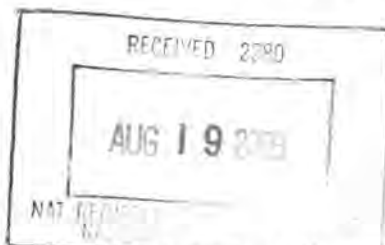


993

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 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 BELLEVUE CEMETERY

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 170 MAY STREET ☐ not for publication

city or town LAWRENCE and METHUEN ☐ vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county ESSEX code 009 zip code 01840
01844

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.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

8/13/03

Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

for

E Beall

10/3/03

Bellevue Cemetery
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>20</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>45</u>	<u>2</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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery/Mortuary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

SEE ATTACHED

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Bellevue Cemetery
Lawrence/Methuen (Essex), MA**

Section number 7 Page 1

SECTION 7: LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Bellevue Cemetery consists of approximately 96.3 acres of land, the bulk of which is located in the northwest corner of Lawrence, Massachusetts. A strip of 2.3 acres extends the cemetery grounds into Methuen on the west. Lawrence, a densely populated industrial city, is located in the northeast quadrant of Massachusetts.

The cemetery is divided into two principal sections by Reservoir Street, which runs in a north-south direction. The "Old Yard," to the east, was begun in 1847 and the bulk of the "New Yard," more commonly called "New Bellevue," to the west, was acquired in 1893. Curvilinear roads and paths characteristic of a garden cemetery traverse the entire cemetery, which is irregular in shape. On the north, Bellevue Cemetery abuts St. Mary's Cemetery, which abuts Immaculate Conception Cemetery. The central section of the cemetery's southern boundary abuts Lawrence's High Service Water Tower and Reservoir (NR 1978), which is owned by the city and maintained as a park. Together the three cemeteries and the Reservoir grounds create the largest amount of open space in Lawrence. To the east, west and south, the Bellevue Cemetery generally borders residential neighborhoods characterized by late 19th and early 20th century single and multifamily homes. From its hillside location, the cemetery looks east toward the railroad and the Spicket River, which is about 1500 feet east of the cemetery and was the site of Lawrence's earliest mills. A late 19th century mill stands near the eastern boundary of the cemetery.

OLD YARD

Landscape

Bellevue Cemetery's "Old Yard" is composed of approximately 33 acres of hilly terrain (photo 1) bordered on the east (May Street) by a tall granite block wall topped by a chain-link fence. Inside the wall, the landscape is terraced to increase the available burial ground space. Vegetation in the Old Yard is primarily grass, shrubs and trees, the majority of which are maple interspersed with oak, cedar, and linden. Historic photographs indicate that the area once contained many spruce trees, few of which remain. There are several magnificent examples of healthy mature trees with wide trunks and curving limbs, but many of the older trees are in poor condition. Other plantings include rhododendron, mock orange, and yew bushes.

Originally the Old Yard had at least four entrances, two of which have been fenced off. The two remaining

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Bellevue Cemetery
Lawrence/Methuen (Essex), MA

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entrances are the main entrance, located near the cemetery office (former **Hearse House**) at the intersection of Reservoir and May Streets (map #2, photo 2) and a secondary entrance gate located across from the **Bellevue Brick Stable** on Reservoir Street (map #28). Historic photographs indicate that this area was originally enclosed with a white picket fence about three feet high and painted white (not extant). At present, a chain link fence, designed to accommodate a top dressing of barbed wire that was removed earlier in the 20th century, surrounds the Old Yard. To prevent vehicular damage to the fence, boulders have been placed on the outside of the fence at locations that would be most vulnerable to such injury.

The circulation system consists of winding roads, paths and drives that rise up the hills to provide views of the cityscape. The road and path network, unaltered from the original design, is surfaced with asphalt, macadam, gravel or dirt. Many of the road surfaces have large depressions, holes, cracks, and other forms of damage.

The stone markers of the Old Yard are mid-to-late 19th century granite and marble, many of which are elaborately carved with names, dates, and images, typically reflecting Protestant families with English, Scottish, and German surnames. Close to the main entrance, most of the markers are marble, small and rectangular in shape, and date from the 1840s through the 1890s. These markers are in fair condition, though many are loose and displaced, contain fractures, missing corners, and are significantly deteriorated due to marble's inherent vulnerability to moisture and such other environmental factors lichen and moss. Further up the hill the markers are newer and most are made of granite, although there are some marble obelisks and pillars in this area as well. The granite markers are in good to excellent condition, which is in part due to granite's natural strength and weather-resistant qualities.

According to historic photographs and plans, the Old Yard once contained a reflecting pool near Oak Avenue. The pool was drained prior to WWII because it was difficult to maintain and keep clear of litter and debris. A depression of the same dimensions as the pool remains, and since no burials have taken place there, the pool could be restored.

Significant Buildings, Structures, Objects and Sites

North Section (Entrance area)

The main entrance to the cemetery is marked by the ca. 1922 **Cemetery Gates**, which are composed of four brick-pillars flanking verdigris ironwork (map # 2, photo 2). The fence design consists of rails, hinge bars, long palings, short palings, scrolls, and rings, all configured to make the fence and gate non-climbable. Sections of the iron fence are topped with urn-shaped finials. The two central pillars that hold the gates are slightly larger

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Bellevue Cemetery
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than the other two flanking pillars and all four are topped with projecting molded caps with large cement ball finials. An automobile damaged a section of the iron fence between the central and flanking brick pillars and some of the cement and mortar of the pillars is deteriorating.

The main office of Bellevue Cemetery, also referred to as the **Hearse House** (map #1, photo 2), is located near the main entrance to the Old Yard. Designed by Moses and Willard B. Perkins, it was constructed in 1873 by James Flanagan at a total cost of \$2,604. The Second Empire-style Hearse House is a 1½ story wood frame structure with a mansard roof and shed dormers. It was restored to its present appearance in 2000, based on historic photographs. Wood shingles were removed to reveal the original clapboards, which were painted their original gray color, determined through paint analysis. The roof is covered with patterned slate and the eaves are accentuated by decoratively carved wood brackets that are aligned with the first floor windows. The building is two bays wide and divided horizontally by a beltcourse that runs along each elevation directly below the windowsills, and a watertable directly above the fieldstone foundation. The windows are all fitted with wood, double hung, 2/2 sash, and they originally had wooden shutters (not extant). The rear elevation has a second story loft window/door with a projecting overhead beam designed to hold a winch used to hoist hay bales and bags of oats that were stored on the second floor. The main entrance into the building is located on the north elevation and has a wood panel door. A wooden screen door, discovered during the recent restoration, was returned to its original position at the front entrance. On the east elevation along May Street, there is evidence of two other entrances cut into the granite foundation. These were most likely the original carriage and horse stall entry doors, which were bricked-in c. 1900. At present, the east elevation contains a centrally-placed, three-foot wide door flanked by small windows. A small, early 20th century addition extends from the rear of the building. Resting on a poured concrete foundation, the addition is less ornamental than the original structure in that it does not have decorative brackets or a beltcourse below the windowsills. This addition houses the office vault and additional administrative space.

West of the Hearse House is the **Cremation Tomb** (#3), built in 1918. Its facade is made of unadorned granite, and it is built into the side of a small hill with granite steps on each side. The tomb is topped with a rounded lintel and enclosed with a marble door with large bronze strap hinges and a simple keyhole. An iron tablet reads "Cremation Society Chapter 18 Lawrence, Mass." The tomb, which is no longer used, has two bronze cremation urns above the door. Two air vents protrude from the hill.

Central Yard area

A long **Granite Retaining Wall** (map #23) located about halfway up the hill roughly in the center of the Old Yard was constructed in 1868. It is made of large, irregular blocks of granite set in mortar and topped by rectangular, granite ashlar and a metal pipe railing. Within this wall are three granite crypts, the **Rufus Barber crypt** (map #24), and two **unmarked crypts** (maps #25 and #26). The Barber crypt has flat walls with rock-

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Bellevue Cemetery
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faced caps, rebated borders, and projecting molded bases. It is enclosed with a granite door engraved with the names of Barber family members. The two identical unmarked crypts have triangular-shaped lintels that are rock-faced with rebated borders. The walls are treated in an identical fashion to the pediments. The entrances to both tombs are bricked-in due to repetitive breaches of the tomb and vandalism.

The **William Huse crypt** (map #22) was constructed of granite in 1858. It was built into the ground so that the earth is built up along the sides and roof to accommodate the structure, even though the immediate surrounding landscape is relatively flat. The top corners of the crypt façade and the abutting support walls are carved with plain chamfers.

Other monuments in this central section of the Old Yard that are of particular historical significance include the **Robert Frost Family burial plot** (map # 44), a large granite marker erected in 1901 in memory of eight members of the Frost family; the **Pacific Mills Relief Society Marker** (map # 4), a granite obelisk erected in 1853 that pays tribute to the deceased workers of one of the largest cotton mills in the world; the **Pemberton Mills Disaster Monument** (map # 45; photo 3), a square granite pillar set on a two-tiered base that honors those who died in the tragic mill fire; and the **Old Veterans Plot** (map #27, photo 4), a collection of marble headstones for veterans of World War I and World War II.

West and South West Sections

The **Needham Post GAR Plot** (map # 5) is located in the western section of the Old Yard. It is a raised plot containing several veterans' grave markers surrounded by a low granite wall. Two sets of granite steps, one on the east side and one on the west, lead up to the plot. The steps and corners of the wall are finished with tall granite posts with octagonal, molded finials. Located within the Needham Post GAR Plot is the **Needham Post GAR Mortar** (map # 6), dating to 1872. It is an iron mortar set in granite, with an inscription that reads "Needham Post No. 39 GAR/Liberty and Union/now and forever/one and unseparable".

The **Byron Truell Monument** (map # 8, photo 5) was erected as a tribute to a local businessman. This granite monument takes the form of a tomb chest, with scrolls at the top corners and a molded cap with dentils and rosette motifs below it. The front of the monument has the name "Byron Truell" carved in relief. The name "Butler" is carved in relief on one side of the tomb chest. The monument appears to have been crafted ca. 1900 based on its material, style and location.

The **Russell Crypt** (map # 7; photo 6) is located near Highgate Street. Made of granite, the crypt penetrates the side of a small hill. Two bricked-in entries flank a life-sized bronze statue called "Risen Christ" sculpted by

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Anna Coleman Ladd (1878-1939) ca. 1900. The 6 foot 2 inch statue, which has a green patina, depicts Christ holding an infant. The sculpture is the only bronze statue in Bellevue or any other Lawrence cemetery. Both entries of the crypt are topped by a triangular cornice with the name "Russell" engraved in the center. Fleur-de-lis shapes are incised at the corners of the lintels, and the walls are carved with recessed panels that accentuate the door surrounds.

The **Thomas Simpson Monument** (map #15), erected in 1885, is made of polished pink granite and was topped with a Gothic cross that is now resting on the ground beside it. Directly below where the cross once sat is a trefoil arch shape with an "S" engraved in its center. The monument then takes on a stepped pyramidal shape, which is intersected by a triangular pediment resting on Ionic pilasters at each corner. The names of the Simpson family members are engraved below the triangular pediment and "Simpson" is carved in relief on the gray granite base.

Other monuments that are of particular historical interest in this section of the Old Yard include the **Emily G. Wetherbee (Clark Family) Monument** (map # 9), a granite monument with an urn finial and foliated swag carving; the **Gilbert Hood Monument** (map #10), a polished granite marker that pays tribute to a local business man; and the **General Lawton Post GAR Plot** (map # 11), a Civil War veterans lot from the 1870s with a large granite ashlar marker and several marble veterans' headstones.

South, South East and East Sections

The **Emmons Chandler crypt** (map #16) is a granite hillside crypt built in 1875. As in the William Huse crypt (map # 22), the earth is built up to accommodate the Chandler crypt. It is the central crypt in a row of five identical crypts, distinguished only by an additional decorative element on the top of its triangular lintel, which appears to be the base for an urn that is now missing. The pediment is engraved with the name "C. W. Chandler." The walls of the crypt contain central rectangular recessed panels.

At the east end of the Old Yard is the **Oscar F. Marston Monument** (map #18; photo 7), erected in 1902. This rectangular granite monument has a carved kepi, sword, and belt on its angled top. The sides and the base of the object are rock-faced with a rebated border. The face of the monument has a flat finish with the name of the deceased, his date of birth, death and other details engraved on it. The name "Marston" is carved in relief on the base.

The **Beach Monument** (map #14; photo 8), erected in 1900, is found at the south end of the Old Yard near Highgate Street. This elaborate granite monument is topped with a nearly life size marble statue of a draped

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Bellevue Cemetery
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woman with her right arm raised (the arm is missing). Each side of the monument features Corinthian columns supporting a full entablature with triangular shaped pediment. The letter "B" or a cross is engraved into a shield centered on each pediment. The Corinthian columns flank a tablet engraved with the Beach family names. The stepped base of the monument is engraved with the name "Beach" on the front of the top step.

Other significant monuments and crypts in the area include the **Elihu Colcord Monument** (map #13), a polished granite monument erected in 1909 to honor the grandfather of poet Robert Frost; the **Daniel Saunders Monument** (map #17; photo 9), a large granite marker of Gothic style that honors Lawrence's founder; and the **L.W. Currier** (map # 19), **S. Dockham** (map # 20) and **C.A. Dockham** (map # 21) crypts. Built into a hillside and made of granite, the crypts retain their brass door hinges, but the doors have been removed and entrances sealed with cinderblocks.

NEW BELLEVUE

Landscape

The New Bellevue section of the cemetery contains approximately 63 acres, which rise uphill from the Old Yard. The New Bellevue section includes the entire cemetery's highest elevation, which is located near the High Service Water Tower to the south. Unlike the terraced hills of the Old Yard, New Bellevue's hills retain their gentle slopes. A granite cobblestone wall (**Barker Street Wall**, map #43) runs along the Barker Street border at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Near St. Mary's cemetery on the north and the reservoir on the south, New Bellevue is bordered by a chain link fence. Along Reservoir Street, which divides the Old Yard from New Bellevue, the border is, for the most part, unfenced. A small chain fence is present next to the Veteran's Lot (map# 32), which was created after World War II by filling in a reflecting pool. A large, round stone cairn stands where New Bellevue abuts St. Mary's Cemetery.

New Bellevue's vegetation is primarily grass and trees. The latter tend to be planted along the borders of the cemetery, close to the roads and paths. In general, the trees, which include maple, oak, and linden, and are much younger and in much better condition than those found in the Old Yard.

The original circulation system of curvilinear roads and paths is intact. While historic photographs suggest that some of the roads in New Bellevue were once paved with cobblestones and pavers of various sizes, the roads and paths today are mostly asphalt, with a few remaining sections of original gravel and stone-lined gutters.

The main entrance to New Bellevue is on Reservoir Street, near the **Bellevue Brick Stable** (map # 28, photo 10,

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11) and other cemetery maintenance facilities, which are screened from the burial areas by dense natural vegetation. A tree-lined road leads south from the maintenance area and then forks. The left fork leads to the highest elevation of the cemetery, where some of the most elaborate and grand monuments are found. The right fork goes through a wooded section and passes the **Bicknell Mausoleum** (map #34; photo 12) and **Winslow Mausoleum** (map #37; photo 13) and then continues up the hill. The majority of gravestones and structures found in New Bellevue are granite, but modern marble stones are scattered throughout. Unlike the Old Yard, where the majority of monuments mark the graves of Protestant families, New Bellevue contains a number of Catholic families with Irish, Italian, French, and Spanish surnames. This change is indicative of the historical, social, and cultural developments that took place in Lawrence during the early and mid-20th century.

Maintenance Yard

The **Bellevue Brick Stable** (map #28; photos 10, 11), built in 1893, is an impressive and imposing structure that stands approximately forty feet west of Reservoir Street, opposite the Old Yard. Local architect George G. Adams designed the building in the Classical Revival style, but incorporated Queen Anne features in the dormers and cupola. The Brick Stable reflects the application of such late-19th century architectural concepts as the designing of a building to take advantage of natural light. In the Brick Stable, this is accomplished through its siting, interior plan, and the use of large and numerous windows that allow light to infiltrate the building throughout the day.

This 2½ story structure is composed of red brick with red mortar and trimmed with fine gray North Conway granite. It is three bays wide and has a hip roof covered with original gray slate, fastened with copper nails, and finished with copper flashing. A contrasting band of red slate decorates the roof midway between the peak and the gutters. The same polychrome slate treatment is repeated on the walls and roof of the cupola, which has a rectangular, four-paned window on each side and a running horse weathervane on its roof. (The weathervane is a replacement of the stolen original.) A single brick chimney rises above the roof on the north gable. An exterior cinderblock chimney used to vent an interior wood stove rises along the rear elevation penetrating the roof overhang.

The roof is penetrated by three identical wood-frame gable-roof dormers – one on the façade and one on each side elevation. There is cresting at the peak of each dormer, and each tympanum has decorative half-timbering. Three short wood windows light each dormer; the center window being slightly larger and composed of eight panes over one. Each elevation of the stable is divided by four ornamental brick pilasters; one at each corner of the building and two located along the middle of the wall to effectively divide the wall into thirds. The pilasters are decorated with granite blocks and corbelled bricks, a detail repeated at the cornice. The principal windows, some of which contain double-hung 12/2 sash, are set beneath round-arch wood windows that are articulated by

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two courses of flush brick headers circumscribing the window arch, which is topped by a slightly projecting course of brick headers. The stable foundation is granite and contains a cellar window on each elevation.

The central bay of the façade (east) is framed by a large brick arch containing a pair of second-story wooden loft doors, each with two small glass panes at the top. On either side of the loft doors is a quarter round window with sunburst style muntins. On the first floor, a centrally placed sliding carriage door capped with a wood lintel, is approached by a large granite and cobblestone ramp that leads from the road to the building. On either side of the central bay, the arch pattern is repeated in half round windows with eight panes and granite sills on the second story. Below, the first story windows are double hung 12/2 sash with a tall splayed soldier course serving as a lintel and spandrel.

The north elevation is similar to the front facade, including a large carriage door and ramp, with the exception being that there is no brick arch in the central bay, and the second story loft doors are not flanked by quarter round windows. A granite lintel sits above the loft's doors on the second floor and above the carriage door on the first floor, which now is a modern, steel replacement door. The south elevation resembles the north, but it has no ramp or carriage door and there is no window on the second floor in the central bay. The west (rear) elevation is similar to the south, with the exception of the previously mentioned cinderblock chimney that penetrates the roofline.

On the interior, a large work area is found immediately inside the carriage entrance along the north wall. As one enters this floor, a small office/lounge area is found on the left hand side of the room and two wooden stalls containing commode-style flush toilets are located along the east wall. A separate work area runs along the entire south wall. The walls and ceiling are covered in tongue and groove pine beaded board. Between the south wall and the bathroom stalls, a narrow wood staircase leads to the second floor, where the walls and ceilings are covered with tongue and groove pine beaded board. In the northwest corner of this floor there is a large work area, while additional work/storage space is found along the east and south walls. A ladder leads to the attic, which has exposed rafters and beams and access to the cupola. The Brick Stable contains a full basement with an original brick horse stall centered along the south wall. Ample enough for several horses, the stall was originally accessed by a ramp that led the animals from the exterior into the cellar. The ramp was filled in and the opening closed with masonry.

Just north of the Brick Stable is the **Tool House** (map # 29, photo 14), a wood-framed equipment barn built in 1894. This two and one-half story structure rises from a concrete slab to a side-gable roof with a small centrally placed cupola that is open on all four sides. Brick chimneys rise through the roof at both gable ends. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, as are the walls of the barn. The siding on the barn is a red brick-pattern asphalt shingle, which covers the original clapboards underneath it. On the façade of the building, there are four

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window/loft openings above the four stall door openings at the first story level, with an additional window and entry door set between the central stall doors. The end elevations feature three windows at the first and second level and one at the attic level. All sash are in poor condition and covered with plywood. The original stall doors remain, but they are in poor condition and have evidence of rot and other deterioration.

West of the barn is the **Bellevue Garage** (map # 30, photo 15), designed in 1935 by E.R.A. Engineering Dept. and initialed GPC. Facing south, the one-story brick building is four bays wide, with the two end bays being approximately twice as wide as the two central bays. The storage facility has a slightly pitched front-gable roof pierced by a chimney at each end. The building is approximately fourteen feet high and rests on a concrete slab. The four vehicle bays are separated by brick piers, which, according to plans of the building, contain cast iron posts.

Behind (west) the Brick Stable is the **Gasoline House** (map #31; photo 11) built in 1910. This modest one-story building is enclosed by a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. It has two windows (now covered with plywood) -- one on the west elevation and another on the south elevation. A plywood door faces the tool yard and Tool House. The building is clad with clapboards, except for one elevation that is covered with plywood and painted red.

To the southwest of the Maintenance Yard, along Reservoir Street are the Modern Veterans plot (map # 32), with its many marble gravestones, and the Vietnam Memorial (map # 33), a granite monument and flagpole dedicated to the soldiers who fought in Vietnam.

West Section

West of the maintenance area, at the fork in the road is the **Bicknell Mausoleum** (map # 34, photo 12) erected in 1900. Made of granite, the Classical Revival-style structure rises from a stepped base to a front gable roof and portico. A triangular-pediment entablature rests on two sets of paired Ionic columns. Swags and the family name are sculpted into the frieze. Centered on the façade and sheltered by the portico, double doors lead to the interior. The ornate doors are fabricated of brass in a perforated, foliated design with glass behind it.

Shortly after the fork in the road, is the **Bellevue Receiving Tomb** (map #35; photo 16) built in 1907. Constructed of yellow Bucks County granite and trimmed with gray granite blocks with a red slate-covered front-gable roof, this gothic style building has a large round window in the gable ends on the facade and rear elevations. A pointed arch frames the entry, which is centered on the façade and protected by an iron gate. A bronze memorial plaque set beside the door reads "John P. Kane, Mayor; William Lord, Superintendent" above a large circular ornament that reads, within a central ring, "Board of Cemetery Directors, William F. Rutter,

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Bellevue Cemetery
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President, Erected 1907." Flanking the circular design are four, evenly spaced, circular embellishments that read "William H. Russell, Franklin B. David, C. Herbert Murch, and Otis Freeman," respectively. At the base of the plaque is inscribed "Arthur D. Marble, City Engineer; C.E. Trumbull Co., builders." Finally, a founder's mark in the lower center reads: "T. F. McGann, Boston, Mass." Other notable details of the receiving tomb include buttresses and a raking parapet. The interior contains a fireplace. Four tall, circular windowed air vents are located behind the tomb, which is not presently in use.

Opposite the Bellevue Receiving Tomb is the **Winslow Mausoleum** (map # 37; photo 13), built in 1900. This granite structure is topped with a domed roof. Each elevation of this Classical Revival-style structure contains a round-arch window or a door (façade). A pair of bronze glazed doors, partially covered with plywood, display funeral wreaths at the base. Projecting battered piers set in from the corner of each elevation feature arched "capitals" above a wreath ornament carved in relief.

Also in this area is the **Lawrence Police Memorial** (map # 36), built in 1998 in tribute to two Lawrence Police officers slain in the line of duty. It is a non-contributing structure due to its date of construction.

North Section

Further along the road, near the Cemetery's highest elevation, is the **John Pond Mausoleum** (map # 38; photo 17). Built in 1920, it was the last mausoleum erected at Bellevue Cemetery, and the only one located in the midst of other burial plots. Made of granite, this Classical Revival-style structure has a front-gable roof covered with heavy, stepped masonry. On the façade, a small oval window is centered in the tympanum and the name "John H. Pond" is carved in relief in the frieze. The recessed entry, flanked by polished Corinthian columns, is enclosed by a large, highly decorative bronze door with the letter "P" in the center of it. The foundation wall steps down at the rear of the structure to compensate for the slope of the hill.

Near the Pond Mausoleum, in a tree-lined space away from the burial plots is the **Reflecting Fountain** (map #39; photo 18), which was constructed during the 1920s. Made of granite, the structure is composed of a hexagonal collecting pool surrounded by low curbing. A bronze fountain nozzle rises from a granite pedestal in the center of the pool. The fountain, which is in need of repair, is not in use.

West of the fountain is the **Stoehrer Monument** (map # 40; photo 19). Erected in 1940, it is made of reddish rock-faced stone. This elaborate monument, topped by three large polished stone balls, features a central projecting section flanked by sections carved with fluted columns on the face and a floral design on the sides. The center section bears the family name and a low relief carving of an urn/planter.

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Two other significant monuments in this area of New Bellevue are the **Thelma Todd Marker** (map # 42), a granite object erected in memory of the silent film actress; and the **German Old Folks Home Marker** (map #41), a tall granite object.

The Barker Street Wall (map #43, photo 20) runs approximately 1000 feet along Barker Street at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Built in 1900 of granite cobblestones, its long mass is punctuated by narrow abutments and large posts twice the height of the wall with cement caps at its two entrances. The wall has recently been repointed and restored.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known within the boundaries of the cemetery, sites may be present. Nine sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), most in areas bordering the Merrimack River. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery support the presence of Native American sites. Well-drained, level to moderately sloping land surfaces in close proximity to wetlands are found in two areas of the cemetery. The Spicket River flows within 1,000 feet of the northern portion of the cemetery while a tributary stream of that river passes within 1,000 feet of the western part of the cemetery. In general, however, the potential for locating significant Native American resources in the cemetery is low to moderate. Many of the characteristics of 19th century garden cemeteries, terraced hills, retaining walls, crypts, curvilinear roads and grave excavations would have destroyed any ancient Native American resources in those areas.

A moderate to high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery area. Unmarked graves may exist within the cemetery and at its periphery. Post holes from fence lines no longer extant and funerary type artifacts associated with graves, memorial services, and lost gravestones may also exist. Stratigraphic and/or structural evidence may exist from the reflecting pool, now drained, originally located near Oak Avenue.

(end)

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)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1847-1953

Significant Dates

1847

1873

1894

1900

1918

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bellevue Cemetery Records, Lawrence MA:
Immigrant City Archives, Lawrence, MA

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ARCHITECT/BUILDER (Continued)

Moses & Willard B. Perkins
W.A. Snow of Boston
Arthur D. Marble
C.E. Trumbull Company
George G. Adams

Landscape Architects:

Baldwin Coolidge
R.M. Copeland
John M. Smith

Artist:

Anna Coleman Ladd

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SECTION 8: NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bellevue Cemetery is significant as the first and only municipal burying ground in the city of Lawrence, and as a fine example of a garden cemetery. A host of prominent industrialists, politicians, educators, and civic leaders are buried here. These individuals played significant roles in the establishment and growth of Lawrence as a leading industrial city in the mid-to-late 19th century. In addition, the work of local and regional architects, sculptors, and artisans is represented in the various gravestones, monuments, fencing, and buildings that contribute to the Cemetery's significance. The original 1847 layout of the Old Yard, with its terraced hills, retaining walls, wall crypts, and curvilinear roads, reflects the distinctive character of a 19th century garden cemetery. New Bellevue, most of which was acquired in 1893, expanded the cemetery across Reservoir Street, reflecting the city's growth and incorporating new landscapes as well as new styles of monuments and mausoleums. The Cemetery's hillside location above the city's original mill sites along the Spicket River presents the site as a significant and distinguishable entity.

Although the Cemetery is still active, the overall layout is remarkably intact. Outstanding architectural elements include the **Hearse House** (1873), the **Bellevue Brick Stable** (1894), the **Cemetery Gates** (ca. 1922), the **Bellevue Receiving Tomb** (1907), the **Bicknell Mausoleum** (1900), the **Russell Crypt** (ca. 1900), the **Sumner Needham Monument** (1862), and the **Pemberton Mill Disaster Monument** (1860). Bellevue Cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level. It also meets criterion consideration D as an example of a cemetery that derives its significance from its distinctive design features as well as its association with the development of Lawrence.

Originally part of Haverhill to the north and Andover to the south, Lawrence was incorporated as a town in 1847, becoming a city in 1853. In 1845, what was to become Lawrence began its transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy. A group of Boston financiers, led by William and Abbot Lawrence, began to purchase land along the Merrimack River, which runs generally east west through the center of the city. The investors, who became known as the Boston Associates, established the Essex Company to produce textiles, harnessing the Merrimack River to power their looms. Lawrence, named after its principal stockholders, was laid out as a planned textile community with mills, boarding houses, dwelling houses, schools, and other services similar to the earlier venture in Lowell, Massachusetts. Lawrence grew rapidly to become one of the nation's largest textile manufactures.

Bellevue Cemetery developed concurrently with the town in the mid-to-late 19th century. It is designed according to the principals of the garden cemetery movement, which advocated that a burying ground be set in a

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lush, bucolic landscape that would be a sacred and sublime place for the dead as well as a place of contemplation and natural beauty for the living. This romantic movement began in the United States with the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery (NR 1975) in 1831 in Cambridge, MA. Character defining features of a garden cemetery include naturalistic landscaping, an emphasis on horticulture, water features, rolling terrain, steep hills with distant views, a network of curvilinear paths, and the erection of quality architectural and sculptural forms. This was in contrast to the simple rows of east-facing headstones that had characterized earlier burying grounds. The garden cemetery movement was also a reaction to industrialization, which was leading to urbanization and the loss of the pastoral rural landscape. For this reason, the movement is often called the "rural cemetery movement," even though such cemeteries were often associated with densely populated urban communities.

Bellevue Cemetery began with five acres of land purchased by the Town of Lawrence on June 12, 1847 from the Essex Company for \$1,000.00. Stipulated in the deed was the requirement that the town erect fences around the land at its own expense. At a town meeting a few weeks before the purchase, the selectmen were authorized to "fence and lay out the cemetery land, and put iron rings and staples in the fence for tying horses." The first burials occurred on June 10, 1847, two days before the land was secured, and were of individuals who had died almost three weeks earlier. In 1848, John M. Smith, a selectman for the town, laid out the first lots, and R.M. Copeland and Baldwin Coolidge, along with architect George G. Adams, performed later surveys. Initial family lots sold for as little as three dollars.

The cemetery was expanded several times throughout the nineteenth century as the need for more burial space became necessary. In 1853, some seventeen acres were added, followed by eleven more in 1878. A tract of land lying along Barker Street and situated both in Lawrence and Methuen was added in 1888, and finally in 1893, the cemetery reached its present size with the addition of almost 63 acres. The latter acquisition comprises the bulk of what is called "New Bellevue."

In the late-19th century, there was an effort to create a second municipal cemetery for those living south of the Merrimac River. Accordingly, the City of Lawrence purchased 50 to 100 acres of land in 1877 for \$6,000 in an area known as Den Rock for its rock formation. The area was surveyed and mapped for use as, among other things, a burial place for the indigent. For a variety of reasons, including lack of public support, the cemetery was never created, and the land stood vacant until recently when it was developed for housing. Bellevue Cemetery was and is Lawrence's only municipal, non-denominational cemetery.

The Old Yard is characterized by its terraced hillsides and singular burials as opposed to the more ordered and discrete family plots that appeared in the late-19th century. Among the most significant structures in the Old

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Yard is the **Russell Crypt** (map # 7, photo 6), located near Highgate Street. Incorporated into the design is a life-sized bronze statue sculpted by Anna Coleman Ladd. Called the "Risen Christ" it is a six-foot-two inch figure of Jesus Christ holding a small child. In creating this sculpture, Ladd remarked that she "avoided the obvious, ringletted, effeminate type" and instead strove to create a figure that would represent the "young, beardless, heroic Christ."

Anna Coleman Ladd (1878-1939) was born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, but spent a great deal of her youth in Paris and Rome, where she first began her work as a sculptor. In 1905, she enrolled in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and took classes there for three years. She was a founding member of the Guild of Boston Artists in 1914 and had several one-person shows there throughout the early 20th century. She is well known for creating sculptures of illustrious people, including a bust of actress Ethel Barrymore and a seated figure of Italian actress Eleanora Duse. Her work is characterized by a qualified modernism, in that she developed her figures in terms of mass and block forms, and a lively sense of movement. In 1936, she moved to Santa Barbara, California where she gave lectures on art and society.

The main entrance to the cemetery is marked by the **Cemetery Gates** (map # 2, photo 2), composed of brick pillars and an iron fence and gates. According to plans and documents, it was designed and built ca. 1922 at a cost of \$1,891.00 by W. A. Snow Iron Works, Inc., whose offices were located at 32 Portland Street in Boston and whose factory was located in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

The second phase of Bellevue Cemetery's development began in 1893 with the purchase of the New Bellevue section on the west side of Reservoir Street and uphill from the Old Yard. At that time, the **Hearse House** (map # 1, photo 2), began its transition to the cemetery office of today. Designed by M. and W.B. Perkins and built by James Flanagan in 1873 for a total cost of \$2,604.00, the first floor of the Hearse House served administrative functions, its cellar performed as a hearse house, and its attic was a feed storehouse, accessed through loft doors. A winch at its rear, was used to unloaded feed from wagons and lift it into place. Horses were stabled in the cellar.

Little information is known about Moses and Willard B. Perkins. According to Lawrence City directories, they resided at 3 Bradford Street, and Moses was a city assessor and a carpenter with an office at Valley Street near Broadway as early as 1868. Both Willard and Moses Perkins were listed as architects in the 1881 City directory. Due to tuberculosis, Willard moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado in 1887, returning to Lawrence only briefly in 1889 upon the death of his father, Moses, Sr. When Willard died he left a substantial bequest to Colorado College, which was used to build the Perkins Fine Arts Building (demolished).

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Shortly after the New Bellevue purchase, a large brick maintenance barn, known as the **Bellevue Brick Stable** (map # 28, photos 10, 11), was built on Reservoir Road, near the entrance to New Bellevue. Designed by George G. Adams, this 1894 structure is stylistically similar to the nearby High Service Water Tower, which he also designed.

Adams, the leading Lawrence architect of the 19th century, was one of the last apprentice-trained architects to practice at a time when most architects received some form of advanced academic training before entering the field. An important contributor to the built environments of Lawrence, Methuen, North Andover and Carlisle, his buildings are proficient examples of the late-19th century Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival styles. Adams, born in 1850 in Rollinsford, New Hampshire, moved to Lawrence with his parents in 1854. Educated in the Lawrence public school system, Adams worked for Baldwin Coolidge, a civil engineer, after graduating high school. While working for Coolidge, Adams assisted in laying out portions of Bellevue Cemetery. In 1872, Adams became an apprentice/draftsman, and in 1875, a partner, to Charles T. Emerson, the first person to establish an architecture practice in Lawrence in the 19th century. When Emerson moved to Boston in 1878, Adams established an independent practice in Lawrence. His office building, at 288 Essex Street, was designed and developed by Adams himself in 1890 and is known as the Adams Block. Adams was responsible for a number of prominent public, institutional and residential buildings in Lawrence and its surrounding towns, including Lawrence City Hall, the Essex County Superior Courthouse, Lawrence Masonic Temple, and Lawrence Old Public Library. Many of his buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places or included in local historic districts.

The Brick Stable's construction was followed in 1898 by the construction of the **Tool House** (map #29, photo 14) in the maintenance courtyard near the stable. Both structures were built and utilized for stabling horses and storing wagons, feed, and equipment. All maintenance functions that had originally occurred at the Hearse House, were transferred to the new buildings, and the Hearse House was devoted entirely to administrative activities, including sales of lots. Around this time, a small addition was built onto the Hearse House, and the original hearse and horse bays along the building's cellar walls were closed off with brick walls inset with windows and doors.

Expansion of Bellevue Cemetery along with the construction of the stable and barn and the adaptation of the original hearse house to an administrative facility reflects the exponential population growth of the City of Lawrence and its concurrent need for more municipal burying space. The new buildings and separation of the maintenance yard from the administrative office resulted in a more dignified presentation of the Cemetery to the public.

In 1907, the **Bellevue Receiving Tomb** (map #35, photo 16) was built along the main pathway into New

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Bellevue. It was constructed during Mayor John P. Kane's tenure, and built by C.E. Trumbull Company. At one time, the anteroom of the building was used as a chapel for internment services. It had few pews or benches and a large fireplace (extant) to warm the building in winter months when bodies were received there.

The military history of Lawrence can be traced from within Bellevue's grounds. Memorials to Civil War, Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, Korean War, and Vietnam War (map # 33) veterans are found throughout the cemetery. Bellevue's Old Yard contains the graves of more than 500 veterans of the Civil War, at least 200 of whom were killed in battle. A monument to the first soldier killed in the Civil War, Corporal **Sumner A. Needham**, was erected in 1862 over his burial site (map #12). Needham was a member of Massachusetts' Old Sixth Light Infantry, who responded in 1861 to President Lincoln's call for troops to defend the Capitol. While passing through Baltimore, en route to Washington, the regiment was stoned by southern sympathizers and thirty-three year old Needham was struck in the head and later died. Civil War veteran, George Bodwell, member of a prominent Lawrence family is interred in Bellevue. While a soldier in the Civil War, Bodwell was one of two individuals who hunted down and captured Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

The Old Yard also contains the graves of Lawrence's most influential citizens, including **Daniel Saunders** (map # 17, photo 9), a city father; Mayors Daniel Saunders, Jr., James K. Barker, Dr. Alfred J. French, Milton Bonney, Smith B.W. Davis, John K. Tarbox (later Democratic Congressman), James R. Simpson, Alexander B. Bruce, Alvin E. Mack, Dr. John W. Crawford, James H. Eaton, and Alexander L. Grant; politicians William A. Russell (Republican Congressman), William S. Knox (Republican Congressman) and John Tarbox; and various prominent citizens, judges, educators, businessmen and early industrialists. Eight members of poet Robert Frost's family are buried in Bellevue's Old Yard (**Robert Frost Family Plot**, map #44). Robert Frost (1874-1963) lived in Lawrence and was valedictorian of his Lawrence High School class. In addition, silent screen actress Thelma Todd and her family are interred in Bellevue (**Thelma Todd Marker**, map #42).

On January 10, 1860, the Pemberton Mill, located in Lawrence, collapsed, trapping scores of workers. During the rescue effort, which went into the night, an oil lamp used to illuminate the scene overturned and set fire to oily rags in the wreckage, burning alive many victims who were trapped. Many of the eighty-eight workers who were killed are interred in Bellevue. A granite obelisk was erected in the Old Yard (**The Pemberton Mill Disaster Monument**, map #45, photo 3) that same year to commemorate the final resting places of those workers so badly burned as to be unrecognizable by their families.

Deceased employees of Pacific Mills, one of the largest 19th century cotton mills in the world, are honored at Bellevue by a granite monument erected in 1853 (**Pacific Mills Relief Society Marker**, map #4). The deceased of the **German Old Folks Home** (map # 41) are honored by a granite monument erected in 1940.

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The historic elements of Bellevue Cemetery including the various types of stone markers, their size and design; the landscape and topography, both natural and manmade; along with the nationalities and religions of the deceased, convey the changing social and cultural character of the city. Early gravestones were small, inexpensive marble markers, generally decorated with simple religious motifs, often reflective of the families' beliefs about life after death, or of the perilous, and often short, nature of life. Most stones recorded vital information and nothing more. In addition, most burials were from Protestant families, due to class and religious distinctions in early Lawrence.

As the 19th century progressed, granite or, occasionally, zinc/white bronze monuments were built. Reflective of an increasingly established and affluent clientele, the granite monuments were more expensive, and more difficult to carve, but were less vulnerable to the elements. Stylistic carvings were more elaborate, with scrollwork and leaves set out in great detail. Religious motifs, however, remained simple and sober. Large monuments were erected by prosperous families as perpetual evidence of their successes. In addition, Catholic families, often immigrants, began choosing Bellevue for interment when it became less important for Catholics to be buried in consecrated ground. The gravesites and monuments of Lawrence's Catholic citizens provide evidence of immigration patterns and reflect the accomplishments of future generations.

The City of Lawrence has always had a high level of respect and concern for Bellevue Cemetery, as evidenced in its city reports. In his 1858 address, Lawrence Mayor John R. Rollins stated: "With proper care and the exercise of good taste, the Cemetery is capable of becoming what it should be, a spot where whatever is pleasant and beautiful in nature may blend in harmony with the pleasant memories which cluster around the last resting place of the loved and lost" (Fifth Annual Report of the City of Lawrence, Address of the Mayor, 1858, p. 8). Today, Bellevue Cemetery remains an important site to residents and community leaders, who, despite the city's economic difficulties, persevere in their efforts to preserve this precious resource.

Archaeological Significance

Despite a long history of amateur and professional archaeology in Essex County and one of the higher site densities for counties in the state, patterns of ancient Native American occupation in Lawrence are poorly documented with relatively few sites recorded in the town. This disparity likely results from 19th century industrialization of the Lawrence area culminating in relatively little open land in the town today. Given this information, any surviving sites in the town or on cemetery property could potentially be significant. Ancient sites on cemetery property can contribute information on the Native American settlement and subsistence of the lower Merrimack Valley emphasizing the area at the confluence of the Spicket, Shawsheen and Merrimack Rivers. This locale, approximately one mile east of the cemetery and an important core area during the Contact and early historic periods, might also have been an important locus of settlement during the ancient settlement period.

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Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute significant information on the growth and character of a 19th century garden cemetery and the changing social, cultural and economic characteristics of Lawrence for over 150 years. Archaeological survey and testing can be used to locate unmarked graves to more accurately define the boundaries of the cemetery and its subdivisions. Unmarked graves might also contribute information related to the burial of paupers and other indigent persons and how the city treated this less fortunate segment of society. Osteological study of skeletal remains from unmarked and marked graves can also contribute information relating to the general health and pathologies that affected various socio/economic groups in Lawrence society. Analysis of funerary artifacts associated with individual burials and memorial services may also contribute social, cultural, and economic information related to religious, social, and ethnic subdivisions within the city.

Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may also help define and reconstruct many of the design characteristics associated with a 19th century garden cemetery. Structural and stratigraphic evidence of cemetery roads and paths can help reconstruct original methods of paving, gutter construction and their extent. Post hole patterns can also be used to define old fence lines and cemetery boundaries through time. Soil coring can also be used to define the location, extent, construction techniques and fill sequence of the reflecting pool located off Oak Avenue.

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(end)

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 96.3 acresUTM References **See continuation sheet.**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 320760 4731000
Zone Easting Northing3. 19 321080 4730600
Zone Easting Northing2. 19 321400 4731020
Zone Easting Northing4. 19 320680 4730360
Zone Easting Northing**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 Byname/title Charles D. Boddy, Jr Sarah Disano, Erica Glanz, and Rachel Kane with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHCorganization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 2003street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125-3314**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 Lawrencestreet & number 200 Common Street telephone 978-794-5891city or town Lawrence state MA zip code 01840**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**

**Bellevue Cemetery
Lawrence/Methuen (Essex), MA**

Section number 10 Page 1

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The cemetery boundaries are delineated on the attached Assessor's Maps of Lawrence and Methuen, Massachusetts. In Lawrence, the cemetery spans assessor's maps: 189, 210, 211, 212, 230, 231, 232, 242, 243, 244, and 245. The portion of the cemetery in Methuen is shown on the Methuen assessor's map 6-16, PL 33 (N.B. map 6-16 has two pages labeled 6-16 Top and 6-16 Bottom)

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire acreage of Bellevue Cemetery, beginning with the initial purchase of five acres by the Essex Company in 1847, and including all subsequent land acquisitions, which ended in 1893.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Bellevue Cemetery
Lawrence/Methuen (Essex), MA**

Section number photo Page

PHOTOGRAPHS: All photographs taken by Sarah Disano, February-March 2002.

1. Old Yard terraces
2. Hearse House and Cemetery gates as seen from rotary
3. Pemberton monument, Old Yard
4. Old Veterans Plot, Old Yard
5. Truell Monument, Old Yard
6. Russell Crypt and Risen Christ Statue
7. Marston Monument, Old Yard
8. Beach Monument, Old Yard
9. Saunders Monument, Old Yard
10. Bellevue Brick Stable and garage
11. Bellevue Brick Stable and Gasoline House
12. Bicknell Monument, New Bellevue
13. Winslow Monument, New Bellevue
14. Tool House, Maintenance Yard
15. Brick Garage, Maintenance Yard
16. Bellevue Receiving Tomb, New Bellevue
17. Pond Monument, New Bellevue
18. Reflecting Fountain, New Bellevue
19. Stoehrer Monument, New Bellevue
20. Barker Street Wall, New Bellevue

(end)

BELLEVUE CEMETERY
170 May Street
Essex County
Lawrence/Methuen, Massachusetts 01840
Representative Stones, Monuments, and Features

C=Contributing; NC=Noncontributing
B=Building; O=Object;
Si=Site; St=Structure

MAP #	HISTORIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	ARCHITECT/ ARTIST/COMPANY	MATERIAL(S)	DATE	STATUS	TYPE OF RESOURCE
	Bellevue Cemetery					C	Si
	Circulation System	Interior road network		Asphalt, gravel, dirt		C	St
1	Hearse House	Original city hearse house	Moses & Willard B. Perkins	Wood frame/granite foundation	1873	C	B
2	Cemetery Gates	Brick and iron entry gates	W. A. Snow of Boston	Brick and iron	c. 1922	C	St
3	Cremation Tomb	Granite & marble hillside crypt	Unknown	Granite and marble	1918	C	St
4	Pacific Mills Relief Society Marker	Granite monument	Unknown	Granite	1853	C	St
5	Needham Post GAR Plot	Raised burial plot for veterans	Unknown	Granite and marble	1872	C	Si
6	Needham Post GAR Mortar	Weapon monument	Unknown	Iron and granite	1872	C	O
7	Russell Crypt	Granite crypt w/life-sized bronze statue	Anna Coleman Ladd	Granite and bronze	c. 1900	C	St
8	Byron Truell Monument	Monument to businessman	Unknown	Granite	c. 1900	C	O
9	Emily G. Wetherbee (Clark family) Marker	Monument to educator	Unknown	Granite	1900	C	O
10	Gilbert Hood Monument	Monument to businessman	Unknown	Granite	1904	C	O
11	Gen. Lawton Post GAR Plot	Civil War Veterans lot	Unknown	Granite and marble	c. 1870	C	Si
12	Sumner Needham Monument	Marker for 1 st Civil War casualty	Unknown	Granite and marble	1862	C	O
13	Elihu Colcord Monument	Polished granite monument	Unknown	Granite	1909	C	O
14	Beach Monument	Ornate Marker w/marble statue	Unknown	Granite	1900	C	O
15	Thomas Simpson Monument	Gothic style pink granite marker with stairs	Unknown	Granite	1885	C	O

BELLEVUE CEMETERY, LAWRENCE/METHUEN, MA

	HISTORIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	ARCHITECT	MATERIALS	DATE	STATUS	TYPE
16	Emmons Chandler Crypt	Hillside crypt, in center of row of 5 identical crypts	Unknown	Granite	1875	C	St
17	Daniel Saunders Monument	Gothic style granite marker for City's founder	Unknown	Granite	1872	C	O
18	Oscar F. Marston Monument	Carved kepi, sword & belt in granite	Unknown	Granite	1902	C	O
19	L. W. Currier Crypt	Hillside crypt	Unknown	Granite	c. 1875	C	St
20	S. Dockham Crypt	Hillside crypt	Unknown	Granite	c. 1876	C	St
21	C.A. Dockham Crypt	Hillside crypt	Unknown	Granite	c. 1876	C	St
22	William Huse Crypt	Ground Crypt	Unknown	Granite	1858	C	St
23	Granite Retaining Wall	Landscape retaining wall	Unknown	Granite stones	1868	C	St
24	Rufus Barber Crypt	Wall Crypt	Unknown	Granite façade	1868	C	St
25	Unmarked Wall Crypt	Wall Crypt	Unknown	Granite façade	1870	C	St
26	Unmarked Wall Crypt	Wall Crypt	Unknown	Granite facade	1870	C	St
27	Old Veterans Plot	Veterans plot, early 1900 (graves for WWI and WWII veterans)	Unknown	Marble grave markers	c. 1900	C	Si
28	Bellevue Brick Stable	Brick horse stable	George G. Adams	Brick and wood	1894	C	B
29	Bellevue Tool House	Wood frame equipment barn	Unknown	Wood, covered in asphalt shingles	1894	C	B
30	Bellevue Garage	Brick vehicle garage	E.R.A. Engineering Dept. G.P.C.	Cast iron, brick and concrete	c. 1935	C	B
31	Gasoline House	Wood frame fuel house	Unknown	Wood	1910	C	St
32	Modern Veterans Plot	Modern Veterans plot (majority of graves for Vietnam veterans)	Unknown	Marble grave markers	1940s	C	Si
33	Vietnam War Memorial	Granite monument with flagpole	Unknown	Granite	1996	NC	O
34	Bicknell Mausoleum	Granite Mausoleum with bronze doors	Unknown	Granite and bronze	1900	C	St
35	Bellevue Receiving Tomb	Rubblestone receiving tomb	Arthur D. Marble, City Engineer/ C.E. Trumbull Co.	Rubblestone	1900	C	B
36	Lawrence Police Memorial	Granite marker with cannon	Unknown	Granite and iron	1998	NC	Si
37	Winslow Mausoleum	Granite Mausoleum	Unknown	Granite	1900	C	St
38	John Pond Mausoleum	Granite Mausoleum	Unknown	Granite	1920	C	St
39	Reflecting Fountain	Granite fountain and pool	Unknown	Granite and copper	1920s	C	St

BELLEVUE CEMETERY, LAWRENCE/METHUEN, MA

	HISTORIC NAME	DESCRIPTION	ARCHITECT	MATERIALS	DATE	STATUS	TYPE
40	Stoehrer Monument	Marker capped with 3 stone balls	Unknown	Red stone	1940	C	O
41	German Old Folks Home Marker	Granite marker	Unknown	Granite	1940	C	O
42	Thelma Todd Marker	Granite marker	Unknown	Granite	1920	C	O
43	Barker Street Wall	Wall	Unknown	Cobblestone	1900	C	St
44	Robert Frost Family Plot	Burial plot for Frost Family	Unknown	Granite	1901	C	O
45	Pemberton Mill Disaster Monument	Granite obelisk	Unknown	Granite	1860	C	O

Resource Count:	contributing	noncontributing
Buildings	5	0
Sites	5	1
Structures	20	0
<u>Objects</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	45	2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bellvue Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 8/19/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/24/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/10/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/03/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000993

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 10/3/03 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



BelleVue Cemetery

Essex Co., MA

SARAH DISANO

Loc of negative = MHC

Granite retaining wall and
terraced hill, viewed from south

NR photo 1

1-12

2/2002

Photo # 23



Belleue Cemetery

Essex Co, MA

Sarah DiSano

Loc. of negative = MHC

Hearse house, north and east elevations,
and cemetery gates, viewed
from north east

NR photo #2

1-14

2/2002

Photo #1A/2



IN MEMORY OF THE
UNRECOGNIZED DEAD
WHO WERE KILLED
BY THE FALL OF THE
PEMBERTON MILL.
JAN. 10. 1860.

PEMBERTON

Bellevue Cemetery

2/2002

Essex Co, MA

Photo # 45

SARAH DISANO

Loc. of neg = MHC

Pemberton Mill Disaster

monument, view from
west

NR photo #3



Bellevue Cemetery

Essex Co, MA

Sarah DiSano

Loc of negative = MHC

Old Veterans' Plot, viewed
from the south east

NR photo #4

1-6

2/2002

Photo# 27



Bellevue Cemetery
Essex Co, MA

2/2002
Photo # 8

Loc. of negative = MHC
Sarah DiSANO

Byron Truell monument,
view from southwest

NR photo # 5



Bellevue Cemetery
Essex County, MA

2/2002
Photo # 7

Sarah DiStano

Loc. of negative = MHC

Russell Crypt as viewed from
the west

NR photo # 6



Bellevue Cemetery

Essex Co, MA

SARAH DiSANO

Loc. of negative = MHC

2/2002
Photo # 18

Oscar F. Maeston monument,
view from south east

NR photo # 7



Bellevue Cemetery 2/2002
Essex Co, MA Photo # 14
SARAH DISANO
Loc. of negative = MHC

Beach monument view
from north west

NR photo # 8
2-4



Belleue Cemetery

Essex Co, MA

SARAH DISANO

Loc. of negative = MHC

2/2002
Photo # 17

Daniel Saunders monument,
viewed from south east

NR photo # 9

2-6



Bellevue Cemetery

Essex Co, MA

SARAH DISAND

Loc. of negative = MHC

2/2002

Photo # 28A

Brick stable, front façade
and south elevation,
View from south east

NR photo # 10



Bellevue Cemetery
Essex Co., MA

2/2002
Photo # 28 B

Sarah DiSano

Location of Negative = MHC

North and ^{west} ~~east~~ elevations of
carriage barn, viewed from south
north west

NR photo # ~~2~~ 11

6-18



Bellevue Cemetery

2/2002

Essex Co, MA

Photo # 34

SARAH DISANO

Loc of negative = MHC

Bicknell Mausoleum, viewed
from south

NR photo # 12

2-13



Bellevue Cemetery 2/2002

Essex Co, MA

Photo # 37

Sarah DiSano

Loc. of negative = MHC

Winslow Mausoleum, viewed
from south east

NR photo # ~~17~~ 13
2-15



Belle Vue Cemetery

2/2002

Photo # 29

Essex Co, MA

SARAH DISANO

Loc. of negative = MHC

~~Tool House~~ Tool House

Wood barn, view from
South east

NR photo #14
2-8



Bellevue Cemetery

2/2002

Essex Co, MA

Photo # 30

SARAH DISANO

Loc. of negative = MHC

Modern brick garage,
viewed from south

NR photo 15
2-9



Bellevue Cemetery
Essex Co, MA

2/2002
Photo # 35

Sarah DiSano

Loc. of negative = MHC

Receiving tomb, viewed
from south west

NR photo #16



Belleuve Cemetery
Essex Co, MA

2/2002
Photo # 38

Sarah DiSano
Loc. of negative = MHC

John Pond Mausoleum,
viewed from west

NR Photo # 17
2-16



Bellevue Cemetery

2/2002
Photo # 39

Essex Co, MA

Sarah DiSano

Loc. of negative = MHC

Reflecting Fountain, viewed
from south

NR photo # 18



Belleue Cemetery

2/2002
Photo # 40

Essex Co, MA

Sarah DiSano

Loc. of negative = MHC

Stoehrer Monument,
viewed from northwest

NR photo # 19

2-18



Belleue Cemetery

Essex Co, MA

Sarah DiSano

Loc. of negatives = MHC

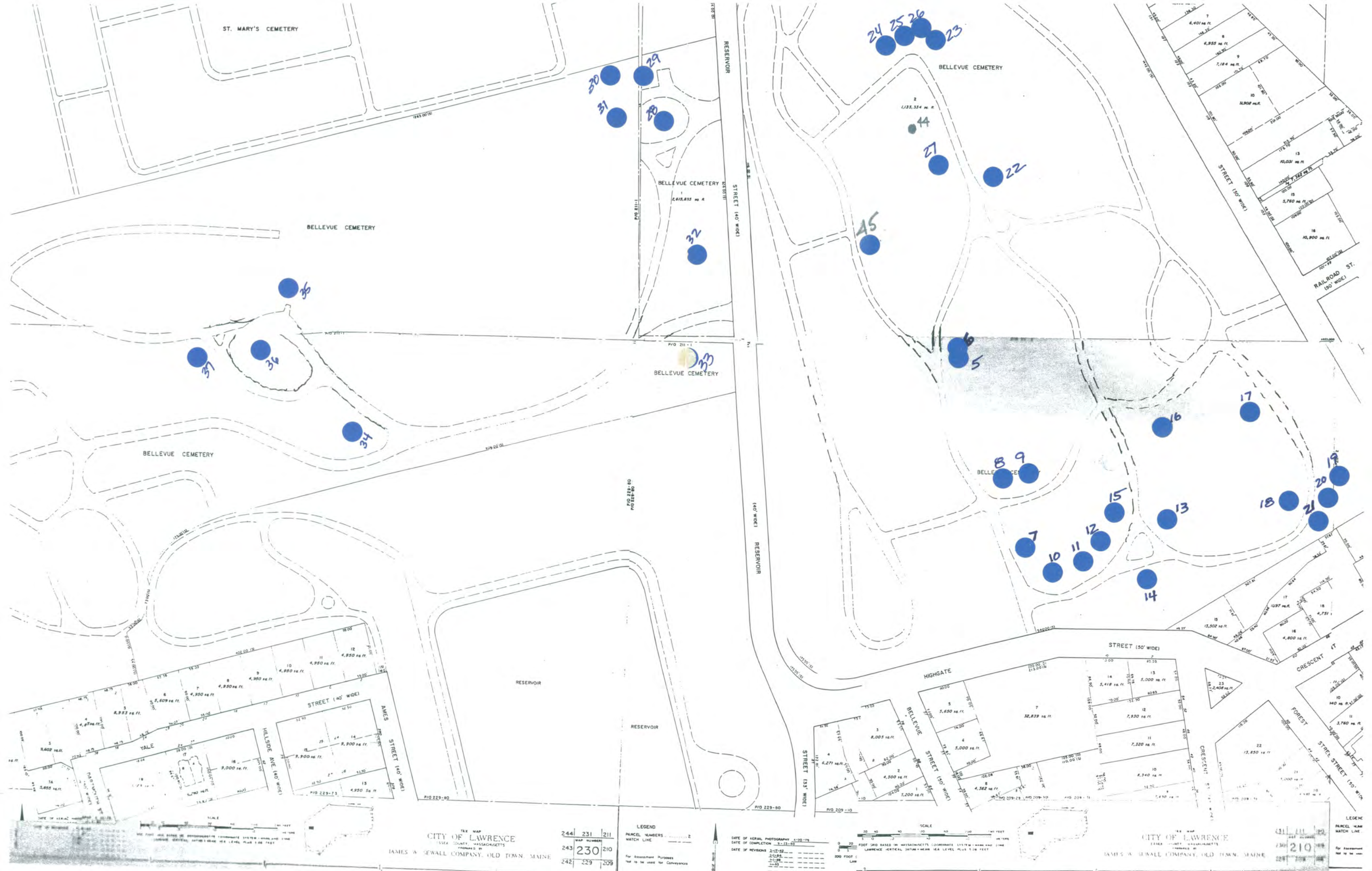
Barker Street wall, viewed
from north

NR photo #20

2-23

2/2002

Photo # 43B



ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

RESERVOIR

RESERVOIR

HIGHGATE

STREET (50' WIDE)

CRESCENT

FOREST

STREET (50' WIDE)

CITY OF LAWRENCE
JAMES W. SEWELL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

244	231	211
243	230	210
242	229	209

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

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-75
DATE OF COMPLETION 5-23-75
DATE OF REVISIONS 1-12-82
L.C.P.S.
C.L.M.
L.S.
SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 FEET
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM - MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 3.08 FEET

CITY OF LAWRENCE
JAMES W. SEWELL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

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





ST. MARY'S
CEMETERY

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

BELLEVUE
CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

BELLEVUE
CEMETERY

RESERVOIR

RESERV

41

40

38

39

42

STREET (40' WIDE)

AMES
STREET (40' WIDE)

HILLSIDE
AVE. (40' WIDE)

YALE

YALE TERR.
(33' WIDE)

JENNINGS
(40' WIDE)

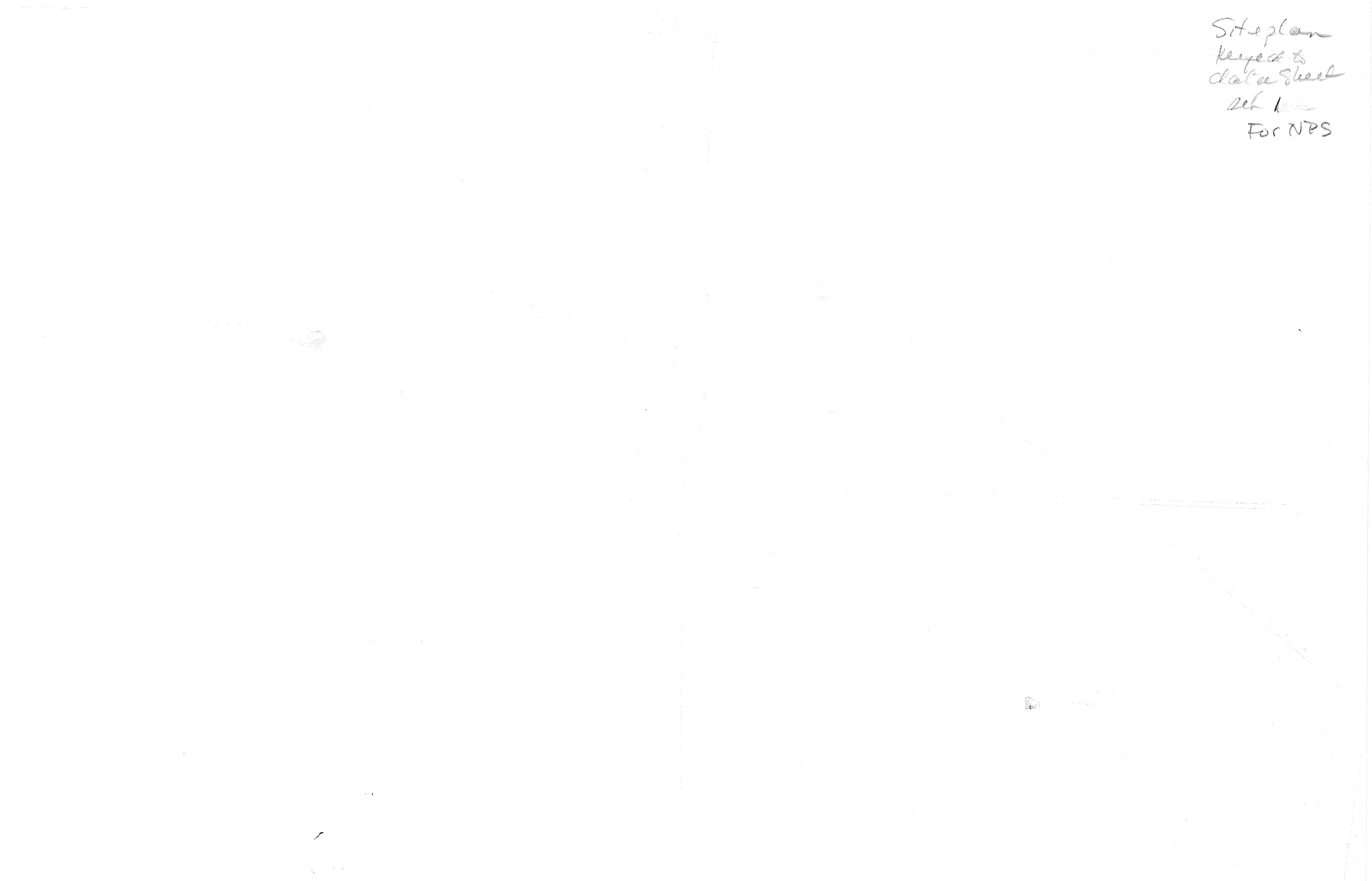
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METHUEN

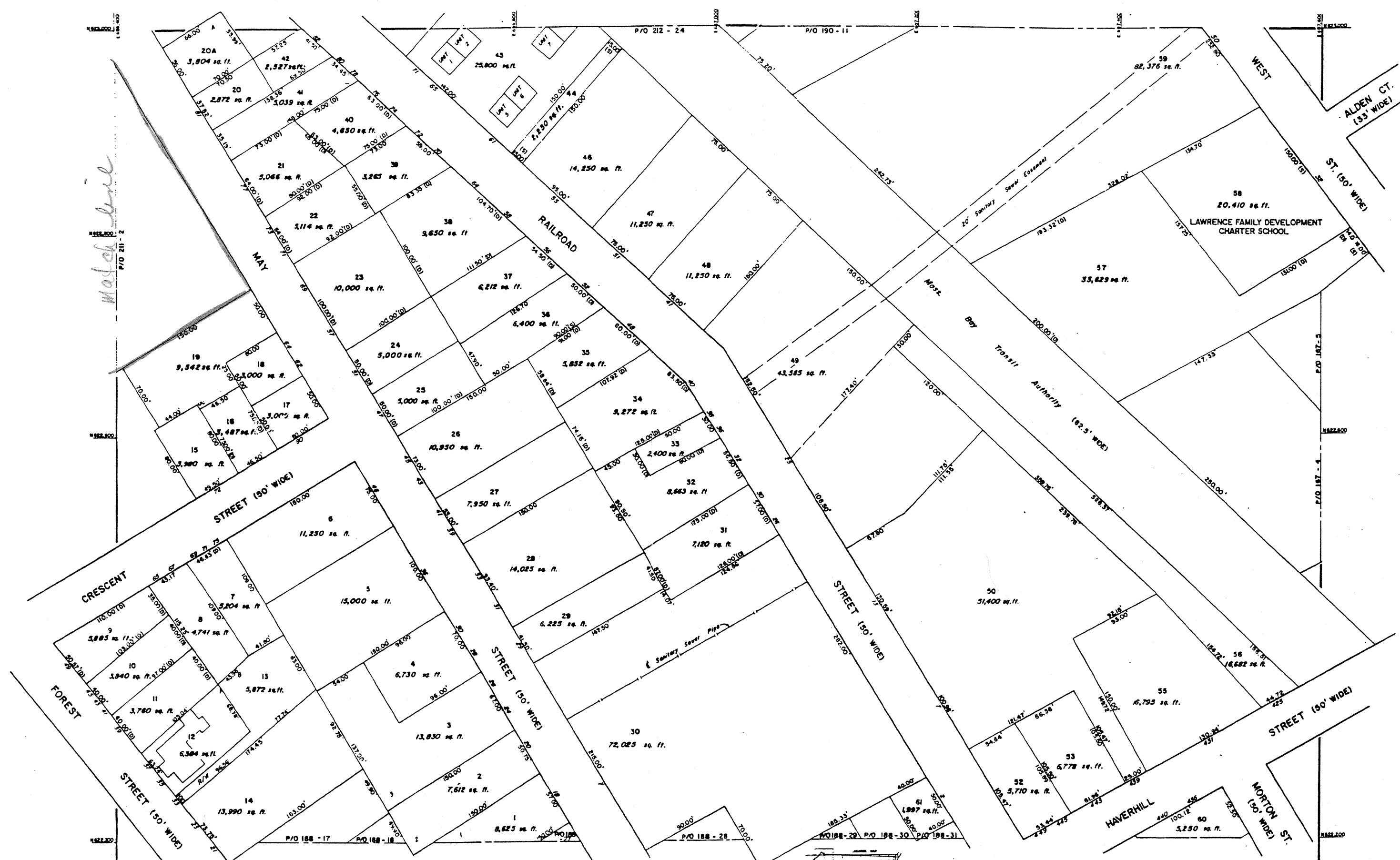
METHUEN



Site plan
Kept to
data sheet
see 10
For NPS



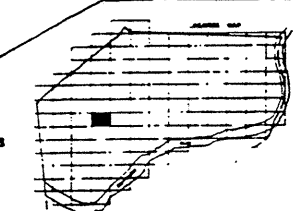
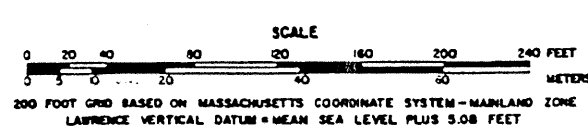
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LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

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DATE OF COMPLETION 9-30-80
DATE OF REVISIONS
3-11-82
3-11-83
1-1-88
1-89
1-90
1-91



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

211	190	168
210	189	167
209	188	166

Lawrence Bellouen Com.
Assess. Maps
Set 1



Match line

Match line

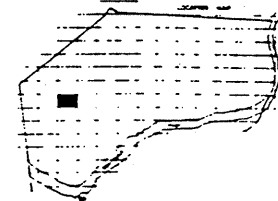
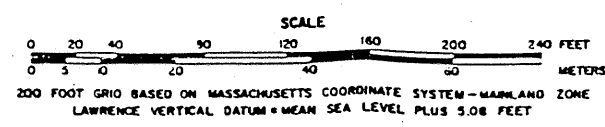


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MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances



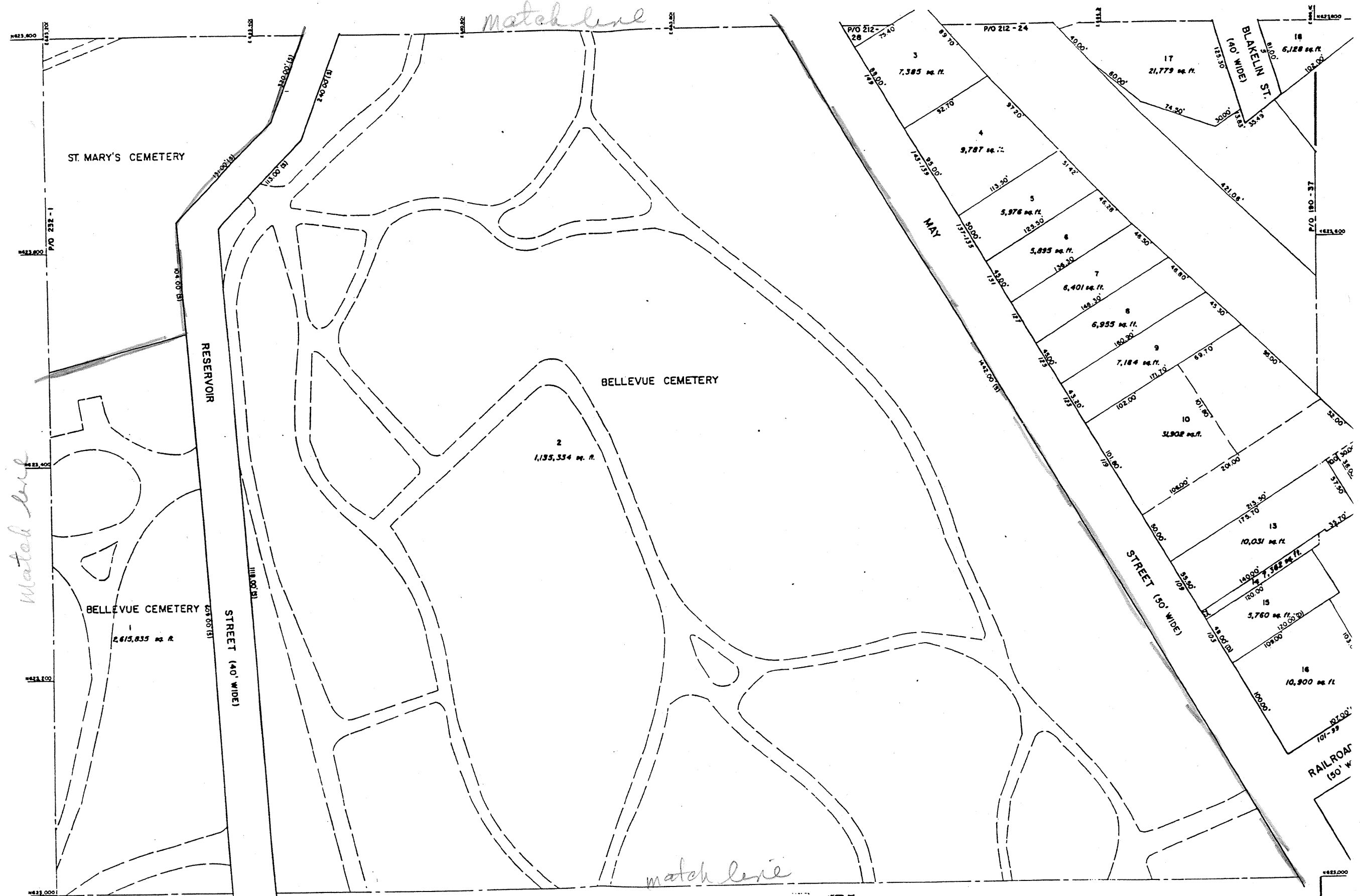
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DATE OF COMPLETION 9-23-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 3-17-82
1-1-84
1-1-88
1-1-93



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

231	211	190
230	210	189
229	209	188

MAP NUMBER



Water line

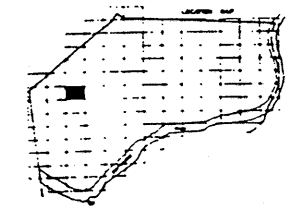
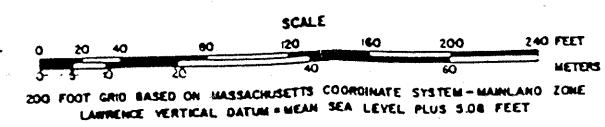
match line

match line

LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

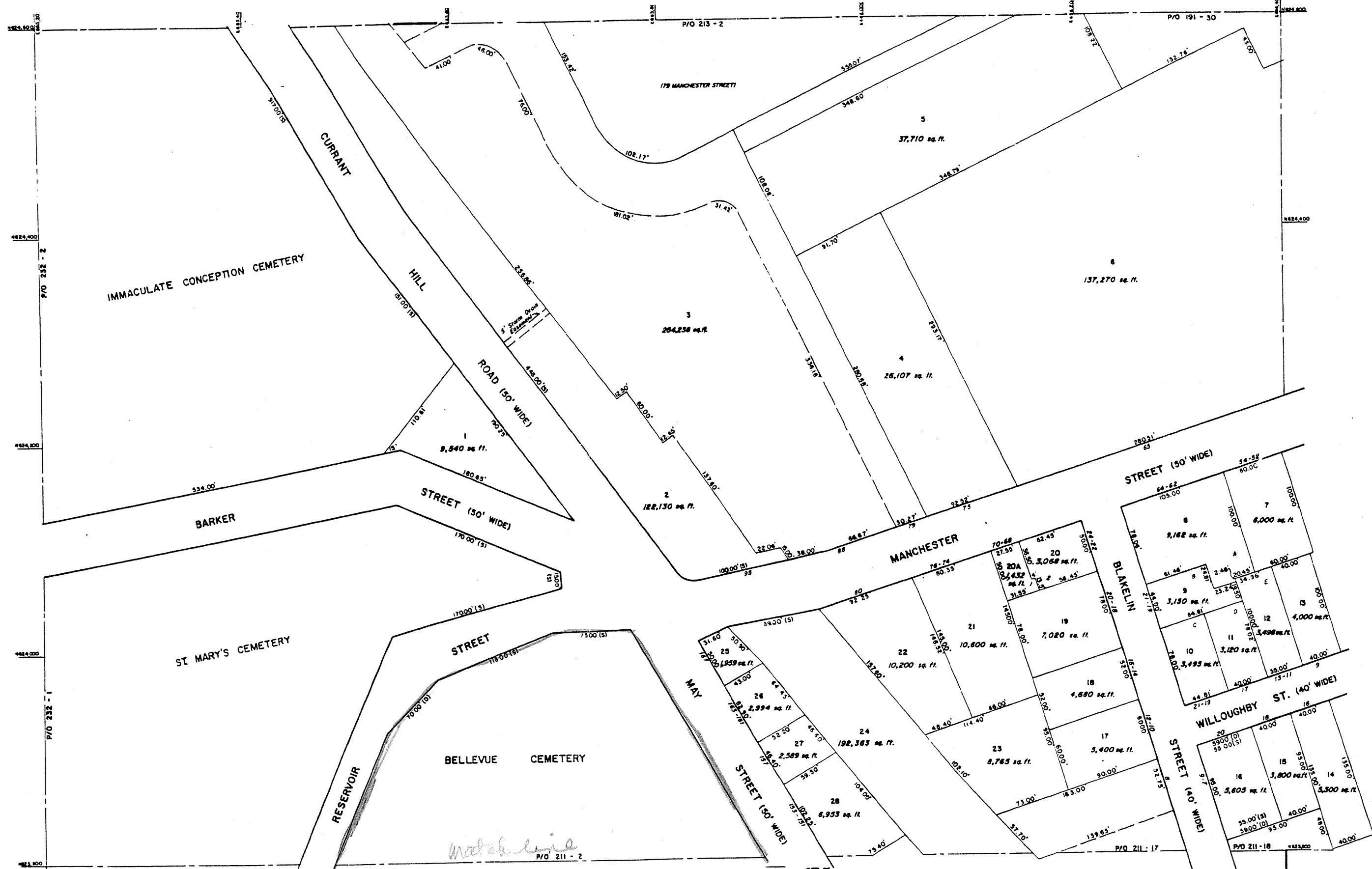
DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 9-23-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 11-12



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

232	212	191
231	211	190
230	210	189

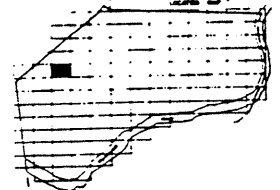
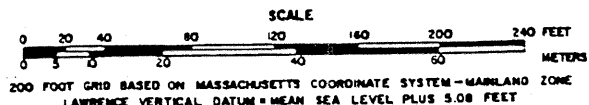
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PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

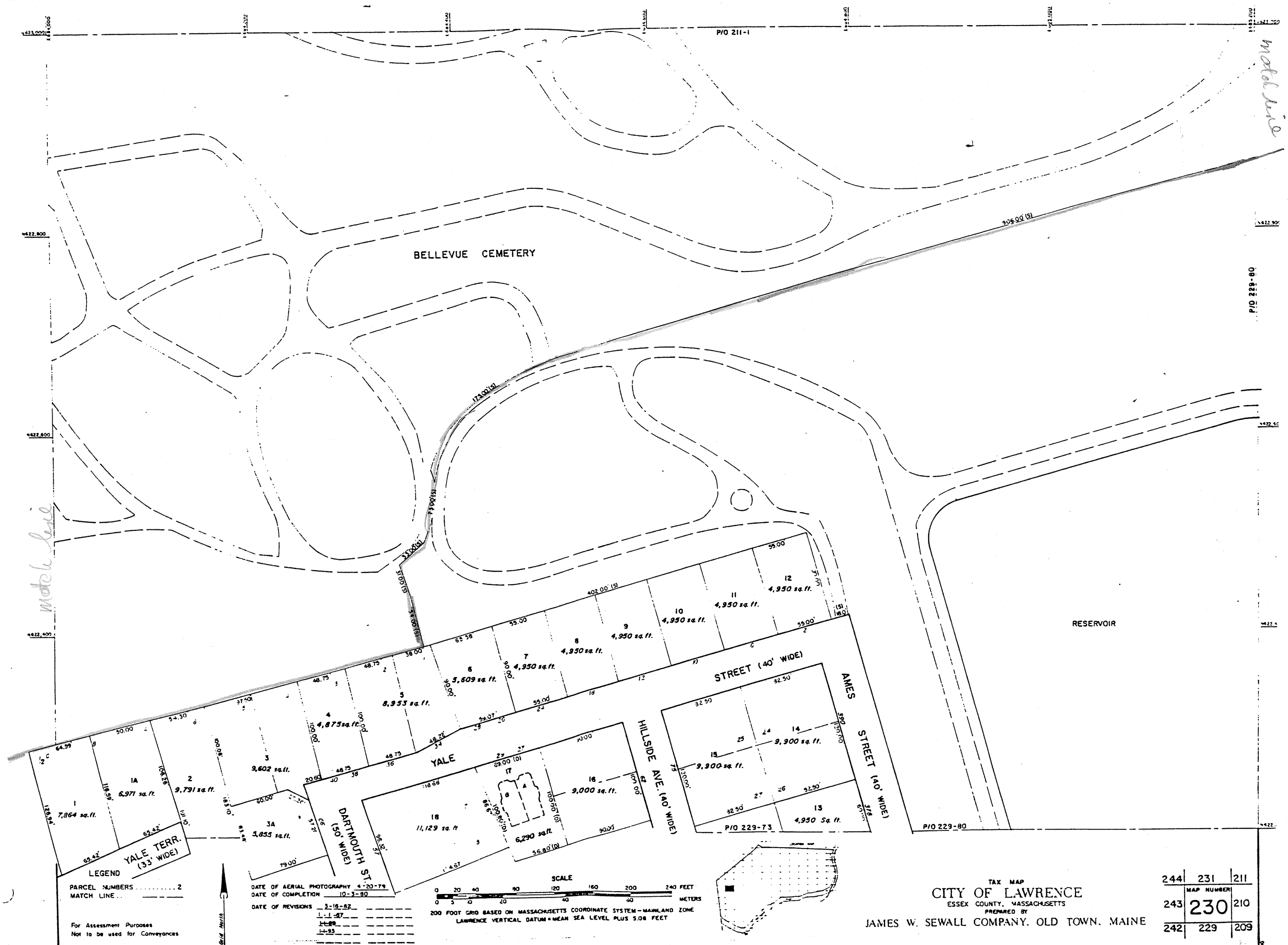
For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

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DATE OF COMPLETION 9-23-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 1-1-88
1-1-93
1-1-87



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

233	213	192
232	212	191
231	211	190



LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 10-3-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 3-18-82
1-1-87
1-1-88
1-1-89

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 240 FEET
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 METERS
200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM - MAINLAND ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM - MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 5.08 FEET

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

244	231	211
243	230	210
242	229	209

Match line

Bellevue Cemetery

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

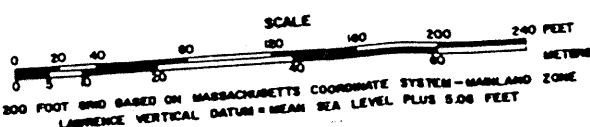
BELLEVUE CEMETERY

Match line

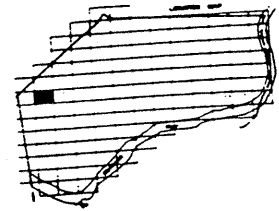
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PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-78
DATE OF COMPLETION 10-2-78
DATE OF REVISIONS



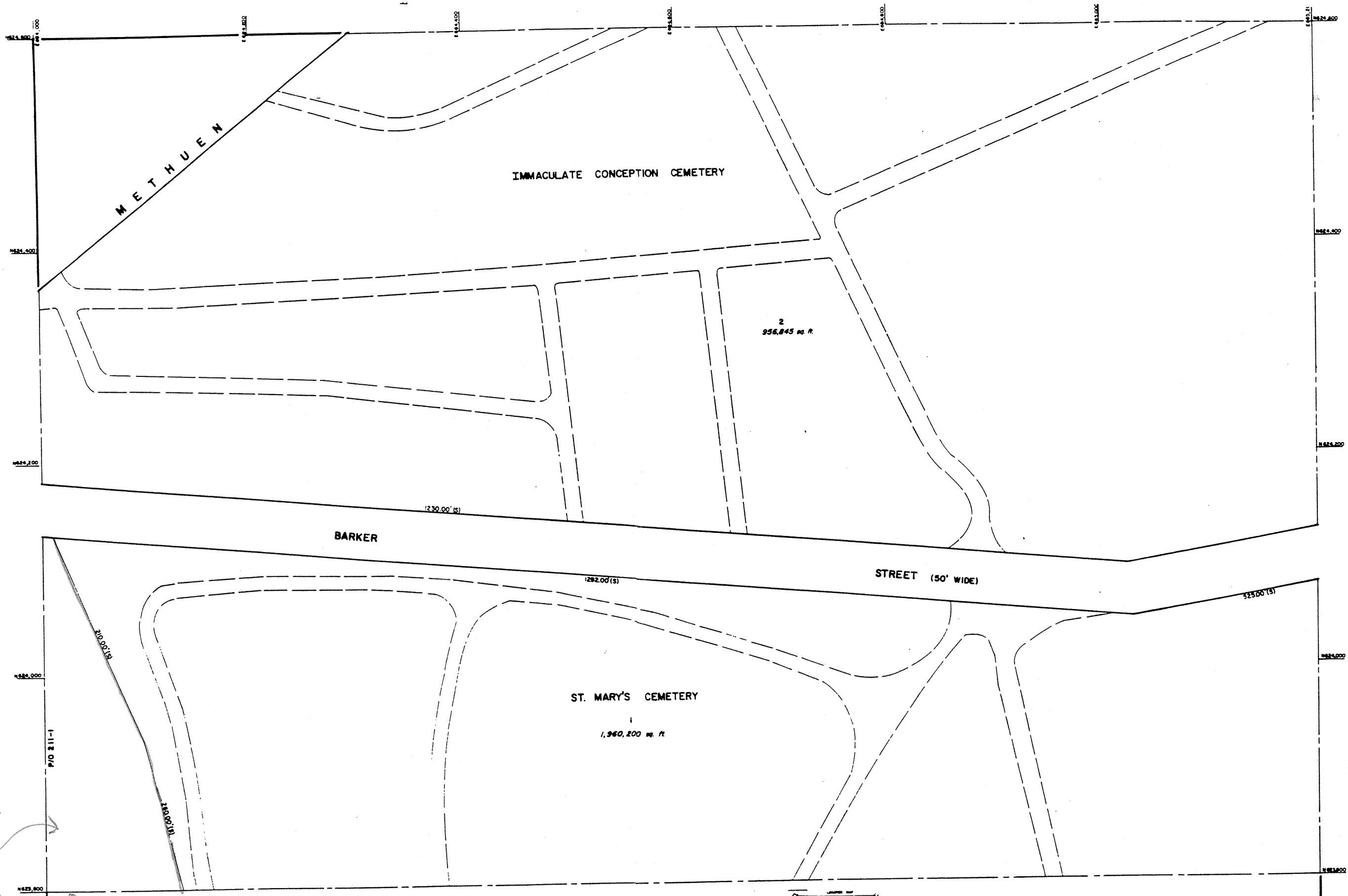
P/O 211-1



Match line

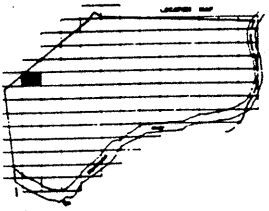
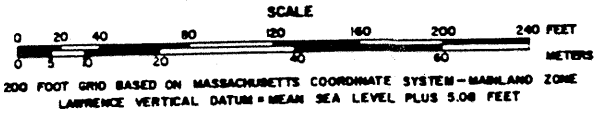
TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

245	232	212
244	231	211
243	230	210



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

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
 DATE OF COMPLETION 10-2-80
 DATE OF REVISIONS



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

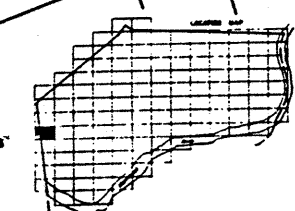
	233	213
	MAP NUMBER	
245	232	212
244	231	211



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

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 10-9-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 10-12-80
1-1-82
1-1-88
1-1-88
1-1-88
1-1-88

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 240 FEET
0 5 10 20 40 60 80 METERS
200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM - MAINLAND ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM - MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 5.08 FEET



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

243	230
MAP NUMBER	229
242	
241	228

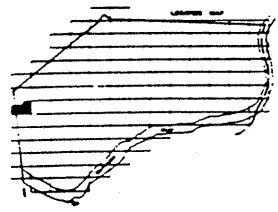


LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 10-9-80
DATE OF REVISIONS 1-1-86
1-1-88
1-1-89

SCALE
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 240 FEET
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 METERS
200 FOOT GRID BASED ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM-MANLAND ZONE
LAWRENCE VERTICAL DATUM = MEAN SEA LEVEL PLUS 5.08 FEET

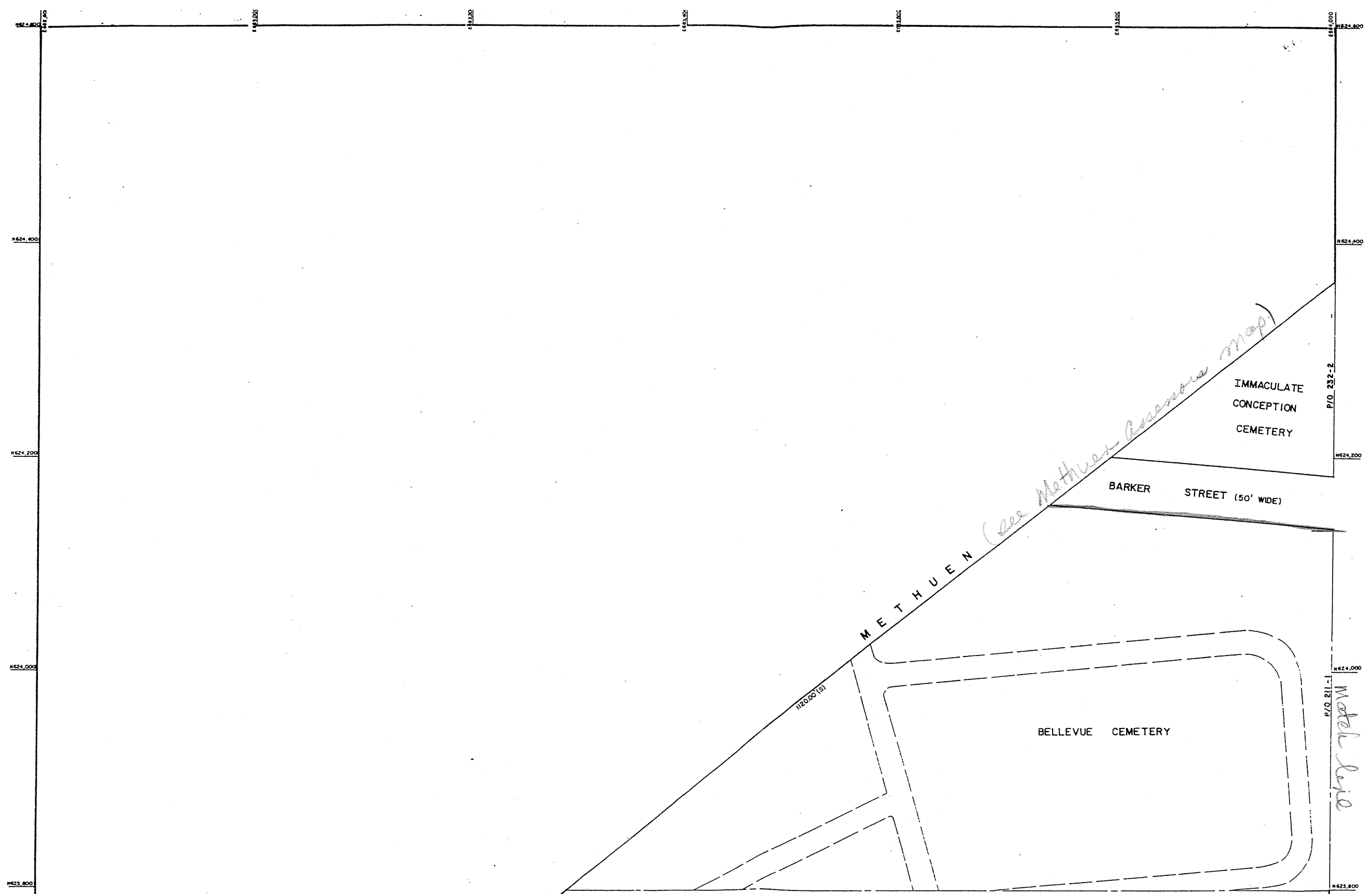


JENNINGS ST.
(40' WIDE)

TAX MAP
CITY OF LAWRENCE
ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY, OLD TOWN, MAINE

244	231
243	230
242	229

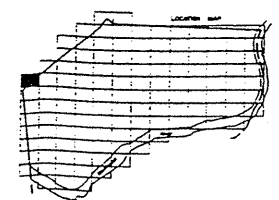
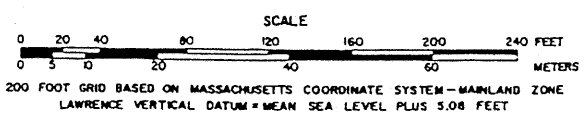


LEGEND
PARCEL NUMBERS 2
MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
Not to be used for Conveyances



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY 4-20-79
DATE OF COMPLETION 10-3-80
DATE OF REVISIONS _____



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

MAP NUMBER	233
245	232
244	231

see Methuen Assessment map

METHUEN

BARKER STREET (50' WIDE)

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CEMETERY

BELLEVUE CEMETERY

Motel Lane

P/O 211-1

P/O 232-2

Lawrence
Assessors maps
Set 1

LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE

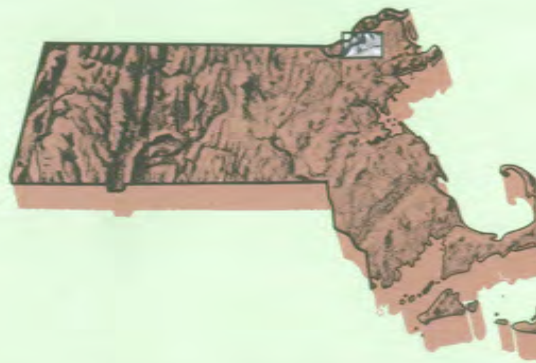
LAWRENCE, MA
BELLEVUE CEMETERY

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

LAWRENCE, MASS
BELLEVUE CEMETERY

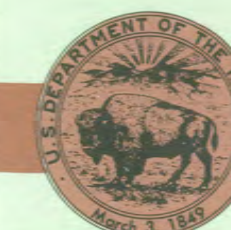
Lawrence
MASSACHUSETTS-
NEW HAMPSHIRE

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map dated 1987
The west half of this area was covered by 7.5-minute 1:24,000-scale map: Lawrence dated 1966
The east half of this area supersedes South Groveland 1:24,000-scale map dated 1966
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted 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 inclusions 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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	
1	3.2808		1	2	3	
2	6.5617		4	5		
3	9.8425		6	7	8	
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5276					
10	32.8084					
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic (M) at center of map Diagram is approximate				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048						

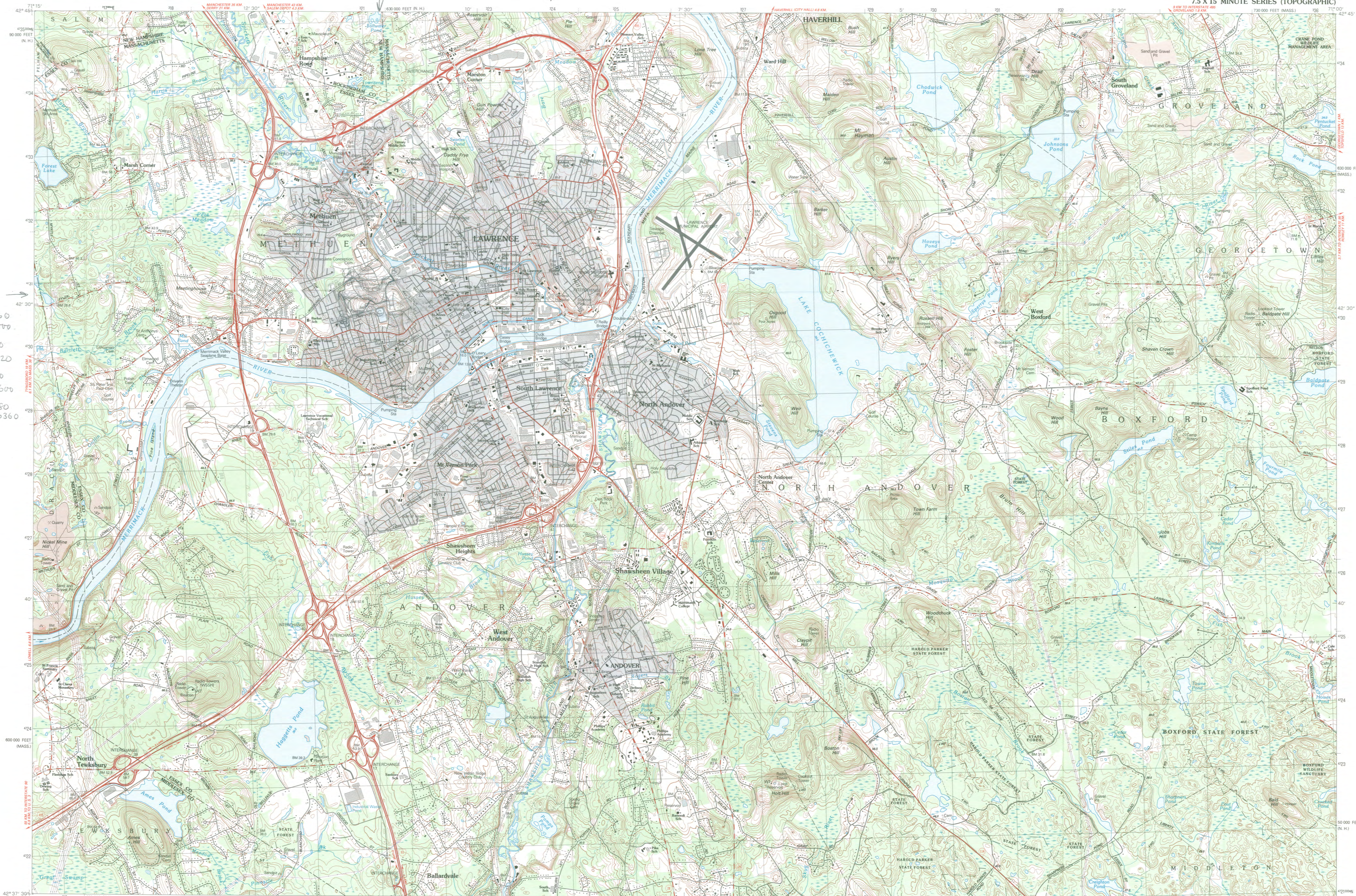
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- 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; found section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section
 - Range, township; section line; location approximate
 - Fence or field line
 - Power transmission line, located tower
 - Dam; dam with lock
 - Cemetery; grave
 - Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
 - Windmill; water well; spring
 - Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
 - Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
 - Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
 - Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 - Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 - Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
 - Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
 - Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
 - Scrub; mangrove
 - Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

1. Easting 320760
Northing 4731000
2. Easting 321400
Northing 4731020
3. Easting 321080
Northing 4730600
4. Easting 320680
Northing 4730360



INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1987

SCALE 1:25 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS-NEW HAMPSHIRE
42071-F1-TM-025

1987



BELLEUE CEMETERY
LAWRENCE, MA



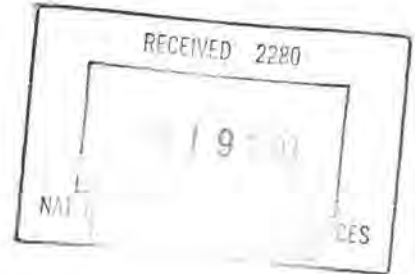


The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

August 14, 2003

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Bellevue Cemetery, Lawrence/Methuen (Essex), 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 properties in the Certified Local Government community of Methuen and in the City of Lawrence were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 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: R. Lee Balcom, Lawrence Historical Commission
Daniel W. Gagnon, Methuen Historical Commission
Hon. Michael Sullivan, Mayor, City of Lawrence
Hon. Sharon Pollard, Mayor, City of Methuen
Carolyn Hall, CLG Coordinator, Methuen
Charles D. Boddy, Jr., City of Lawrence
Curt T. Bellavance, Planning & Economic Development
Thomas Galligani, Planning & Community Development