Franklin Pierce was the youngest of seven children. He grew up on the family farm and its associated tavern. Franklin was educated at the local school, followed by Hancock Academy, which was some dozen miles from Hillsborough. He later spent time at Francestown Academy preparing for entry into Bowdoin College where he met Nathaniel Hawthorne, who became a lifelong friend.

Subsequent to graduation from Bowdoin in 1825, Pierce took up the study of the law, first in Portsmouth, later in Northampton, Massachusetts and finally in Amherst, New Hampshire. He was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1827. In 1829 Pierce was elected representative from Hillsborough to the New Hampshire legislature and in 1831 his fellow legislators elected him Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1833 Franklin Pierce was elected to the House of Representatives in Washington, one of five New Hampshire Representatives.

On November 19, 1834, Jane Means Appleton became the bride of Franklin Pierce in Amherst, New Hampshire. Despite Jane's poor health and extreme shyness, biographer Wallner commented that "... they remained loyal to each other for thirty years and did the best they could to accommodate one another."[1]

Pierce continued to succeed in politics and in March of 1837 he moved to the U.S. Senate as the youngest Senator ever to hold that office, serving until February of 1842 when he resigned and moved to Concord, New Hampshire to practice law. After developing an extensive and successful practice and being deeply involved in state politics for several years, he accepted the appointment as a Colonel and the duty to assemble a regiment to fight in the Mexican War. The regiment went to Mexico and was involved in the successful assault on Mexico City and served for a time with the army of occupation. Pierce returned to Concord at the conclusion of the tour as a Brigadier General. He once again immersed himself in local and state politics and the practice of law.

The Democratic Convention of 1852 convened amid much speculation and maneuvering by several potential presidential candidates. Ultimately, Franklin Pierce was nominated by a wide margin. A relative unknown, he was immediately the target of unceasing attacks. "Negative personal attacks and a lack of substantive issues did not offer much for the voters to get excited about."[2] In the election of November 1852, Pierce defeated Whig candidate General Winfield Scott quite handily, winning twenty-seven of thirty-one states.

In early January 1853, prior to the inauguration, Pierce, Jane and their son, twelve year old Benjamin (their other son Frank Robert had died at the age of four in 1843), were departing Andover, Massachusetts on the train for Concord. Just outside the station the train derailed and Benjamin was killed in the ensuing crash. Despite this tragedy, the inauguration went forward in March and Pierce assumed the office of President of the United States. Evaluating Pierce's presidency, Wallner writes: "Pierce provided leadership in

---

[1] Wallner, Franklin Pierce: New Hampshire's Favorite Son, p. 53.
[2] Wallner, Franklin Pierce: New Hampshire's Favorite Son, p. 217.

important areas. The Canadian fishing rights and reciprocity treaty is the best example of an issue pressed from start to finish by Pierce's initiative and persistence."[3]

Upon completing his term in 1857, Pierce and his wife went to Philadelphia for six weeks while she received medical treatment. Eventually the Pierces embarked upon a voyage to Madeira, and then did a grand tour of Europe, returning to Andover in 1859. They traveled again to Nassau, Bahamas for the winter of 1860, returning to New York in May of 1861. Jane passed away on December 2, 1863 and Pierce subsequently took up residence in Concord. He remained involved in political matters during his later life but his health deteriorated rapidly and he died on October 7, 1869. His funeral took place after he lay in state in Doric Hall of the New Hampshire State House. The mortal remains of Franklin Pierce were interred in Old North Cemetery's Minot Enclosure where each year, the President of the United States, to commemorate Pierce's birthday on November 23rd, sends a wreath to his gravesite. In 2007 the wreath was laid by the New Hampshire National Guard, the New Hampshire Governor's Horse Guard and the fourth grade students from the nearby Walker School. The Pierce Manse, once situated on Montgomery Street in Concord, was moved to its present site in 1971. It is close by Old North Cemetery on Horseshoe Pond Lane and was the only house in Concord owned by Franklin Pierce.

In addition to Franklin Pierce, there are many other prominent New Hampshire men who held national and state offices and lie buried in Old North Cemetery. Among them is David Lawrence Morrill (1772-1849, lot #65, no. 16) who served as Governor of the State from 1824 to 1827. Prior to that he was President of the New Hampshire Senate (1823) and U.S. Senator (1816-1822). Another Governor interred in the cemetery is Matthew Harvey (1781-1866, Minot #57, no. 33). Harvey held the office of Governor in 1830 and prior to that he was a Representative (1814-1821), followed by a term in the U.S. Congress (1821-1825). Harvey returned to New Hampshire in 1821 and served as a state Senator and Councilor until his election as Governor. Joining Morrill and Harvey in the ranks of members of the United States Senate was Hon. Thomas Weston Thompson

[3] Peter A. Wallner, Franklin Pierce: Martyr for the Union (Concord NH: Plaidswede Publishing, 2007), p. 308.

(1766-1821 lot #476, no. 39). Thompson first represented the state as Representative to the House (1805-1807) and later served in the U.S. Senate from 1814 to 1817.

An individual who served as an appointed Federal official was attorney George Minot (1807-1861, Minot #28-29, no. 30). Minot was the U.S. Pension Agent from 1840-1841 and again from 1853-1861, when colleague President Franklin Pierce appointed him. [4]

The citizens of the State of New Hampshire were well represented by several individuals interred in Old North Cemetery. These include Philip Carrigain (1772-1842, lot #486B, no. 42) who was Secretary of State during the period 1805-1809 and who produced the first truly accurate map of the State of New Hampshire subsequent to his term of service. Albe Cady (1769-1843, lot #404, no. 20) also served as Secretary of State (1814-1816) as well as Selectman of Concord in 1822. Col. Thomas Stickney (1729-1809, lot #518, no. 56) was active in the State government as a Representative to the State General Assembly - (1777, 1779) and locally as a selectman (1774, 1783-6) and town moderator (1775-1778).

Individuals buried in Old North Cemetery who were important in local politics included Jeremiah Stickney (1702-1763, lot #518, no. 55). He served lengthy terms in the service of Concord as selectman (1733, 1735-1736, 1742-1746, 1749) and an extended term as town moderator (1735-1763). Col. Benjamin Rolfe (1710-1771 lot #500, no. 45) played a vital part in the development and governance of Concord, serving as "clerk of the proprietors and grantees of Penny Cook" from 1731 until 1770.[5]

Several of Concord's early religious leaders reside in Old North Cemetery, the most well-known being Rev. Timothy Walker (1704-1782, lot #500, no. 47). On October 14, 1730, Rev. Walker was called not only to be the first minister of the First Congregational Church or North Church but also of the town of Penny Cook (later to become Rumford, then Concord). About a month later, on Nov. 18, 1730,

---

[4] James G. Lyford, History of Concord, New Hampshire, vol. 2 (Concord NH: The City Government, 1896, The Rumford Press, 1900) p. 1357, 1378.
[5] Nathaniel Bouton, The History of Concord (Concord NH: Bennig W. Sanborn, 1856) p. 555.

Rev. Walker was formally ordained. His remarkable pastorate spanned fifty-two years. As noted above, Deacon Joseph Hall helped lead the First Congregational Church for forty years. Prior to 1730, Joseph Hall was greatly involved in the formation of the Plantation of Penny Cook, particularly in the clearing and fencing of the proprietors' house lots as well as the building of the meeting house.[6] Rev. Israel Evans (1747-1807, lot #486A, no. 41), minister of the First Congregational Church from 1789 to 1797, is also buried in Old North Century. Ordained a chaplain in the United States Army in 1776 in Philadelphia, "He went at once to the field and served throughout the Revolutionary War; he was with Montgomery at the attack on Quebec, with Gates at Saratoga and with Washington at Valley Forge ..."[7]

Distinguished jurists buried in Old North Cemetery include United States District Court Judge Matthew Harvey (1791-1866, Minot #57, no. 33) who served from 1831 until his death in 1866. Immediately preceding his judgeship, Harvey was Governor of New Hampshire. There are at least two Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in Old North Cemetery; the versatile and talented Hon. Timothy Walker (1737-1822, lot #500, no. 49) was a justice from 1777 to 1803 and Chief Justice from 1803 to 1809. Attorney and banker Josiah Minot, (1818-1891, Minot #28-29, no. 30) was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1852 until 1855 when his old law partner, President Franklin Pierce, appointed him Second Auditor of the Treasury.

At least three influential industrialists are buried in Old North Cemetery. Lewis Downing (1792-1873, Minot #39, no. 32), who started with a small wagon manufacturing business in 1813, built up the firm with a later partner, J. Stephen Abbot, to become the mighty Abbot-Downing Company, famed producers of "Concord Coaches," purchased throughout the United States. This was in the pre-railroad era, when stagecoaches (as they were known in the west) and steamboats were the principal means of transportation. The importance of the Abbot-Downing Company to the City of Concord was manifold: by 1900 the company had 300 employees and its manufacturing sheds covering six acres. Lewis Downing's son, Lewis Downing Jr. (1829-1901, Minot #24, no. 29), was associated with the Abbott-Downing Company his whole life and rose to the

---

[6] James G. Lyford, History of Concord, New Hampshire, vol. I, p. 120-123.
[7] Lyford, vol. II, p. 697.

position of president. The company was dissolved in 1925. Another eminent industrialist is also buried in Old North Cemetery: Joseph Stickney (1840-1903, lot #497, no. 4). Stickney, whose wife built the handsome Stickney Mausoleum in Old North Cemetery, made his fortune in the coal mines of Pennsylvania but is best known in New Hampshire as the builder and owner of the magnificent Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods.

The flourishing nineteenth century commercial and industrial development in Concord necessitated the need for increasingly sophisticated financial institutions. Among the financiers buried in Old North Cemetery are the brothers, George Minot (1807-1861, Minot #28/29, no. 30) and Josiah Minot (1818-1891) who, with Arthur Fletcher, developed the Minot Enclosure. Both were attorneys and bankers, George, among several financial endeavors, was cashier of the Mechanicks Bank, incorporated 1834, while Josiah was co-founder of the Minot & Co. banking house and president of the Concord Railroad. In addition to his Abbott-Downing Company responsibilities, Lewis Downing, Jr. (1829-1901) was president of the National State Capitol Bank in 1878 and an incorporator of the Concord Street Railway. One of Concord's most wealthy merchants, Robert Harris, Esq. (1736-1822, lot #517B. no. 8) was also involved in transportation. Harris helped facilitate the first Stagecoach from Concord to Boston in 1794 and secured a charter for a toll-bridge over the Merrimack River in 1795.

The wholesale and retail merchants that provided the setting for a prosperous downtown business district are well represented in Old North Cemetery. T. W. Stewart (1823-1915, Minot #5, no. 26), the well-known merchant tailors, had a convenient location on North Main Street. Franklin Evans (1814-1903, Minot #37, no. 31) owned a large provision company that helped supply troops in the Civil War. John McDaniel (d. 1882, lot #294, no. 34) had a prosperous grocery and medications firm. The owner of several lumber yards in Concord which specialized in fine building materials, Sewel Hoit (d. 1875, lot #491, no. 6) was also a building contractor. On a more modest scale, the Butters brothers, Samuel (1775-1851, lot #516, no. 54) and Timothy (1782-1813, lot #516, no. 54) operated a general merchandise store on the road from their father's tavern to "Butters' Ferry."

Concord, through the centuries, had many distinguished physicians, a number of whom moved away after completing their practice. Dr. Ezra Carter (1719-1767,

lot #483B, no. 40), Concord's first regular physician, was an exception to this trend and is buried in Old North Cemetery. Arriving in Concord in 1740, the "respectably educated" physician practiced medicine until his early death in 1767 at the age of forty-eight. [8] As early physicians of his era supplemented whatever drugs they could buy by compounding some of their own medications, Dr. Carter had his own botanical garden with many of the useful native plants of the region.[9]

George Hough (1757-1830, lot #466D, no. 5), interred in Old North Cemetery, set up Concord's first printing press in 1789 and began the publication of the Concord Herald and New-Hampshire Intelligencer in 1790. He initiated the Concord Observer, a religious newspaper in 1819, called by historian Bouton the first of its kind in New Hampshire. About Hough, a stickler for grammar, Bouton notes: "He had become so accustomed to correct proof, that in his ordinary reading of a newspaper or book, he would stop to punctuate according to his own notions." [10]

The anti-slavery campaign was extremely active in Concord and two men prominent in this movement, publisher Albe Cady (1769-1843, lot #404, no. 20) and journalist Nathaniel Peabody Rogers (1794-1846, lot #359, no. 19) lie buried in Old North Cemetery. Although Cady is probably best known as Secretary of State 1814-1816 and Superintendent of the New Hampshire State House construction 1816-1819, he was also the manager of The Herald of Freedom, an anti-slavery weekly, in the 1830s and publisher of the Concord Abolitionist in 1835. Rogers left a lucrative law practice in Plymouth NH to assume the editorship of The Herald of Freedom in 1838, quickly reaching a national readership. Historian Lyford states: "Save possibly William Lloyd Garrison, Rogers was the greatest newspaper champion of anti-slavery in the United States."[11]

There are many persons buried in Old North Cemetery who have accomplished unique achievements. Philip Carrigain ((1772-1872, lot #486B. no. 42) was Secretary of State 1805-1809 but is best remembered as the creator of the first accurate map of New Hampshire. Together with gifted surveyor, Phineas Merrill,

---

[8] Bouton, p. 554.
[9] Lyford, vol. I, p. 906.
[10] Bouton, p. 588, 589.
[11] Lyford, vol. 2, p. 1032.

he completed, with tremendous effort, a 48" by 60" masterpiece in 1816 which is still consulted by scholars today.

Celebrated women are also buried in Old North Cemetery. The only daughter of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, and the granddaughter of Concord's first minister, Rev. Timothy Walker, Countess Sarah Rumford (1744-1852, lot #500, no. 22) returned to Concord, the city of her birth, as a great benefactor. Countess Rumford founded the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum and bequeathed the majority of her estate to that establishment as well as to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Susan Walker Morse Lind (1819-1885, lot #500, no. 51) was the daughter of Prof. Samuel Finley Breeze Morse, the acclaimed inventor of the electric telegraph. She married Edward Lind of Puerto Rico, West Indies but made frequent visits to Concord. Her gravestone is actually a cenotaph as she was lost at sea off Cuba.

Concord veterans who participated in at least five eighteenth and nineteenth century wars are buried in Old North Cemetery. Existing information on this important area is fragmentary and not only Old North Cemetery but also the City of Concord would greatly benefit from a definitive study of veterans in Concord's oldest cemetery. These conflicts were the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the War of 1812 (1812-1815), the Mexican War (1846-1849), the Civil War (1861-1865) and the Spanish-American War (1898).

Buried in Old North Cemetery are some seventeen to twenty-five men who fought in the Revolutionary War. When news of the events of April 19, 1775 in Lexington reached Concord, a volunteer company was raised and marched to Cambridge where they stayed two weeks before returning. A regiment commanded by Colonel John Stark had three companies from Concord and nearby towns. This fighting force participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 and suffered severe losses while anchoring the left flank of the American position.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne marched south from Canada in June of 1777 and on July 5, 1777 approached Ticonderoga. Among the troops stationed there were three New Hampshire regiments. Meanwhile, relief troops, including a company commanded by Lt. Col. Gerrish of Boscawen and containing twenty or so Concord men headed toward Ticonderoga. Before they progressed too far word reached them of the evacuation of the fort and they turned back and disbanded. General

Stark in the meantime had been gathering a force which joined with "... a small force from western Massachusetts and with Warner's "Green Mountain Boys,"[12] won the Battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777. Colonel Thomas Stickney (1729-1809, lot #518, no. 56) saw service with Stark at the Battle of Bennington, as did Lt. Richard Hebert (1730-1823 lot #485A, no. 21) and Lt. Colonel Gordon Hutchins (1733-1815, lot #474, no. 38). Colonel Timothy Walker (1737-1822, lot #500, no. 49) was commissioned Colonel of the Third New Hampshire Regiment but was principally involved as a judge in the court system during the revolution. Rev. Israel Evans (1747-1807, lot #486A, no. 41), as previously noted, served as a Chaplain throughout the course of the war.

Serving in the War of 1812 was Col. John Carter (d. 1847, lot #392) whose gravestone notes "A Soldier of the Revolution and an Officer in the War of 1812", Samuel Herbert (1779-1867, lot #485A) and Jonathan Wheelock (d. 1845, lot #333) who also served in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. His epitaph notes: "Bunker Hill / Yorktown / Valley Forge."

Veterans of the Mexican War buried in Old North Cemetery number two that are actually verified; there may be more. Certainly the most famous is former President of the United States Franklin Pierce (1804-1869, Minot #8, no. 28) who attained the rank of Brigadier General during his service in Mexico. Brevet Brigadier General Albemarle Cady (1807-1888, lot #404, no. 20) was wounded in the Mexican War but continued in service through a portion of the Civil War.

Typical of burial grounds active during the time of the Civil War, Old North contains a large number of veterans of this tragic time. In fact there appears to be over one hundred Volunteers buried in Old North Cemetery. Certainly one of the highest-ranking individuals is Brevet Brigadier General Albemarle Cady (1807-1888, lot #404, no. 20) who served in the Mexican War as well. He retired from the Army in 1864 after seeing service in the Civil War. Among other veterans in the conflict interred in Old North Cemetery is Samuel McDaniel, Co. E 3rd Regt. NH Volunteers (d. 1876, lot #294, no. 34), Lt. Col John D. Cooper, 2nd NH Infantry (d. 1865, lot #275), and Sgt. Henry B. Eastman, Co. H, 3rd NH Infantry (d. 1882, lot #296). Others who strived to restore the union included Capt S. Judson Alexander, 9th Regiment, NH Volunteers (d. 1863, lot #140) whose epitaph notes

[12] Lyford, vol. I, p. 266.

that he fought in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and died at Jackson, Mississippi; Andrew J. Edmunds, Co. I, 6th NH Infantry (d. 1862, lot #260) and Lt. George W. Esterbrook, Co. A, 1st NH Cavalry (d. 1865, lot #217).

The Spanish-American War was brief, but there are two verified veterans of that conflict buried in Old North Cemetery: Edward Ford (d. 1918, lot #248) and William O. Scales (d. 1944, lot #174).

Art And Architecture

The Stickney Mausoleum, aesthetically the most important component of Old North Cemetery, is a distinctive example of the classic mausoleum which resonates with a calm and serene order. It is a near flawless execution of the Classic Revival style as the baseless fluted columns lead the eye from the columnar side elevation to the symmetrical façade's entrance subtly detailed with the traditional vocabulary of the Greece of 5th and 4th century BCE.

Old North Cemetery, with the Minot Enclosure, is highly significant for its multitude of simple and elaborate gravestones and monuments, some cut by recognized gravestone carvers or monument makers. The comments below on identified gravestone carvers and monument makers in Old North Cemetery and examples of their work are intended only as a beginning. There is undoubtedly the work of other carvers and monument makers in Old North Cemetery. In addition there are memorials signed by carvers and makers about which little is documented; an example is S. Duran, the maker of the Stickney Monument, one of the largest and handsomest monuments in Old North Cemetery. There are many unsigned stones of aesthetic significance, with the carver or maker unknown.

Sited throughout Old North Cemetery, particularly in the Minot Enclosure, are splendid illustrations of the monument maker's art. The monument to President Franklin Pierce and his family, a high tapered, reeded granite column with draped urn, is the 1946 work of maker Joseph Comolli. The lofty granite Stickney Monument, 1879, has already been mentioned; the Albe/Albemarle Cady Obelisk (1883) is another especially fine representation of the monument maker's talents.

Handsome and inspirational marble monuments abound in Old North Cemetery including those memorializing Lt. Richard Herbert (1823, lot #485B, no. 21), Countess Sarah Rumford (1852, lot #500, no. 22), T. W. Stewart (1915, Minot #5, no. 26), Lewis Downing, Jr. (1901, Minot #24, no. 29), George/Josiah Minot (1861-1891, Minot #28, 29, no. 30), Franklin Evans (1903, Minot #37, no. 31), Lewis Downing (1873, Minot #39, no. 32), Matthew Harvey (1866, Minot #57, no. 33) as well as the charming nineteenth century "Little Emma" Stewart Monument (Minot #4, no. 25) cut by Nathan Farley. There is also an outstanding white bronze monument in Old North Cemetery, that of William B. Thompson (1886, lot #521, no. 24). The monument apparently was obtained locally as "Undertaker and Furnisher" H. Thompson, advertised "White Bronze Monuments and Tablets for Cemetery Purposes" in the 1881 Concord Directory.[13]

It is not surprising there are so many outstanding monuments in Old North Cemetery; marble and granite cutting and quarrying were major industries in Concord. Marble monuments, often with granite bases, were the rule before the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century at which point granite was utilized not only as a building material but also for monumental art. The U. S. Census of 1880 did an exceptionally detailed analysis of the quarrying industry and its report on the city's fine-grained Concord granite, mainly extracted from the Concord's Rattlesnake Hill, was "in the highest degree favorable." [14] Bacon, in 1896, listed twenty-eight granite manufacturers and dealers in the City of Concord.[15]

The signatures of three major Concord marble and granite monument makers are found on monuments and in a lesser number on marble and slate gravestones, in Old North Cemetery. These firms are: H. W. Grennell (also signed W. M. Grennell), Day (also signed Day & Allen, J. T. Day & Co., Day & Emerson), and Nathan Farley(s) (later signed Farleys). Maker/dealer enterprises that appear less frequently are Cummings Bros., S. Duran, J. McCanahe (Jr.), and I. N. Stone.

---

[13] The Concord Directory (Concord: Greenough & Co., 1880-1881)
[14] George Bacon, The Leading Business Men of Concord and Vicinity (Boston: Mercantile Pub. Co., 1896) 23-25.
[15] Bacon, p. 90.

The Grennell & Walker 1844 advertisement for gravestones of slate and "Italian and American Marble" is illustrated by an idyllic cemetery with gravestones, an urn-topped monument with a weeping female figure and a picturesque Gothic chapel in the background. The firm was a partnership of Hiram W. Grennell and Lyman A. Walker; it was later renamed H. W. Walker.[16] The Grennell's firm work in Old North Cemetery is primarily displayed on finely cut marble headstones of the 1830s and early 1840s. As an 1850 stone is signed "H. W. GRENNELL, Lynn" it is assumed the firm had moved to Lynn, Massachusetts by that date. The following are Grennell inscribed stones in Old North Cemetery: signed as "H. W. GRENNELL, Concord NH" - Owen Sheldon Webster (d.1844, lot #219, marble headstone); Moses H. Bradley, Esq. (d. 1834, lot #402, stone may read H & A Grennell). Widow Hannah Fisk (d. 1841, lot #411), Daniel Abbott (d. 1804, lot #419), Clara Walker/Emery Hall (d. 1839, lot #500, no. 50, large marble headstone), Francis Whitcomb Buswell (d. 1844, lot #532), Nancy Roby (d. 1827, large marble headstone), signed as "W. M. GRENNELL, Concord NH" - Charlotte M. Spead (d. 1844, lot #289B, small marble headstone) and signed as "H. W. GRENNELL, Lynn" - Moody K. West (d. 1850, lot #207).

The identified work of the Day firm is most evident in monuments dating between 1840 and 1850 in Old North Cemetery. A large ad offering "Italian and American Marble Grave Stones and Monuments" in the 1844 Concord Directory features an intricate monument with a weeping willow shielding a weeping woman leaning on a urn topped monument.[17] By 1860 the firm was offering both marble and granite monuments. [18] The following monuments or gravestones have been identified as being designed and created by the Day firm: as "DAY" - Simeon Carter (d. 1847, lot #257), as "DAY & ALLEN" - Loren A. Webster (d. 1857, lot #123, marble monument with clasped hands within a wreath), Frank Howard (d. 1855, lot #124); as "J. T. DAY & CO" - George M. Damon (d. 1849, lot #365, marble headstone with scrolled banner) and as "DAY & EMERSON"- Aaron B. Grant (d. 1850, lot #185, marble headstone) and the Pierce Monument (d. 1832-1891, lot #373).

One of the oldest firms in the State of New Hampshire in 1896, the Farley firm was founded in 1813 by Nathan Farley. George B. and H. N. Farley succeeded Nathan Farley

---

[16] A Directory of the Inhabitants of Concord Centre Village (Concord: Morrill Silby & Co., 1844) 96.

[17] A Directory of the Inhabitants of Concord Centre Village (1844) 98.

[18] Concord City Directory,1860-61 (Concord: Rufus Merrill & Co.) viii.

in 1866; the firm name was changed to "H. N. Farley & Co."[19] Nathan Farley & Co. had a full page ad in the 1844 Concord Directory promoting slate stones as well as Italian and American marble, illustrated by a marble table tomb marker and urn topped monument.[20] In the 1860 Directory the Farleys were offering Italian and American marble as well as Penrhyrn [northern Wales] granite;[21] in 1896 the choice of granite had expanded to "Scotch and American Granite."[22] The Farley gravestones in Old North Cemetery range from 1802 (which was probably backdated) to 1882. The earlier stones, signed "NATHAN FARLEY" or "N. FARLEY" include Deacon Charles P. Farley (d. 1847, lot #254), Capt. Josiah Convers (d. 1842, lot #263), Sarah S. Cooper (d. 1858), Prudence Gale (d. 1850, lot #306. slate gravestone), Seth N. Gravin (d. 1874, lot #348D), Abigail S. Abbott (d. 1828, lot #348F, marble headstone) and Stephen Hall (d. 1802, lot #460A, large, plain marble monument). The later headstones and monuments are simply signed FARLEY or FARLEYS: Shadrack Seavey (d. 1880, lot #25), Chas. C. Flanders (d.1881, lot #190, monument), Ann E. Page (d. 1854, lot #198, marble headstone), Lund Monument (d. 1845-1882, lot #363, monument with gabled shaft, topped by an urn) and Amaziah Carter (d. 1866, lot #450 1/2A, marble headstone). One of the most touching of the Farley's later work is the small monument for "Little Emma" Stewart (Minot #4, no. 25).

There are four monument makers whose signatures appear infrequently on monuments and are deserving of continued research. Only one of these firms, Cummings Bros., is partially documented. S. Duran and J. McCanahe (or McCahe) are both local firms but could not be located in City Directories. S. Duran was the maker of the Stickney obelisk, one of the most massive granite monuments in Old North Cemetery. McCanahe signed at least two markers, Jacob B. Moore (d.1825, lot #459A), a marble headstone with urn and Joseph Chandler, Esq. (d. 1826, lot #482E). The fourth firm, I. N. Stone, of Harvard and Worcester MA, maker of the Hutchins Monument (d. 1856-1878, lot #374), has a brief mention in Gravestone Chronicles, vol 2.[23]

Cummings Bros. Monumental Works, the signer of a large marble monument honoring Benjamin Grover (d. 1872, Minot #6), received a flattering critique in the 1896 Leading Business Men of Concord. Employing over fifty men, Bacon referred to it as "one of the

---

[19] Bacon, p. 43.
[20] A Directory of the Inhabitants of Concord Centre Village (1844) 93.
[21] Concord City Directory, 1860-61, 131.
[22] Bacon, p. 43.
[23] Theodore Chase and Laurel K. Gabel, Gravestone Chronicles, vol. 2 (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1997) 259.

largest enterprises of the kind in the State." The firm was founded in 1853 in Franklin NH, moving to Concord in 1861. By 1896 the business was owned by George A. and Milon D. Cummings and had expanded to three locations, Concord, Pittsfield and Franklin NH. [24]

The identification of the gravestone carvers in Old North Cemetery was greatly aided by Laurel K. Gabel of Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts, and a nationally known gravestone carver authority. She is the author of many articles and co-author, with Theodore Chase, of the two-volume Gravestone Chronicles, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston MA, 1997.

The identified gravestone carvers include one New Hampshire artisan, John Wight (ca. 1703-1775) of Londonderry and four Massachusetts carvers, the Lamson family of Charlestown, John and Joseph Marble of Bradford and Haverhill and John and Thomas Park of Groton. As with the monument makers, this is only the start of studying gravestone carvers in Old North Cemetery. There are certainly other carvers not yet identified and there are probably more stones that can be attributed to the identified carvers. Although much has been written about Massachusetts' carvers, there is an excellent opportunity for research on the carvers of New Hampshire.

John Wight arrived in the United States in August 1718 from Ulster County, Ireland and at the age of sixteen became one of the 250 Scotch-Irish founders of Londonderry, New Hampshire in the Merrimack Valley. It was the Scotch-Irish of Londonderry and the surrounding towns which were Wight's main patrons. He was also patronized by the English settlers, particularly in Concord and New Boston, New Hampshire. Some of Wight's favorite designs included hearts, flowers, Scottish crosses, coffins, crossed bones and an occasional winged face as well as geometrics. Wight's carving career spanned more than forty-four years and he is estimated to have cut about 250 gravestones. He usually carved a type of stone, which more resembled granite than slate, hard in texture and difficult to incise. Wight is buried in East Village Cemetery, Derry NH; no children followed him into the stonecutter business and there were no more hieroglyphic carvings found on New Hampshire gravestones after his death.[25] Both the Mr. Jeremiah Stickney,

---

[24] Bacon, p. 73.

[25] There are several articles about this carver, which have supplied most of the above material: "John Wight: The Hieroglyph Carver of Londonderry" by Peter Benes in Old-Time New England 64:2, Fall 1973, p. 30-41; "Fencing ye Tables: Scotch-Irish Ethnicity and the Gravestones of John Wight" in Historical New Hampshire 52:1 & 2, Spring/Summer 1997, p. 2-17 and "Fencing Ye Tables:

(d. 1763, lot #518, no. 55) and the Ezra Carter (d. 1767, lot #483B, no. 40) gravestones are outstanding examples of Wight's work; both have a coffin, heart and a star in a square type geometric pattern in their tympanums and stylized vine-and-flower side borders stretching between encircled six-petaled flowers.

William Park (1705-1788) the patriarch of the well-known stonecutter Park family of Groton MA, originally came from Scotland, and had strong ties to the Scotch-Irish community; he showed the influence of Wight in the gravestones he carved displaying geometric designs. His sons, John Park (1731-1793) and Thomas Park (1745-1806), arrived in New England from Glasgow, Scotland and settled in Groton MA 1765-1767. A talented and versatile carver, John used vases, urns, stubby architectural pillars, birds and ribbon banners on many of his stones. John's active gravestone carving dates were 1767 to 1793. Laurel Gabel writes of Thomas: "Like his brother John, Thomas was capable of great artistry with portraits and coats of arms. He is also paid for many more ordinary stones that depict a life-like face with wings, usually with 'Momento Mori' and vine or scroll embellishments filling the bottom half of the divided tympanum." Thomas' active gravestone carving years were 1765-1806. It is difficult to distinguish John's work from Thomas' or their respective sons[26] and either brother could have carved the Mrs. Dolly Hutchins (d. 1777, lot #474, no.38) or the Anna Hale (d. 1781, lot #516, no. 52) gravestones. The Hutchins stone is instantly recognizable as a Park stone: it is a recessed portrait of a woman complete with a lace collar, arched by a delicately incised "Momento Mori," with a wide, elaborate border of stylized vines and gourds. In contrast, the motif for the Hale stone is a powerful winged angel, the border a simple wide band.

The well known Lamson family of carvers of Charlestown, Massachusetts was comprised of Nathaniel Lamson (1693-1755), Caleb (1697-1760), Caleb (1760-c.1800), David - was paid for stones in 1798; John (1732-1776); Joseph (1658-1722); Joseph (1728-1789) and Joseph (1760-1808). The examples of Lamson work in Old North Cemetery are probably that of the third or fourth generation of the family. All three

---

Scotch-Irish Ethnicity and the Gravestones of John Wight" by David H. Watters in Markers XV: Annual Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies, p. 175-209. There are also several mentions of Wight in Theodore Chase and Laurel K. Gabel, Gravestone Chronicles, Vol. I. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1997, p. 259. There is also reference to Wight in The Masks of Orthodoxy by Peter Benes, Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1977, p. 234.

[26] From research materials on the Lexington MA Old Burying Ground, Laurel Gabel, 1986.

stones are close in date but illustrate the range of the Lamson designs. The Salle Kinsman (1778, lot #492C, no. 43) gravestone is a winged angel with narrow side borders of stylized vines capped with a banded disk. The large Mrs. Sarah Walker (d. 1778, lot #500, no. 46) gravestone has a winged angel motif on the tympanum with a simple double-line border. The third Lamson stone, that of the first minister, Rev'd Timothy Walker (d. 1782, lot #500, no. 47), displays an interesting portrait of a clergyman in the tympanum but has the same simple double-lined borders of his wife's stone.[27]

The father and son, Joseph Marble (1726-1805) and John Marble, (1764-1844) had their shops first in Bradford, then Haverhill, MA. According to Chase and Gabel, either John or Joseph owned part of the famous Pin Hill slate quarry in Harvard MA. Some of the identified Marble gravestones are located in Bradford, Merrimack and West Newbury MA and in Atkinson, Concord, and Plaistow NH. The father, Joseph, often carved slate stones with the motif of a winged skull, of which the Mr. Jeremiah Hall (d. 1770, lot #463, no. 36) gravestone is a fine example. Fourteen years later, either Joseph or John carved the magnificent Deacon Joseph Hall (d. 1784, lot #463, no. 37) gravestone. [28] The sheer size of the stone as well as the intricately designed tympanum with winged angel and "Momento Mori" in addition to the unusually complex flower border, with the stem formed of various geometric figures, all visually recognize the importance of Deacon Hall. Both Marbles would benefit from further research.

Historical Background

The history of the City of Concord began in the early eighteenth century when the first European settlers arrived in the 1720s at what was originally called Penny Cook. The town or plantation of Penny Cook (also spelled Penacook) was chartered in 1726; the meeting house built in 1728, was followed by a saw mill, a

---

[27] Laurel K. Gabel research notes and comments.

[28] Sources on the Marbles: "A Particular Sense of Doom: Skeletal 'Revivals' in Northern Essex County, Massachusetts, 1737-1784" by Peter Benes in Markers III: The Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies, 1985, p. 75-76, 105; Theodore Chase and Laurel K. Gabel, Gravestone Chronicles, Vol. I. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1997, p. 222, 259 and "And the Men Who Made Them: The Signed Gravestones of New England" by Sue Kelly and Anne Williams in Markers II: The Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies, 1983, p. 86.

grist mill and a ferry across the Merrimack River.[29] Eight years later, in 1734, Penny Cook was renamed Rumford. The "parish of Concord" was created in 1765, superceding the name of Rumford. At the close of the eighteenth century, three major transportation events occurred which helped solidify Concord's position as a pivotal trading hub: two bridges were built over the Merrimack River in 1795 and the first New Hampshire Turnpike linked Concord with the seacoast at Portsmouth in 1796.[30]

The town of Concord steadily accrued political, economic and social power in the nineteenth century. Due to its central location, Concord became the State Capitol in 1808 and the new State House was completed in 1819. Several years later, in 1823, Concord became the county seat for the newly created Merrimack County. In 1853, in response to its burgeoning population of 9000, the Town of Concord was incorporated as a City. The year 1853 was momentous to the City for another reason: Concord resident Franklin Pierce was inaugurated as the 14th President of the United States serving from 1853 to 1857.

Paralleling Concord's political ascendancy, two significant transportation advances increased trade and all types of commerce and manufacturing. The first was the 1816 opening of the Middlesex Canal, which joined Concord and Boston via the Merrimack River. Later, in 1842, the railroad arrived. Destined to become the City's largest employer, the railroad changed the direction of local development, which led to a substantial spurt in population growth and "the city quickly grew into the northern hub of the railroad industry."[31] By the turn of the century, Concord was a strong manufacturing and mercantile force, with great strength in railroad related industries, and others, such as the famous Abbot-Downing Company (carriage manufacturers) and the granite industry as well as formidable banking enterprises and vibrant wholesale businesses and retail stores.

---

[29] Bacon, p. 6.

[30] Elizabeth Durfee Hengen and Gary Stimson, Capitol Views: A Photographic History of Concord, New Hampshire (Concord NH: New Hampshire Historical Society, 1994) p. ix.

[31] Hengen and Stimson, Capitol Views, p. ix.

Old North Cemetery had its inception at a legal meeting of the settlers of Penny Cook held on March 30, 1730, where it was voted: "that Henry Rolfe, Esqr., Mr. John Pecker, and Mr. John Chandler be a committee to lay out a suitable place for a burying-place in the township of Penny Cook: and if the said burying-place should happen to be on any man's lot, and the owner willing for the same, that the said committee are hereby empowered to lay out an equivalent in undivided lands in some other place, to his satisfaction."[32] The selected location was on North State Street almost across from the Old North Church.

Subsequent to this original vote establishing the committee to set aside lands for the burying-place the record is silent until a series of votes taken to fence in the burying-place were passed in 1737. In 1738, it was "Voted, That Benjamin Rolfe Esq Mr James Scales and Lieut John Chandler be a Committee to fence in the burying Place in this Town according to the best of their Discretion at the Towns Charge."[33] The town of Penny Cook was renamed Rumford in 1734.

No further votes or orders were placed into the records of the township of Concord (Rumford was renamed Concord in 1765) until 1774 when it was voted at the legal meeting of Freeholders on March 1st: "That the Burying Place shall be fenced at the expence [sic] of the Parish."[34] Again in 1787 it was voted "20. To fence the Burying Yard with a Post & board fence."[35] At the meeting of "...the freeholders and other Inhabitants of said Concord in Said County..." the following vote was passed: "7th voted to raise forty Dollars to fence the Burying Yard and to Purchase a Pall."[36]

The first mention of additional land for the Old North Cemetery was in a vote of the Town Meeting of March 8, 9, 10, 1842 when a resolution was voted as follows: "That Josiah Stevens, Jr., Joseph Low, Robert Davis, Luther Roby

---

[32] Nathaniel Bouton, The History of Concord (Concord, NH: Benning W. Sanborn, 1856) p. 98.
[33] Town Records (March 29, 1738) p. 39.
[34] Town of Concord, Annual Report (March 1, 1774) p.137.
[35] Town of Concord, Annual Report (March 19, 1787) p. 233.
[36] Town of Concord, Annual Report (May 20, 1796) p. 293.

and William Restieaux, be a committee to purchase so much land as may be necessary for a Cemetery or Burying Ground, in connection with the one near the North Church, and be authorized to fence and ornament the same, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose, to be laid out under the direction of said Committee the present year ...."[37]

At the annual meeting in March 1843, the above referenced Committee that was appointed to purchase land for the enlargement of the Burying Yard near the North Meeting House, and to fence the same made the following report: "Your committee would state, that they deem the quantity of land which they have purchased and enclosed with the old grave yard, equal to the public wants for half a century..."[38]

In 1844 at the Town Meeting a committee was established to develop the method by which lots would be sold in the new section and the Benjamin Parker plans of the new section, "A Plan of the South Division of the Cemetery in Concord" and "A Plan of the North Division of the Cemetery in Concord" were accepted. [39]

About this time (1840s), land was set aside in the southeastern section of the recently purchased land as a Prison Lot. No memorials have ever been erected, but the cemetery lot card notes that twelve unnamed individuals were interred in the lot.

The 1856 report of Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Concord (Chartered in 1853) noted a total of $131.92 for repairing the hearse and fence in addition to making a hearse sleigh.

About 1858 the Minot Enclosure, a private burying ground, was established on land contiguous to and just north of the oldest section of the Old North Cemetery. It was developed to provide a burial place for the leading families of the City with a handsome cast iron fence and spacious lots. The Minot Enclosure eventually became a part of City-owned Old North Cemetery, apparently in the early part of

---

[37] Town of Concord, Annual Report (March 8, 9, 10, 1842) p. 23.
[38] Town of Concord, Annual Report (March 14, 15, 16, 17, 1843) p. 25.
[39] Town of Concord, Annual Report (March 12, 13, 14, 15, 1844) p. 19, 20.

the twentieth century, although the exact date is unrecorded. The most well known individual buried in Old North Cemetery lies in the Minot Enclosure. Franklin Pierce, the 14th President of the United States died on October 8, 1869 and was buried in lot #8 with the members of his family who predeceased him. Interred with his wife, Jane Appleton, and children, Frank Robert and Benjamin, Pierce lay in state in Doric Hall of the New Hampshire Capitol building. He had an elaborate funeral in Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, which was followed by a procession to the Minot Enclosure. Some 12 carriages came from the church service to the cemetery and found there a large crowd gathered at the open gravesite. A brief graveside service took place and the coffin was lowered into the grave.[40]

The last parcel of land to be added to Old North Cemetery came by way of the Society of Friends. When their meeting house had to be relocated, as the lot it sat upon was sold to the state, it was moved to a location on North State Street, near the Old North Cemetery. A cemetery was created behind the meetinghouse, the west line of which adjoined the Old North Cemetery. In 1840 the Friends meeting in Concord was disbanded. Around 1859 the building was sold and moved off the lot but the cemetery remained. Although most of the burials in the Quaker Cemetery have no stones, there are three Quaker memorials extant, plus a slant face granite stone, placed in 1935. This monument lists all those interred without markers. There have been no further burials. On October 14, 1912, the Board of Alderman passed a resolution authorizing the payment of $300 "... for the purpose of purchasing the old Quaker cemetery lot, so-called, adjoining the Minot enclosure in the Old North Cemetery."[41]

Over the years many efforts were made to enclose the cemetery with fencing. As early as 1738, votes were taken to authorize fencing with additional votes in 1774, 1787 (it was voted to erect a post and board fence) and 1796. Comments regarding fencing being erected or payments for repairs are also found in the 19th century including 1838 (repairs), 1843 (fencing of newly purchased land), 1856 (payments for fence repairs), 1875 (payments for fence on north side), and 1891 (new south fence). During the 1880s an elaborate

---

[40] Todd W. Van Beck, "Funerals of the Famous: Franklin Pierce," The American Cemetery (Nov. 1991) p. 24-40.
[41] City of Concord, Annual Report (1911) p. 442.

cast iron fence and gate was erected on the east side of the cemetery. The handsome gate was the eastern terminus of a pedestrian walkway that traversed the cemetery from North State Street to Bradley Street. This fence still graces the eastern boundary. In 1921 the city erected a wrought iron fence and gate along the west boundary, paralleling Bradley Street, which stands today. With regard to the appearance of the earlier fences, there is little documentation as to the type of construction, but it seems likely they all were of wood

In 1903 the land occupied by the old City Receiving Tomb was purchased by the widow of the prominent Joseph Stickney (1840-1903) with the intent of erecting a mausoleum. Although the city thought that the structure would rise during the next year, in fact it wasn't until 1938 that the extraordinary light gray granite peripteral hexastyle Greek Doric temple was built subsequent to the death of Carolyn de Faucigny Lucinge, Stickney's wife, in 1936.

At the time of the construction of the Stickney Mausoleum, the large block granite hill or wall tombs of Sewel Hoit (1875) and James C. Whittemore (1877) became more prominent due to the construction of an ashlar granite wall that extends from the south to the north side of the Stickney Mausoleum, terminating adjacent to these two tombs. On the south side of the Stickney this wall stands along the north side of the granite faced Stearns hill tomb (1917) and an unidentified granite hill tomb.

One hundred thirty years after the establishment of Old North Cemetery, William L. Foster in his address at the consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery, the new expansive "rural" cemetery in 1860 noted: "... This [Old North Cemetery], until within a few months, has been the only cemetery open to the residents of the compact part of our city." [42]Old North Cemetery remains today a welcoming, historic green space in the midst of the urban fabric.

The City of Concord has made significant strides forward in the preservation of Old North Cemetery. The maintenance of the cemetery is excellent, grass always

---

[42] "Religious Services and Address of William L. Foster at the Consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord N.H. July 13, 1860" (McFarland & Jenks, 1860). Brochure, Concord Public Library.

mowed, leaves raked and generally well clipped. In 2006, Fannin • Lehner Preservation Consultants conducted a Gravestone/Monument Inventory Workshop to acquaint the staff of the Concord Cemetery Department and the Friends of Old North Cemetery in proper inventory techniques and documentation. In 2007, the Concord Cemetery Department, with help from the Friends, completed the "Old North Cemetery Inventory and Assessment Project," which involved photographing and recording the inscriptions of all the gravestones and monuments. Also in 2007, Fannin • Lehner Preservation Consultants completed a detailed "Old North Cemetery Gravestone/Monument Condition Assessment" which identified 648 gravestones and monuments in need of conservation as well as their proposed treatment.

Old North Cemetery possesses unusual integrity; no non-contributing elements mar its serenity. It is here, for two and three quarters centuries, that the generations of citizens, who shaped the fabric of Concord, lie buried. These now silent citizens have always been as honored by the City of Concord as historian Joseph B. Walker found in 1900:

It is to be regretted that the forlorn condition of many New Hampshire cemeteries renders them amenable to unfavorable criticism ... In cheering contrast is the thought that tenderest care and constant watchfulness guard this ancient burial ground of the fathers from neglect; keeping its turf green and attesting by kindly adornments the loving regard of the living for their beloved dead. [43]

[43] Joseph B. Walker, "the Old North Cemetery of Concord, N. H.," The Granite Monthly XXIX, no. 6 (December 1900) p. 414-415.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BOOKS

Bacon, George F. The Leading Business Men of Concord and Vicinity. Boston: Mercantile Pub. Co., 1896.

Benes, Peter. The Masks of Orthodoxy: Folk Gravestone Carving in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1977.

Bouton, Nathaniel. The History of Concord, From its First Grant in 1725 to the Organization of City Government in 1853. Concord NH: Benning W. Sanborn, 1856.

Chase, Theodore and Laurel K. Gabel. Gravestone Chronicles. 2 vols. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1997.

Corvin, Howard. Architecture and the After-Life. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1991.

Concord City Directories

The Concord Directory. Concord: Hoag & Atwood, 1830.

The Concord Directory. Concord: Printed at the Observer Office, 1834.

A Directory of the Inhabitants of Concord Centre Village. Concord: Morrill, Silby and Co., 1844.

A Directory of the Inhabitants of Concord Centre Village. Concord: Ervin B. Tripp, 1850.

Concord Directory. Concord: Charles L. Wheeler, 1853-4.

The Concord Directory. Concord: Merriam & Merrill, 1856.

Concord City Directory 1860-61. Concord: Rufus Merrill & Son, 1860.

The Concord Directory for 1880-1881. Concord NH: Greenough & Co., 1881.

Edwards and Critten. New York's Great Industries: Exchange and Commercial Review. New York: The Historical Publishing Co., 1885.

Griffin, S. G. A History of the Town of Keene. Keene, N. H.: Sentinel Printing Company, 1904.

Hengen, Elizabeth Durfee and Gary Simpson. Capital Views: A Photographic History of Concord, New Hampshire 1850-1930. Concord NH: New Hampshire Historical Society, 1994.

Hotchkiss, William H., M.D., compiler. Cemetery Inscriptions Concord New Hampshire. Concord NH: 1896. (Includes "An Accurate Transcript of Monumental Inscriptions in the Old North Cemetery of Concord, N.H. 1730-1896"). (New Hampshire Historical Society)

Jackson, Kenneth T. and Camilo José Vergara. Silent Cities: The Evolution of the American Cemetery. New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 1989.

Keister, Douglas. Going Out In Style: The Architecture of Eternity. New York, NY: Facts On File, 1997.

Keister, Douglas. Stories in Stone: A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith Publisher, 2004.

Linden-Ward, Blanche. Silent City on a Hill: Landscapes of Memory and Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1999.

Lyford, James G. History of Concord, New Hampshire, 2 vols. Concord NH: The City Government, 1896; The Rumford Press, 1900.

McDowell, Peggy and Richard E. Meyer. The Revival Styles in American Memorial Art. Bowling Green, OH: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994.

The Old Maps of Merrimack County, New Hampshire in 1892. (As originally compiled by H. D. Hurd & Co., Boston). Fryeburg ME: The Write Stuff, 2006.

Pearson, Lynn F. Mausoleums. Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom: Shire Publications Ltd., 2002.

Sloane, David Charles. The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History. Baltimore and London: John Hopkins University Press, 1991.

Wallner, Peter A. Franklin Pierce: New Hampshire's Favorite Son. Concord NH: Plaidswede Publishing, 2004.

Wallner, Peter A. Franklin Pierce: Martyr for the Union. Concord NH: Plaidswede Publishing, 2007.

PERIODICALS

Benes, Peter. "A Particular Sense of Doom: Skeletal "Revivals" in Northern Essex County, Massachusetts, 1737-1784." Markers III: The Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies (1985): 71-92.

Benes, Peter. "John Wight: The Hieroglyph Carver of Londonderry." Old-Time New England, vol. LXIV, no. 2 (Fall 1973): 31-41.

Chase, Theodore and Laurel K. Gabel. "The Colburn Connections: Hollis, New Hampshire, Stonecarvers, 1780-1820." Markers III: The Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies (1985): 93-146.

Kelly, Sue and Anne Williams. " ' And The Men Who Made Them': The Signed Gravestones of New England." Markers II: The Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies (1983): 1-103.

Mevers, Frank C. and Mica S. Stark. "The Making of the Carrigain Map of New Hampshire, 1803-1816." Historical New Hampshire 52, nos. 3 &4 (Fall - Winter 1997): 79-95.

Liebowitz, Sarah. "Here lies buried a thousand stories." Concord Sunday Monitor (21 May, 2006) A 1, A 10.

"Major Lewis Downing, Jr." The Granite Monthly XXXI, no. 2 (August 1901): 188.

"New Hampshire Necrology." The Granite Monthly XIV (1892): 30-31; XXXVI (January 1904): 62.

Scheiber, Harry N. "Coach, Wagon, and Motor-Truck Manufacture, 1813-1928: The Abbot-Downing Company of Concord." Historical New Hampshire XX (Autumn 1965, reprint 1989): 1-43.

"The Sewel Hoit Homestead." The Granite Monthly 47 (June 1915): 305-7.

Tucker, Ralph. "Essex County Probate Records." Newsletter of the Association for Gravestone Studies, vol. 3, no. 2 (Spring 1979): 14-19.

Van Beck, Todd W. "Funerals of the Famous: Franklin Pierce." The American Cemetery (November 1991): 24-40.

Walker, Joseph B. "The Old North Cemetery of Concord, N. H." The Granite Monthly XXIX, no. 6. (December 1900): 406-415.

Watters, David H. "Fencing Ye Tables: Scotch-Irish Ethnicity and the Gravestones of John Wight." Markers XVI: Annual Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies (1999): 175-209.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

State of New Hampshire

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources.

New Hampshire Division of Record Management and Archives.

New Hampshire State Library.

Merrimack County

Merrimack Registry of Deeds.

City of Concord

City of Concord, Assessors Office.

City of Concord
Annual Town Reports: 1732-1853.
Annual City Reports: 1854-2006.

City of Concord, Blossom Hill Cemetery Office Archives.

City of Concord, City Clerk's Office.

City of Concord, Concord Public Library, Concord Room Archives.

City of Concord, Engineering Department.

MAPS AND ATLASES: Arranged by date published.

1733: "Ye olde Town of Rumford (Concord, N.H.)" by Dorothy M. Vaughan and Oscar L. Vaughan, 1931.

1844: "A Plan of the South Division of the Cemetery in Concord," "A Plan of the North Division of the Cemetery in Concord." Both plans signed: "A.D. 1844 by Benjamin Parker."

1844: "Old North Cemetery, Concord, N. H. Traced from Plan made by Benjamin Parker 1844. March 1927." Scale: 1" = 30'. City Engineer's Office.

1851: "Map of the Village of Concord, Merrimack County, N. H." Surveyor: Henry F. Walling, Civil Engineer. Concord: Rufus Merrill, Bookseller, Publisher, 1851.

1855: "Map of the City of Concord." Boston: S. C. Badger, pub. by S. W. Chandler & Bro., 1855.

1858: "Plan of Cemetery Lots in Concord Owned by G. & J. Minot and A. Fletcher." Received and Recorded by Registry of Deeds, James Fellows, Registrar, Book 135, p. 450. March 10, 1858.

1860: "Plan of Lots in the Improved Cemetery in Concord Laid out by George Minot, Josiah Minot, and Arthur Fletcher, 1860." Notation: "Copied from Tracing Recorded in Merrimack County Registry, Jan. 7, 1861. Lib. 160. Fol. 539."

c. 1876-1880: "Map of Concord, No. 1, Showing Locations of Five Post Offices."

c. 1876-1880: "City of Concord, No. 2, Showing Business District."

1892: Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire. Boston: D. H. Hurd & Co., 1892.

1896: "The Old Cemetary (sic), Concord, N. H." This is an endpaper from William H. Hotchkiss, compiler, Cemetery Inscriptions Concord, New Hampshire, 1896.

1903: "Plan of Minot Cemetery, Concord NH, January 1903." Scale: 1" = 8'. (Notation on map: "Enlarged from Plan on file Merrimack County Registry of Deeds Lib. 160 Fol 539, January 1903, Fred S. Berry.")

c. 1904. "Portion of Old North Cemetery, Concord N.H." (The map was dated by Fannin • Lehner Preservation Consultants. The 1904 City Report states Mrs. Joseph Stickney purchased what is now lot #497 in preparation of erecting a mausoleum. This map includes a survey of that lot.)

1910: "Map of Old North Cemetery, Concord, N. H. January 1910." Scale 1" = 21'. City Engineer's Office.

1915: City of Concord Ward Map, p. 665, 666. (These maps also served as tax maps).

1921: "Bradley Street Fence for Old North Cemetery, Concord N.H. Apr. 1921."

1921: "Stone Foundation & Wall, Old North Cemetery. Bradley St. side. Concord N.H. June 1921."

1923: Insurance Maps of Concord, New Hampshire. New York: Sanborn Map Co., Nov. 1914, corrected to August 1923.

1929: "Plan of Old North Cemetery, Concord NH, 1929." Scale 1" = 20'. City Engineer's Office. (Updated 1910 map)

1937: "Map of the City of Concord, New Hampshire." Concord NH: Evans Printing Co., 1928, revised to 1937.

1954: "Concord, New Hampshire." Office of the City Engineer. Prepared 1939, Revised to February 1, 1954.

2005: "Land-Building in Concord, N.H." Assessing Department Tax Maps. Sheet 60, Block #1, Lot 27EX.

2008: Assessors Map. Sheet 60, Block #1, Lot #27.

OTHER SOURCES

Amsden, Grace P. "A Capital for New Hampshire," c. 1950. New Hampshire Historical Society. 3 vols. Typed manuscript. Concord Room, Concord Public Library)

Amsden, Grace P. "Gravestone Inscriptions and Service Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers in Old North Cemetery, Concord, N.H. Marked by the Rumford Chapter D.A.R." 1941. Typescript. (New Hampshire Historical Society)

Association for Gravestone Studies Research Files.

Concord Heritage Commission. "An Historic and Architectural Overview and Historic Preservation Assessment of Concord, New Hampshire." "Supplement B" to Concord Master Plan, Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Project Director. Fall 1996.

"Constitution and By-Laws of the Minot Cemetery Association, Concord N.H." Adopted May 25, 1890. Concord, N.H.: Republican Press Association, 1892. Brochure. (Concord Public Library)

The Farber Gravestone Collection, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester MA.

Gabel, Laurel K. Gravestone scholar. Please refer to Bibliography, Books and Periodicals. Consultation on identification of gravestone carvers in Old North Cemetery.

Hammond, Priscilla. "Gravestone Inscriptions From the Old North Cemetery, Concord, New Hampshire 1730-1934." Typescript. (New Hampshire Historical Society)

"Last Will and Testament of Carolyn de Faucigny Lucinge." September 25, 1936. (Blossom Hill Cemetery Archives)

Lyon, Martha H. Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, L.L.C., Northampton, MA. Consultation on the historic landscape of Old North Cemetery.

Moulton, Edward A. (At the top of this handwritten document is written: "This manuscript account of the Old North Cemetery is in the handwriting of Edward A. Moulton, former Superintendent of Cemeteries.") The account notes events 1730-c. 1890. (Concord Public Library)

New Hampshire Historical Society.

"Religious Services and Address of William L. Foster, at the Consecration of Blossom Hill Cemetery, Concord, N.H., July 13, 1860." Concord: McFarland & Jenks, 1860. Brochure. (Concord Public Library)

"Report of the Grave Yard Committee." 1843. (Blossom Hill Cemetery Archives)

St. Paul's School Library, Concord NH.

Tallman, Louise H. "Cemeteries of New Hampshire. Compiled for the New Hampshire Old Graveyard Association." First edition 1988. (New Hampshire Historical Society)

Tucker, Ralph. "Overview of Essex County Gravestone Carvers." Lecture and notes from the 1989 Association for Gravestone Studies Conference.

Van Beck, Todd W. "The Death and Funeral of President Franklin Pierce," 1900. Typescript. (New Hampshire Historical Society)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

5) 19 293270 4787590
6) 19 293350 4787610
7) 19 293380 4787540
8) 19 293210 4787480

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Old North Cemetery is delineated on the accompanying City of Concord Assessor's Map #60. This is the boundary dating to 1912; the last year land was added to the cemetery.

Boundary Justification

The current boundary of Old North Cemetery was developed through the establishment of the original cemetery in 1730, and subsequent land acquisition in 1844, late 1850s and 1912.

Old North Cemetery
Concord (Merrimack) NH

DATA SHEET

2/24/08

TOTAL RESOURCES: 56 Contributing, 0 Non-Contributing

1 Contributing Building
3 Contributing Sites
11 Contributing Structures
41 Contributing Objects

KEY

C: Contributing Resources
NC: Non-Contributing Resources

Note: With an estimated 2290 gravestones, markers and monuments in Old North 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.

OLD NORTH CEMETERY
CONCORD (MERRIMACK) NH

DATA SHEET
2/24/08

FANNIN•LEHNER
PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS

Number	Section/Lot	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
		OLD NORTH CEMETERY	LANDSCAPE	N/A	SITE	1730	C
1		MINOT ENCLOSURE	LANDSCAPE	N/A	SITE	1850s	C
2	NORTH OF MINOT ENCLOSURE	QUAKER LOT	LANDSCAPE	N/A	SITE	1811	C
3	WEST OF LOTS 384 & 385	PRISON LOT	LANDSCAPE	N/A	SITE	AFTER 1844	C
4	497	STICKNEY MAUSOLEUM	MAUSOLEUM	GRANITE/ BRONZE DOORS	BUILDING	1938	C
5	466D	GEORGE HOUGH	BOX TOMB MARKER	MARBLE/BRICK	STRUCTURE	1830	C
6	491	SEWEL HOIT JAMES C. WHITTEMORE	HILL OR WALL TOMB	WALL: GRANITE TOMB: GRANITE FACE/ MARBLE DOORS WITH BRONZE HANDLES	STRUCTURE	1875 1877	C
7	495	STEARNS FAMILY	HILL OR WALL TOMB	WALL: GRANITE TOMB: GRANITE FACE/ IRON DOOR	STRUCTURE	1887 1917	C
8	517B	ROBERT HARRIS, ESQ.	TABLE TOMB MARKER	MARBLE TOP/ GRANITE LEGS	STRUCTURE	1822	C
9	BEHIND LOT 497	STONE WALLS FLANKING BACK AND SIDES OF STICKNEY MAUSOLEUM	WALL	RANDOM ASHLAR GRANITE	STRUCTURE	c. 1938	C

Number	Section/Lot	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
10		NORTH STATE STREET ENTRANCE GATE AND FENCE	GATE FENCE	GRANITE POSTS/ CAST IRON	STRUCTURE	c.1880s	C
11		BRADLEY STREET GATE AND FENCE	GATE FENCE	COURSED ASHLAR POSTS/WROUGHT IRON	STRUCTURE	1925	C
12		MINOT ENCLOSURE GATE AND FENCE	GATE FENCE	CAST AND WROUGHT IRON/GRANITE CURB	STRUCTURE	1850s	C
13	500	WALKER LOT CURBING	CURBING	GRANITE	STRUCTURE	Early 20 Cent.	C
14	502	SANBORN LOT CURBING	CURBING	GRANITE	STRUCTURE	19th Cent.	C
15	518	STICKNEY LOT CURBING	CURBING	GRANITE	STRUCTURE	19th Cent.	C
16	65	DAVID LAWRENCE MORRILL	OBELISK	GRANITE	OBJECT	1849	C
17	241	EPHRAIM DAVIS	MONUMENT	MARBLE/GRANITE	OBJECT	1860	C
18	348A	SARGENT FAMILY	MONUMENTS	WHITE BRONZE/ GRANITE	OBJECTS	1856-1864	C
19	359	NATHANIEL PEABODY ROGERS	MONUMENTS	GRANITE	OBJECT	1846	C
20	404	ALBE CADY BREVET BRIG. GENERAL ALBEMARLE CADY	OBELISK	GRANITE	OBJECT	1843 1888	C
21	485A	LT. RICHARD HERBERT	OBELISK	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1823	C

Number	Section/Lot	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
22	500	COUNTESS SARAH RUMFORD	OBELISK	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1852	C
23	518	STICKNEY MONUMENT MAKER: S. DURAN, CONCORD	OBELISK	GRANITE	OBJECT	1879	C
24	521	WILLIAM B. THOMPSON	MONUMENT	WHITE BRONZE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1886	C
25	MINOT-4	"LITTLE EMMA" STEWART CARVER: FARLEY	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ SANDSTONE	OBJECT	19th CENT	C
26	MINOT-5	T. W. STEWART	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1915	C
27	MINOT-5	WILLIE E. STEWART	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ SANDSTONE	OBJECT	1858	C
28	MINOT -8	FRANKLIN PIERCE	MONUMENT	GRANITE	OBJECT	1946	C
29	MINOT 24	LEWIS DOWNING JR.	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1901	C
30	MINOT-28,29	GEORGE MINOT JOSIAH MINOT	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1861 1891	C
31	MINOT-37	FRANKLIN EVANS	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1903	C
32	MINOT-39	LEWIS DOWNING	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1873	C

Number	Section/Lot	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
33	MINOT-57	MATTHEW HARVEY	MONUMENT	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECT	1866	C
34	294	McDANIEL FAMILY	GRAVESTONES	MARBLE/ GRANITE	OBJECTS	1855-1899	C
35	445A	MOLLE CHASE	GRAVESTONE	FIELDSTONE	OBJECT	EARLY 18th	C
36	463	MR. JEREMIAH HALL CARVER: JOSEPH MARBLE	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1770	C
37	463	DEACON JOSEPH HALL CARVER: JOHN OR JOSEPH MARBLE	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1784	C
38	474	MRS. DOLLEY HUTCHINS CARVER: JOHN OR THOMAS PARK	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1777	C
39	476	HON. THOMAS WESTON THOMPSON	GRAVESTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1821	C
40	483B	EZRA CARTER, ESQ. CARVER: JOHN WIGHT	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1767	C
41	486A	REV. ISRAEL EVANS	GRAVESTONE	GRANITE	OBJECT	1807	C
42	486B	PHILIP CARRIGAIN	GRAVESTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1842	C
43	492C	SALLE KINSMAN CARVER: LAMSON SHOP (3rd GENERATION)	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1778	C
44	500	SARAH WALKER	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1736	C
45	500	COL. BENJAMIN ROLFE	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1771	C

Number	Section/Lot	Historic Name	Type	Material	Resource	Date	Status
46	500	MRS. SARAH WALKER	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1778	C
		CARVER: LAMSON SHOP					
47	500	REV. TIMOTHY WALKER	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1782	C
		CARVER: LAMSON SHOP					
48	500	SARAH WALKER ROLFE THOMPSON	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1792	C
49	500	HON. TIMOTHY WALKER	GRAVESTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1822	C
50	500	CLARA WALKER EMERY HILL	GRAVESTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1839	C
		CARVER:					
		H. W. GRENNELL, CONCORD					
51	500	SUSAN WALKER MORSE LIND	GRAVESTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1885	C
52	516	ANNA HALE	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1781	C
		CARVER: THOMAS PARK					
53	516	TIMOTHY BUTTERS	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1813	C
54	516	SAMUEL BUTTERS	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1851	C
55	518	MR. JEREMIAH STICKNEY	GRAVESTONE	SLATE	OBJECT	1763	C
		CARVER: JOHN WIGHT					
56	518	COL THOMAS STICKNEY	GRAVESTONE	MARBLE	OBJECT	1809	C

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. General view of Old North Cemetery with Stickney Obelisk (1879, Lot #518) in foreground and Stickney Mausoleum (1938, Lot #497) in middle ground. Looking west.

2. General view of Old North Cemetery. Looking northeast.

3. Former North State Street entrance (c. 1880s) to Old North Cemetery. Looking west.

4. General view of Minot Enclosure (1850s). Looking north.

5. Stickney Mausoleum (1938, Lot #497). Looking northwest.

6. Stickney Mausoleum (1938, Lot #497), detail of southeast corner of cornice. Looking west.

7. Franklin Pierce Monument (1946, Lot #8, Minot Enclosure). Looking west.

8. Evans/Franklin Monument (Franklin Evans d. 1903, Lot #37, Minot Enclosure). Looking northwest.

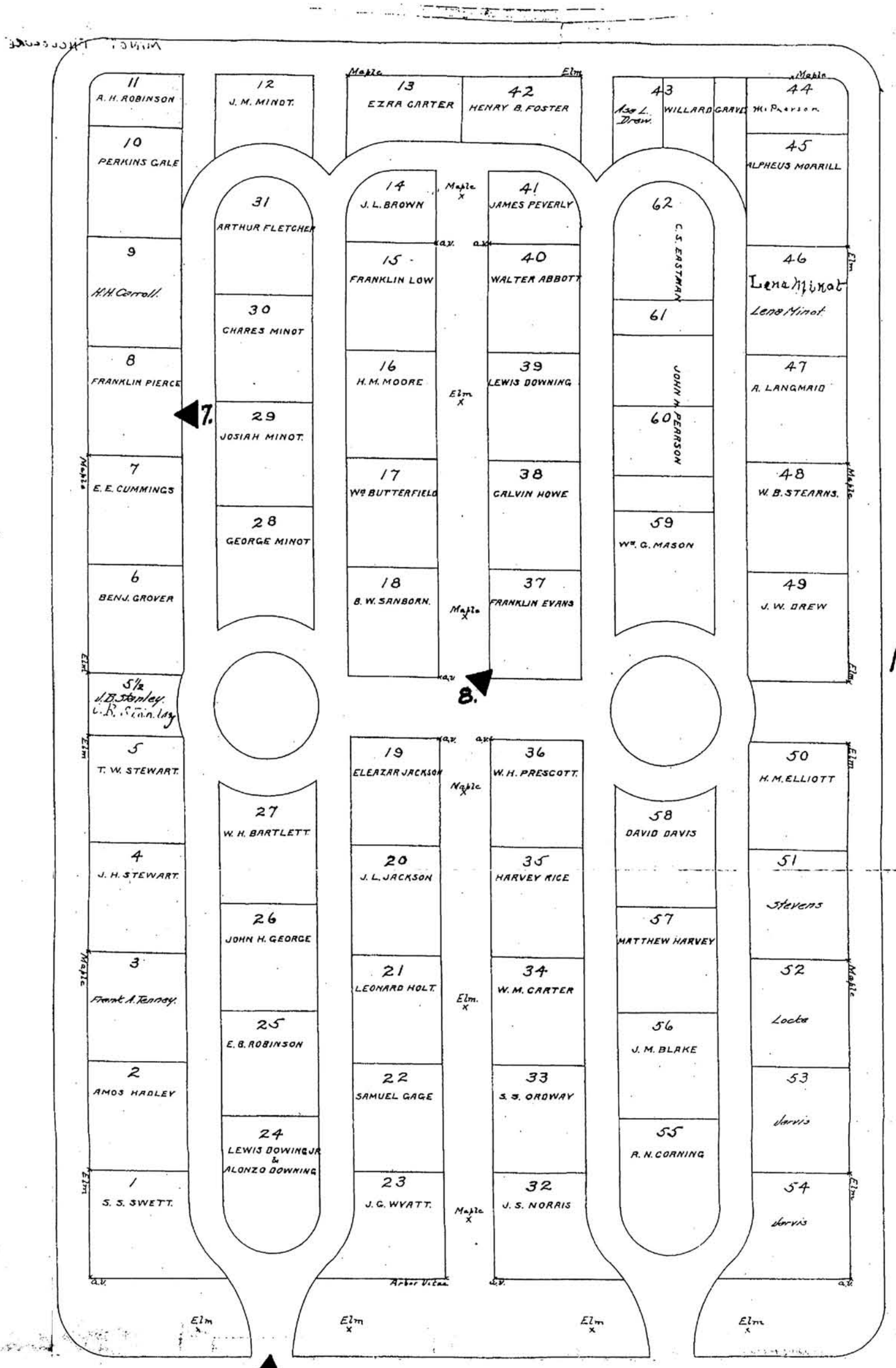
9. Group of three white bronze Sargent family monuments (1856-1864, Lot #348A). Looking east.

10. McDaniel Family gravestones (1855-1899, Lot #294). Looking east.

11. Gravestone of Mr. Jeremiah Stickney (d. April 11, 1763, Lot #518). Gravestone carver: John Wight, Londonderry NH. Looking west.

12. Gravestone of Deacon Joseph Hall (d. April 8, 1784, Lot #463). Gravestone carver: John or Joseph Marble. Looking east.

(end)



Enlarged from plan on file Merrimack County Registry of Deeds Lib. 160 Fol. 539; January 1, 1903.
Fred L. Berry.

PLAN OF MINOT CEMETERY.
FOR USE OF SUPERINTENDENT.
SCALE: 1IN = 8FT.

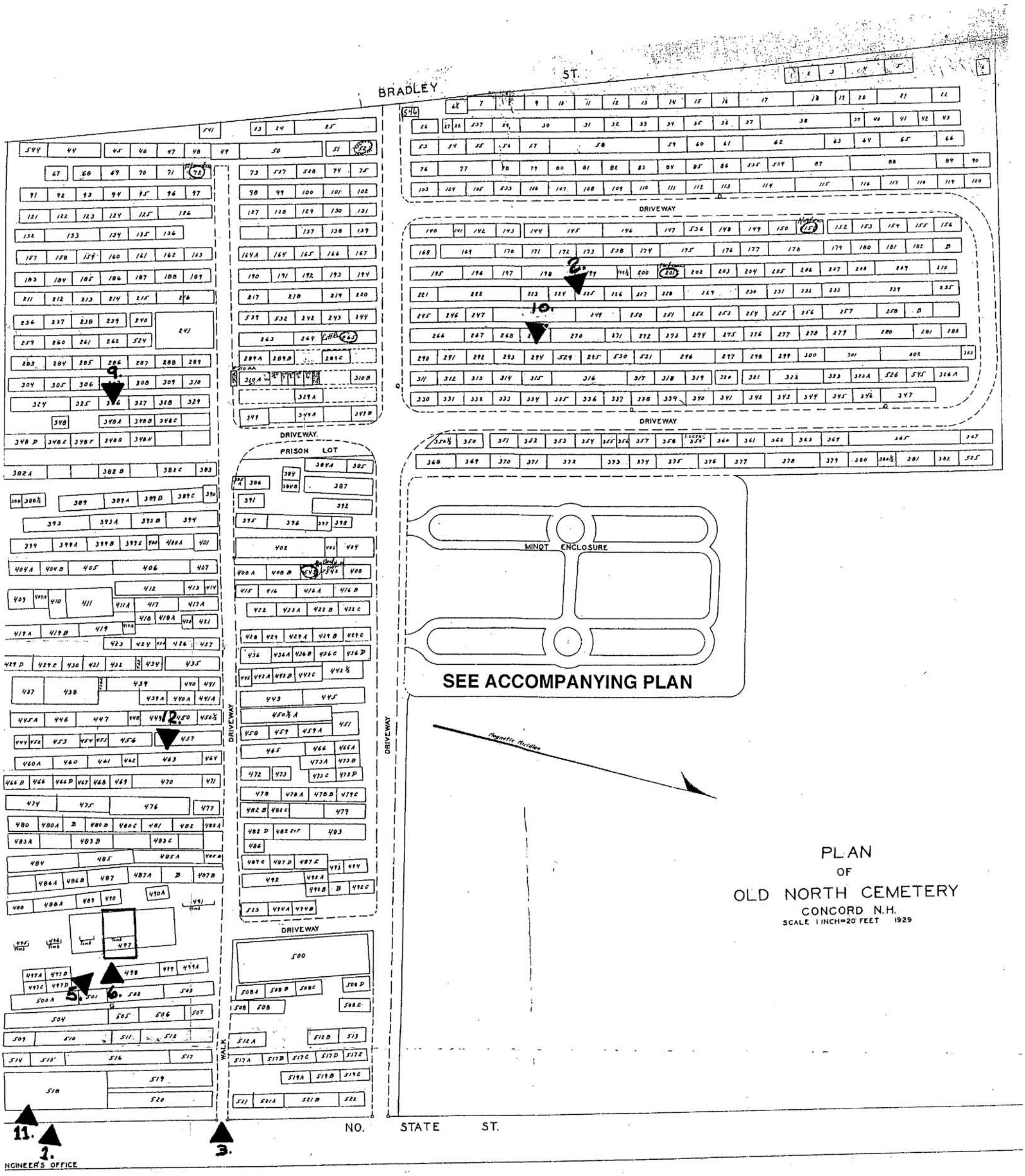
OLD NORTH CEMETERY -
MINOT ENCLOSURE

CONCORD NH

SITE PLAN SHOWING VIEWS IN PHOTOGRAPHS

FANNIN·LEHNER PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS

FEBRUARY 2008

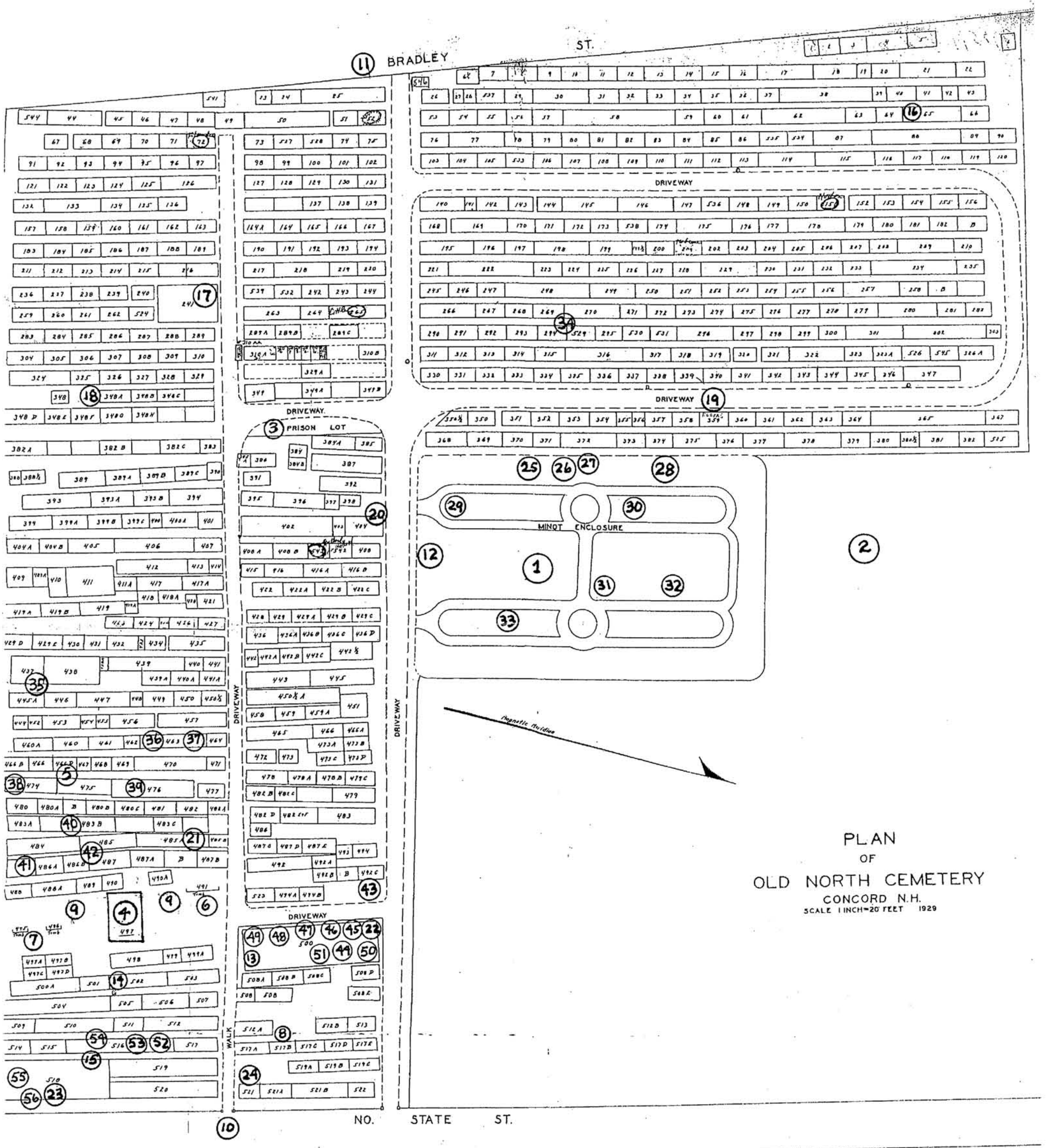


OLD NORTH CEMETERY

CONCORD NH

SITE PLAN SHOWING VIEWS IN PHOTOGRAPHS

FANNIN·LEHNER PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS
FEBRUARY 2008



OLD NORTH CEMETERY

CONCORD NH

SITE PLAN SHOWING FEATURES LISTED ON THE DATA SHEET

FANNIN•LEHNER PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS
FEBRUARY 2008

OLD NORTH CEMETERY

INCLUDING

MINOT ENCLOSURE
&
QUAKER LOT

CONCORD NH

ASSESSOR'S MAP #60

25 50 100 150 200

SCALE IN FEET

DOUBLE LINE SHOWING
BOUNDARIES
OF OLD NORTH CEMETERY

JUNE 2008

FANNIN•LEHNER
PRESERVATION
CONSULTANTS

JACKSON ST.

BRADLEY ST.

HIGHLAND ST.

ALBIN ST.

CLARK ST.

FRANKLIN ST.

CHURCH ST.

STATE ST.

WALKER ST.

BLK # 1

BLK # 2

BLK # 3

BLK # 4

BLK # 8

MINOT ENCLOSURE

OLD NORTH CEMETERY

CONCORD, CITY OF

QUAKER LOT

ST. PETER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

RECTORY

ST. PETERS SCHOOL

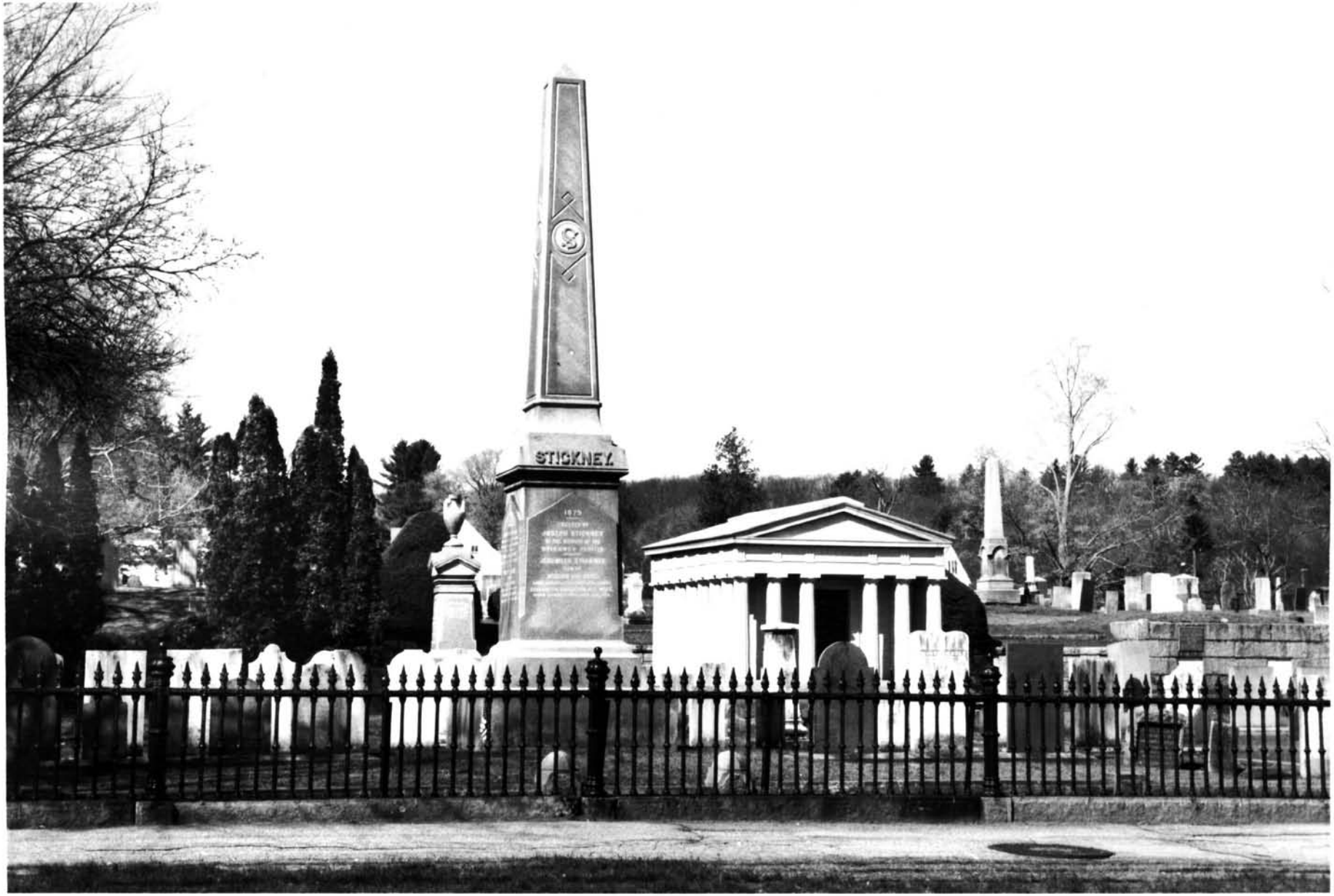
54

64

65

59

66


STICKNEY

1. Old North Cemetery
North Main Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. James C. Tamin, Jr.

4. [illegible] 2006

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. General view of Old North Cemetery with Stickney Monument (1879, Lot #518) in foreground and Stickney mausoleum (1938, Lot # 497) in middle ground. Looking west.

7. # 1

PEARSON

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. James C. Fannin, Jr.

4. November 2006

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. General view of Old North Cemetery, Looking northeast

7. #2

OLD NORTH CEMETERY

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3 Monique B. Lehner

4. April 2007

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Former North State Street
entrance (c.1880s) to Old North
Cemetery. Looking west.

7. #3

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

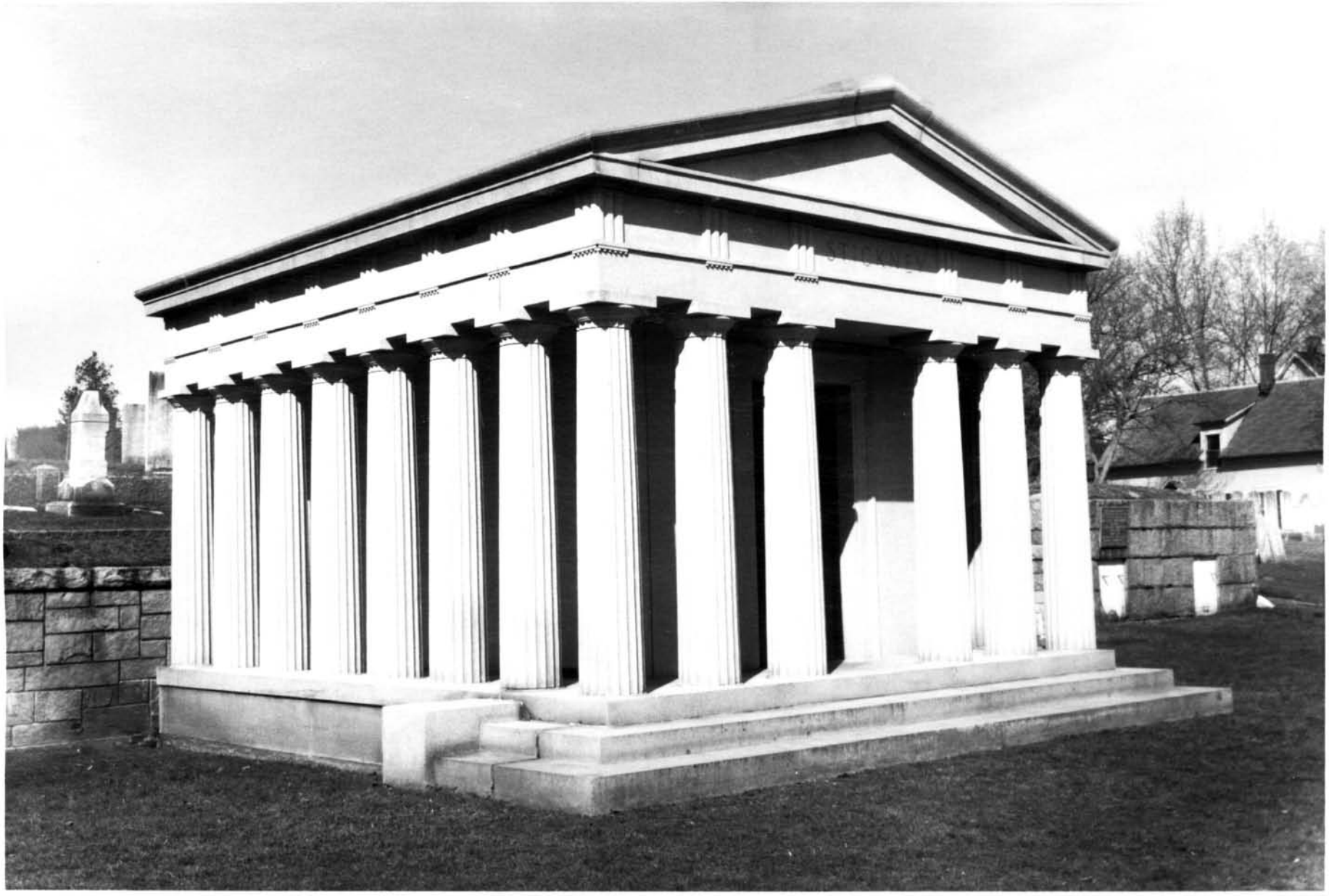
3. James A. Fannin, Jr.

4. November 2006

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. General view of mount
enclosure (1850s). Looking north.

7. #4



1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. Monique B. Lehner

4. April 2007

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Stickney mausoleum (1938, Lot #497). Looking northwest.

7. #5

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. Monique B Lehner

4. April 2007

5 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Stickney mausoleum (1938),
detail of southeast corner of
cornice. Looking west.

7. #6

JANE M. APPLETON
WIFE OF
FRANKLIN PIERCE
BORN MAR 12 1806
DIED DEC 2 1863
FRANKLIN PIERCE
BORN NOV 23 1804
DIED OCT 8 1869
14 TH PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES
1853 — 1857
PIERCE

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. James C. Fannin, Jr.

4. November 2006

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Franklin Pierce Monument
(1946, Lot #8, minot enclosure).
Looking west.

7. #7

EVANS

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. James C. Fannin, Jr.

4. November 2006

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord MA 01742

6. Evans/Franklin monument
(Franklin Evans d. 1903, Lot #37,
Minot enclosure). Looking northwest.

7. #8

FATHER
&
MOTHER'S
GRAVE.
SARGENT
DAVIS.

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. Monique D. Lelièvre

4. April 2007

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Group of three white bronze
Sargent Family monuments
(1856-1864, Lot #348A). Looking east.

7. #9

JOHN McDANIEL
Died
June 23. 1882
SARAH J.
Wife of
John McDaniel.
Died
Apr. 26. 1899.
E. 83 yrs.
SAMUEL McDANIEL
DIED
Aug. 31. 1876.
E. 30 yrs 5 mos.
MARY LIZZA
Died
Feb. 18. 1865.
E. 15 yrs 1 mos.

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. James C. Farmin, Jr.

4. November 2006

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, NH 03742

6. McDaniel Family gravestones
(1855-1899, Lot # 294) Looking east.

7. #10

HERE LYES THE BODY OF
MR JEREMIAH STICKNEY
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE
APRIL E 17TH 1763 IN THE 61
YEAR OF HIS AGE

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

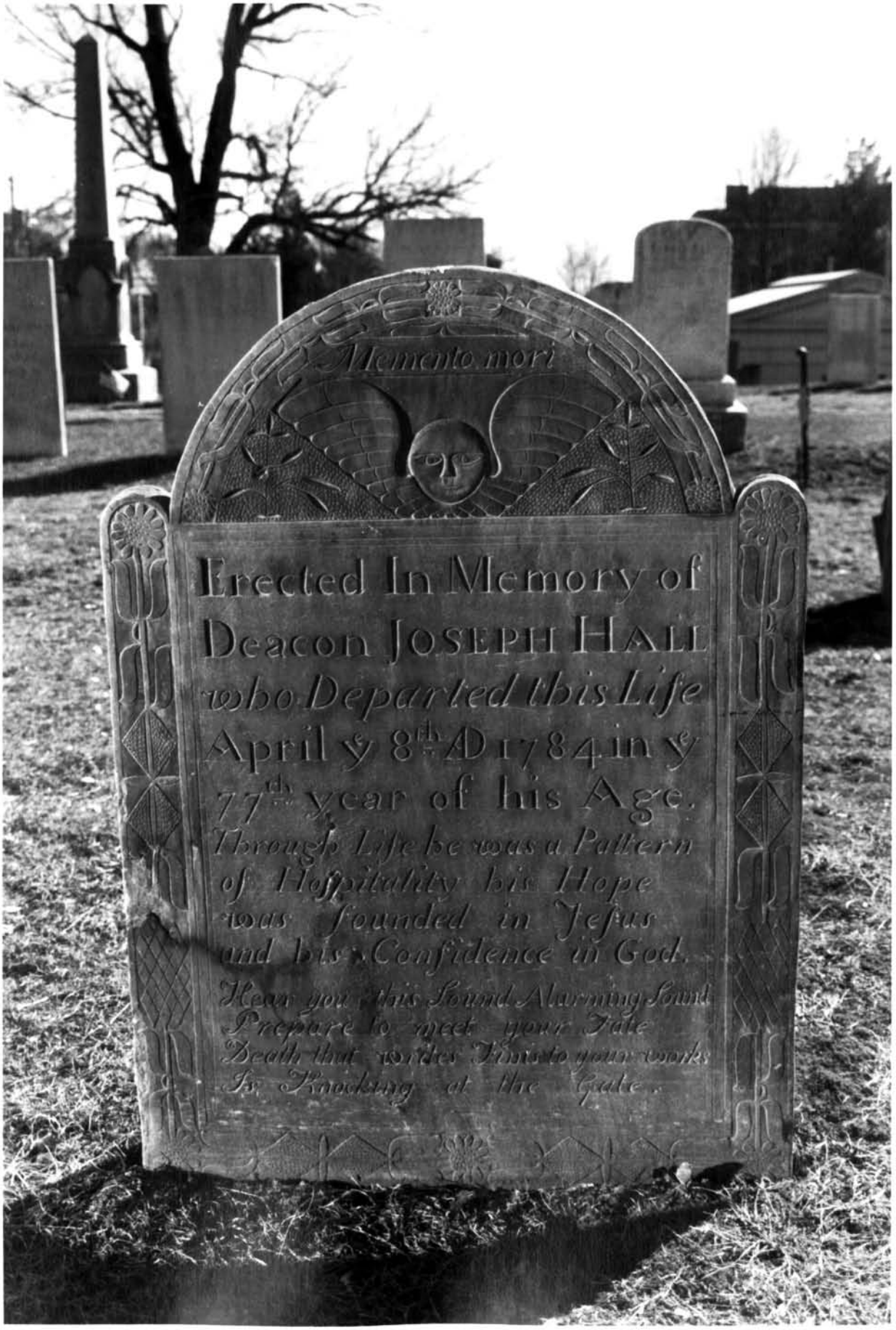
3. James C. Tamilin, Jr

4. May 2017

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Gravestone of Mr. Jeremiah
Stickney (d. April 11, 1763, Lot #518)
Gravestone center: John Wight,
Londonderry, NH. Looking west.

7. #11


Memento mori
Erected In Memory of
Deacon JOSEPH HALL
who Departed this Life
April y 8th A D 1784 in y
77th year of his Age.
Through Life he was a Pattern
of Hospitality his Hope
was founded in Jesus
and his Confidence in God.
Hear you this Sound Alarming Sound
Prepare to meet your Fate
Death that writes Time to your works
Is Knocking at the Gate.

1. Old North Cemetery
North State Street, Concord

2. Merrimack County, NH

3. James C. Farmin, Jr.

4. May 2007

5. 271 Lexington Road
Concord, MA 01742

6. Gravestone of Deacon Joseph Hall
(d. April 8, 1784, Lot 463), Gravestone
Carver: John or Joseph Marble.
Looking east.

7. #12