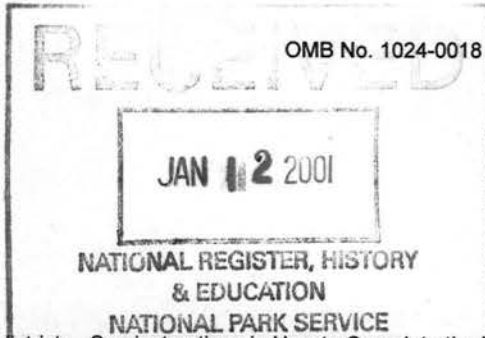


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

89



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

1. Name of Property

historic name **CHELSEA GARDEN CEMETERY**

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number **SHAWMUT STREET** not for publication

city or town **CHELSEA** vicinity _____

state **MASSACHUSETTS** code **MA** county **SUFFOLK** code **025** zip code **02150**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

 Brona Simon *January 8, 2001*
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

 [Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action
 Edson H. Beall *2/9/01*

Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>		building
<u>2</u>		sites
<u>0</u>		structures
<u>15</u>		objects
<u>17</u>		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other granite slate limestone marble zinc

iron

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetChelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 1**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION****Introduction**

Chelsea Garden Cemetery was founded on October 4, 1841 when a group of local residents formed themselves into a corporation intent on providing the town with a "rural" style cemetery based on principles of design in use at the 10-year-old Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge. The cemetery is 420' long, 320' wide and comprises 3.16 acres of undulating terrain. Topography rises to its highest point in the southeast corner, approximately 20 feet above the lower points in the Consecration Dell in the south central portion. City employees estimate 1600 markers exist in the cemetery although cemetery records indicate over 10,000 burials took place between 1841 and 1980.

Resource Types

Interments in the Chelsea Garden Cemetery comprise many social, cultural, and professional groups. Most prominent upon entering from the Shawmut Street Gate is the Soldiers' Plot. It is the site of approximately 24 Civil War Period markers arranged in an ellipse surrounding a central commemorative monument with an ornamental cannon facing the entry. Approximately two dozen more soldiers' graves are located behind the ellipse. A total of approximately 100 Civil War veterans who died in battle, prisons and otherwise are located throughout the cemetery. Obelisks are a common type of grave marker. The tall, four-sided tapering pillars record information about more prominent people in Garden Cemetery such as Thomas and Martha Furlong who in 1917 chose a limestone rendering to mark their plot. Several rectangular granite monuments and tablets exist. Examples marking the Townsend, Bickford and Bond family graves are between three and seven feet in height and two and four feet in width. Tablets and monuments are distinguished from obelisks by their stout proportions. The most common type of marker is the slab, which in Chelsea Garden Cemetery is rendered variously in limestone, granite, slate, and in one case, zinc, also called white bronze. Tops of the slab-type markers are finished flat, in classically derived arches, Gothic arches, paired, shouldered and segmental arches. Burials of some of Chelsea's early Armenian immigrants took place under simple rectangular slab markers near the Consecration Dell. Tombs are present in the slopes north and east of the Consecration Dell. These are vaults built into the hillsides of granite and concrete. A group of eight tombs exists north of the dell, a group of two is on the hill to the east and one is to the south. Ornamental curbing delineates the boundaries of some plots. Curbing allows the ground to be raised within the plot and to delineate it from the adjacent plots and circulation paths. This is most often done with granite but one marble example exists as well as evidence of cast iron fences used for the purpose. Movement through the cemetery is facilitated by paths built along contours of the sloped surface in the south, by stairs on the steeper terrain and on straight in the north. Circulation paths and the elevated site are the most prominent references of the Chelsea Garden Cemetery to the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA

Section number 7 Page 2

influential Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge. The cemetery is surrounded in part by granite retaining walls and by a fence of wrought iron and chain link. Landscaping accomplished with trees and shrubs is another important aspect of the cemetery design.

Cultural Divisions

Few divisions among groups of residents appear at Chelsea Garden Cemetery. There do not appear to be specific sections for different religions or ethnicities as in some cemeteries. Previous research indicates the corporation was established as a non-sectarian, public organization. This speaks favorably of the city's long-established ability to assimilate new groups of residents into the population at large. There is, however, a grouping of military stones located southeast of the Shawmut Street Gate. It is the site of approximately two dozen Civil War Period markers arranged in an ellipse surrounding a central commemorative tablet with an ornamental cannon facing the entry. The Soldiers' Plot was dedicated on Decoration (later Memorial) Day, May 30, 1868.

Markers

Grave markers in Garden Cemetery appear in a variety of forms, sizes and materials. The level of detail and refinement is also variable. The simplest markers are slate slabs that stand a foot tall and are eight inches wide. Inscriptions are impossibly cryptic, consisting only of numbers carved in the center of the stone. The supposition is that they mark graves of paupers or nameless children but researchers are not certain. The stones range in color from blue to gray and in at least two plots are arranged in groups of ten to twenty with some more traditionally carved and engraved markers interspersed. The slate markers are also arranged in smaller numbers elsewhere in the cemetery.

A more typical marker is a slab of limestone or marble two to four feet in height with a rectangular or arched top. Gothic arches are common on mid-19th century stones. These typically have some other ornament such as a section of beaded trim on the edge or carved flowers. Examples of the beaded trim variety are the group of four Gothic arched marble slabs near the northeast corner marking graves of Andrew and Lizzie Sargent and George and Charles Lothrop, all buried in the 1870s. The Mary G. Litchfield slab marker, however, has a flat top and floral designs abstracted in the Art Deco style that continued to be popular at the time of her death in 1945. Many graves of Civil War veterans and casualties are marked with slabs of this scale and level of refinement, including those located in the Soldiers' Plot. Another common marker type is the tablet that is typically larger than the slab and provides a greater sense of importance to those it commemorates. The only brownstone example is carved with elements of the Gothic Revival style and marks the graves of G. W. and Sarah Gerrish. Many markers of marble, limestone and sandstone have faded lettering and approach illegibility.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetChelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 3

The cenotaph commemorating the death, but not the burial of George Patrick is located south of the Consecration Dell. Captain Patrick was a sailor who died in Shanghai, China in 1884 and is presumably buried there, although a family member, Horace B. Patrick, appears to be buried in Garden Cemetery under this marker. This unusual marker is made of hollow zinc (also called white bronze), manufactured by the Monumental Bronze Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which operated from the 1870s until after WW I. The three-foot-tall imitation stone is made to resemble a shouldered arched slab marker. It is resting on the ground rendering its base unidentifiable. The marker is ornamented by an anchor with attached chain and a small urn atop the arch. This is the only known zinc monument in Chelsea Garden Cemetery. A second sailor's cenotaph is the limestone marker of Captain H. Olsen, carved to resemble a ship's broken mast. Captain Olsen was lost at sea in 1862 at the age of 43. Dramatic symbolism of this nature was commonly used during the period and comes to its height in Garden Cemetery in this marker. Also named on the broken mast marker are James Gillard, a veteran of the war with Mexico who died in 1870, and his relative Elizabeth Gillard who died in 1912. A more abstract design signifies the Crafts/Lester plot with a granite cube perched on its corner in a notched granite stand. Israel F. Crafts who died in 1916 and his wife are buried here with John F. Lester, who died in 1884, and his two wives.

Graves of the Munroe, Moody, Robinson, White and Donnell families are located in tombs near the Shawmut Street entrance. Two unnamed tombs are also here and may have been used by the town during cold periods when grave digging was not possible. A tomb for an occupant named Ross exists on the southeast slope above the former Garden Pond. Two additional tombs are located to the east but have a vandalized monument making the occupants' names illegible. The sloping ground to the right, or south, of Winnisimmet Avenue creates a bank where the eight tombs were built between 1843 and 1861 according to dates carved in the pedimented granite lintels. Doors were originally cast iron attached to granite surrounds. Some are now missing or made of alternate material such as plywood. Each entry, separated by 8' of concrete retaining wall, measures around 4' x 4'. Three similar tombs exist south of the pond.

The largest stone in the cemetery does not mark a grave. It is a commemorative obelisk, dedicated in 1916 to the founders of the Garden Cemetery, located just above the tombs near Winnisimmet Avenue and the Shawmut Street gate. The 20' granite marker is visible from outside the gates and is the tallest object in view other than the adjacent flagpole.

Plot Definition

Several examples of plot defining features exist in the form of elevated ground and granite curbstones. For example, the Pettingill plot at the southeast edge of the cemetery is delineated by thick granite curbs that retain a foot of additional elevation within the plot. Low square ornamental piers with carved caps mark the corners. Access to the slightly elevated area is via a set of two stone steps flanked by short round piers with carved caps. Other examples of this type of stone-curb plot-definition exist at the Crafts, Pruden-Bolles, Lord and A. Johnson plots. A plot on Shawmut Avenue is marked at the corners by four hemlock trees. The trees are eight

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetChelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 4

feet apart and arranged in a square, marking corners of the Daniel and Caroline Spooner plot. The Spooners were buried in 1935 and 1940 respectively and are commemorated by a low slant marker. This appears to be the only example of this type of plot definition. There is fragmentary evidence of a cast iron fence to the northeast of President Square. A piece of the metal shaped in a fleur-de-lis was found in that area by gravestone researchers and is presumed to be a part of an ornamental plot defining fence. The vast majority of plots have no border boundary features at all.

Paths and Avenues

A historic landscape plan for Chelsea Garden Cemetery survives from the 1840s and tells a great deal about the intentions and influences of the designers and ways the existing conditions differ from the plan. The site is a sloping rectangular parcel that is highest on the southeast border and adheres to the city's grid street pattern with the Chelsea-Shawmut Street corner facing north. The lowest point inside the cemetery is the circular area south of the center that was the location of the Garden Pond. The primary entry was planned for and continues to be located in the middle of the Shawmut Street frontage on the southwest. The entry gives onto Willow Avenue, one of many tree and plant names given to paths in the circulation network. This is the only access to the cemetery although a second entrance was planned for Chester Avenue but never built. A non-functioning gate exists on Central Avenue.

The network of circulation paths in the cemetery is a primary feature of its artistic, rural style design. The practical concept behind the curving, seemingly irregular paths was to permit access to all plots for pedestrians who could then avoid walking over uneven terrain and other plots. A circulation route around the perimeter labeled on the historic plan as Marginal Path has semi-circular looping paths at each rounded corner. This path survives and is surfaced alternately with grass, concrete and asphalt. Much of the hard-surfaced sections are broken up with age and lack of maintenance. The semi-circular corner loops survive as well and are surfaced in grass.

The southern portion of the plan is a picturesque area of curving walkways arranged in the meandering, naturalistic style of Mount Auburn Cemetery. The ground is changeable in its elevation and influences the direction of some paths. Burial plots are irregularly shaped with curved and straight edges depending on the configuration of adjacent walkways. On the 1844 plan, oval-shaped Garden Pond occupies the center of the low southerly section. The body of water no longer exists after having been filled in during the late 19th century but the outline remains on the ground. Overlooking the site of the pond on the early plan and still in existence are rows of concentric paths located on upwardly sloping ground. Paths are to the east on ground that rises as it recedes from the site of the pond, giving the effect of a natural amphitheater. Three concentric paths currently exist rather than the eight that are depicted on the historic plan.

Adjacent to the site of the pond is the Consecration Dell, a landscape component present in Mount Auburn and other rural cemeteries. The purpose of the rounded clearing was to act in combination with the pond as a central

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**Section number 7 Page 5

point for quiet reflection. The dell also acts as the focal point for another curvilinear portion of the circulation network. According to the 1844 plan, the area between the dell and the southwest corner of the cemetery was to be a pattern of paths bordered by a corner of Marginal Path which meets Willow Avenue at the south in a curve of decreasing radius. The appearance on the plan of this section of the network suggests the influence of a botanical drawing, possibly a lilac leaf. The existing condition of this section of the design differs slightly from the image on the plan by virtue of its straight paths oriented diagonally toward the southwest corner and the elimination of the curve of decreasing radius at Willow Avenue and Marginal Path.

North of Garden Pond and Consecration Dell, the network becomes more geometric and regular in its plan. Rectilinear paths represented on the plan and currently in existence provide contrast to the curving paths around the pond and dell. Paths are built at right angles to the perimeter of the cemetery. Square and rectangular burial plots are typical in the geometric area except near the rounded corners of Marginal Path.

Each of the naturalistic and geometric areas of the cemetery occupies approximately half the cemetery. Division between them is achieved along Prospect and Winnisimmet Avenues. Together, these paths form a double-curving axis that connects the Shawmut Street gate with the high ground in the southeast via President or Prospect Square, which is a burial plot that appears rounded on the plan but whose borders are not currently marked. Flanking the square, however, are intermittent granite curbstones that mark the edges of the Chelsea Street path that grows wider in a protracted curve before meeting up with Prospect and Winnisimmet Avenues.

Circulation Path Surfaces

Circulation paths are varied in their surfaces. Little planning seems to have been involved in selecting surface material, as it is changeable even along individual avenues. The diverging paths immediately adjacent to the entrance are paved with asphalt. Pavement here remains in sound condition and gives way to grass and concrete within a distance of 30 feet from the gate. Marginal Avenue is finished with asphalt near the Shawmut Street (northwest) side, concrete at Central Avenue (southwest) and grass along the northeast side. A similar variety of surfaces exist for Winnisimmet and Willow Avenues. The formation of concentric paths located on upwardly sloping ground east of the Garden Pond is surfaced primarily in grass with occasional segments in asphalt and concrete. The stairs comprising Summit Path, which bisect the concentric paths on the slope, are built of concrete. The curvilinear section of the circulation network west of the Consecration Dell has paths surfaced with grass. South of the dell and Garden Pond the surface of Willow Avenue is concrete. The geometric section of the circulation network in the north side of the cemetery is finished in concrete in the east and grass in the west. The dividing line is the path to the planned but nonexistent Chelsea Street entrance. Much of the concrete and asphalt is severely cracked and weather-damaged to the point where grass sometimes obscures the original surface.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetChelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 6**Fences, Gates and Walls**

A five-foot high wrought iron fence of slim vertical members exists along the city streets of Chelsea, Shawmut and part of Central Avenue. Halfway up Central Avenue, the fence turns to Chain link and continues as such along the southeast side that borders the backs of houses on Lynn Street. The entire perimeter is fenced although parts of the chain link sections are breached. The Shawmut Street Gate is built of the same vertical wrought iron members as the fence. A second gate exists at Central Avenue but does not appear to be in use. A random ashlar granite retaining wall exists in the east corner of the cemetery. It is built with blocks ranging in size from one to three feet square and has a row of thick coping stones on top. The wall begins approximately halfway up the Central Avenue (southwest) side and continues to the southwest corner of the cemetery at Central Avenue and Shawmut Street. The wall rises to a maximum height of five feet along this side. The wall supports the side of Shawmut Street at a height of two to three feet between the corner of Central Avenue and the Shawmut Street Gate.

Vegetation

A master plan for the cemetery completed in 1998 indicated the existence of 85 trees, many of which have grown voluntarily and not according to the historic plan. These types include Ailanthus, Cherry and Locust. Ornamental species that survive include Beech, Chestnut, Ginkgo, Hawthorn, Linden, Maple, Oak and Spruce. Trees are dispersed throughout the cemetery. The intention of the original planners appears from historic photos to have been the cultivation of shade trees, a condition that survives to some degree. The most intact ornamental planting is the group of four evergreens on the Shawmut Street side. Ground cover is almost entirely grass of varying levels of health. Many bare spots exist due to erosion and excessive shade.

Buildings

At least two different gatehouses have existed at the Shawmut Street Gate. The first was a wood-framed building of one story with front-gabled roof. A false front with classical molding and cornice rose on the Shawmut Street side. The exterior was clad in wood clapboards and the windows were double hung sash. The building and wood fence of the time burned in the fire of 1908. The gatehouse was replaced in concrete after the fire and survived until the 1980s. The one-story facade was divided into three bays on the Shawmut Street elevation. It had three rectangular openings in its central bay and a single arched opening in each flanking bay. The exterior was stucco or concrete. The purpose of the gatehouse during this period was to mark the principal entry to the cemetery and to house maintenance equipment. Later, caretakers appointed by city government occupied the gatehouse and were charged with discouraging misuse of the cemetery, a plan that succeeded into the 1970s, after which time the house was demolished. No gatehouse currently exists.

Alterations

Changes to the cemetery have been relatively few. At the time of its founding, Chelsea Garden Cemetery

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**Section number 7 Page 7

included a small artificial body of water in the south central portion as depicted on the landscape plan from 1844 and on maps from the period. Water was an important element to designers of landscaped cemeteries for its ability to impart symbolic placidity to a place. In Chelsea, however, the pond was filled in the late 19th century, the site planted in grass, finished with straight paths and used for burials. This may have been due either to the hillside location of the 50' wide body of water which would have been difficult to maintain or to the need for more space for burials.

The neighborhood around the cemetery, along with hundreds more city blocks, burned to the ground in a 1908 conflagration. The fire drastically changed the nature of the residential section of Chelsea. It had been an upscale neighborhood with many elaborately designed Victorian Period homes but during reconstruction, it was transformed into the current array of simple, space-efficient three-decker homes. Fencing around the cemetery and the gatehouse also burned. The 19th century fence was built of pales with a coping rail on top. The current wrought iron and chain link fences were probably installed in two phases in the 20th century. Landscape elements such as the hedge at the perimeter were also destroyed in the fire.

Vandalism and poorly planned maintenance have been the cause of the most obvious changes. Toppled and broken stones dominate the view across the cemetery. The historically transitional nature of Chelsea's population engendered little sense of pride in the city's resources which resulted in a great deal of destruction over many years in the 20th century. The careless attitude toward maintenance was perpetuated by the economic climate of the city that in 1991 had entered receivership due to extreme fiscal difficulties, a condition that endured until 1995. There were instances where maintenance personnel were unable to determine the proper location of toppled stones and placed them inside tombs as a way of improving the appearance during cleanup efforts in the 1990s. For five years in the 1990s, at the encouragement of a young Boy Scout and residents of Shawmut Street, weekend volunteers removed trash that had reached depths of eight feet. While the cemetery continues to suffer in its appearance from acts of violence to grave markers, it is now quite clean of trash. The cleanup was due to the formation of the Friends of Chelsea Garden Cemetery, founded in 1990 by local resident Nadine Mironchuk with the mission of managing the grounds and raising funds for their restoration.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the Chelsea Garden Cemetery or within the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Original, undisturbed soils on level to moderately sloping terraced areas within the otherwise undulating cemetery terrain represent some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that may have been favorable for prehistoric site locations. In general, however, the lack of wetland resources within 1000 feet of the cemetery and extensive historic period disturbance from landscaping and burial excavations indicate a low potential for recovering significant prehistoric resources on the cemetery property.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**Section number 7 Page 8

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery locale. Unmarked human remains may represent the most common historic archaeological resource in the cemetery. Unmarked graves from paupers and unknown persons coupled with poor cemetery records, vandalism and records destroyed in the 1908 Chelsea fire may all contribute to a significant number of unknown graves in the cemetery. The potential for locating unmarked graves is substantiated by the discrepancy between city employees who estimate 1600 markers in the cemetery and cemetery records that indicate 10,000 burials took place between 1841 and 1980. Entire graves including skeletal evidence may survive within the current bounds of the cemetery or in adjacent areas. Cemetery fencing was destroyed by the 1908 fire. Subsequently, new fencing was installed, possibly altering the cemetery boundary. Fragments and entire grave markers may also survive as an archaeological resource as a result of vandalism and fire. Structural evidence may also survive from a 19th century wood framed gatehouse that existed near the Shawmut Street Gate and burned during the 1908 fire. Similar evidence may also survive from a concrete gatehouse that replaced the earlier gatehouse after the fire. The latter gatehouse was demolished in the 1970's. Archaeological evidence of artifacts associated with memorial services may also survive with individual or groups of graves. Archaeological evidence of landscape features should also survive in the Chelsea Garden Cemetery. Construction features and stratigraphic evidence of fills may survive from a small body of water depicted in the south central area on an 1844 landscape plan. The artificial pond was filled in the late 19th century.

(end)

Chelsea Garden Cemetery

Name of Property

Suffolk, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ART
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1841-1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Chelsea Public Library

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE****Introduction**

Chelsea Garden Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C at the local level. The cemetery meets criterion A for its association with events that have made a contribution to broad patterns of local social history. Garden Cemetery has functioned as a place of burial to Chelsea's residents since 1841. It was the town's principal cemetery until 1851 when Woodlawn Cemetery was founded on a site then within the town's boundaries and now in Everett. Chelsea Garden Cemetery accepted 50-70 burials a year well into the 20th century. Members of most of the town's social, economic and ethnic groups are interred here. The cemetery also meets criterion A in the area of community planning. Its boundaries adhere to the city street grid pattern, making it an integral component of the urban fabric. However, the residential neighborhood and the city at large rely upon the cemetery to impart a sense of relief from the urban, industrial and man-made environment. Chelsea Garden Cemetery accomplishes this by offering to residents a view of its green sloping hillsides, artistic landscape design and open space. One of the historical events in which the cemetery was involved was the fire of April 1908 during which the grounds, fence, gatehouse and surrounding neighborhood of residences burned. The fire also burned great deal of the city, consuming some records and papers of the cemetery corporation. Chelsea Garden Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under criterion C for its distinctive design and physical characteristics that illustrate the influence of the Rural Cemetery Movement which was then gaining popularity. The curving circulation paths with picturesque names, symbolic body of water (now filled in), reflective dell, sloping grounds and ornamental fencing combine to establish a firm connection to the design principles behind the founding of this and other important rural cemeteries such as Forest Hills in Roxbury (Boston) and Mount Auburn in Cambridge.

The Rural Cemetery

Garden Cemetery was founded on October 4, 1841, a time that was characterized by people's increasing involvement in community affairs and their creation of social, professional and religious groups. Nineteenth century city directories list dozens of groups dedicated to furthering literary, political, temperance and beneficent causes. Simultaneously, improved understanding of public health concepts brought community groups to focus on the problems associated with urban cemeteries. Old-fashioned burial grounds had become densely filled with human remains sometimes stacked several bodies deep, often in shallow graves. Due to lack of space, burials took place in vertical fashion or immediately atop existing bodies. City governments adopted an expanding role in handling problems of sanitation at this time and responded in some places with ordinances concerning burial reform. Regulation by city governments of tanneries, fisheries and waste disposal came about along with regulation of grave depth as a way of safeguarding public health and improving street conditions and air quality.

An important factor that tied together the trends of growing community involvement, public health concerns and participation by government in regulating sanitation issues was the founding of Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1831 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The country's first rural style cemetery was strongly influenced in its design by the 1815

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2**Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**

plan of Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris. Designers of Mount Auburn sought to imitate the picturesque statuary, curvilinear circulation network and park-like atmosphere. Their hope was to improve upon the appearance of the starkly unornamented Colonial Period burial grounds which were viewed as barren wastes to be tolerated as a necessity instead of celebrated as a civic accomplishment or work of art. Given Mount Auburn's immediate popularity and the proximity of Chelsea to Cambridge, it would have been impossible for the Garden Cemetery's founders to ignore the existence of the influential Cambridge cemetery.

The design of Mount Auburn and rural cemeteries in general had other influences beside Pere Lachaise. Earliest among these were the designs of naturalistic English gardens built in 18th century Europe. In constructing these manufactured landscapes, designers such as Lancelot "Capability" Brown, Humphrey Repton and others rejected the geometric and symmetrical planting of the style of the French palace of Versailles in favor of a more wild and irregular plan based on natural forms. The people most likely to recognize trends in landscape gardening were horticulturists who adopted some basic fixtures of English gardens for rural cemeteries. Designers of Mount Auburn included a 9-member board elected by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The group was led by Jacob Bigelow, Henry Dearborn and George Watson Brimmer. Their final design features, among other elements, curving narrow paths and wider avenues, all named for trees and bushes, a Consecration Dell for introspection, ponds and undulating grounds. All these features appear in Chelsea Garden Cemetery, and are the basis of the close relationship between it and Mount Auburn.

Garden Cemetery is by no means the only imitator of Mount Auburn. The list is long and distinguished, including Forest Hills Cemetery in Roxbury (Boston), designed in 1848 by General Henry A. S. Dearborn who was active on the design committee for Mount Auburn. The plan for Forest Hills calls for curving paths and avenues to be named for trees and plants and has two prominent bodies of water. One feature is called Consecration Hill, recalling Chelsea's Consecration Dell. Another highly significant rural cemetery designed in the style of Mount Auburn is the Oak Grove Cemetery in Gloucester, Massachusetts. This plan was created by the firm of Horace William Shaler Cleveland, considered by some as the second most important landscape architect in the country behind Frederick Law Olmsted. Mr. Cleveland moved to the Midwest after the Civil War and is credited with introducing the concept of the rural cemetery to the entire region and beyond. While it was by no means the first or most elaborate attempt to replicate the ideas of Mount Auburn, it is notable that Chelsea Garden Cemetery was designed and constructed prior to these two particularly important local examples.

Founding Garden Cemetery

By virtue of the business opportunities surrounding the Chelsea Ferry Landing, population of the growing suburb of Boston was climbing toward 5000 in 1840. Prior to the founding of Garden Cemetery, residents of Chelsea were typically buried in a Colonial Period burial ground in nearby Revere. Chelsea resident Simeón Butterfield sought to open a cemetery closer to his growing town center and no doubt had aspirations to create a landscaped public artwork similar to Mount Auburn. The organizational meeting of the cemetery's board of trustees, which consisted of civic-minded residents, local businessmen and at least one civil engineer, took place on October 4, 1841. Surviving burial

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3**Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**

records indicate the first lot sold on December 4 of that year to Francis Low, possibly a relative of founder John Low. The first burial was just three days later. On December 7, 1841, a Chelsea man buried in Boston in 1832 was re-interred in the new Garden Cemetery. The secretary at the time of the founding was David Gould, a local lawyer who is listed as surveyor of the historic plan of the grounds, along with John Low. The designer is not noted on the plan, although it may have been Mr. Low who worked as a civil engineer and surveyor. Mr. Low was also well known as an insurance agent, Chelsea selectman from 1844-47, alderman in 1868 and initial investor in the Boston & Chelsea Railroad Company. He was probably familiar with the design principles invoked at Mount Auburn and may have been responsible for carrying out this imitative work.

Board members listed on the 1844 landscape plan include Simeon Butterfield acting as president and David Gould as secretary. Trustees were Mr. Butterfield, William N. Sawyer, Abel Bowen, H. W. Sanderson, and George W. Otis Jr., William Munroe, J. McKay, Charles H. Stearns and T. Marshall. Vacancies existed for the position of treasurer and one trustee. Of these founders, only David Gould has been determined to reside in the cemetery although others are likely to be buried here. Mr. Gould was a lawyer and scholar according to his gravestone and was buried in 1860 in the northeast section of the cemetery. Garden Cemetery was considered a vast aesthetic improvement over the Colonial Period burying ground in Revere but its was soon in competition for burials with another rural style cemetery. Woodlawn, now in Everett, was located in Chelsea at the time of its founding in 1851. Woodlawn's 175 landscaped acres left a stronger impression on many plot buyers than the 3-acre Garden Cemetery and soon outstripped it in popularity.

Original prices of lots were \$25-50 in the first year of operation. This is slightly less than the \$50 charged at Forest Hills in Roxbury and \$60 at Mount Auburn in 1848. Procedure at that time was for owners or descendants to maintain their own plots. With the introduction of perpetual care lots in the early 20th century, the price of a plot in Garden Cemetery would rise to \$75-\$100 by 1910.

Military Burials

The Soldiers' Plot near the Shawmut Street entrance was created for the first Memorial Day celebration on May 30, 1868, then called Decoration Day. John A. Logan, Civil War general and Illinois politician inaugurated observance of the holiday by encouraging placement of flowers on soldiers' graves. Chelsea responded by arranging limestone markers in an ellipse with a stone at the north end listing Civil War dead. Memorial Day observances continued at the cemetery into the modern period. The prominent plot originally called Prospect Square and located at the junction of Prospect and Winnisimmet Avenues is the site of a Civil War burial. The name of the plot was changed from Prospect to President Square when Simeon Butterfield, past president of the cemetery foundation, contemplated being interred there. However, Alonzo Jones, casualty of the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in May 1864, is now interred at President Square. At least one veteran of the Battle of Gettysburg is interred in Garden Cemetery. Lawrence Kelley, a

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA

Chelsea printer and member of Massachusetts Company H, was killed in action during the battle. His body was buried on the battlefield but retrieved a year later by family members and re-interred in his hometown. Civil War and veterans of other conflicts are buried throughout the cemetery.

Changes and Development

While it has a great deal of historic fabric and many surviving design elements from the 19th century, Garden Cemetery is not unchanged from its original plan. The most significant change is the elimination of Garden Pond, focal point of the naturalistic portion of the plan. It is clearly drawn on the 1844 landscape design plan and appears in outline on historic maps from 1846, 1852, 1874, and finally on a map of the city by John Sale published in 1882. The 1886 Bromley Atlas of the County of Suffolk, Massachusetts, however, indicates no pond in the cemetery. While it is uncertain that mapmakers were focused on recording detailed features within a cemetery, the pond appears on maps consistently prior to 1886 and is left off maps published afterward such as the 1889 Sanborn fire insurance maps and the 1914 Bromley atlas of the city. The site of the pond has been planted in grass, finished with three straight east-west oriented paths and used for burials. The outline of the pond remains.

A destructive 1908 fire burned much of the city, including the residential neighborhood around the cemetery, the wood fence and Victorian Eclectic style gatehouse depicted in a historic photo in the book *Chelsea: Images of America*. Accounts exist of residents fleeing into the cemetery in hopes of escaping the flames that were consuming surrounding buildings. No deaths were reported to have occurred in the cemetery at this time but the refuge proved to be fraught with smoke and ash according to the memoirs of a local resident. The fire destroyed not only vegetation in and around the perimeter of the cemetery and the upscale Victorian residential architecture, but many of the cemetery corporation's records which now prevents detailed research of some aspects of the cemetery's history. The neighborhood around Garden Cemetery was quickly rebuilt with multi-family residences with the cemetery surviving as the only pre-fire resource in the area.

After the fire, a temporary fence of rope and poles, depicted in a photo in the 1998 master plan, was installed. In 1909, the committee paid \$1600 in four installments to the Shawmut Iron Works. While the account book does not specify the item purchased, the large relative size of the expenditure is likely to have been a fence to replace its burned wooden predecessor. The current fence may have been installed in the 1930s. The cemetery corporation also replaced the gatehouse after the fire with the Colonial Revival style building that survived into the 1980s.

The corporation that had operated Garden Cemetery since its founding in 1841 gave up control to the city government in the 1950s due to financial difficulties and lack of volunteer participation. At this time that a teacher from the Shurtleff School across the street from the cemetery began almost two decades of voluntary clean-up with members of the high school freshman class. During the late 1960s, the cemetery caretaker's job became a position of political patronage. The gate house/storage facility became an office for the appointee whose responsibility it was to maintain the cemetery grounds. The arrangement worked well until the period of civil reform in the 1970s when patronage fell out of favor. The caretaker position evaporated and, after a period of CETA (Comprehensive Employment and

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA

Training Act) employee management, the decline of the Garden Cemetery began. Trash filled the grounds to depths of several feet by the 1980s and the gatehouse was demolished. Vandalism intensified. Some tombs were ransacked or even emptied of their human remains. Stones were pushed over and defaced. Others were moved about the area which has become particularly troubling to cemetery researchers. Since the corporation kept records with only a limited degree of accuracy and the fire of 1908 burned some records, the result of the destructive action is that the ultimate physical record of the residents of Garden Cemetery has been made uncertain.

Clean-up efforts, initiated by Eagle Scout candidate and neighborhood resident Richard E. Campbell and others who spent weekends for the subsequent 5 years removing trash, began in 1990. This National Register nomination is a late-appearing component of the effort to restore the cemetery's dignity after decades of misuse.

Interments

A search of obituaries in Boston and Chelsea newspapers, cemetery records, grave marker inscriptions, and previous research revealed names of some of those who were interred in the cemetery. They represent a varied group including industrialists, tradesmen and civil servants. In 1861, Lawrence Kelley was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg and buried on the battlefield. The Chelsea printer was later reinterred in the northern section of Garden Cemetery under a marble marker. In 1862, the Chelsea mariner Captain Olsen was lost at sea. He is remembered by the broken ship's mast monument, rendered in marble, in the southern portion of the cemetery. Alonzo Jones was another Civil War casualty who died in Washington DC in 1864. He was a veteran of Co. K., 15th Regiment, became wounded at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in May 1864 and died at Washington DC, June 6, 1864. He resides in President Square at the intersection of Prospect and Winnisimmet Avenues. Another sailor from Chelsea named Captain George M. Patrick died at Shanghai, China in 1864. He resided at 48 Maverick Street and is listed as a mariner in the 1861 resident directory. In 1921 Sarah Gaines, wife of the medical office worker John Gaines, was interred in Garden Cemetery. Robert Herriman was a Chelsea native and Springfield resident. Mr. Herriman was a member of multiple fraternal lodges and was buried here in 1921. In 1922, Captain Daniel W. Pepper, 57 year veteran of the Chelsea Fire Department's Engine 2 Co. was interred at the age of 89. He resided on Chester Avenue and worked part time as a painter and manufacturer of firemen's leather belts and hats. In 1931, Pauline Hopkins was interred here in her family plot. She was an African American writer of magazine novels and documentarian of African American life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The renowned musical instrument manufacturer Charles Stromberg was buried at Garden Cemetery after his death in 1955 at age 78. His business was in the North End of Boston on Hanover Street. Instruments he and his son Elmer manufactured continue to be highly regarded among collectors.

Several of the cemetery's founders and administrators are interred in the resting place they created. David Gould, Garden Cemetery planner, secretary, founder and Chelsea lawyer resides here. Ralph Beatley, a cemetery secretary worked as a watchmaker and lived on Broadway in the mid 19th century. Samuel Orcutt, Garden Cemetery president was a printing press inventor and sold books & stationery from his house and store on Winnisimmet Avenue.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6**Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**

Gustavus A. Godbold Sr. was a Garden Cemetery Treasurer who lived on Winnisimmet Avenue and is remembered by a granite monument in the northwest section of the cemetery. Alden Alley, another Garden Cemetery president and Thomas Huntington, Garden Cemetery board member is also interred here.

Other important interments include members of the Strahan family, operators of the Strahan wallpaper factory in Chelsea which made artistic and economic contributions to the city's history; members of the Low family, manufacturers of Low Art Tiles; members of the Slade family, owners of Slade's Spice Mill on Chelsea Creek in Revere which ground spices traded in Jamaica and imported by local residents; members of the Gould family, purveyors of insurance in the city for many years; members of the Gerrish family, Colonial Period hosts of General George Washington.

While there may be other significant personages interred here, gaps and discrepancies in cemetery records and damaged or eroded grave stone carvings makes corroboration difficult. More information will become available with the completion of the ongoing grave stone inventory and with the repair of illegible fallen gravestones.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on many of the social, economic and ethnic groups that inhabited the town during most of the 19th and 20th centuries. Archaeological resources may also be present that help to reconstruct burial patterns, their frequency in the cemetery and the overall layout of cemetery structures during its period of use. Archaeological survey and testing, possibly through the use of remote sensing techniques, can be used with surviving documentary records to estimate the actual number of graves in the cemetery and overall burial patterns. Burial locations may have been chosen on the basis of social, economic or other factors. Archaeological survey and testing can also contribute information on the 1908 fire that affected much of the town. Information might be present that indicates the extent to which the fire might have altered cemetery boundaries and obscured the actual location of graves. Archaeological evidence can also be used to reconstruct the location and physical description of landscape features and structures no longer extant in the cemetery. Structural evidence may survive from the two gatehouses that existed near the Shawmut Street Gate. Stratigraphic evidence indicating the depth, boundaries and later fill sequence of the pond in the south central area can also be determined through archaeological studies. Archaeological testing may also contribute information relating to burial customs for different social, cultural and economic groups in the cemetery through the analysis of artifact distributions associated with individual and groups of graves. Detailed analysis of skeletal remains can also provide information relating to the overall health, lifeways and pathologies that affected the inhabitants of Chelsea during the 19th and 20th centuries.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetChelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MASection number 9 Page 2

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(end)

Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Name of Property

Suffolk, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.16 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	332640	4694900	3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
			__ See continuation sheet		

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sanford Johnson, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2001
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Chelsea, MA
street & number 500 Broadway telephone _____
city or town Chelsea state MA zip code 02150

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA**Section number 10 Page 1

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The Chelsea Garden Cemetery Historic District comprises all of the land within the bounds of the cemetery. It is bounded by Shawmut Street on the west, Chester Street on the north, back yards of houses on Lynn Street on the east and Central Street on the south.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of Chelsea Garden Cemetery Historic District were determined by staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission (SHPO) and by the Chelsea Historical Commission. The boundaries include all gravestones, burial-related buildings, structures, fences, circulation paths and ornamental plantings. The clarity of the boundaries is marked by the fence that surrounds the cemetery on all sides.

(end)

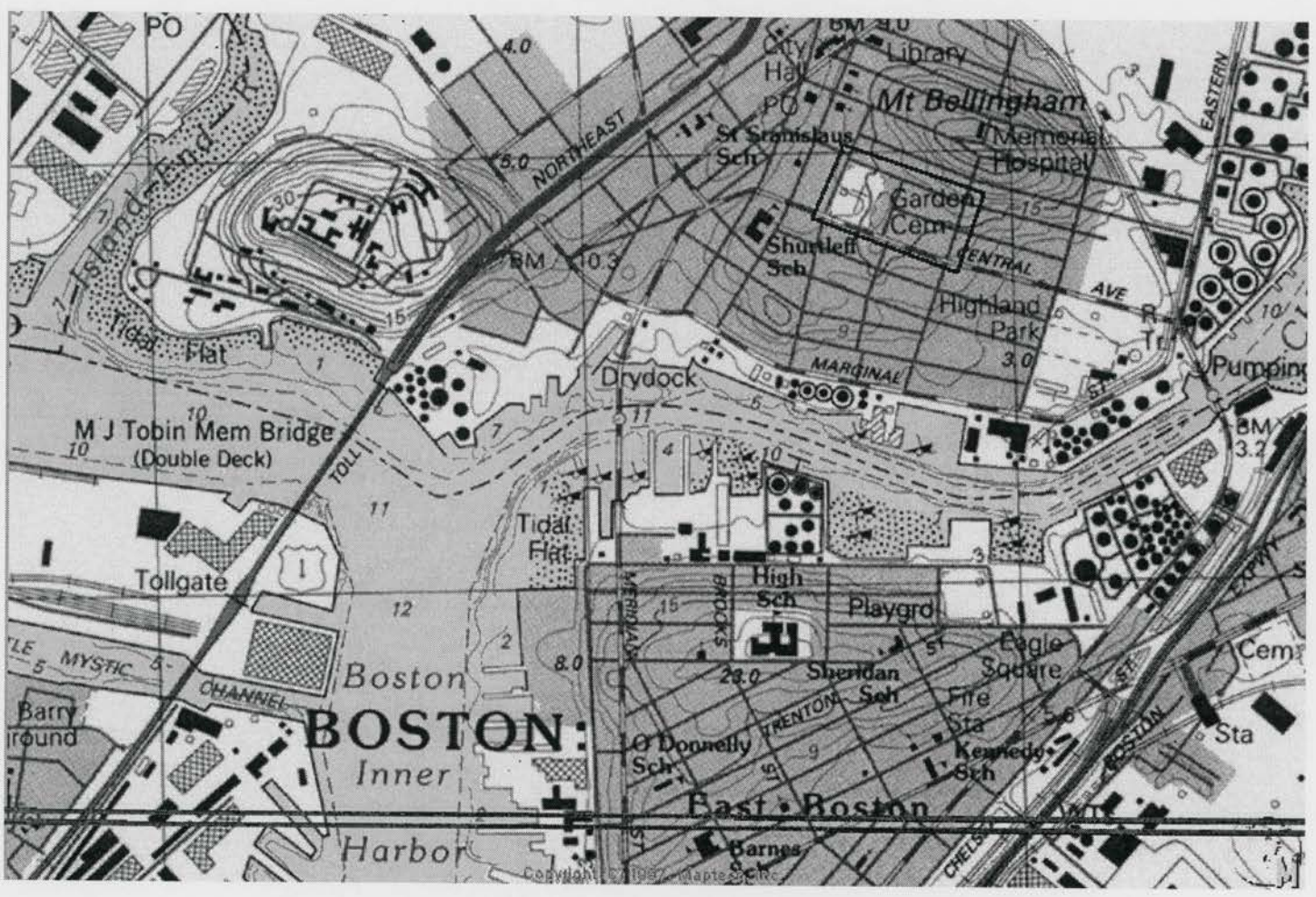
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea (Suffolk), MA

Section number 10 Page 2

Sketch Map:



Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea
Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

Map #	Name	Resource Type	Dates	Material	Status
1	Garden Cemetery	Cemetery	1841	Earth, stone	Si/C
2	Gothic Revival Gerrish	Grave stone	Mid 19 th century	Brownstone	O/C
3	Slate Marker	Grave Stone	19th century	Slate	O/C
4	Litchfield Marker	Grave Stone	1945	Limestone	O/C
5	Ornamental Spooner Plot	Landscape Feature	ca. 1940	Cedar Trees	O/C
6	Crafts Stone	Grave Stone	1916	Granite	O/C
7	Founders' Monument	Commemorative Obelisk	1916	Granite	O/C
8	Townsend Marker	Grave Stone	1895	Granite	O/C
9	Bickford Marker	Grave Stone	1918	Granite	O/C
10	Retaining Wall	Stone Wall	ca. 1841	Granite	O/C
11	Fence	Fence	ca. 1930	Wrought Iron	O/C
12	Cannon	Commemorative Ornament	19 th century	Cast Iron	O/C
13	Flag Pole	Flag Pole	20 th century	Undetermined Metal	O/C
14	Tombs	Tombs	1842-1860	Earth, Granite, Cast Iron	O/C
15	Olsen Memorial	Cenotaph	1862	Limestone	O/C

Chelsea Garden Cemetery
Chelsea
Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

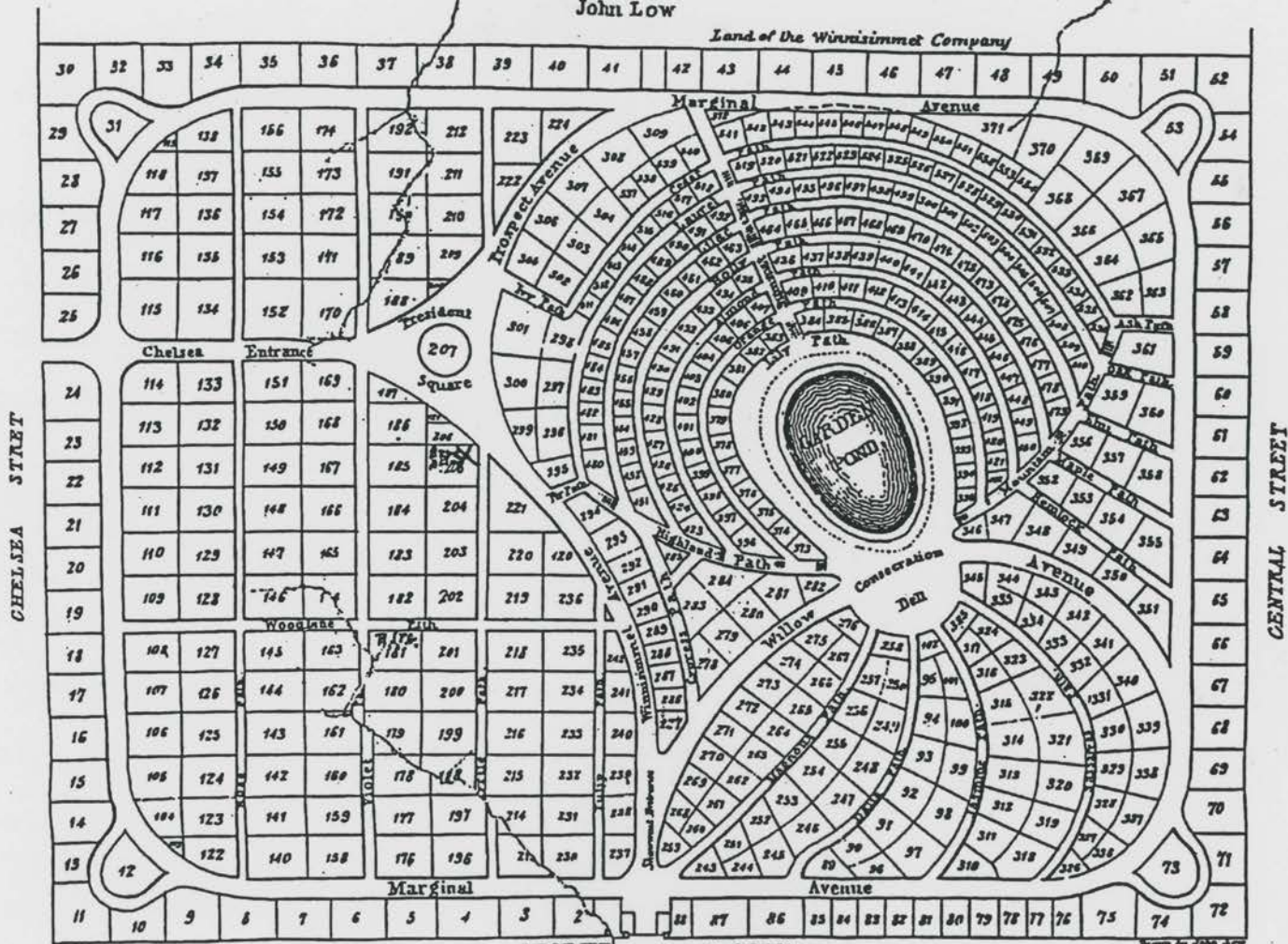
Map #	Name	Resource Type	Dates	Material	Status
16	George M. Patrick Memorial	Zinc Cenotaph	1884	Zinc	O/C
17	Soldiers' Plot	Military Burial Area	1868-1915	Limestone	Si/C
	TOTAL:	2 contributing sites, 15 contributing			

PLAN OF THE GARDEN CEMETERY, CHELSEA, MASS

From a Survey by David Gould

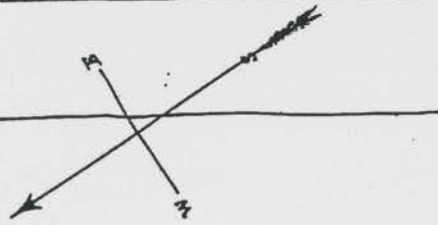
John Low

Land of the Winnsimmet Company



CHELSEA STREET

CENTRAL STREET



Consecrated November 4 1841.

Scale, 40 feet to the Inch.
Contents, 3 Acres, & 1 tenth.
Numbers omitted, Reserved for future Division of Lots.

139	193	226	278
157	194	227	279
175	195	228	280

D. W. Gould's Lith. Boston

Published & Sold by the Proprietor at the Chelsea Post Office



Chelsea, Suffolk Co. MASS

Chelsea Garden Cemetery

Sept 2000

Sanford Johnson

Shawmut St. gate



Chelsea, Suffolk Co. MASS

Chelsea garden cemetery

Sept. 2000

Sanford Johnson

West corner



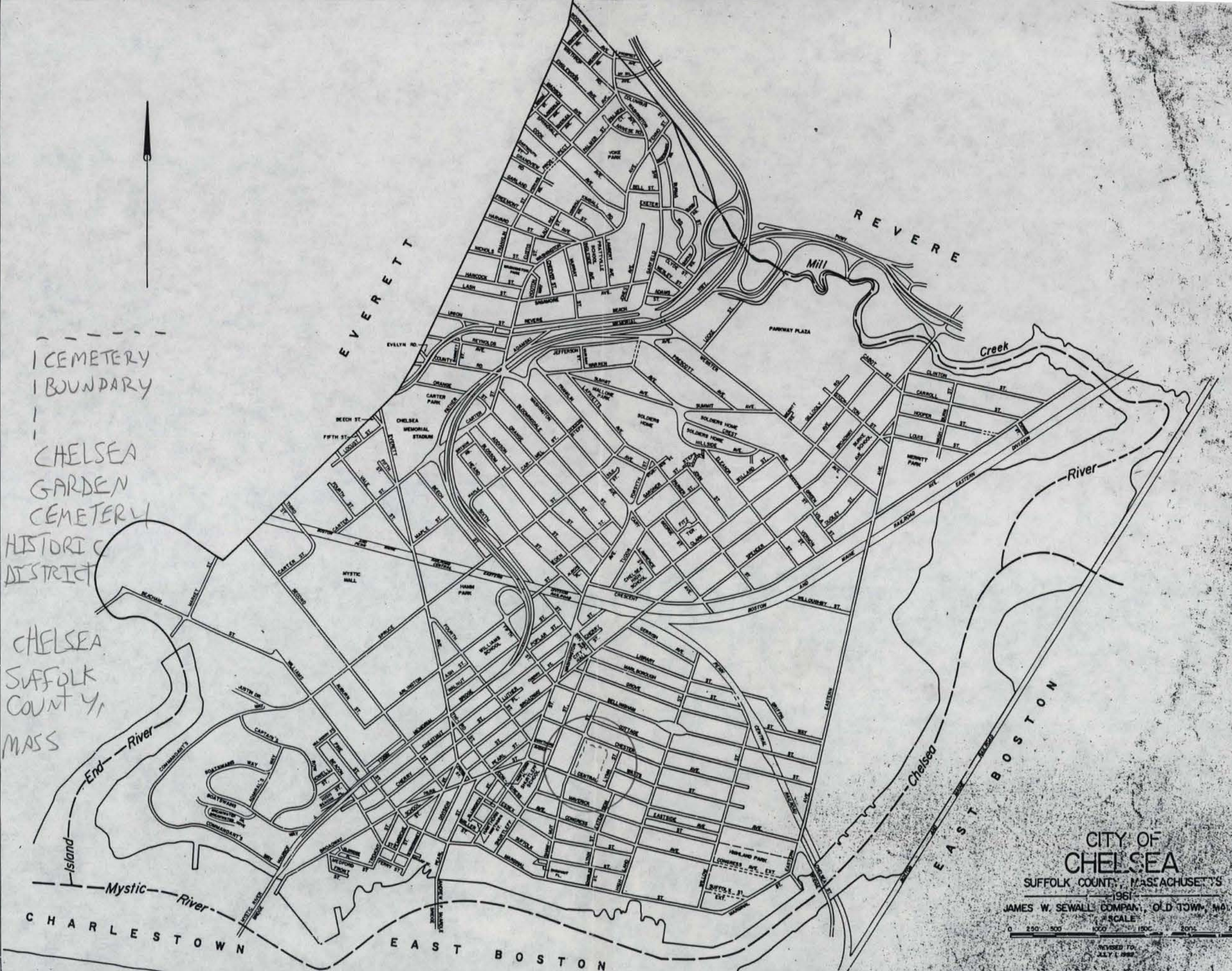
Processing by
Kodak
SEP 2000 MN

Chelsea, Suffolk Co. MASS
Chelsea Garden cemetery
Sept 2000

Sanford Johnson

circulation path, stairs, East view

29 2121 NNN 1 2 40 05



- - - - -
 CEMETERY
 BOUNDARY
 - - - - -
 CHELSEA
 GARDEN
 CEMETERY
 HISTORIC
 DISTRICT
 CHELSEA
 SUFFOLK
 COUNTY,
 MASS

CITY OF
CHELSEA
 SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 1961
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE
 SCALE
 0 250 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
 REVISION TO
 JULY 1, 1958



GARDEN CEMETERY BOUNDARY

CHELSEA GARDEN CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHELSEA, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

LEGEND

PARCEL NUMBERS 2

MATCH LINE - - - - -

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 3-28-81

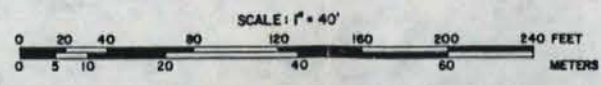
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DATE OF REVISIONS _____

1-88 _____

1-89 _____

7-1-92 _____



TAX MAP

CITY OF CHELSEA

SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED BY

JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

28	29	30
19	20	21
11	12	13

GARDEN CEMETERY BOUNDARY

CHELSEA GARDEN CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT

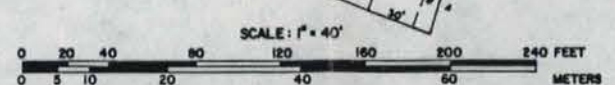
CHELSEA, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASS.



LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE - - - - -
 For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances



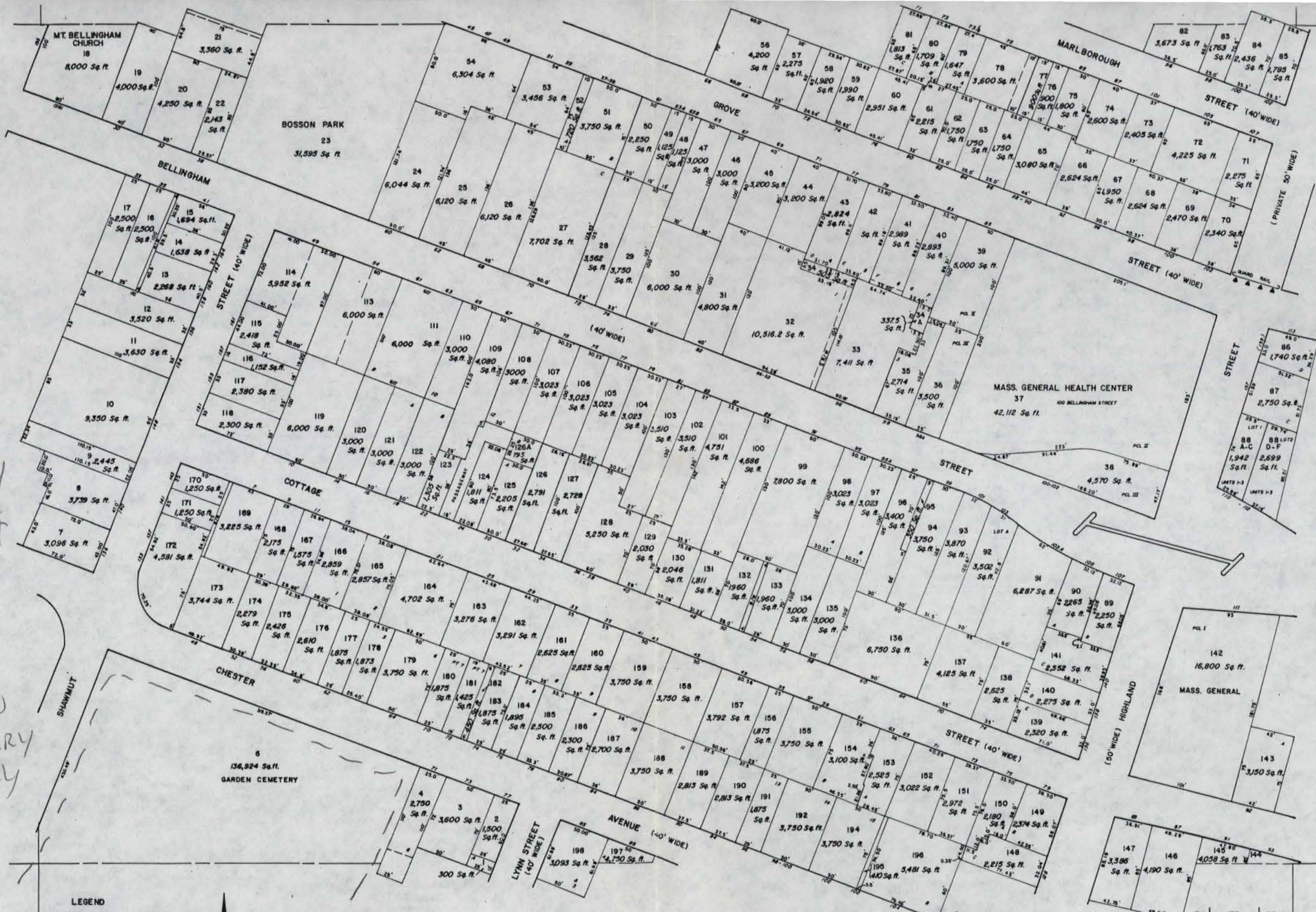
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 DATE OF REVISIONS
 1-1-88
 1-1-90
 7-1-92



TAX MAP
CITY OF CHELSEA
 SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

29	30	31
20	21	22
12	13	14

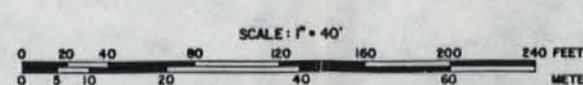
CHELSEA
GARDEN
CEMETERY
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
CHELSEA
SUFFOLK
COUNTY,
MASS.
GARDEN
CEMETERY
BOUNDARY



LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE
 For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 3-28-81
 DATE OF COMPLETION _____
 DATE OF REVISIONS _____



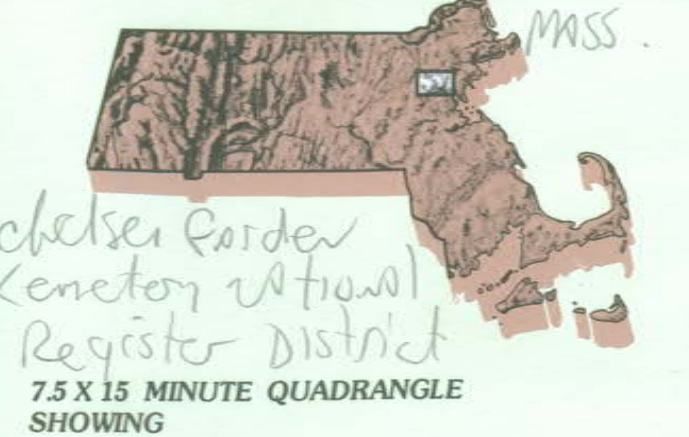
TAX MAP
CITY OF CHELSEA
 SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

38	39	40
29	30	31
20	21	22

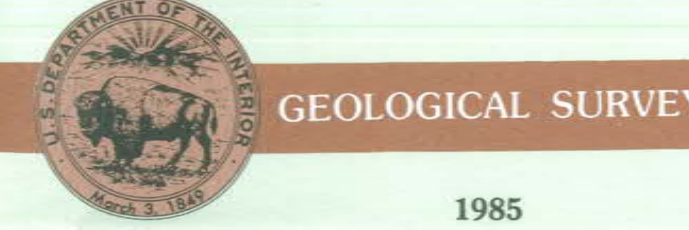


Boston North MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works.
 Coordinated by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies.
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985. Supersedes Boston North and Lexington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1971.
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the projected North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SOUNDING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC DECLINATION		
1	3.2808		1	2
2	6.5617		4	5
3	9.8425		6	7
4	13.1234		8	8
5	16.4043			
6	19.6852			
7	22.9660			
8	26.2469			
9	29.5278			
10	32.8086			

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
 UTM grid convergence (NAD 83) is approximately 0.0001 M per meter
 Diagram is approximate



Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Road marker: intersection, U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge, drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
 - National, with monument
 - State
 - County, parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation; small park
 - Land grant with monument; land section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
 - Range, township, section line: location approximate
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, isolated tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
- Wetland: water marsh; silt; mud; sand
- Mine shaft; prospect; silt or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Shaded surface: steep slope; sand
- Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Salinized marsh; marsh, seasonally
- Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

Chelsea Garden Cemetery within UTM Register District Zone 19 Easting 0332 Easting 4694701 Chelsea, Suffolk Co Massachusetts

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

September 10, 2013

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 I (eye) Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Address changes for properties listed on the NRHP

As we digitize our inventory of historic resources, we are discovering discrepancies in property addresses due to renumbering, changing the address to a side street that abuts the parcel, or assigning a precise address where none had existed. In some cases, property owners have notified us of an incorrect address. We are, therefore, writing to request technical corrections in the National Register records for the following:

Chelsea (Suffolk County)

- Chelsea Garden Cemetery (NRIND 2/9/2001)—new address is 70 Central Avenue
(formerly Shawmut Street) 01000089

Cheshire (Berkshire County)

- Hall's Tavern (NRIND 3/10/1983)—new address is 31 North Street (formerly North Street) 83000568

Cohasset (Norfolk County)

- Pratt Historic Building (NRIND 9/7/2006)—new address is 106-110 South Main Street
(formerly 106 South Main Street) 06000816

Concord (Middlesex County)

- Emerson, Ralph Waldo House (NRIND/NHL 10/15/1966; NRDIS 9/13/1977)—new address is 18 Cambridge Turnpike (formerly 28 Cambridge Turnpike near intersection of Lexington Road) 66000365 NHL
- Sleepy Hollow Cemetery (NRIND 8/19/1998)—new address is 34A Bedford Street
(formerly 24 Court Lane) 98000991

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc

Dennis (Barnstable County)

- West Schoolhouse (NRIND 4/24/1975)—new address is 61 Whig Street (formerly Nobscusset Road) **75000262**
- Dennis, Josiah Manse (NRIND 2/15/1974)— new address is 61 Whig Street (formerly Nobscusset Road and Whig Street) West Schoolhouse and Josaih Dennis Manse, which stand adjacent to each other, have the same address. **74000360**

Easton (Bristol County)

- North Easton Railroad Station/Old Colony Railroad Station (NRIND 4/11/72; NRDIS 11/3/1972 and 12/23/1987; NHL 12/23/1987)—new address is 80 Mechanic Street (formerly Oliver Street or off Oliver St along railroad right of way) **72000125**

Holden (Worcester County)

- Willard-Fisk Farm (NRIND 2/23/1996)— new address is 121 Whitney Street (formerly 123 Whitney Street) **96000163**

Wilmington (Middlesex County)

- West Schoolhouse (NRIND 2/23/1990)— new address is 141 Shawsheen Avenue (formerly Shawsheen Avenue at Aldrich Road) **90000144**

Winthrop (Suffolk County)

- Newton, Edward B. School (NRIND 8/21/1997)— new address is 131 Pauline Street (formerly 45 Pauline Street) **97000878**
- Winthrop, Deane House (NRIND/TRA, First Period Buildings of Eastern MA, 3/9/1990)—new address is 34 Shirley Street (formerly 40 Shirley Street) **90000162**

Woburn (Middlesex County)

- U. S. Post Office-Woburn Center Station (NRIND 10/19/1987)—new address is 1 Abbott Street (formerly 2 Abbott Street) **86003436**

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Chelsea Garden Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 11/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/05/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000089

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 1-3-14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Chelsea Garden Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 1/12/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/22/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/08/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/27/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000089

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/9/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 8, 2001

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Garden Cemetery, Shawmut Street, Chelsea (Suffolk), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Nadine Mironchuck, Chelsea Historical Commission
Paul Nowicki, Chair, City Council
Sanford Johnson, Preservation Consultant
Jay Ash, Planning and Economic Development
Warner-Kluesing Design Group
Ocmulgee Associates, Inc.