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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Swampscott Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 400 Essex Street

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Swampscott

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01907

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

Brona Simon

January 10, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____

Date _____

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:)

For Edson H. Beall

3-6-13

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Swampscott Cemetery
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
5	0	structures
7	0	objects
14	0	Total

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

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.)

LATE 19th/EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Granite

walls: Granite

roof: Slate

other: _____

Narrative Description

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The town of Swampscott in Essex County, Massachusetts, previously part of Lynn, was incorporated in 1852. One of the town's first actions was to establish Swampscott Cemetery, which remains the community's only burial place. The cemetery has four sections, which reflect its chronological development (see map 2). For purposes of cemetery management, the town has given letters of the alphabet to each section. This nomination includes the three older sections—A, B, and C—as well as rocky, wooded land in the northern part of the cemetery. The total area included in this nomination is 20.2 acres. Section D, which is eleven acres and lies to the east of Capen Road, is excluded from the nomination because it largely postdates the period of significance.

Swampscott Cemetery is a well-preserved municipal cemetery that retains strong historical associations and distinctive landscape features. It is typical of a late 19th- and early 20th-century New England cemetery in its spatial organization, plantings, and monuments. Its most distinctive feature is Andrews Chapel (photo 1), designed by architect Charles Vernon Butler. Roughly 9,000 Swampscott residents were buried in Sections A, B, and C between 1852 and 1963 (the period of significance for the cemetery).

GENERAL CHARACTER

Swampscott is located about 12 miles northeast of Boston along the Atlantic coast. It is a community of 3.58 square miles, with a population of 14,600 in 2010. With its dramatic coastline, Swampscott remains an active fishing community and summer resort, but also functions as a bedroom community for the greater Boston area. Swampscott Cemetery lies at the northern edge of town, adjacent to the Salem border. Essex Street, a major east-west route, forms the southern boundary of the cemetery, with a compact early 20th-century residential neighborhood to the south. The former Boston & Maine (now Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority) railroad right-of-way lies to the west of the cemetery. The Forest River Conservation Area in Salem lies to the north. Capen Road forms the eastern boundary of the area being nominated. (See map 1.)

The general characteristics found throughout the cemetery are described first, followed by descriptions of specific features in Sections A, B, and C.

Landscape Character

Swampscott Cemetery has varied natural topography with outcrops of exposed ledge in its northern section. The total variation in height is about 40 feet over the entire site, with lower elevations in the flatter southern part of the cemetery along Essex Street. The higher elevations are in the northern part of the property, which is too rocky to develop as cemetery land. Part of this upland area is used as a cemetery work area for surplus soil and leaf disposal, etc. The choice of a picturesque hillside reflects the ideals of the 19th-century rural cemetery movement as exemplified by many Massachusetts cemeteries, beginning with Mount Auburn Cemetery (NHL) in Cambridge and Watertown, MA, established in 1831.

Vegetation is another distinctive feature of Swampscott Cemetery. The wooded northern part of the cemetery is characterized by mature native New England forest species, a mix of deciduous and evergreen trees, as well as woodland understory. There is also a narrow border of trees along the western edge, between the cemetery and the railroad. These perimeter plantings create a sense of enclosure and screen the cemetery from adjacent modern uses.

Many of the trees in the older part of the cemetery, primarily maples, were planted in rows along the cemetery roads in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some of these are large specimens, while others are in decline, and still others have

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already been lost, as evidenced by treeless areas in Section A, particularly along Essex Street. Areas laid out from the 1930s through the 1950s also have primarily deciduous trees, again mostly maples. The trees are younger and more evenly spaced, creating an overall shady appearance in Section C, where there are also smaller flowering trees such as hawthorns, cherries, and crabapples, which give a more ornamental appearance to the cemetery.

There are relatively few shrubs in Section A, the oldest part of the cemetery. By the early 1900s, evergreens (primarily yews) were increasingly used as lot plantings when new burial areas were laid out, giving a year-round appearance of greenery to Sections B and C. Section C also has a woodland rock garden to the west of the Veterans Lot, which was developed by the cemetery staff in the 1950s. While it is overgrown today, the garden still has a variety of shrubs such as yews, rhododendrons, and spirea. Throughout the cemetery, there are small areas of annual flowering plants—as well as perennials such as hosta and daylilies—at entrances, on special commemorative lots, and on individual graves.

Circulation System

The circulation system of the cemetery consists of a network of roads and paths that were added incrementally over time as the cemetery expanded. The most prominent roads are those associated with the entrances to the cemetery. While many of the roads are only a block long, several serve as connectors throughout the cemetery. These include Cedar Path (actually a road), which runs parallel to Essex Street along the entire frontage of the cemetery, and Walnut Avenue, which also runs parallel to Essex Street. Summit Avenue extends roughly north-south from Essex Street to the higher ground at the northern part of the cemetery. Sumach Avenue, to the east of the chapel, runs north from Essex Street to Poppy Avenue, which runs east-west along the northern edge of Section C. The older roads are generally straight, while newer roads are typically curved. All were laid out to maximize burial space and make access convenient. Nearly all lots in Section A have frontage on an avenue. In Sections B and C some lots have frontage on a path, a later approach to the design of cemeteries that makes more efficient use of the land by reducing the number of roads.

The roads are typically named for plants, which was common practice in late 19th-century cemeteries. Most roads are about ten to twelve feet wide and do not have an edge treatment, although there are concrete curbs at catch basins along the road edges, sloping granite curbing in a few places near the entrances, and cobbled curbing in a few parts of Section C. The roads were initially gravel surfaced, but were paved with bituminous by the mid-20th century.

The first paths were built in the 1890s to provide access to burial areas that were not served directly by roads. Most of the paths are now grass surfaced and are not visible in the landscape. A few of the cast-iron signs, erected in the 1890s to mark roads and paths, still exist. There are also some new replacement road signs.

Major Buildings and Structures

The only building included in this nomination is the **Andrews Memorial Chapel** (Photo 1). It was designed by architect Charles Vernon Burgess, and completed in 1924 with a bequest from Mrs. Ellen T. Andrews in memory of her late husband, Isaac H. Andrews. Built in a style described at the time as Norman Gothic (also known as Late Gothic Revival), the granite chapel has a nave (29' x 47') plus altar area (7' x 15') on its northern end, with a central entry tower (10' x 12') on its southern facade. The square tower, which dominates the facade and rises high above the nave, has an open porch at its base, marked by triangle-headed arches and corner buttresses, rising through a belfry with triangle-headed openings fitted with louvered screens, to a crenellated parapet and pyramidal roof. The two long walls are divided into four bays with triangle-headed windows, marked with buttresses between and at the corners. The granite walls are composed of square and rectangular blocks laid in a random pattern, and trimmed with limestone on the buttresses and parapet. The roof is of variegated green and purple slate, with flashing of lead and copper. There is a tablet over the front entry inscribed "Andrews Memorial Chapel."

The interior of the chapel has an exposed-truss rafter system and stuccoed walls ornamented with a decorative stencil pattern (chocolate brown stencil on cream-colored walls) and painted inscriptions. There are four diamond-paned,

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amber- tinted windows on each side, and two at the rear of the building. The altar at the north end of the building consists of a simple platform framed by an arch and decorative wooden trim on the wall behind it, where there is an inscription, "I am the Way the Truth and the Life." There is also a simple wooden podium on the altar. Interior finishes, including the inscriptions on the wall and the lantern-style light fixtures, remain remarkably intact. Repairs were made to the chapel in 2010 to make the structure watertight and to restore damage to the walls.

Another important feature in the cemetery is the **Perimeter Wall** (Photo 2), which runs along Essex Street and the west side of Capen Road. It is built of local stone and varies from about 30" to 6' tall. The wall was constructed in stages between the 1850s and the 1930s as the cemetery expanded, and the sections are in different styles. The wall is roughest at its westernmost section, which was built in the mid-19th century, and is a mortared rubble wall. It retains its rustic quality as it continues east along Section A, becoming more refined as it approaches Section B, where the wall becomes taller and is made of cut-granite blocks. The section of the wall east of the chapel, which was built by the WPA and ERA in the 1930s, is about six feet tall and made of mortared boulders with a concrete coping. It is freestanding along Essex Street but becomes a retaining wall as it turns north and runs along Capen Road. There are also a few short sections of retaining wall within the cemetery, which are used primarily in Sections B and C to create more burial space.

There are seven openings in the entrances to sections A, B, and C. These entries were added as the cemetery developed, with the earliest at the western end and the more recent ones to the east. The three narrow entrances at the western end of the cemetery were heavily used during its early years but are now typically closed. A major entrance at Summit Avenue in Section B, next to the chapel, consists of a semicircular section of stone wall that supports an arched black metal sign with the letters Swampscott Cemetery in white outline. This probably dates to around the time the chapel was built. A smaller entrance, which is no longer used, is located to the east of the chapel at Sumach Avenue. Further to the east is the entrance at Columbine and Magnolia Avenues near the Veterans Lot, which provides access to Section C and is now the main entrance to the older part of the cemetery. It consists of two openings divided by a wide stone pillar in the same style as the adjacent wall. The seventh opening in the old part of the cemetery is located along Capen Street, and consists of an opening integral with the adjacent retaining wall.

CEMETERY AREAS

The three sections of Swampscott Cemetery included in this nomination have developed over 160 years in response to changing funerary styles. This evolution is clearly reflected in the sections that create the "neighborhoods" within the cemetery. Section A contains almost entirely large family lots, which continued in Section B, where there were also some smaller lots. There are some family lots in Section C, but after World War II there was a much greater need for single and double lots. Section D, which is not included in this nomination, was laid out in a much denser pattern of almost entirely single and double graves. This pattern is clearly visible on the 1983 cemetery map (Map 2).

Section A

Section A, the oldest part of the cemetery, extends along the north side of Essex Street from the railroad tracks on the west to Cypress Path and Beech Avenue on the east, and Oak Avenue on the north. It was developed primarily in the 1850s to 1870s, and includes 643 family lots and about 50 single/double graves. One of the most distinctive features of this section is the spatial organization of relatively straight roads and few paths with large family burial lots, typically about fifteen feet square. Many of these lots are curbed with granite, and there is often a central family monument, sometimes supplemented by smaller individual headstones.

While the cemetery was authorized by the town in 1852 and dedicated in 1854, a few headstones located along the western edge of the cemetery adjacent to the railroad tracks predate the cemetery. There is no documentation to support the presence of an earlier burial ground on this site, so it is likely that these headstones represent earlier burials that were relocated to the new cemetery, a common practice in the 19th century. One of the earliest is the slate **headstone of Henry Edward Willeins**, which commemorates an infant who died in 1844. It has the willow-and-urn motif that was popular in

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the mid 19th century, with a rounded tympanum on a shouldered main block. The stone is broken into fragments and held together with strands of wire.

At the northern end of Central Avenue—the original entrance into Section A—is an open, grassy area that appears to contain no graves. It was the site of the original cemetery office, which was built in the early years of the cemetery and remained into the mid 20th century when it was torn down. At the western edge of the grassy area is the **Paupers Lot**, set aside for indigents and victims of epidemics such as influenza and tuberculosis. This area is clearly visible near the center of Section A on the 1983 map of the cemetery, where it can be identified by the cluster of individual burials, which appear much denser than the rest of the lots in Section A. Paupers lots are found in many cemeteries, but are most common in municipal cemeteries, which must accommodate those without the means to pay for private burials.

Near the Paupers Lot is the **Tedesco Memorial** (ca. 1857), a monument for the crew of the barque *Tedesco*, who drowned off the coast of Swampscott during a severe storm in January 1857. The monument is an eight-foot-tall marble obelisk on marble pedestal and granite base. The original inscription is badly faded, but a new bronze plaque on the base preserves the original language. The monument is surrounded by three granite posts, which were probably once connected by chains.

The family lots that predominate in Section A vary in size and shape, but many have a single family monument, sometimes surrounded by raised granite curbing, which was typical of the mid-19th century. These monuments represent a range of styles and materials. The oldest are typically marble, primarily obelisks and pillars. There are also a small number of figurative monuments from the Victorian era. One of the most compelling of these is the **Stimpson Monument** (ca. 1870s; photo 3) on Hemlock Avenue in Section A. It is a larger than life marble sculpture of a woman in classically draped clothing, looking downward to evoke sorrow. The lot is enclosed by granite curbing and surrounded by small headstones commemorating individual family members. Such elaborate monuments are fairly rare at Swampscott Cemetery; the majority of the monuments in Section A are smaller and simpler.

Section A also has a large number of granite headstones, monuments, and memorials. One of the most distinctive of these is the **Stone Family Monument** on Spruce Path, a polished gray granite sphere on a pyramidal granite base. This monument, which is slightly later than the Stimpson monument, is in an uncurbed lot.

The **Grand Army of the Republic Lot** on Cedar Path was established in the 1860s to provide a burial place for veterans of the Civil War and the War of 1812. It is a small rectangular lot, about the size of four of the family lots that surround it. The focal point is a pyramid of **cannon balls** on a granite base, surmounted by artillery mortar and surrounded by seven small, marble military headstones.

Also in Section A is the **American Legion Lot** (Photo 4) to honor veterans of World War I. It is a long, narrow oval lot that serves as a median for Central Avenue, where one of the early entrances to the cemetery was located. The lot is slightly mounded and there are remnants of an earlier curb. The focal feature is a World War I **cannon**. There are several dozen small, marble military headstones lined up in a double row.

Section B

Section B, located to the north and east of Section A, is a transitional area that is smaller than Section A. It has natural rock outcrops and more varied topography than Section A, which contributes to its more diverse character. There are 734 family lots in Section B, which are smaller than those in Section A, and about 40 single/double graves, which are located in the northern part of Section B. This section has more paths than Section A, to make the best use of the space, and some lots are accessed only by path.

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While most of Section B developed between the 1880s and the 1910s, there are tombs along the east side of Cypress Path that are chronologically more closely linked with Section A. The row of **Hillside Tombs** (Photo 5) consists of eight connected tombs with granite-block faces and marble doors, constructed in the 1860s. The two tombs closest to Essex Street appear to have been constructed first, as they are set back from the rest, and one may have been used as an early receiving tomb. The other six were constructed as a group and were purchased for private use.

Set slightly to the north of the other tombs on Cypress Path is the **Receiving Tomb**, built in 1884 to provide temporary storage during the winter months, when interments could not take place because the ground was frozen. It is larger and more elaborate than the other tombs, with a pedimented granite-block front and bronze double doors. The town's Annual Reports indicate that it was designed by architect Henry Warren Rogers of Lynn, Massachusetts.

By the early 20th century the trend was away from family lots to individual and double graves, so the lot sizes in Section B are smaller than those in Section A. The burial markers are also smaller and typically have individual or double headstones, rather than family monuments. Most are granite rather than marble, have polished surfaces, and are machine made.

Section C

Section C, which was laid out beginning in the 1920s, lies to the east of Andrews Chapel. It is roughly bounded by Essex Street on the south, Sumach Avenue on the west, Poppy Avenue on the north, and Capen Road on the east. It reflects early to mid 20th-century ideas of burial and commemoration, with the earlier large lots generally located in the interior of Section C, while the later and much smaller single- and double-grave lots are around the perimeter. There are 2,608 lots in Section C, which are smaller than those in Sections A and B, and 61 single lots.

Topography is a more dominant feature in Section C, due to numerous large rock outcrops, which greatly influence the use of the land, leaving several areas that do not lend themselves for burials and remain largely natural. These include the garden area east of the chapel that was developed by the cemetery superintendent in the 1950s. Remnants of the garden remain, although it is overgrown. There is another large rocky area northeast of the Veterans Lot, which is also undeveloped. Another distinctive aspect of Section C is that it is more heavily vegetated than the other sections of the cemetery, with large numbers of trees, primarily deciduous, and extensive planting of shrubs (particularly yews) and flowers in focal areas such as the Veterans Lot.

Monuments by this period were typically more uniform in size and appearance than in Section B, in part because they were regulated by the cemetery. They are generally polished granite, about 36 inches tall, and many consist of an inscribed die on a base.

The **C. F. Knowlton Tomb**, the cemetery's only above-ground private tomb, is located on Sumach Avenue east of the chapel. It probably dates to the 1920s. It is a pedimented granite-block tomb, typical of a type found throughout New England.

The most unique burial space in the cemetery is the **O'Brien Monument** on Bell Path. It is a large space consisting of ten lots in a wooded area just north of the Veterans Lot. The monument consists of two life-sized marble lions on granite bases, as well as a much smaller triangular granite pyramid with the inscription: "As above so below." The largest individual lot in the cemetery, it is unique in its carved marble monuments and the integration of the monuments into their landscape setting. Reportedly, the lions were imported from Italy, and at one time were located at the O'Brien family home on Atlantic Avenue in Swampscott.

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The focal point of Section C is the **Veterans Lot** (Photo 6) created in the 1940s to commemorate veterans of World War II and subsequent wars. It is larger than the earlier veterans lots, with 128 veterans buried there as of 2012, and is prominently located at the main entrance to the cemetery at Columbine and Magnolia Avenues, which form a one-way pair. The lot is triangular-shaped, with the narrow end towards Essex Street, with a flagpole and veterans memorial plaque.

Section D, the newest section of Swampscott Cemetery, was established in the mid-1960s and is not included in this nomination. It has a different character than the rest of the cemetery, with straighter roads, fewer trees, much smaller lots and more uniform headstones. There are also some post-1963 burials located in Sections A, B, and C along the northern edge of the burial ground. They are mostly one- and two-grave lots with polished granite monuments.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the Swampscott Cemetery, it is possible that sites are present. Thirteen ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Most known sites in the area are located on terraces and in uplands bordering the Forest River drainage in Salem. Environmental characteristics of the property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The cemetery includes several level to moderately sloping knolls, terraces, and other landforms, many in close proximity to wetlands. Soils in the cemetery are well drained to excessively drained sandy soils formed in glacial till, with stones, boulders, exposed ledge, and bedrock common in several areas, particularly in the undeveloped northern portion of the cemetery. Topography is varied, resulting in level to excessive slopes several locales. While no wetlands exist within the boundaries of the cemetery, swamplands and an unnamed pond lie within 1,000 feet of the northeastern cemetery boundary. The entire town of Swampscott is located within the North Coastal drainage. Given the above information, the size of the cemetery (20.2 acres), and deep impacts associated with the excavation of graves, a moderate to high potential exists for the location of ancient Native American resources at the Swampscott Cemetery.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources within and near the boundaries of the Swampscott Cemetery. No evidence is known indicating the presence of physical remains related to historic land use of this area prior to the creation of the Swampscott Cemetery in 1852. Swampscott remained agricultural throughout the 19th century so the area may have been used for grazing or some other agricultural function. Further documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may help locate structural evidence from sheds or other outbuildings associated with the cemetery's operation and maintenance during its history. Archaeological evidence from a hearse house may survive in the cemetery; however, its location is unknown. The hearse house was built in ca.1852, then moved in ca.1873 to an unknown location. Similar evidence from earlier barns, tool sheds, and other small structures may also exist. Structural evidence from an old tool shed was located adjacent to the Paupers Lot at the northern end of Central Avenue. The old tool shed was torn down in the mid 20th century. Potential archaeological evidence of the original cemetery office, built during the early years of the cemetery, and then torn down in the mid 20th century, may survive in an open grassy area at the northern end of Central Avenue, the original entrance to Section A. The potential site for an early maintenance building is also possible. A new office and maintenance building was built in 1965 in Section D of the cemetery, which is not included in this nomination. Post molds related to fences and gates may also be present around boundaries for the cemetery and around subdivisions within the cemetery bounds. Stratigraphic evidence from roadways and landscape features, no longer visible, might also be present. Artifacts and features associated with actual graves should represent the most numerous archaeological resources present in the Swampscott Cemetery. Further historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help locate unmarked graves, grave markers, and document associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Unmarked graves resulting from lost grave markers and intentionally unmarked graves could be present anywhere in the cemetery. Indigents and victims of epidemics were frequently buried in unmarked graves in the Paupers Lot, located at the western

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Swampscott Cemetery
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

edge of the grassy area at the northern end of Central Avenue. Individual graves, the earliest of which date to the mid 19th century, may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial interment(s) and later memorials may also be present with individuals or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Swampscott Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, at the local level of significance.

The cemetery qualifies for listing under Criterion A due to its strong association with the history of the town of Swampscott, which was set off from Lynn in 1852. Early burials in the area that is now Swampscott took place in Lynn's cemeteries. Swampscott Cemetery was established in 1852 as one of the first acts of the new community, and has continued to serve as the town's only cemetery for 160 years. The cemetery meets Criterion C as a well-preserved late 19th- and early 20th-century cemetery that reflects the evolving design of burial grounds and funerary monuments in New England during this period. The integration of natural and built elements is a reflection of the 19th-century rural cemetery movement as adapted to a municipal cemetery.

While Swampscott Cemetery has four sections (A, B, C, and D) that reflect the chronological evolution of the grounds, only sections A, B, and C are included in this nomination. Section D, which is physically separated from the rest of the cemetery by Capen Road, is excluded because it postdates 1963, the end of the period of significance.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A (areas of significance: Social History and Community Planning and Development)

Swampscott Cemetery is an important civic institution for the town and a repository of the social history of the community. It is the burial place for many generations of town residents, whose names are recorded on the headstones and monuments, documenting the ethnic composition of the community, which was historically Irish, Italian, and French-Canadian, although it is more diverse today. Many of the monuments reflect Christian iconography. Initially, most of Swampscott's Catholics were buried in Catholic cemeteries in Lynn, but since the 1940s Catholics have been well represented at Swampscott Cemetery.

The cemetery's burial patterns also reflect the social values and priorities of the community. The Paupers Lot in Section A, with its unmarked graves, reflects the civic responsibility of the community to provide a burial place for all. The Babies Lot, also in Section A, was set aside for the tiny graves of stillborns and infants who were only a few weeks old. As in most municipal cemeteries, the importance of veterans to the community is evident in the veterans lots that were each a reflection of their time, including the small GAR Lot commemorating veterans of the War of 1812 and Civil War, the larger World War I lot, and the more recent Veterans Lot, which is the burial place of those who served in World War II and subsequent wars.

Swampscott Cemetery's earlier burial monuments reflect the sentimentality of the Victorian era in their expression of natural and classical forms, choice of marble as a primary material, flowery epitaphs, and curbed lots. The later lots, with their more uniform granite monuments, reflect changing technology and more impersonal times associated with the machine age.

Initially Swampscott was mostly a working-class community, with fishing and farming as the primary occupations. Numerous ships were lost along the rocky coast of Swampscott. One of the greatest maritime losses was the barque *Tedesco*, under the command of Captain Peterson of Portland, Maine, which was destroyed at sea during a severe storm in January 1857. Only six of the twelve bodies were recovered and buried at Swampscott Cemetery. The importance of this event is reflected in the *Tedesco* monument in Section A.

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The most prominent memorial at Swampscott Cemetery is the Andrews Memorial Chapel, which honors Isaac H. Andrews (d. 1923), who served the town as selectman and assessor.

Criterion C (area of significance: Landscape Architecture)

The design of the cemetery largely followed vernacular patterns, with much of it laid out by the superintendent or cemetery committee based on prevailing cemetery practice. In the 20th century, when layouts became more complex and technical, the town engineers assumed primary responsibility for layout and design. The importance of the cemetery as a centerpiece of the community is evident in the pride in various improvements, such as the laying out of the grounds, the attention to walls, tombs and other structures, and the improvements to the landscape, particularly the planting of trees and shrubs.

There is little documentation regarding the individual monuments in the cemetery. Many of the monuments are of standard designs, which would have been purchased from a local stone carver. A few, such as the Knowlton Tomb near the chapel and marble lions on the O'Brian lot in Section C, are more unique and personal.

The work of two architects is represented in the cemetery. Henry Warren Rogers, who was born in Lynn in 1831, began his career as a shipbuilder, was later a carpenter, and eventually became an architect. He designed the Receiving Tomb at Swampscott Cemetery in 1884. Rogers had a prolific practice in the later part of the 19th century, with 37 projects listed in the Massachusetts Historical Commission database (MACRIS), 35 in Lynn, one in Boston, and one in Swampscott—the Swampscott Fish House (NR). Architect Charles Vernon Burgess designed the Andrews Memorial Chapel in 1924 in the Late Gothic Revival style. His work is also represented in the MACRIS database, with three projects in Lynn and one in Saugus, as well as the Andrews Memorial Chapel.

In the 1930s, two federal agencies, the Works Progress Administration and Emergency Relief Administration, built the perimeter wall around Section C of the cemetery in a rustic boulder style that was typical of the WPA.

Swampscott History

Swampscott was originally part of the Saugus land grant. The first European settlement was in 1629. The area that is now Swampscott later became an outlying part of Lynn, which lies to the west. By the mid 19th century, Lynn became more industrial while Swampscott remained a rural area of shoemakers, farmers, and fishermen. The village had a large commercial fishing fleet that travelled around the world and was known for its dried cod.

Once Lynn voted to become a city in 1850, residents in the eastern part of town elected to separate and establish the town of Swampscott in 1852. The new community was known for its scenic rocky coastline and convenient railroad access to Boston. Hotels and boarding houses soon sprung up to serve the influx of summer visitors, many of whom later built large houses along the coast.

Swampscott remained largely rural through the 19th century, with an economy based on fishing and farming. Agricultural use predominated in the northern part of town where the cemetery is located, while commercial fishing occurred along the coast. The commercial and civic center of the village was at Monument Square in the southwestern part of town. Suburban residential development occurred in the late 19th and early 20th century, as transportation systems improved.

Cemetery History

When the town of Swampscott was founded in 1852, one of the first priorities of the new community was to establish a municipal cemetery. Initial improvements included the laying out of burial lots, erecting a stone wall along the front of

(continued)

the cemetery, and building a town tomb (for temporary burial during the winter months) and a hearse house. Infrastructure improvements over the next few years included additional grading, improvements to turf, and upgrading the roads. The town's annual reports, the primary source for the history of the cemetery, reported that by the end of 1853, 59 lots had been sold. The first lots (those with the lowest lot numbers) were in the vicinity of Central and Ash Avenues in Section A.

The cemetery was consecrated in 1854. The town's annual report commented:

"The ground was consecrated on the sixteenth day of September, with appropriate services; an interesting address was delivered by Rev. J.B. Clark, [minister of the First Congregational Church] on the occasion. Each avenue has been ornamented on either side with rows of deciduous trees, and contract made for finishing with evergreen trees this spring. Twenty-three lots have been sold during the year, yielding, with the premiums for choice lots, the amount of \$263." (Annual Report 1854)

After the initial efforts to establish the cemetery, there was little money available and few improvements were made. By 1872, most of the original lots had been sold and new lots were laid out. Also in 1872, the town bought additional land adjoining the cemetery in the far southwestern corner. That additional land along with the original lots forms today's section A.

The year 1873 brought renewed interest in the cemetery, with the appointment of a cemetery committee for the first time in many years and a detailed report on cemetery activities. The committee reported that with the newly acquired and improved section, there were 160 family burial lots available at a price of \$150 per lot. Expenditures for the year were \$3,000 for improvements to the new section, including surveying and plans, a new gateway, building a wall (probably the wall along Cypress Path where the tombs are located), moving the hearse house, and new trees. Despite the improvements, in 1878 the selectmen expressed concern about the neglected condition of the cemetery.

Joseph Stanley, who was both a selectman and the cemetery superintendent, reported in 1879:

"I have now to report the work on the same completed. The common lot has been graded and laid out in plots, with walks between them, and in other ways the appearance of the lot has been improved and made more attractive. Besides this work the well has been sunk deeper, and now there is plenty of water, which I believe will hold good during the driest season. There have also been a number of trees set out on different parts of the grounds, and a new door furnished for the Town Tomb. The total expenditures have been \$227.00. The number of lots sold during the year was seven, and the price obtained was \$25 each. The grounds are now in excellent condition, and I am of the opinion that no extra appropriation will be needed for some time." (Annual Report 1879)

Charles S. Pitman, who was superintendent in 1881 recommended:

". . . cutting away the old pines, arbor vitae, etc, that had been there so long that they were in a great measure spoiling the stones and monuments, and mossaing over everything within their reach; and casting a gloom where sunshine should be." (Annual Report 1881)

He also planted the area to the rear of the receiving tomb with:

". . . Austrian pine, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce, to hide the cold barren look that it had. . . . We have a very pleasant cemetery, and a few hundred dollars appropriated every year on flowers, shrubs, trees, and labor, will in time make it as fine as any in the state." (Annual Report 1881)

Another issue raised by Pitman was the inadequacy of the old receiving tomb, one of the older hillside tombs. In 1884 the town appropriated funds for a new receiving tomb, located to the north of the other tombs, which was designed by

(continued)

Lynn architect Henry Warren Rogers. The late 1880s and early 1890s brought a series of smaller projects: adding a new gate, removing underbrush, improving turf and roads, and adding a pump in the new receiving tomb, which had structural and drainage problems. Around this time, the old tool shed adjacent to the Paupers Lot at the northern end of Central Avenue was enlarged, and a hipped roof was added to provide a waiting room with covered verandas on three sides. The building was torn down in the mid 20th century because it had become dilapidated and was no longer near the most active burial areas. In 1965, a new office and maintenance building was erected in Section D of the cemetery, which is not included in this nomination.

By 1894, most of the initial cemetery land (Section A) had been used up, so although 110 additional lots were laid out in the eastern part of the cemetery (Section B), the town was looking for additional cemetery land. Need for additional land continued into the early 20th century. In 1905, the town purchased about five acres of the former Southworth estate (Section C), adjoining the cemetery. The land was rocky and uneven, making it difficult to convert into cemetery lots.

In 1909 a major planting was undertaken with 80 shade trees planted: 15 Norway maples, 61 rock maples, and four weeping birches; the avenues were regraded and the edges of lots trimmed. The superintendent reported that the cemetery was in excellent condition and the old trees in good order.

In 1910, efforts were made to improve the record keeping of the cemetery and to put new lots under perpetual care (where part of the cost of each lot is put aside as a permanent endowment). There was also a new flat rate of 50 cents per square foot rather than a fixed price per lot. Other improvements around this time included the addition of signs on the avenues and paths.

In the early years of the cemetery, laying out lots had been a fairly simple task, but by the early 20th century the land available for new lots was located in the rockier and harder to develop areas, sometimes requiring blasting to create new lots. At the same time the lots were getting smaller and required more precise engineering. By this time, lots were laid out by the town engineer, rather than the cemetery superintendent. While the early family lots had been as much as 250 square feet, by 1915 the new lots were typically much smaller.

In 1923, Mrs. Ellen T. Andrews made a bequest to erect a chapel in the cemetery in memory of her late husband, Isaac H. Andrews, who had been a member of the Swampscott Board of Selectmen and Board of Assessors. Several architects submitted plans, but those of Charles Vernon Burgess were selected. The Late Gothic Revival chapel designed by Burgess was dedicated in October 1924. Once the chapel was completed, plants were added in the vicinity and lots were laid out around it. The popular area near the chapel was one of the first areas where small lots were laid out and paths were used, rather than roads, to make efficient use of very desirable space. The chapel was used frequently through the 1940s, but less so after that because undertakers preferred to use their own funeral homes.

Meanwhile the need for additional burial space persisted, and the town acquired land to the east of the cemetery (Section C), which was laid out beginning in the 1930s, a major undertaking because of the rocky topography. The focal point of Section C was the Veterans Lot, laid out in 1943, to provide a memorial and interment space for veterans from World War II on.

During the Depression, the cemetery benefitted from federal relief programs, such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Emergency Relief Administration (ERA), which were responsible for constructing a stone wall along the Essex Street and Capen Road boundaries of Section C. The WPA and ERA also provided labor to excavate and regrade land for the new burial areas in Section C. Horticulture was important during this period, with 200 evergreens and 50 Norway maples planted primarily in Section C. In the 1940s and 1950s, ornamental plantings such as spirea, yews, flowering hawthorns, and Kwanzan cherry trees were added in the new area. Other than the town's annual reports, which provide little detail, records are scarce from this period.

(continued)

By the 1950s, the cemetery was again in need of new burial space, and much of the infrastructure of the cemetery was in need of repair. In 1956, the cemetery department became part of the newly established Department of Public Works (DPW), and initial plans were made to create a new Section D on the west side of Capen Road. A new cemetery office and DPW maintenance building were erected in 1965. In that same year, 900 lots were laid out in section D, which had room for 1,000 more lots, and the first burial in Section D occurred. Section D, which represents a much denser type of burial ground, is characterized by closely spaced single- and double- grave lots with marble burial markers and little planting.

A limited number of burials still occur in family lots in sections A, B, and C. Since the mid-1960s, section D has been the most active burial area at Swampscott Cemetery. Recent preservation efforts have included repairs in 2010 to the structure and roof of the chapel to prevent water infiltration and repair long-term damage.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Swampscott are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few, if any, sites in the town of Swampscott have been systematically studied, resulting in the general lack of interpretative information for known sites. This status is compounded by the fact that many sites in the area were located in the mid to late 19th century and early 20th century during a major build-up of the area. Information is available, however, that indicates many types of sites in the area may survive intact in spite of urban development and its related impacts. Burials are usually located stratigraphically deeper than other types of sites and may survive in urban areas, where other sites closer to the surface could be destroyed by development. The presence of lithic outcroppings in the area belonging to the Lynn Volcanic Series also indicates the potential to collect information relating to studies of lithic technology. Many outcroppings are located in steeply sloped areas or on hilltops where development is difficult or prohibitive. Evidence of quarry sites may survive in those areas. The location of lithic sources in the area may also indicate the potential to recover information that would benefit studies relating to exchange patterns between Native groups.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide social, cultural, and economic information relating to Swampscott's settlement and identity as a town separate from the city of Lynn. Archaeological resources may also contribute information that describes and documents various stages of development for the cemetery as one of the first major public projects undertaken following the town's incorporation. Swampscott remained largely rural through the 19th century, with an economy based on fishing and farming. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important evidence of the pre-1852 land use of the cemetery land, possibly for some agricultural function. Any structural feature or artifact evidence from these activities would be highly significant, since little if any documentation exists for them. Archaeological resources can also be important to document the early development of the cemetery and later modifications that no longer exist today and have little or no documentation. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can be used to reconstruct the original layout of the cemetery. Archaeological research can also help reconstruct the original cemetery landscape and layout. Post molds representing fence lines may be present, indicating earlier family burial grounds in the area or the original boundaries of the cemetery. Unmarked graves could also exist that were associated with head- and footstones now buried, lost, stolen, or moved. Unmarked graves might have also been identified with wooden markers, now deteriorated, or associated with unknown person or pauper graves that were never marked. Soil stratigraphy in the cemetery can also be used to identify landscape changes, including grading, which has been documented at various times and locations in the cemetery.

(continued)

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations, the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds, and recording stratigraphy without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote sensing research techniques might also produce important information. Social, cultural and economic information relating to the 19th and 20th century town of Swampscott can be obtained in this manner; however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and causes of death. This approach and information would be especially important for any potential burials that predate the incorporation of Swampscott as a town and the establishment of the cemetery in the mid 19th century. Few written records are present for the inhabitants of the town during that period. Osteological studies would also be important in the documentation of unmarked graves, including unknown persons and paupers whose lives were poorly documented and for whom written records are also scarce. Osteological studies can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred in individual graves and at the burial ground. This information is also important in the documentation of unmarked graves and earlier potential family burial grounds that may have been incorporated into the larger cemetery. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains, can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to the individual, ethnicity, the overall settlement, and religion.

(end)

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books, Articles, Reports

Cutter, William Richard, ed. *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts*, Vol. 3. 1908. Accessed through Google Books Online.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. *MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report: Swampscott*. Boston: 1985.

Newhall, James R., "Swampscott" chapter in D. Hamilton Hurd, *History of Essex County, Massachusetts*. Philadelphia: J.H. Lewis and Company, 1888.

Swampscott, Massachusetts, Celebrating 150 Years, 1852-2002. Swampscott, MA: Swampscott Historical Commission, 2002.

Thompson, Waldo. "Swampscott: Historical Sketches of the Town of Lynn." Collection of newspaper articles written in the 1880s and pasted into a scrapbook. (At Massachusetts State Library.)

Town of Swampscott. *Annual Reports, 1852 to 2009*.

Maps

1872 *Map of Essex County, Massachusetts: Town of Swampscott*. D.G. Beers & Co: Philadelphia.

1880 *Atlas of the Town of Swampscott, Massachusetts*. G.M. Hopkins: Philadelphia.

1897 *Atlas of the City of Lynn, Massachusetts, including also the towns of Swampscott and Saugus*. L.J. Richards & Co., Springfield, MA.

1911 *Map of the Town of Swampscott*. Fred H. Eastman, Town Engineer.

1924 *Swampscott Cemetery*. Series of detailed maps depicting layout of cemetery lots. Town Engineer.

1964 *Map of the Town of Swampscott*. George H. Melcher, Town Engineer.

1983 *Swampscott Cemetery (two sheets), 1"=20'*. Robert J. Sotiros, Town Engineer.

2010 *Swampscott Assessors Map, Parcel 13-1-0*. August 12, 2010.

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: Swampscott Historical Society, Town Hall

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC # SWA.800

Swampscott Cemetery
Name of Property

Essex MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20.2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The entire area associated with Swampscott Cemetery is 31.2 acres. This nomination includes Sections A, B, and C of the cemetery, which total 20.2 acres. It excludes Section D (11 acres), which was built after 1963.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>342738</u> Easting	<u>4705442</u> Northing	3	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>343008</u> Easting	<u>4705216</u> Northing
2	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>342893</u> Easting	<u>4705412</u> Northing	4	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>342662</u> Easting	<u>4705120</u> Northing

Lat/Lon

1. 42.485367 -70.913476 2. 42.485125 -70.911577 3. 42.483389 -70.910128 4. 42.482451 -70.914307

Verbal Boundary Description

This nomination includes land in the northern part of the town of Swampscott, Massachusetts, that is part of Assessors Parcel Number 13-1-0. The parcel includes the entire 31.2-acre cemetery, but only the 20.2-acre section west of Capen Road is included in this nomination. The area included in the nomination is bounded by Essex Street on the south; Capen Road on the east; the town of Salem (Forest River Conservation Area) on the north; MBTA railroad tracks on the west; and Danvers Road on the southwest.

Boundary Justification

The area encompassed by this nomination was acquired by the town of Swampscott and developed as Swampscott Cemetery between 1854 and 1960. Land to the east of Capen Road, which is excluded from this nomination, was developed as part of Swampscott Cemetery and the DPW maintenance facility from 1960 to the present. The entire area encompassed by this nomination is owned by the Town of Swampscott and administered as cemetery land.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shary Page Berg, preservation consultant with Betsy Friedberg, MHC NR Director
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2013
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125-3314
e-mail _____

Swampscott Cemetery
Name of Property

Essex MA
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Swampscott, Attention: Thomas G. Younger, Town Administrator
street & number 22 Monument Avenue telephone 781-596-8850
city or town Swampscott state MA zip code 01907

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Swampscott Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Swampscott
County: Essex State: MA
Photographer: Shary Berg
Date Photographed: June & August 2010

PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
Photo 1	Chapel Exterior, Section B, view looking north	8/2010	Shary Berg
Photo 2	Stone wall built by WPA, Section C, view looking west	6/2010	Shary Berg
Photo 3	Stimpson Monument 1, Section A, view looking east	6/2010	Shary Berg
Photo 4	American Legion Lot, Section A, view looking northeast	6/2010	Shary Berg
Photo 5	Row of Hillside Tombs, Section B, view looking northeast	6/2010	Shary Berg
Photo 6	Veterans Lot, Section C, view looking south	6/2010	Shary Berg



Photo 1 – Chapel Exterior, Section B

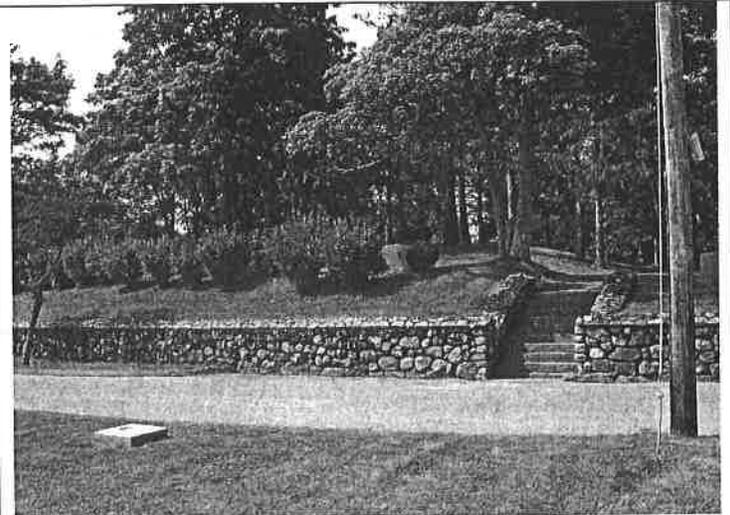


Photo 2 – Stone wall built by WPA, Section C



Photo 3 - Stimpson Monument, Section A



Photo 4 – American Legion Lot, Section A

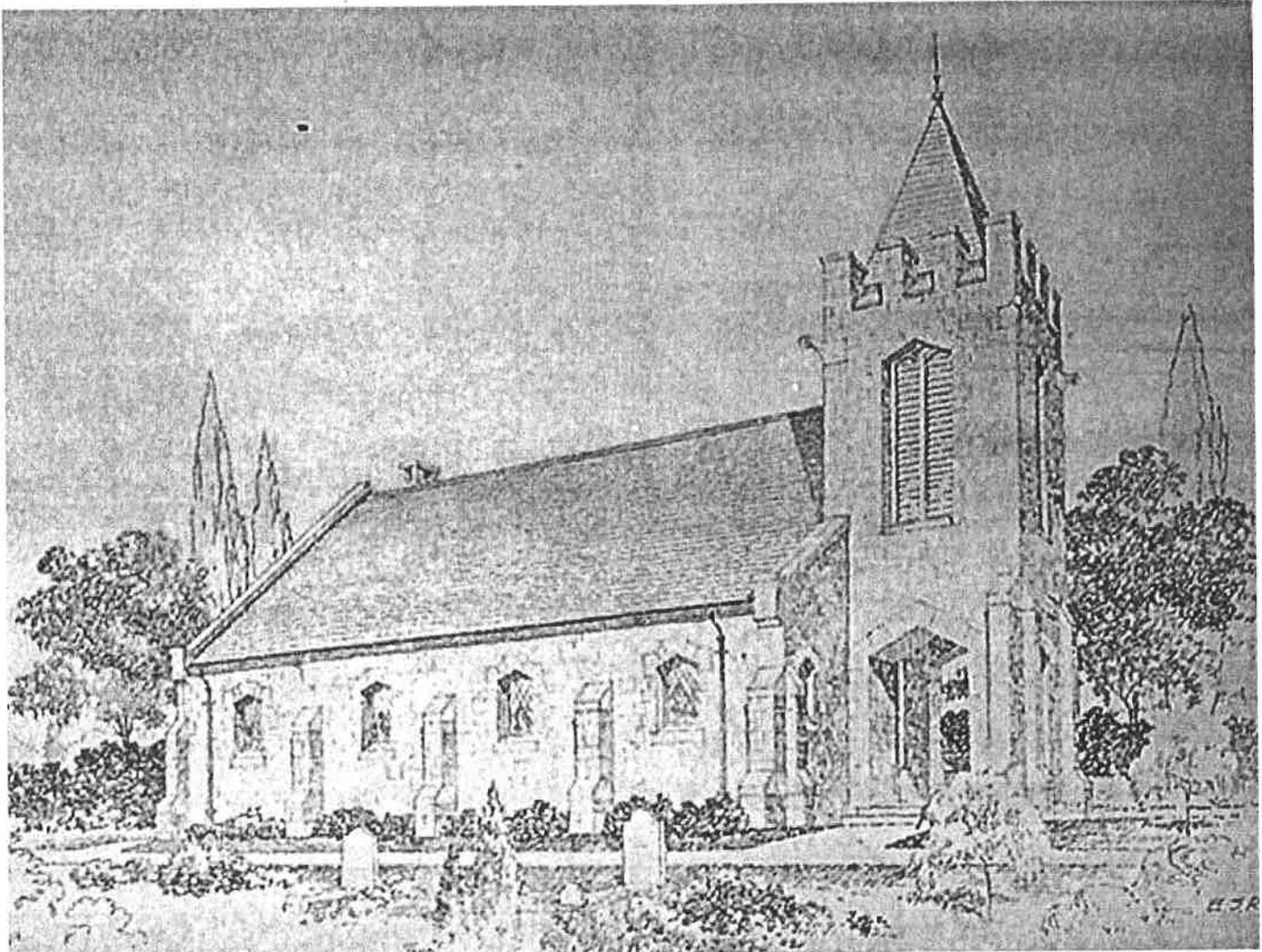


Photo 5 - Row of Hillside Tombs, Section B



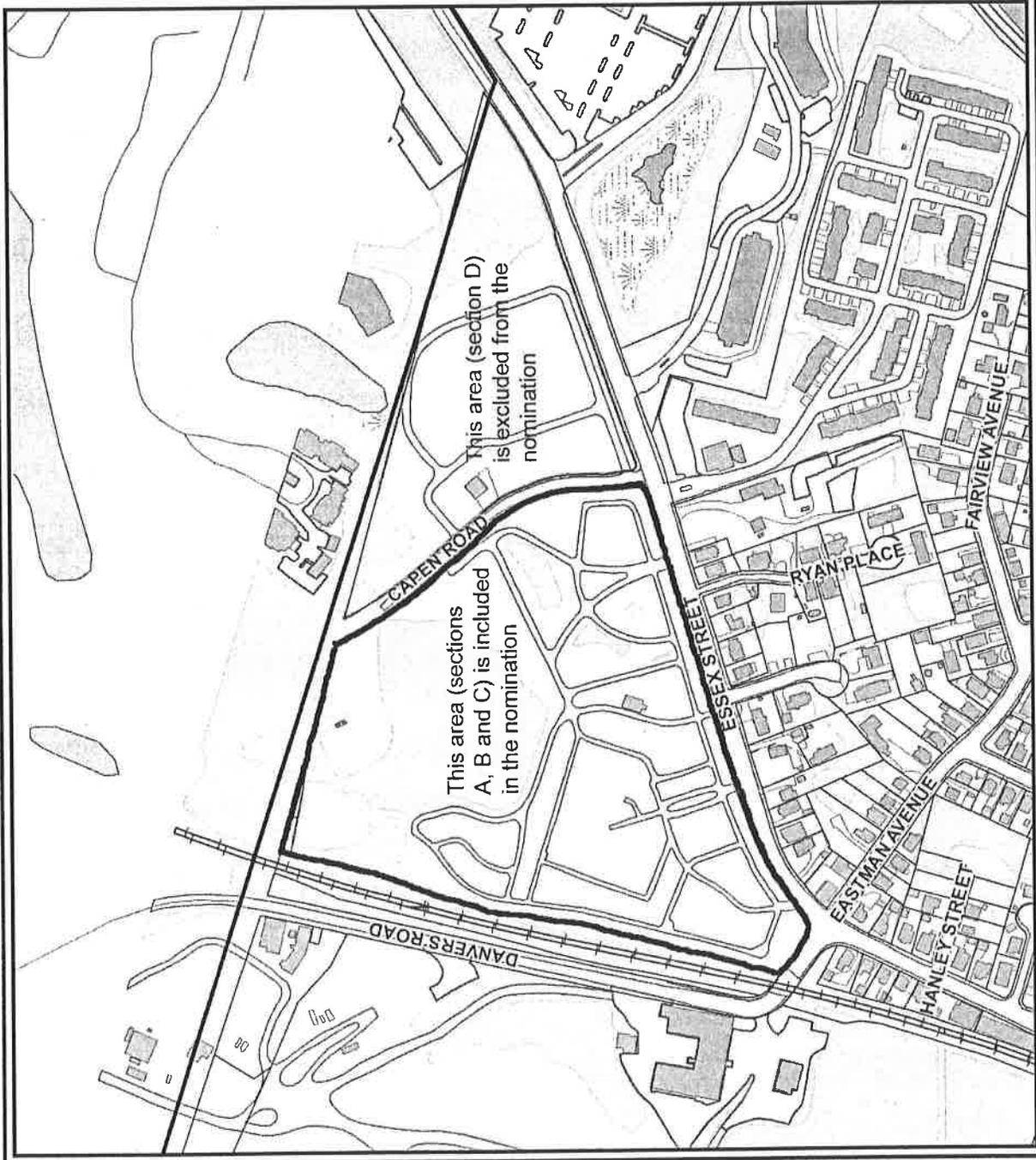
Photo 6 – Veterans Lot, looking south, Section C

HISTORIC IMAGE

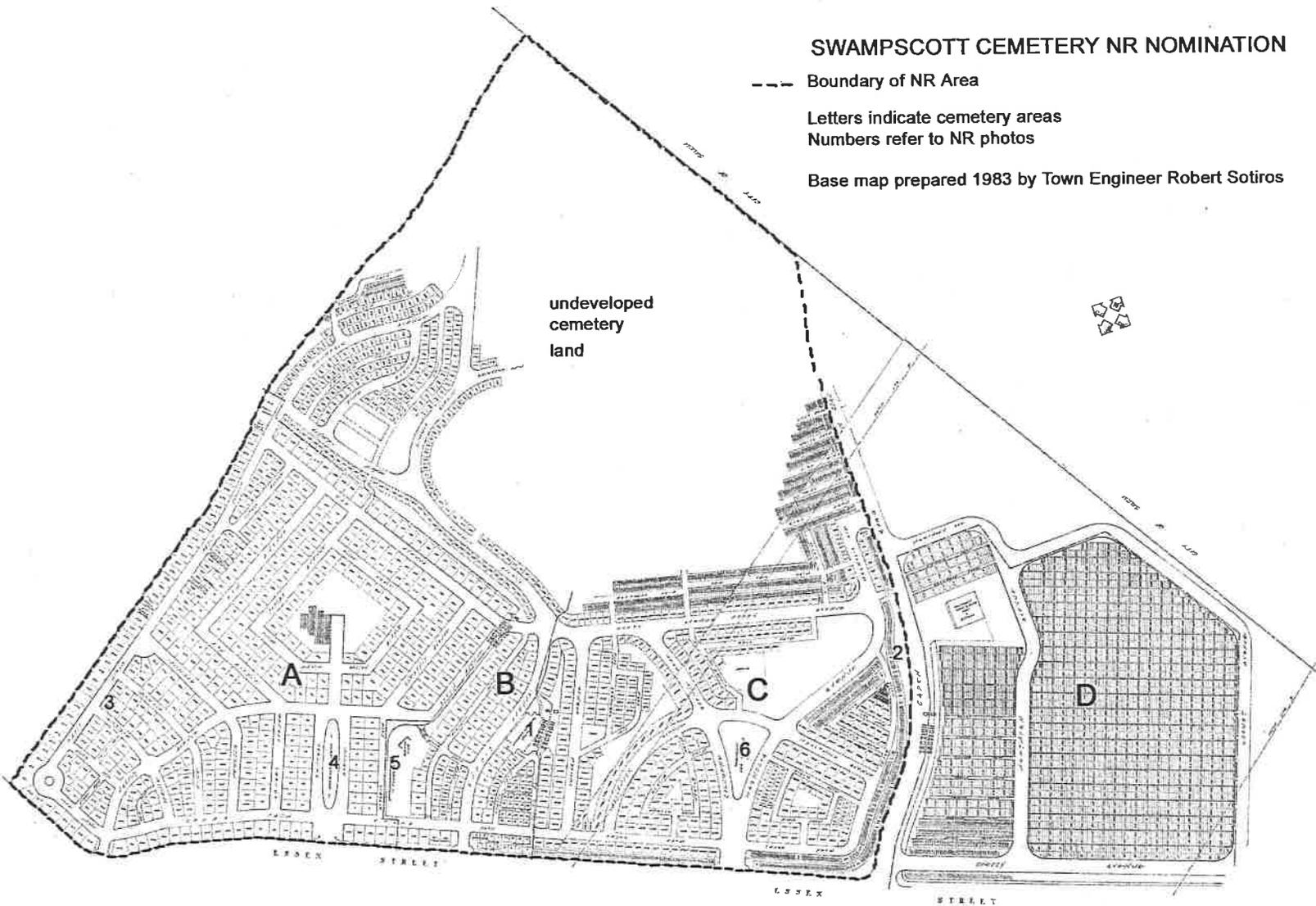


Artist's rendering of Andrews Memorial Chapel. Town of Swampscott, Annual Report, 1923.

Swampscott Cemetery
Parcel 13-1-0
Map Date: 8/12/2010



Map 1 – 2010 Assessors Map of Parcel 13-1-0, showing cemetery and its surroundings. Dark black line indicates the area included in this nomination.



Map 2 – 1983 map showing cemetery features. Dark black line indicates the area included in this nomination.

Swampscott Cemetery National Register Nomination Data Sheet 8-30-2012

Photo	Historic Name	Location	Description/Material	Date	Type	Status
	Cemetery	Sections A, B, C	Sections west of Capen Road, 20.2 acres.	1852 - 1960	Site	C
	Circulation System	Sections A, B, C	System of paved roads and paths.	1852 - 1960	NA	NA
2	Perimeter Wall	Sections A, B, C Essex St, Capen Rd	Rubble and fieldstone walls along cemetery frontage.	1850s - 1930s	Structure	C
1	Andrews Memorial Chapel	Section B, Summit Avenue	Gothic building, granite, slate roof. Charles Burgess, architect.	1924	Building	C
	Henry Willeins Headstone	Section A, near Paupers Lot	Slate headstone	1844	Object	C
	Paupers Lot	Section A, Central Avenue	Burial area with no headstones	1850s	NA	NA
	Tedesco Memorial	Section A, Central Avenue	Marble obelisk	Ca. 1857	Object	C
3	Stimpson Family Monument	Section A, Maple Avenue	Marble sculpture of woman in classical clothing.	Ca. 1870s	Object	C
	Stone Family Monument	Section A, Hemlock Avenue	Polished grey granite sphere on pyramidal base.	Late 19 th cent	Object	C
	Grand Army of the Republic Lot	Section A, Cedar Path	Small lot with pyramid of cannon balls on granite base.	1860s	Object	C
4	American Legion Lot	Section A, Central Avenue	Commemorating WW I veterans, with cannon.	1910s	Object	C
5	Hillside Tombs	Section B, Cypress Path	Eight connected granite-block hillside family tombs.	1860s	Structure	C
	Receiving Tomb	Section B, Cypress Path	Pedimented side-hill tomb with bronze double doors	1884	Structure	C
	C.F. Knowlton Tomb	Section C, Sumach Avenue	Pedimented granite block tomb	Ca. 1920s	Structure	C
	O'Brien Monument	Section C, Linden Path	Two marble lions on marble and granite base.	1920s	Object	C
6	Veterans Lot	Section C, East of chapel	Honors veterans from WWII on.	1940s	Structure	C

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1978 and other sources. Photomosaic
imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes
Boundaries revised 1998.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
datum are as shown. Massachusetts coordinate system, unadjusted zone
10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, unadjusted zone
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed 33
for 2.5-minute increments are obtainable from National Geologic
Survey (NADCON) software.

Vertical datum is based on the National Geologic Survey
13271 (1962), 13275, and 13276 (1981). This information
is not intended for navigational purposes.

Contour interval is 3 meters. Knowledge of
the datum of these elevations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
OTHER DATUMS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METERS
DAVLIN IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER. METERS
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLEYS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	1	2	3
1	3.28	4	5	6
2	6.56	7	8	
3	9.84			
4	13.12			
5	16.40			
6	19.68			
7	22.96			
8	26.24			
9	29.52			
10	32.80			

Scale: 1:25,000
1 CM = 250 M
1 INCH = 2500 FT

ISBN 0-872-85344-5
9 780807 853445

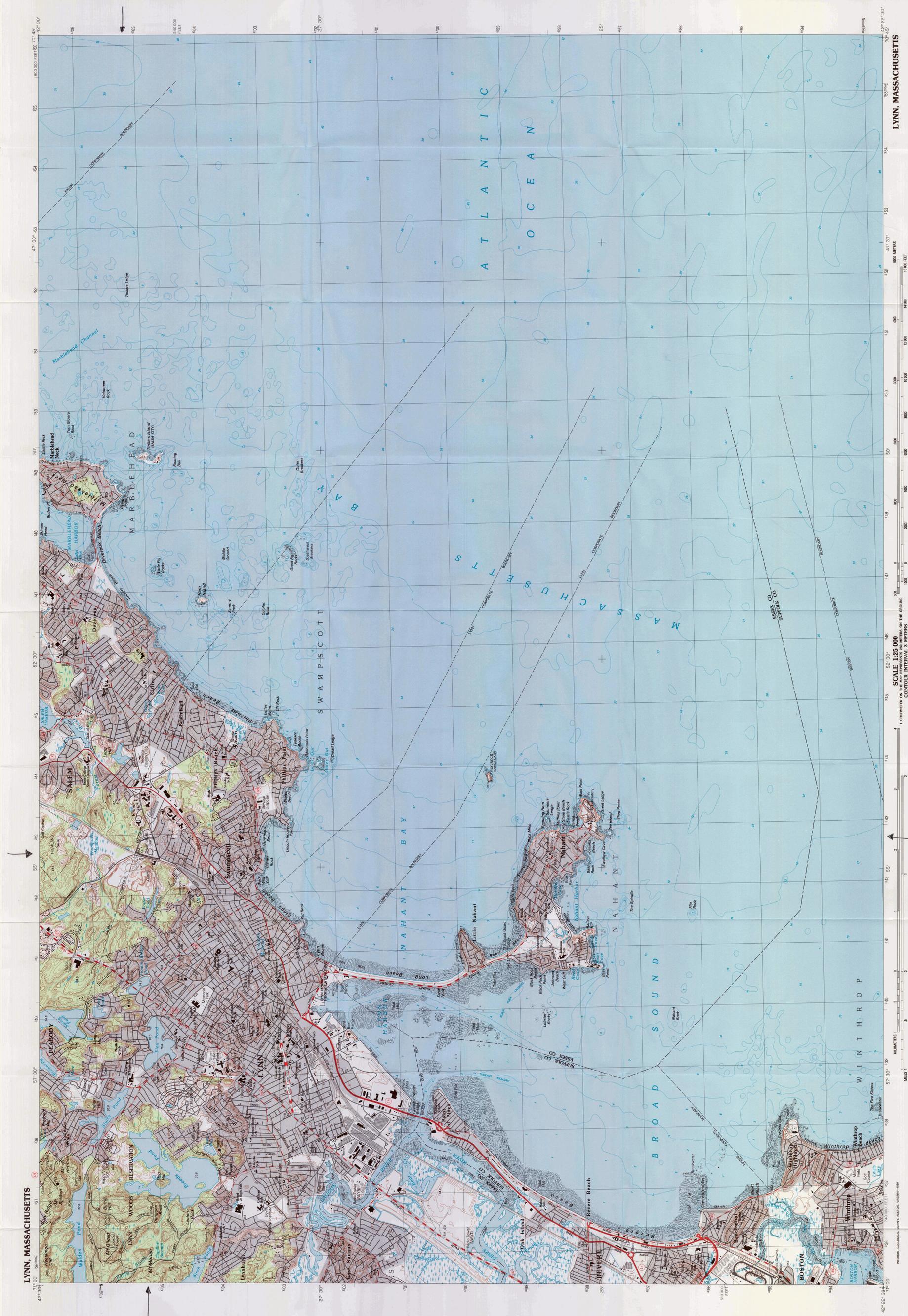
Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, four lanes
Secondary highway, four lanes
Unimproved road, 12 ft
Road marker: Interstate, U. S. State
Bicycle standard path, narrow path
Footpath, easement, easement
Railroad: only selected buildings shown
Rocks: bare, erratic, small, large structure
National, with monument
State
City
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation, small park
U. S. public lands survey, map, township, section
Range, township, section, the location appropriate
Fence or field line
Dike, dam with lock
Cemetery, grave
Compassionate place area, U. S. location monument
Mile scale, project, scale or area
Contour: horizontal station, vertical station, spot elevation
Contour: horizontal station, vertical station, spot elevation
Bathymetric contour, index, intermediate
Personal lake and stream, intermittent lake and stream
Regional, large area, small, hills, large and small
Land subject to controlled inundation, wetland
Stock: impoundment
District, unimproved

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

1000 METERS
1000 FEET

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
1997









STIMPSON







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Swampscott Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 1/18/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/06/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000051

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 3.6.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



Town of Swampscott

OFFICE OF THE

Board of Selectmen

ELIHU THOMSON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS 01907

RECEIVED ^{PH}

APR 15 2011 ^{NR}

MASS. HIST. COMM ^{file}

Jill G. Sullivan, Chair
Robert E. Mazow, Vice Chair
Richard Malagrifa
Matthew W. Strauss
David S. Van Dam

Andrew W. Maylor
Town Administrator
(781) 596-8850
FAX (781) 596-8851

April 8, 2011

*Ms. Cara H. Metz
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
270 Morrissey Blvd.
Boston, Mass 02125*

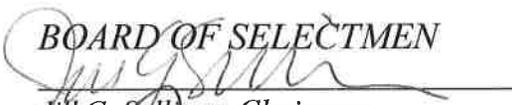
Dear Ms. Cara H. Metz:

We the Board of Selectman of the Town of Swampscott are writing to express our full support for the nomination of the Swampscott Cemetery, 400 Essex Street, Swampscott, Mass to be approved to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

If there is anything we can do for you please contact our office using the above information.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF SELECTMEN



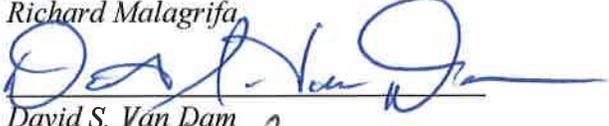
Jill G. Sullivan, Chairman



Robert E. Mazow, Vice Chair



Richard Malagrifa



David S. Van Dam



Matthew W. Strauss



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

January 10, 2013

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Swampscott Cemetery, Swampscott (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The property owner was notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and was afforded the opportunity to comment. A letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Jean Reardon, Swampscott Historical Commission
Richard Malagrifa, Swampscott Board of Selectmen
Shary Page Berg, consultant
Patrick Jones, Swampscott Planning Board