Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

1:10/147 STATE: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Maine COUNTY: Cumber land FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) 1. NAME COMMON: Eastern Cemetery 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: Congress Street, corner Mountfort Street CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Portland lst: <u>Hon. Peter N. Kyros</u> STATE CODE CODE Maine 23 Cumber land 005 3. CLASSIFICATION ACCESSIBL F CATEGORY OWNERSHIP 3 STATUS (Check One) TO THE PUBLIC Yes: District X Public Public Acquisition: Occupied ■ Building Restricted Private ☐ In Process X Site Unoccupied Structure X Unrestricted Both Being Considered ☐ Object Preservation work ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural ☐ Government Park □ Comments Transportation Commercial Industrial Private Residence N Other (Specify) Cemetery Educational Military Religious Entertainment Museum Scientific 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME City of Portland STREET AND NUMBER: 11'11:* 3. 389 Congress Street CITY OR TOWN: STATE: 4 19 39 2 24 CODE Maine Portland 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Cumberland County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: 142 Federal Street CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Portland [Page 1975] Maine 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY:

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<u>None</u> FOR DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ounty State DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: RECEIVE NPS AUG 1 6 1973 USE STREET AND NUMBER: **7**3 ONLY NATIONAI CITY OR TOWN: STATE: REGISTER CODE

	(Check One)						
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	X Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed	
		(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Alter	red	■ Unaltered		☐ Moved	🕅 Original Site	

The Eastern Cemetery is located on the eastern end of the Portland peninsula. It contains about 5.3 acres and is roughly triangular in shape, bounded northwest by Congress Street (290 feet), northeast by Mountfort Street (710 feet), southeast by Federal Street (690 feet) and southwest by the rear lot lines of houses on India Street and by the North School on Congress Street (455 feet). The cemetery is situated on high land, dropping from about 90 feet to about 60 feet above sea level toward the southeast, so that it overlooks Portland Harbor and Casco Bay beyond.

The Eastern Cemetery was chartered in 1668. It was the only burial place for the territory which was called Falmouth, incorporated as the Town of Portland in 1786. The earliest recorded burial was in 1718. Originally only the southeastern half of the present cemetery was used, the southwestern corner being the oldest section. The other half was unfenced and used as a public common. In 1820 this half became part of the cemetery. The cemetery was used until the 1860's and occassionally after that.

The main entrance to the cemetery is from Congress Street. A 10 foot wide grass road perpendicular to Congress Street leads into the cemetery and turns at a right angle to the left, exiting at Mountfort Street. Grass paths emanating from this road give access to all sections of the cemetery. The present cast iron and granite fence along Congress Street was erected in 1852. The granite receiving tomb to the right of the entrance was erected in 1849; it is 8 feet long, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high. A small wooden Gothic shed abuts the tomb. On Mountfort Street, a modern chainlink fence surmounts the cut granite retaining wall, built in 1852, which separates the cemetery from the street. On Federal Street, a high retaining wall of fieldstone with a cut granite cap, also built in 1852, separates the cemetery from the street. A modern chainlink fence separates the cemetery from the street. A modern chainlink fence separates the cemetery from the buildings on India Street and from the North School.

The northwestern half of the Eastern Cemetery is fairly level. Slightly raised burial plots cause the ground plane to fluctuate gently. The most visible section of the cemetery, this half has usually been well maintained. The Longfellow Garden Club has been attempting to restore the Eastern Cemetery; some work has been done here. This half of the cemetery contains several burial plots defined by cut granite posts and iron fencing. Some large tabular monuments have brick or granite bases, others are supported by pillars. There are buried vaults and many obelisk and columnar monuments, as well as simple vertical headstones.

The highest point in the Eastern Cemetery is along Mountfort Street, just to the east of the grass road. About midway from Congress Street toward Federal Street and parallel with Federal Street, the cemetery begins to drop off, forming a long bank which levels again before the

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7. DESCRIPTION

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Federal Street retaining wall. This half is the older section of the cemetery. The monuments are mainly simple vertical headstones. There are a few horizontal slabs. This section is in very poor condition. Many of the monuments have been shattered; fragments lie scattered on the ground. Other monuments lie toppled. Many have been defaced.

The grave markers exhibit a variety of carving as well as shapes, sizes and types. The majority of the monuments are only lettered. Of those that are carved as well, designs of willows and angel heads predominate. Many of the stones are similar. Some stones bear carved hands or funeral urns, one a sun, one a lamb; others bear more personal symbols. No extensive research has been done concerning the stone carving. Some stones are presumably the work of local carvers. The Mary Waite stone, 1756, which shows a stylized angel head, is thought to be. Other stones were brought from neighboring states. The Tabitha Longfellow stone, 1777, which shows an angel head with two pair of wings, is thought to be the work of Henry Christian Geyer, a Boston carver. The Joseph Stockbridge stone, 1761, which shows a human profile, is thought to be from the Connecticut River Valley. The monuments are of sandstone and slate in many colors, and of marble and granite. The granite monuments show greater weather deterioration; on many the lettering is illegible. The sandstone and slate monuments are generally in better condition, although some slate monuments are fractured.

The Eastern Cemetery has always contained trees, most of which planted themselves. One tall cedar tree remains. Only one of the many huge elm trees remains. New young trees of varying kinds have been planted. Some of the brush in the older section of the cemetery has been cut down, but many monuments remain overgrown. Throughout its existance, the Eastern Cemetery has been sometimes maintained, sometimes neglected. Current lack of care is evident in the poor condition of the monuments themselves and of the cemetery grounds.

PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century		▼ 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known) Charter	ed 1668. Used thr	ough late 19th cent
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che			
Abor iginal	■ Education	☐ Political	X Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	losophy	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	X Sculpture	
∑ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	_
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military,	Theater	
☐ Conservation	Music	Transportation	

Within the Eastern Cemetery are the graves of the men and women who lived what is now the history of Portland, Maine. There are 4,054 graves in the cemetery. Some of these people are unknown to us today. Others were outstanding residents, some important beyond their town and state, and so are known to us.

The early religious leaders of Portland are buried in the Eastern Cemetery: Reverend Thomas Smith (1701-1795), for 69 years the pastor of the First Parish Church, whose diary is an invaluable Portland history source; Reverend Samuel Deane (1733-1814), also a minister of the First Parish Church; Reverend Edward Payson (1783-1827), the pastor of the Second Parish Church.

Men who played an active role in the government of Portland are buried here: James Milk (1710-1770), a deacon of the First Parish Church and civic leader; Moses Pearson (1696-1778), a representative to the Massachusetts General Court and a town treasurer, clerk and selectman; Enoch Freeman (1706-1788), a Judge of Probate and selectman; William Tyng (1737-1807), sheriff before the Revolution; Colonel John Waite (1732-1820), a town treasurer and sheriff for 34 years; Joseph Holt Ingraham (1752-1841), a selectman and representative to the Massachusetts General Court; six Mayors of Portland.

Early business and professional leaders are buried here: Francis Douglas (1772-1829), a publisher of the <u>Daily Eastern Argus</u>; Joseph Holt Ingraham, a silversmith and the builder of Ingraham Wharf; Asa Clapp (1762-1848), a merchant who determined much of Portland's growth.

Soldiers of many wars are buried in the Eastern Cemetery, from the earliest colonial wars through the Civil War. The commanders of the Enterprise and the Boxer are buried side by side.

The cemetery contains the graves of several nationally known figures: Commodore Edward Proble (1761-1807), Commodore of the <u>U.S.S. Constitution</u>, father of the American Navy; Charles Codman (1801-1842), a landscape artist; Rear Admiral James Alden (1810-1877), explorer and cartographer.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

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Many of the men buried in the Eastern Cemetery were responsible for buildings which are monuments in Portland today: Jonathan Bryant (1741-1825) built Portland Headlight in 1791; Samuel Freeman (1743-1831) laid the cornerstone for the present First Parish Church, 1825; Joseph Holt Ingraham built his residence at 51 State Street in 1801; Captain Lemuel Moody (1767-1846) built the Portland Observatory in 1807.

Levi Cutter (1775-1856) was Mayor of Portland when the Eastern and Western Promenades were laid out.

The monuments in the Eastern Cemetery are important themselves. They provide a record of Portland's past. The monuments are art. Many of them are typical for their period; some of them are singular and beautiful. They provide a visual delight. The monuments should be repaired and well preserved.

The Eastern Cemetery is simultaneously two places. It is an ancient cemetery and as such communicates an incredible sense of place. It is quite visible from much of the Portland Harbor waterfront and from the eastern slope of the center of the city. The shear size of the cemetery creates an isolation from its surroundings. The way the cemetery is raised up from the surrounding ground level for most of its border reinforces this isolation.

The Eastern Cemetery is also a valuable open area within a congested section of the city. The gentle contouring and dramatic slope toward Portland Harbor make the cemetery a beautiful spot. One has a clear view of the harbor and much of the city. The clean air is invigorating. Portland is becoming more dense; the role of the Eastern Cemetery as open space is extremely important.



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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration. <u>Portland City Guide</u>. Portland: 1940, pp. 277-279.

