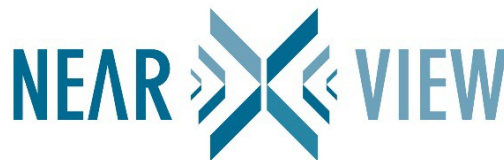


**Archaeological Survey of Six Historic Burial Grounds
in the Town of Bristol
Grafton County, New Hampshire**

Submitted to:

Town of Bristol
230 Lake Street
Bristol, NH 03222

Prepared by:



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Final Report

July 15, 2019

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name: Bristol Burying Grounds Survey

NHDHR R&C #: N/A

Type of Survey: Phase IA Archaeological Survey

Client: Town of Bristol

Sponsor Agency: NH Division of Historical Resources, CLG Grant

Location: Bristol, Belknap County, New Hampshire

Project Area Size: 3 acres (total of all burying grounds)

Dates of Fieldwork: April 22, May 3, 2019

Abstract: The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) awarded the Town of Bristol (“BRISTOL”) a Certified Local Government grant to survey six (6) town-owned historic burial grounds and conduct a public education workshop. Nearview LLC (“NEARVIEW”) conducted background historical research, walkover survey, and Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) mapping and photo documentation. Additionally, NEARVIEW assessed the minimum number of individual burials, identified archaeologically sensitive areas, and completed a NHDHR New Hampshire Burial Ground and Cemetery Inventory Form for each cemetery. These surveys provide baseline information that may be used by NHDHR and BRISTOL to assess the historical significance of each cemetery, evaluate current conditions, and identify threats to preservation. This report provides a summary of the survey methods and historical sources used to document and research the cemeteries, a description of their extents and conditions, and recommendations for conservation, education, and long-term management.

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Introduction

The goal of this cemetery inventory project for the Town of Bristol (BRISTOL) was to compile information about the origins of each cemetery, its development over time, and current conditions. This report provides a summary of the historical research and on-site documentation generated by this project. Detailed documentation for each cemetery is provided in the individual cemetery inventory forms, and in accordance with NHDHR documentation requirements (see **Appendix C: Burial Ground and Cemetery Inventory Forms**). This inventory data may be used by BRISTOL for subsequent evaluation, resource management, decision-making, and in gaining public appreciation and support for the town's historical cemeteries.

BRISTOL received a Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant in 2019 from the NH Division of Historical Resources (NHDHR) to inventory six (6) of its town-owned historic cemeteries (**Table 1, Figure 1, Appendix A: Parcel Boundary Maps**). BRISTOL contracted NEARVIEW to conduct the archaeological survey and inventory of its cemeteries. NEARVIEW provided BRISTOL with the following deliverables:

- 1) New Hampshire Historic Burying Ground and Cemetery Nomination Forms
- 2) GIS maps and shapefiles of the cemetery boundaries and features,
- 3) participation in a ~2-hour workshop on the results of the survey,
- 4) and this summary report consisting of a project narrative, maps, and photographs.

Cemetery Name	NHDHR ID#	Street/Road	Parcel ID
Sleeper Yard (Mudgetts)	BRI-0061	Akerman Road	203-038
Sleeper (Round Top)	BRI-0062	New Chester Mountain Road	227-033
Keyser (Slab Village)	BRI-0063	Keezer Road	216-091
Heath Yard	BRI-0064	Summer Street (NH Route 104)	221-025
Sanborn	BRI-0065	Peaked Hill Road	219-035
Worthen (Old Cemetery)	BRI-0066	Summer Street (NH Route 104)	223-031

Table 1. Town of Bristol cemeteries surveyed (see **Appendix A: Parcel Boundary Maps**).

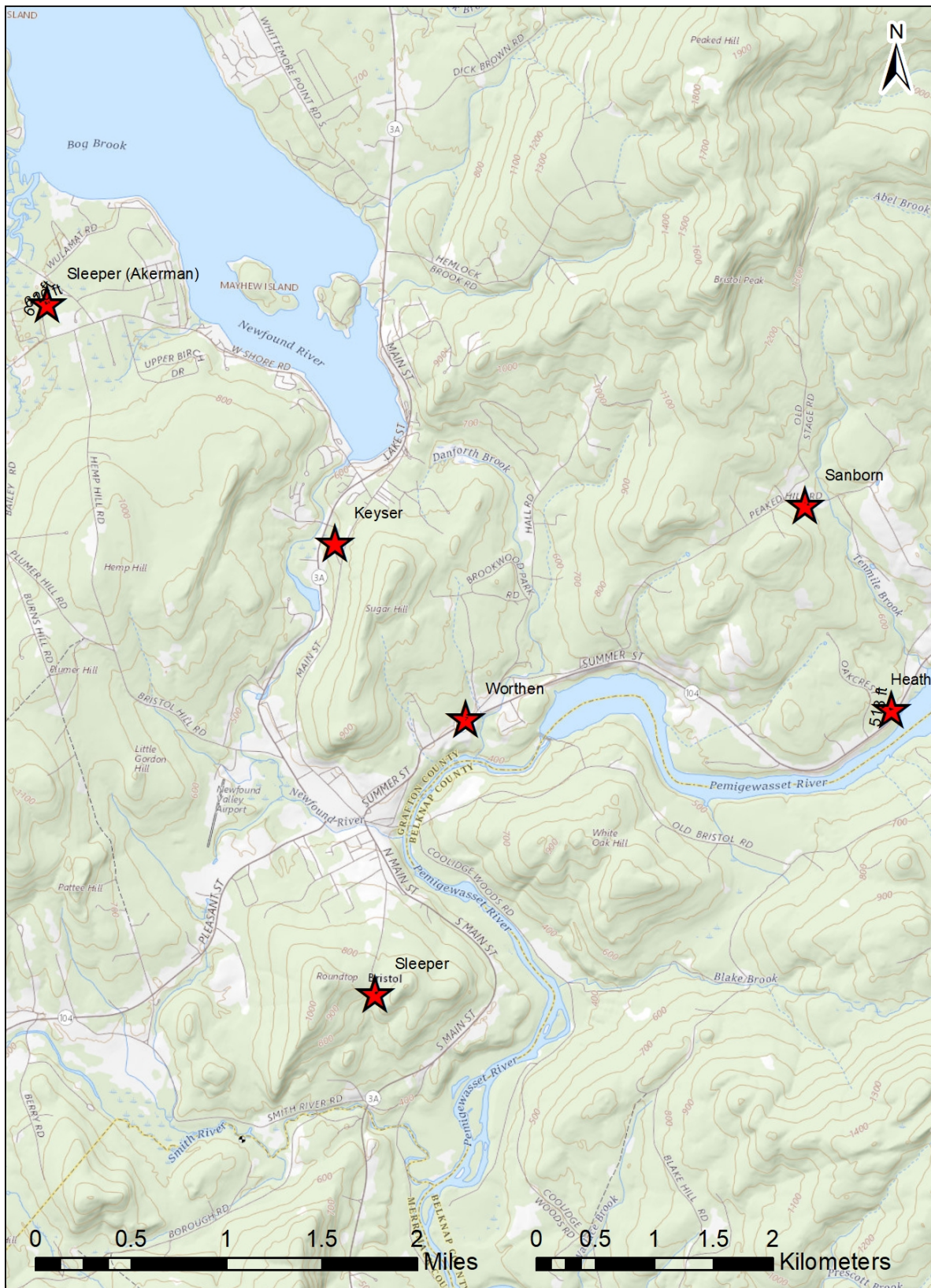


Figure 1. Location of cemeteries (red stars) shown on The US National Map (2019).

Staff

Stefan Claesson, PhD, served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator (PI) for the archaeological survey. He has 25 years of experience in New England archaeology, and he meets and exceeds the standards of the Secretary of the Interior as required by the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 112, a, 1, A). He is listed as an approved archaeologist on the NHDHR's approved archaeological consultant list. He conducted all on-site survey work, assisted with background research, and issued final reports and inventory forms.

Tricia Peone, PhD, served as Project Historian for the survey. She has over 13 years of experience conducting historical research. She holds a PhD in early American history from the University of New Hampshire and specializes in colonial New England history. She has experience researching and documenting cultural resources for National and State Registers of Historic Places nominations, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy (NEPA) reviews. She conducted background research and has written the historical narratives and significance statements for the project.

Methods Statement

Background research provided a detailed understanding of the project area's history. A variety of sources were examined including historic maps, aerial photographs, archaeological survey reports, soil studies, and historical deeds pertaining to the project area. NHDHR inventory files were reviewed to identify any record archaeological sites and previous surveys near the project area. Repositories visited on-line or in-person included the Minot-Sleeper Library (Bristol, NH), New Hampshire Historical Society (Concord, NH), and the University of New Hampshire libraries and archives (Durham, NH). Other online resources included publicly available Geographic Information System (GIS) environmental data (e.g., NRCS soils data), parcel data (<https://www.axisgis.com/BristolNH/>), Find-A-Grave (<https://www.findagrave.com>), Grafton County Registry of Deeds (<http://www.nhdeeds.com/grafton/GrTapestry.html>), and historical maps (e.g., Library of Congress, historic USGS quadrangle maps).

All archaeological survey work was conducted under the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation (44 FR 44716), and in accordance with NHDHR Archaeological Standards and Guidelines (Revised May 2004). Fieldwork was conducted on April 22 and May 3, 2019 during leaf-off conditions with no snow on the ground. Field work included a surface survey or walkover of the project area. The total project area footprint of all cemeteries was <3 acres. **Appendix A: Parcel Boundary Maps**, provides maps of each cemetery parcel boundary and location.

Walkover was conducted in transects spaced at 2-meter (or less). Landscapes and topographic or cultural features identified as archaeologically sensitive were digitally photographed. This included features such as entry gates, sign posts, family plots, stone walls and fences, and

cemetery monuments (i.e., headstones and footstones). Additionally, an Unmanned Aerial Survey (UAS) system (DJI Phantom 4 Pro), or aerial drone was used to digitally photograph and map the full extents of each cemetery in leaf-off conditions. Hundreds of UAS images were collected to build high-resolution orthomosaics and digital point clouds and surface models of each cemetery.

The resulting geo-spatial data was incorporated into GIS software used to map the location of each headstone and above-ground cultural features such as stone walls, posts, and gates. Additionally, 1-foot contours or surface topography was derived from UAS imagery. All GIS data products were tied to the NH State Plane Coordinate system (NAD83) and the NAVD88 vertical datum. In accordance with NH RSA Section 289:3, a 25-foot buffer was mapped extending from the stone walls or fences that identify the boundaries of the cemeteries (**Appendix C**).

Environmental Summary

All cemeteries are located within the Town of Bristol, and most are situated on elevated terraces or landforms above water bodies such as rivers and intermittent streams with well-drained soils (**Table 2**). Keyser, Heath, and Sleeper (at Round Top) cemeteries are located on relatively steep slopes. Most soils are classed as loamy sand or sandy loam (e.g., Adams, Becket or Colton) soil types with 8-15% slopes (NRCS 2019). An exception is the Sleeper Cemetery off New Chester Mountain Road, which is classed as Tunbridge-Lyman complex. This latter soil complex typically is comprised of sandy loam in profile, but is typically rocky and very shallow to bedrock.

Cemetery Name	Acres	Elevations (NAVD88)	Soils
Sleeper (Akerman)	0.20	603-613 ft	Adams loamy sand, 3-8% slopes. Typical profile: loamy sand to sand, >80 inches to restrictive material.
Sleeper (Round Top)	0.10	797-813 ft	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15-25% slopes, rocky. Typical profile: fine sandy loam, 20-40 inches to restrictive material.
Worthen	0.41	491-505 ft	Colton loamy sand, 8-15% slopes. Typical profile: loamy sand to very gravelly loamy sand, >80 inches to restrictive material.
Heath	0.24	491-512 ft	Adams loamy sand, 8-15% slopes. Typical profile: loamy sand to sand, >80 inches to restrictive material.
Keyser	0.27	620-640 ft	Adams loamy sand, 8-15% slopes. Typical profile: loamy sand to sand, >80 inches to restrictive material.
Sanborn	0.26	835-840 ft	Becket fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes. Typical profile: fine sandy loam to gravelly sandy loam, 20-40 inches to densic material.

Table 2. Areas, elevations, and soils (NRCS 2019) of cemeteries.

Most if not all vegetation growth within the cemeteries has been maintained or removed. However, vegetation and forest canopy cover or surround all the cemetery boundaries. Mature pine, spruce, and hardwood tree branches cover >50% of all the cemetery grounds, and in some cases provide 100% leaf-on canopy cover. Detailed descriptions of surface topography and vegetation cover for each cemetery are provided in the inventory forms (**Appendix C**).

Historical Summary

Settlement by Euro Americans in what is now the town of Bristol began in the 1760s when the area was part of New Chester. Early settlers in this area were the Heath, Sleeper, Kidder, Sanborn, and Worthen families. Bridgewater separated from New Chester in 1788, and then in 1819 the town of Bristol was established from portions of Bridgewater and New Chester (Greenwood 1969:13).

At least one of the burying grounds was established prior to Bristol's official creation. The Sleeper Cemetery's (Round Top) earliest inhabitants were children: an unnamed infant who died in 1807, and another infant, Olive Sleeper, who died in 1809. The other five cemeteries within Bristol were each established during the 1820s. Worthen Cemetery was established by 1823; both the Sanborn and second Sleeper (Akerman) cemeteries were in use by 1825; Heath and Keyser cemeteries were both in use by 1828. While historical records such as Musgrove's History of Bristol note that Worthen was the oldest burying ground in Bristol, the earliest extant gravestone markers with visible dates inscribed on them are found in Sleeper Cemetery (Round Top) on what is now New Chester Mountain Road.

As the town grew, so did the need for cemeteries. In 1854 the town formed the Bristol Cemetery Association and purchased land on Pleasant Street for the creation of a new public cemetery (Musgrove 1.454). This became Homeland Cemetery, the largest in Bristol. Burials in the other cemeteries slowed significantly after Homeland was established.

Many of Bristol's earliest Euro American settlers were buried in these six historic cemeteries. Early settlers include Colonel Peter Sleeper (buried in Worthen Cemetery), Samuel Heath (in Heath Cemetery), Samuel Worthen (Worthen Cemetery), and Theophilus Sanborn (Worthen Cemetery). Sleeper (Akerman), Sleeper, Heath, and Worthen cemeteries are the final resting place for veterans of the War of Independence (1775-1783). Sleeper (Akerman) also has two veterans of the War of 1812 (1812-1815). Keyser Cemetery has veterans of the Civil War (1861-1865).

Another historic cemetery in Bristol was an early burying ground near Moore's Mills. This cemetery was recorded on historic maps (Hurd 1892) and in Musgrove's History of Bristol (**Appendix B: Historic Maps**). Moore's Mills was an industrial hamlet in Bristol from c. 1829 through the 1850s when many of the buildings were abandoned (Musgrove 1.388). Although this cemetery is no longer extant, a record of the burials was preserved in a manuscript held at the

New Hampshire Historical Society (Ketchum 1874). The manuscript refers to it as “the old burying ground near Moor’s Mills in Bristol” and the gravestone inscriptions were recorded by Silas Ketchum in 1874. According to Musgrove, Silas Ketchum was the minister of the Congregational Church in Bristol from 1866 to 1875 (Musgrove 2.271). Ketchum recorded the names of 33 people buried in this cemetery. A town report from 1932 records that “Moore’s Cemetery” was sold to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire (Town of Bristol 1932:5).

New signs for the cemeteries were purchased by the town in 1968 for \$120.40 from Lakeshore Markers, Inc. (Town of Bristol 1968:45).

Cemetery	Date Established	Date of First Known Burial	Date of Last Known Burial	Date Abandoned	Affiliation
Sleeper (Akerman)	c. 1825	1825	1869		None
Sleeper	c. 1807	1807	1860		None
Worthen	c. 1823	1823	1967		None
Heath	c. 1828	1828	1965		None
Keyser	c. 1828	1828	1928		None
Sanborn	c. 1825	1825	2006		None

Table 3. Dates (or years) of operation and religious affiliations.

Results of Investigation

The results presented here provide a brief overview of the features and characteristics of the cemeteries. As aforementioned, a detailed description of each cemetery surveyed is provided in the inventory forms (**Appendix C**).

Cemetery	Max Length	Max Width	Fence Material	Minimum # of Headstones
Sleeper (Akerman)	32 m/ 106 ft	29 m/ 95 ft	Single course fieldstone, picket fence with split granite posts	51
Sleeper	20 m/ 65 ft	20 m/ 65 ft	Single course fieldstone	16
Worthen	50 m/ 166 ft	42 m/ 138 ft	Single course fieldstone, dry-laid split granite with split granite slab caps	106
Heath	32 m/ 106 ft	30 m/ 98 ft	Single course fieldstone	24
Keyser	38 m/ 125 ft	31 m/ 102 ft	Single course fieldstone, chain-link	50
Sanborn	37 m/ 121 ft	30 m/ 98 ft	Single course fieldstone	47

Table 4. Overview of cemetery features.

All cemeteries are gated in some manner and bounded by walls and fences. Most walls are constructed of fieldstone and split granite. The Worthen wall façade facing Summer Street (NH Route 104) is distinct from its other fieldstone walls, as well as all other Bristol cemetery bounding walls. This wall has a flat façade of dry-laid, split granite capped with split granite slabs (see **Appendix C, Worthen Inventory Form**). Apart from Keyser Cemetery, all cemetery entry gates are defined by split or cut granite posts. The gate doors are constructed of wood and/or iron, but in all cases do not appear to be contemporaneous to the historical use of the cemeteries. Adjacent to each entry gate is an alloy signpost with stamped or vinyl lettering indicating the name of the cemetery.

Headstones and footstones in all cemeteries are oriented generally east-west with most monument or headstone inscriptions facing toward the west and footstones to the east. There are also numerous headstones facing east, but footstones are always oriented to the east. Most headstones are cut marble, with lesser numbers of slate, granite, and fieldstone markers. Footstones are typically of the same material as that used for the headstones. The dates engraved on headstones indicate that the primary period of use was in the mid- to late-19th century. However, interments continued to occur in the 20th as well as 21st centuries in the Worthen, Heath, Sanborn, Keyser cemeteries. **Table 4** provides the minimum number of headstones visible and counted during the survey. Except for Keyser Cemetery, the burials are generally laid out in rows, but often haphazardly placed or in staggered or overlapping rows.

Headstones and footstones have undergone visible restoration efforts including cleaning, re-setting, and reconstruction. Grave markers in Bristol have been repaired, reset, and cleaned previously by Gravestone Services of New England (<https://www.gravestoneservices.com>). However, it is unknown exactly when stone re-setting and restoration efforts occurred, if before and after restoration documentation occurred, and whether locations and orientations were altered during the process. Also unknown is all the types of material used in conservation (e.g., adhesives, mortars, cleaning solutions, etc.). In Keyser Cemetery, large cement slabs were poured over two family plots with headstones reset and cemented to the slabs, but it is unknown if this work was documented (see **Appendix C, Keyser Inventory Form**).

All cemeteries have large areas within their walled or fenced boundaries that do not contain any visible monuments. It is uncertain whether these areas contain burials; however, they appear to have micro-topography indicative of soil settling where interments may have occurred. Alternatively, maintenance and landscaping work (e.g., tree removal), as well as erosion, neglect, and vandalism may have resulted in these vacant areas, or they may have been areas designated for pauper or indigent burials with no markers.

Keyser Cemetery is distinct from all other cemeteries with purposeful symmetry in design and layout of family plots and aisles. The entry to Keyser Cemetery is defined by split granite slab stairs set centrally in the west stone wall along Keezer Road. From the entry stairs, a central aisle extends the full length of the cemetery. Full length side aisles to the north and south are also visible that are defined by ground-level granite posts or markers. Terraced plots measuring

approximately 13 x 3 meters (42 x 10 ft) are sited to the north of central aisle. Terraced plots are also found to the south of the central aisle, but some are shorter in length, and no terraced plots or headstones are visible in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. It is uncertain if terrace plots were planned here, if they have eroded, or were removed during maintenance work at the cemetery. Terraced plots are primarily earthen, but two plots have been reinforced with cement slabs (see **Appendix C, Keyser Inventory Form**).

Recommendations

This study completes the first level of documentation needed in the preservation planning process. A second step in this process is to evaluate the historic significance and integrity of the cemeteries, and whether any of the cemeteries are eligible for listing on the NH State or National Register of Historic Places. Once both the documentation and evaluation phases are completed, a third phase is to develop a master preservation plan that outlines an overall approach and preservation priorities.

NEARVIEW recommends that both National Register evaluation, and a master preservation plan is prepared to provide a careful framework for decision making and cemetery management. Preparation of master preservation plans (or guidelines) identify an overall preservation philosophy, and provide guidance on how to manage, preserve, restore, and rehabilitate historic burial grounds and cemeteries as community assets. The resulting plan may be incorporated or appended to the Town of Bristol Comprehensive Master Plan. A preservation plan should minimally outline an approach to the following topics/subjects:

- Landscape Character and Vegetation (e.g., plantings)
- Access and Security
- Vandalism
- Circulation Systems and Materials (e.g., walkways)
- Grave Marker Conservation and Repair
- Structural Elements (e.g., stone walls)
- Fences and Gates
- Site Amenities (e.g., signs)
- Site Maintenance (e.g., erosion, leveling, reseeding, tree removal)
- Administrative Management (rules and regulations, roles of personnel)
- Education and Outreach

The following references are provided as a starting point for the evaluation and preservation plan development, and offer methods and techniques for conservation and restoration of cemetery monuments and grounds:

Anson-Cartwright, Tamara

2003 *Landscape of Memories: A Guide for Conserving Historic Cemeteries, Repairing Tombstones*. Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.

<http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/cemeteries/Landscape%20of%20Memories.pdf>

Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation

2009 *Preservation Guidelines for Municipally Owned Historic Burial Grounds and Cemeteries*. Third Edition, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, Walker-Kluesing Design Group, for DCR Historic Cemeteries Preservation Initiative, 2009.

<https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/vi/cemeteries-1-introduction.pdf>

Matero, Frank, and Judy Peters

2003 *Survey Methodology for the Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds*. University of Pennsylvania, APT Bulletin, 34(2/3): 37-45.

https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=hp_papers

Potter, Elisabeth Walton, and Beth M. Boland

1992 *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places.

<https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb41/>

Stragstad, Lynette

2013 *A Graveyard Preservation Primer*. Altamira Press; Second Edition (August 28, 2013).

Streigel, Mary F., Gale, Frances, Church, Jason, and Debbie Dietrich-Smith

2016 *Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries*. Preservation Brief 48, US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services.

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/preservedocs/preservation-briefs/48Preserve-Brief-GraveMarkers.pdf>

NEARVIEW also recommends a survey to locate and document Moore's Mill Cemetery, and a documentation-level survey of the Homeland Cemetery. In both cases, completion and submission of NHDHR Cemetery and Burial Ground Inventory Forms is recommended. This will complete the inventory of all known cemeteries in Bristol.

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2004 Sanborn Cemetery, Bristol, New Hampshire. Worthen Cemetery & Heath Yard, Bristol, NH. CD-ROM. Digital Media, Minot Sleeper Library, Bristol, NH.

Child, Hamilton

1886 *Gazetteer of Grafton County, NH*. Syracuse, NY: The Syracuse Journal Co.

Find-A-Grave Database

2019 "Cemeteries in Bristol, New Hampshire." Online resource: www.findagrave.com

Greenwood, Charles E.

1969 *Bristol: The First One Hundred and Fifty Years, 1819-1969*. Meredith, NH: C. E. Greenwood.

Hurd, D. Hamilton

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

Ketchum, Silas

1874 "Bristol, N. H. cemetery inscriptions / copied by Silas Ketchum in 1874 for the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society; retyped for the New Hampshire Historical Society by William N. Copeley." Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

The Morning Call

1965 "The Rev. John Haight, father of L. V. Man." February 1, 1965. Allentown, PA.

Musgrove, Richard W.

1904 History of the Town of Bristol, in Two Volumes. Bristol, NH: R. W. Musgrove. [Note: Citations in text are noted by volume and page number, e.g. Musgrove 1.454]

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2019 United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed 06/03/2019.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1927 Holderness. 1:62,500. Topographic Map. Washington, DC: USGS.

1956 Holderness. 1:62,500. Topographic Map. Washington, DC: USGS.

1987 Bristol. 1:24,000. Topographic Map. Washington, DC: USGS.

2019 The National Map. <http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/>.

Town of Bristol

1932 Annual Reports of the Town of Bristol. Bristol, NH: Musgrove Printing House.

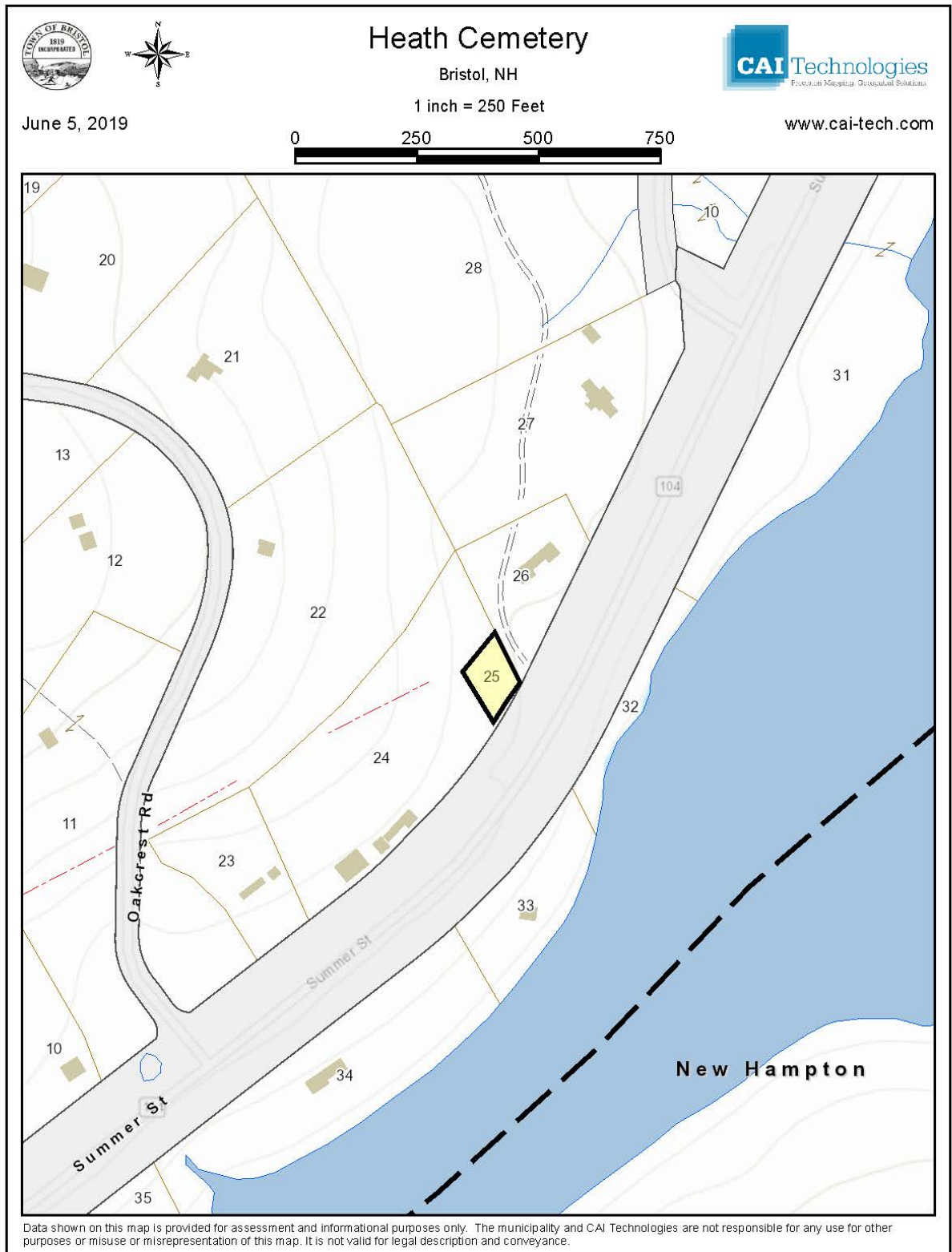
1967 Annual Report of the Town of Bristol, NH. Bristol, NH: The Enterprise Press.

1968 Annual Report for the Town of Bristol. Bristol, NH: The Enterprise Press.

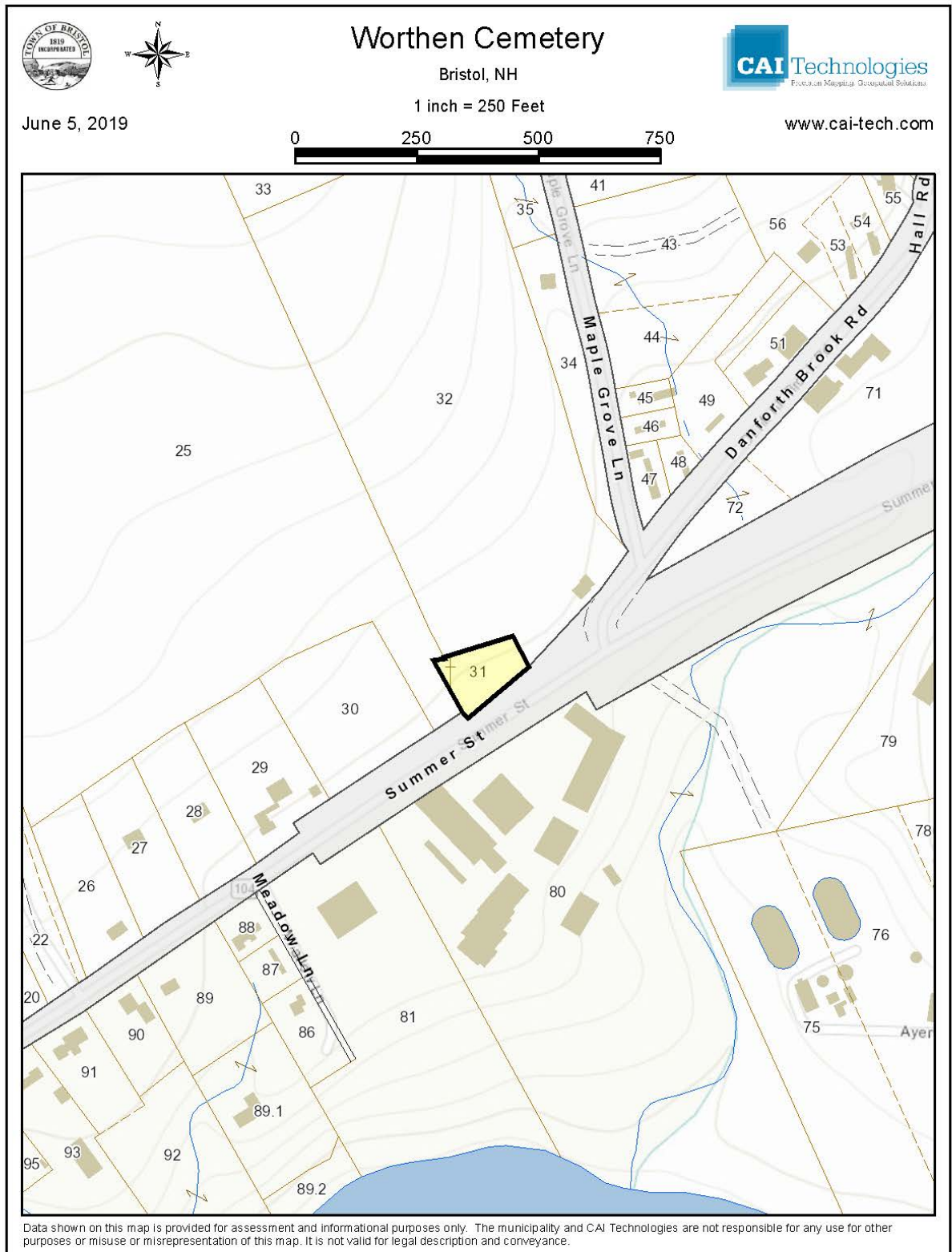
Walling, H. F.

1860 *Topographic Map of Grafton County New Hampshire*. New York: Smith, Mason & Co.

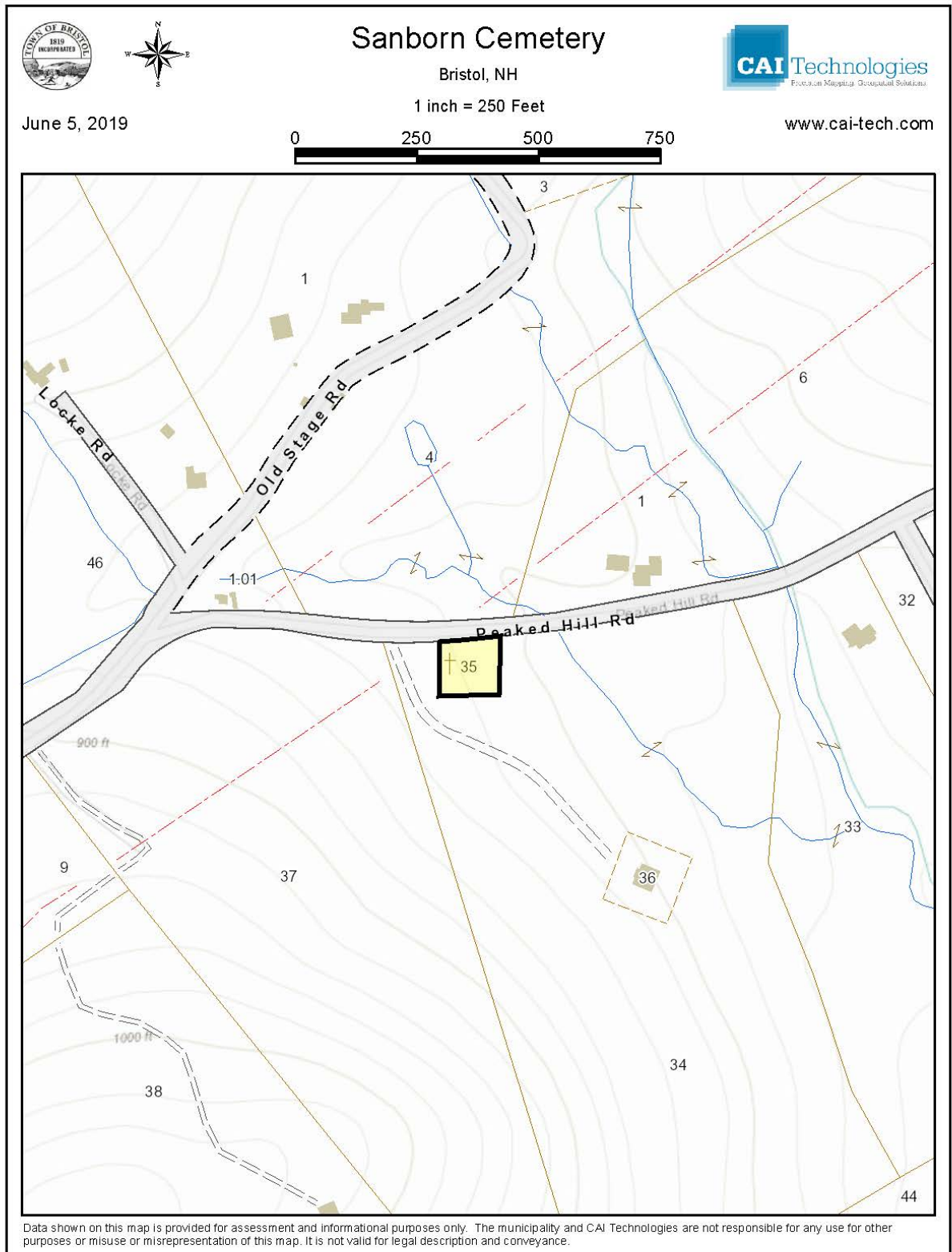
Appendix A: Parcel Boundary Maps



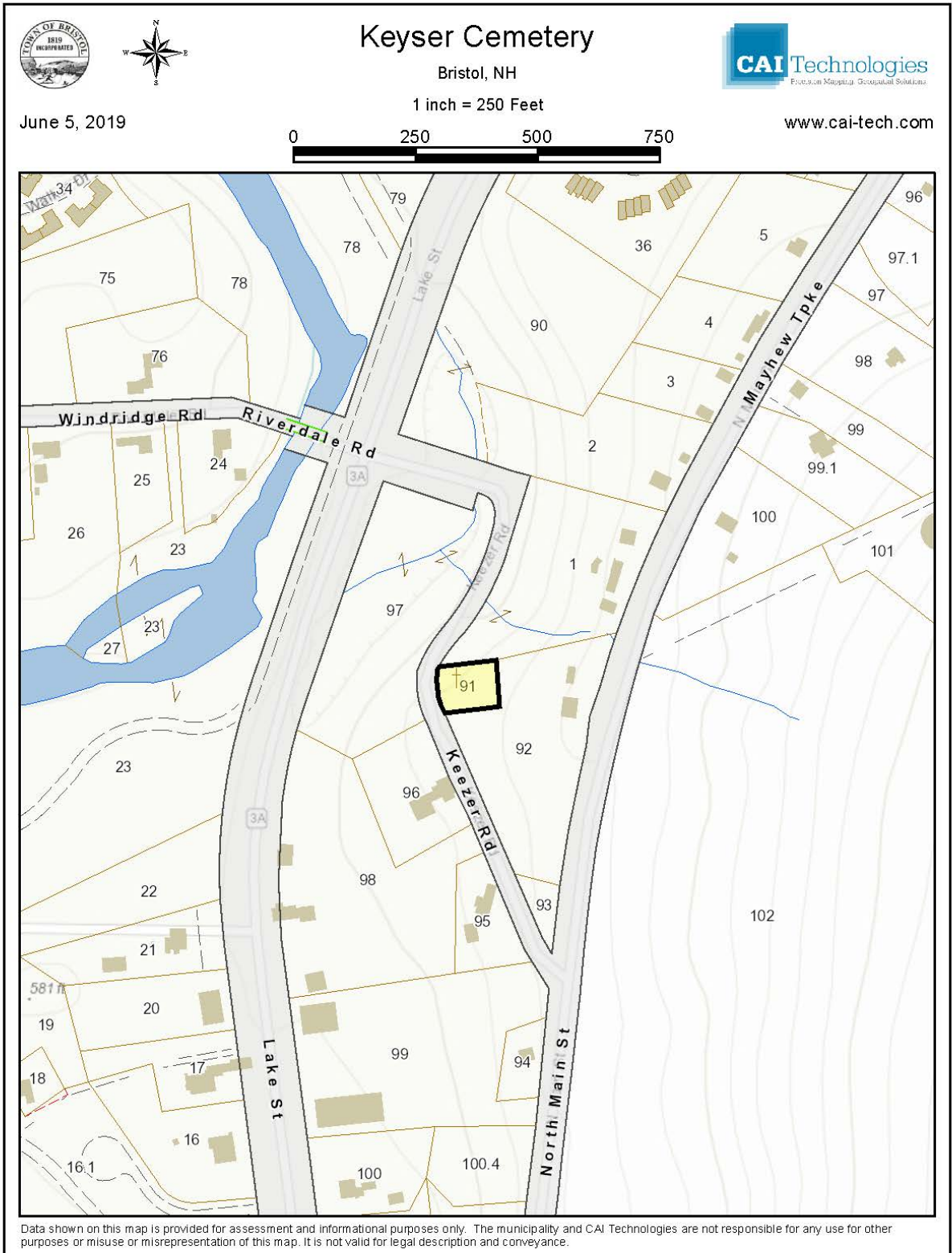
Map 1. Heath Cemetery parcel boundaries.



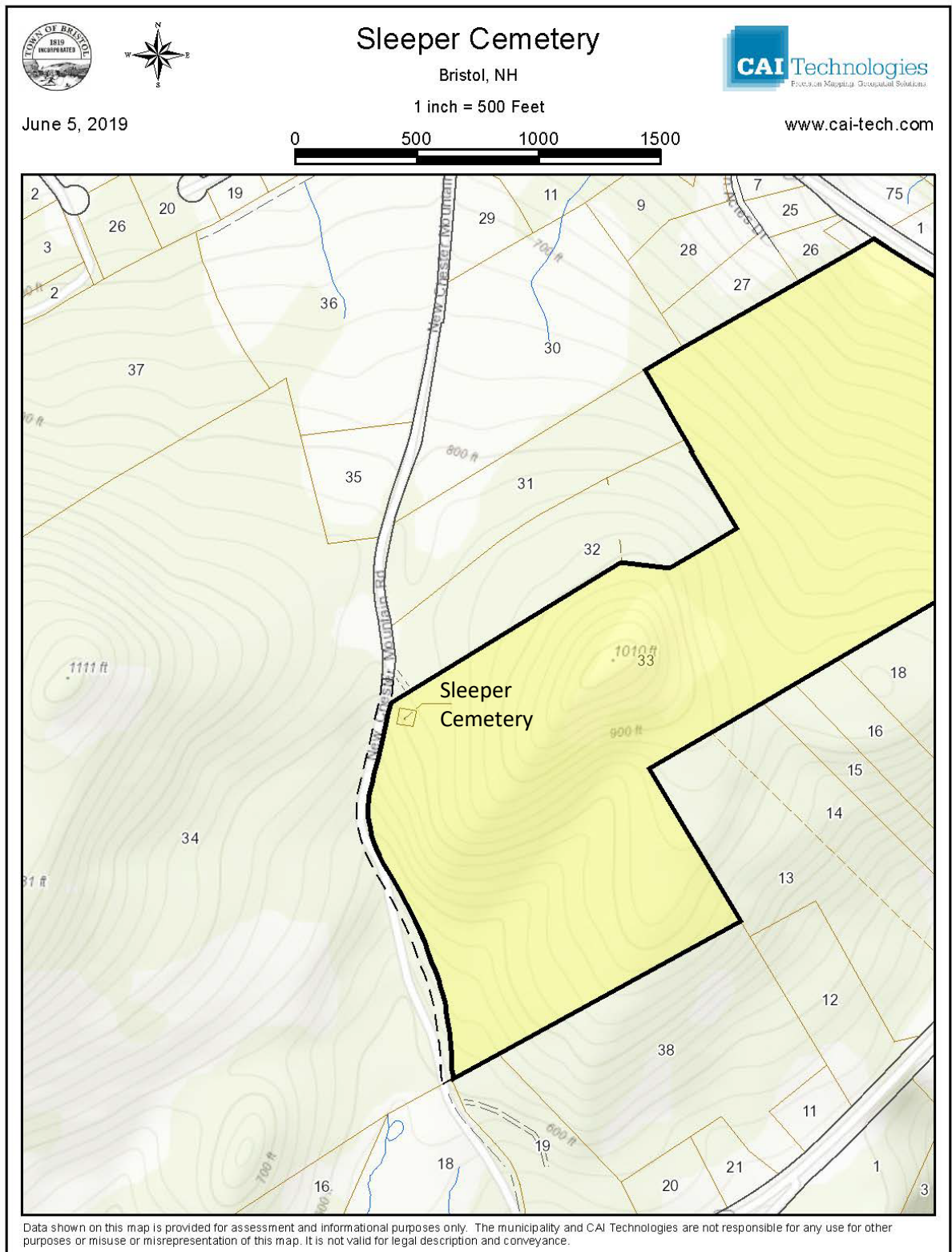
Map 2. Worthen Cemetery parcel boundaries.



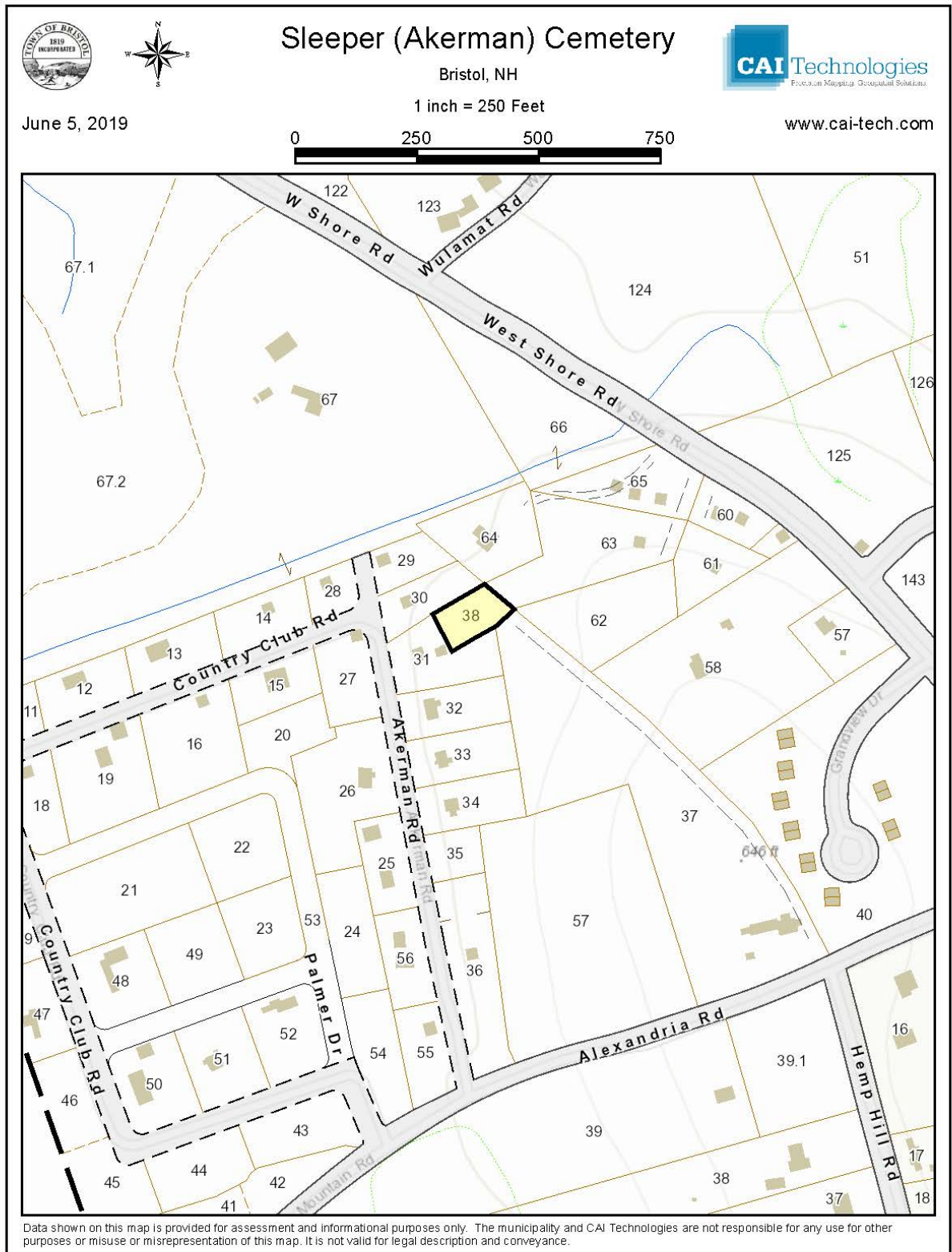
Map 3. Sanborn Cemetery parcel boundaries.



Map 4. Keyser Cemetery parcel boundaries.



Map 5. Sleeper Cemetery (off New Chester Mountain Road) parcel boundaries. Cemetery located in northwest corner of parcel.

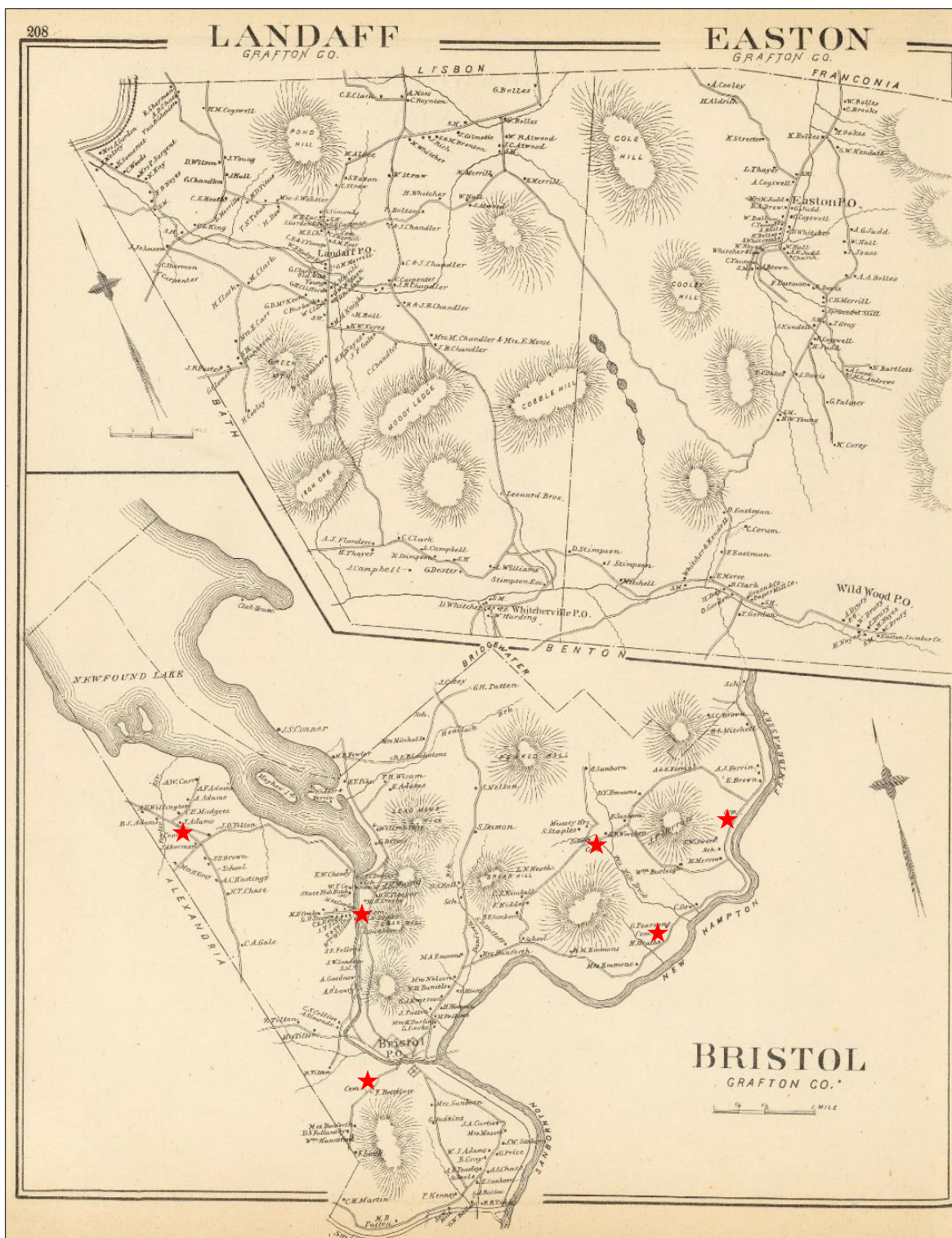


Map 6. Sleeper Cemetery (Akerman) parcel boundaries.

Appendix B: Historic Maps



Map 1. Historic map of Bristol from 1860 (Walling 1860). Cemetery locations highlighted. Sanborn Cemetery not depicted or highlighted on this map.



Map 2. Historic map of Bristol from 1892 (Hurd 1892). Cemetery locations highlighted. Sleeper and Worthen cemeteries not depicted or highlighted on this map.

Appendix C: NHDHR Burial Ground and Cemetery Inventory Forms

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061

Part I

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Cemetery Near Mudgetts/The Sleeper Yard
2. Street and number Akerman Rd.
3. City or town Town of Bristol
4. County Grafton
5. Current owner Town of Bristol

For Office Use Only:

State Plane Feet (NAD83):

Public: ☒ Municipality ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal
Private: ☐ Family ☐ Church Denomination _____
☐ Fraternal ☐ Other (describe) _____

6. Current use(s) _____
☐ Actively accepting new burials ☒ Maintained, but not accepting new burials
☐ Not maintained
7. Public accessibility
☒ Unrestricted ☐ Restricted ☒ By foot ☐ By car
For permission to visit, contact _____
8. Tax map/parcel # 203-038

Form prepared by

1. Name Stefan Claesson
2. Organization Nearview LLC
3. Contact Information (email preferred) stefan@nearview.net
4. Date of survey May 3, 2019

Maps

- Attach a USGS topographic map with the cemetery/burial ground identified.
- Attach a sketch map of the cemetery/burial ground (include a north arrow and scale, if appropriate)

Photographs

Attach photographs of the cemetery/burial ground. Digital photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Representative photographs of the cemetery/burial ground are fine. Please do not include photographs of every headstone/monument.

Please return completed forms to:

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061

Part II

Historical Information

1. Date established c. 1825
2. Source Ketchum, Silas (1874)
3. Date of first burial 1825
4. Date of last burial 1869
5. Date of abandonment 1869
6. Affiliation None

Site Features

7. Setting Rural, set back 36 m (120 ft) from Akerman Rd., a private gravel roadway, mixed forest cover
8. Outbuildings (mausoleums, chapels, columbaria, etc.) None
9. Landscape Features Stone walls, wooden white picket fence
10. Terrain (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Flat ☒ Moderate hills ☐ Steep terrain ☐ Intermittent stream
☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond Lake ☒ Unimproved road ☒ Light duty road
☐ Walkway ☐ Power lines ☐ Rail lines ☐ Forest ☐ Marsh
☐ Swamp ☒ Other (describe) Adjacent private summer residences

11. Design/style/layout

- ☒ Informal ☐ Formal ☐ Churchyard ☒ Family Plot
☐ Paupers/Potters Field ☒ Rural ☐ Lawn Park ☐ Memorial Park

12. Bounded by (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Fence (material) Wooden white picket fence bounding east side
☒ Wall (material) Stone
☒ Gates (material) Granite posts
☐ Hedge/trees (type) _____
☒ Other (explain) Sign post, galvanized pole, alloy plaque, black and white vinyl lettering "SLEEPER CEMETERY"
☐ None

13. Site Condition

- ☒ Maintained ☐ Poorly maintained ☐ Overgrown, easily identifiable
☐ Overgrown, unidentifiable
☐ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (provide source) _____

14. Headstone material(s) (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Slate ☒ Marble ☒ Granite ☐ Sandstone ☒ Fieldstone
☐ Limestone ☐ Concrete/cement ☐ Bronze/zinc ☐ Iron (cast/wrought)
☐ Other (describe) _____

15. Acreage 0.27

16. Known or estimated size of cemetery/burial ground 0.20

17. Known or estimated number of burials Minimum # of headstones: 51

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061

Part III

Narrative Description (Include description of features, if any, including markers, walls, gates, etc. Describe where the cemetery/burial ground is located, including a description of how to get there. Discuss the physical description and setting of the area. Dimensions (even approximate) should be included. Describe its current condition; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Sleeper Cemetery is accessed via Akerman Road and an approximately 120-ft walk east through the yard of a private summer residence and property (**PHOTO 1**). The burial ground is trapezoidal or roughly square 32 x 29 meters (106 x 95 feet), and it is bounded by a single course stone wall to the north, south, and west. A wooden picket fence supported by granite posts forms the eastern boundary. The entry gate, comprised of closely set granite posts, is centrally set in the eastern boundary picket fence (**PHOTO 2**). The topography of the grounds is uneven with elevations between 184-187 m (603-613 ft) (NAVD88), with the highest elevations near its center point. The grounds are mostly clear of vegetation except for a few pine trees along its margins. The cemetery is bounded by mature pine, spruce, and hardwood forest with branches and canopy that cover the cemetery grounds to the north, south, and east.

Burials are oriented east-west with most monument and headstone inscriptions facing toward the west and footstones to the east (**PHOTO 3**). Additionally, numerous headstones have inscriptions facing east but also with footstones oriented to the east (**PHOTO 4**). Headstones are primarily marble and slate, and typically have small footstones that define the burial orientation and location (**PHOTO 5**). A few unmarked fieldstone headstones or footstones were also noted. All headstones and burials in the ground date to the 19th century. A single 19th-century family plot (12 x 8.5 ft) bounded by split granite posts with four headstones is situated in the southwest quadrant of the ground (**PHOTO 6**).

All areas within the stone wall and fence boundaries are archaeologically sensitive. In accordance with RSA Section 289:3, a 25-ft buffer was mapped that extends from the stone wall bounding the cemetery (**FIG 2**). It is recommended that an archaeologist is consulted for any road, grading, landscaping, buried utilities work, tree removal, wall repair, etc., to occur within the cemetery and 25-ft buffer zone.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061

History/Significance (Include information relating to the establishment of the cemetery/burial ground or the individuals buried there; attach additional sheets as necessary)

A cemetery is depicted near the J. Akerman property and the C. H. Mudgett property on the 1892 Hurd Atlas. Musgrove described this cemetery as an early cemetery in town and recorded it as located "in District No. 9, west of the lake, on the Samuel T. W. Sleeper farm, which was conveyed to Mr. Sleeper by the town in 1860, in trust" (Musgrove 1.454). Samuel T. W. Sleeper was buried in this cemetery, and this is probably the origin of its name. This cemetery was only in use for a few decades in the nineteenth century. The earliest burial is c.1825 and the most recent burial is Jonas Hastings in 1869 (Ketchum 1874). A list of burials in this cemetery was recorded in 1874 by Silas Ketchum, and it included 60 people (Ketchum 1874).

The Sleepers make up the largest family group buried here, likely giving this burying ground its name (not to be confused with the other Sleeper Cemetery on New Chester Mountain Road). Samuel T. W. Sleeper (b. 1796 d. 1868) was a prominent member of the community and served as a local justice of the peace, selectman, and as a state representative (Musgrove 2.409). Sleeper was also active in the temperance movement (Musgrove 1.155). Three of his children, Julia (b. 1820 d. 1843), Albertus (b. 1817 d. 1839), and Philotas (b. 1824 d. 1825), were also buried here.

Six members of the Bean family were buried in this cemetery. Jeremiah Bean (b. 1774 d. 1861) and his wife Betsey West Bean (b. 1769 d. 1861), and their children George (b. 1818 d. 1843), Jeremiah (b. 1803 d. 1834), Orissa (b. 1809 d. 1831), and Ruth (b. 1813 d. 1830) were all buried here. The Beans were farmers in Bristol and had ten children (Musgrove 2.27).

David Chase (b. 1766 d. 1835) and his wife Anna Taylor Chase (b. 1770 d. 1853) were buried here, along with their children Deacon David Chase (b. 1792), John Franklin Chase (d. 1842), Jonathan Chase (d. 1832), Nathaniel Chase (d. 1845), and Deacon David Chase's daughter, Rachel Chase (d. 1857) (Ketchum 1874).

Also buried here were three members of the Follansbee family: Jacob Follansbee (b. 1787 d. 1863) and his wife Dorcas Colby Follansbee (d. 1860), and Helen M. Follansbee (b. 1843 d. 1847), their grandchild. According to Musgrove, Jacob Follansbee served in the War of 1812 (Musgrove 2.192).

David Fowler (b. 1783 d. 1866) served in the War of 1812 and his grave was inscribed "Here lies David Fowler in honesty's grave/A foe to all tyrants a friend to the slave/Regardless in manners, fearless in odd/A champion of liberty, truth and of God" (Ketchum 1874). Fowler also operated a saw mill in North Bristol (Musgrove 2.198).

Jonas Hastings (b. 1779 d. 1869) and his second wife Nancy Atwood Hastings (b. 1786 d. 1864), and Jonas's son (from his first marriage) Asa Hastings (b. 1809 d. 1834), and daughter Hannah Hastings Wallace Sawyer (b. 1808 d. 1853) were buried here. Hannah's first husband, Joseph Wallace, was killed working on the railroad and she later married Caleb Sawyer (Musgrove 2.226). According to Musgrove, the Hastings lived on a farm in Bristol started by Jonas' father Asa Hastings after he returned from serving in the War of Independence (Musgrove 2.225).

Fanny G. Collins Ladd (d. 1851), wife of John Ladd, was buried in Sleeper Cemetery, along with her children Emily J Barr (1850), Charles Ladd (d. 1843), George L. Ladd (d. 1830), Sylvester S. Ladd (1839), and Tirzah Ladd Simonds (1860). John Ladd married Fannie's sister Sarah Collins after Fannie's death and was not buried in Bristol (Musgrove 2.283).

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061

The Mudgetts had a farm on Fowler River near Newfound Lake (Musgrove 2.319). Eunice Huckins Mudgett (b. 1792 d. 1847), the first wife of William Mudgett, was buried here, along with her children Hannah Mudgett (b. 1819 d. 1836) and John Mudgett (b. 1821 d. 1842), and a grandchild, Amy Florence Mudgett (d. 1863).

Elvira Haywood (d. 1848), Josiah Haywood (d. 1845), and Sarah Hayward (d. 1873) were also buried in Sleeper Cemetery (Ketchum 1874). Melissa Minard (d. 1859) and her infant son Walter Minard (d. 1851) were buried here. Lucinda Rhoades (d. 1847) and Rebecca Rhoades (d. 1857), both described as the wife of Silas Rhoades, were buried here as were Hannah F. Roberts (d. 1828) and Abigail Sellers (1837). No other information was available in Musgrove's genealogy on the Haywards, Minards, Rhoades, Hannah Roberts, or Abigail Sellers. Charlotte Pearson (d. 1849) was also buried here, but there is no mention of a Charlotte Pearson in Musgrove's genealogy of the Pearson family (Musgrove 2.335). Likewise for Joseph Taylor (d. 1844) and his sister Sarah Taylor Bean (d. 1854), who are not mentioned in Musgrove's record of the Taylor family (Musgrove 2.421).

Bibliography

Find A Grave Database. 2019. "Cemeteries in Bristol, New Hampshire." Online resource: www.findagrave.com

Ketchum, Silas. "Bristol, N. H. cemetery inscriptions / copied by Silas Ketchum in 1874 for the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society; retyped for the New Hampshire Historical Society by William N. Copeley." Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Musgrove, Richard W. 1904. History of the Town of Bristol, in Two Volumes. Bristol, NH: R. W. Musgrove. [Note: Citations in text are noted by volume and page number, e.g. Musgrove 1.454]

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061

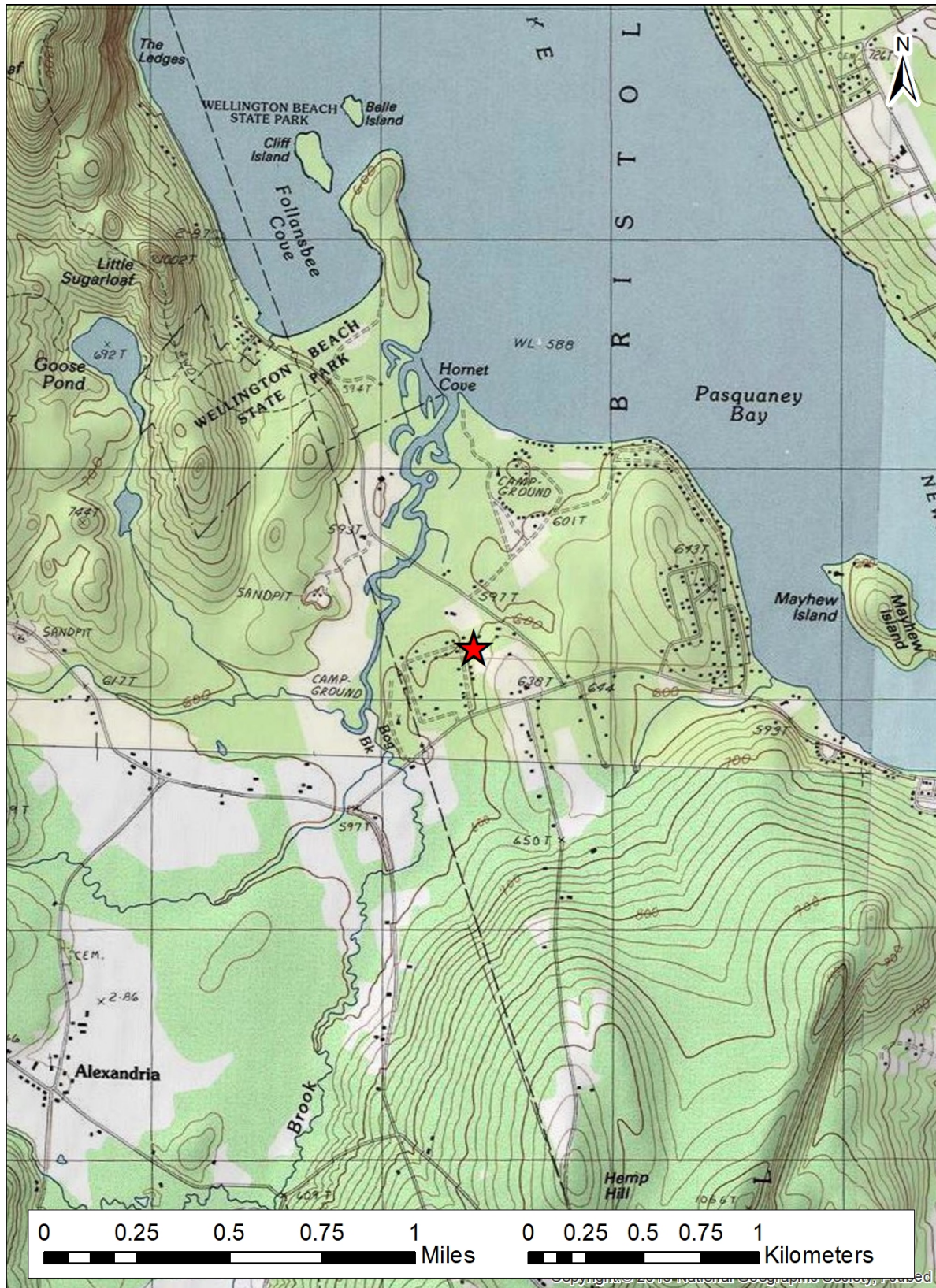


Figure 1. USGS Bristol quadrangle. Sleeper Cemetery indicated by red star.

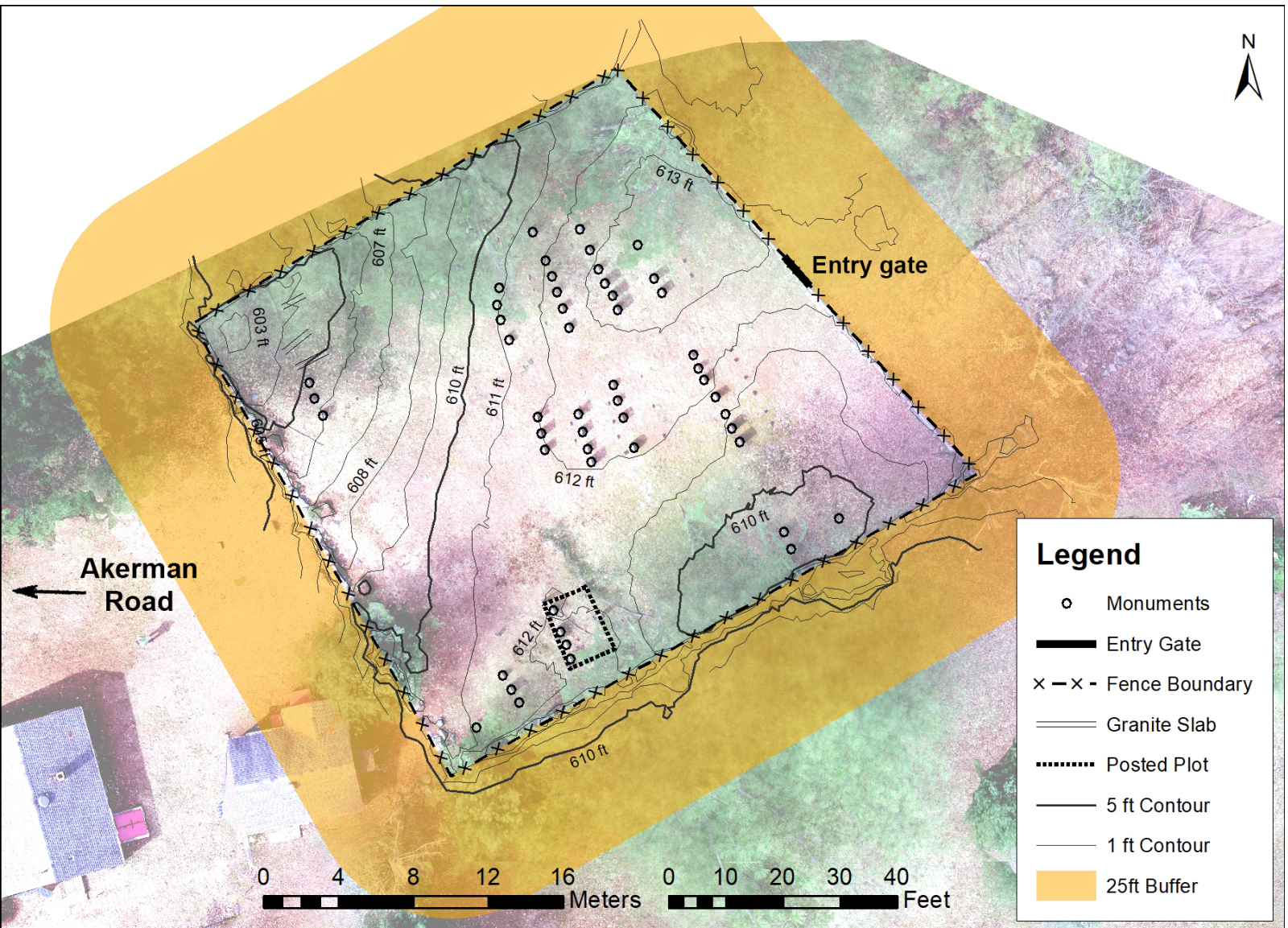


Figure 2. Detailed map and orthomosaic of Sleeper Cemetery.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061



PHOTO 1. Exterior of western stone wall boundary of Sleeper Cemetery. Facing east.



PHOTO 2. Exterior of entry gate and fence along eastern boundary of cemetery. Facing northwest.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0061



PHOTO 3. Overview of cemetery from entry gate. Facing west.



PHOTO 4. Three headstones in western portion of cemetery with inscription facing east.



PHOTO 5. Detail of marble headstones with footstones. Facing northwest.



PHOTO 6. Family plot bounded by granite posts. Facing west.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0062

Part I

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Sleeper Cemetery
2. Street and number 301 New Chester Mt. Rd.
3. City or town Town of Bristol
4. County Grafton
5. Current owner Town of Bristol

Public: ☒ Municipality ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal

Private: ☐ Family ☐ Church Denomination _____
☐ Fraternal ☐ Other (describe) _____

6. Current use(s) _____

☐ Actively accepting new burials ☒ Maintained, but not accepting new burials
☐ Not maintained

7. Public accessibility

☒ Unrestricted ☐ Restricted ☒ By foot ☐ By car

For permission to visit, contact _____

8. Tax map/parcel # 227-033

For Office Use Only:

State Plane Feet (NAD83):

Form prepared by

1. Name Stefan Claesson
2. Organization Nearview LLC
3. Contact Information (email preferred) stefan@nearview.net
4. Date of survey May 3, 2019

Maps

- Attach a USGS topographic map with the cemetery/burial ground identified.
- Attach a sketch map of the cemetery/burial ground (include a north arrow and scale, if appropriate)

Photographs

Attach photographs of the cemetery/burial ground. Digital photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Representative photographs of the cemetery/burial ground are fine. Please do not include photographs of every headstone/monument.

Please return completed forms to:

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0062

Part II

Historical Information

1. Date established c.1807
2. Source Ketchum, Silas (1874)
3. Date of first burial 1807
4. Date of last burial 1860
5. Date of abandonment c. 1860
6. Affiliation None

Site Features

7. Setting Rural, forested landscape near Slim Baker Lodge, peak of New Chester Mountain Road
8. Outbuildings (mausoleums, chapels, columbaria, etc.) None
9. Landscape Features Stone walls, historic roadway
10. Terrain (Check all that apply)
☐ Flat ☒ Moderate hills ☒ Steep terrain ☐ Intermittent stream
☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond Lake ☒ Unimproved road ☐ Light duty road
☐ Walkway ☐ Power lines ☐ Rail lines ☒ Forest ☐ Marsh
☐ Swamp ☐ Other(describe) _____
11. Design/style/layout
☒ Informal ☐ Formal ☐ Churchyard ☐ Family Plot
☐ Paupers/Potters Field ☒ Rural ☐ Lawn Park ☐ Memorial Park
12. Bounded by (Check all that apply)
☐ Fence (material) _____
☒ Wall (material) Fieldstone
☒ Gates (material) Granite posts, wooden gate
☐ Hedge/trees (type) _____
☒ Other (explain) Sign post, wooden pole, alloy plaque, black and white vinyl lettering "SLEEPER CEMETERY"
☐ None
13. Site Condition
☒ Maintained ☐ Poorly maintained ☐ Overgrown, easily identifiable
☐ Overgrown, unidentifiable
☐ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (provide source) _____
14. Headstone material(s) (Check all that apply)
☐ Slate ☒ Marble ☐ Granite ☐ Sandstone ☐ Fieldstone
☐ Limestone ☐ Concrete/cement ☐ Bronze/zinc ☐ Iron(cast/wrought)
☐ Other (describe) _____
15. Acreage 12.2
16. Known or estimated size of cemetery/burial ground 0.10
17. Known or estimated number of burials Minimum # of burials and headstones: 16

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0062

Part III

Narrative Description (Include description of features, if any, including markers, walls, gates, etc. Describe where the cemetery/burial ground is located, including a description of how to get there. Discuss the physical description and setting of the area. Dimensions (even approximate) should be included. Describe its current condition; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Sleeper Cemetery is accessed via New Chester Mountain Road. The cemetery is approximately 50-meter (164 feet) south from the New Chester Mountain Road trailhead parking lot. The burial ground is square 20 x 20 m (65 x 65 ft), and it is bounded by a single-course fieldstone wall. The grounds may be accessed through a wooden gate with granite posts and split granite slab steps placed centrally in the west wall (**PHOTO 1**). The topography is steep with elevations between 243-248 m (797-813 ft) (NAVD88), with the highest elevation in the northeast sloping to the southwest. The grounds are mostly clear of vegetation except for a one large tree, tree stumps, and trees along stone walls. The cemetery is surrounded by mature pine, spruce, and hardwood forest with branches and canopy that cover the cemetery grounds.

Burials are oriented east-west with most monument and headstone inscriptions facing toward the west and footstones to the east (**PHOTO 2**). Headstones are marble, and most have small marble footstones that define the burial orientation and location (**PHOTO 3**). The visible burials all date to the 19th century.

The northwest quadrant of the cemetery has no visible monuments or burials. However, micro-topographic undulations suggest the presence of burials and/or soil disturbance (e.g., tree removal) (**PHOTO 4**). All areas within the stone wall and fence boundaries are archaeologically sensitive. In accordance with RSA Section 289:3, a 25-ft buffer was mapped that extends from the stone wall bounding the cemetery (**FIG 2**). It is recommended that an archaeologist is consulted for any road, grading, landscaping, buried utilities work, tree removal, wall repair, etc., to occur within the cemetery and 25-ft buffer zone.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0062

History/Significance (Include information relating to the establishment of the cemetery/burial ground or the individuals buried there; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Sleeper Cemetery is a small family burying ground dating to the early nineteenth century located on New Chester Mountain Rd. This cemetery is mentioned by Musgrove in his History of Bristol. He described it as one of the early cemeteries in Bristol and referred to it as "the one on New Chester mountain, known as the Sleeper yard" (Musgrove 1.454). This cemetery was also referred to as the graveyard on Little Round Top (Ketchum 1874). The members of the branch of the Sleeper family buried here were descendants of Colonel Peter Sleeper, who settled in Bristol in the late 1760s and established a farm and the first tavern in town (Musgrove 2.394). Colonel Peter Sleeper was buried in Worthen Cemetery. The earliest burials in this cemetery were children: an unnamed infant who died in 1807, and another infant, Olive Sleeper, who died in 1809.

Nathan Sleeper (b. 1775 d. 1855), the third son of Colonel Peter Sleeper, was buried here along with his wife Frances "Fanny" Sleeper (b. 1773 d. 1848). Nathan and Fanny established their farm on New Chester mountain and are likely the creators of this family burying ground (Musgrove 2.396). They had ten children, at least seven of whom were buried in this cemetery. Olive Sleeper (d. 1809) died at seven months old, Polly Sleeper (d. 1818) died at age 6, and two other unnamed Sleeper infants were buried here. These children may have been the earliest burials in the family cemetery; one is dated 1807. Mary Sleeper (b. 1819) another daughter of Nathan and Fanny, married Thomas Shaw. She was buried in the family cemetery along with two of her children, Harriet Letina Shaw (d. 1848) and Mary Lizzie Shaw (d. 1850). Another son of Nathan and Fanny, Nathan Jr. (b. 1803 d. 1854), was buried here along with three of his children: Mary Frances Sleeper (b. 1841 d. 1860), Eri Sleeper (b. 1845 d. 1846), and an infant son (d. 1847). Another son of Nathan and Fanny, Shurburn Tilton Sleeper (b. 1799 d. 1841) was also buried here.

Two people not related to the Sleepers were buried in this cemetery, Thomas D Fuller (b. 1746 d. 1819) and his wife Sarah Fuller (d. 1824). Although the dates of their deaths predate many of the burials in the Sleeper cemetery, Musgrove recorded that their gravestones were erected by the town in 1854. According to Musgrove, Thomas Fuller was a soldier in the War of Independence and came to Bristol sometime in the 1780s because his brother, Chase Fuller, lived in town (Musgrove 2.202). Thomas Fuller was apparently indigent and warned out of town. Fuller and his wife managed to make a home on New Chester Mountain and she worked as a weaver while he was a peddler. Several decades after their deaths, the town of Bristol erected one stone in the Sleeper cemetery for Thomas and Sarah Fuller. It is possible that the town decided to place a stone for the Fullers because attitudes towards war veterans had changed by the 1850s. Fuller was likely seen as a drain on resources and possibly even a threat when he first moved to Bristol in the lean years of the 1780s, but several decades later Bristol and other towns throughout New England were more interested in commemorating the soldiers of the Revolution.

Sleeper Cemetery was no longer in regular use by the people of Bristol after c. 1860.

Bibliography

Ketchum, Silas. "Bristol, N. H. cemetery inscriptions / copied by Silas Ketchum in 1874 for the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society; retyped for the New Hampshire Historical Society by William N. Copeley." Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Musgrove, Richard W. 1904. History of the Town of Bristol, in Two Volumes. Bristol, NH: R. W. Musgrove. [Note: Citations in text are noted by volume and page number, e.g. Musgrove 1.454]

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0062

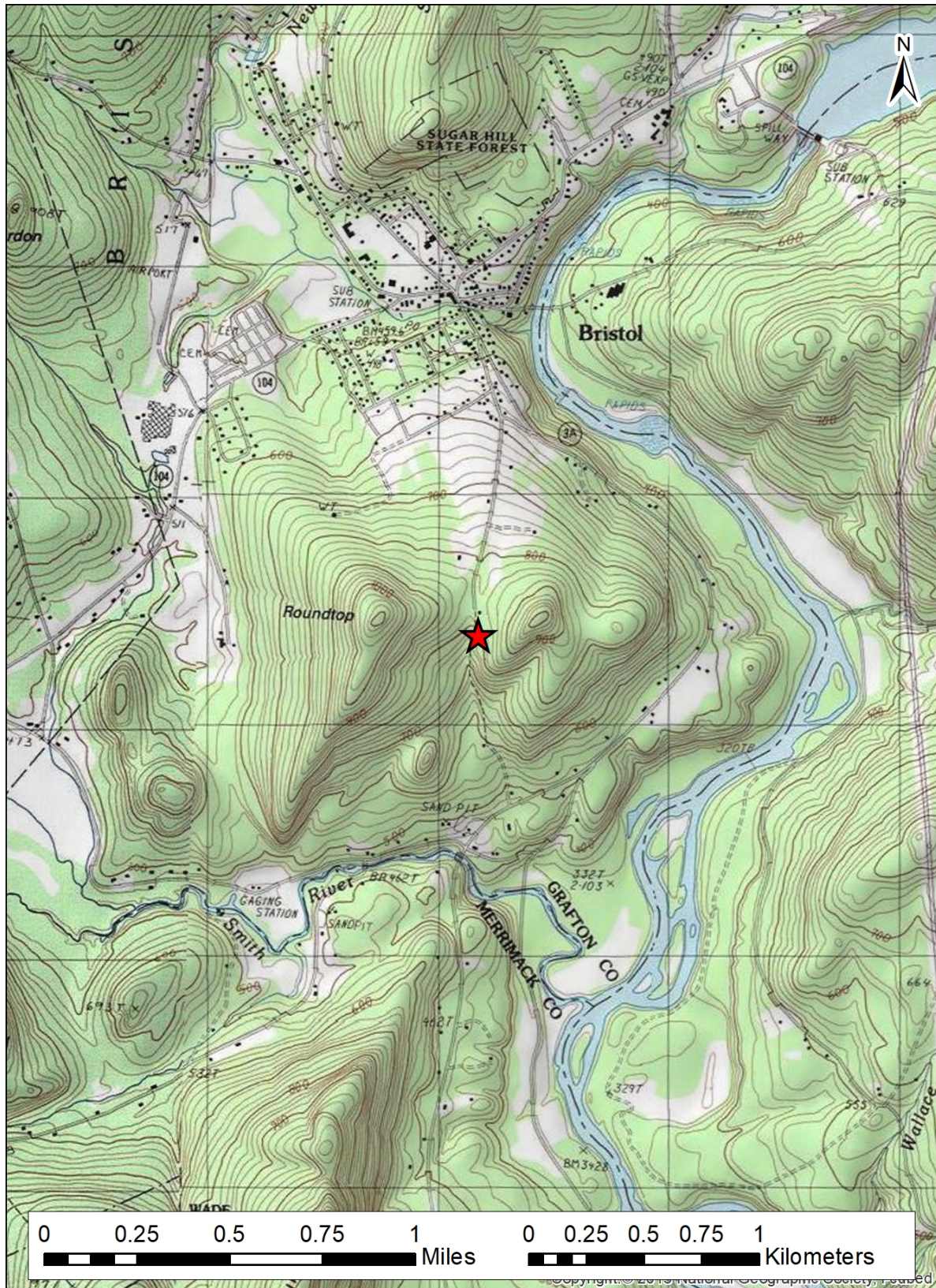


Figure 1. USGS Bristol quadrangle. Sleeper Cemetery indicated by red star.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0062

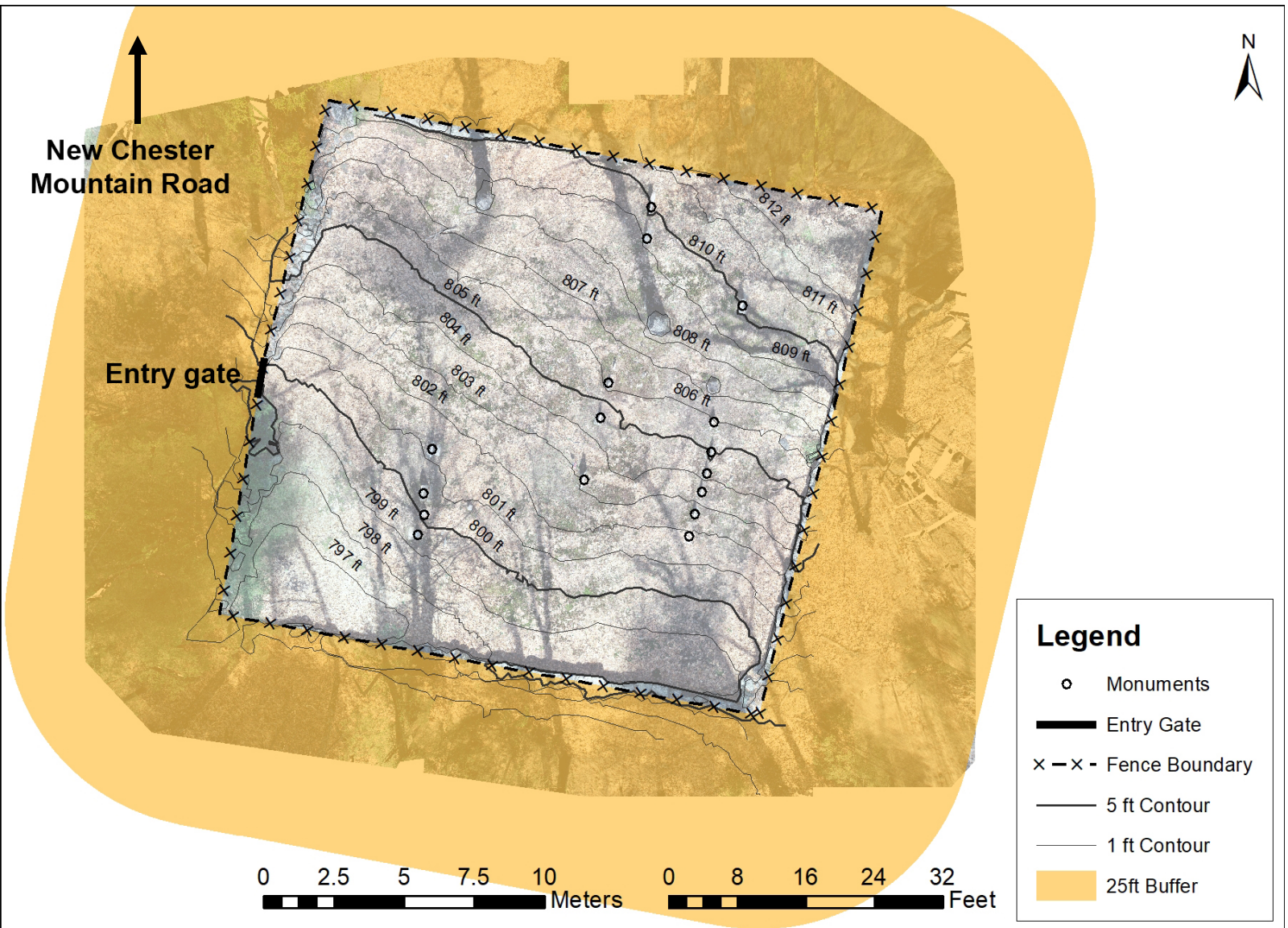


Figure 2. Detailed map and orthomosaic of Sanborn Cemetery.



PHOTO 1. Entry gate of cemetery. Facing southeast.



PHOTO 2. Cemetery from entry gate. Facing southeast.



PHOTO 3. Marble headstones. Facing southeast.



PHOTO 4. Open northwest portion of cemetery with surface undulations. Facing northeast.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

Part I

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Slab Village Burying Ground
2. Street and number Keezer Rd.
3. City or town Town of Bristol
4. County Grafton
5. Current owner Town of Bristol

Public: ☒ Municipality ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal

Private: ☐ Family ☐ Church Denomination _____
☐ Fraternal ☐ Other (describe) _____

6. Current use(s) _____

☐ Actively accepting new burials ☒ Maintained, but not accepting new burials
☐ Not maintained

7. Public accessibility

☒ Unrestricted ☐ Restricted ☒ By foot ☐ By car

For permission to visit, contact _____

8. Tax map/parcel # 216-091

For Office Use Only:

State Plane Feet (NAD83):

Form prepared by

1. Name Stefan Claesson
2. Organization Nearview LLC
3. Contact Information (email preferred) stefan@nearview.net
4. Date of survey May 3, 2019

Maps

- Attach a USGS topographic map with the cemetery/burial ground identified.
- Attach a sketch map of the cemetery/burial ground (include a north arrow and scale, if appropriate)

Photographs

Attach photographs of the cemetery/burial ground. Digital photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Representative photographs of the cemetery/burial ground are fine. Please do not include photographs of every headstone/monument.

Please return completed forms to:

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

Part II

Historical Information

1. Date established c. 1828
2. Source Ketchum, Silas (1874)
3. Date of first burial 1828
4. Date of last burial 1928
5. Date of abandonment 1928
6. Affiliation None

Site Features

7. Setting Rural, located along Keezer Rd. above intermittent stream to Newfound River, nearby residences
8. Outbuildings (mausoleums, chapels, columbaria, etc.) None
9. Landscape Features Stone walls, terraced burial plots
10. Terrain (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Flat ☐ Moderate hills ☒ Steep terrain ☒ Intermittent stream
☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond Lake ☐ Unimproved road ☒ Light duty road
☐ Walkway ☐ Power lines ☐ Rail lines ☐ Forest ☐ Marsh
☐ Swamp ☐ Other(describe) _____

11. Design/style/layout

- ☐ Informal ☒ Formal ☐ Churchyard ☒ Family Plot
☐ Paupers/Potters Field ☒ Rural ☐ Lawn Park ☐ Memorial Park

12. Bounded by (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Fence (material) Chain link
☒ Wall (material) Stone, single wall
☐ Gates (material) _____
☒ Hedge/trees (type) Spruce trees front stone wall and entry
☒ Other (explain) Granite slab stairs to entry; granite posts; sign post, galvanized pole, alloy plaque, black and white stamped lettering "KEYSER CEMETERY"
☐ None

13. Site Condition

- ☒ Maintained ☐ Poorly maintained ☐ Overgrown, easily identifiable
☐ Overgrown, unidentifiable
☐ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (provide source) _____

14. Headstone material(s) (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Slate ☒ Marble ☒ Granite ☐ Sandstone ☐ Fieldstone
☐ Limestone ☐ Concrete/cement ☐ Bronze/zinc ☐ Iron(cast/wrought)
☐ Other (describe) _____

15. Acreage 0.27

16. Known or estimated size of cemetery/burial ground 0.27

17. Known or estimated number of burials Minimum # of headstones: 50; Minimum # of burials: 65

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

Part III

Narrative Description (Include description of features, if any, including markers, walls, gates, etc. Describe where the cemetery/burial ground is located, including a description of how to get there. Discuss the physical description and setting of the area. Dimensions (even approximate) should be included. Describe its current condition; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Keyser Cemetery is accessed via Keezer Road (**PHOTO 1**). The burial ground is roughly rectangular (38 x 31 meters [125 x 102 feet]), and is bounded by a single course fieldstone stone wall to the east, a chain link fence to the south, a chain-link fence and partial stone wall to the north, and a dry-laid, split stone retaining wall to the west. The grounds are accessed from the east side of the cemetery (from Keezer Road) up a set of split-granite slab stairs (**PHOTO 2**). The topography is gently sloping east to west 195-189 m (640-620 ft) (NAVD88). The grounds are clear of vegetation except for a few large pine and spruce trees near the eastern wall and entry. The cemetery is surrounded by pine, spruce, and hardwood trees with branches and canopy that cover a portion of the cemetery grounds. The southern edge of the cemetery is bounded by small saplings and shrubs.

All burials are oriented nearly east-west with most monument and headstone inscriptions facing toward the west and footstones to the east (**PHOTO 3**). Headstones are primarily marble, and typically have small footstones that define the burial orientation and location (**PHOTO 4**). Slate and granite headstones are found throughout the cemetery. Burials date primarily to the 19th century, but also include 20th-century interments and monuments.

From the entry stairs, a central aisle extends the full length of the cemetery. Full length side aisles to the north and south are also visible that are defined by ground-level granite posts or markers (**PHOTO 5**). A total of nine terraced plots measuring approximately 13 x 3 meters (42 x 10 ft) are sited to the north of central aisle (**FIG 2**). Terraced plots are also found to the south of the central aisle, but some are shorter in length, and no terraced plots or headstones are visible in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. It is uncertain if terrace plots were not planned here, if they have eroded, or were removed during maintenance work at the cemetery. Terraced plots are primarily earthen, but two plots have been reinforced with cement slabs (**PHOTO 6**).

All areas within the stone wall and fence boundaries are archaeologically sensitive. In accordance with RSA Section 289:3, a 25-ft buffer was mapped that extends from the stone wall bounding the cemetery (**FIG 2**). It is recommended that an archaeologist is consulted for any road, grading, landscaping, buried utilities work, tree removal, wall repair, etc., to occur within the 25-ft buffer zone. The retaining wall appears to have been capped with split granite slabs that have dislodged and fallen in front of the wall. Restoration of the granite slabs atop the retaining wall are recommended, and the steeply sloping northern edge of the cemetery should be monitored for erosion.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

History/Significance (Include information relating to the establishment of the cemetery/burial ground or the individuals buried there; attach additional sheets as necessary)

Keyser Cemetery is a historic family burying ground which was in use from c. 1828 until c.1928. It includes gravestones for notable early residents and veterans of the Civil War. The Keyser Cemetery was referred to as the burying ground at "Slab Village" in an 1874 manuscript in the collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society (Ketchum 1874). According to Musgrove, North Bristol was called "Slab City" in the nineteenth century and was at the height of its prosperity in the 1840s; however, this hamlet diminished in importance when the railroad favored Bristol village (Musgrove 1.387). Of the approximately 60 burials in Keyser Cemetery, only 28 were in place by 1874 and recorded by Silas Ketchum (Ketchum 1874). The earliest individual marker in Keyser Cemetery was for John Webster Cheney (d. 1828).

Six members of the Allen family were buried here, including John Allen (b. 1878 d. 1842) and his wife Lucy (b. 1801 d. 1871). Their daughter Lucy Jane Allen (d. 1823), has the earliest date of death in the cemetery, but shares a marker with her father who died nearly twenty years later. Philenia Allen (b. 1802 d. 1833), Reuben Allen (b. 1767 d. 1838), and Daniel Allen, son of Isaac and Deborah Allen, (b. 1844 d. 1850) were also buried in Keyser Cemetery. Reuben and John Allen operated a saw mill in North Bristol in the early 1830s, and Isaac Allen owned a shoe shop (Musgrove 1.386).

Several members of the Cheney family were buried in Keyser Cemetery. David Cheney (b. 1767 d. 1855) and his wife Anna Worth Cheney (b. 1773 d. 1847), as well as five of their twelve children were buried here, including Anna Cheney (b. 1795 d. 1859), Moses Cheney (b. 1801 d. 1869), Mary Cheney Mudgett (b. 1804 d. 1892), John Webster Cheney (b. 1806 d. 1828), and Sarah Cheney (b. 1815 d. 1892). David and Anna Cheney moved to Bristol village in the 1790s and then in 1812 moved to North Bristol (Musgrove 2.100). John L. Cheney (b. 1831 d. 1884) was the son of Moses Cheney and Rebecca Colby Cheney (b. 1802 d. 1876); both John and Rebecca Cheney were buried here, as was John's wife, Susan H. Cheney (b. 1839 d. 1874). Two young children of Moses and Rebecca Cheney, Lydia Cheney (d. 1837) and Joseph M Cheney (b. 1843 d. 1845) were also buried here.

Jacob B. Drake (b. 1794 d. 1869) and his wife Polly Smith Drake (b. 1794 d. 1867) were both buried in Keyser Cemetery. According to Musgrove, they first settled in the Locke neighborhood of Bristol and in 1843 moved to North Bristol (Musgrove 2.150). Two of their children, Philip Smith Drake (b. 1819 d. 1882) and Emily Jane Drake (b. 1834 d. 1855), were also buried here. Philip Drake's wife, Harriet Locke Drake (b. 1822 d. 1904), and two of their children, Charles Norton Drake (b. 1838 d. 1896) and Abra Drake Nudd (b. 1851 d. 1892), were buried in Keyser Cemetery. Abra Drake Nudd's grave indicated that she was a member of the Women's Relief Corps (an organization formed in New England after the Civil War) and her husband, Andrew Nudd (b. 1849 d. 1882) served in the Civil War and was also buried here. In addition, Charles Norton Drake served in the 12th New Hampshire Regiment during the Civil War (he lost a leg but survived to return home), and his wife Hattie A Drake (b. 1842 d. 1900) was also buried here, along with three of their children (Irena, William, and an unnamed infant daughter) who all died very young (Musgrove 2.150).

Moses Emmons (b. 1773 d. 1845) and his wife Sarah Thomas Emmons (b. 1781 d. 1855) share a marker in Keyser Cemetery. Their son, Thomas Robert Emmons (b. 1803 d. 1891) was also buried here. Thomas Emmons was married twice, first to Abigail Fuller Emmons (b. 1799 d. 1839) and then to Betsey W. Drew Emmons (b.1805 d. 1866). He outlived both of his wives and erected only one marker for both of them to share. Abigail Fuller Emmons' brother, Josiah Fuller, Jr. (b. 1802 d. 1849), her brother Clark Fuller (b. 1808 d. 1875), and Clark's wife Comfort Moses Fuller (b. 1798 d. 1875), were also buried here.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

Joseph Rollins (b. 1789 d. 1877) and his wife Mary Huckins Rollins (b. 1790 d. 1876) were buried in Keyser Cemetery, along with their son, Colonel Samuel Huckins Rollins (b. 1815 d. 1895) who served in the Civil War and was a member of the Odd Fellows. Musgrove noted that Samuel Rollins lived near the North Bristol Cemetery (Musgrove 2.363). Samuel's wife, Irena Whipple Rollins (b. 1817 d. 1875), and four of their six children, Ellen C Rollins Johnson (b.1840 d. 1864), Hattie Rollins Drake (see above), William Henry Harrison Rollins (b. 1843 d. 1863), and Eldora Rollins Prescott (b. 1848 d. 1928), were buried here as well.

Daniel Simons/Simonds (b. 1798 d. 1850) and his wife Martha Brown Simons (b. 1800 d. 1891) were buried in Keyser Cemetery. They were farmers in Bristol and had six children (Musgrove 2.387). Peter Wells (b. 1771 d. 1841) and his wife Hannah Blake Wells (b. 1770 d. 1850) were buried here. They moved to a farm in North Bristol after living in Bristol, Plymouth, and New Hampton (Musgrove 2.449). Three members of the Williams family share a marker in Keyser Cemetery: Otis Williams (b. 1815 d. 1884), his wife Philenia (b. 1805 d. 1889), and their daughter Hattie Abbott (b. 1840 d. 1890).

Six members of the Swett family were buried in Keyser Cemetery. Isaac Swett (b. 1784 d. 1873) and his wife Nancy Brown Swett (b. 1791 d. 1887) were buried here, along with their son Roswell Swett (b. 1823 d. 1823). Roswell Swett served in the Army during the Civil War and died on his way home (Musgrove 2.420). The wife of Isaac and Nancy's son Sylvester, Ermina Jaquith Swett (b. 1836 d. 1864), was buried here, as were two young grandchildren of Isaac and Nancy Swett, Ida Jane Swett (b. 1859 d. 1874) and Ella Anne Swett (b. 1867 d. 1867) (both children of Benjamin and Sarah Swett). Isaac Swett was mentioned in the 1886 Gazetteer of Grafton County, which noted that Isaac was born in Thornton and moved to Bristol where he met and married Nancy Brown and built a home for their family (Child 1886:185).

According to town reports, the chain link fence was installed at "Keezer" Cemetery in 1967 at a cost of \$480 (Town of Bristol 1967:44).

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Town of Bristol. 1967. Annual Report of the Town of Bristol, NH. Bristol, NH: The Enterprise Press.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

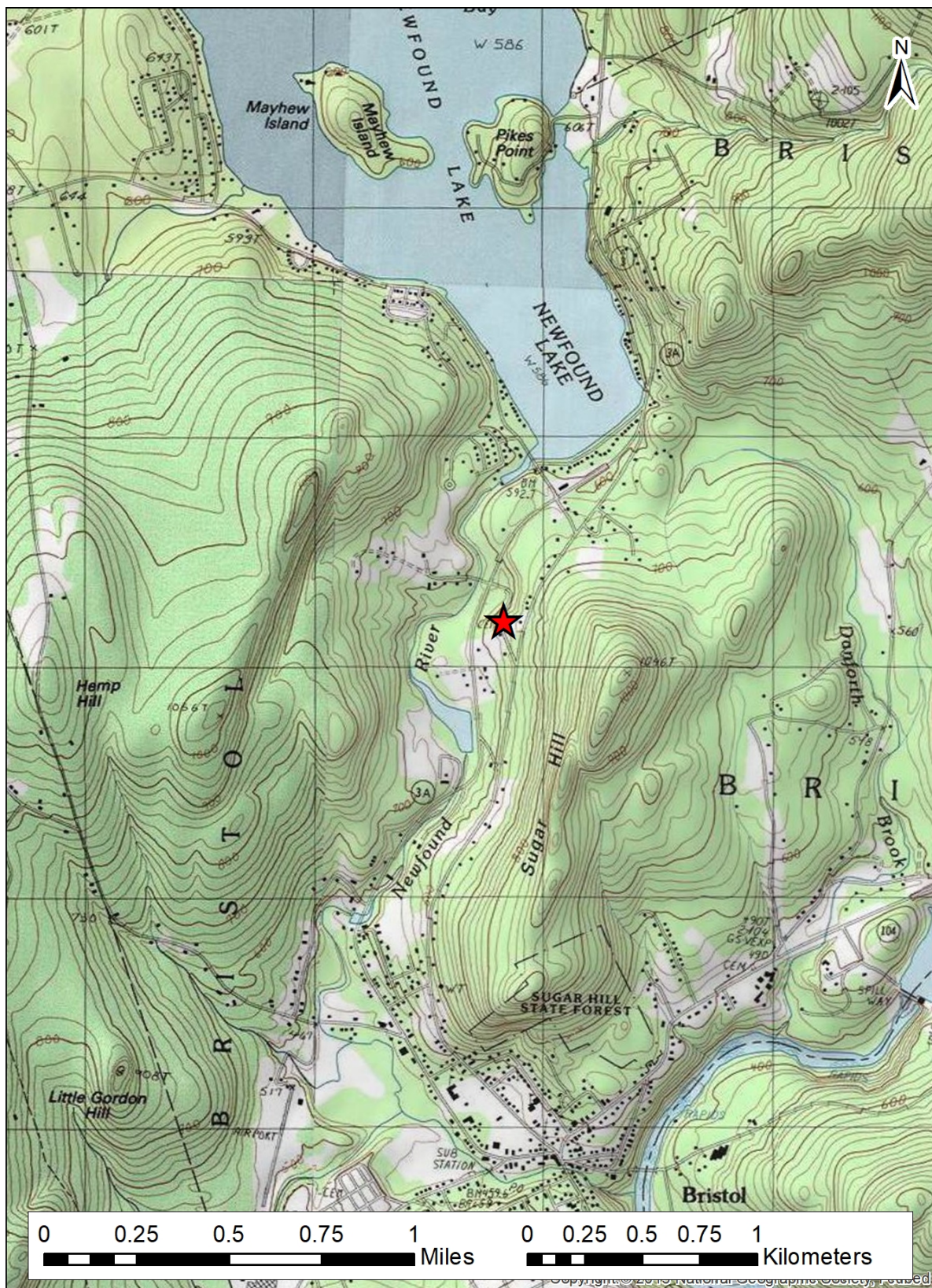


Figure 1. USGS Bristol quadrangle. Keyser Cemetery indicated by red star.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063

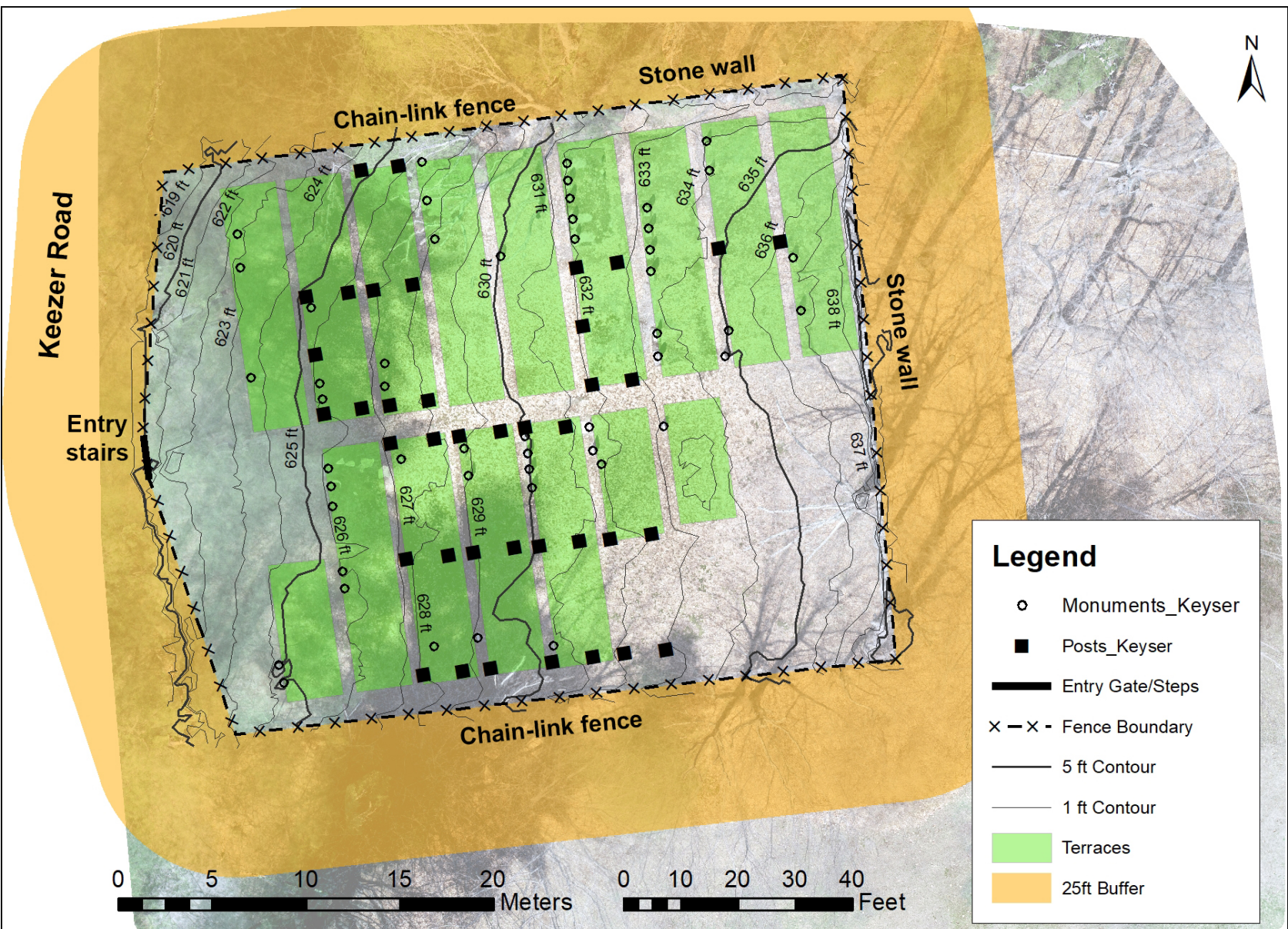


Figure 2. Detailed map and orthomosaic of Keyser Cemetery.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063



PHOTO 1. Stone retaining wall of cemetery along Keezer Road. Facing north-northeast.



PHOTO 2. Granite slab stairs to enter cemetery. Facing south.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063



PHOTO 3. Overview of cemetery and central aisle from west end near entry. Facing east.



PHOTO 4. Overview of cemetery taken from northeast corner of cemetery. Facing west.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0063



PHOTO 5. Southern aisle with ground-level granite posts marking terrace boundaries and southern extent of burial ground along the chain-link fence. Facing east.



PHOTO 6. Concrete slab restoration of terraced plot with reset stones. Facing south-southwest.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

Part I

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Heath Yard
2. Street and number Summer St.
3. City or town Town of Bristol
4. County Grafton
5. Current owner Town of Bristol

Public: ☒ Municipality ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal

Private: ☐ Family ☐ Church Denomination _____
☐ Fraternal ☐ Other (describe) _____

6. Current use(s) _____

☐ Actively accepting new burials ☒ Maintained, but not accepting new burials
☐ Not maintained

7. Public accessibility

☒ Unrestricted ☐ Restricted ☒ By foot ☐ By car

For permission to visit, contact _____

8. Tax map/parcel # 221-025

For Office Use Only:

State Plane Feet (NAD83):

Form prepared by

1. Name Stefan Claesson
2. Organization Nearview LLC
3. Contact Information (email preferred) stefan@nearview.net
4. Date of survey May 3, 2019

Maps

- Attach a USGS topographic map with the cemetery/burial ground identified.
- Attach a sketch map of the cemetery/burial ground (include a north arrow and scale, if appropriate)

Photographs

Attach photographs of the cemetery/burial ground. Digital photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Representative photographs of the cemetery/burial ground are fine. Please do not include photographs of every headstone/monument.

Please return completed forms to:

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

Part II

Historical Information

1. Date established c. 1828
2. Source Ketchum, Silas (1874)
3. Date of first burial 1828
4. Date of last burial 1965
5. Date of abandonment 1965
6. Affiliation None

Site Features

7. Setting Rural, located along Summer St. (Rt. 104), mixed forest cover
8. Outbuildings (mausoleums, chapels, columbaria, etc.) None
9. Landscape Features Stone walls
10. Terrain (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Flat ☐ Moderate hills ☒ Steep terrain ☐ Intermittent stream
☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond Lake ☐ Unimproved road ☐ Light duty road
☐ Walkway ☐ Power lines ☐ Rail lines ☐ Forest ☐ Marsh
☐ Swamp ☐ Other(describe) _____

11. Design/style/layout

- ☒ Informal ☐ Formal ☐ Churchyard ☐ Family Plot
☐ Paupers/Potters Field ☒ Rural ☐ Lawn Park ☐ Memorial Park

12. Bounded by (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Fence (material) _____
☒ Wall (material) Stone, single wall
☐ Gates (material) Iron gate, cut granite posts
☐ Hedge/trees (type) _____
☒ Other (explain) Sign post, galvanized pole, alloy plaque, black and white vinyl lettering "HEATH CEMETERY"
☐ None

13. Site Condition

- ☒ Maintained ☐ Poorly maintained ☐ Overgrown, easily identifiable
☐ Overgrown, unidentifiable
☐ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (provide source) _____

14. Headstone material(s) (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Slate ☒ Marble ☒ Granite ☐ Sandstone ☒ Fieldstone
☐ Limestone ☐ Concrete/cement ☐ Bronze/zinc ☐ Iron(cast/wrought)
☐ Other (describe) _____

15. Acreage 0.26

16. Known or estimated size of cemetery/burial ground 0.24

17. Known or estimated number of burials Minimum # of burials: 25

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

Part III

Narrative Description (Include description of features, if any, including markers, walls, gates, etc. Describe where the cemetery/burial ground is located, including a description of how to get there. Discuss the physical description and setting of the area. Dimensions (even approximate) should be included. Describe its current condition; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Heath Cemetery is accessed via Summer St./Rt. 104. The burial ground is roughly diamond shaped 32 x 30 meters (105 x 98 feet), and it is bounded by a single course stone wall (**PHOTO 1**). The grounds may be accessed through an iron gate set in granite posts, which is located at the midpoint of the southeast side of the ground closest to Summer St. (**PHOTO 2**). The topography is variable with a flat area or terrace in the northern half, and slopes steeply northwest to southeast from 154 to 150 m (505 ft to 491 ft) (NAVD88). All headstones are located on the terrace at elevations of 154-156 m (506-512 ft). No headstones or monuments are noted on the slope; however, micro-topographic undulations indicate the potential for burials in this area. There is no vegetation within the stone wall boundary, but mature pine, spruce, and hardwood forest with branches and canopy that cover the cemetery grounds.

Burials are oriented southwest-northeast with most monument or headstone inscriptions facing southwest and footstones to the northeast (**PHOTO 3**). Exceptions include three headstones along the southwestern edge of the grounds with inscriptions facing northeast. Headstones are primarily marble and slate. Most marble headstones are associated with marble footstones, but not all slate headstones have visible footstones. All marked burials occurred in the 19th century except for two 20th-century burials. The steeply sloped southern half of the ground has no visible headstones or monuments (**PHOTO 4**).

All areas within the stone wall and fence boundaries are archaeologically sensitive. In accordance with RSA Section 289:3, a 25-ft buffer was mapped that extends from the stone wall bounding the cemetery (**FIG 2**). It is recommended that an archaeologist is consulted for any road, grading, landscaping, buried utilities work, tree removal, wall repair, etc., to occur within the cemetery and 25-ft buffer zone.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

History/Significance (Include information relating to the establishment of the cemetery/burial ground or the individuals buried there; attach additional sheets as necessary)

Heath Yard is a historic family burying ground which was in use from c. 1828 until 1965. It includes gravestones for prominent local residents and veterans of the War of Independence. The Heath Yard is mentioned by Musgrove in his History of Bristol, and the location is described as "three miles east of this village on the New Hampton road" (Musgrove 2.454). Musgrove also noted that there was a river crossing near the Heath burying ground (Musgrove 1.107). This cemetery is also depicted on the 1860 Walling map and the 1892 Hurd Atlas.

Samuel Heath (b. 1754 d. 1833) was one of the original Heath settlers in Bristol. He served in the War of Independence and moved to Bristol in the early 1790s and purchased the Heath farm. Samuel and his wife, Sarah Webster Heath (b. 1763 d. 1839), were both buried here. Their children Samuel Heath (b. 1785 d. 1874) and his wife Margaret (d. 1856); Lucy Heath (b. 1799 d. 1828), and Webster Heath (b. 1801 d. 1830) were also buried in the family burying ground. Lucy Heath was likely the earliest burial in the Heath Yard in 1828. Another of their sons, Robert Heath (b. 1788 d. 1853) and his wife Hannah Nelson Heath (b. 1792 d. 1841) were both buried here. Hannah Heath's gravestone inscription implies a difficult life: "Cheerful I leave this vale of tears/ Where pains & sorrows grow/Welcome the day that ends my toils/And every scene of wo." Robert and Hannah were farmers and according to Musgrove they lived north of Hiram Heath's farmhouse but by the early twentieth century he noted that "the buildings long since disappeared and the road has been discontinued" (2.232). Hannah and Robert had ten children, several of whom were also buried in this cemetery (Sarah Ann Heath Fellows b. 1817 d. 1840; John S. Heath b. 1821 d. 1854; William P. Heath b. 1831 d. 1847). Two other children, Stephen Nelson Heath and Levi Nelson Heath, were buried nearby in Homeland Cemetery. Other members of this branch of the Heath family buried here included Samuel and Margaret Heath's daughter, Minerva (b. 1817 d. 1892), the infant daughter of Hiram (son of Samuel and Margaret) and Dorcas Heath, Mary (d. 1854). The Heath family utilized this burying ground from approximately 1828 until 1892. During this time two other local families, the Hoits and the Emmons, who lived in close proximity also used the Heath Yard.

Five members of the Hoit family were buried in the Heath Yard. Samuel Hoit (b. 1768 d. 1833) and his wife Judith moved from Gilford to Bristol. They had eight children and according to Musgrove, lived near the Heath Yard, which must explain why members of the family were buried there. Samuel Hoit and his sons Sargent (b. 1810 d. 1845) and Micah (b. 1813 d. 1848) were buried here, as was Micah's infant son Frank M. Hoit (d. 1848). Frank's gravestone is marked with the inscription: "Happy infant, early blest/Rest in peaceful slumber rest." Micah Hoit died one month after his son. Another member of the Hoit family, Betsey Hoit Gurdy (d. 1843) is buried here. She married John Gurdy who was a farmer and they also lived near the Heath Yard (Musgrove 2.219).

According to Musgrove, the Emmons family owned Heath farm prior to the settlement by the Heaths (Musgrove 2.173). Two young members of the Emmons family, Ella (b. 1855 d. 1864) and Sally (b. 1819 d. 1835) were buried here. The Emmons family was also related through marriage to the Chase family. David Chase (d. 1856) and his wife Deborah Sanborn Chase (d. 1847) were buried in the Heath Yard. They moved to Bristol in 1838 and purchased a sawmill (Musgrove 2.98). Deborah and David Chase were the parents of Eliza Sanborn Chase Emmons, whose daughter Ella was buried in the Heath Yard.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

Three members of the Haight family were more recent additions to the Heath Yard. John McVicker Haight (d. 1965), his wife Elsie S Haight (d. 1958), and their daughter Phyllis McVicker Haight Robinson (d. 1950). The Hights summered at Newfound Lake and later bought a home in Bristol. Haight was a minister in the Episcopal church and originally from New York. A newspaper noted at his death that he had been the “dean of the North Country in the Diocese of New Hampshire” (The Morning Call 1965). Reverend Haight was the most recent burial in the Heath Yard in 1965.

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BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

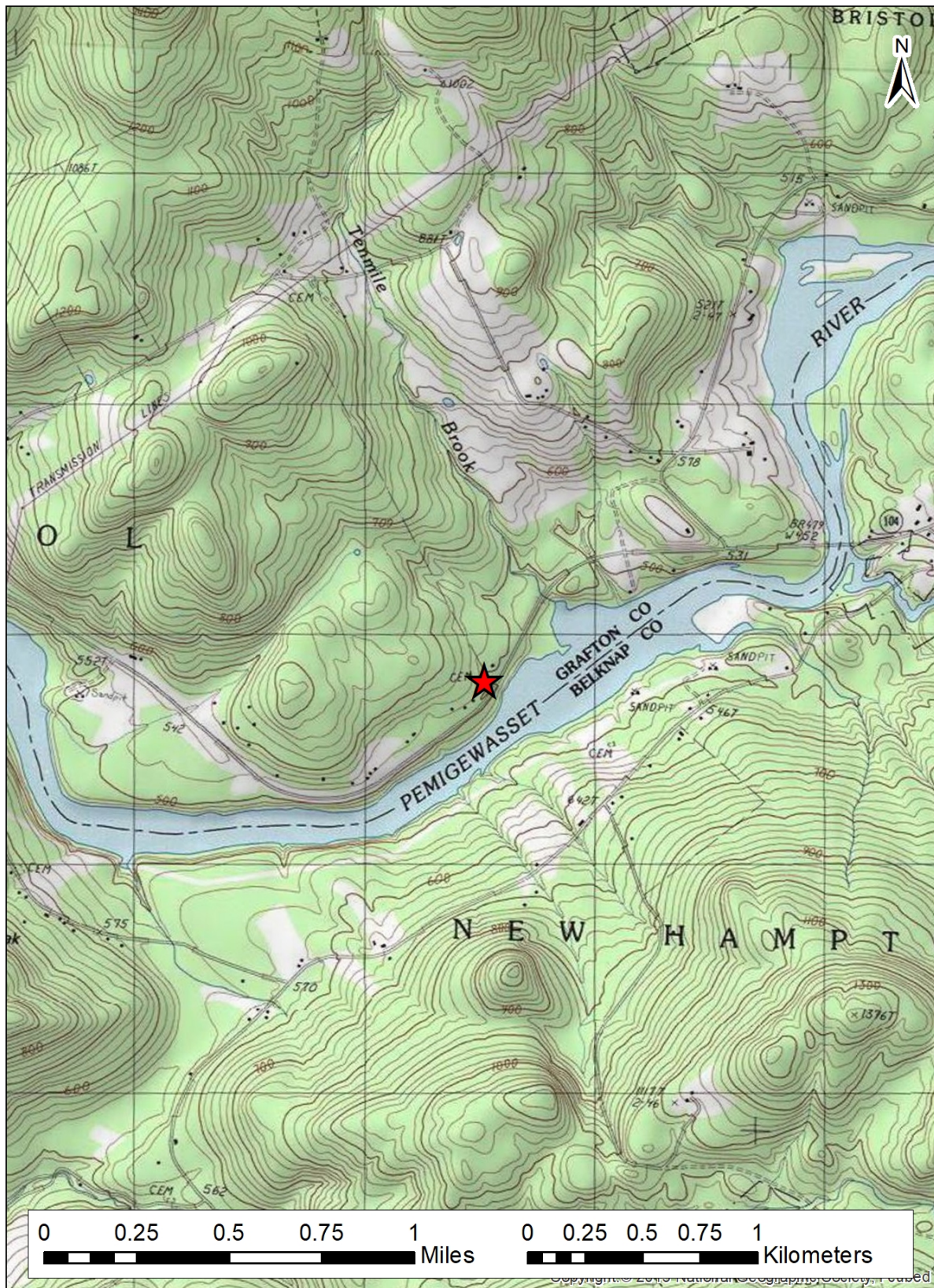


Figure 1. USGS Bristol quadrangle. Heath Cemetery indicated by red star.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064

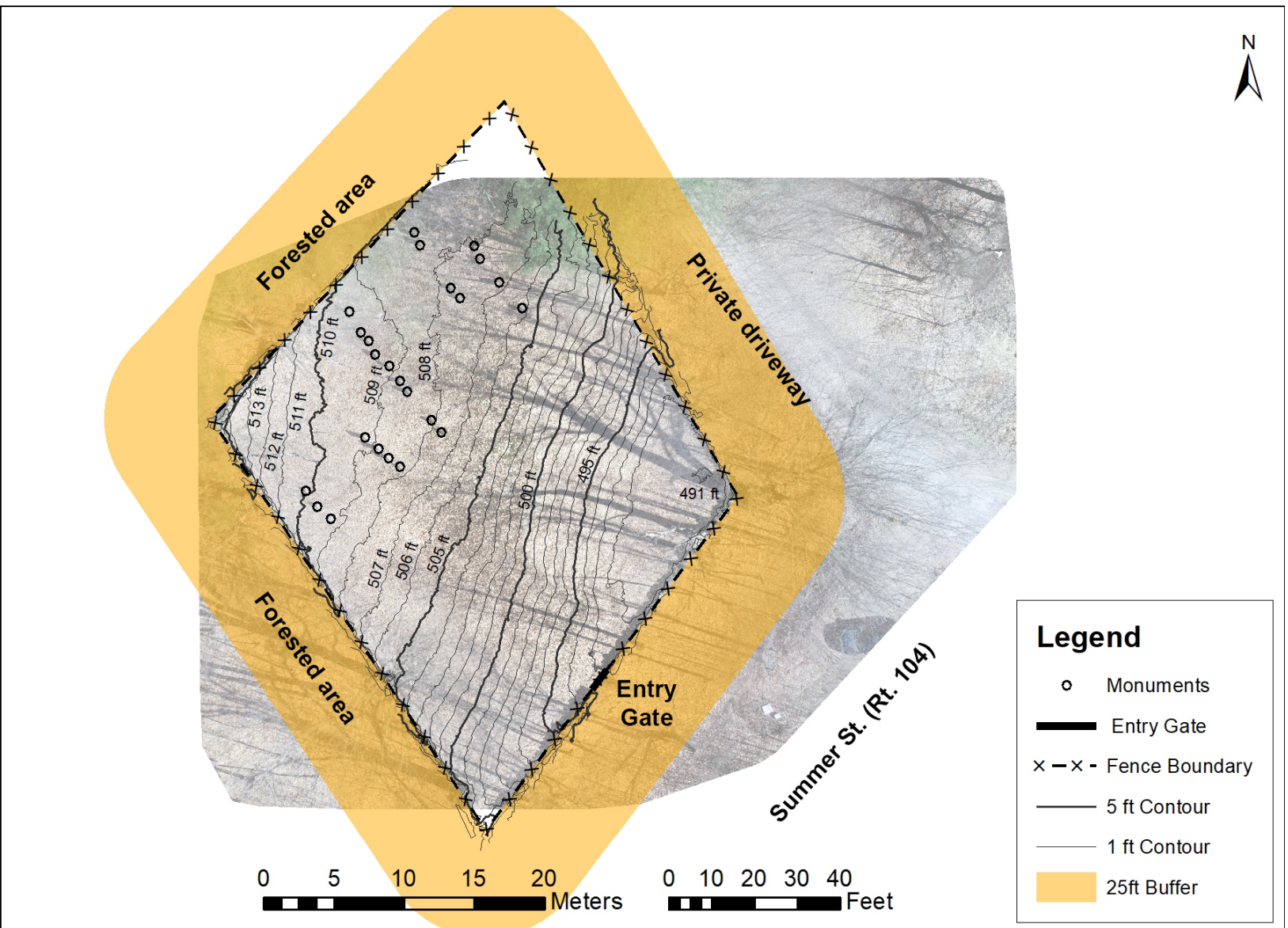


Figure 2. Detailed map and orthomosaic of Heath Cemetery.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064



PHOTO 1. View of interior of entry gate to cemetery from atop terrace and area of headstones. Summer St. (Rt. 104) visible in background. Facing south.



PHOTO 2. Detail of exterior of entry gate. Headstones visible in background up hill. Facing northwest.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0064



PHOTO 3. Overview of headstones atop terrace. Facing northeast.



PHOTO 4. Open and steeply sloped southern portion of ground. Headstones are to right and gate is to left centrally located in stone wall. Facing southwest from southeast corner of ground.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065

Part I

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Sanborn Cemetery
2. Street and number Peaked Hill Rd.
3. City or town Town of Bristol
4. County Grafton
5. Current owner Town of Bristol

Public: ☒ Municipality ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal

Private: ☐ Family ☐ Church Denomination _____
☐ Fraternal ☐ Other (describe) _____

6. Current use(s) _____

☐ Actively accepting new burials ☒ Maintained, but not accepting new burials
☐ Not maintained

7. Public accessibility

☒ Unrestricted ☐ Restricted ☒ By foot ☐ By car

For permission to visit, contact _____

8. Tax map/parcel # 219-035

For Office Use Only:

State Plane Feet (NAD83):

Form prepared by

1. Name Stefan Claesson
2. Organization Nearview LLC
3. Contact Information (email preferred) stefan@nearview.net
4. Date of survey May 3, 2019

Maps

- Attach a USGS topographic map with the cemetery/burial ground identified.
- Attach a sketch map of the cemetery/burial ground (include a north arrow and scale, if appropriate)

Photographs

Attach photographs of the cemetery/burial ground. Digital photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Representative photographs of the cemetery/burial ground are fine. Please do not include photographs of every headstone/monument.

Please return completed forms to:

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065

Part II

Historical Information

1. Date established c. 1825
2. Source Fieldwork, Find-A-Grave
3. Date of first burial 1825
4. Date of last burial 2006
5. Date of abandonment 2006
6. Affiliation None

Site Features

7. Setting Rural, located atop small knoll along Peaked Hill Rd. mixed forest cover
8. Outbuildings (mausoleums, chapels, columbaria, etc.) None
9. Landscape Features Stone walls
10. Terrain (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Flat ☐ Moderate hills ☐ Steep terrain ☐ Intermittent stream
☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond Lake ☐ Unimproved road ☒ Light duty road
☐ Walkway ☒ Power lines ☐ Rail lines ☒ Forest ☐ Marsh
☐ Swamp ☐ Other(describe) _____

11. Design/style/layout

- ☒ Informal ☐ Formal ☐ Churchyard ☒ Family Plot
☐ Paupers/Potters Field ☒ Rural ☐ Lawn Park ☐ Memorial Park

12. Bounded by (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Fence (material) _____
☒ Wall (material) Stone, single wall
☒ Gates (material) Iron gate, split granite posts
☐ Hedge/trees (type) _____
☒ Other (explain) Sign post, galvanized pole, alloy plaque, black and white stamped lettering "SANBORN CEMETERY"
☐ None

13. Site Condition

- ☒ Maintained ☐ Poorly maintained ☐ Overgrown, easily identifiable
☐ Overgrown, unidentifiable
☐ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (provide source) _____

14. Headstone material(s) (Check all that apply)

- ☒ Slate ☒ Marble ☒ Granite ☐ Sandstone ☒ Fieldstone
☐ Limestone ☐ Concrete/cement ☐ Bronze/zinc ☐ Iron(cast/wrought)
☐ Other (describe) _____

15. Acreage 0.33

16. Known or estimated size of cemetery/burial ground 0.26

17. Known or estimated number of burials Minimum # of headstones: 47

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065

Part III

Narrative Description (Include description of features, if any, including markers, walls, gates, etc. Describe where the cemetery/burial ground is located, including a description of how to get there. Discuss the physical description and setting of the area. Dimensions (even approximate) should be included. Describe its current condition; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Sanborn Cemetery is accessed via Peaked Hill Road (**PHOTO 1**). The burial ground is roughly rectangular 37 x 30 meters (121 x 98 feet), and it is bounded by a single course stone wall. The grounds may be accessed through an iron gate set in granite posts, which is in the northwest corner of the ground near Peaked Hill Road (**PHOTO 2**). The topography is mostly flat with elevations between 254.5-256 m (835-840 ft) (NAVD88), with the highest elevations near its center. The grounds are mostly clear of vegetation except for a few large trees along its margins. The cemetery is surrounded by mature pine, spruce, and hardwood forest with branches and canopy that cover the cemetery grounds.

Burials are oriented east-west with most monument and headstone inscriptions facing toward the west and footstones to the east (**PHOTO 3**). An exception is three headstones along the southwestern edge of the grounds with inscriptions facing east (**PHOTO 4**). Headstones are primarily marble, and typically have small marble footstones that define the burial orientation and location (**PHOTO 5**). Slate and granite, as well as a few unmarked fieldstone headstones were also noted. While the majority of burials occurred in the 19th century, the cemetery includes minimally five late 20th- and 21st-century interments and headstones. A single 19th-century family plot 5.3 x 2.4 m (17.5 x 8 ft) with five headstones, is centrally situated at the highest elevation point of the ground, and it is bounded by six split granite posts set with horizontal iron bar.

Large areas within the grounds, to the east and west, contain few or no visible monuments or burials. However, micro-topographic undulations suggest the presence of burials and/or soil disturbance (e.g., tree removal) (**PHOTO 6**). All areas within the stone wall and fence boundaries are archaeologically sensitive. In accordance with RSA Section 289:3, a 25-ft buffer was mapped that extends from the stone wall bounding the cemetery (**FIG 2**). It is recommended that an archaeologist is consulted for any road, grading, landscaping, buried utilities work, tree removal, wall repair, etc., to occur within the cemetery and 25-ft buffer zone.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065

History/Significance (Include information relating to the establishment of the cemetery/burial ground or the individuals buried there; attach additional sheets as necessary)

Sanborn cemetery is located on Peaked Hill Road. The cemetery is depicted near Ten Mile Brook and a school house on historic maps including the 1860 Walling map and the Hurd Atlas in 1892. This area was described as the Locke neighborhood by Musgrove. Benjamin Lock (or Locke) was mentioned in the 1886 Gazetteer of Grafton County as one of the prominent men of Bristol, and he was buried in this cemetery with his family. The Gazetteer noted that Lock was born in Sandown and "settled in the eastern part of this town, where he lived until his death" (Child 1886:180).

The earliest burials in the cemetery appear to be from the Lock/Locke and Powell families. Hannah Favor Lock (b. 1776 d. 1825) was possibly the earliest burial, along with her husband Benjamin Lock (b. 1779 d. 1858). Benjamin Lock's second wife, Nancy Gurdy Lock (d. 1866) was also buried here. Benjamin Lock, Jr. (b. 1810 d. 1840), the son of Benjamin and Hannah, and his daughter Esther M Lock (b. 1839 d. 1880) were also buried here. Osmond Powell (b. 1817 d. 1883) and his wife Sarah "Sally" Darling Powell (b. 1822 d. 1903) were buried in Sanborn cemetery. Sarah Darling Powell's parents, Ebenezer (d. 1875) and Abigail Darling (d. 1881), were also buried here. In addition, three of Sarah Darling Powell's siblings, Jonathan Darling (b. 1813 d. 1864), Harriet Darling (b. 1830 d. 1912), and Joanna Darling Sanborn (see below), were buried here. Two young children born to Osmond Powell's uncle, the Methodist minister David Powell, were buried in this cemetery: Jonathan (b. 1829 d. 1830) and Olive (b. 1830 d. 1832). They share one gravestone marker and are likely the second earliest burials in Sanborn Cemetery. Osmond Powell's aunt, Theodate Powell Cheney (b. 1814 d. 1864), was also buried here.

Several members of the Sanborn family were buried here, and presumably gave the cemetery its name. Benjamin Franklin Sanborn (b. 1826 d. 1898) and his wife Joanna Darling Sanborn (b. 1825 d. 1891) were buried in this cemetery. Joanna Darling Sanborn was the sister of Sarah Darling Powell. Musgrove notes that they were farmers and lived on the road that led to the Locke neighborhood (Musgrove 2.379). All four of their children were also buried here: Charles (b.1852 d. 1853), Orrin (b. 1854 d. 1923), George (b. 1861 d. 1948), and an unnamed infant son (d. 1851). George and Orrin Sanborn share a marker despite deaths more than twenty years apart.

The Atwood family was also represented in Sanborn Cemetery, and they were related by marriage to the Gurdy, Locke, and Chandler families. Jonathan Atwood (b. 1800 d. 1834) and his wife Huldah Gurdy Atwood (b. 1796 d. 1873) were buried here, along with some of their children, Augustus Atwood (b. 1833 d 1856) and two unnamed infants. Huldah Gurdy Atwood's mother, Mary Favor Gurdy (d. 1844), was also buried here. Huldah's sister, Nancy Gurdy Lock, is mentioned above, and another sister, Lois Gurdy Chandler (b. 1794 d. 1872) was also buried here with other members of the Chandler family. Lois Gurdy Chandler's husband, Timothy Chandler (b. 1792 d. 1881), and two of their daughters, Ann M Chandler (b. 1834 d. 1924) and Mary A Chandler (b. 1840 d. 1846) were buried here. Timothy Chandler's father, Captain Abiel Chandler (b. 1765 d.1855) was buried in the Sanborn cemetery.

Four members of the Kidder family were buried in Sanborn Cemetery. John Kidder (b. 1793 d. 1848) and his wife Ruth Fellows Kidder (b. 1795 d. 1879), their son John Wesley Kidder (b. 1832 d. 1855), and their nephew's wife Sarah Kidder (b. 1802 d. 1832) were buried here. John Kidder was also mentioned in the 1886 Gazetteer of Grafton County as a prosperous farmer (Child 1886:181).

After a break of several decades where no one was interred here, one burial occurred in the 1970s and at least three new burials have been added to Sanborn Cemetery in the early twenty-first century.

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BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065

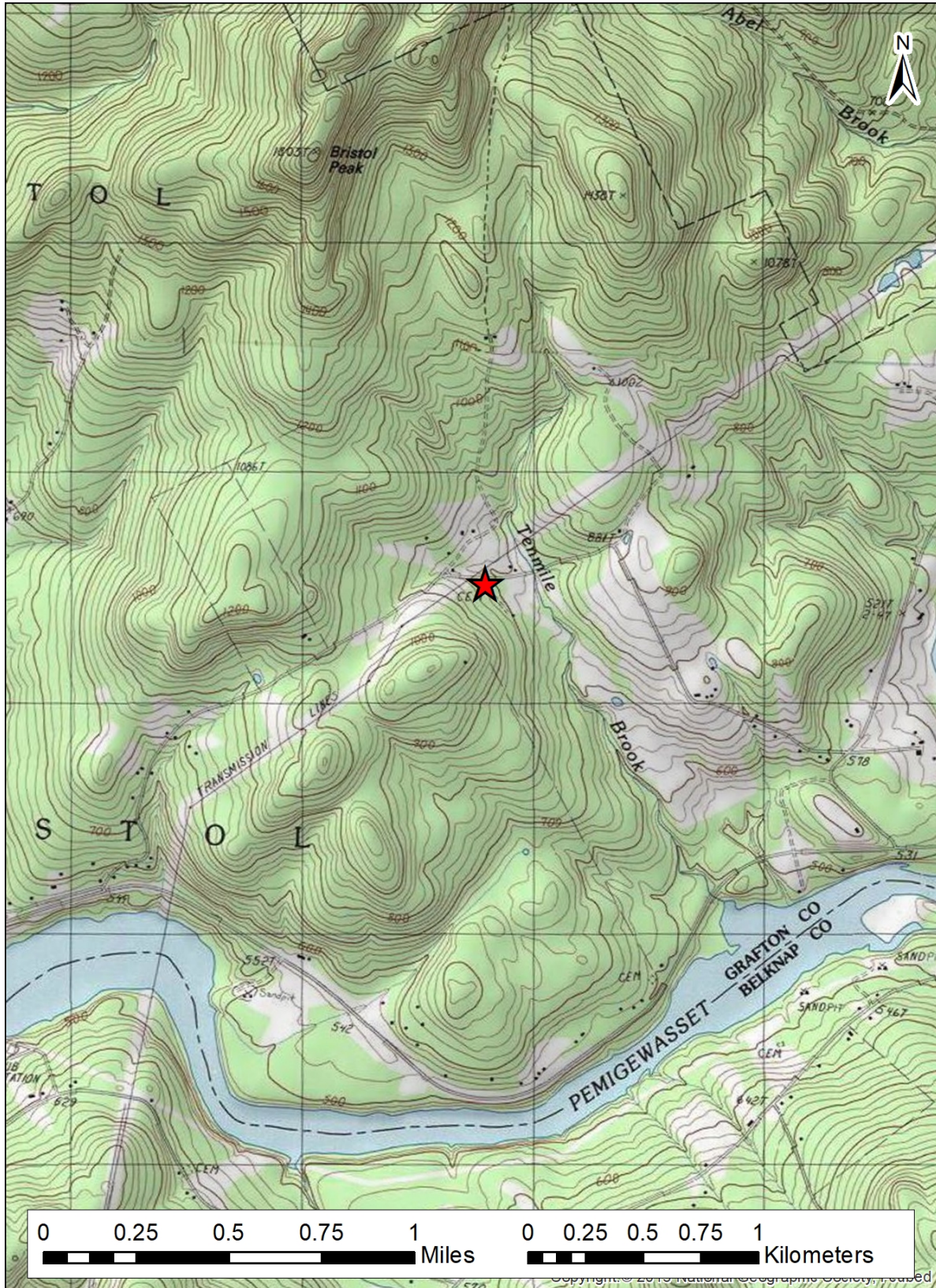


Figure 1. USGS Bristol quadrangle. Sanborn Cemetery indicated by red star.

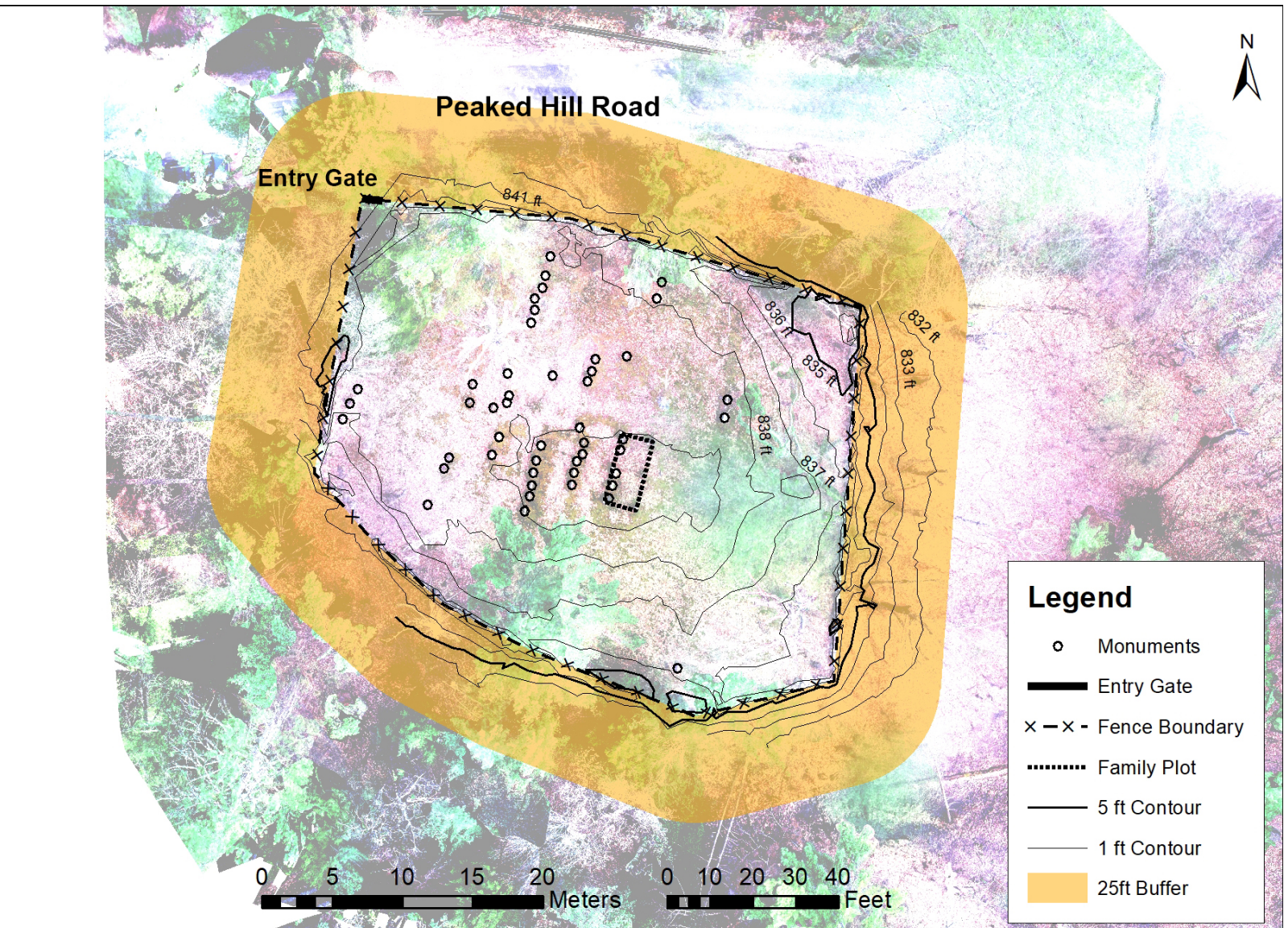


Figure 2. Detailed map and orthomosaic of Sanborn Cemetery.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065



PHOTO 1. Entry gate of cemetery along Peaked Hill Road.



PHOTO 2. Detail of exterior of entry gate.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0065



PHOTO 3. Overview of cemetery from entry gate. Facing east.



PHOTO 4. Three headstones in southwest portion of cemetery with inscription facing east.



PHOTO 5. Detail of marble headstones. Facing east-northeast.



PHOTO 6. Open southeastern portion of cemetery with surface undulations.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066

Part I

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Old Cemetery
2. Street and number Summer St.
3. City or town Town of Bristol
4. County Grafton
5. Current owner Town of Bristol

Public: ☒ Municipality ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal

Private: ☐ Family ☐ Church Denomination _____
☐ Fraternal ☐ Other (describe) _____

6. Current use(s) _____

☐ Actively accepting new burials ☒ Maintained, but not accepting new burials
☐ Not maintained

7. Public accessibility

☒ Unrestricted ☐ Restricted ☒ By foot ☐ By car

For permission to visit, contact _____

8. Tax map/parcel # 223-031

For Office Use Only:

State Plane Feet (NAD83):

Form prepared by

1. Name Stefan Claesson
2. Organization Nearview LLC
3. Contact Information (email preferred) stefan@nearview.net
4. Date of survey May 3, 2019

Maps

- Attach a USGS topographic map with the cemetery/burial ground identified.
- Attach a sketch map of the cemetery/burial ground (include a north arrow and scale, if appropriate)

Photographs

Attach photographs of the cemetery/burial ground. Digital photographs are acceptable. All photographs must be clear, crisp and focused. Representative photographs of the cemetery/burial ground are fine. Please do not include photographs of every headstone/monument.

Please return completed forms to:

New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources
19 Pillsbury Street, 2nd Floor
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066

Part II

Historical Information

1. Date established c. 1823
2. Source Ketchum, Silas (1874)
3. Date of first burial 1823
4. Date of last burial 1967
5. Date of abandonment 1967
6. Affiliation None

Site Features

7. Setting Rural, located along Summer St. (NH Rt. 104). Open and mixed forest cover
8. Outbuildings (mausoleums, chapels, columbaria, etc.) None
9. Landscape Features Stone walls
10. Terrain (Check all that apply)
☒ Flat ☒ Moderate hills ☐ Steep terrain ☐ Intermittent stream
☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond Lake ☐ Unimproved road ☐ Light duty road
☐ Walkway ☐ Power lines ☐ Rail lines ☒ Forest ☐ Marsh
☐ Swamp ☒ Other(describe) Adjacent to major roadway (NH Rt. 104), industrial and warehouse facilities located across Rt 104.
11. Design/style/layout
☒ Informal ☐ Formal ☐ Churchyard ☐ Family Plot
☐ Paupers/Potters Field ☒ Rural ☐ Lawn Park ☐ Memorial Park
12. Bounded by (Check all that apply)
☐ Fence (material) _____
☒ Wall (material) fieldstone and cut granite
☒ Gates (material) Granite posts, wood gate with flatiron hinge straps
☐ Hedge/trees (type) _____
☒ Other (explain) Sign post, galvanized pole, alloy plaque, black and white "WORTHEN CEMETERY"
☐ None
13. Site Condition
☒ Maintained ☐ Poorly maintained ☐ Overgrown, easily identifiable
☐ Overgrown, unidentifiable
☐ Unidentifiable, but known to exist through tradition or other means (provide source) _____
14. Headstone material(s) (Check all that apply)
☒ Slate ☒ Marble ☒ Granite ☐ Sandstone ☒ Fieldstone
☐ Limestone ☐ Concrete/cement ☐ Bronze/zinc ☐ Iron(cast/wrought)
☐ Other (describe) _____
15. Acreage 0.40
16. Known or estimated size of cemetery/burial ground 0.40
17. Known or estimated number of burials Minimum # of headstones: 106

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066

Part III

Narrative Description (Include description of features, if any, including markers, walls, gates, etc. Describe where the cemetery/burial ground is located, including a description of how to get there. Discuss the physical description and setting of the area. Dimensions (even approximate) should be included. Describe its current condition; attach additional sheets as necessary)

The Worthen Cemetery is located off Summer Street (NH Route 104) (**PHOTO 1**). The burial ground is trapezoidal or roughly rectangular in shape. It is 42 meters (138 feet) in width at the west end, narrows to 21 m (70 ft) at the east end, and has an overall length of 50 m (166 ft). The grounds are bounded on all sides by stone walls. The east, west, and north walls are single-course fieldstone, and the south wall with gated entry is a flush-faced, split-granite wall with split granite capstones. The grounds may be accessed through a wooden gate with granite posts that is located near the midpoint of the south wall (**PHOTO 2**). The topography is mostly flat with elevations between 150-154 m (491-505 ft) (NAVD88), with the highest elevations in the northwest sloping gently toward the southeast. The grounds are clear of vegetation except for two hardwood trees near the southern wall and entry gate. The cemetery is surrounded by mature pine, spruce, and hardwood forest with branches and canopy that cover the eastern, northern, and western edges of cemetery grounds.

Burials are oriented east-west with most monument and headstone inscriptions facing toward the west and footstones to the east; however, numerous headstones have both inscriptions and footstones facing east (**PHOTO 3**). Headstones are primarily marble, and typically have small marble footstones that define the burial orientation and location. Numerous slate, granite, and unmarked fieldstone headstones were also noted (**PHOTO 4**). While the majority of burials occurred in the 19th century, the cemetery includes minimally one late 20th-century interment and headstone. Although not clearly defined, a family plot (i.e., Worthen) with ground-level granite posts is visible in the far southwestern portion of the cemetery (**PHOTO 5**).

Large areas within the grounds, particularly in the southeast, contain few or no visible monuments or burials. However, micro-topographic undulations suggest the presence of burials (**PHOTO 6**). All areas within the stone wall and fence boundaries are archaeologically sensitive. In accordance with RSA Section 289:3, a 25-ft buffer was mapped that extends from the stone wall bounding the cemetery (**FIG 2**). It is recommended that an archaeologist is consulted for any road, grading, landscaping, buried utilities work, tree removal, wall repair, etc., to occur within the cemetery and 25-ft buffer zone.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066

History/Significance (Include information relating to the establishment of the cemetery/burial ground or the individuals buried there; attach additional sheets as necessary)

Worthen cemetery was mentioned by Musgrove in his History of Bristol. Musgrove noted that this cemetery was “without doubt, the first opened within the limits of Bristol” (1.454). Worthen Cemetery was also described as the “old Cemetery, north of the village, near Otis Damon’s, the oldest in Bristol” in an 1874 manuscript in the collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society (Ketchum 1874). The earliest marker in the cemetery is for John Tolford (b. 1783 d. 1823), who was recorded by Musgrove as “in trade where is now White’s block as early as 1815, and so continued till his death April 21, 1823, age 40. His remains rest in the Worthen graveyard” (Musgrove 2.437). Samuel Worthen (d. 1824) is another possible candidate for the earliest burial.

Another early marker in the cemetery is shared by several young members of the Powell family, who died between 1819 and 1832. Anna and Smith Powell lost five of their children and dedicated one shared marker to them with the inscription “Weep not fond parents, check the rising tear/We must resign our sweetest comforts here” (Armstrong 2004). The children’s names were: Rufus (d. 1819), Susan (d. 1820), Lavina (d. 1825), Rufus (d. 1826), and Comfort (d. 1832).

Samuel Worthen (b. 1752 d. 1824) was an early settler in Bristol and served in the War of Independence (Musgrove 2.466). After the war he married Hannah Ingalls (b. 1760 d. 1832) and they had nine children. Their son Samuel R. Worthen (b. 1793 d. 1856) and his wife Hannah Heath Worthen (b.1796 d. 1878) were buried here, along with their daughters, Martha A. Worthen (b. 1819 d. 1883), and Hannah Worthen Sanborn (b. 1796 d. 1831).

Colonel Peter Sleeper (b. 1746 d. 1826) has a gravestone in Worthen Cemetery. He was an early settler in Bristol in the late 1760s and established a farm and the first tavern in town (Musgrove 2.394). Sleeper served in the War of Independence and later as a justice of the peace. His wife Mary Sanborn Sleeper (b. 1751 d. 1834) was also buried here.

The Eatons are another family group in Worthen Cemetery. David Eaton and his wife Abigail, along with their children Ebenezer (b. 1816 d. 1865), Sally (b. 1818 d. 1819), and Sally (b. 1819 d. 1822) were buried here. Both Sally Eatons died quite young; it was common in early New England to name a second child after their deceased sibling. This gravestone is an interesting example of the trend because they share a marker and the second Sally was born only about six months after her sister died. David Eaton came to Bristol c.1812 and worked as a cooper and a farmer (Musgrove 2.160).

Several members of the Emmons family were buried here. Josiah Emmons’ gravestone (b. 1803 d. 1842) has a *momento mori* poem inscribed on it that was popular in New England. It reads: “Behold and see as you pass by/As you are now, so once was I/As I am now, you soon must be/Prepare for death and follow me.” Two of his brothers, David Emmons (b. 1814 d. 1854) and Reuben Emmons (b. 1817 d. 1845), were also buried here, as were Captain Benjamin Emmons (b. 1783 d. 1827) and Rhoda Emmons (b. 1802 b. 1854).

Josiah Fellows (b. 1757 d. 1852) and his wife Jemima Quimby Fellows (b. 1757 d. 1814) were buried in Worthen Cemetery. Josiah Fellows served in the War of Independence and was present at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 (Musgrove 2.179). Another couple buried here was Benjamin Hall (b. 1790 d. 1855) and his wife Nancy Brown Hall (b. 1791 d. 1863). Their sons Lyman Hall (b. 1811 d. 1884) and Albon Hall (b. 1828 d. 1832) were also buried here. The Halls settled in Bristol c. 1812 and established a farm (Musgrove 2.221).

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066

The Kidder family were also buried in Worthen Cemetery. Benjamin Kidder (b. 1766 d. 1853) moved to Bristol as a child and became a farmer (Musgrove 2.273). He was married three times, and all of his wives were buried near him in this cemetery: Mary Heath Kidder (b. 1765 d. 1803), Sarah Wiggin Kidder (b. 1777 d. 1839), and Sarah Cross Kidder (b. 1896 d. 1860). Benjamin Kidder's brother, Reuben Kidder (b. 1777 d. 1856), and his wife Sally (b. 1779 d. 1852) were also buried here.

Several members of the Nelson family were buried in Worthen Cemetery. Stephen Nelson (b. 1752 d. 1847) was buried here, along with his daughter Affa Nelson (b. 1779 d. 1838) and son Levi Nelson (b. 1789 d. 1875). Levi Nelson had a farm in Bristol and his father and sister Affa lived with him and his wife, Sara Evans Nelson, who was also buried here (Musgrove 2.324). Some of Levi and Sara's children were buried here as well: Cyrus (b. 1810 d. 1820), Hannah (b. 1820 d. 1829), and Henry D. (b. 1825 d. 1852). Henry D. Nelson's daughter Ellen (b. 1850 d. 1855) was also buried here.

Captain Onesiphorus Page (b. 1777 d. 1827) and two of his children, Onesiphorus Jr. (b. 1812 d. 1827) and Mary Ann (b. 1819 d. 1821) share one gravestone in Worthen Cemetery. According to Musgrove, Page was a "prominent man in his day" and lived in Bristol village (Musgrove 2.331).

Major Theophilus Sanborn (b. 1753 d. 1839) and his wife Mary Sleeper Sanborn (b. 1757 d. 1845) were buried in Worthen Cemetery along with two of their sons, Sherburn (b. 1781 d. 1807) and Daniel (b. 1797 d. 1854), and daughter Polly Sanborn (b. 1784 d. 1851). Theophilus Sanborn served in the War of Independence and worked in Bristol as a shoemaker and tanner (Musgrove 2.367). Daniel Sanborn was a farmer on the family homestead and his sister Polly lived with his family. Daniel Sanborn's wife, Hannah Worthen Sanborn (b. 1796 d. 1831), was also buried here. Hannah was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Worthen, who were also buried in this cemetery.

By the late nineteenth century, Worthen Cemetery was no longer in use. There was only one twentieth-century burial, that of Paul Caissie (b. 1938 d. 1967).

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BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

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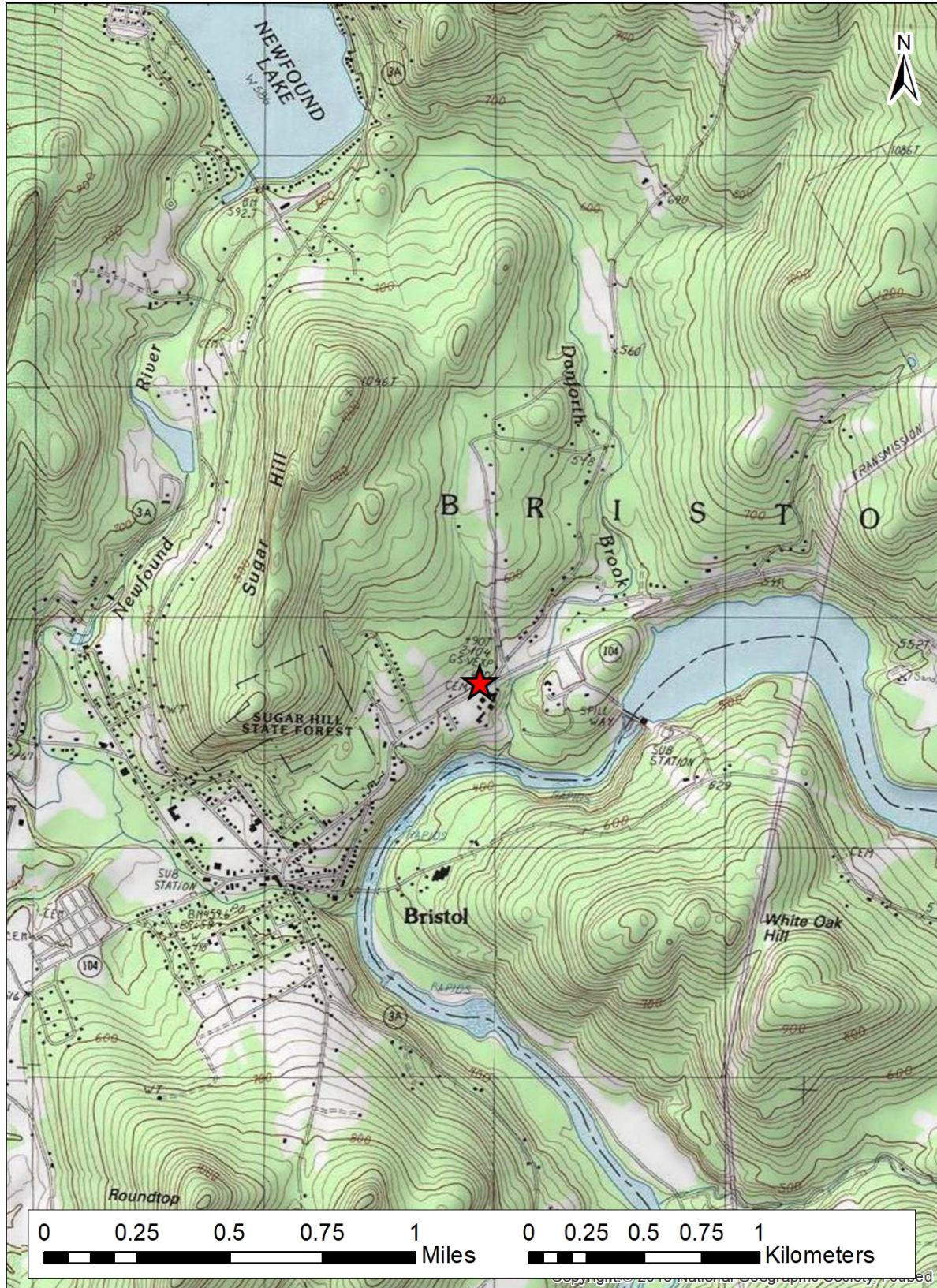


Figure 1. USGS Bristol quadrangle. Worthen Cemetery indicated by red star.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066

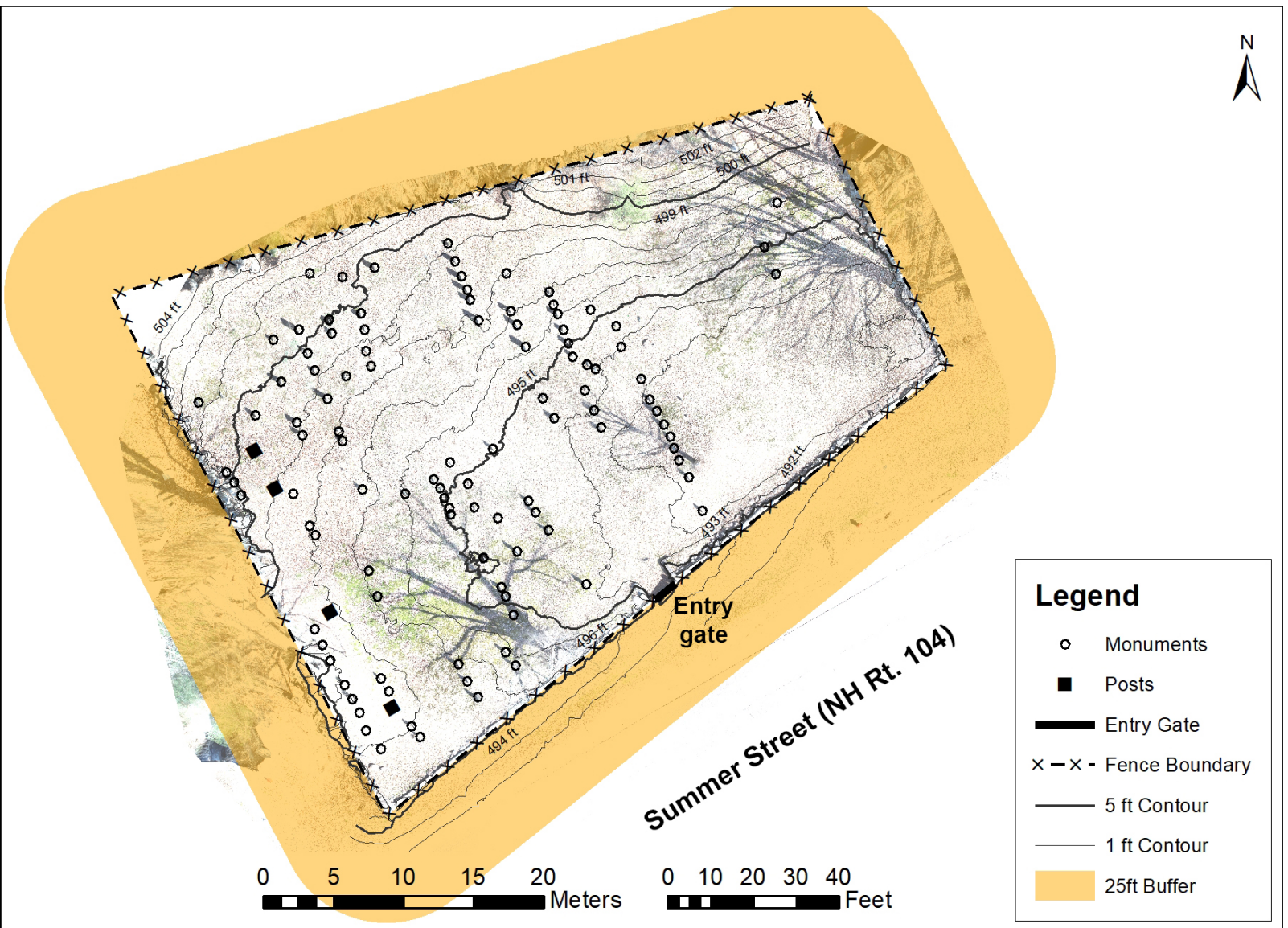


Figure 2. Detailed map and orthomosaic of Worthen Cemetery.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066



PHOTO 1. View of Worthen Cemetery along NH Rt. 104 (Summer Street). Facing east.



PHOTO 2. Detail of exterior of entry gate and south wall.

BURIAL GROUND AND CEMETERY INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # BRI-0066



PHOTO 3. Overview of cemetery from west end. Facing east.



PHOTO 4. Headstones include marble, slate, granite, fieldstone, and with inscriptions facing both west and east. Facing south.



PHOTO 5. Detail of Worthen family plot. Facing south-southwest.



PHOTO 6. Open easterly portion of cemetery in foreground.