

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

4269

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: North Acton Cemetery
Other names/site number: Forest Cemetery; Old East Cemetery
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Carlisle Road and North Street
City or town: Acton State: Massachusetts County: Middlesex
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 A B C D

<u>Brona Simon</u>		<u>June 24, 2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	SHPO	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

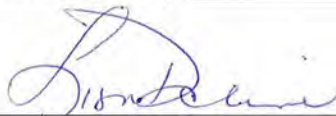
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

8/15/19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>98</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>100</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Slate, marble, granite, fieldstone

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The North Acton Cemetery, also known as Forest Cemetery, was established by 1735 and is the oldest cemetery in the town of Acton, Massachusetts. The cemetery is at the north end of town at the north side of the intersection of North Street and Carlisle Road. Suburban residences surround the site's north and west boundaries. The roughly rectangular cemetery is approximately 0.5 acres and contains 96 stones and approximately 113 burials, according to Cemetery Department records. The cemetery is surrounded by a low stone wall with granite gate posts, and a granite hitching post is just outside the eastern wall. The cemetery is maintained by the Town of Acton but is no longer in active use. The earliest marked burial dates to 1758, and the last interment was in 1948. The stones in the cemetery reflect the continuum of headstone iconography popular in the 18th and 19th centuries, including death's head, cherub, and urn-and-willow images. Later stones, installed in the early to mid-20th century, are marble and have little embellishment beyond names and birth and death dates. Three family plots at the south end of the cemetery are delineated by low granite curbing with sawn tops and rough-dressed sides. The North Acton Cemetery is the burial place of numerous members of the Heald family, one of the founding families of Acton. At least seven Revolutionary War soldiers' graves have been identified and marked, along with two Civil War soldiers. The North Acton Cemetery contains 100 contributing resources (1 structure, 1 site, and 98 objects) and 1 noncontributing resource (1 object).

Narrative Description

Setting

The North Acton Cemetery is at the north end of the town of Acton in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The cemetery is bounded by Carlisle Road on the east, North Street on the south, and private property on

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the north and west. The cemetery is within a suburban residential area near the town line between Acton and Carlisle. The land north of the cemetery and east of Carlisle Road is wooded with successional-growth forest.

Resource Descriptions

The **North Acton Cemetery (ca. 1735; MHC No. ACT.801; contributing site; Photos 1–5)** is approximately rectangular, occupying 0.5 acres of land with approximately 259 feet along Carlisle Road and 90 feet along North Street. The site slopes upward from the southeast corner to the northwest corner, which levels out to a small plateau that drops off to the east and northeast. A wide aisle, possibly an overgrown former pathway, runs approximately east-west through the center of the cemetery from a gate in the east wall. The grounds are grass with patches of moss, and there is no formal landscaping within the cemetery. The north end of the cemetery is occupied primarily by older stones erected in the mid- to late 18th century and early 19th century, while the south end and east side of the north end contain primarily family plots and newer stones erected in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Stones are arranged in approximate rows running north-south.

The cemetery is surrounded by a low, thrown stone **Perimeter Wall (1811; contributing structure; Photos 1–4)** constructed of small to medium fieldstones. The stone wall along the west perimeter is partially obscured by brush and shrubs. Two granite **Gate Posts (1811; contributing object; Photo 2)** flank an opening in the east wall, near the south end. The square gate posts are approximately four feet high and retain drill marks from when they were shaped. Wrought-iron hardware, used to hold a gate (no longer extant), is affixed to the east face of the north post. A small hole where the former gate latch likely connected with the post is in the north face of the south post. A granite **Hitching Post (ca. 1816; contributing object; Photo 2)** is northeast of the gate posts. The square hitching post is approximately three feet high and has a wrought-iron ring in the east face. At the southeast corner, facing the intersection of Carlisle Road and North Street, is the **Forest Cemetery Sign (2015; noncontributing object; Photo 1)**, erected by local resident Chris Norton as an Eagle Scout project. The sign consists of a wood frame constructed of four-by-fours, with a white-painted sign attached with bolts to the top bar and a lower cross bar. The front of the sign reads "Forest Cemetery, North Acton, Mass, Established 1750" and bears the Town of Acton seal in the lower left corner. The back of the sign has a numbered map of all the markers in the cemetery, which corresponds to an inventory and map of the gravestones produced by May Shepard in 1991.¹ The numbers on the Shepard map are used in this registration form for identification and mapping.

According to the Shepard inventory and Cemetery Department records, the North Acton Cemetery contains 96 gravestones marking approximately 113 burials. A small number of stones mark family plots or multiple burials, while the rest mark individual graves. The cemetery likely also contains unmarked burials, including those of individuals who died with no remaining family.² Four **Uninscribed Fieldstone Markers (n. d.; Nos. 66–69, 75; contributing objects)** at the north end of the cemetery are uncarved fieldstones, which local information indicates may mark the burials of three members of the Heald family who died in a house fire in 1784 (Dickinson 2018). The majority of the stones in the cemetery are slate; a small number are marble or granite. Few graves are marked with footstones, and the inscriptions are

¹ Shepard's inventory, on file at the Acton Memorial Library, includes a photograph of each marker and a transcription of the inscription.

² This may be the case with Aaron Woods, who died in 1872 and was the last remaining member of his family. Cemetery Department records indicate that he is interred in the North Acton Cemetery, but as his grave is not marked, it is possible he was buried with other members of the Woods family.

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generally on the east sides of the headstones, with the interments extending east. The date of the earliest interment is unknown (see **Criterion A – Exploration/Settlement**).

The earliest marked gravestone in the cemetery is that of **Mary Heald (1758; No. 89; contributing object; Figure 1)**. It is a rectangular slate marker with a rounded tympanum flanked by rounded shoulders. A teardrop-shaped abstract, or ornimorphic, face centered in the tympanum has deeply carved round eyes, a straight nose, and a straight mouth. The edges of the stone are carved with flowers in the curves of the shoulders and corners of the tympanum and spirals along the sides and bottom. There is no carver's name on the stone, but the style of stone is similar to those carved by Jonathan and Moses Worster from Harvard, Massachusetts (see **Criterion C – Art**).

Only one marker in the cemetery, that belonging to **Rebekah Davis (1769; No. 42; contributing object)**, is carved with a death's head image, consisting of an incised skull flanked by wings. The icon is centered in a rounded tympanum flanked by rounded shoulders. The words "Memento Mori" (Latin for "Remember Death") are carved above the winged skull. The edges of the marker are incised with vines and flowers. A small number of stones, such as the marker for **Deacon John Heald (1775; No. 88; contributing object)**, are carved with cherub's heads, which followed death's heads in the evolution of gravestone iconography (see **Criterion C – Art**). The cherub motif consists of a rounded face with incised facial features, flanked by wings. The Deacon Heald marker, a rectangular stone with a rounded tympanum flanked by shallow curved shoulders, has "Memento Mori" carved below the cherub and vines and flowers carved at the edges. Other stones carved with cherubs belong to **Abigail Parlin (1776; No. 54; contributing object)**, **Kezia Woods (1791; No. 56; contributing object)**, **Jonathan Parlin (1767; No. 60; contributing object)**, **Sarah Parlin (1799; No. 61; contributing object)**, and **Abigail Wheeler (1786; No. 96; contributing object)**.

The most common image carved on gravestones in the North Acton Cemetery is the urn and willow. This image consists of an incised urn, typically under an arch created by a weeping willow. Thirty-five stones in the cemetery are carved with an urn, a willow tree, or an urn and willow together. A small number of these stones have been attributed to well-known carvers working in Lowell, including Benjamin Day, David Nichols, and Theodore Warren (see **Criterion C – Art**). Benjamin Day carved the stone for **Lucy Jonson (1836; No. 31; contributing object; Photo 6)**, which bears his signature-incised oval surrounding the deceased's name and vital information. Jonson's stone is rectangular with a curved tympanum and straight shoulders. The urn and willow are centered in the tympanum above ornamental triangular incisions. Three vertical scrolls appear to be under the center oval, and an inscription of a short verse is at the bottom of the stone. Theodore Warren carved the stone for **John C. Nickles (1843; No. 27; contributing object)**, a marble slab with a slightly angled top that has an urn and willow in bas relief within a circular carving.

A small number of stones are carved with partially bloomed roses that have broken stems, typically in bas relief within a round indentation. For example, the stone for **George O. Phillips (1866; No. 22; contributing object)** is a marble slab with chamfered sides and a rounded tympanum and has a rose with a broken stem centered in the tympanum. A marble stone for **Lucinda Davies (1859; No. 46; contributing object; Photo 9)** has a slightly pointed top and is also carved with a partially bloomed rose with a broken stem.

Beginning in the mid 19th century, grave markers began to be more austere in design, consisting typically of marble slabs with rounded or slightly pointed tops and little to no carved iconography. Approximately 30 percent of the stones in the North Acton Cemetery fall into this category. The stone for **Louis T. Flint**

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(1858; No. 50A; contributing object; Photo 7), a small, slightly pointed marble stone, has “Louis T.” carved in raised relief and the names of his parents, his death date and age at death, and a short verse carved in different styles.

The smallest number of markers in the cemetery are granite, due to the North Acton Cemetery having fallen almost entirely out of use by the 20th century. Most of the granite gravestones either mark family plots or were installed by later descendants of the deceased, possibly replacing earlier stones that may have been damaged or removed. For example, the stone for **Henry and Beulah Flint (undated; No. 51; contributing object)** is carved with “A soldier of the Revolution” on the front and “Grandfather and Grandmother” on the back. The stone for **Ambrose Heald (1902; No. 65; contributing object)** is polychromatic granite with a curved top and a wide pedestal. A stone for **Captain John Heald (d. 1816) and Mary White Heald (d. 1835) (1835; No. 94; contributing object; Photo 8)** was likely erected in the early 20th century, possibly to replace broken or missing stones.

The North Acton Cemetery contains three obelisks corresponding to family plots: the **Anderson Family Marker (1940; No. 12; contributing object; Photo 10)**, **Conant Family Marker (1887; No. 23; contributing object)**, and **Flint Family Marker (undated; No. 50; contributing object)**. These obelisks are carved granite and have double pedestals. Family names are carved into the polished sides. Five other markers are shared among family members. For example, the **Phillips Children’s Marker (1836; No. 20; contributing object)** is a slightly pointed marble tablet marking the graves of Andrew J. Phillips (d. 1834), Nancy M. Phillips (d. 1833), and William H. Phillips (d. 1836). The **Heald Children’s Marker (1778; No. 93; contributing object)** is a wide, short slate marker with three incised headstones side by side, marking the graves of Abel Heald (d. 1774), Mary Heald (d. 1778), and Abel Heald (d. 1778).

Archaeological Potential and Significance

The North Acton Cemetery property was not assessed as part of the Acton town-wide archaeological reconnaissance survey (Ritchie 2009). The Mount Hope and Woodlawn cemeteries were assessed as part of that survey with high pre-contact archaeological sensitivity based on favorable environmental contexts (e.g., well-drained soils on level terraces overlooking rivers and wetlands). The North Acton Cemetery’s location on a level, well-drained sandy knoll overlooking expansive wetlands to the north suggests a similar pre-contact archaeological sensitivity with expected site types to include seasonal encampments and processing stations. As for post-contact archaeological sensitivity, no map or documentary data indicate that the property was used before 1735 for any residential, agricultural, commercial, or industrial purposes that would leave identifiable archaeological signatures. However, its early establishment as a burying ground in 1735, and the possibility of its use as a family burial ground for the Heald family before becoming a town cemetery, does leave open the potential for unmarked interments both inside and outside the visible boundary walls.

Statement of Integrity

The North Acton Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The setting has changed over time, as the surrounding area developed with suburban residences. The gate providing access to the cemetery is no longer extant, but the gate posts remain. A small number of broken stones are near the north end of the cemetery, and many of the stones have biological growth, such as lichen, on them.

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Historic District Data Sheet
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Stone No.*	MHC No.	Resource/Name	Year Built**	Material	Form/Style	Carver (if known)	Resource Type	C/NC
N/A	ACT.801	North Acton Cemetery	ca. 1735	N/A	N/A		Site	C
N/A	ACT.940	Perimeter Wall	1811	Fieldstone	Dry-laid, thrown		Structure	C
N/A	ACT.941	Hitching Post	ca. 1816	Granite	N/A		Object	C
N/A	ACT.942	Gateposts (2)	1811	Granite	N/A		Object	C
N/A	ACT.943	Forest Cemetery Sign	2015	Wood/Composite	N/A		Object	NC
Family/Shared Markers								
7	ACT.944	Francis Hutchinson (1931), Sarah S. Temple (1939), Erving L. Hutchinson (1871), Emma F. Burns (1895), Ella A. Hutchinson (1948)	1931	Granite	Rectangular granite stone with angled top, set on low plinth		Object	C
12	ACT.945	Francis E. Anderson (1894), Henrietta Temple Anderson (1940), M. Augusta Anderson (1872), Clarence E. Anderson (1898)	1894	Granite	Small obelisk on double pedestal, chamfered corners		Object	C
20	ACT.946	Andrew J. Phillips (1834), Nancy M. Phillips (1833), William H. Phillips (1836)	1834	Marble	Slightly pointed marble tablet		Object	C
23	ACT.947	Nahum Conant (1854), Eliza A. Conant (1887), William Conant (1842)	1854	Granite	Low obelisk on double pedestal		Object	C
50	ACT.948	Flint Family Marker	n.d.	Granite	Obelisk on double pedestal		Object	C
77	ACT.949	William Raymond (1869), Betsey Raymond (1835)	1869	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C

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93	ACT.950	Abel Heald (1774), Mary Heald (1778), Abel Heald (1778)	1774	Slate	Wide, short stone, 3 incised markers		Object	C
94	ACT.951	Capt. John Heald (1816), Mary White Heald (1835)	1835	Granite	Rough-dressed with smooth face, slightly curved granite stone set on large pedestal		Object	C
Individual Markers								
1	ACT.952	Mrs. Sally Woods	1833	Slate	Steeply pointed top, urn and willow motif		Object	C
2	ACT.953	Mr. Samuel Temple	1826	Slate	Steeply pointed top, urn and willow motif		Object	C
3	ACT.954	Mrs. Jerusha Temple	1825	Slate	Steeply pointed top, urn and willow motif		Object	C
4	ACT.955	Charles Wiley	1847	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
5	ACT.956	Robert Wiley	1855	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
6	ACT.957	Hannah Wiley	1863	Marble	Rectangular tablet with slightly pointed top		Object	C
8	ACT.958	Samuel Temple	1858	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
9	ACT.959	Sarah S. Temple	1846	Marble	Rose with broken stem motif		Object	C
10	ACT.960	Samuel Temple	1834	Marble	Top and bottom of stone broken off		Object	C
11	ACT.961	Sarah S. Temple	1842	Marble	Rose with broken stem motif		Object	C
13	ACT.962	Nathan F. Hapgood	1902	Marble	"Gone" in a laurel wreath; rectangular tablet with shallow arched top		Object	C

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Stone No.*	MHC No.	Resource/Name	Year Built**	Material	Form/Style	Carver (if known)	Resource Type	C/NC
14	ACT.963	John H. McCollom	1860	Marble	Arched marble tablet, "Parted Below, United Above" on a scroll surrounded by a broken chain		Object	C
15	ACT.964	Mary T. Hapgood	1913	Marble	Scroll draped over rectangular tablet		Object	C
16	ACT.965	Mary Etta McCollom	1869	Marble	Arched tablet with chamfered edge		Object	C
17	ACT.966	Henry L. McCollom	1874	Marble	Ogee pointed marble tablet		Object	C
18	ACT.967	George A. Russell	1855	Marble	Small, slightly pointed tablet		Object	C
19	ACT.968	William H. Phillips	1859	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet		Object	C
21	ACT.969	Sarah A. Phillips	1862	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet		Object	C
22	ACT.970	George O. Phillips	1866	Marble	Arched tablet, partially bloomed rose with broken stem		Object	C
24	ACT.971	Edwin Nickles	1856	Marble	Small, slightly pointed tablet		Object	C
25	ACT.972	Mary Eliza Nickles	1859	Marble	Small, slightly pointed tablet		Object	C
26	ACT.973	Timothy Nickles	1847	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
27	ACT.974	John C. Nickles	1843	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet, urn and willow motif in round recess	Theodore Warren (Lowell)	Object	C
28	ACT.975	Maria H. Nickles	1851	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
29	ACT.976	John Nickles	1864	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
30	ACT.977	Sarah J. Flanders	1859	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet	John Stearns (Lowell)	Object	C

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Stone No.*	MHC No.	Resource/Name	Year Built**	Material	Form/Style	Carver (if known)	Resource Type	C/NC
31	ACT.978	Lucy Jonson	1836	Slate	Urn and willow motif	Benjamin Day (Lowell)	Object	C
32	ACT.979	Mr. Charles Davies	1828	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
33	ACT.980	Mr. David G. Davies	1849	Slate	Urn and willow motif with carved urns flanking central motif		Object	C
34	ACT.981	Mary Davies	1843	Slate	Urn and willow motif; Ionic columns flanking center		Object	C
35	ACT.982	Mr. David Davis	1815	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
36	ACT.983	Capt. Samuel Davies	1800	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
37	ACT.984	Mrs. Sarah Davies	1801	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
38	ACT.985	Elijah Davies	1832	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
39	ACT.986	Sarah Davies	1803	Slate	Willow motif		Object	C
40	ACT.987	Mary Davies	1803	Slate	Willow motif		Object	C
41	ACT.988	Samuel Davies	1803	Slate	Urn motif		Object	C
42	ACT.989	Rebekah Davis	1769	Slate	Death's head		Object	C
43	ACT.990	Gersham Davies	1787	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet		Object	C
44	ACT.991	Sarah Davies	1816	Slate	Rectangular tablet, urn and willow motif with obelisks on either side of central motif		Object	C
45	ACT.992	Jesse Davies	1817	Slate	Rectangular tablet, urn and willow motif with obelisks on either side of central motif		Object	C
46	ACT.993	Lucinda Davies	1859	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet, broken rose motif in center	David Nichols (Lowell)	Object	C
47	ACT.994	Mercy Davies	1837	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C

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Stone No.*	MHC No.	Resource/Name	Year Built**	Material	Form/Style	Carver (if known)	Resource Type	C/NC
48	ACT.995	Mrs. Sarah Davies	1849	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
49	ACT.996	Jonathan Davies	1832	Slate	Urn and willow motif	Hartwell (Littleton)	Object	C
50A	ACT.997	Louis T. Flint	1858	Marble	Slightly pointed tablet, recessed square motif in center	David Nichols (Lowell)	Object	C
51	ACT.998	Henry and Beulah Flint		Granite	"A soldier of the Revolution" reverse: Grandfather and Grandmother		Object	C
52	ACT.999	Joel Oliver	1862	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
53	ACT.9000	Esther Oliver	1856	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
54	ACT.9001	Abigail Parlin	1776	Slate	Cherub head inside a small frame, ornate carving around edge of tablet		Object	C
55	ACT.9002	Nathan Parlin	1827	Slate	Urn and willow motif	Erected by Nathaniel Stone	Object	C
56	ACT.9003	Kezia Woods	1791	Slate	Cherub with knobs on either side, "memento mori"		Object	C
57	ACT.9004	Hasadiah Woods	1817	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
58	ACT.9005	Moses Woods	1837	Marble	Rectangular tablet, minimal carving		Object	C

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59	ACT.9006	John Woods	1865	Marble	Obelisk with dove surrounded by wreath of flowers, capital of tapered pillar is broken (does not appear to be intentional), sits on double pedestal		Object	C
60	ACT.9007	Jonathan Parlin	1767	Slate	Cherub, "Memento Mori"		Object	C
61	ACT.9008	Sarah Parlin	1799	Slate	Cherub		Object	C
62	ACT.9009	Cyrus Heald	1859	Marble	Curved top, large pedestal		Object	C
63	ACT.9010	Charlotte Green Heald	1876	Marble	Slightly curved top		Object	C
64	ACT.9011	Timothy Heald	1852	Marble	Slightly angled top, broken and repaired		Object	C
65	ACT.9012	Ambrose Heald	1902	Granite	Curved top, wide pedestal, polychromatic		Object	C
66-69	ACT.9013	Uninscribed Fieldstone Markers	n.d.	Fieldstone	None		Object	C
69	ACT.9014	Suanna Heald	1822	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
70	ACT.9015	Capt. Israel Heald	1815	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
71	ACT.9016	Capt. Timothy Heald	1813	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
72	ACT.9017	Timothy Heald	1826	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
73	ACT.9018	James Wright	1833	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
74	ACT.9019	Betsy Wheeler	1820	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
75	ACT.9020	Uninscribed Fieldstone Marker	n.d.	Fieldstone	None		Object	C
76	ACT.9021	Oliver Heald	1797	Slate	Willow motif		Object	C
78	ACT.9022	Susan Raymond	1823	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
79	ACT.9023	William Bradley Raymond	1817	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
80	ACT.9024	Betsy Raymond	1817	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
81	ACT.9025	Susan Raymond	1817	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C

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82	ACT.9026	Lucy Heald	1775	Slate	Stylized fleur de lis or wheat sheaf		Object	C
83	ACT.9027	Esther Thompson	1828	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
84	ACT.9028	Elbridge Heald	1839	Marble	Rectangular tablet, broken after 1991	Theodore Warren (Lowell)	Object	C
85	ACT.9029	Dorcas Heald	1862	Marble	Slightly angled top	David Nichols (Lowell)	Object	C
86	ACT.9030	John Heald, Esq.	1839	Marble	Rectangular tablet	Theodore Warren (Lowell)	Object	C
87	ACT.9031	John Heald	1874	Marble	Rectangular tablet		Object	C
88	ACT.9032	Deacon John Heald	1775	Slate	Cherub, "Memento Mori"		Object	C
89	ACT.9033	Mary Heald	1758	Slate	Ornithomorphic face	Possibly Moses Worster of Harvard (Ludwig 1966:373)	Object	C
90	ACT.9034	Adaline Heald	1811	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
91	ACT.9035	Deacon Joseph Heald	1872	Marble	Slightly pointed top		Object	C
91	ACT.9036	Mary Heald	1872	Marble	Slightly pointed top		Object	C
95	ACT.9037	Oliver Wheeler	1804	Slate	Urn and willow motif		Object	C
96	ACT.9038	Abigail Wheeler	1786	Slate	Cherub		Object	C

C/NC – Contributing or Noncontributing to the National Register

* Stone No. refers to the number assigned by May Shepard in 1991 and corresponds to the marker's placement on the district sketch map.

** Year built refers to the interment date on the marker and does not necessarily reflect when the stone was placed.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

Art

Period of Significance

ca. 1735-1948

Significant Dates

ca. 1735: Incorporation of Town of Acton

1948: Date of last interment in North Acton Cemetery

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Day, Benjamin

Nichols, David

Warren, Theodore

Worster, Moses

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The North Acton Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement and under Criterion C in the area of Art. It is eligible in the area of Exploration/Settlement as the earliest cemetery in Acton, possibly serving as a family burial ground prior to 1735 when Acton was incorporated and used by residents of the north part of town through the early to mid-20th century. Under Criterion C, the cemetery is eligible as a well-preserved, rural New England cemetery that contains examples of popular gravestone styles and iconography from the mid-18th through the mid-20th centuries. The North Acton Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D as it derives its primary significance through its association with the early history of Acton and its collection of gravestones.

The period of significance for the North Acton Cemetery begins ca. 1735, when the town of Acton was set off from Concord and incorporated. The cemetery existed at that time. The period of significance ends in 1948, the date of the cemetery's last interment.

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

CRITERION A – EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

The North Acton Cemetery is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of Exploration/Settlement as the oldest cemetery in Acton, established prior to the town's incorporation in 1735. The cemetery likely served as a family burial ground initially and was later used by numerous early residents of Acton and the neighboring town of Carlisle, set off from Acton in 1754. The earliest marked grave in the North Acton Cemetery is from 1758, but the cemetery likely contains earlier unmarked burials.

Acton, originally called Concord Village, was settled ca. 1656 by the Shepherd and Law families as part of Concord and formally laid out in 1666 (Fletcher 1890:238). Concord Village incorporated as the town of Acton in 1735. The earliest town reports document discussions concerning the construction of a meetinghouse and burial ground near the town center (Knibbe and Cavanagh 2013:2, 11). In 1737, Acton purchased a piece of land that became Woodlawn Cemetery (ACT.802) (Knibbe and Cavanagh 2013:11–15). The possible impetus for Woodlawn Cemetery was the distance and size of the existing cemetery at the north end of town, although this is not recorded in the town meeting minutes from 1737 (Knibbe and Cavanagh 2013). Located at the far north end of Acton, North Acton Cemetery was three to four miles from Acton Center and was possibly considered too small for general town use (Fletcher 1890:247; Phalen 1954:37).

The **North Acton Cemetery (ca. 1735; MHC No. ACT.801; contributing site)** likely originated as the Heald family burial ground. The first member of the Heald family in the area was John Heald, who immigrated to Concord from England in 1641 (Wilkins 1941). Deacon John Heald, one of Acton's first selectmen, and other members of the Heald family including Lieutenant John Heald and Josiah Heald lived at the north end of town prior to 1735, when Deacon Heald was appointed by the Massachusetts legislature to call the first town meeting in Acton (Wilkins 1941). The Heald properties were included in the part of Acton that became Carlisle in 1754 (Wilkins 1976:46–47). Twenty-three members of the Heald family have gravestones in the North Acton Cemetery, but the cemetery likely contains additional unmarked Heald graves. Members of the Heald family and other residents of the north end of town continued to use the North Acton Cemetery even after the establishment of Woodlawn Cemetery and the transfer of responsibility for the North Acton Cemetery to the town in 1750. Many family names shown on historic maps of the area are reflected on gravestones in the North Acton Cemetery, such as **John C. Nickles (1843; No. 27; contributing object)**, **Elijah Davies (1832; No. 38; contributing object)**, and **Gershom Davies (1787; No. 43; contributing object)** (Figure 2). Deacon John's wife, Mary Heald (d. 1758), is the oldest marked burial in the cemetery (**Mary Heald [1758; No. 89; contributing object]**).

Town records indicate that a stone wall existed at the cemetery by 1774, when Acton voted to enclose Woodlawn Cemetery using a portion of the annual property taxes and exempted the residents at the north end of town from the fee because they had previously contributed to the construction of a wall around the North Acton Cemetery (*Assabet Valley Beacon* 1971). At the April 1, 1811, town meeting, residents asked "if the Town will fence the land that is taken to enlarge [sic] the burring [sic] (burying) ground in this town..." (quoted in Knibbe and Cavanagh 2013:661) and selected a committee to examine the issue. At the next town meeting on May 3, 1811, Acton voted to accept the committee's findings, which stated that "it is necessary to enlarge said burying grounds on the west side one rod [16.5 feet] wide and sixteen

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rods [264 feet] long and that the wall on the east side be removed to the west boundary line of the road" (quoted in Phalen 1954:125). Three days later, on May 6, 1811, Carlisle residents whose families were buried in the North Acton Cemetery requested that the town of Acton enlarge the cemetery and enclose it with a stone wall and gate. This letter may have been sent in support of Acton's plan to enlarge the cemetery (Phalen 1954:125). As a result of the committee's findings, and perhaps the letter from Carlisle, Acton expanded the cemetery the prescribed amount and constructed the extant stone **Perimeter Wall (1811; contributing structure)** and **Gate Posts (1811; contributing object)** (Phalen 1954; Knibbe and Cavanagh 2013:661, 667; *Assabet Valley Beacon* 1971). The town voted to accept the wall in front of the "old burying ground" in 1816 and to widen Carlisle Road and erect a **Hitching Post (ca. 1816, contributing object)** adjacent to the cemetery wall (Knibbe and Cavanagh 2013:750).

Through the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, members of the Heald family and others from the immediate area in both Acton and Carlisle continued to use the North Acton Cemetery. Approximately half of the cemetery's 96 grave markers date from 1848 to 1900. Contemporaneous Acton town reports rarely mentioned the cemetery, however; the larger Woodlawn and Mount Hope (established 1848) cemeteries received more attention at town meetings. By the 20th century, the North Acton Cemetery was used infrequently, with only seven interments between 1900 and 1948. Four were in previously established family plots, and three were marked with new stones: **Nathan F. Hapgood (1902; No. 13; contributing object)**, **Ambrose Heald (1902; No. 65; contributing object)**, and **Mary T. Hapgood (1913; No. 15; contributing object)**. The last interment in the cemetery was Ella A. Hutchinson, who was buried in 1948 with other members of the **Hutchinson Family (1931; No. 7; contributing object)** at the southwest corner of the cemetery. Since the mid-20th century, the North Acton Cemetery has been closed to burials, but a small number of markers have been replaced, such as the stone for **Henry and Beulah Flint (undated; No. 51; contributing object)**.

CRITERION C -- ART

The North Acton Cemetery is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Art as a well-preserved rural New England burial ground that contains examples of popular gravestone styles and iconography from the mid-18th through the mid-20th centuries. The markers demonstrate the evolution of beliefs surrounding death from the Colonial period through the Early Modern Period (1915–1940).

In New England, gravestone iconography followed a progression that is demonstrated in cemeteries across the region and responded to changing views of death and how the deceased were memorialized in the United States. Generally, this progression began with the death's head (a winged skull), transitioned to cherubs (winged rounded faces), and ended with the urn and willow. In northeastern and central Massachusetts, abstract, or ornimorphic, faces, such as the one seen on the gravestone for **Mary Heald (1758; No. 89; contributing object)**, predated the death's head. Markers with abstract faces found in Middlesex and Worcester counties are frequently attributed to Jonathan Worster and his son Moses. The Heald stone is in the style of Moses Worster but cannot be positively attributed to him. Through the 18th and early 19th centuries, stones were predominantly slate and had rounded tympanums and often rounded shoulders (Deetz 1977:72).

Death's heads, in use by the end of the 17th century in New England, were related primarily to the Congregationalist Puritans and their avoidance of religious symbols, including cherubs or crosses, on meetinghouses or gravestones (Deetz 1977:69; DPR 2018). Death's heads served as a visual reminder of death and resurrection without an overt religious connection (Deetz 1977:71). The only example of a

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death's head image in the North Acton Cemetery is on the stone for **Rebekah Davis (1769; No. 42; contributing object)**. The death's head fell out of favor by the mid- 18th century as a result of the First Great Awakening (1730–1755), although it persisted in eastern and central Massachusetts through the last quarter of the 18th century (Deetz 1977:70). Epitaphs paired with death's head icons frequently began with the phrase "Here lies..." or "Here lies buried..." stressing the brevity of life (Deetz 1977:71). Despite the appearance of early iconography on the stones for Mary Heald and Rebekah Davis, both markers bear inscriptions that are more typical of later stones.

Some early stones in the North Acton Cemetery mark shared graves of children. These stones generally have little in the way of iconography. The **Heald Children's Marker (1778; No. 93; contributing object)** has three small headstones incised on a larger slate stone, each with the name and birth/death dates of the Heald children who all died before the age of three. The **Phillips Children's Marker (1834; No. 20; contributing object)** is marble and has the names, death dates, and ages of three of William and Sarah Phillip's children.

Following the First Great Awakening, winged cherubs' heads came into favor for gravestones. These carvings were associated with religious practices that encouraged individuals to develop a more personal connection with their god. Epitaphs shifted from "Here lies..." to "Here lies buried *the body*..." [emphasis added] to indicate clearly that the deceased's soul had departed the body and only the corporeal remains were interred (Deetz 1977:71; Keister 2004:136). Cherubs were generally popular until about 1810. Five stones in the North Acton cemetery are carved with cherubs: **Abigail Parlin (1776; No. 54; contributing object)**, **Kezia Woods (1791; No. 56; contributing object)**, **Jonathan Parlin (1767; No. 60; contributing object)**, **Sarah Parlin (1799; No. 61; contributing object)**, and **Abigail Wheeler (1786; No. 96; contributing object)**. The stones for Abigail Parlin, Jonathan Parlin, and Abigail Wheeler have epitaphs that refer to only the corporeal body remaining on earth. The inscriptions for Kezia Woods and Sarah Parlin, however, begin "In memory of..." and represent another shift in beliefs. Rather than marking the precise location of a body, these stones reflect a more commemorative intent (Deetz 1977:71–72).

The transition from locational to commemorative epitaphs was accompanied by the shift in iconography from cherubs to the urn and willow. The urn and willow remained the dominant motif throughout New England in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It consisted of a weeping willow, an ancient symbol of mourning, and an urn, used to hold ashes (DPR 2018). The willow can also suggest immortality, because the tree will continue to flourish regardless of how many branches are cut from it (Keister 2004:67). The urn and willow motif appears on more than one-third of the stones in the North Acton Cemetery. Two notable stones with the urn and willow motif are those for **Lucy Jonson (1836; No. 31; contributing object)**, carved by Lowell stone carver Benjamin Day, and **John C. Nickles (1843; No. 27; contributing object)**, carved by Theodore Warren, also of Lowell.

Obelisks came into favor as ornamental grave markers in the 19th century as another way to emphasize the memorial, rather than locational, aspect of burial. The North Acton Cemetery contains three obelisks, at least one of which dates to the mid 20th century: the **Anderson Family Marker (1940; No. 12; contributing object)**, **Conant Family Marker (1887; No. 23; contributing object)**, and **Flint Family Marker (undated; No. 50; contributing object)**.

In the second half of the 19th century, roses and flower buds became popular images on gravestones for women and children. Flower buds were symbolic of the fragility of childhood. A stone carved by David Nichols for **Lucinda Davies (1859; No. 46; contributing object)**, who died at 74, has a fully bloomed

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rose with a broken stem. Another stone, carved for **George O. Phillips (1866; No. 22; contributing object)** who died at sixteen, has a partially bloomed rose with a broken stem.

By the late 19th century, many stones had no iconography to accompany the inscriptions of the deceased's name and birth and death dates, which often included a bible passage or other verse. These stones were typically marble, rather than slate, and rectangular or only slightly contoured at the top (Deetz 1977:72). Stones for **Edwin Nickles (1856; No. 24; contributing object)** and **Louis T. Flint (1858; No. 50A; contributing object)** are examples of carved stones with little to no iconography but a variety of lettering styles.

Gravestone Carvers

The North Acton Cemetery contains several stones attributed to well-known gravestone carvers working predominantly in Lowell, including Benjamin Day, Theodore Warren, and David Nichols. One stone is in the style of Moses Worster of Harvard but cannot be positively attributed to him.

Moses Worster (1739–1789)

Moses Worster was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, to Jonathan, a well-known stone carver, and Rebecca Worster. After his father's death in 1754, Moses took over the stone carving business, continuing his father's style of abstract faces. More than 400 gravestones throughout the Merrimack Valley have been attributed to the Worsters (Ludwig 1966:373; Tucker 1994).

Benjamin Day (1783–1855)

Benjamin Day was born in Shirley, Massachusetts, to Nathaniel Day, Jr. and Sarah Chapman Day. He opened his first stone carving shop in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1807 and settled in nearby Salem in 1808. Early advertisements indicate that he carved gravestones and produced other stone goods such as marble doorsteps, belt courses, window sills, and other architectural features (Blachowicz 2015:233). By 1824, Day moved his business to Lowell, where he worked until his death. John Stearns, another stone carver from Lowell, trained under Day, but little is known about Stearns's career. Day's descendant Marilyn Day conducted a survey of stones in Massachusetts and New Hampshire cemeteries and located 376 stones that could be positively attributed to Benjamin Day, based on either his name carved on the bottom of the stone or his hallmark, an oval encircled by a border of small triangles set in front of vertical pillars (Day 2005:13).

Theodore Warren (1819–1901)

Theodore Warren was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, the son of Minton Warren and Lucretia Durfee. After 1843, he lived in Lowell and worked as a stone carver. By 1855, Warren had moved to Rhode Island, where he worked as a steamship agent. At least 41 headstones, primarily in eastern and central Massachusetts, have been attributed to Warren (Blachowicz 2015:307, 311).

David Nichols (1822–1895)

David Nichols was born in Bath, England, and lived in Lowell by 1849. Directory information indicates that by 1855 he may have taken over Theodore Warren's marble yard when Warren relocated to Rhode Island. Nichols worked as a stone cutter until 1868; by 1872, he was working as a stockbroker in Boston.

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At least 35 stones are attributed to Nichols, many of which are relatively unadorned, with only lettering and no iconography (Blachowicz 2015:313–316).

Archaeological Significance

The historic resources described above have the potential to provide social, cultural, and economic information relating to Acton's settlement from the 17th through the 20th centuries. Archaeological resources may contribute information that describes and documents the early use of the cemetery either as part of the Heald farm or as a family burial plot. The current pattern of gravestones may not accurately reflect the location of all graves within the cemetery, and archaeological survey and testing may reveal the location of unmarked graves. No buildings or structures are known to have existed within the cemetery, but archaeological investigations may reveal earlier uses of the site, including pre- and post-contact Native American occupation.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Siergiej, Dianne L.

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Wilkins, Martha Fifield

1941 *Old Houses and Families of Carlisle, Mass; Vol. X: Heald Genealogical Book.* Gleason Public Library, Carlisle, MA.

Wilkins, Ruth Chamberlin

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Bill Dickinson, personal communication with PAL, January 2018.

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: Acton Memorial Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ACT.801

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 42.523872

Longitude: -71.400290

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

North Acton Cemetery is bounded on the south by North Street and on the east by Carlisle Road. The north and west sides of the cemetery are bounded by private land.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the North Acton Cemetery corresponds with Tax ID B6/19 in the Town of Acton's assessor's records.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gretchen M. Pineo/Architectural Historian; Laura J. Kline, Sr. Architectural Historian; Kristen Heitert, Sr. Archaeologist; Emily Giacomarra/Asst. Architectural Historian; with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission

street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard

city or town: Boston state: Massachusetts zip code: 02125

e-mail: betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us

telephone: (617) 727-8470

date: May 2018, revised May 2019

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: North Acton Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Acton

County: Middlesex State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Gretchen M. Pineo, PAL

Date Photographed: November 1, 2017.

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

- 1 of 10. North Acton Cemetery, Stone Perimeter Wall, and Forest Cemetery Sign, looking northwest.
- 2 of 10. North Acton Cemetery, Stone Perimeter Wall, Stone Gate Posts, and Hitching Post, looking northwest.
- 3 of 10. North Acton Cemetery, looking northeast from southwest corner.

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- 4 of 10. North Acton Cemetery, looking southwest from northwest corner.
- 5 of 10. North Acton Cemetery, looking northwest from south perimeter wall.
- 6 of 10. Stone number 31, Lucy Jonson (d. 1836), carved by Benjamin Day, looking north.
- 7 of 10. Stone number 50A, Louis T. Flint (d. 1858), carved by David Nichols, looking southwest.
- 8 of 10. Stone number 94, Capt. John Heald (d. 1816) and Mary White Heald (d. 1835), looking southwest.
- 9 of 10. Stone number 46, Lucinda Davies (d. 1859), looking west.
- 10 of 10. Left to right: Hutchinson Family Plot, Anderson Family Plot, Temple Family Plot, and McCollum Family Plot, looking north.

Figure List (used with permission)

Figure 1: Undated photograph of gravestones for John Heald and Mary Heald

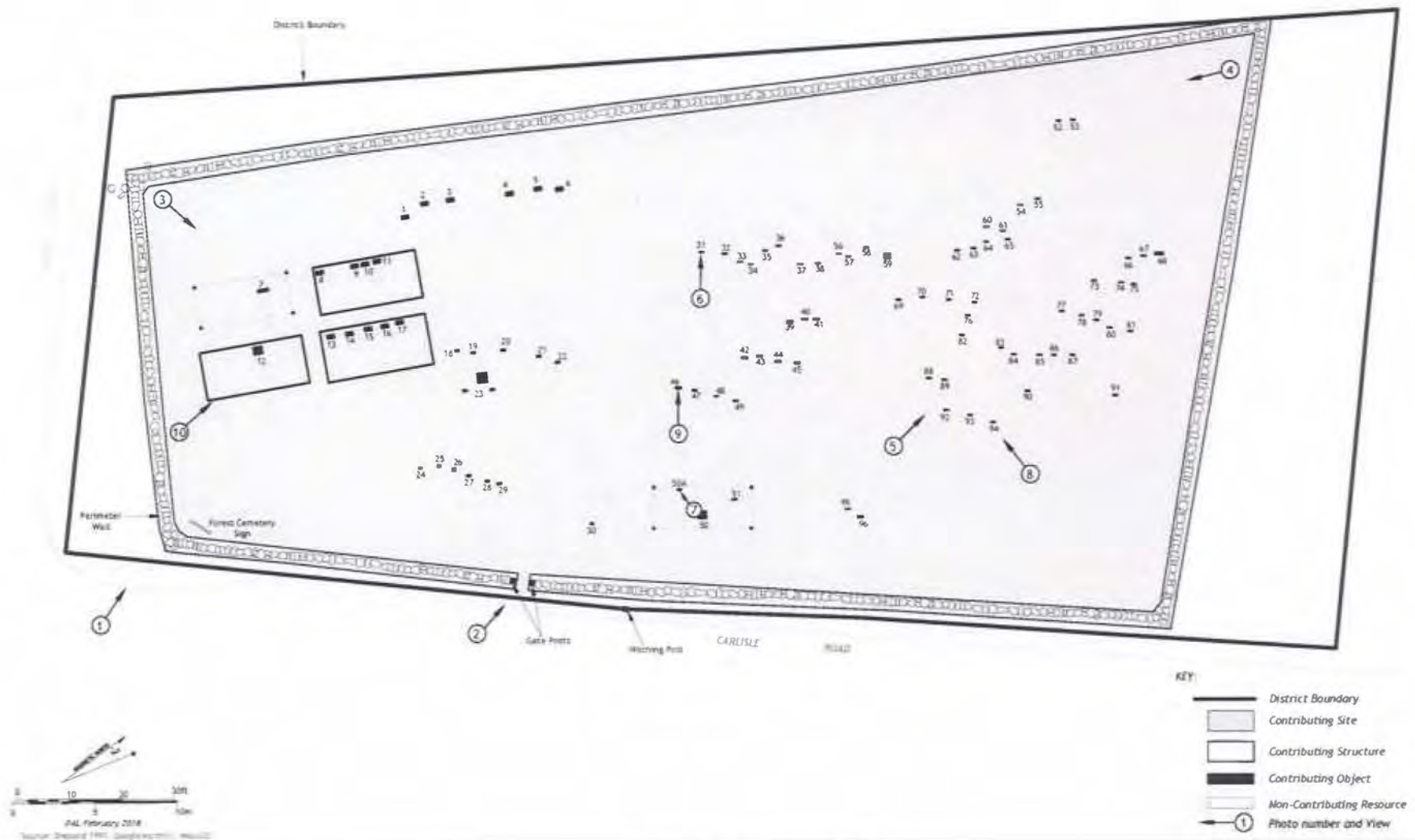
Figure 2: Portion of a map of Acton created in 1890 to show the locations of historic homesteads in the town

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

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

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North Acton Cemetery Map

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Figure 1. Undated photograph of gravestones for John Heald (left) and Mary Heald (right). Mary Heald's stone is the oldest in the North Acton Cemetery (Wilkins Notebooks, Gleason Library, 1941).

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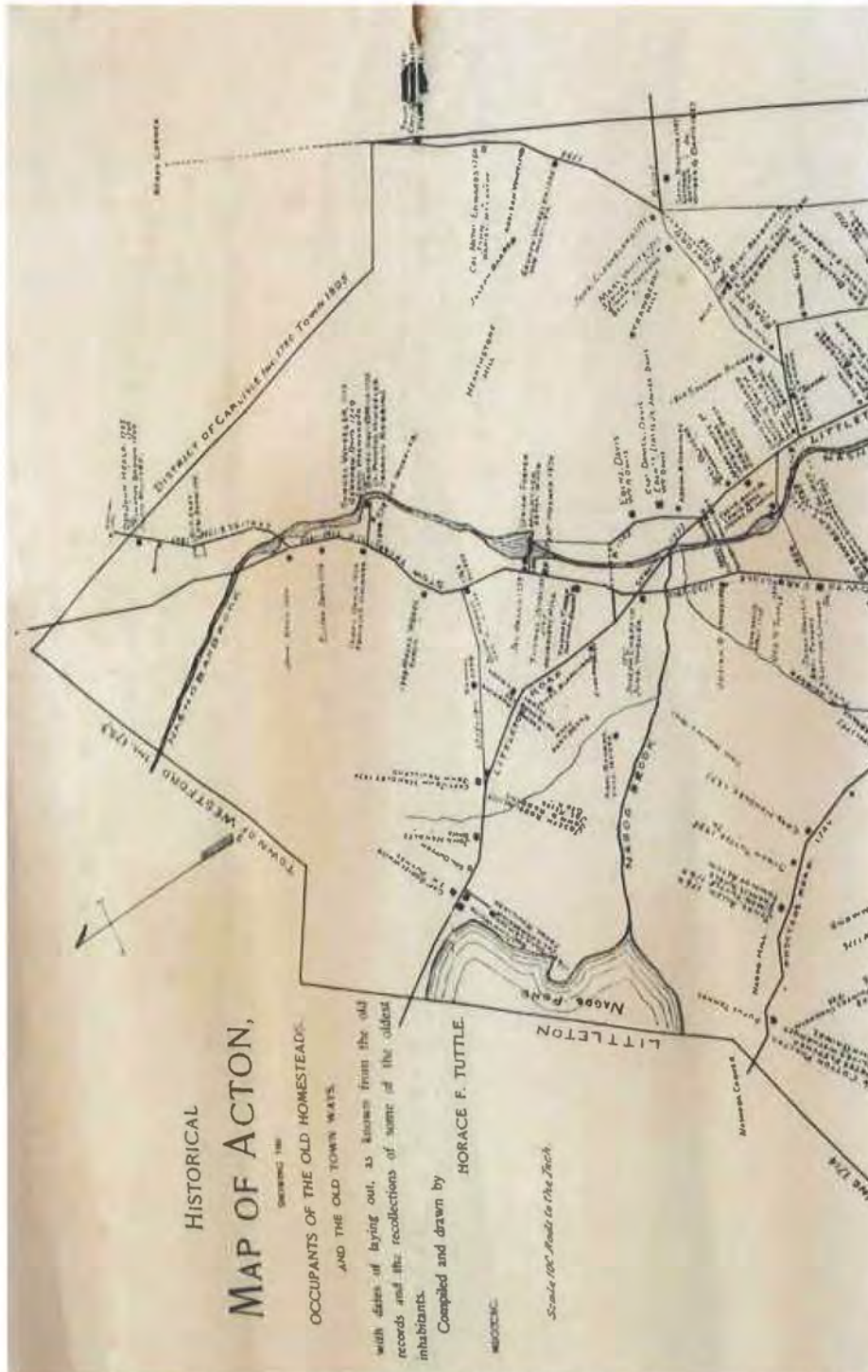
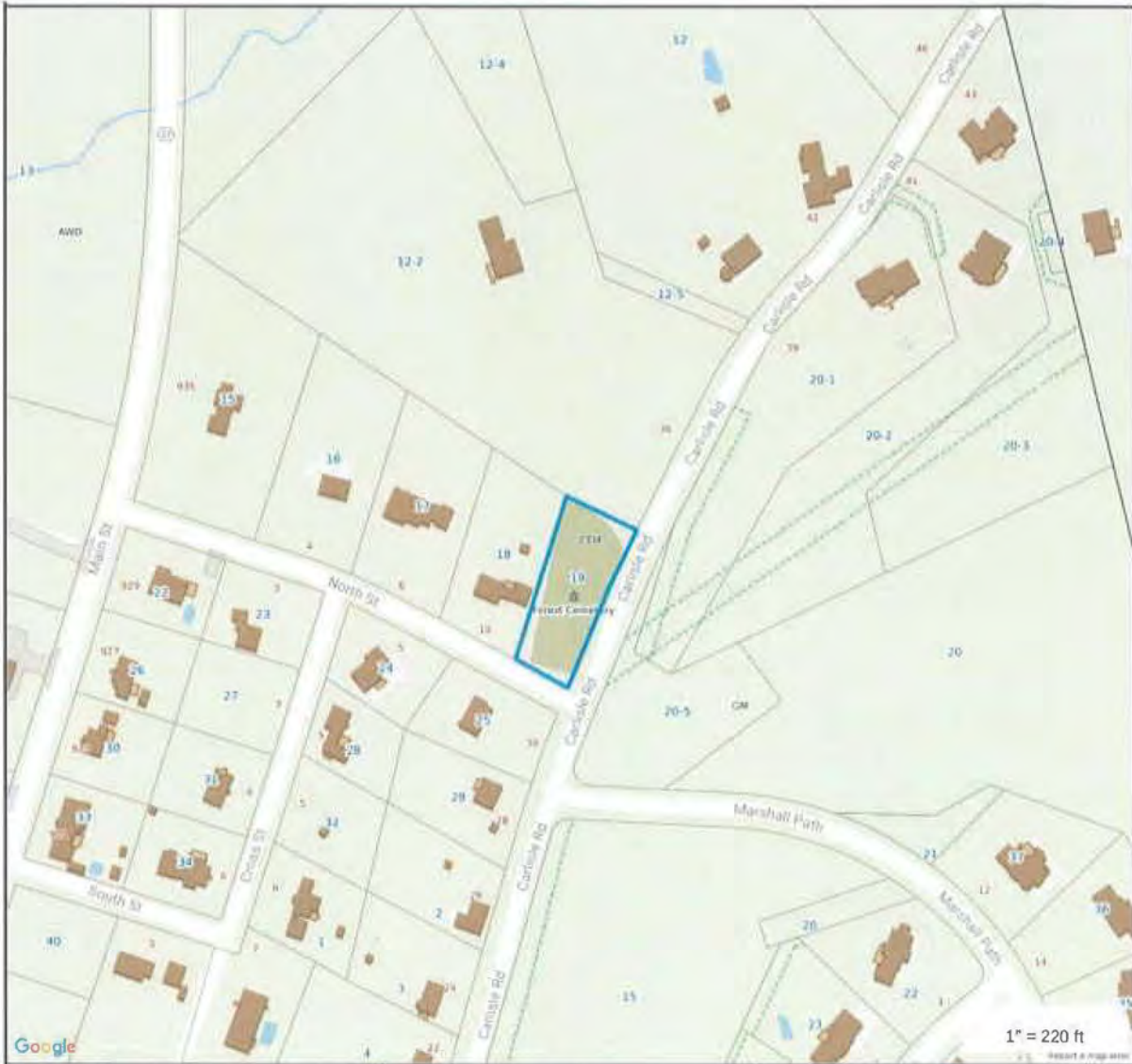


Figure 2. Portion of a map of Acton created in 1890 to show the locations of historic homesteads in the town (Tuttle 1890).

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Property Information

Property ID: 86-19
Location: 10 NORTH ST
Owner: TOWN OF ACTON



MAP FOR REFERENCE ONLY
NOT A LEGAL DOCUMENT

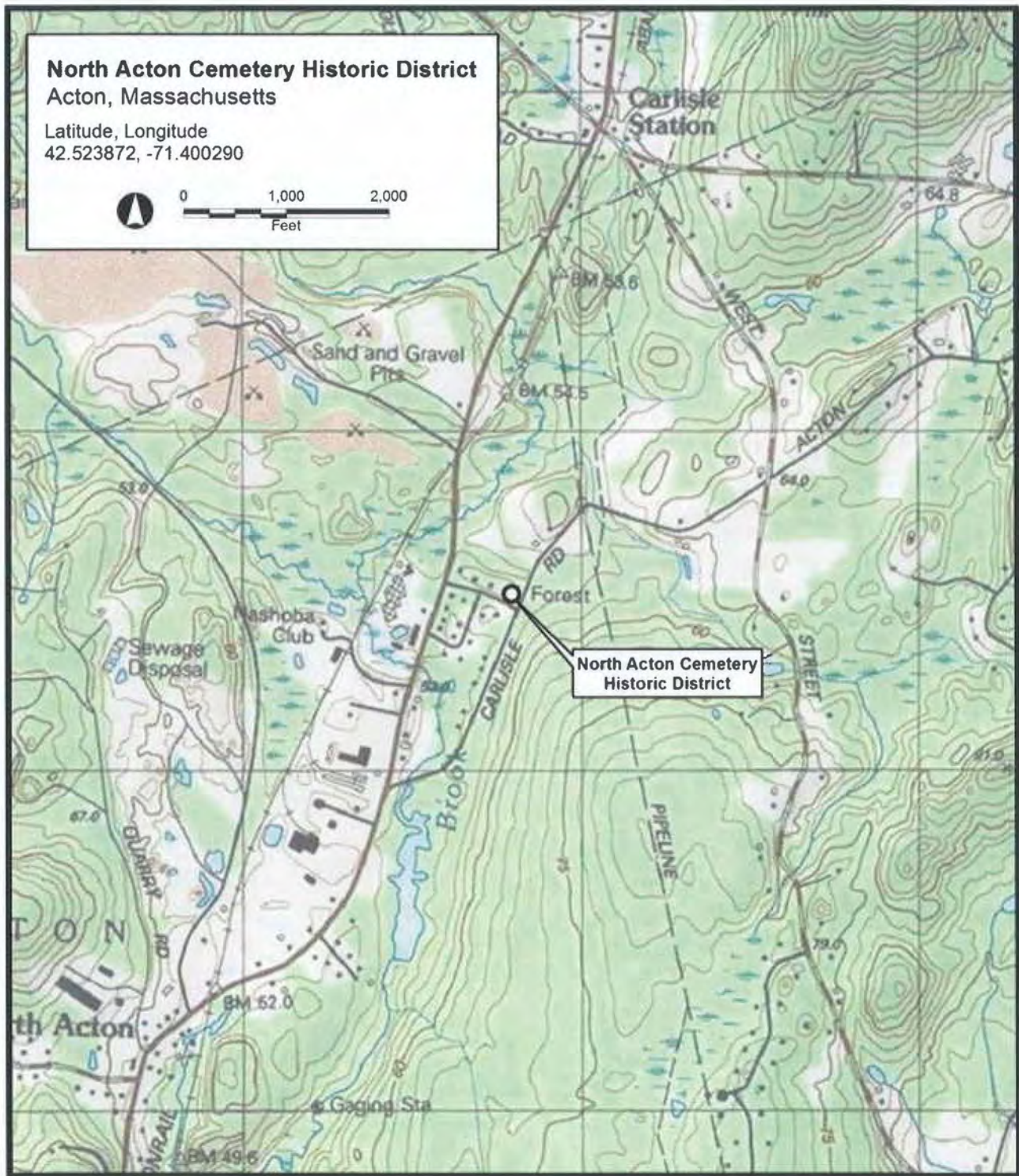
Town of Acton, MA makes no claims and no warranties, expressed or implied, concerning the validity or accuracy of the GIS data presented on this map.

Properties updated 12/30/2017

Assessor's map showing North Acton (aka Forest) Cemetery.

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North Acton Cemetery Coordinate Map.



FOREST
Cemetery
North Andover, Mass.
Established 1793











JOHNSON
Died
1860

COVE MOUNT



LOUIS T

eldest son of Tilly
& Lucretia D. Flint



Sept. 29. 1858.
At. 22 yrs. 8 mos.

*Home of Father in the hill
Where none wander and none die*

D. Nichols Lowell



CAPT JOHN HEALD
 A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION
 BORN APR 29 1746
 DIED OCT. 31 1816
 HIS WIFE MARY WHITE
 BORN MAR 2 1748
 DIED MAR 7 1835
 LATER BY MRS. FIDELIA WHEELER

HERE
 Lie the Bodies of the
 Children of Capt. John
 Heald & Mary his wife
 Abel
 Heald died Heald died Heald died
 1774 1778 In 1778
 1778 1778 In 1778





LUCINDA DAVIES

DIED

February 2, 1859.

Aged 78.

*My dear friends, you have not lost me,
I am still in your arms and will never
leave you. My dear friends, you have not lost me,
I am still in your arms and will never
leave you.*

MADE IN MASS.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: North Acton Cemetery

Multiple Name:

State & County: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

Date Received: 7/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/15/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004269

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 8/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary AOS: Exploration/Settlement, Art; POS: c. 1735-1948; LOS: local
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria National Register Criteria: A & C

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 8/15/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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



June 24, 2019

Kathryn Smith
Deputy Keeper
Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Smith:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

North Acton Cemetery, Acton (Middlesex County), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Joan Gardner, Chair, Acton Board of Selectmen
Laura Kline, Consultant
Matthew Selby, Director of Land Use and Economic Development, Town of Acton
Ray Yacouby, Chair, Acton Planning Board
William Klauer, Chair, Acton Historical Commission