

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name : Greenlawn Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 195 Nahant Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Nahant

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts

code MA

county Essex

code 009

zip code 01908

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

4/4/2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

5-11-00

Greenlawn Cemetery

Essex County, Massachusetts

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☐ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

building

1

sites

3

structures

10

1

objects

16

1

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)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Nahant's Greenlawn cemetery was established in 1856, just three years after the town's incorporation. Originally a two-acre parcel set back from Nahant road, today the cemetery contains 5.6 acres as lot 57 in the town's assessor's records.

Greenlawn Cemetery is on the western end of greater Nahant on the Nahant peninsula, overlooking Lynn Bay and Long Beach, the causeway to Lynn to the west, while the Boston skyline is visible off to the south. The southernmost town in Essex County, Nahant is 14 miles from Boston by land but only 3 1/2 by water. Projecting about five miles into the Atlantic Ocean east of Lynn, it is a peninsula of two small drumlins (Little Nahant and Greater Nahant), connected to the Lynn Shore Drive by the sandy isthmus known as Long Beach.

Set on the southern slope of the former Sunset Hill, the cemetery is roughly rectangular in shape and is bounded by Nahant Road, the principal thoroughfare bisecting Greater Nahant, on its north. (The present hill above the cemetery is nameless, having given up its name to yet another hill in Nahant, according to local historian Fred A. Wilson.) A low double-faced rubble stone wall, with its centrally placed Francis A. Johnson granite and iron gateway frames this northern boundary. The eastern boundary is formed by a continuation of this wall, running along High Street and terminating in the English Gothic Revival wood and stone London Beal Memorial Gateway on the cemetery's southeast corner. Today a chain link fence creates the cemetery's southern border along the newly named Oak Path West, separating it from the adjacent private homes. On the southwest corner of the cemetery the ground falls off sharply, the incline becoming more gradual as the western border approaches Nahant Road to the north. A retaining wall runs along Kennedy Court, meeting the freestanding rubble stone wall along Nahant Road at the northwest corner.

The main entrance is off Nahant Road by means of Lawn Street, which runs south from the Francis H. Johnson Gate (1919-20, photo 1, map #4), splitting the cemetery into rough halves before terminating at the Veterans' Memorial obelisk near its southern edge. The focal point of the cemetery is the granite Gothic Revival Ellingwood Chapel. Designed by the Boston firm of Cram & Ferguson (1919-20, photo 4, map #2), it thrusts sturdily from its central location in the eastern part of the cemetery. Perched on a slight rise above the northern half of the cemetery, the long line of the chapel's north side is extended by walkways and an aisle of trees running along the slightly elevated ridge on an east-west axis. Together with Lawn Street, this line divides the cemetery into four roughly equal quadrants.

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Ellingwood Chapel and its ancillary structures – the tool house, stone walls and gates – were all built with granite quarried in Nahant and designed in a simple Norman style. Almost cruciform in plan, the 22' x 70' chapel was constructed with random sized rough-hewn granite stones laid with thick white mortar joints, trimmed with cast stone, and is sheltered by a steeply pitched slate roof. The mass of the chapel is emphasized by a gable roofed heavy square tower near the eastern end, and stone buttresses at the tower and chapel walls. A small 17' x 20' one story ell extends south from the crossing.

The principal entry, consisting of a heavy round-headed wooden door is located on the west elevation, while a secondary entry exists at the one-story ell. Fenestration consists primarily of round-headed windows of various sizes and a large circular window at the west elevation. All the windows are set with multicolored abstract glass squares, a hallmark of their creator Charles J. Connick.

The interior finish of the chapel is simple with plastered walls and a barrel vault ceiling supported by wooden trusses. All the chapel's furnishings, including doors, fixtures and furniture, were designed by Cram & Ferguson.

Similarly, Cram & Ferguson achieved a unity of design for Greenlawn Cemetery by matching the walls, gates and outbuilding to Ellingwood Chapel. The tool house, the stone walls along Nahant Road and High Street, and the Franklin H. Johnson Gate echo the Norman style of the chapel and are likewise constructed of random size granite stones laid with thick mortar joints.

The tool house is set into the steep rise of the rocky hillside behind the Chapel to the east. It is a low unpretentious gabled shed that mimics its parent building in its use of rough stones, heavy mortar and simple rounded Norman door and rectangular windows.

The Francis H. Johnson Gate at the cemetery's main entrance on Nahant Road combines a pointed stone peak with a generous Norman arch beneath it, falling away to stone shoulders on each side and blending into the continuous stone wall. Stone benches flank each side of the entry and wrought iron gates in a spear pattern open into the cemetery.

In the southeast corner, the Louisa Beal Gate (191-20, photo 5, map #5) welcomes visitors with an equally sturdy but less formal Gothic Revival entry and wooden fence. Reminiscent of English churchyard lych-gates, the main entry is also of rough stones in

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the manner of the Chapel. A heavy wooden rail fence with dark green massive carved posts runs on each side of the gate forming the cemetery's southeastern edge, extending into the rocky hillside that rises behind Ellingwood Chapel.

While the southern half of the cemetery has differences in the style of markers in its various sections, it is unified by an asymmetrical design of ovals connected by carefully laid out straight and curving walkways. The principal monuments of the cemetery have been placed in these ovals: the Civil War, American Legion and Veterans' Memorials. Trees have been planted throughout this section and some of these have also been set into round or oval shapes. In contrast, the northern half of the cemetery is laid out on a grid pattern, its markers set flush with the ground. While trees line Lawn Street, and flowering fruit trees border the stone wall along Nahant Road, most of this half of the cemetery is open and treeless. This gives it the appearance of an open field between the Johnson Gate and the Ellingwood Chapel and aisle of trees, drawing the eye forcefully to the heavy Norman style mass of the chapel.

While the Cram-Ferguson designed stone walls give the Cemetery a certain visual unity, the various phases in its development are obvious to the observer. The openness of the newest portion of the cemetery (the northern half) with its small unobtrusive markers set flush with the ground is in distinct contrast to the earlier southern half. The rising ground at the cemetery's midpoint with its alley of trees running east to west bisecting the cemetery, reinforces the visual contrast. The pre-1918 southern half also has distinctly different styles of markers in several different areas. These correspond to the period of development of each section of the original two-acre lot, giving each part its own visual identity.

The southeast quadrant contains the cemetery's earliest markers, a few of which are pre-1850 slate stones with classical revival willow and urn motifs. One example is the Martin Keyes Johnson stone (1840, photo 8, map #13). These were moved from a private cemetery after the creation of Greenlawn Cemetery between 1856-58. Most of the cemetery's few marble markers are to be found in the area (Welcome and Lucy Johnson markers, 1878, map #16) as are a number of modestly sized family obelisks (Olive and Caleb Johnson, 1859, map #15).

Many substantial markers in this southeast quadrant belong to members of the Johnson family, one of Nahant's earliest and most prolific families. Also of note in this section is the receiving tomb (1856, map #6) made of randomly sized granite stones with heavy mortar joints and built into the rocky hillside bordering the cemetery to the east. As noted, the Gothic Revival Louisa Beal Gate and fence (1919-20, photo 5, map #5) runs from the sharp rise of this rocky hill, forming the cemetery's southeastern edge

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along High Street. This section of the cemetery includes both the Civil War Soldiers' Monument (1866, photo 6, map #7) and the American Legion Monument (1920, photo 7, map #8), which commemorates Nahant's World War I dead. The Civil War Soldiers' Monument is a white marble obelisk set on a square granite base and capped by a carved marble urn. Reflecting its Victorian period, four Gothic arches with deeply incised cornices form a roof over the obelisk. Under each arch are deep relief carvings of military motifs and a flat register panel inscribed with the names of Nahant's Civil War casualties. The American Legion World War I Monument is by contrast a study in natural simplicity. Placed near the Louis Beal Gate, a bronze memorial tablet has been set into a large ovoid granite boulder. Arborvitae bushes flank each side of the boulder.

Moving north towards Ellingwood Chapel in this quadrant, one finds the markers of many of Nahant's prominent residents, including the Thomas Roland bench (1929, map #9) and the J.T. Wilson monument (1914, map #10). The granite Roland bench is reminiscent of a church pew, with curving arms and generously deep seat. The Wilson Monument is a rectangular block set on a classical base with a shallow cornice top. Simple shallow step-back pilasters frame the incised memorials to Joseph T. Wilson and other Wilson family members. A Classical Revival urn on an oval base is set above the cornice. Low-relief leaves cup the urn's base, which is banded with delicate carved "S" forms around the lip and topped with an acorn finial.

Lawn Street bisects the cemetery running north-south, and terminates at the Veterans' Memorial obelisk near its southern edge (1951, map #17). In the southwest quadrant of the cemetery the markers show a change in style and type from the variety of nineteenth century forms found in the southeast quadrant, to regularized granite stones, some rusticated along their edges, with simple lettered registers incised on them. Most of these stones date after 1920.

An exceptional marker is the marble angel statue found in the southwestern corner of the cemetery marking the grave of Minnie Famulari (1936, photo 9, map #11). Other graves in this corner include modest lamb sculptures or other carved decoration, and these are in distinct contrast to the majority of the simpler granite markers. The Robert Robertson stone (1940, map #12) is a fine example of the granite markers that are rusticated at the edges and include decorative carving.

The northeastern and northwestern quadrants of the cemetery were acquired between 1918-28 and house its most recent graves. Most of the markers in these sections are set flush to the ground, emphasizing the open lawn-like appearance of the north side of the cemetery from the Francis H. Johnson Gate to Ellingwood Chapel.

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Since its inception, Greenlawn Cemetery has developed along highly predictable patterns, the original two-acre plot expanding four times between 1859-1928 to fill in the open land between the earliest cemetery and Nahant Road. Since 1928, the boundaries have remained relatively unchanged. While the style and type of markers have changed to reflect the aesthetics of each period of development, the plan of the cemetery, including the existing walkways, has remained the same since 1920. An early [undated] plan entitled "Greenlawn" appears to pre-date the plan drawn by Cram & Ferguson. It shows a more curvilinear approach to the design of the southwest quadrant than presently exists, but there is no evidence to show that this plan was ever implemented. Similarly a Cram & Ferguson 1919 drawing showing the Chapel and its surroundings also includes an ovoid island that was apparently never built, probably due to cemetery overcrowding. The stone walls that surround most of Greenlawn Cemetery were completed in stages from 1919-1940, but were all included in the Cram & Ferguson design of 1919-20. New burials continue to take place at the cemetery within this design context, and efforts to preserve and maintain Ellingwood Chapel have been made in recent years.

Archaeological Description

Nahant's environment including upland and coastal zones and its location on a peninsula extending out into Massachusetts Bay are representative of the town's overall high sensitivity for locating prehistoric resources. Located at the western end of Greater Nahant, one prehistoric site has been recorded in the Greenlawn Cemetery and nine sites are known in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent favorable locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) for many types of prehistoric sites. The Greenlawn Cemetery is located on a well drained level to moderately sloping land surface on the southern slope of Sunset Hill overlooking Bear Pond and associated wetlands. Nahant Bay is also located within 1000 feet of the cemetery to the north. Most recorded prehistoric sites in the area contain limited interpretative material including an undiagnostic collection of plummets, groundstone axes, hammerstones, gouges and gorgets. Only one site in the town, the Bass Point Site (19-ES-335), contains projectile points diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period. Another site, the Fox Hill Site (19-ES-604), located east of the cemetery has been identified as a burial site containing human bone, faunal remains and artifacts. The Sunset Hill Site (19-ES-606), located between Nahant Road and Springs Road, at least in part within the Greenlawn Cemetery, contains limited information beyond locational factors and the recovery of a gorget collected by a local collector. Known prehistoric sites in the area indicate a sequence of occupation from the Late Archaic

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through Woodland Periods. Contact Period and earlier occupation of the area, possibly during the Middle Archaic, is not unexpected. Environmental characteristics including both uplands, the presence of a marine related ecosystem and known sites also indicate the potential for habitation and special purpose type sites including shell middens, burial sites and lithic workshops. Given the above information, the size of the cemetery (3.9 acres) and subsurface impacts resulting from burial excavations and grading, the presence of prehistoric resources has been demonstrated at the Greenlawn Cemetery and a moderate to high potential exists that additional prehistoric resources can be found.

A moderate to high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Greenlawn Cemetery. No evidence is known indicating the presence of physical remains related to historic landuse of this area prior to the creation of Greenlawn Cemetery in 1856. Prior to that date, the Nahant locale was used for grazing and timber resources by the residents of Lynn after its settlement in 1629. Structural evidence from animal pens and dwellings from herdsman and other workmen or squatters might exist from this early period, however, the existence of these resources have yet to be demonstrated. Structural evidence may also survive from outbuildings or shacks associated with cemetery maintenance during its history. Further historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can also help locate unmarked graves, grave markers and document the associations between existing grave stones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial internment(s) and later memorials may also be present with individuals or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple interments. Commemorative graves may lack below ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. The earliest gravestones, dating before 1850, are believed to be moved from a private cemetery after the creation of the Greenlawn Cemetery. These burials may lack actual skeletal remains. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundaries of the cemetery, groups of graves and grazing lands. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface. Archaeological resources may be present that document aspects of the cemetery's original layout. Examination of soil stratigraphy during burial excavations, construction and archaeological testing might identify evidence of grading, graveled roadways or other landscape features not visible today.

(end)

Greenlawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Essex County, Massachusetts

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)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1856-1950

Significant Dates

1856

1919-1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cram and Ferguson, Architects

J.T. Wilson and Son, Inc., Builder

Charles J. Connick, Stained Glass Artist

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Town of Nahant

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.**8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Greenlawn Cemetery possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling an association and meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. Under Criterion A, the cemetery is significant as it reflects important patterns in the development of Nahant's identity as a town, separate from the city of Lynn and as one of the first major public projects undertaken following the town's incorporation. The Cemetery also meets Criterion C as it embodies stylistic archetypes of American grave markers from the mid nineteenth century to the present. Most importantly, the Cemetery meets Criterion C in the existence of Ellingwood Chapel on its grounds, a design of the nationally known architectural firm of Cram & Ferguson. Due to the distinctive Ellingwood Chapel and the cemetery's association with the broad patterns of Nahant's history, it satisfies Criteria Consideration D. The period of significance for Greenlawn Cemetery extends from its creation in 1856 to 1950, based upon its continued use throughout that time and to the present.

From its settlement in 1629 by farmers and stockmen, Lynn relied heavily on the nearby Nahant peninsula to provide grazing land for cattle, sheep and goats. The geographic isolation of Nahant and its use as grazing land made settlement a slow process. As late as 1800 there were only three families in residence, and not until the 1821 purchase of part of the peninsula by Thomas H. Perkins and William Payne did a fledgling resort industry begin to boom, creating an influx of both permanent and seasonal residents. By 1847 Nahant boasted 197 residents in 33 families (plus 23 summer residents), and the total grew to 1387 by 1915. Year-round residents lived in the central portion of Greater Nahant, while the eastern end developed into resort space for visitors. The western end of the town, where Greenlawn Cemetery is located, remained mostly undeveloped into the mid nineteenth century.

The building of summer houses rapidly extended the growth of Nahant, beginning with the development of boarding houses and hotels for Boston's wealthy elite. Spearheaded by Cornelius Coolidge of Boston, an architect and real estate speculator, and his partner, merchant Nathaniel Amory of Watertown in 1823, houselots and new streets were laid out. By 1870, farming, fishing and shoemaking were beginning to be displaced by home building for summer visitors as Nahanters' primary source of income. It was natural that the fashionable elite would choose to use the design services of well known Boston architectural firms in building many of these residences. Comparable firms were commissioned to design the town's public buildings.

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The creation of Greenlawn Cemetery itself in 1856 should also be viewed as an expression of the town's newly emerging identity as a community independent from Lynn. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Nahant's relationship with Lynn had become strained as the peninsula's interests began increasingly to diverge from those of the city of Lynn. Economically independent in its own right, Nahant began to press for separation, which occurred in 1853. Prior to incorporation, Nahant had buried its dead either in private cemeteries or in church affiliated cemeteries in Lynn. It is indicative of the importance placed on having its own cemetery that the subject was broached only a few months after Nahant's incorporation.

At the town's annual meeting in 1853 a committee for a town cemetery was appointed comprised of selectman Dexter Stetson, highway surveyor Walter Johnson, and prominent resident David Johnson (later a selectman). The committee reported its findings in March of 1854 and two more members, town clerk Washington H. Johnson and selectman Artemus Murdock were added. The new committee was charged with the purchase of "a suitable piece of ground" for a cemetery. In 1856 the committee reported that an two acre parcel had been purchased on the western end of Greater Nahant from the heirs of developer Thomas H. Perkins.

The land chosen was on the southern slope of Sunset Hill overlooking Bear Pond (Nahant) and Boston to the south, and Little Nahant and the Long Beach causeway to Lynn to the west. The parcel was open land, once part of "Range 11," one of the eleven forty-rod wide strips of common land for pasturage and woodlots called "ranges" established by the town of Lynn in 1706. While a plan for the cemetery's layout was created by the committee in 1858, no record of it can be found today which can speak to its design elements, beyond a requirement of graveled paths, cast iron gates on granite posts, a fence and ornamental tree plantings. This oldest portion of Greenlawn Cemetery forms roughly the southern half of the present day cemetery, and includes the 1866 Soldiers' Monument (1866, photo 6, map #7) honoring the town's Civil War dead. The parcel was valued at \$1200 in the 1857 town report, and at that value represented 1/7 of the town's total assets in land (\$8653), clearly a significant purchase for Nahant. The cemetery's importance to the townspeople can be seen both in the town's continuing appropriations for its beautification, and in the recollections of residents like Mrs. E.B. Johnson who recorded in her journal that "In the summer of 1857 the present beautiful Greenlawn Cemetery was laid out."

In 1856 town politician and local surveyor/contractor John Q. Hammond was appointed chairman of a Cemetery Committee. Hammond had arrived in Nahant in

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1836, finding work as a carpenter with Dexter Stetson. He rapidly founded his own construction business, establishing himself as a builder and an engineer. Superintendent of the construction on Lynn City Hall, Hammond also surveyed and mapped Nahant. He was one of the driving forces behind the town's separation, and served as the first municipal Justice. Politically adept and professionally capable, Hammond was the perfect choice to head the Cemetery Committee and push for a high-quality project. Under Hammond's leadership, in 1856 a Receiving Tomb was built and the cemetery was fenced. The first burial took place at Greenlawn Cemetery in 1857, and the following year the town again made improvements to the site. Hammond and his committee were charged with laying out the cemetery's main avenue, Lawn Street, using town funds to buy the right of way from Frederick Tudor, John Alley III, and the heirs of the late Abner Hood.

The Cemetery Committee created a plan for the new cemetery in 1858. Hammond reported dividing an enclosed one-acre parcel "into avenues, paths and lots from 1-82... [They] graded and graveled the main avenue...[and] have procured and erected a handsome pair of wrought iron gates with granite posts and cast iron side posts, and have reconstructed the fence on the western side facing it to the new street." Furthermore, the committee planted trees to beautify the cemetery and recommended further appropriations by the town for new graveled paths and plantings, so that the town might "thus secure a perpetual interest in this beautiful spot which will soon become the resting place for the bodies of ourselves and our Cherished ones," so reported chairman John Q. Hammond in 1858. The importance of the plans for tree planting in the cemetery's design are best understood in the light of the fact that Nahant had been stripped of all its trees by the city of Lynn in the eighteenth century. To offset the costs of the beautification project, the town was forced to sell loam in addition to appropriating town fields. Unfortunately, no plans remain to us showing the cemetery's original layout, although they were evidently placed on file with Nahant's Town Clerk. Earlier graves from private cemeteries in Nahant were relocated to the southeast corner of Greenlawn Cemetery. Thus, despite the 1856-58 construction date range of the cemetery, a few earlier monuments may be seen. The cemetery was dedicated in 1859, an occurrence important enough to warrant mention in the journal of prominent citizen and historian E.J. Johnson.

Efforts to beautify Greenlawn Cemetery continued throughout the nineteenth century. In 1866 the normal cemetery maintenance budget of \$100 was increased to accommodate the \$575 cost of the Soldier's Monument commemorating Nahant's Civil War service. That these efforts were both important to the town and successful is evident from the cemetery's mention in the "History of Nahant" chapter written by E.J.

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Johnson for Hurd's *History of Essex County* (1884), in which he wrote, "...it is in a quiet and sheltered place, open to the south wind and sunshine...It is zealously cared for by the town, and is laid out in walks, with many groves of trees and shrubs."

By 1879 the cemetery was becoming too crowded. Historian Fred A. Wilson reported in his 1928 *Annals of Nahant* that, "there will always be people who would impose upon the generosity of a town, and so it must be rather strictly ruled that Nahant's burying place is for Nahant's own people." In 1879 a town lot adjacent to Nahant Road was made over for use as a cemetery space. \$1500 was appropriated for improvements to the cemetery, including grading and sodding, building a wall, and fence. This addition forms the present-day northwest corner of the cemetery adjacent to Kennedy Court.

Another addition, of a 100' piece of land, was made in 1908 on the north side of the existing parcel. Special provision was made for strips on each side of lawn Street "to dignify and beautify the entrance which is now rather unimproved." \$3400 was appropriated, and the Cemetery Committee requested at Town meeting "...an addition to the regular cemetery appropriation for the proper laying out and artistic planting of this new portion...It is important that proper park development be carefully made, so that the results may be a pleasure to all."

By 1918 the present cemetery's southern half had been laid out in straight and curving walkways, which created a set of three asymmetrical ovals strung in a line down the center of the cemetery. It is possible that this design was created before 1910 by English landscape architect Thomas Roland. Roland, the son of a gardener on an estate in Chester, England, came to Nahant in 1884 when he was just twenty-one. He worked first on the summer estate of Mrs. A.L. Moering, then bought his own florist business and greenhouse. His business rapidly expanded until he owned twenty greenhouses in Nahant and another fifteen in Revere. He was an influential trustee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and served as President of the Society of American Florists. Nahant's 1910 budget shows an appropriation of \$1000, \$514.39 of which went to Roland. Fred A. Wilson credits Roland with planting the trees and shrubs in the cemetery, and it is possible that he also assisted in its design.

Certainly by 1918, with the addition of another parcel of land that extended its property all the way to its present northern boundary on Nahant Road, Greenlawn Cemetery had acquired roughly its present form. Plans drawn in 1920 following the construction of Ellingwood Chapel shows its curved paths and oval islands. An undated plan "Greenlawn", which appears to pre-date the construction of the chapel shows a curving free form island and semicircular shape in the southwestern corner of the

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cemetery which no longer exists, if in fact they were ever laid out. In 1928 a final small parcel of land that forms the present northeastern corner of the cemetery was purchased, thus creating the current boundary.

The continuing interest of Nahant's citizens in the appearance of Greenlawn Cemetery is demonstrated by the frequent appropriations recorded in the Town Report for gates, fencing and plantings. Civic pride in the cemetery is nowhere more evident than in the words of Fred A. Wilson, who wrote in 1928, "Nahant has reason to feel proud of its cemetery. Its desirable location, its shrubs and trees, the beautiful Norman chapel and entranceway, all make it a place worthy to compare with any others."

The chapel of which Wilson writes with such pride was built in 1919-20, the latest in a string of public buildings created by the town as statements of both aesthetic knowledge and community prosperity and solidarity. Summer residents could and did build high-style residences designed by well-known architectural firms. Similarly, the townspeople, many of whom prospered greatly from tourism, also sought out designers who could create high-style buildings when new town structures were needed. One example is the Nahant Public Library (1895), which was designed by the Boston firm of Bell & Dabney following a design competition with the assistance of the head of M.I.T.'s Architecture department. Another example is the Town Hall (1912), designed in the Colonial Revival style by Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul, another well-known Boston architectural firm. The use of Cram & Ferguson to design a mortuary chapel for Greenlawn Cemetery can thus be seen as a continuation of a tradition of high style and high quality in Nahant's public buildings. As the special "Chapel and Cemetery Committee" reported to the town meeting of 1918 "...the architects chosen for this work may be relied upon...to yield a result of superior quality...which will be a source of pride to our citizens because of its artistic merits."

In 1918, Mary M. Johnson, the widow of Luther S. Johnson, offered the town a gift of a mortuary chapel, "...in memory of my husband's father and mother, Joseph Johnson Jr. and Joanna Ellingwood Johnson, said chapel to be called the Ellingwood Chapel." She said that this gift had been the intention of her husband Luther Scott Johnson prior to his death. Johnson, a native of Nahant, had made a substantial fortune in the shoemaking industry in Lynn. For its part, the town agreed to move the police station, previously used as a grammar school, to another location. The town also agreed to construct "low stone walls on Nahant Road and on the easterly side liens so far as these are visible from the road, with suitable entrance gates and entrance stone work; and with avenues rebuilt and relocated to give proper access to the chapel." Fences were also to be erected around the rest of the cemetery and High Street was to be extended

(continued)

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

to form a secondary entrance. The cost of the town in addition to the \$30,000 gift was to be between \$8-10,000 over two years. As the Lynn Daily Evening Item reported in March of 1918, the plan was for a "very simple type of Christian architecture. It will be of stone from the quarry at Nahant. The idea is to have the chapel harmonize with the scenery and surroundings of Nahant."

While one resident questioned "the religious side" of accepting a gift, voicing a concern over its appropriateness for the Catholic residents of Nahant, the great majority of those at town meeting expressed gratitude for Mrs. Johnson, and the gift was accepted. However, a resolution passed which deferred the town's expenditure until after the close of World War I, stating that "...the sentiment of the town was that, owing to the war, it did not feel it should spend a considerable sum for improvement of the cemetery."

It choosing the firm of Cram & Ferguson to design the chapel, Mrs. Johnson was selecting the foremost practitioners of the Gothic Revival style in the country. Ralph Adams Cram (1863-1942) was a medieval scholar turned architect, sometime known as "the American Ruskin." Cram believed that the "epoch of the Middle Ages" was "the pattern of our future...There...may be found the social, economic, industrial, political, artistic, philosophical and religious models to which we must return...for inspiration and guidance." Founder and editor of four well-known journals, art critic of the Boston Transcript, Cram authored 24 books and more than 100 articles. With a variety of partners in four different firms from 1889-1941, he designed more than 75 churches in a large variety of styles. Thirteen of his Massachusetts projects are listed on the National Register, including two by the firm of Cram & Ferguson: St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Milton (NR 1995) and the First Universalist Church in Somerville (NR 1989). His works also included residences, museums, office buildings and college campuses, and was known and respected internationally. Cram is especially well-remembered for the design of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York and the campus of Princeton University. While he designed in a variety of styles from Byzantine to Classical Revival, he was profoundly influenced by John Ruskin's work (1819-1900) and William Morris (1834-1896). The English Arts and Crafts movement formulated by Ruskin and Morris embraced honesty of materials and craftsmanship, and a revival of medieval architectural styles. Cram's work exemplified the movement's insistence of rich period detail and labor intensive hand-crafted materials.

(continued)

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

Cram's frequent partner in Gothic Revival projects was stained glass artist Charles J. Connick (1875-1945). Born in Springboro, Pennsylvania, and apprenticed at the Rudy Brothers Glass Co. in Pittsburgh, Connick also gained stained glass design experience in Boston, working from 1900-03 at Spence, Meaker & Bell. Between 1903-07 Connick returned to Pittsburgh to run Rudy Brothers, with a brief interval at Louis C. Tiffany's studio in New York. Reacting against the fluid, pictorial, opalescence of Tiffany's work, Connick experimented with a Neo-Gothic style of geometrically precise forms and brilliant strong colors. After another stint at the reformulated firm of Spence and Bell, Connick went out on his own, founding the Connick Studio in 1912, a company that produced stained glass until its dissolution in 1986. Rejecting pictorial windows inspired by an eclectic variety of historical sources, Connick returned to ancient methods of creating stained glass using lead. The use of intense colors, especially blue, was central to his philosophy, and he had a passion for light and beauty. Connick's skill won him great acclaim, as evidenced by his many awards including the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition (1915); two Logan Awards for Applied Arts from the Chicago Art Institute (1917, 1921); and the Gold Medal for Craftsmanship from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1925. Connick's most famous work is the Great West Rose Window at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, another Cram tour-de-force.

It was this highly qualified and internationally known duo of designers who were responsible for the creation of Ellingwood Chapel between 1919-20, and nothing escaped their notice. Drawings on file at the Boston Public Library detail even the lighting fixtures and furniture of the deliberately simple Norman Revival mortuary chapel. Drawing from an earlier design of the Church of Our Savior (Middleborough, MA), Ellingwood Chapel is even more starkly clean in its construction. That its simplicity was that of the restrained artist is evident in the reflection of noted Cram scholar Douglas Shand-Tucci, who wrote in his book *Church Building in Boston, 1720-1970* that "Cram's reliance on strength and gravity of mass and on a perfect scale and proportion, with a relentless austerity of ornament, is nowhere more evident locally than in his Nahant Mortuary Chapel..."

An integral part of Cram's design was a land acquisition that would extend Greenlawn Cemetery to Nahant Road. A formal stone and cast-iron gate entrance on Nahant Road was to be complemented by low rising stone walls all along the road and on its eastern border. An extension of High Street was to create a rear entry, also designed by Cram. While the town initially took responsibility for funding the walls and

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

gates, sponsors were not slow in coming forward. Mrs. Francis H. Johnson donated funds for the Nahant Road gate in memory of her husband and Mrs. Louisa A. Beal gave \$1,000 to pay for the High Street wood and stone gate in memory of her husband James H. Beal.

Construction of the chapel was carried out by the firm of J.T. Wilson & Son, Inc. Wilson, trained in Portsmouth, NH as a cabinetmaker, came to Nahant in 1868 and opened his own construction firm. Wilson's firm built a very large percentage (possibly as much as a quarter) of the 800 buildings standing in Nahant by the late 1920s. Wilson was also active in local affairs, serving as Nahant's first justice of the newly organized Municipal Court in 1870. He was the most prominent local builder of his day, and his participation insured that the project would be both community based, and state of the art in its design and execution. Ellingwood Chapel and Greenlawn Cemetery can thus be viewed as a marriage of Cram and Connick's aesthetic principles to the community's commitment to provide the finest quality architecture of the day.

The new chapel was dedicated on Decoration Day 1920, and by the close of 1921 a World War I Memorial, a bronze tablet set on a granite boulder, had been erected. A final addition of land in its northeast corner was made to the Cemetery in 1928, creating its present boundary. The parcel has remained unchanged since then, although the stone walls planned by Cram and Ferguson had to be completed in stages for financial reasons. In 1920 the wall along the eastern stretch of Nahant Road ended about 160 feet from the gate, well short of High Street, and it was not completed until 1940. Plans from the same year showed the oval island closest to Ellingwood Chapel reserved for use as the Veterans' Plot. Today this space contains the Veterans' Memorial (1951) and is the terminus of Lawn Street. The western half of the stone wall fronting Nahant Road was extended from the gate west to the intersection of Nahant Road with Kennedy Court and then continued south as a retaining wall along the cemetery's western edge in 1935.

Landscaping and regrading efforts continued in the 1930s. The 1931 Bradford & Weed plan shows maple trees along Nahant road, with space reserved for shrubs and elms proposed in an open space where the northeast wall now exists. At some point these were removed, and flowering fruit trees now line the stone walls along Nahant Road. In 1933 the open space between Ellingwood Chapel and Nahant Road was divided into "blocks" B, C and D, with block C reserved as open space and blocks B and D subdivided into burial plots. Today, new burials are beginning to fill in block C, although much ground remains as lawn.

(continued)

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

The cemetery is still in active use as a burial ground, and serves as well as a public park with its curving walks and vistas of the distant ocean. Efforts continue to maintain and repair Ellingwood Chapel as needed, and the chapel itself hosts community events such as concerts in the summer and at Christmas. As it has since its creation in 1856, Greenlawn Cemetery remains a vital element of community life in Nahant.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Nahant are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few sites in this area or in neighboring Lynn and Revere on the mainland have been identified through systematic archaeological surveys or excavation. Instead, most sites have been located accidentally during construction or by amateurs collecting from the mid 19th through the first half of the 20th century. These patterns are characteristic for most of the southern Essex County area and probably for much of neighboring Suffolk County including the northern Greater Boston area. Prehistoric sites in the Nahant locale may contain data that supports similarities between settlement patterns and resource exploitation observed in the Boston Harbor Islands (Leudtke 1980) to the south. For example, the geographic isolation and marine orientation of the Nahant Peninsula may bear similarities with the inner and/or outer islands of Boston harbor. In that ecosystem, the inner islands contain Native American settlement from the Middle Archaic onward while the outer islands were settled primarily during the Late Woodland period. One possible hypothesis presented for the sudden use of the outer islands or more peripheral locales during the Late Woodland period was a response to increased and intensive use of the coastal zone during that period. Information available at sites in the Greenlawn Cemetery and on the Nahant Peninsula may enable researchers to test various alternates of that hypothesis. Prehistoric sites in this area might also enable researchers to learn more about the spread and technological applications of Lynn Volcanics, a lithic source material used by Native Americans and found in geological formations and prehistoric sites throughout this area of Massachusetts.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide social, cultural and economic information relating to Nahant's settlement and identity as a town separate from the City of Lynn. Archaeological resources may also contribute information that describes and documents various stages of development for the cemetery as one of the first major public projects undertaken following the town's incorporation. While the western end of greater Nahant where the Greenlawn Cemetery is located remained mostly undeveloped until the mid 19th century, archaeological

(continued)

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

evidence may exist from the area's 200 or more years use as grazing land and exploitation of timber resources. The geographic isolation of this area during the 17th and 18th centuries suggests that individuals who came to the area to oversee livestock or to cut and transport lumber probably spent some time on the peninsula possibly at campsites or in shelters made for their use. Animal pens or pounds might have also been constructed. Archaeological evidence of landing areas on the coast might also be present as well as drying areas for fish. Any structural, feature or artifact evidence from these activities would be highly significant since little if any documentation exists for them. Archaeological resources can also be important to document the early development of the cemetery and later modifications that no longer exist today and have little or no documentation. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to reconstruct the original layout of the cemetery. Documentary research may locate the original plans for the cemetery that were reportedly placed on file with the Town Clerk but cannot be located today. Archaeological research can also help reconstruct the original cemetery landscape and layout. Post molds representing fence lines may be present indicating earlier family burial grounds in the area or the original boundaries of the cemetery. Unmarked graves could also exist that were associated with head and foot stones now buried, lost, stolen or moved. Unmarked graves might have also been identified with wooden markers, now deteriorated or associated with unknown person or pauper graves that were never marked. Soil stratigraphy in the cemetery can also be used to identify landscape changes including grading and graveled roadways thought to be present in the original layout of the cemetery. Structural and/or stratigraphic evidence may also be present for later cemetery features not visible today. Evidence may be present indicating these features were actually never constructed. For example, a landscape feature described as a curving free form island and semi circular shape no longer exists today but is shown in the southwest corner of the cemetery on plans that apparently predate construction of the Ellingwood Chapel in 1919-20.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations, the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds and recording stratigraphy without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote sensing research techniques might also produce important information. Social, cultural and economic information relating to the 19th and 20th century Town of Nahant can be obtained in this manner, however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies and cause of death.

(continued)

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

This approach and information would be especially important for any burials that predate the incorporation of Nahant as a town and the establishment of the cemetery in the mid 19th century. Few written records are present for the inhabitants of the town during that period. Osteological studies would also be important in the documentation of unmarked graves including unknown persons and paupers whose lives were poorly documented and for whom written records are also scarce. Osteological studies can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred in individual graves and at the burial ground. This information is also important in the documentation of unmarked graves and earlier family burial grounds that may have been incorporated into the larger cemetery. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure and numerous other topics relating to the individual, the overall settlement and religion.

(end)

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Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

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(continued)

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Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 3Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.

Maps and Plans

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(end)

Greenlawn Cemetery

Name of Property

Essex County, Massachusetts

County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.9

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 341480 4698800
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 341400 4698700
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 341300 4698780
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 341380 4698860
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan S. Nelson, Tremont Preservation Services, with Betsy Friedberg, NR director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 2000

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Nahant

street & number 334 Nahant Road telephone (781) 581-008

city or town Nahant state MA zip code 01908

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant (Essex Co.), Mass.**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the nominated property are shown on the accompanying map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property follow the boundaries of Lot 57, which is comprised of the original portions of Greenlawn Cemetery from its establishment in 1858 through the last major land acquisition in 1928. While the northern half of the cemetery has no grave markers from the period of significance, this portion is included because it is within the cemetery walls, which are a defining feature of the district, and because the land was part of the 1918 cemetery expansion plan.

(end)

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Johnson Gate and Stone Wall, 1919-20 (map #4) facing SW
2. General view, Greenlawn Cemetery, 1858 (map #1) facing W
3. General view with WW II/Vietnam Memorial on right (map #17) facing NE
4. Ellingwood Chapel, 1919-20 (map #2) facing S
5. Louisa Beal Memorial Gate, 1919-20 (map #5) facing E
6. Civil War Monument, 1866 (map #7) facing E
7. American Legion Monument, 1920 (map #8) facing E
8. Martin Keyes Johnson Stone, 1840 (map #13) facing E
9. Minnie Famulari Gravestone, 1936 (map #11) facing S

(end)

**GREENLAWN CEMETERY
NAHANT (ESSEX CO.), MASSACHUSETTS**

District Data Sheet

<u>Map/Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Status</u>
1. Greenlawn Cemetery	Cemetery	N/A	1856	Si	C
2. Ellingwood Chapel	Building	Granite	1919-20	B	C
3. Chapel Tool Building	Building	Granite	1919-20	B	C
4. F.H. Johnson Gate and Stone Wall	Entry	Granite/ Bronze	1919-20	St	C
5. Louisa Beal Memorial Gate	Entry	Granite/Wood	1919-20	St	C
6. Receiving Tomb	Tomb	Granite	1856	St	C
7. Civil War Monument	Monument	Marble	1866	O	C
8. American Legion Monument	Monument	Granite/Bronze	1920	O	C
9. Thomas Roland Bench	Monument	Granite	1929	O	C
10. Joseph T. Wilson Gravestone	Monument	Granite	1914	O	C
11. Minnie Famulari Gravestone	Statue	Marble	1936	O	C
12. Robert Robertson Stone	Monument	Granite	1940	O	C
13. Martin K. Johnson Stone	Monument	Slate	1840	O	C
14. James C. Johnson Stone	Monument	Slate	1842	O	C

**GREENLAWN CEMETERY
NAHANT (ESSEX CO.), MASSACHUSETTS**

District Data Sheet

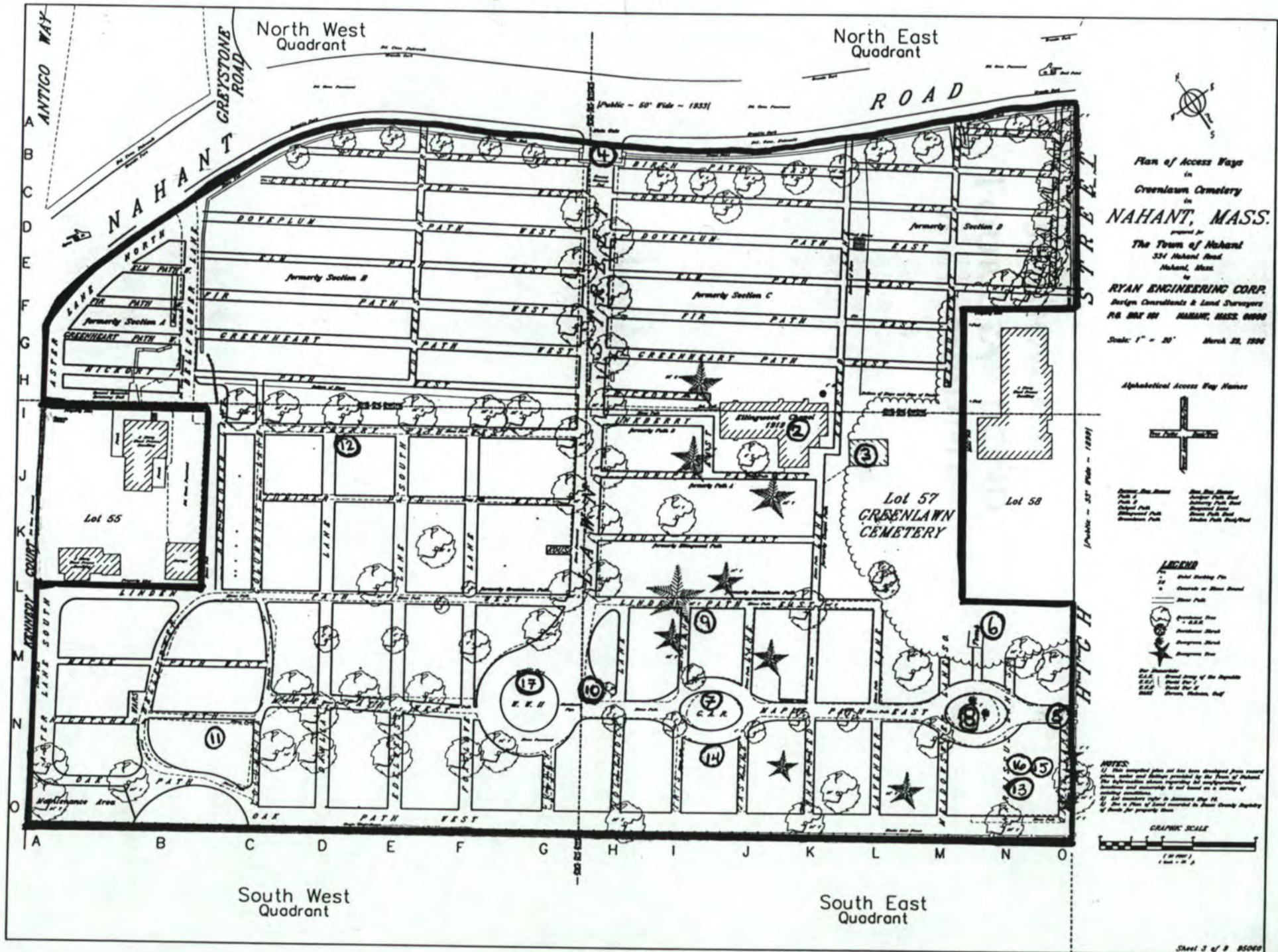
<u>Map/Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Status</u>
15. Caleb/Olive Johnson Plinth	Obelisk	Marble	1859	O	C
16. Welcome/Lucy Johnson Gravestones	Paired Monuments	Marble	1878	O	C
17. World War II/Vietnam War Monument	Obelisk	Granite	1951	O	NC

TOTAL RESOURCES

Buildings	2	C	
Site	1	C	
Structures	3	C	
Objects	10	C	1 NC
TOTAL	16	C	1 NC

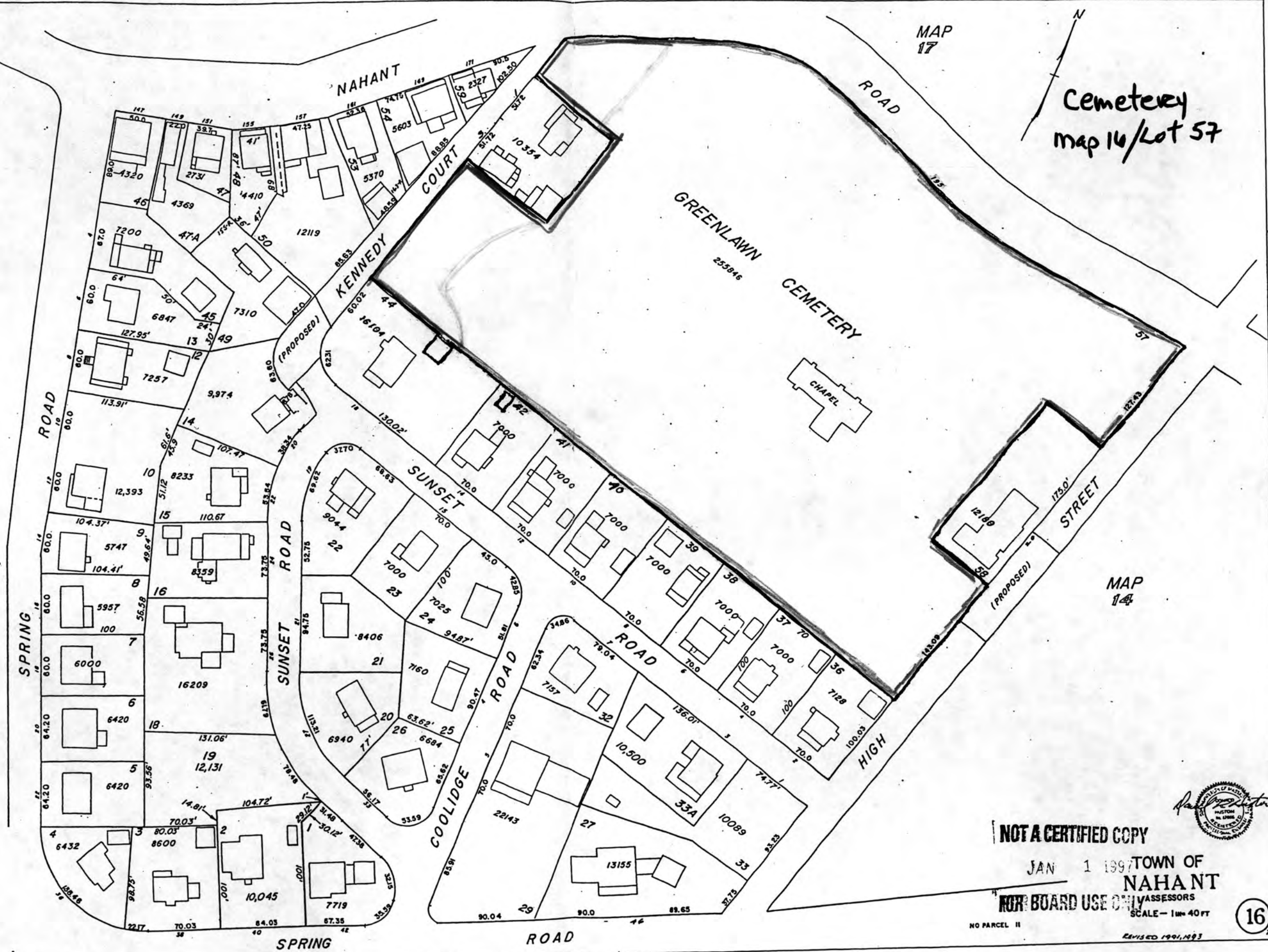
Note: due to a large number of graves and markers in Greenlawn Cemetery, it is impossible to identify every resource. As a result, the District Data Sheet is intended to provide a sample of the types of resources existing in the cemetery.

① Greenlawn Cemetery



Greenlawn Cemetery
 Nahant (Essex County)
 Massachusetts
 Nahant Assessor's
 Map # 16
 Scale 1" = 40 feet

MAP
5B



NOT A CERTIFIED COPY

JAN 1 1997 TOWN OF NAHANT
 ASSESSORS

FOR BOARD USE ONLY

SCALE - 1 in = 40 FT

NO PARCEL II

REVISED 1991, 1993

16

Greenlawn Cemetery
Mabant (Essex County)
Massachusetts

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Greenlawn Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 4/11/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/24/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/10/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000481

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 5-11-00 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



Francis H. Johnson Gate and Stone Wall
Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

Date: December, 1997

View facing South west

Photo # 1 of 9



General View

Greenlawn Cemetery

Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

Date: December, 1997

View Facing West

Photo #2 of 9



3

General View and World War II/Vietnam Monument (right)

Greenlawn Cemetery

Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Road, Nahant, MA.

Date: December, 1997

View Facing Northeast

Photo # 3 of 9



Ellingwood Chapel
Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

Date: December, 1997

View Facing South

Photo #4 of 9



Louisa Beal Memorial Gate

Greenlawn Cemetery

Nahant, M.A.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, M.A.

Date: December, 1997

View Facing East

Photo # 5 of 9



G. WARREN JOHNS
NAVAL SERVICE

WILLIAM L. RAN
CORPORAL OF
COLOR GUARD - 29th
MASS. VOL.

GEORGE F. NEVH
CO. KIL. REG. MASS.

PATRICK RILEY
CO. A 28th REG. MASS.

OUR SOLDIERS)

1866

Civil War Monument
Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

Date: December, 1997

View Facing East

Photo # 6 of 9

IN MEMORY OF THE MEN
CITIZENS OF NAHANT
WHO IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY
FREELY AND BRAVELY GAVE THEIR LIVES
TO WIN VICTORY FOR THEIR COUNTRY
AND THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE
MORTIMER G. ROBBINS FRANK M. COAKLEY
EVERETT G. PHILBRICK ANDREW A. FULLER
"YEA, SAITH THE SPIRIT THAT THEY MAY REST FROM
THEIR LABORS AND THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM."
REVELATIONS XIV-13

ERECTED BY
MORTIMER G. ROBBINS POST NO. 218
AMERICAN LEGION

1
American Legion Monument
Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant, MA.

Photographer, Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negatives: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

Date: December, 1997

View Facing East

Photo # 7 of 9



MARTIN KEYES.

son of Welcome W.

& Lucy Johnson,

died

Nov. 15, 1840.

At 4 yrs. & 3 mos.

When God bestows the first gem
To our earth in heaven to dwell.

Dear lovely boy, though sad our hearts
With thee are known 'tis well.

Thou art in realms of light and love
Not lost, but cradled before.

With thee shall meet Oh blissful hope
Shall meet to part no more.

8
Martin K. Johnson Stone
Greenlawn Cemetery
Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negative: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

Date: December: 1997

View Facing East

Photo # 8 of 9



MINNIE
WIFE OF
ANTONIO
FAMULARI
1888-1936

Minnie Famulari Gravestone

Greenlawn Cemetery

Nahant, MA.

Photographer: Susan S. Nelson

Location of Negatives: Nahant Historical Society, 280 Nahant Rd., Nahant, MA.

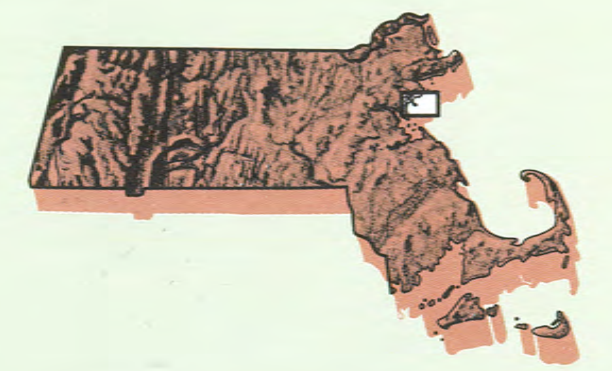
Date: December, 1997

View Facing South

Photo # 9 of 9

Lynn MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985

Supersedes Lynn and Marblehead South 1:25,000-scale
map dated 1970

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270,
13272 (1963), 13275, and 13276 (1981). This information is
not intended for navigational purposes

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone, 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS

DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE

SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE
OF MEAN HIGH WATER

THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	
3	9.8425		6	7	8
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9658				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5275				
10	32.8084				

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence
(RM) and 1985 magnetic
declination (RM)
at center of map
Diagram is approximate

1 Reading
2 Salem
3 Gloucester
4 Boston North
5 Boston South
6 Hull
7

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

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Railway area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
- National, with monument
 - State
 - County, parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation; small park
 - Land grant with monument; found section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section
 - Range, township; section line: location approximate
- Force or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index, intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
- Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Nahant Cemetery
Nahant (Essex County)
Massachusetts

A. 19 341480 4698900
B. 19 341400 4698700
C. 19 341300 4698500
D. 19 341800 4698800





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 4, 2000

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Greenlawn Cemetery, 195 Nahant Road, Nahant (Essex Co.) MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Chairman, Nahant Historical Commission
Susan S. Nelson, Preservation Consultant
Michael Manning, Chair, Nahant Board of Selectmen
Denis Ball, Chair, Nahant Planning Board
Mark Cullinan, Nahant Town Administrator