

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Concord Congregational Cemetery (31-06216); Archaeological Site
13DB1088

Other names/site number:

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 21755 route 52 North

City or town: Durango State: Iowa County: Dubuque

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>State Historical Society of Iowa</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
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Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
<u>1</u>	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/cemetery_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE/marble; STONE/granite; METAL/zinc;
METAL/bronze; METAL/iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Concord Congregational Cemetery (C.C. Cemetery) is an extant cemetery associated with the Concord Congregational Church and the town of Cottage Hill in Dubuque County, Iowa. The cemetery is located in the abandoned town of Cottage Hill on U.S. Highway 52 in Concord Township, Dubuque County, Iowa. The buildings and houses that once defined Cottage Hill as a town are gone, leaving two extant cemeteries, the Concord Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal, surrounded by farmsteads and agricultural fields. These two extant cemeteries serve as the only reminders of the individuals who built the town of Cottage Hill and settled this portion of Dubuque County, Iowa.

The C.C. Cemetery encompasses 0.76 acres and has approximately 23 marked graves and 8 unmarked graves. The cemetery is composed of a single space enclosed by post-and-wire fencing and accessed by a simple grass drive. Markers were placed facing east although there are three-dimensional markers—such as a vaulted obelisk—with inscriptions on multiple sides. The graves are mostly irregularly placed, and the cemetery lacks formal landscape design such as lanes, walkways, or decorative plantings. Field surveys of the cemetery recorded burial dates that range from 1855 to 1906, and include the remains of some of the earliest settlers of the region as well as

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

their descendants who lived and died in Cottage Hill.¹ The site retains six of the seven aspects of integrity, location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Maps of the cemetery location map, historic plat maps, and detailed cemetery are found in Figures 1 through 8.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Concord Congregational Cemetery is situated on the high ridge on which U.S. Highway 52 traverses in Dubuque County. This road, part of the original Territorial Road and stagecoach route, follows a high ridge with pastoral views of the surrounding valleys on either side. The C.C. Cemetery is located on the north side of U.S. Highway 52 northeast of the nearby extant Cottage Hill Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, which shares its historical context of pioneer settlement, social, and religious life for the town of Cottage Hill.

The C.C. Cemetery is bordered by farmsteads with houses and agricultural buildings to the east and northwest, open pasture to the north and west, and U.S. 52 to the south. This cemetery is enclosed by wood post-and-wire fencing on all sides, and deciduous and coniferous trees line the fence both inside and outside the cemetery boundaries.

Site Layout

The C.C. Cemetery boundary is a trapezium shape measuring 191.5 feet on the north, 142 feet on the east, 203 feet on the south, and 201 feet on the west. The cemetery is accessed from the southeast corner by a short and narrow grass covered entrance. The cemetery is composed of a single, undivided area with a fenced-off section containing the Paisley family plot roughly east of the cemetery center. The graves currently found in the C.C. Cemetery mostly lack any purposeful arrangement and are irregularly placed, though most of the graves appear to face east. One exception to the irregular placement is the group of footstone markers located within the fenced plot of the Paisley family.

The Paisley family plot is the most ordered section, with a monument positioned on the west side of the plot, and footstones arrayed north to south, east of the monument. Immediately northeast of the Paisley plot is a marker for Joseph and Sarah Glew. Immediately to the southeast of the Paisley plot is a broken marker for William Montgomery leaning against a stump. Slightly to the southwest of the Paisley plot is the

¹ Myrtle Hardenbergh Miller, Mrs. Clifton Trewin, and Dorothy Huntoon., *Dubuque County Iowa Grave Records Vol. 56* (Dubuque County: Daughters of the American Revolution, 1939), 21-25.; Jason O'Brien, Colleen Vollman, and Owen Reese, *Intensive Level Architectural History Survey for the U.S. Highway 52 Improvement Project, Dubuque County, Iowa*. Wapsi Valley Archeology, Inc. Report No. 836, Anamosa, Iowa. 2015, 31.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Stuart family monument with other Stuart tablet markers piled on the east side of it. This section may once have been fenced, as suggested by the appearance of a raised landscape similar to that found for the Paisley area. Continuing to the north of the Stuarts is a marker for Joseph and Fanny Wathen, and east, across from the Wathen marker, are individual headstones for J. H. Nelson and Benjamin Nelson. A drainage ditch also separates this cemetery from the roadway.

Landscape

Historically, the Concord Congregational church and cemetery were located within the boundaries of the abandoned town known as Cottage Hill. The cemetery exhibits a relatively sparse layout and is relatively modest and informal in design. It was not landscaped in the manner of the rural cemetery movement² popular at the time but was a small cemetery that did not require engineering to achieve a pleasant pastoral scene, which was the norm within the construct of the rural cemetery movement. The cemetery was already situated in a pastoral setting along the ridge with broad views of the landscape surrounding it. The C.C. Cemetery contains an evergreen tree near the Paisley plot. Evergreen trees were popularly used for landscaping in cemeteries, and the example at this cemetery may have been purposefully planted. The trees along the fencing of the C.C. Cemetery appear to have been intentionally placed as a windbreak or for decoration, though they are not grouped in a formal arrangement.

Grave Markers

The extant grave markers in the Concord Congregational Cemetery are representative of the cemetery's dates of operation, 1865 through 1906. The markers also represent individuals of a mixture of social standings, occupations, and ages. Despite the loss of some markers, the site retains a collection of gravestones that speak to the historic time and place.

Most of the grave markers are of moderate size, but the cemetery also contains markers of small size as well as larger monuments for multiple individuals and families. The surviving markers in the cemetery are carved from both white and grey marble. Additionally, the Concord Congregational Cemetery contains a monument and associated footstones for the Paisley family cast in "white bronze" (an alloy of zinc, copper, and tin).

Different materials for grave markers were popular at different periods and represent the dates the cemetery was in use. The most common material found in the cemetery is marble. Marble had one of the longest periods of use, being most popular from the 1830s to the 1880s, but was used as early as the late 1700s. Marble was popular because it was soft and easily shaped by local stone carvers. However, this quality also

² *National Register Bulletin 41*, National Park Service.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

made it susceptible to weathering and deterioration from pollution. By the late 1800s, granite, following developments in quarrying and machine tools, became the dominant material because of its durability. From the 1880s to the 1910s the softer grey granites were used, which then transitioned to the use of polished granites most popular from about the 1920s onward. Possibly because of the cemetery's small size and limited number of markers as well as its period of use ending in the early twentieth century, granite, both soft grey and polished, is not found in the C.C. Cemetery.

Of particular interest concerning materials is the main marker contained within the Paisley family plot. It is not a traditional stone marker but instead is made of white bronze, a zinc alloy that has a blue-grey hue unlike any stone marker. Zinc memorials and markers were designed and fabricated by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The zinc alloy panels were cast and assembled with an internal support structure. Molten zinc was used to fuse the seams. The final product was sandblasted to simulate a stone-like surface and then chemical washed to give it the characteristic blue-grey hue. The Paisley marker is stamped with the mark of the Detroit Bronze Company. The Detroit Bronze Company, founded 1881, was a subsidiary of the Monumental Bronze Company. White bronze markers peaked in popularity in the late nineteenth century, but most people still preferred a stone marker, leaving the white bronze markers to be relatively rare finds in cemeteries today. With fading interest in their products, the Monumental Bronze Company folded in 1939.³

Although never as common as other materials, the height of popularity for white bronze lasted from about the 1880s to the 1910s because it could be easily cast in ornate designs, was cheaper than granite, and was highly durable.⁴

Throughout the cemetery, individuals and families chose markers in a variety of forms carved from the above materials. The most abundant form found in the cemetery, and historically the most popular, is the tablet. Found here, they range from simple rectangular slabs with modest inscriptions to examples with embellished tops and ornately carved decorations. The next most frequently found forms are the vaulted obelisk and neoclassical forms.⁵ These two forms represented the wider Romantic

³ Gregg G. King et al., *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide* (Lansing: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, 2004), 35; Pat Atchison, "'White Bronze' Cemetery Markers Were Victorian Chic," Sharlot Hall Museum Library and Archives, <http://www.sharlot.org/library-archives/days-past/white-bronze-cemetery-markers-were-victorian-chic/> (accessed 9/7/2015).

⁴ Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *Your Guide to Cemetery Research* (Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2002), 100–102; King et al., *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide*, 35–36; McLean County Museum of History, "Cemetery History, Symbolism, and Monument Information," <http://www.mchistory.org/perch/resources/4-cemetery-history-2015.pdf> (accessed 9/7/2015), 5–6.

⁵ These forms/styles exhibit similarities. Many neoclassical grave markers take the vaulted obelisk form but are differentiated by additional decoration such as being topped with urns or drapery. However, neoclassical motifs are found on other forms in addition to the obelisk and vaulted obelisk. Markers were counted as vaulted obelisks if it appeared that decorations on top were missing because it could not definitively said what had been there. Only the form remained.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Movement sweeping through literature, art, and architecture that looked to medieval themes for inspiration. The pointed arch with cross vault, broad rounded arch, and classical motifs respectively reflect the Gothic, Romanesque, and Neoclassical revivals found in architecture popular during the cemetery's period of significance.⁶ Additional forms for markers include the plaque/wedge and footstone; these are all defined in Table 1.

Throughout the cemetery are a range of motifs and decorations found carved into the materials and forms discussed above. These include motifs prominent during the cemetery's period of significance, including hands pointing skyward, crowns, urns, sheaves of wheat, and rosebuds with broken stems. In addition to the decorations are a range of epitaphs and mottos. These all were deeply attached to religious belief and the mourning of those who had passed.

Iron Fencing

The decorative iron fencing that encloses the Paisley family plot is an important contributing resource in its ability to exemplify the cemetery's time and place. The cast-iron fence surrounding the Paisley family plot was manufactured by Mast, Foos & Company of Springfield, Ohio, under the brand name of "Buckeye." Mast, Foos & Company formed in 1876 after a series of buyouts and mergers. It sold iron fencing, pumps, wind turbines, lawn mowers, agricultural implements, and various other iron appliances under both the Mast, Foos & Company name and under the "Buckeye" brand. The installation date of the fence around the Paisley family plot is unknown, but the design and style of the fence indicate that it is contemporary with its burials.⁷

Surrounding the Paisley family plot is a handsome example of fencing produced by Mast, Foos & Company. The five corner posts that stand at each corner and surround the gate exhibit an open interior filled with ornate scrollwork. The posts have roof-like caps with gothic arches and are topped with large finials. The panels running between the corner posts include three horizontal channels and vertical pickets topped with finials. Where the channels and pickets intersect are decorative loops reminiscent of a lyre. The top-center of the gate has an additional decorative piece similar to a coat of arms. The bottom portion consists of floral scrollwork while in the center are banners stamped with the company name. The top portion of this piece has two mythical serpents with axes flanking a large central finial.

⁶ King et al., *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide*, 37.

⁷ Clark County History, "WHERE is it Wednesday for October 1, 2014," Clark County Historical Society, <https://clarkcountyhistory.wordpress.com/tag/mast-foos/> (accessed 9/7/2015); Kristina Kitchen, "PP Mast," Springfield Ohio History, <http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/ppmastfoos.htm> (accessed 9/7/2015); Historical Publishing Company, *Pennsylvania Historical Review: Gazetteer, Post-Office, and Telegraph Guide* (New York: Historical Publishing Company, Publishers, 1886), 269.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State



Detail of iron fencing surrounding the Paisley family plot.

Cemeteries express properties of the societies that created them and the Concord Congregational Cemetery, and its associated iron fencing mirror a Victorian culture highly concerned with family and kinship, social presentation, hierarchy, and private property. These ideas are embodied in the fencing that demarcates the Paisley family plot. Although often contentious, family plots could frequently be found enclosed by fences during this era. Historian Kenneth L. Ames notes that fencing was a projection of the Victorian emphasis on family and the ideology of domesticity. He further states, “as in the domestic sphere, the conflict was between social control and group rights on the one hand and private property and territoriality on the other.”⁸ Fences proved useful tools for “defining community, whether it be family or other, by enclosing those within a group, excluding others, and not inadvertently demonstrating the status value of private property.”⁹

Integrity

The Concord Congregational Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association.

⁸ Kenneth L. Ames, “Ideologies in Stone: Meanings in Victorian Gravestones,” *Journal of Popular Culture* 14 (Spring 1981): 653.

⁹ Ibid.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

The cemetery retains a high degree of integrity in its location because it still encompasses the acreage from its formal founding in 1858. As indicated by plat maps of the area, the cemetery has experienced little change to its boundaries over time. Importantly, the cemetery has not been intruded by modern infill.

The cemetery also retains good integrity of design in that it was a modest local religious cemetery with informal elements of landscaping and design.

The setting of the cemetery is similar to its period of significance though the adjacent churches and nearby village are no longer extant. The Concord Congregational Cemetery was originally rural and agricultural in character and remains so today. The cemetery is situated among farmsteads and agricultural fields much as it was when established.

The majority of the cemetery's stones are intact and standing, but there are some detractions from overall integrity that should be noted. These include the loss of the modest church that had once stood within the site boundaries. Additionally, although many of the markers present today are in relatively good shape, there are some that have become deteriorated due to exposure to the elements, and others have even been broken. Records show that there had been more grave markers than remain today. The missing markers may have decayed, been buried, or deliberately removed. It is also possible that some interments are unmarked.

The site retains integrity of workmanship as indicated in the cemetery's grave markers, monuments, and decorative iron fencing. Despite some deterioration and damage to gravestones, the ranges of motifs and mottos carved from or into the stone are readily visible and speak to the site's time and place, the expression of cultural and religious identities, social classes, and the individual and family identities represented.

The Concord Congregational Cemetery possesses a high level of integrity in feeling related to the factors discussed above.

Finally, the Concord Congregational Cemetery retains integrity through its association with the history of the town of Cottage Hill during the early settlement of the region and the continued occupation of this area into the early Twentieth Century. The cemetery represents the remains of a once-thriving community that no longer exists. The cultural heritage of the first settlers, although diverse, is very singular when examined in conjunction with the religious ethos of their respective cultures. Both the Concord Congregational Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church are included under the overarching umbrella of Protestantism, and both trace their roots to the Anglican underpinnings of the Church of England, but the similarities end there.

The fact that there were three churches within the town of Cottage Hill attests to the presence of ideological differences within this small town, expressed in the

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

characteristics of the extant cemeteries. The Cottage Hill Cemetery Complex also represents ideological differences between this community of Protestants and their Catholic neighbors to the west in Luxemburg, Pin Oak, and New Melleray Abbey. The site also appears to retain intact archaeological integrity based on visual inspection and resistivity testing that was completed in the spring of 2015. The cemetery has been cared for over the years, the area is fenced, and the graves remain relatively undisturbed. It is likely that remains of the associated church and other related features are also present archaeologically.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

RELIGION

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Period of Significance

1856–1906

Significant Dates

1856

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Period of Significance:

The period of significance for this cemetery is 1856 through 1906.

Criteria Considerations:

The Concord Congregational Cemetery is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D and meets Criteria Consideration D.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Concord Congregational Cemetery is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on a local level under Criteria A and D. The period of significance for the cemetery is 1856 through 1906. These dates span the period between the first known burial in 1856 and the burial of the last early settler in 1906. The site is eligible under Criterion A for its role in the early settlement and history of the town of Cottage Hill and the surrounding area. It is also eligible under Criterion D because the site has the potential to contribute to a further understanding of the people and history of settlement in Cottage Hill and the surrounding area. Applicable Criteria Considerations include D. The cemetery is eligible under Criteria Consideration D for its potential to contribute information that would shed light on the initial settlement of Cottage Hill. In addition, individuals may be interred in unmarked graves indicated by grave shaft slumping. It is also believed that the cemetery property originally extended north beyond the current fence boundary into a field now being used for pasture. Without further testing and investigation, it is unknown whether or not the northern reaches of the cemetery property were used for additional interments that are not marked in the present day.

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

Historic Context

The Concord Congregational Cemetery represents the era of pioneer settlement in the town of Cottage Hill and surrounding area. Cottage Hill became a thriving town with three churches, three associated cemeteries, and a variety of stores and other business enterprises. The site straddles U.S. Rt. 52, which was the Territorial Road, also a stagecoach route, and is considered a major artery through Dubuque County and places north. The site represents not only the burials of the Cottage Hill settlers, but also an expression of the religious development and social ideals in this community.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Westward Expansion

Euro-American settlers began to move into the Iowa territory in greater numbers as early as 1833, following the Black Hawk Purchase of 1832. Neither the President or Congress had sanctioned the movement westward, but there was also no attempt to prevent easterners from homesteading in these new territories. Much of northern and western Iowa had been ceded to the United States from Native American people in 1830, but the territory along the Mississippi River and inland for about one hundred miles was still part of the Sauk and Meskwaki lands. These lands became part of the Black Hawk Purchase of the 1832 negotiations after the Black Hawk War.

Westward expansion was promoted by President Andrew Jackson; the Jacksonian mindset was shaped by the idea of Manifest Destiny as interpreted by Irving H. Bartlett, “first, that Americans are more virtuous and more powerful than Europeans because they are closer to nature; second, that Americans can accomplish great things in the world on the basis of determination and will; third, that a benevolent God presides over the glorious destiny of the American people.”¹⁰ There is a multitude of reasons for the migration of populations from the east to new territories in the west. Among them were the overcrowding of large families on small farms and skilled labor competing with mechanization. Not only did Euro-Americans migrate west but a continuous influx of European immigrants found their way to America and the western territories.

The 1830s pioneer settler of Iowa set to the tasks of building a modest dwelling and breaking the prairie for the purposes of grain cultivation and livestock production. Many of the pioneers homesteaded the land, meaning that there was no official land transfer transaction from the government to the homesteader. This practice was also referred to as squatting. Squatting was not a new practice; the early eighteenth century Scotch-Irish and Germans escaping poor living conditions and poverty in their own countries had immigrated to America and began to inhabit and improve lands in western Pennsylvania. James Fullerton recounts that although western Pennsylvania had not been surveyed and officially settled, meaning the United States had not purchased the land rights from the Native groups, immigrant groups had crossed into western Pennsylvania and squatted on the land. These squatters improved the land, built homes, farmed, and created communities.¹¹ This practice of squatting continued in the new western territories, including the area of what is now Dubuque County, Iowa.

Concord Township Development

Dubuque County was distinguished from other Iowa counties due to the large percentage of foreign-born settlers in the Antebellum Era of Iowa with forty-two percent

¹⁰ Irving H. Bartlett, *The American Mind in the Mid-Nineteenth Century*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1967, 35.

¹¹ James N. Fullerton, *Squatters in Early Pennsylvania*. Western Pennsylvania Heritage Magazine Vol. 6, No. 3, PA. 165–176.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

of residents being born outside the United States. This pattern is reflected in the ethnic diversity that strongly characterized immigration to Cottage Hill. The most numerous of these ethnic groups were from England and Ireland, while a smaller contingent emigrated from Switzerland, what later became Germany (Prussia, German states, etc.), and Luxembourg.¹² However, many Americans made their home in Cottage Hill hailing from the eastern United States, from places such as Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, and Ohio.

The early development and settlement of Concord Township began in the 1830s and continued through the 1850s. Following the government land survey of 1836 in Dubuque County, townships were surveyed and laid out, and land sales officially began in August 1838. For the homesteaders who had settled on the landscape prior to official land sales, preemptive land purchases of one-quarter sections for \$1.25 an acre were granted to them. Based on research it appears that of the seventeen settlers considered “first settlers” and buried in Cottage Hill cemeteries, thirteen had been living on the landscape prior to the official land sales and they are recorded as paying \$1.25 per acre for their initial tracts of land. The others received their land through warrants and patents.

The town of Cottage Hill, located within Concord Township, began providing retail services as early as 1851, three years prior to Francis A. Hills survey and platting of the town in 1854. At the height of Cottage Hill’s most populous period, there were two blacksmiths, two general stores, a doctor, and three churches. Richard Greenley, an early settler, established a dry goods store and grocery in the town as well as a post office where he served as the first postmaster for Cottage Hill. The post office operated from 1854 until 1903. In 1899, the Cottage Hill post office served forty-two families. However, rural free delivery in the county had begun by 1901. This quickly led to a decline in those served by the Cottage Hill post office, leading to its closure in 1903.

The 1906 Dubuque County Atlas described Cottage Hill as rich in resources and fertile land and noted “game was plentiful, especially deer, and the rich prairie provided abundant crops.”¹³ During the early years of settlement wheat served as the principal crop. As the area’s population increased, stock raising grew as an economic enterprise. The emphasis on animal stock led to building creameries and other farm cooperatives in the area. By the turn of the century, the majority of the areas farmers turned to the diversified farming¹⁴ practices that continue to present the day.¹⁵

¹² Iowa Department of Transportation, *A Historic Architectural Survey of Primary Roads Project TSF-52-2(58)--19-31, a.k.a. PIN 9-31040-1 Dubuque County, Iowa* by Hugh Davidson, (Iowa City: Highway Archaeology Program, University of Iowa, 1991), 3–4.

¹³ Iowa Publishing Co., *1906 Dubuque County Atlas: Containing Maps of Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships of the County* (Davenport: Iowa Publishing Co., 1906), 150.

¹⁴ Defined on Dictionary.com as “The practice of producing a variety of crops or animals, or both, on one farm, as distinguished from specializing in a single commodity.

¹⁵ Iowa Publishing Co., *1906 Dubuque County Atlas*, 150.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Development of the Territorial Road

In 1843, the Iowa Territorial Council and House of Representatives approved an act calling for the establishment of a territorial road leading from Dubuque City to John Floyd's homestead in Concord Township, Dubuque County. John Floyd, David Moreland (of Delaware County), and Elisha Boardman (of Clayton County) served as the appointed commissioners to locate and mark out the territorial road.¹⁶ The road ran along a ridge through Concord Township, with the grade becoming much steeper on either side as it traversed east from Holy Cross through Cottage Hill and Rickardsville. Laying roads on ridgetops and highlands was a common practice in an effort to avoid lowland obstacles such as swamps, marshes, and the flooding that came in the spring and fall.¹⁷ The desire to avoid these obstacles led to the twisting and curvilinear path U.S. Highway 52 follows, opening up to views of picturesque valleys as it heads east toward Dubuque.

Route 52 runs east to west on the ridgetop, through the middle of Cottage Hill. The town was located on both the north and south sides of Route 52. The buildings and cemeteries were built on small plateaus with sideslopes on either side. The Concord Congregational Cemetery is on the north side of Route 52 on an upland summit and sideslope.

Denominational History

The Congregationalists

No matter the reasons for the English Reformation, this event began the long process of establishing freedom of religious thought and practice. Puritanism emerged during the reign of Elizabeth I as an effort to eliminate what was considered the remaining ritual of Catholicism from the Church of England. Under the Puritan umbrella there existed the Separatists, the Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists. The beliefs of the Congregationalists were based on the idea that the divine right of kings was heretical; Congregationalism can be considered a movement rather than a denomination.

During the mid-1500s, the Puritan message, although competing with Calvinism, was able to gain a foothold within the nobility. This support included funds to build colleges for the purpose of educating and training preaching ministers. Additionally, the Puritans wanted each church to be autonomous, selecting their own ministers and conducting the service with more preaching and less prayer. This approach directly opposed the episcopal tradition of bishops and the liturgy. Although the concept of preaching

¹⁶ Iowa Territorial Government, *Laws of Iowa Passed at the Session of the Legislative Assembly Which Commenced on the 4th of December, 1843* (Burlington: James Clarke, Printer, 1844), 54–55.

¹⁷ William Thompson, *Transportation in Iowa: A Historical Summary* (Des Moines: Iowa Dept. of Transportation, 1989), 3, <http://www.iowadot.gov/history/pdfs/TransInIowa/Chapter1.pdf>.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

ministers was not supported in parliament it was popular in local churches. By 1620, the Puritan ideal in its many forms moved to the New World, free from the domination of the episcopal tradition.¹⁸

In the New World the main tenets of Puritan Congregationalism were the autonomy of individual churches and the equal power of each member. Puritanism in its many forms spread throughout the New World, shaping and creating regional differences. The practice of Congregationalism with its preaching ministers and church autonomy lent itself well to westward expansion. As a member of the church, congregants could become ordained ministers and preach within their own church or elsewhere as the need arose. In the book "The Pilgrims of Iowa" Truman O. Douglas discussed the combined effort of Protestant denominations efforts to reach the western territories, "later, in 1826, when the western rush had become almost a torrent, our New England fathers united with other denominations in forming the great American Home Missionary Society with the intent and purpose to cover the whole land with churches, however far remote the boundary lines of the country might run."¹⁹ The ministers that moved into the west under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society were mostly Presbyterian and Congregational ministers.

The influence of these traveling Home Missionaries began in Iowa towns located on the Mississippi River, ". . . in 1836, this great movement reached and crossed the Mississippi at Dubuque, and began the building of another Christian commonwealth."²⁰ The Dubuque Congregational movement had grown substantially by 1843 under the guidance of John C. Holbrook, or Brother Holbrook as his American Home Missionary Society brethren referred to him. From Dubuque the Congregational message began to move west into the hinterlands of the new Iowa Territory. In 1848 Brother Holbrook reported, "for some time past, one of our deacons has been holding meetings at Durango, and much interest is manifested. I spent one Sabbath there; we held our meetings in the open air, in 'the timber'. . ." ²¹ No name was provided as to the minister conducting the Sabbath meetings, but this report establishes that the Congregational message was moving west toward Cottage Hill.

Establishment of the Concord Congregational Church and Cemetery

The Concord Congregational Church was active from 1855 through at least 1906 based on land records and recorded burial dates. The earliest identifiable burial date recorded is Joseph Wathen in 1862, and the last recorded burial is Mary Paisley in 1906. Francis Fawkes was recorded as the first Concord Congregational minister in 1855, three years before the purchase of property for the building of a church. The property for the

¹⁸ Truman O. Douglass, *The Pilgrims of Iowa*, (Concord, The Rumford Press, 1911), 1.

¹⁹ Ibid, 2.

²⁰ Ibid, 3.

²¹ Ibid, 90.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Concord Congregational Church was legally purchased on April 15, 1858. Trustees Moses Stuart, Richard Pasley (*sic*), Richard Plumb, and George Shirk purchased the land from William and Elizabeth Glew; William was also listed as a trustee.²²

A small, wood frame church was built on the site with the addition of a cemetery for congregant burials.²³ The building was a one-story side gable with a front entry. The roof had a low slope and based on later photographs the original roofing material appears to have been slate. The building was sided in lapboard and painted. The church building appears on a 1926 Dubuque County survey map.²⁴ Sometime in the intervening years the building was removed from the site and relocated to Rickardsville, Iowa, where the building functioned as a pool hall, a shop, and finally a storage building before being demolished in 1980 (see Figure 9).²⁵

The Concord Congregational Cemetery holds the remains of at least twenty-three known individuals based on surveys conducted in 1939 and 1971. Of the twenty-three, ten individuals can be attributed to the early settlement of the area: Joseph and Sarah Glew, William Montgomery, Richard and Mary Paisley, Moses and Mary Ann Stuart (nee Glew), Joseph and Fanny Wathen, and Benjamin Nelson. The remaining individuals are family members of these early settlers or are members of other families that were early to the area. Research suggests Moses Stuart, the Glews, and the Wathens were in Concord Township as early as 1836.

The trustees and local citizens founded and developed the C.C. Cemetery within the religious, cultural, and economic milieu of the Victorian period. The materials, forms, and motifs used to remember those who had passed impart a particular look and feel that separates cemeteries of this period from those that came before and after.

A range of decorative motifs can be found on the gravestones, all characteristic of the Victorian culture that produced them. The grave markers placed in the cemetery reflected the wider cultural values of the time, including changing attitudes toward death and mourning. Geographer Candace A. Wheeler notes,

The Victorian period was typified by romantic notions, religious liberalism, emphasis on nature and scientific advances, values that seeped into the cities' architecture and landscapes... These romantic, religious, and scientific values would impact the Victorian outlook on death and directly impact how they shaped the cemetery landscape.²⁶

²² Key City Genealogical Society, *The Resource Book of Concord Township T 90N R 01W Dubuque County Iowa* (Dubuque, Iowa: Dubuque County/Key City Genealogical Society, 1992), 23.

²³ Schmitt, *Cottage Hill, Iowa*.

²⁴ State Highway Commission Blueprint, 1926.

²⁵ Schmitt, *Cottage Hill, Iowa*.

²⁶ Candace A. Wheeler, "The Comstock Cemeteries: Changing Landscapes of Death" (master's thesis, University of Nevada, Reno, 2008), 82.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

In addition, historian Kenneth L. Ames argues the period was also marked by transitions in religion and changing perceptions of people's relation to God from the stark Calvinist view of people as immoral sinners to the Christian Gospel's view of a personal relationship with Jesus where "salvation had become eminently accessible."²⁷ This transition shifted the emphasis from "people's sin to their salvation," and "emphasized heaven and the afterlife" over submission to a vindictive God.²⁸

This emphasis on salvation, the afterlife, and the sentimentalization of death came to be represented in the mottos and motifs that decorated grave makers such as those found in the Concord Congregational Cemetery. Attitudes had turned away from the more grim artwork of colonial times—such as the death's head—towards decorations and inscriptions that expressed feelings of grief, sadness, happiness, and even hope.²⁹

Motifs that gained popularity in the Victorian period were circulated through pattern books among carvers' associations. Additionally, grave markers increasingly became available by mail order, pre-carved elsewhere and transported by rail and wagon to the cemetery. During the Victorian period, gravestones were part and parcel of Victorian popular culture, and social mores were reflected in the widespread use of certain motifs chosen by individuals or their families to mark their graves.³⁰

The Cottage Hill Cemetery Association

1920s Organization

On March 1, 1927, Mr. J Chester Paisley typed a letter to a contributor regarding the fledgling volunteer cemetery group. Mr. Paisley provided a brief history of the development of the organization as well as a financial breakdown of the group's solvency. The following is an excerpt from the letter,

Dear Contributor:

In the fall of 1920 a movement was started on foot by those interested in seeing the Cottage Hill (Iowa) M.E. Cemetery properly cared for, to provide a fund, the interest from which would provide financial support to keep the grounds in a most respectable shape.

That was over six years ago. Today our hopes have been realized, and this burial grounds is [*sic*] being given the best of care, and sufficient funds and an active organization are behind the desire to have it kept so from year to year.

²⁷ Kenneth L. Ames, *Death in the Dining Room and Other Tales of Victorian Culture* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1992), 135–137.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Carmack, *Your Guide to Cemetery Research*, 131.

³⁰ King et al., *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide*, 40–41.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

After the success of the money raising campaign was assured, a committee of five men were dully [*sic*] elected to see that the funds provided were efficiently spent in caring for the cemetery grounds. Those elected were: - F. W. Mangold, (President); T. F. Cook, J. N. Maxwell, W. K. Paisley, and J. C. Paisley. This Committee wishes to make a financial report to you at this time.

The letter goes on to itemize cash on hand, expenditures, and investment growth. A brief discussion regarding the investment for the Concord Congregational Cemetery is included at the end of the letter.

1930s Incorporation

On December 30, 1929, the officers filed documents for the purpose of incorporation at the Dubuque County Courthouse. At that time, the volunteer group was formally organized and named the Cottage Hill Cemetery Association with a board of trustees in place. The first Cottage Hill Cemetery Association Board of Trustees comprised the same five men who had filled the officers' positions in 1927 (see above).

The Cottage Hill Cemetery Association's purpose was described in detail in Article II of the Association's Articles of Incorporation. In general, the Association would own and hold the properties, make improvements as necessary, and create and maintain special funds for the care and keep of the cemetery.³¹ Based on an interview conducted by Biays Bowerman with Mrs. Nelda Stocks, "after World War II membership lagged and the Association became inactive with little work being done in the C.C. Cemetery. There was a strong renewal of interest about 1980 and then in 1982 Mrs. LaVerne Streif and Stella Baker undertook the task of reviving the Association."³² Volunteer interest continued to grow and continues into the present.

1980s to the Present

The reorganized group was determined to continue caring for the cemetery, so moving forward they "brought the old charter up to date; new blood was recruited and new officers were elected. Once again Cottage Hill had a cemetery association."³³

The Association again cleaned up and completed maintenance and repairs to the Concord Congregational Cemetery. Soon after the reorganization of the Association, "Nelda recalled that her husband, Walter, now deceased, began work on the Congregational cemetery across the highway. And, although no township funds have

³¹ Cottage Hill Cemetery Association, *Articles of Incorporation of Cottage Hill Cemetery Association*. Dubuque County, Iowa Courthouse, Document No. 9610, 1929.

³² Mrs. Nelda Stocks, interview by Biays Bowerman, July 1997, Cottage Hill Cemetery Association Papers, 2.

³³ Mrs. Nelda Stocks, interview by Biays Bowerman, July 1997, Cottage Hill Cemetery Association Papers, 2.

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

been requested, that cemetery was included in the association endeavor."³⁴ Since the 1980s, the Association has continued to care and maintain the cemetery. Every May there is an organized cleanup day, and the lawn is mowed monthly.

The members of the Association trace their roots back to the people buried in the cemetery and to the founding members of the Association; the care and upkeep of the cemetery is very important to them and not a duty but a responsibility gladly undertaken. In the future, the Association hopes to be able to complete non-invasive testing through geophysical survey and magnetometer testing to locate burials that no longer have headstones marking their locations.

Significance Under Criterion A

The Concord Congregational Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the settlement and the development of religious and social ideals in the rural the town of Cottage Hill, Iowa, as this development pertains to the United States Jacksonian Era Western Expansion and the idea of Manifest Destiny.

The Concord Congregational Cemetery is part of a larger cemetery and church complex that at one time included three cemeteries associated with three churches within this small community of Dubuque County, of which only two cemeteries are still extant. As such, this cemetery, along with its sister, the Cottage Hill Methodist-Episcopal Cemetery, represents the only remaining vestige of the once-thriving community of Cottage Hill, Iowa, and the people who built it. The Concord Congregational Cemetery holds the remains of the individuals who initially settled and shaped this community in the Nineteenth Century.

Significance Under Criterion D

The Concord Congregational Cemetery has the potential to contribute important archaeological information regarding this period of history in Dubuque County. A pedestrian survey suggests that the cemetery is relatively intact and likely to contain undisturbed internments of the residents of Cottage Hill. In addition, individuals may be interred in unmarked graves indicated by grave shaft slumping. It is also believed that the cemetery property originally extended north beyond the current fence boundary into a field currently being used for pasture. Without further testing and investigation, it is unknown whether or not the northern reaches of the cemetery were used. In addition, associated features, including the foundations of the church building, may be present within the cemetery boundaries.³⁵

³⁴ Mrs. Nelda Stocks, interview by Biays Bowerman, July 1997, Cottage Hill Cemetery Association Papers, 2.

³⁵ Toby Morrow, *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for the U.S. Highway 52 Improvement Project, Dubuque County, Iowa*. Wapsi Valley Archaeology, Inc. Report No. 835. Anamosa, Iowa. 2015

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Avenues of investigation that have the potential to broaden our understanding of Cottage Hill and its residents include archaeological data that could be obtained directly from human remains to address such areas as health, nutrition and diet, as well as economic and ethnic differences between individuals and family groupings associated with the settlement and development of Dubuque County and specifically Cottage Hill.

The site may also provide insight into patterns of religious development in this region that are as yet unexplored. This property was one of three churches and associated cemeteries that served the tiny community of Cottage Hill, Iowa. Though smaller than the nearby Methodist-Episcopal Church and Cemetery, the site has potential to provide information to address questions regarding the ideological, social, and economic similarities and differences expressed between this cemetery and the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery located approximately 0.27 miles to the southwest and the third non-extant cemetery—the Concord Christian Cemetery—approximately 0.09 miles to the southwest in Cottage Hill. In addition, this site could provide comparative data for understanding Cottage Hill Protestant populations and the nearby Catholic and Lutheran populations in the communities of Holy Cross and Luxemburg communities located west of Cottage Hill on U.S. Highway 52.

Criteria Consideration D Significance

Cottage Hill as a town no longer exists and is considered abandoned. At its height, Cottage Hill supported two blacksmiths, two general stores, a doctor, and three churches. The buildings are no longer extant and the land that once was the flourishing town of Cottage Hill has been plowed under and converted to agricultural production, leaving the cemeteries and those buried in them as the only extant resource that contributes to the understanding of the settlement and religious development of Cottage Hill and the surrounding area. The following table lists individuals who have been identified as first settlers of the area and are buried in the Concord Congregational cemetery.

Concord Congregational Cemetery

Moses Stuart (Trustee)	b. 1811 (NH)	d. 1878
Mary Ann Stuart (nee Glew) (m. 1841)	b. 1821 (PA)	d. 1885
Joseph Glew Sr.	b. 1793 (England)	d. 1867
Sarah Glew (nee Wright)	b. 1796 (England)	d. 1878
William Montgomery	b. 1783 (Penn)	d. 1866
Joseph Wathen	b. (Maryland)	d. 1862
Fanny Wathen (nee Helm) (m. 1805)	b. 1789 (KY)	d. 1864
Benjamin Nelson	b. (Switzerland)	d. 1856
Richard Paisley (Trustee)	b. 1813 (Ireland)	d. 1885
Mary Paisley (m. 1859)	b. 1830 (Ireland)	d. 1906

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

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Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

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Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

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Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

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Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- ____ Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 31-06216

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.76

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

A. Zone: 15 T	Easting: 671309 m E	Northing: 4717007 m N
B. Zone: 15 T	Easting: 671311 m E	Northing: 4716964 m N
C. Zone: 15 T	Easting: 671252 m E	Northing: 4716946 m N
D. Zone: 15 T	Easting: 671251 m E	Northing: 4717007 m N

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

The boundary of Concord Congregational Church Cemetery is shown as the solid line on the accompanying map entitled "General location map highlighting Cottage Hill Cemetery District, image courtesy of Iowa State University GIS Facility."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 15 671309 4717007, B 15 671311 471694, C 15 671252 4716946, D 15 671251 4717007.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Colleen Vollman, Jason O'Brien, Nurit Finn, Owen Reese, Michael Finn, Toby Morrow
organization: Wapsi Valley Archeology, Inc.
street & number: P.O. Box 244, 126 E. Main Street
city or town: Anamosa state: Iowa zip code: 52205
e-mail: cvollman@wapsivalleyarch.com
telephone: (319) 462-4760
date: November 17, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Concord Congregational Church Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Cottage Hill

County: Dubuque State: Iowa

Photographer: Jason O'Brien, Keith Young, and Owen Reese

Date Photographed: April 27, 2015, September 2–3, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 8: View of Concord Congregational Cemetery, facing north.
(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_0001)

Photo 2 of 8: View of Concord Congregational Cemetery, facing northeast.
(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_0002)

Photo 3 of 8: View of Paisley family monument, facing east.
(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_0003)

Photo 4 of 8: Detail of fence around Paisley family plot, facing east
(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_0004)

Photo 5 of 8: View of fence around Paisley plot, facing northeast.
(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_0005)

Concord Congregational Cemetery
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Photo 6 of 8: View of William Montgomery marker, note tablet is set in concrete, facing west.

(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_006)

Photo 7 of 8: East side of Moses Stuart Monument with piled markers, facing west.

(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_0007)

Photo 8 of 8: View of Benjamin Nelson marker, note pointing hand and crown motif, facing west.

(IA_DubuqueCounty_ConcordCongregationalChurchCemetery_008)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
 Cemetery

Name of Property
 Dubuque County, Iowa
 County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 33

Table 1. Typology of Grave Markers at Concord Congregational Cemetery

Definitions were compiled using several sources; most are based on the *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide* that utilized the definitions created by the Chicora Foundation and Association of Gravestone Studies. Some markers combined forms and styles but were categorized once under their dominant feature.

Grave Marker Typology		Concord Congregational Cemetery	
Definition		Example	Number
<p>Vaulted Obelisk: variation of obelisk with vaulted "roof" on top of pedestal.</p>			3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
 Cemetery

Name of Property
 Dubuque County, Iowa
 County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 34

Grave Marker Typology		Concord Congregational Cemetery	
Definition	Example		Number
<p>Neoclassical: square column, or tablet reflecting styles, motifs, and scenes drawing from classical Greece. These include urns, draperies, and columns.</p>			<p>1</p>
<p>Tablet: most basic type of headstone. May have rectangular, rounded, or gothic (pointed or ornamented) top. May be set in the ground or into/on a base.</p>			<p>10* (tablets had earlier been piled against a larger monument and were counted as well as possible)</p>

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 35

Grave Marker Typology		Concord Congregational Cemetery	
Definition	Example		Number
<p>Plaque/Wedge: triangular shape that angles inscription toward reader.</p>			1
<p>White Bronze Markers: manufactured "white bronze" metal designed to imitate stone monuments.</p>			9* (Eight are footstones associated with monument)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 36

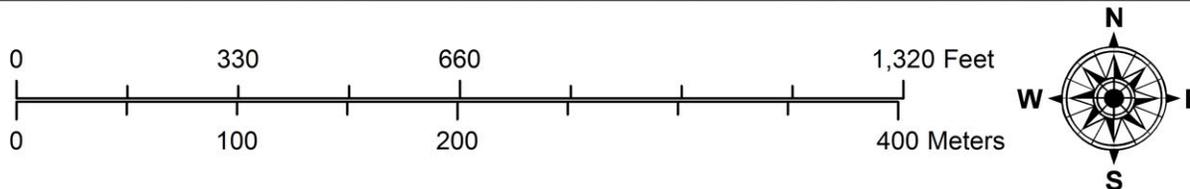
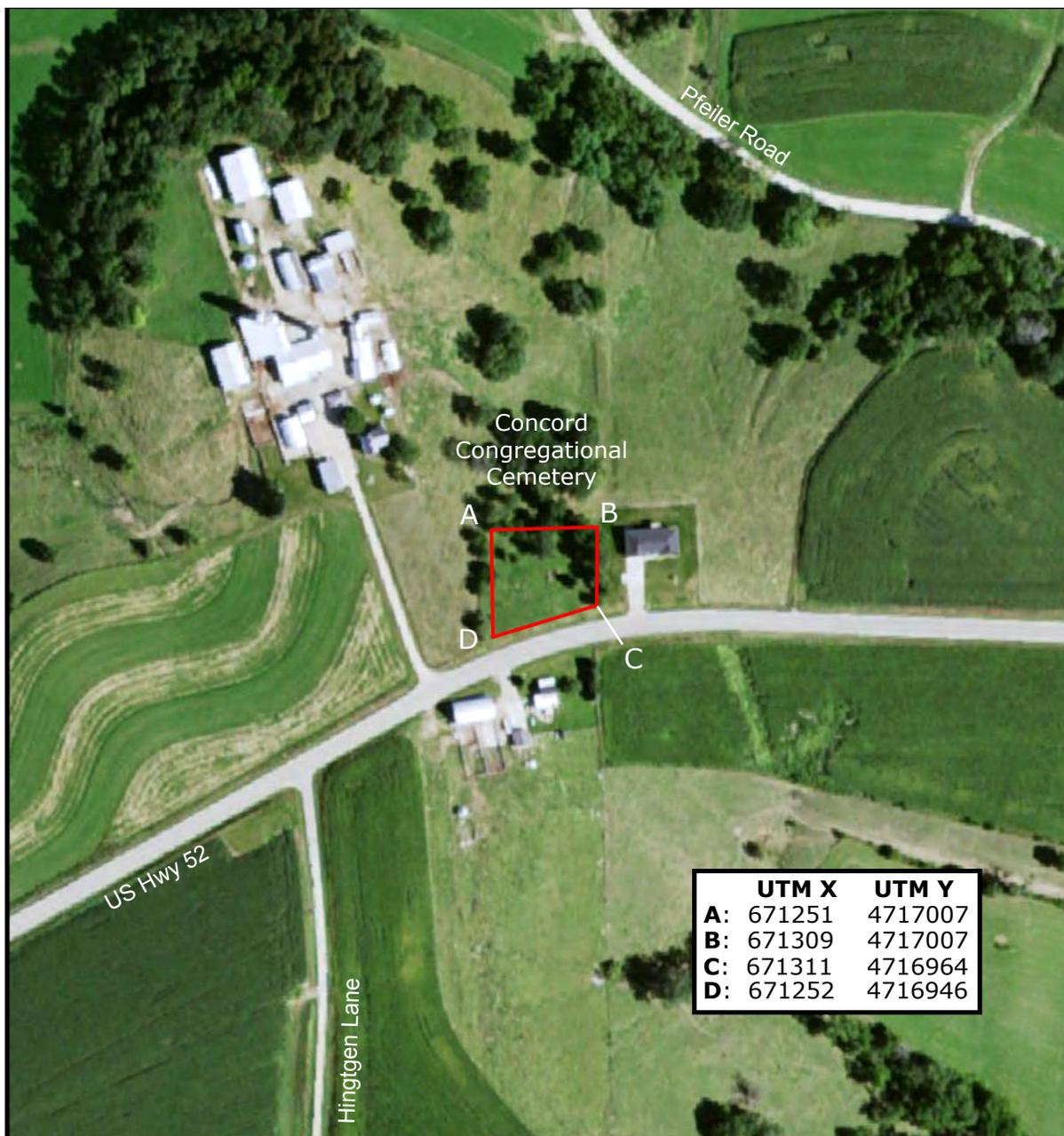


Figure 1 – General location map highlighting Concord Congregational Church Cemetery, image courtesy of Iowa State University GIS Facility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 37

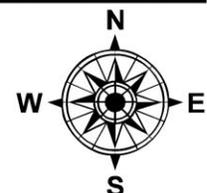
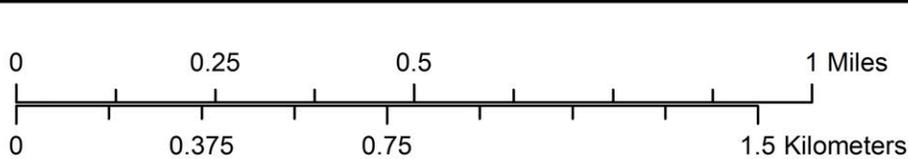
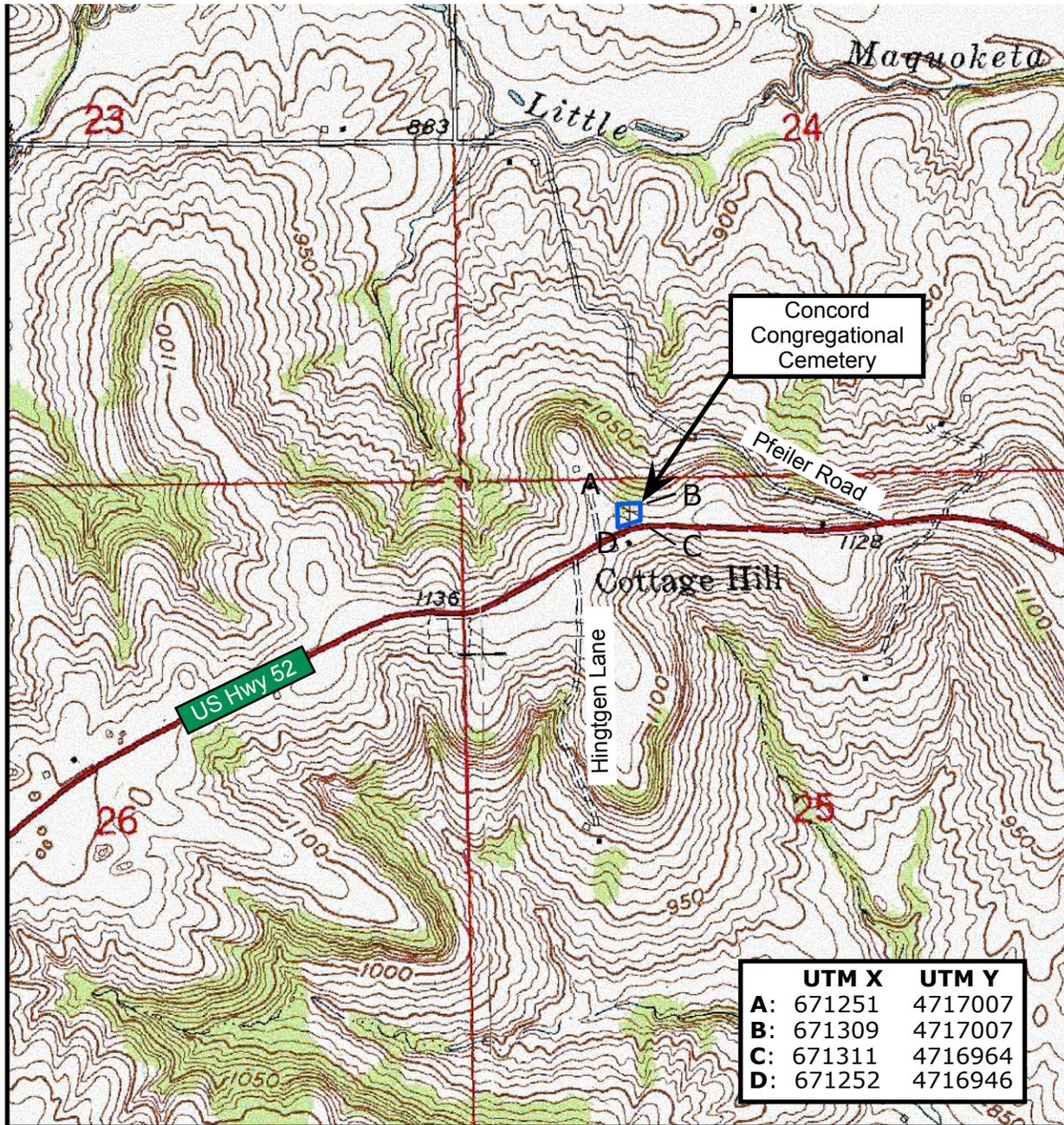


Figure 2 – United States Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Map, Concord Congregational Church Cemetery is highlighted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 38

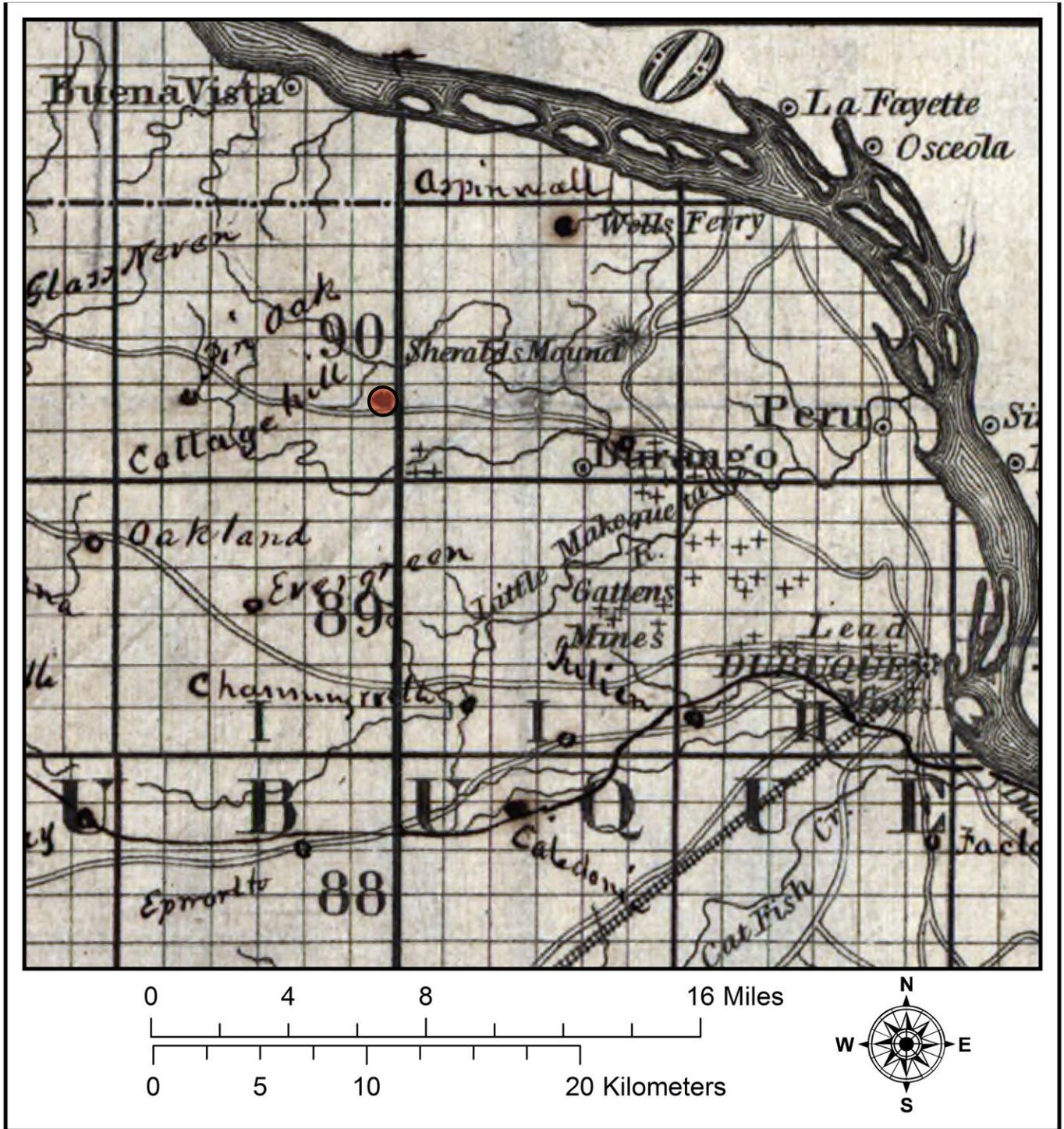


Figure 3 – 1850 map of Iowa indicated location of Cottage Hill. Source: Guy H. Carleton (1850).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 39

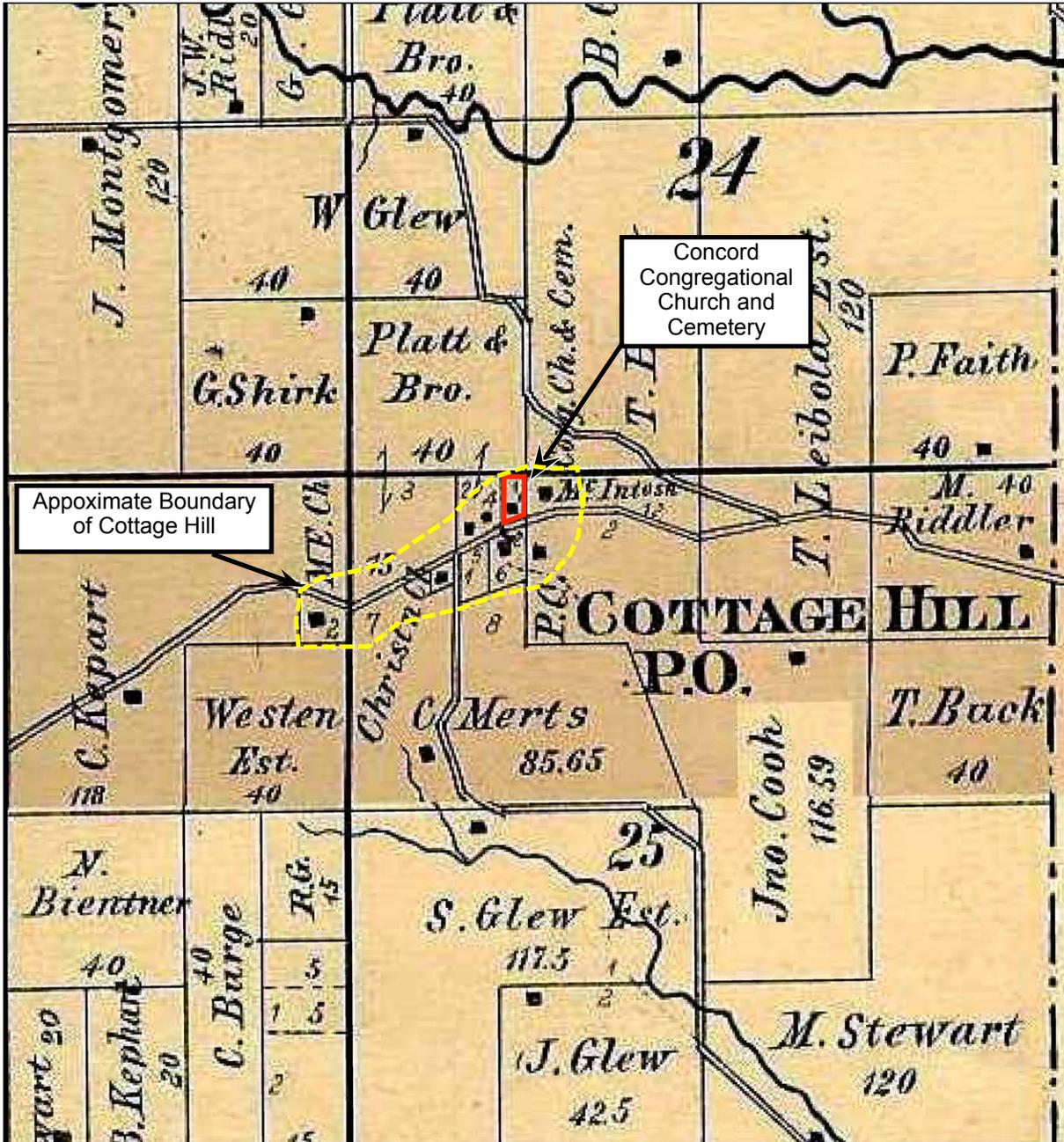


Figure 4 – 1874 Concord Township plat map. Source: Harrison and Warner (1874).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 40

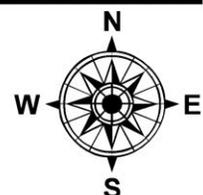
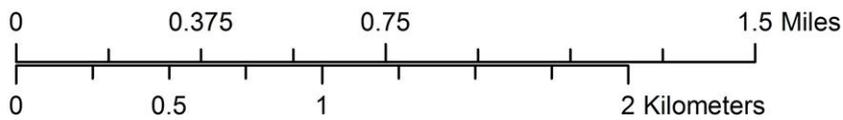
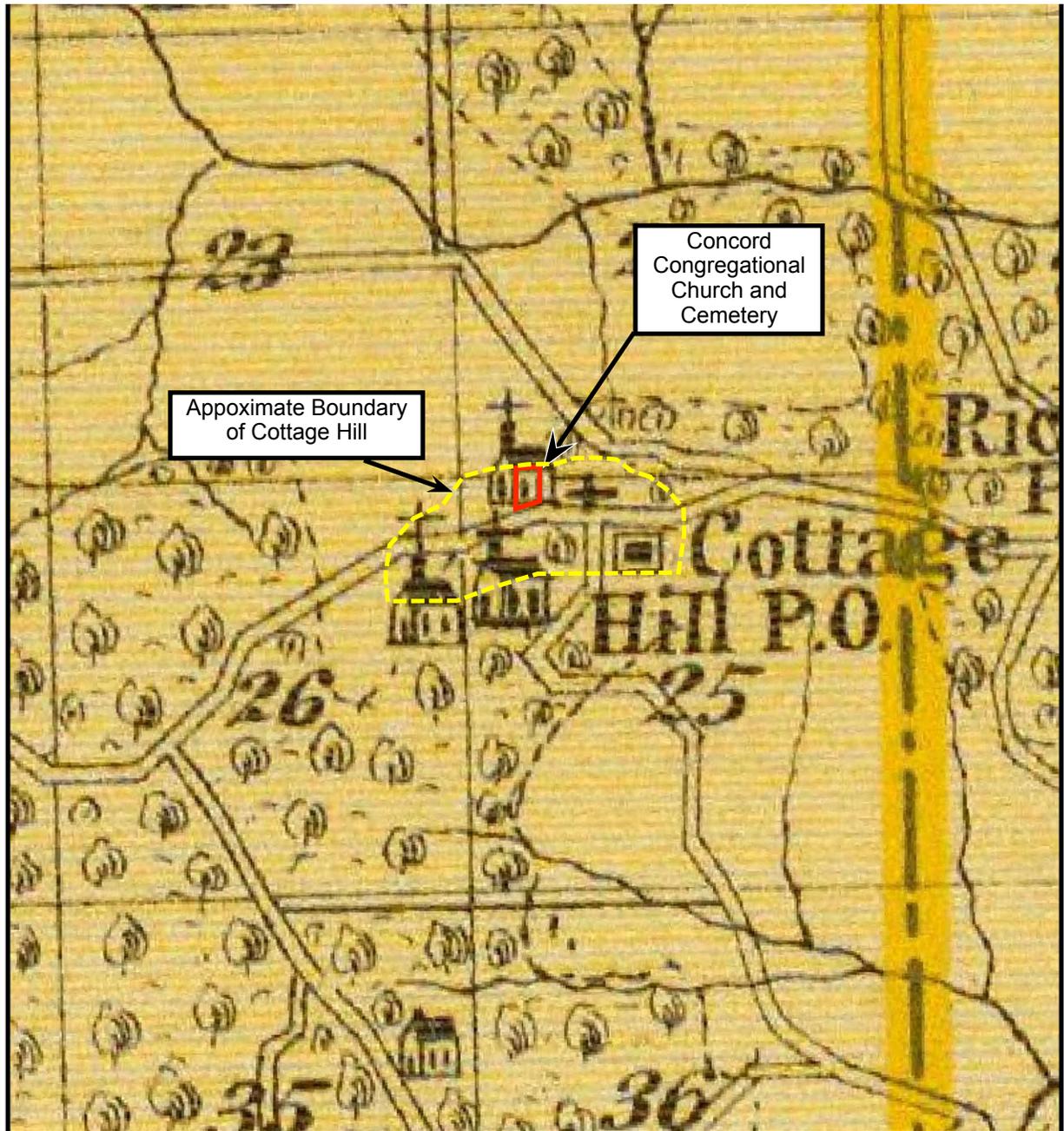


Figure 5 – 1875 Dubuque County plat map. Source: *Andreas (1875)*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 41

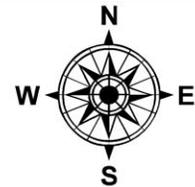
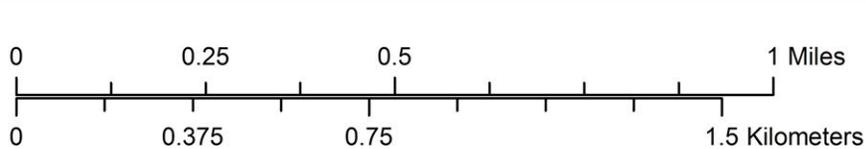
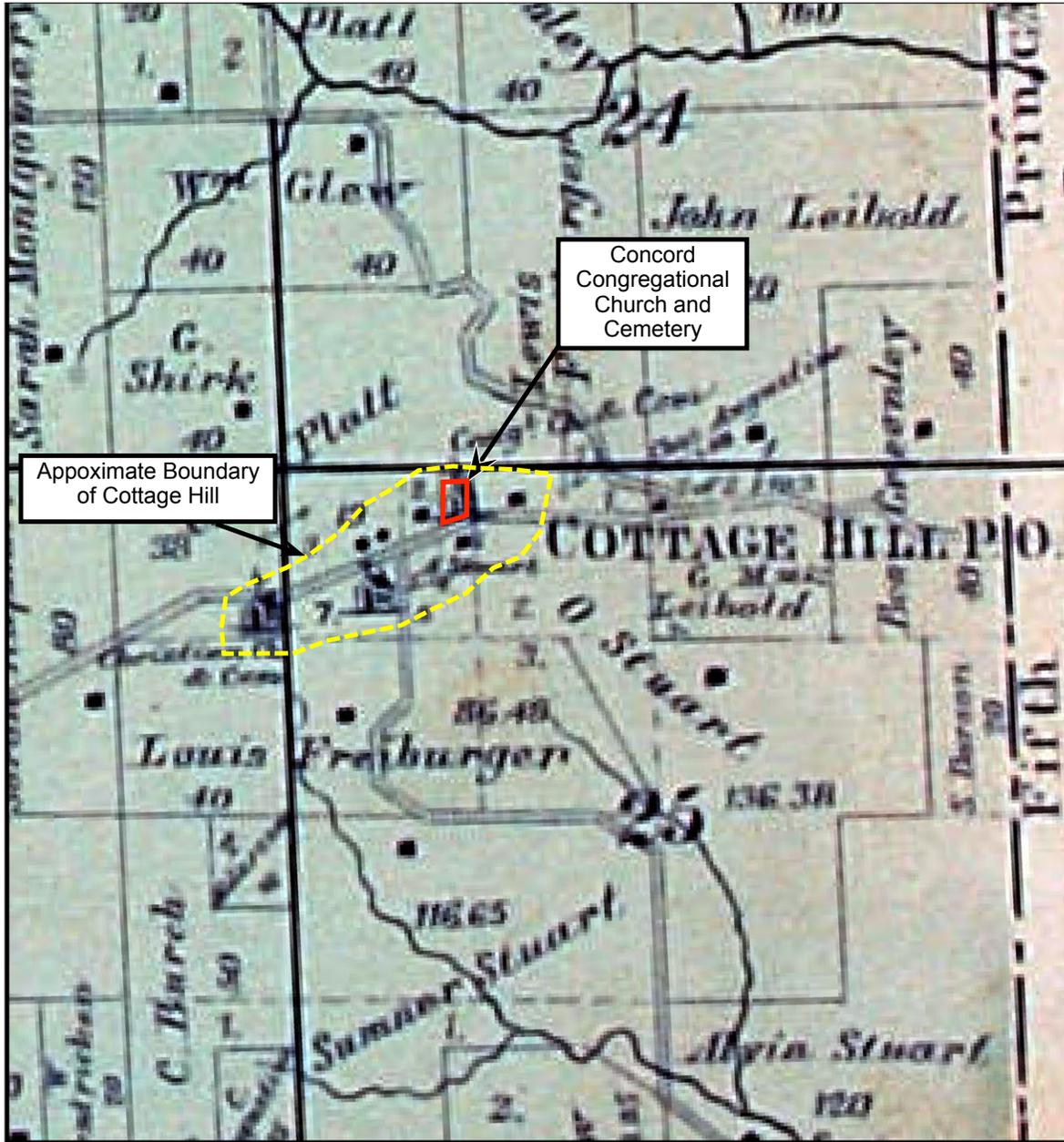


Figure 6 – 1892 Concord Township plat map. Source: *Balliet and Volk (1892)*.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 42

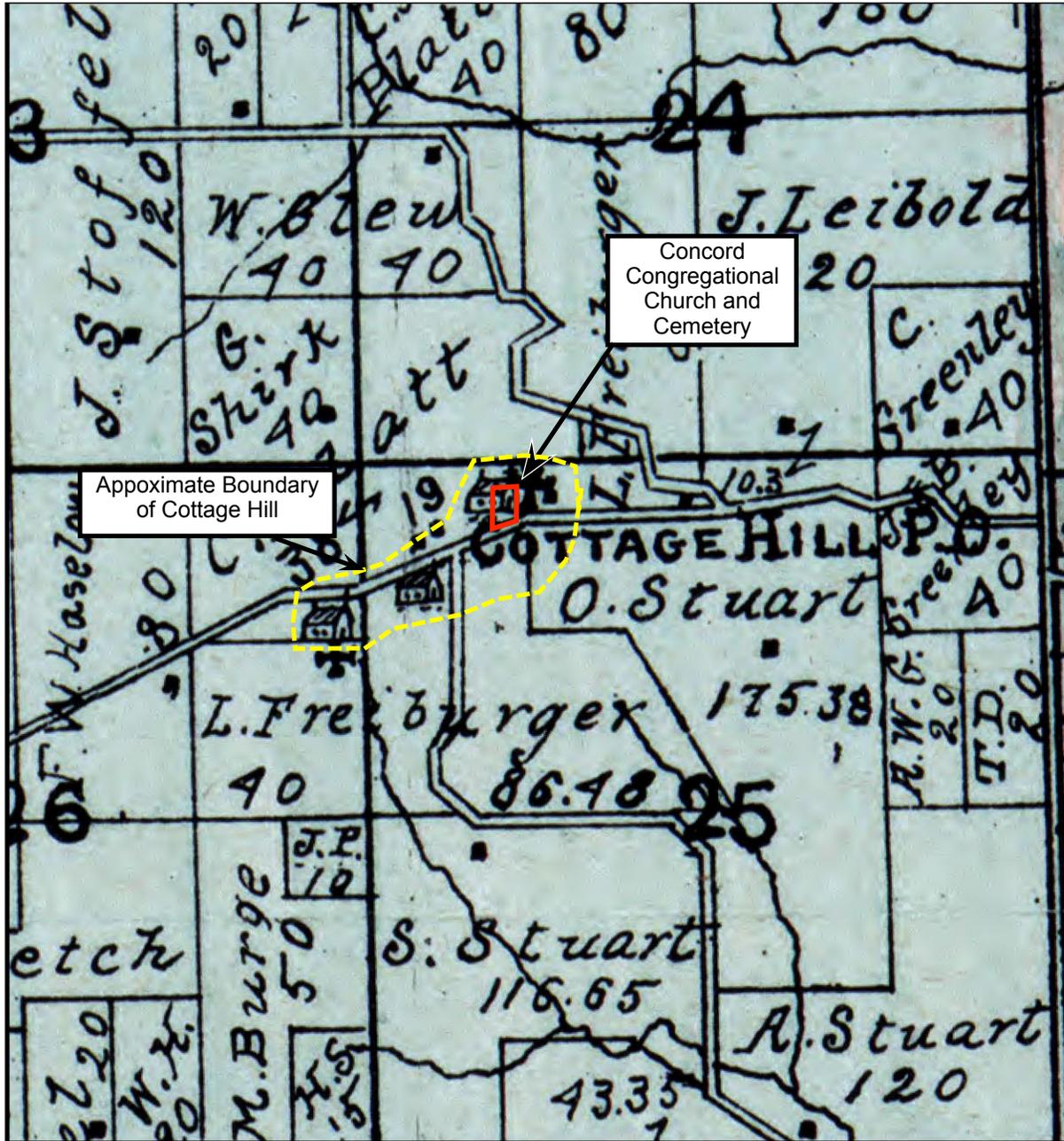


Figure 7 – 1900 Concord Township plat map. Source: W. W. Hixson (1900).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 43

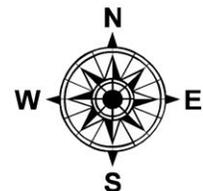
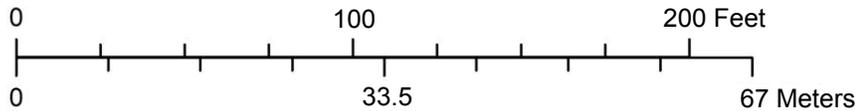


Figure 8 – Detailed cemetery map displaying significant features of Concord Congregational Cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 44

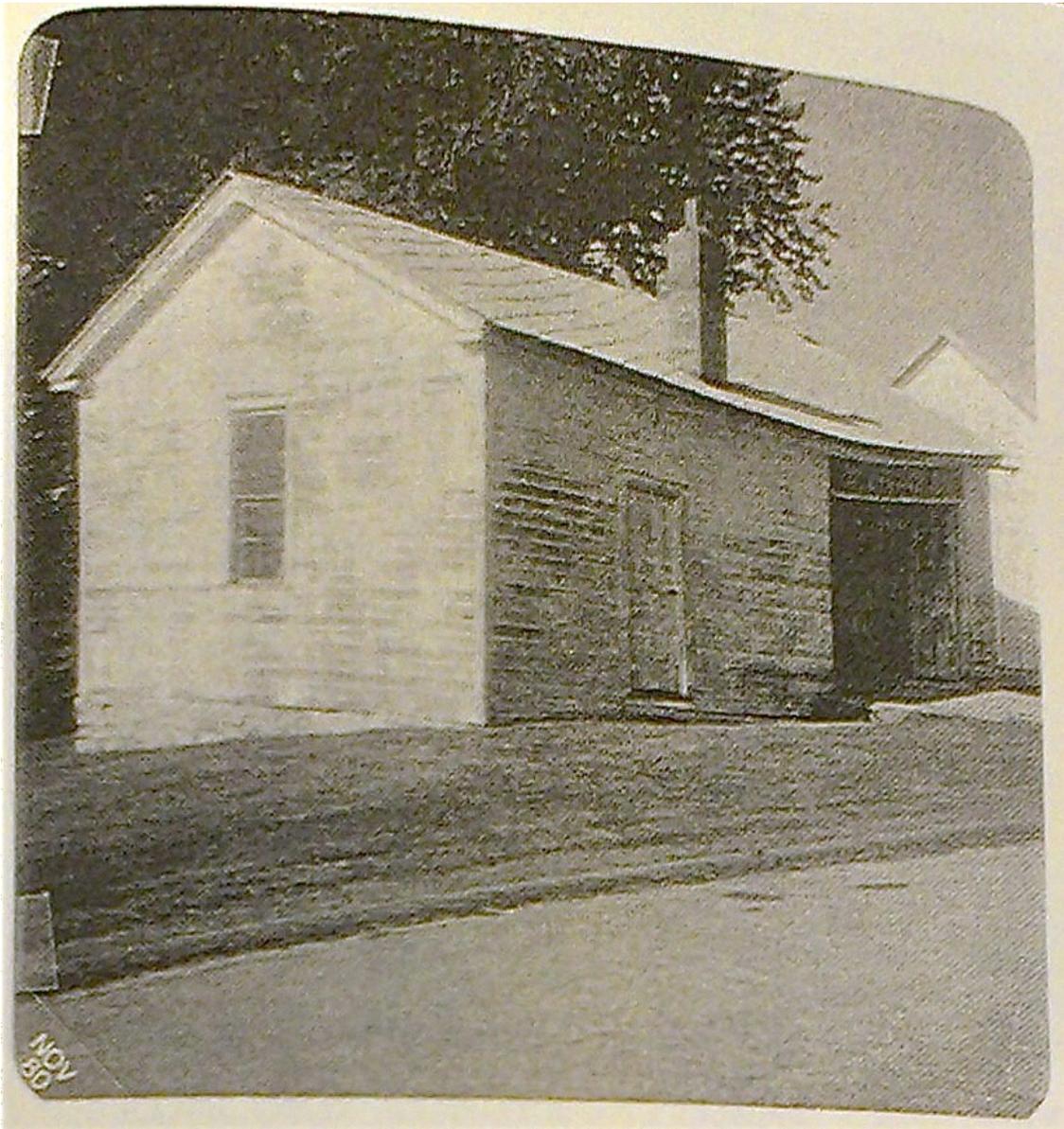


Figure 9 – November 1980 photo of Concord Congregational Church Building. Earlier moved and modified. A locally produced book on Cottage Hill notes, “the church building was removed in the late 20’s and placed on the Clem Witte property, 20581 St. Joseph Drive, Rickardsville, Iowa. The building was used as a pool hall, then as a shop, and later as a storage building.” No longer extant. (Schmitt, James H. *Cottage Hill, Iowa*. Sherrill: 2002. Loras College, Center for Dubuque History.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 45



Photo 1 of 8: View of Concord Congregational Cemetery, facing north.



Photo 2 of 8: View of Congregational Cemetery, facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 46



Photo 3 of 8: View of Paisley family monument, facing east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 47



Photo 4 of 8: Detail of fence around Paisley family plot, facing east.



Photo 5 of 8: View of fence around Paisley family plot, facing northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 48



Photo 6 of 8: View of William Montgomery marker, note tablet is set in concrete, facing west.



Photo 7 of 8: East side of Moses Stuart Monument with piled markers, facing west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Concord Congregational Church
Cemetery

Name of Property
Dubuque County, Iowa

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 49



Photo 8 of 8: View of Benjamin Nelson marker, note pointing hand and crown motif, facing west.