

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 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 High Street Cemetery
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 45 High Street _____ not for publication
city or town Danvers _____ vicinity _____
state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01923

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.)

[Signature] 3/21/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

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] 5/9/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

High St. 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	
		_____ building
_____		_____ sites
		_____ structures
_____	_____	_____ objects
_____	_____	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____ Fieldstone _____

roof _____

other _____

Stone: Slate, marble, granite

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

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7. Narrative Description

High Street Cemetery is a small, inactive, municipal burial ground prominently located on a busy street in a mixed commercial and residential area in the town center of Danvers, Massachusetts. It is located on the west side of High Street (MA Route 35) a short distance southeast of the major intersection, Elm and High Streets, in the central business district. As a burial place of notable citizens and military veterans of the French and Indian War, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, and the Spanish-American War, the cemetery retains historical associations from the mid-18th to the early 20th century and remains evocative of the early history of an increasingly suburbanized community. The immediate vicinity includes mid-20th century commercial properties to the north and south, and 20th century residences to the east, on the opposite side of High Street, and to the west along Gould Street, which runs behind the wide grass strip which separates in from the cemetery. A concrete public sidewalk and narrow grass verge with street trees along the curb separates the cemetery from High Street.

The cohesive, rectangular .6-acre lot of the cemetery spans the narrow block between High and Gould Streets. The long sides of the burial ground front the streets with most graves oriented facing east toward High Street. The topography is nearly level with small depressions in the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners. The grass turf, uninterrupted by roads or paths, is rough and uneven. Other vegetation is limited to three medium-sized maple trees near the High Street boundary, a similar row of four maple trees along the Gould Street side, and a single maple tree near the south wall. Volunteer trees and shrubs including exist along the north, west, and south perimeter wall.

A low (approximately 24" high, 12" wide) granite wall surrounds the cemetery. The most formal section runs along High Street where large, rough-cut blocks form the top course above similar but smaller blocks. A similar coping of large, rough-cut, granite blocks improves the other three sides of the perimeter wall comprised of mortared fieldstone. Drill holes and remnants of iron posts in the top of the wall evidence the former presence of a fence along the top of the wall. The single entrance is accessed via curb cut and the concrete public sidewalk along the High Street right of way. The at-grade entry is designated by square, rough-cut granite pillars with pyramidal tops. Four-foot high, 15"-square granite posts set off 37"-wide pedestrian openings on either side of a fixed-open, simple, double-leafed iron gate suspended in an 8'5" opening from 5'5" high, 14"-square, rough-cut granite posts. The gated entry has an 8' clearance. Pedestrian apertures are centered by 26" high, 9"-square granite posts. The iron gate has the date 1843 incorporated into the design.

Excluding footstones, there are approximately 127 grave markers noting death dates between 1758 and 1875 set in irregular rows. About ¾ are marble and ¼ slate. One gravestone is granite. Most are simple, upright slabs. Some have rounded tympanum. Slate markers generally date to the early 19th century and boast typical period motifs including willows, urns, and

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winged souls. The predominately mid-19th century marble markers are mostly simply carved slabs. Many inscriptions have deteriorated to being nearly illegible. Outstanding among the marble markers, although badly weathered, is the small monument of Curtis Marcey in the shape of a lamb. Numerous (approximately 21) stones are leaning. Several (possibly 14) lie flat and are threatened with overgrowth by the expanding turf. A few are propped against other objects. A number (at least 3 slate markers and 12 marble markers) of stone are broken, while at least two are off their bases.

One of the few enclosed family lots is that of the Porter Family. Set about 1/3 of the distance south from the northwest corner along the rear (west, Gould Street) perimeter wall, it may represent the original private burial site from which the cemetery evolved. Its raised site is defined by a low, granite retaining wall and accessed by two 7'9"-high, 12"-wide granite stairs. The wall was once surmounted by an iron fence. The plot is centered with an obelisk dated to 1836 and includes five other stones denoting approximately a dozen 19th-century family burials.

Northwest of the Porter Lot near the center of the burial ground is the Major Joseph Stearns graves (Photograph Nos. 1/24, 1/25) whose marble marker is decorated with Masonic symbols. It unfortunately stands separated from its base. Eight granite bases, likely for the attachment of an iron fence, surround the plot.

North of the Stearns Plot is the small, marble tablestone for Edmund Putnam, another captain from Danvers who commanded forces during the Lexington Alarm of 1775.

Near the center of the cemetery facing west stands the slate grave marker of Jonathan Pierce (Photograph Nos. 1/20, 1/21). Although the right corner has broken off, the tympanum displays an intricately carved urn and willow bough set against a decorated background. The unusually length epitaph reads:

Sacred to the Memory of
Mr. Jonathan Pierce
Obt. Dec 11, 1796
Aet. 37 years

He was a man of Piety
Benevolence, integrity, prudence were prominent features
In his character. Beloved he lived and died much lamented.

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Tho in the gloomy mansion of the grave
Forgotten and insensible I lie
This hopeful night shall a bright morning have
The welcome dawning of eternity
My soul shall then resume her old abode
And clothe in flesh, I shall behold my God

Among the best of the older grave markers is the grey slate stone (Photograph No. 2/13), with tympanum centered by a winged soul of Lydia Green, which bears the inscription:

In memory of
Mrs. Lydia Green
Wife of
Capt. John Green, who
Died March 5th 1792
Aged 30 years

How happy they who prepar'd -----?
Death puts an end to all their misery
And gives them entrance to eternal bliss
How ----? They who are denied of this.

Immediately to the south of the marker for Lydia Green is the contemporary slate stone with urn motif of Samuel Page (Photograph No. 2/12) inscribed:

Here lies the remains of
Mr. Samuel Page
who departed this life
Feb. 5th 1794
Aged 72 years

Sharp were his pains his trials long
His patience great his faith was strong
His heart was calm, his soul resigned,
And undisturb'd his peaceful mind.

Adjacent to the grave markers of Lydia Green and Samuel Page are two simple, marble tabletstones that denote the graves of Jeremiah Page and Susannah Page (Photograph No. 2/11). Both are badly weathered so that much of the inscription is illegible. Jeremiah Page, an officer in the American Revolution, was a commander at the Lexington Alarm of 1775.

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Nearby to the southwest and facing west is the slate stone with sun motif for the infant William Mercy (Photograph No. 2/14). Its inscription reads:

In memory of
William Mercy
Son of N & Hannah Mercy
Obt. June 23, 1808
Aged 2 months
Depart my friends and dry up your tears
Here I must be 'til Christ appears.

Facing west and second to last at the south end of a row of Putnam and Kent grave markers is the mid-19th century slate grave marker with willow and urn motif (Photograph No. 2/9) of Jeremiah Putnam. It is particularly notable for its well-articulated lettering which reads:

In Memory of
Capt.
Jeremiah Putnam
who died
March 14, 1845
Aged 75

When from the dust of earth I rise,
And take my mansion in the skies,
Even then shall this be all my plea,
Jesus hath lived and died for me.

Also crisply executed with willow and urn motifs and architectural elements is the early 19th-century, black-slate grave marker of William Trask (Photograph No. 2/18) inscribed:

In Memory of
Mr. William Trask
who died
Sept. 24, 1828
Aged 63 years

Leaning against the granite retaining wall of the Porter lots is the slate grave marker with double tympanum with willow and urn motif (Photograph No. 2/22) dedicated to two babies:

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In Memory of
Two children of Eben C.
and Elizabeth J. Berry

Albert Augustus,
Died Jan 14, 1835; AE 62 weeks
Harriet Augusta
Died July 25, 1835 AE 3 yrs 3 m.

She has gone thro' the grave to the mansion of the rest.
Tis the path which the Savior once trod,
To mingle her voice in the songs of the blest
And rejoice in the smiles of her God.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
These opening buds to heaven conveyed,
And bade them blossom there.

Facing west and located in an uneven row near the west wall are five mid-19th century graves of the Gould family (Photograph Nos. 2/15, 2/16, and 2/17). Four are simple, peaked, marble tombstones. One, that of the child Sarah (?) Brown, died aged 5 years and 2 months, the daughter of Andrew and Emily Gould, who lie in the adjacent graves to the southeast, has a shaped tympanum.

Symbolic of the cemetery's association with war veterans and used as the focus of Memorial Day exercises is the 3" World War I field gun and carriage (Photograph Nos. 8-10). Dedicated in 1938 as a memorial to Spanish-American War Veterans, it stands on a concrete pad in the southeast corner of the cemetery. Bronze plaques with the rank, area of service, years of birth and death of the deceased have been added to the graves of veterans identified in a 1939 WPA survey.

Although generally well maintained, High Street Cemetery has lost gravestones over time. A minority display some form of deterioration such as mower damage, major breakage, weathered inscriptions and severer inclination. Several fallen stones remain in situ.

Archaeological Description

Although no ancient Native American resources are recorded within the boundaries of the High Street Cemetery, sites may be present. Eighteen sites are known in the general area (within one mile), most located along upland locales bordering the Porter River and other nearby tributaries of

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the Danvers River. Environmental characteristics of the High Street Cemetery combined with issues of integrity do not indicate favorable conditions for locating significant Native American sites. The cemetery locale includes some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable for locating Native American sites. Level to moderately sloping topography and good soil drainage characterize the nominated area. The cemetery is, however, over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands, a locational characteristic that adversely affects the site potential of this location. Given the above information and impacts related to grave excavations at the relatively small (0.631 acres) site, a low potential exists for the recovery of significant ancient Native American resources.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the cemetery. While a date for initial use of the cemetery is not known, earlier land use for the area was probably limited to farming and/or husbandry. Funerary use of property began as the Porter Family Burial Ground, later known as the Plains Graveyard, then the High Street Burial Ground after municipal purchase in 1870. The earliest known grave in the cemetery dates to 1758. The last known interments were in 1929. No buildings have ever been known for the cemetery area. Structural evidence and archaeological features may exist associated with stone walls and fences that marked the boundary of the cemetery throughout its use. Unmarked graves should also exist as a result of lost stones/markers and intentionally unmarked graves associated with paupers and other indigent persons. Funerary related artifacts may exist associated with graves, lost and/or damaged gravestones, and memorial services for individual and groups of graves.

(end)

High Street Cemetery

Name of Property

Essex, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Art
- Community Planning and Development
- Social History

Period of Significance

1758-1953

Significant Dates

N/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

N/a

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Danvers Archival Center/Peabody Library

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8. Statement of Significance

High Street Cemetery is one of the oldest and most visible of numerous burial grounds in the Town of Danvers. Located in the town center, it retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The cemetery meets National Register Criteria A and C on a local level for its strong associations with the early settlement and history of Danvers. As an historic cemetery it meets Criteria Consideration D.

As one of few 18th century resources in the town center, it survives as an enduring element in the area around which the downtown evolved. Having likely begun as a private burial ground for the Porter family, High Street Cemetery became a graveyard for the vicinity, variously known as the Plains, Porter's Plain, Plains Village, or the Neck before the end of the 18th century. It contains the graves of more than 127 residents.

High Street Cemetery is a well-preserved example of a New England burial ground that illustrates evolving concepts of funerary from the Colonial period through the early 20th century. About one fourth of the stones are dark grey slate typically shouldered tablets with round-arched tympanum. At least one winged soul figure and a rising sun pattern exist, but most common are willow-and-urn motifs sometimes in association with classical architectural representations. About three fourths of the markers are marble tabletstones. Most are simple square, pointed or segmental-arched stones, but a heavy, shaped stone with projecting border and Masonic symbols, an obelisk, and a modern granite tombstone are also present.

High Street Cemetery meets criteria consideration D due to its age, and its historic significance as the place of interment of prominent early citizens as well as of local veterans of five wars: the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. Veterans graves at High Street Cemetery have been marked with bronze plaques and are annually decorated with small American flags. A memorial to Spanish-American War Veterans fashioned from a World War I field artillery piece with caisson is the focus of annual Memorial Day services.

High Street Cemetery also meets criteria consideration D as the repository of work attributed to two well known gravestone carvers. Laurel Gabel, published expert on gravestone carvers, has attributed the gravemarker of William N. Mercy and possibly that of Samuel Page to Levi Maxcy, Jr. (b. Attleborough, now North Attleborough, MA, September 29, 1770; died Edisto Island, S.C., June 24, 1822). Maxcy established himself as a stonemason in Salem, Massachusetts by September 1792. Gabel notes that he demonstrated himself to be an adept copymaster and skilled technician if not an original or inspired artisan. He dominated the local trade in a 20 year career before abandoning carving to pursue endeavors as a schoolmaster, music teacher,

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bookseller and operator of a cotton mill. He succeeded at none of these other efforts, but examples of his gravestones have been documents in locations as far north as Nova Scotia and south as Charleston, SC.¹

The gravemarker of Mrs. Lydia Green has been identified by Laurel Gabel as being executed of slate likely from the Pin Hill quarry in Harvard, Massachusetts by either John or (most likely) Thomas Park. Gravestones produced by these brothers ranged from hundreds of standard-design modest markers to masterpieces of the most accomplished carving in New England. These men followed their father, William Park (b. Glasgow, Scotland, fall 1705; d. Groton, Massachusetts, June, 1788) a trained stone worker who emigrated from Scotland in the 1750s and likely learned to carve gravestones in America. John who settled and established a shop in Groton, Massachusetts is noted for experimentation in a broad variety of wing styles, border designs, lettering, iconography and layout. Joined in 1765 by son Thomas Park (b. Scotland, 1745; d. Harvard, Massachusetts, 1806) and in 1767 by son John Park (b. Scotland, 1731; d. Amherst, NH, 1793) the Park workshop was popular in the Scots-Irish community. They produced stones found in Middlesex and Essex Counties, Worcester County south of Groton and most of southern New Hampshire. Sons and sons-in-law of these men continued in the business through four generations. With at least fourteen carvers, the Park family became influential leaders of a flourishing faction of regional gravestone design. John park and his son, Stuart James Park, also became noted designers of some of the most substantial early stone buildings in New England.¹¹

Originally part of the territory of Massachusetts Bay Colony chartered by King Charles in 1629, Danvers was one of the first areas of Naumkeag (later Salem) to be settled ca. 1632-33. John Endicott, one of the original settlers, received several grants from the Town of Salem and the General Court before 1640. Most other grants, typically 200 to 300 acres, were located in a line from his 300-acre grant (1632-1636) Endicott Farm situated on the peninsula between the Waters and Crane Rivers. After ca. 1638, the vicinity to become Danvers came to be called Salem Village within the larger community of Salem Farms.

Houses remained widely scattered as settlement generally extended inland along riverine areas. Development first moved up the Water's Row (formerly Cow-House or Endicott River) and along Crane and Whipple Brook, then on Porter's River (formerly Frost-fish River) and on Frost-fish Brook. Settlement remained slow by stable with many larger farms remaining intact.

In 1672, a separate parish was created by the town in the area of Salem Village and a meetinghouse was erected. The identity of Danvers (at the time including territory which comprises the present town of Peabody [originally South Danvers]) as a separate entity was initiated on January 25, 1752 when vote of the General Court set off as a "district" the areas of the Town of Salem known as the Village and Middle parishes. Declaration of Danvers as a township in 1757 was disallowed two years later, but the community was annually represented in

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the House of Representatives after 1758, was called a town by provincial law on July 14, 1772 and finally made a town by general act on August 23, 1775.

In addition to the travel distances required of Village residents to attend meetings at the first parish, the divergence driving the separation is generally attributed to the digressing interests and wealth of the divergent economies of the two areas. Agrarian concerns and steadfastness engaged the farming population which generally occupied Salem Village while commerce and speculation drove the merchants and traders who inhabited Salem Harbor or First Parish.

Approximately 350 individuals lived in the area of Danvers in 1675. The population grew slowly but remained steady throughout the Colonial Period. About 500 were reported to be living in the limits of Danvers when it was incorporated as a district in 1752. Of the approximately 2,000 inhabitants reported in 1757 and 2,133 residents counted in 1765, more than half may have resided in the area of Peabody.

Agricultural production and animal husbandry formed the economic base for early settlers. In the colonial period, as settlement and coastal trade increased, vegetable production, particularly onions became a more important crop. Before 1754, several villages emerged within the community, each with a separate character and era of prominence. Danversport (originally New Mills) on the neck between the Crane and Porter Rivers became a shipping and shipbuilding center with tidal mills around the time of the American Revolution and later attracted brickyards followed by tanneries. Tapleyville developed in the 1830s around the production of woven carpets attracting English and Scottish weavers. Putnamville (originally Blind Hole) and Danvers Highlands (the original meetinghouse center) were noted for early shoe-making industries. The Plains evolved from a colonial rural crossroads and early railroad depot (1848) into the main commercial center of town.

"The Plains" was originally part of the grant of the Town of Salem made to Elder Samuel Sharpe on January 23, 1637. Having never occupied the property, he sold it to John Porter on My 10, 1643. About the same time, the General Court laid out "the Ipswich Road" which connected the upper and lower settlements of the Colony. The road crossed Porter's land following in part Ash, Elm, and Conant Streets to Frost-fish Brook. Near the center of Porter's estate, an area which became known as "Porter's Plains," another early road was set out before 1675. Running northward along the line of present Maple and Locust Streets, it became the highway to Topsfield. The point where the Topsfield Road departed the Ipswich Road is the location of the current Danvers Square. High Street Cemetery survives located one block to the south of the square.

The vicinity remained little more than a country crossroads near the Porter homestead for more than a century until 1755 when High Street was developed to connect the intersection with the

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settlement at New Mills (now Danversport) and to cross the river to Salem. About this time, a gambrel house was erected at the head of High Street for Jeremiah Page (d. Danvers, June 8, 1806). In the middle of the eighteenth century, Page, the 21-year-old son of a Medford brickmaker, moved to Danvers upon the report of suitable clay for brickmaking, to start his own business. He purchased about 19.5 acres of land from Joseph Putnam and Mary Porter Putnam and built the house (relocated ca. 1913 to 11 Page Street). Included in the holding accumulated by Jeremiah page who became a successful businessman was Porter's Burial Ground, the High Street Cemetery.

Numerous burial grounds exist in Danvers. Some originated and remain private family plots on individual property. Others were laid out to accommodate a neighborhood. Vital records for the Town of Danvers (including Peabody) published in 1910 enumerate 53 graveyards. Twenty remain identified on current maps. The earliest death date noted in the thirteen that have survived is 1692 on the memorial for Rebecca Nurse, victim of witchcraft hysteria in the burial ground named for her in Danvers Center. The Wadsworth Cemetery, originally the graveyard of the Putnam Family, was purchased in 1826 by pastor Dr. Benjamin Wadsworth to service residents of North Parish. High Street Cemetery, at the Plains, originally Porter's Burial Ground, is also one of the oldest.

On January 3, 1805, Jeremiah Page conveyed sixty poles of land enclosed as the burial ground on Porter's Plain to Israel Hutchinson, Jr., Thomas Putnam, and Caleb Oakes, merchants of Danvers for the sum of ten cents. In the deed Page reserved for himself, his heirs and assigns the right of interment of relatives and friends, stipulated that the ground be used for no other purpose and reserved the right of "the inhabitants of that part of Danvers called the NECK and all other persons who have been so accustomed, to occupy the same land as Burying Ground, forever..."

The early appearance of the graveyard is not known. The earliest death date on gravemarkers surveyed in High Street Cemetery is 1758, that of the wife (given name illegible) of Amos Putnam (d. July 26, 1805, age 85). Due to the small population of the vicinity, there were few eighteenth century burials. No other extant marker dates before the nineteenth century. Throughout the colonial the federal periods the graveyard was likely very simple; an unadorned landscape with a few graves marked by simple slate headstones.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, settlement at the Plains included twelve houses, two taverns, one store, one blacksmith shop, one butcher shop and two brick yards. A hotel was built before 1804 and a schoolhouse was added before 1816. The deed of its 1805 conveyance by Col. Page noted that the land "had recently been inclosed" by a fence and required that the burial ground always remain "inclosed with a decent fence not less than five feet high..."

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Among the notable early interments are those of two known veterans of the French and Indian Wars, Jeremiah Putnam who served at Crown Point in 1756 and Richard Skidmore who enlisted as a drummer in 1758. Ten veterans of the Revolutionary War are also counted among the burials. Utilizing the option specified in the deed of transfer, both Jeremiah Page and his eldest son, Samuel Page are included in this group. Colonel Page commanded a company of militia which engaged the British during their retreat from Lexington. The brickmaking business he began at the Plains introduced the industry to the town which was taken up by others most notably his son, John Page.

Captain Samuel Page, eldest son of Jeremiah Page, also responded to the Lexington alarm and later joined Washington's army. He accompanied the general in the crossing of the Delaware River and at White Plains, Monmouth, and Valley Forge. After the Revolution, Samuel Page became a merchant in New Mills (Danversport) where he engaged in both coastal and foreign trade. He built a mansion and several large warehouses in that part of town. By the turn of the nineteenth century, he was listed as the sole owner and eleven schooners and co-owner with others of one more. He was also co-owner of the ship "Putnam" and the brig "Rebecca." In addition Samuel Page was one of the incorporators of the Danvers and Beverly Iron Works Company (June 23, 1803). He held many local public offices and for many years, represented the town at the General Court.

Other revolutionary soldiers identified as buried at High Street Cemetery are John Josslyn, Capt. Edmund Putnam, who also commanded in response to the Lexington Alarm of 1775, Colonel Israel Hutchinson, Nathaniel Webb, Jonathan Wait, David Tarr, Capt. Jeremiah Putnam, Richard Skidmore, and Benjamin Porter.

Veterans of other nineteenth-century American wars are also represented: the War of 1812, Joseph Stearns (d. August 8, 1858), Ezra Batchelder (d. 1858) and David Dwinell (d. 1825); the Civil War: Frank A. Batchelder; and the Spanish American War: William F. Boulieau and Martin P. Smith.

By 1820 the number of houses at the Plains had risen to twenty. Commerce quickly developed in two stores located on opposite corners. Historian Alden P. White describes the activity as follows:

The amount of goods sold and bartered were enormous. Heavy teams from far back in the country came in loaded with produce, as many as forty in a single day, and generally they went no further than Danvers Plains, but exchanged their produce here for a long supply of fish, salt, molasses, and other staples, including of course, New England rum. Clerks were sometimes busy till midnight loading for the return trips.ⁱⁱⁱ

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The population of Danvers continued to grow consistently and by increasing percentages as measured in each Federal census through the first half of the 19th century until 1855 when Peabody separated as the town of South Danvers. In the federal period (1775-1830), Danvers was the third fastest growing community in the region.

Around 1830, the Plains really began to develop. Shoe factories, a currying, wheelwright and blacksmith shops, tin ware, stove and droving businesses were initiated and generated associated dwellings. Establishment of the Village Bank in 1836 through the efforts of several shoe manufacturers advanced the Plains as the business center of the community. A new hotel was erected in 1838. A new church was organized in 1844, larger schools were built, farmland was subdivided to building lots.

On May 18, 1845, the South Danvers newspaper the Courier described the village as follows:

New streets have been opened, old ones built up, old houses transformed to new, and the whole village presents a thrifty and go-ahead appearance... The beautiful church, the noble public house, the large shoe factories and long ranges of handsome dwellings seem to have arisen by magic. High Street is so filled up that we can hardly tell where the New Mills village leaves off and where the 'Plains begins. They are fast joining hands, and where they come together they will have quite a city-like appearance.^{iv}

In the decade between 1840 and 1850, the center of the town in terms of the principal place of commerce and public gathering moved from Salem Village or North Parish near the First Parish meetinghouse to the Plains center which had been developing as a place of business since 1830.

A fire devastated the Plains village on June 10, 1845 and destroyed 18 buildings including dwellings, stores and other commercial shops, shoe factories, storehouses, stables and barns. The bank and other stores were damaged. Losses were evaluated as \$80,000 with only \$30,000 covered by insurance. Rebuilding proceed rapidly, however. By the 1880s, little desirable building lots remained available in the area not long since undivided farmland.

Local historian J.W. Hanson in his 1848 History of the Town of Danvers provides a description of the High Street burial ground. "The Plains Graveyard... situated on the edge of the Plains village ... is surrounded with a white mortared wall. It is pleasantly adorned with trees. It contains a large number of graves of those who have laid aside the load of Life in its vicinity. The names recorded indicate that they were once the friends of those who now remain in the Village and its environs. There are several old graves unmarked by any stone; the stones are dated from 1788 to the present." An inventory by local residents has identified an earlier gravemarker with a death date of 1758. Hanson singles out among the gravestones of the distinguished persons there interned, that of John Josslyn, d. Sept. 18, 1845, aged 84 inscribed "He was a soldier of the American Revolution and emphatically an Honest Man" and the eight-foot, "beautiful marble

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

monument...erected by Benj. Porter, Esq., above the remains of his ancestors and relatives."

In 1860 the population of Danvers was enumerated as 5,110. In 1870, vote of the Town Meeting approved the municipal purchase and the closing of the High Street burial ground. Having assumed ownership of the cemetery, the town accepted responsibility for the obligations noted in the deed. The wall, in place by 1848 as noted by Hanson who makes no notice of a fence, does not meet the delineated 5' height. In 1872, a vote of Town Meeting instructed the Selectmen to suitably fence the burial ground. How the town fulfilled the requirement is unclear. The existing wrought iron gate at the main entrance, which incorporates the date 1843 in its design, is also not recorded in Hanson's description. Evidence of the previous existence of an iron fence surmounting the wall, however, exists in drill holes and remnants of posts that remain on the top of all sides of the perimeter wall. Whether it was constructed along with the gates or was installed by the town is unknown. Indications of a wooden, picket fence along High Street can be observed in the background in early twentieth-century photographs of the burial ground. Such a fence may have been installed by the town surrounding the whole cemetery.

The same Town Meeting in 1872 again authorized closing the burial ground. The stipulation in the 1805 deed specifying the continuing right to interment of those accustomed to utilizing the cemetery was apparently honored however. As indicated by his gravemarker, Isaac Porter (d. 1875) was buried in the Benjamin Porter lot.

Improved quarrying and stonecutting technology in the late nineteenth century made granite more available and influenced the appearance of burial grounds. Changed attitudes favored formalizing and beautifying such places. These advances are reflected at the High Street Cemetery in the more precise stonework of the most prominent side of the perimeter wall along High Street, the granite coping applied to the entire wall and the main entry enhanced by granite posts.

The last known interments occurred in 1929 as part of the local movement for civic improvement. Burial agent of the town Major Henry Thurlow initiated a program to improve the older cemeteries in town. He organized the relocation of four Revolutionary War veterans and two wives from remote burial grounds to High Street Cemetery in order that the graves could be appropriately marked and maintained. A ceremony at the site on July 4, 1929 involving the participation of several veterans groups celebrated the reinterment of Seth Richardson and Ebenezer Jacobs, Jr., moved from Jacobs Cemetery in Peabody; Dr. Amos Putnam, his wife Hannah Phillips Putnam, Nathan Putnam and his wife Hannah Putnam transferred from the farm of George Brigham.

A WPA survey undertaken to document the graves of veterans identified the presence of 14 veterans (including the six re-interments) of the Revolutionary War, three veterans of the War of 1812, three veterans of the Civil War and one veteran of the Spanish American War. These graves have since been marked with bronze plaques.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

In 1938, a 3-inch, model 1902 field gun and caisson was secured from the chief of Ordnance at the War Department through the auspices of the Spence S. Hobbs Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans of Danvers. Located at the southeast corner of High Street Cemetery, it was dedicated as a memorial to local veterans of that war. As the historical burial site of Danvers' veterans of several wars, the cemetery remains the site of patriotic Memorial Day exercises.

There has been recent interest in preserving and maintaining the numerous historical burial grounds in Danvers. Signs providing historical information were installed in 2000 at several local graveyards, including High Street Cemetery. The burial ground was included in the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management's Historical Cemeteries initiative which recommended several improvements. Although in good overall condition, further improvements are planned.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information on the initial use and internal configuration of the cemetery and social, cultural and economic characteristics of the Plains area population of Danvers for over two centuries. Additional historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate historical and/or archaeological evidence that documents when the cemetery was first used. Structural evidence from construction and rebuilding of stone walls, builder's trenches and post holes from fence lines no longer extant, may help document the boundaries of the cemetery and family plots that either cannot presently be observed or have changed over time. Locating and mapping unmarked graves may also alter the present boundaries of the cemetery since some individuals, especially paupers and unknown persons, may have been buried beyond the actual boundaries of the cemetery. Social, cultural and economic information may also be determined through detailed analysis of artifacts associated with individual graves, family areas, memorial services and skeletal evidence. Gravestones and their inscriptions may contribute important information related to gravestone art and the culture and religious beliefs of individuals, families and the community. Information related to economic status may also be obtained from analysis gravestones and other funerary related artifacts. Skeletal evidence may also contribute important information on individuals and the community. Osteological studies may identify the general health and pathologies that affected various members of the community and the level of medical care that was available to different individuals and social groups at various periods in the town's settlement.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

Section number 8/9 Page 9/1

ⁱ Theodore Chase and Laurel K. Gabel, "Levi Maxcy: the 'Other Son,'" Gravestone Chronicles II (Boston: NEHGS, 1997), pp. 435-495.

ⁱⁱ Chase and Gabel, "The Park Family Carvers of Groton, Massachusetts," Gravestone Chronicles II (Boston: NEHGS, 1997), pp. 287-353.

ⁱⁱⁱ Alden P. White, "Danvers," History of Essex County. Vol. 1, Duane Hamilton Hurd, ed. Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Co., 1888), p. 485.

^{iv} Ibid., p. 487.

(end)

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(continued)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

Section number 9 Page 2

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(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of High Street Cemetery at 45 High Street in Danvers are as shown as the bold line on the accompanying map entitled High Street Cemetery, Danvers, Massachusetts and are those of the Town of Danvers Assessors Map 51 Lot 295A.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with High Street Cemetery.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Dianne Siergiej

- 1/1 Vehicular entrance gate
- 1/2 Vehicular entrance gate
- 1/3 Historical marker
- 1/4 Perimeter walls
- 1/5 Perimeter walls
- 1/6 General view with perimeter walls
- 1/7 Entrance gate
- 1/8 High Street corner, field artillery piece
- 1/9 High Street walls, field cannon
- 1/10 World War I field cannon
- 1/11 William Boileau gravemarker
- 1/12 Curtis Marcey memorial, lamb monument
- 1/13-1/17 General view
- 1/18 Ezra Batchelder gravemarker

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

High Street Cemetery
Danvers (Essex), MA

Section number photo Page 2

-
- 1/19 Ezra Batchelder gravemarker
 - 1/20 Jonathan Pierce gravemarker
 - 1/21 Pierce gravemarker detail
 - 1/22 Mary Chaplin, Marcia O'Brien markers
 - 1/23 John Josselyn gravemarker
 - 1/24 Maj. John Stearns plot
 - 1/25-2/2Maj. Stearns gravemarker
 - 2/3
 - 2/4 Walter Mills gravemarker
 - 2/5 Mary Wells gravemarker
 - 2/6 Mehitabel Putnam gravemarker
 - 2/7 Jeremiah Putnam gravemarker
 - 2/8 Eunice Putnam gravemarker
 - 2/9 Jeremiah Putnam gravemarker
 - 2/10 Dwinnell monument
 - 2/11 Jeremiah Page gravemarker
 - 2/12 Samuel Page gravemarker
 - 2/13 Lydia Green gravemarker
 - 2/14 William Mercy gravemarker
 - 2/15-2/17General view
 - 2/18 William Trask gravemarker
 - 2/19 Copp family plot
 - 2/20 Porter family plot
 - 2/21 General view
 - 2/22 Albert Augustus & Harriet Berry gravemarker
 - 2/23 Porter family plot
 - 2/24 Perimeter walls
 - 2/24A General view

**HIGH STREET CEMETERY, DANVERS (ESSEX), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

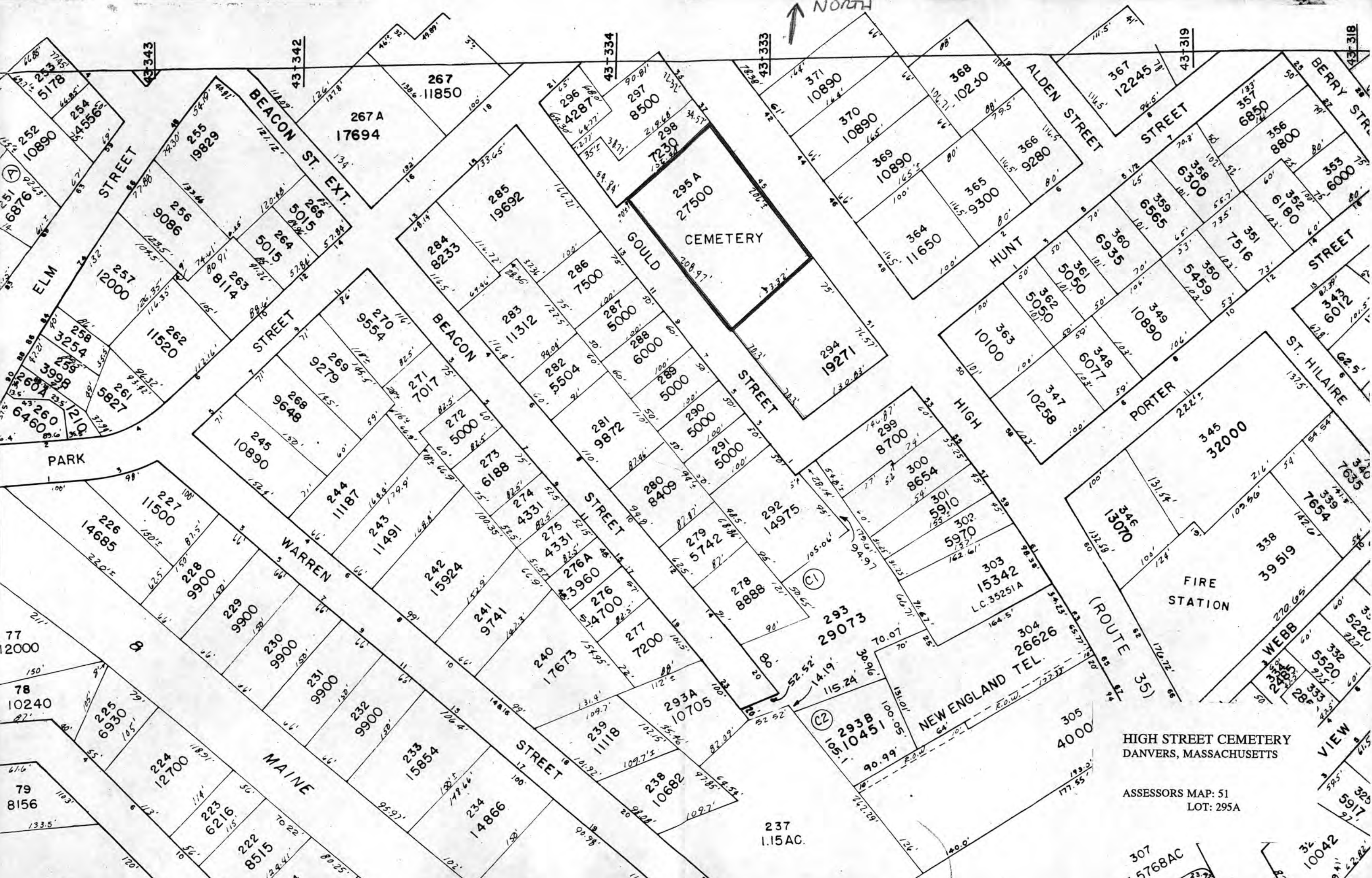
NR photo #	Resource	Date	Material	Type/Status
	High Street Cemetery	1758		SI/C
1/4 1/5 1/7 2/23 2/24	Perimeter Walls		Fieldstone, granite cap	O/C
1/1 1/2 1/7	Vehicular entrance gate	1843	Wrought iron gate, granite posts	O/C
1/2	Pedestrian entry		Granite posts	O/C
1/3	Historic sign/marker			O/NC
1/8 1/9 1/10	World War I field cannon	ca. 1917		O/C
1/14 2/20	Porter family plot	ca. 1836		
	perimeter wall		Fieldstone, granite cap	O/C
	steps		Granite	O/C
	obelisk		Marble	O/C
	gravemarkers (5)	ca. 1836-	Marble	O/C
	foot stones (4)	ca. 1878		O/C
1/24 1/25 2/1 2/2	Maj. Joseph Stearns Plot	ca. 1858		
	fence bases (8)		granite	O/C
	gravemarker		Marble	O/C

SELECT LIST OF NOTABLE GRAVEMARKERS

1/12	Curtis Marcy Memorial (Lamb Monument)	unknown	Marble	O/C
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**HIGH STREET CEMETERY, DANVERS (ESSEX), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

NR photo #	Resource	Date	Material	Type/Status
2/10	Dwinnell Monument	unknown	Granite	O/C
1/11	William Boileau marker		Marble	O/C
1/18 1/19	Ezra Batchelder	ca. 1809	Slate	O/C
1/20 1/21	Jonathan Pierce	ca. 1796	Slate	O/C
1/22	Mary D. Chaplin	ca. 1813	Slate	O/C
1/22	Marcia O'Brien	ca. 1816	Slate	O/C
2/13	Lydia Green	ca. 1792	Slate	O/C
2/12	Samuel Page	ca. 1794	Slate	O/C
2/11	Jeremiah Page	ca. 1806	Marble	O/C
2/11	Susannah Page	ca. 1855	Marble	O/C



HIGH STREET CEMETERY
DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAP: 51
LOT: 295A

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY High Street Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/23/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/09/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/11/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000382

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 5/9/03 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



11/
HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

vehicular entrance gate



1/2

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

vehicular entrance gate

PORTER'S BURIAL GROUND

ORIGINALLY KNOWN AS PORTER'S BURIAL GROUND, THIS LAND HAS BEEN A CEMETERY SINCE THE MID-18TH CENTURY. VETERANS OF THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR, REVOLUTIONARY WAR, WAR OF 1812, CIVIL WAR, AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR ARE AMONG THOSE INTERRED HERE. TWO CAPTAINS WHO COMMANDED AT THE LEXINGTON ALARM OF 1775, JEREMIAH PAGE AND EDMUND PUTNAM, AND ONE MAN WOUNDED IN THAT BATTLE, NATHAN PUTNAM, REST HERE. THE 1902 THREE-INCH FIELD GUN WAS DEDICATED IN 1938 AS A MEMORIAL TO DANVERS' SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

TOWN OF DANVERS - FORMERLY SALEM VILLAGE,
SCENE OF THE WITCHCRAFT DELUSION OF 1692

1/3

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

historical marker



1/4

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

perimeter walls



1/5

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA

perimeter walk



1/6

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

General view w. perimeter walk



1/7

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

entrance gate



1/8

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

High St. corner, field artillery piece



1/9

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

High St. walls, field cannon

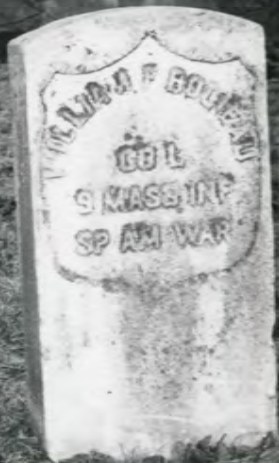


1/10

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

WORLD WAR I FIELD CANNON



// // HIGH ST CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

WILLIAM BOILEAU gravemarker



9/12

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

CURTIS MARCEY MEMORIAL

LAMB MONUMENT



1/13

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

General view



1/14

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

general view



1/15

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA

General view



1/16

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

general view




1/19

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

General view



In Memory of
MR. EZRA BACHELDER

who died
April 26, 1809,
aged 68 years.

Also MARY, his wife
died Nov. 25, 1821,
aged 84 years.

1/18

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

EZRA BATCHELDER grammarian

In Memory of
MR. EZRA BATCHELDER

who died

April 26, 1809.

aged 68 years.

Also MARY his wife

died Nov 25, 1822

aged 87 years.

1/19

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA

EZRA BATCHELDER marker



1/20

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JONATHAN PIERCE marker



1/21

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVER, MA

detail JONATHAN PIERCE marker



Mary D. C. ...
...
...
...
...



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1/22

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

MARY CHAPLIN

MARCIA O'BRIEN

markers

SACRED

To the Memory of
JOHN JOSSELYN

who died

Nov 18, 1781

aged 31

He was a Soldier of the American
Revolution and a brave and gallant
Fighter.

JOHN JOSSELYN
CPL CONTINENTAL
REVOLUTIONARY
1761

1/23

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA
JOHN JOSSELYN marker



1/24

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA

MAJ JOHN STEARNS Plot



MASONIC HEADSTONE

WIFE OF

Aug. 1857

Aug. 26 1907

2 mo's

1/25

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVER, MA

MAJ. STEARNS gravemarker



W. J. H. STRAIN
DIED
Aug. 1870
aged 76 years
(2 mths)

2/1

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

MAJ. STEARNS gravemarker



W. J. ...
DIED
Aug. 1886
Aged 76 yrs. 9
mo.

7/2

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

MAJ. STEARNS gravemarker



2/3
HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JAN 2002 FRK

JAN 2002 FRK



[The text on this gravestone is extremely faded and illegible due to weathering and the image quality. It appears to be an inscription on a rectangular stone with a rounded top.]

DALLY PUTNAM 18
 WILLIAM BEA 18
 PRIDE GORDON 18
 JOSEPH 18
 DALLY BE 18

2/4

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

WALTER MILLS grave marker

MARY

widow of

WILLIAM WELLS

Died May 8, 1852.

Aged 70 years.

2/5

HIGH ST. CEMERY,

DANVERS, MA.

MARY WELLS gravemarker



IN MEMORY OF
[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

2/6

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVER, MA

MEHITABLE PUTNAM
grave marker

JOSEPH PORTER 1820-1839

SALLY BETH 1833-1845

G. F. ... 1845

In Memory of

Capt.

JEREMIAH PUTNAM

who died

March 14, 1845,

Aged 25.

*Transferred from west of church to this
place by the order of the Board of
Church and Society, March 14, 1845.
Rest in peace.*

2/7

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JEREMIAH PUTNAM gravestone

FOUNDED

1870

BERNARD CUTMAN

1870

May 2, 1870

1870

2/8

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

EUNICE PUTNAM gravestone

In Memory of
Capt.
JEREMIAH PUTNAM,
who died
March 14, 1845,
Aged 75.

*When from the dust of earth I rise,
And take my name up in the skies,
Even then shall in his all my plea,
Jesus with blood and thorn for me.*

2/9

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JEREMIAH PUTNAM

grammarian

STEPHEN JR. 1777-1825

HIS WIFE

MEHITABLE P. 1780-1829

ELIZA 1803-1830

WIFE OF JOHN COBB

MARY REA 1808-1835

A SOLDIER IN THE WAR OF 1812

DWINNELL

DAVID DWINNELL
BORN MAY 1811
DIED OCT 1877

2/10

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

DWINNELL MONUMENT



2/11

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JEREMIAH PAGE grammarian



MEMORIAL TO
MRS. ADRIANA B. BROWN
BORN [illegible]
DIED [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



2/12

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

SAMUEL PAGE gravemarker



In Memory of
Miss Lydia Green
wife of
Capt. John Green, who
died March 5th 1792
Aged 30 years

Gravestone of Miss Lydia Green, wife of Capt. John Green, who died March 5th 1792, aged 30 years.

2/13

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

LYDIA GREEN grave marker



In Memory of

WILLIAM N. MERRICK

Son of N. & Hannah Merrick

Obt. June 9, 1808

Aged 2 Months

Depart my friends as ye do you
Here I must be till Christ call

2/14

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

WILLIAM MERCY - gravemarker



2/15

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA



FATHER
Andrew Campbell
Born [illegible]
Died [illegible]
Aged [illegible] years
[illegible]
[illegible]

STEP
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

2/16

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA



2/17

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

General view

JAN 2002 P78C

JAN 2002 P78C

In Memory of
Mr. William Tasker
who died
Jan 24 1821
Aged 63 years

2/18

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

WILLIAM TRASK gravemarker

MR & MRS JOHN C. COPP & FAMILY

CHARLES H.	CHARLES H. 2ND.
MARY E.	AUGUSTA L.
MARTHA E.	ELIZA E.
CLARA J.	EMMA M.
GEORGE B.	WILLIE B.

2/19

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA

COPP FAMILY plot



2/20

HIGH ST. CEMETERY
DANVERS, MA

PORTER FAMILY PLOT

In Memory of
NATHANIEL WEBB
who died
Oct 15, 1856
aged 87 years



In Memory of
LEVIN W. WEBB
Father of
Nathan Webb
died
March 22, 1842
aged 82

In Memory of
MARGARET WEBB
died
Nov 11, 1856
aged 71

2/21

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JAN 1902 PTK

JAN 1902 PTK

JAN 1902 PTK

The memory of
John [unclear] of [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

2/22

HIGH ST CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

ALBERT AUGUSTUS & HARRIET
BERRY grave marker



2/23

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

PORTER FAMILY lot



2/24

HIGH ST. CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

perimeter walls



2/24A

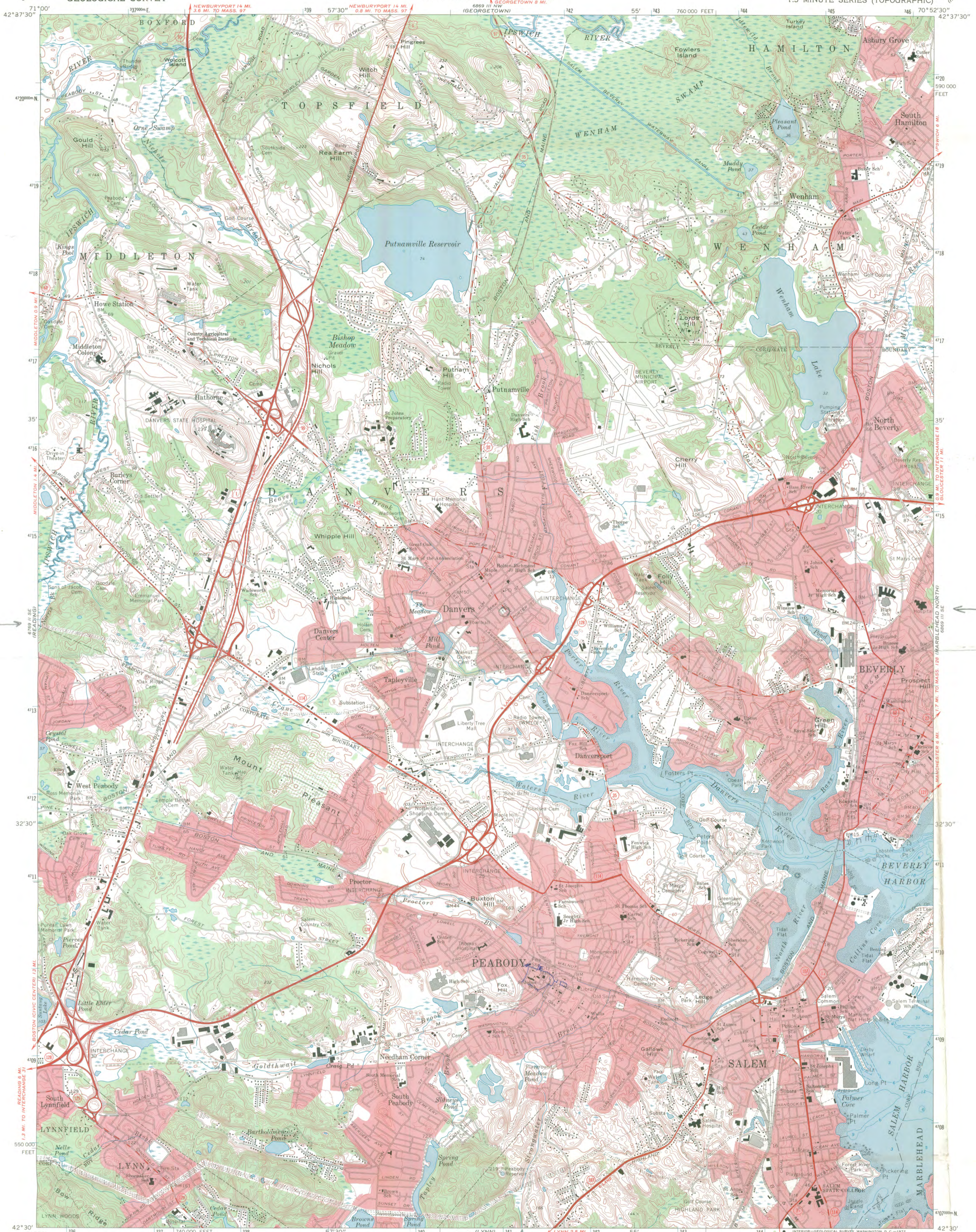
HIGH ST CEMETERY

DANVERS, MA

JAN 2002 FRK

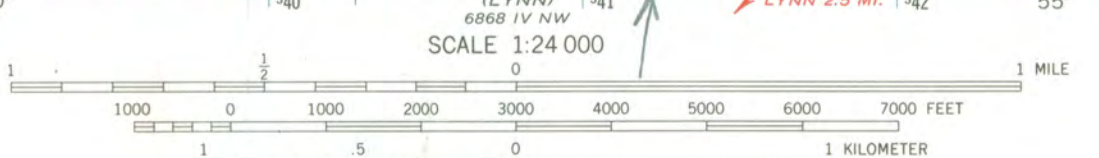
JAN 2002 FRK

JAN 2002 FRK



Zone
19
E 341200
N 4714000

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1938. Topography by planimetric surveys 1942
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 240 and
241 (1970). This information is not intended
for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Boundaries in tidalwater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SALEM, MASS.
N4230—W7052.5/7.5
1970
AMS 6869 III SW—SERIES V814



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

March 24, 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:

High Street Cemetery, 45 High Street, Danvers (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 property in the Certified Local Government community of Danvers 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: Dianne Siergiej, consultant
Emery P. Todd, Danvers Board of Selectmen
Karen H.P. Nelson, Planning Director, Danvers CLG
Kristin Tarricone, Town of Danvers
Kathryn Farrell, Danvers Preservation Commission