NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

214

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

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APR 02 2014
NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: First Congregational Parish Historic District
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 3 First Parish Lane, 26 Bridge Road
City or town: Truro State: Massachusetts County: Barnstable
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___**national** ___**statewide** ✓**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

✓**A** ___**B** ✓**C** ___**D**

Brona Simon March 26, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus — Signature of the Keeper

5/19/2014 — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	x
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
2	0	sites
2	0	structures
42	8	objects
47	8	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility
FUNERARY: cemetery
RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Shingle

roof WOOD: Shingle

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

Summary Paragraph
The First Congregational Parish Historic District is located in central Truro, Barnstable County, MA, on an upland area immediately north of the Pamet River and west of US Route 6. The district contains 5.97 acres on two parcels. The northern parcel contains the First Congregational Church of Truro (TRU.82, 1827) and the Congregational Cemetery (TRU.803, earliest death date, 1812; Photo 1). The southern parcel contains Snow Cemetery (TRU. 805, earliest death date, 1817). The two parcels are bounded by Bridge Road Extension to the west and north, First Parish Lane to the northeast, and land-bound parcels to the south and southeast. The period of significance runs from 1812, the earliest death date in the Congregational Cemetery, to 1963, the 50-year cut-off period for properties in continuing use. All of the contributing resources retain their historic religious, funerary, and commemorative uses. The surrounding area remains sparsely developed; to the west of the district is the Truro Town Hall (Union Hall, TRU.83, 1848, NR 1997, Photo 2), and to the south and east are large residential parcels that remain heavily forested with locust, oak, and scrub pine trees.

Location
The cemeteries are situated in what is historically known as Truro Village, west of US 6, an original country road. It is south of Bridge Road, at the end of Parish Lane, a dirt drive that leads to the church and a small parking area. This road continues on to Snow Cemetery, further to the south. The cemeteries are situated on Tax Map Parcels 46-240 and 50-123.

The church itself is situated on the south slope of a pronounced hill, at an elevation of approximately 120 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The old section of the Congregational cemetery, to the east of the church, is on a relatively level terrace that drops only slightly toward the intersection of Bridge Road and Parish Lane. To the north of the church is a more pronounced hill, with elevations reaching 122 feet AMSL before Bridge Road. Westward, the topography drops dramatically to the Pamet River.

The only obvious variation in this regional topography is where some of the grave plots evidence terracing.

Narrative Description

First Congregational Parish - Exterior

The First Congregational Parish is a 40-by-52-foot, two-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame building, Federal in style with Greek Revival influences, whose end-gable entrance faces south towards the Pamet River Valley below (Photo 3). The building rests on a brick foundation that is painted red. A simple watertable separates the foundation from the whitewashed wood shingle of the elevations. The building's corners are articulated with moderate-width cornerboards, and the entablature consists of a simple frieze and slightly projecting molded cornice, which continues across the end gable on the south elevation until it meets the vestry/belfry block. The entablature is discontinuous across the south end gable of this block and also the north end gable of the main block.

The shallow-pitched gable roof is sheathed in wood shingle. Extending from the church's south elevation is the 24-by-8-foot, end-gable vestry/belfry block, which is set slightly lower than the main block but matches the roof pitch (Photo 4). A four-sided belltower with concave pyramidal roof rises partially from the roof of the addition and partially from the higher roof of the main block. The belfry has a flushboard arched opening on all four sides, partially enclosed by black-painted wood louvers (Photo 5). The bell was manufactured by the Revere foundry in Canton, MA.

All elevations have two stories of fenestration, which illuminate the sanctuary. At the main story, along each of the side elevations of the main block, are evenly ranked windows with projecting frames, lintels with simple crown molding, and 12/12 wood, double-hung sash (Photo 6). Equally ranked smaller windows with 12/8 sash are aligned with the windows below on the upper story of the side (east and west) elevations, with one additional window on the south end of the east elevation, and no windows above the addition on the west elevation (Photos 7, 8).

The south-facing elevation of the main block contains a pair of entrances, which abut either side of the vestry/belfry block. Both entrances are reached by a set of brick steps and have six-panel wood doors surrounded by pilasters, multilight transoms, and a broad friezeband with molded cornice (Photo 9). Single 12/8 windows are located above the doors on the south-facing main block. The main floor of the vestry/belfry block's south-facing elevation contains three equally ranked windows similar to those on the main block, two widely spaced windows on the second story, and a small half-round window centered in

the gable above. The side elevations (east and west) of the addition have no openings. The north elevation has two broadly spaced 12/12 windows on the main floor, smaller windows directly above each on the second story, and a pair of louvered vents located at the top of the end gable (Photo 10).

A one-story modern addition, which replaced a smaller privy, springs from the southern end of the east elevation. This addition, built in 1996, is similarly detailed with single 12/12 windows on the south and west elevations, unpainted brick foundation, whitewashed, wood-shingle siding, and simple box cornice with decorative molding, discontinuous across the ends of the low-pitched, half-shed roof (Photo 11).

Interior

The interior of the church echoes the simplicity of the exterior. Except for an alteration, which converted portions of the vestibule into a vestry in 1845, the interior of the sanctuary is in original, well-preserved condition.

Each entrance opens into a narrow vestibule leading to the sanctuary. Narrow, L-shaped wood stairways rise to the gallery above, with modern handrails on the outside walls (Photo 12). A door in the right (east) entry opens into the vestry, a six-sided room with horizontal wainscoting and a tongue-in-groove wood ceiling (Photo 13). The same horizontal wood wainscoting is found in the sanctuary.

The entrances to the main sanctuary contain wood doors, with six raised panels that are notched at the corners. The doors are framed by simple flat casings. The main sanctuary has a flat plaster ceiling. There are two side aisles on the ground floor, with single sets of box pews along the side walls, and a double set of box pews in the center (Photo 14). At the north end of the sanctuary, a raised platform with a simple lectern is flanked by pews set perpendicular to the pews in the main sanctuary. Between the pews and the platform to the left (west) is a ca. 1892 Mason & Hamlin reed organ, which was acquired by the church and installed in 1989 (Photo 15).

Exposed cased beams are located on the north wall, demarcating the platform area, and between the window bays on the side walls. The walls are covered with geometric-patterned wallpaper above a low wainscoting of horizontal boards, with a bullnose chair rail continuous with the window sills. A narrow wallpaper border detail is used to create three triangular pediments on the north wall behind the lectern platform (Photo 16).

The pews have wood sides and backs and decoratively sawn and carved ends, some with doors that have raised panels similar to the panel design of the doors into the sanctuary (Photo 17). The floor consists of wood planks under the pews and aisles, and carpeting on the platform.

A segmentally curved balcony at the south, east, and west ends of the sanctuary is supported by turned posts. The parapet wall consists of a simple base, wallpapered walls, and a broad, flat cap (Photo 18). Two rows of plain, straight benches with wood seats and backs are located on the east and west sides of the balcony (Photo 19). Behind the balcony to the south are a series of utilitarian rooms housing the bell pull, access to the belfry, and storage space. Some of the plaster walls in these spaces are adorned with lettering from members and contractors dating back to the 1800s (Photo 20).

The sanctuary is lit by electrified kerosene lamps attached to the exterior of the balcony parapet (Photo 21). Two similar kerosene chandeliers that hung from the ceiling were removed, and are located in the storage area behind the second-floor gallery.

The small, one-story, 1996 addition on the west elevation contains a handicap-accessible bathroom.

Rehabilitations
The earliest photographs of the church show windows with 2/2 sash. Based on a review of available photographs, it appears that these windows were replaced with the current 12/12 and 8/12 windows in the 1890s. A shed for horses, constructed ca. 1850 and located to the west of the church, was removed in 1930. Shebnah Rich states, in *Truro, Cape Cod or Land Marks and Sea Marks* (1893), that "crimson damask silk pulpit hangings, in ample festoon, and the pulpit upholstery were not behind the fashions of the day." There is no documentation regarding when these elements were removed. In 1955, electricity was installed, the belltower was restored, the wallpaper was replaced with a screen-printed replica, and more than 100 panes of "new-old" glass were installed in the windows. The bell and belfry were restored in 1979. In 1998, a new wood-shingle roof was installed, and an outdoor privy was replaced with an indoor toilet addition.

Congregational Cemetery

Summary Paragraph
The Congregational Cemetery was laid out north and east of the First Congregational Parish Church of Truro in 1827 (Haskell 2000:4-1). Situated on Bridge Road, the old section of the cemetery includes about 0.85 acre; the cemetery was expanded downslope to the west in 1982 so that it currently incorporates a total of 2.29 acres. Fortunately, this expansion has left the historic core of the cemetery untouched, so that it retains excellent integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The vistas from Bridge Road and Parish Lane have not been compromised, and the setting and feeling remain intact and consistent with a typical late 18th- and early 19th-century churchyard cemetery. Identified stonecutters include O. H. Linnell of Wellfleet (whose work is in marble) and A. Cary (who produced slate stones). While early historical photographs show little or no vegetation, characteristic of early religious burial grounds, the cemetery today does include a number of locust trees, as well as plantings such as hydrangeas and lilacs. A significant feature, still extant, is the receiving tomb, found at the south edge of the cemetery in close proximity to the church.

Spatial Arrangement
The Congregational cemetery successfully maintains a rural setting, with the white clapboard church providing the focal point. Bridge Road evidences little traffic during most of the year, and the adjacent Parish Lane dirt road is used by only a few local families and those visiting the cemetery.

Most of the cemetery stretches to the east of the church; to the west, running down a steep slope, are mostly newer stones. To the north, stones appear sparse, but generally are from the 19th century. The churchyard is encompassed by a granite-post and pipe-rail boundary fence (Photo 22) erected in the 1930s. Although the cemetery map (Haskell 2000) reveals the presence of family plots, relatively few are distinctly evident in the cemetery, and those that are seem to be situated further from the church, perhaps representing newer additions. There is no evidence of coping around plots, and there are only four surviving plot fences—three pipe rail and one iron.

The Congregational Church is separated from Snow Cemetery to the south by both topography and a dense stand of vegetation.

Circulation
Typical of 18th- and early 19th-century churchyard cemeteries, there is no formal circulation pattern at the Congregational Cemetery. The entrance to the burial ground through the pipe-rail fence is on either side of the south-facing church building. Gates are 46 inches wide. No pathways are evidenced on the plot

plan for the area east or north of the church. The plots to the west of the church appear to be later additions (Photo 23), and there is a very narrow pathway separating these plots and those to the north. The plots in the western, new addition exhibit a formal gridded design divided into blocks. There are pathways running north-south and east-west between these blocks.

Soils and Vegetation

The Congregational Cemetery consists entirely of Carver coarse sands, typically found on outwash plains and moraines. The soils are excessively drained, and permeability is very rapid. The soils are formed in thick layers of coarse sand, with limited quantities of fine gravel.

Historic photographs, such as an 1899 image of the church and burial grounds looking to the west, reveal no vegetation in the cemetery except for dense grass. Today locust trees have begun to grow throughout the cemetery, especially to the southwest of the church and at the far northeast edge of the burial grounds. These represent weedy species that have been allowed to grow up in relatively recent times. The absence of historic vegetation is entirely consistent with churchyard cemeteries, where space was at a premium and vegetation was removed to allow for additional graves. Intentionally planted vegetation is limited to occasional cedars, two camellia bushes, lilacs, and a hydrangea.

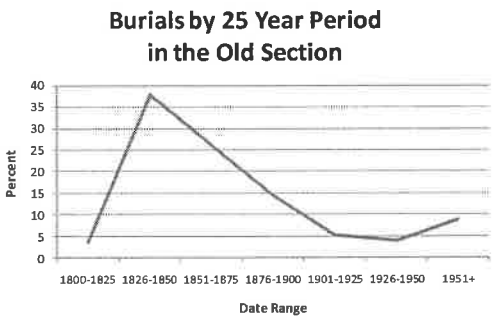
Constructed Elements

In the late 19th century, the cemetery was at least partially enclosed by a black picket fence. At the entrance to the church there were hitching posts for the congregants. On the far side of Parish Lane was a wood-pole fence. By the 1930s, the picket fence was apparently in poor condition and it was replaced by a granite-post-and-pipe boundary fence. While more formal than the original picket fence, which was typical of Cape Cod, this granite-post fence is today strongly associated with the burial ground.

The only other constructed feature, other than the church itself, is a semisubterranean receiving tomb (Photo 24) or vault situated at the southern edge of the cemetery, immediately within the fenced area. The vault faces east toward Parish Lane, and its brick façade measures about eight feet, seven inches in width and stands about eight feet in height. It is laid up in a simple stretcher bond. Centered on the façade is an elliptical brick arch and a wood door, set on brass strap hinges on iron pintels. Interior dimensions are estimated at about 12 feet by 8 feet by 5 feet, and the tomb was constructed of brick, with its vaulted ceiling covered by earth. This tomb is nearly identical to similar features at the Old North and Pine Grove cemeteries in Truro, and likely served as a means for storing remains during the winter when it was not possible to dig graves.

Gravestones

About 300 monuments are found in the Old Section. These include a wide range of slate headstones, most with variations of the willow-and-urn motif, including one dating from 1839 with a broken rosebud motif (Photo 25). More common are marble monuments, including headstones, tab-in-socket markers, die-on-base, and obelisk forms. Many of these exhibit Victorian floral motifs, as well as sheep and birds (Photo 26). There is at least one example of a marble stone with the willow-and-drape motif (Photo 27). A few late granite memorials, typically die on base, are also present; most date from the second half of the 20th century. The earliest stone is that for Delia Payne, who died in 1812, and the most recent stone dates from 1993. The temporal distribution of burials in the old section is shown by the figure to the right.



Of note is the 1841 Gale Memorial (Photo 28), a marble obelisk set on a sandstone base and surrounded by an iron fence. It commemorates 57

Truro residents who were lost at sea during the October 3, 1841, gale. Unfortunately this monument has been severely compromised by inappropriate preservation efforts, including the addition of an ordinary Portland cement (OPC) slanted base applied adjacent to the sandstone, and poor fence repairs. This stone is in special need of appropriate conservation efforts.

The only marble stonecutter whose work is identified in the cemetery is O. H. Linnell of Wellfleet. This is Oliver H. Linnell, whose father, Oliver Nickerson Linnell, was also a famous Cape Cod stonecutter (Blachowicz 2003:205). Oliver may have worked with his father for a while, but by 1873 was on his own, and by 1879 he had combined the marble trade with undertaking (Deyo 1890:807). His work continued at least through 1890.

The cemetery also includes a slate stone from 1839 signed "A. Cary." This is likely the Boston stone carver Alpheus Cary. After being a schoolteacher, Alpheus Cary turned to stonecutting and had a long and prolific career as a monument maker, even publishing a book of epitaphs.

Condition

The Congregational Cemetery receives minimal landscape and hardscape maintenance, and there is little evidence of monument conservation efforts. Most monuments are upright and legible, with limited amounts of lichen growth.

Snow Cemetery

Summary Paragraph

Snow Cemetery was laid out south of the Congregational Church and, according to Haskell (2000:5-1), as early as 1849. Situated east and southeast of Bridge Road, the cemetery is reached by following Parish Lane past the Congregational Church. The cemetery encompasses 3.58 acres, although boundaries appear poorly defined and difficult to trace, with much of the cemetery located in natural woods. The cemetery blends elements of a traditional family cemetery expanding into a town cemetery, such as the formal road network, elements of picturesque garden design, and the burial ground layout, which conforms to the hilly topography. The historic core is found in the northeast corner, closest to the Congregational Church; more modern stones extend to the northwest and south. Many of the plots and markers exhibit unique characteristics, so that the graves have been described as "works of art in themselves" (Haskell 2000:5-1). Because of the surrounding vegetation, the cemetery is well shielded from adjacent residential development.

Topography

The cemetery is situated on portions of two topographic rises, as well as the intervening saddle (Photo 30). Areas of the cemetery on the east and west edges are terraced to allow burials. The northern rise has an elevation of about 94 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), while the more prominent rise to the south reaches an elevation of 116 feet AMSL. From this southern promontory the topography falls steeply southward, reaching a low point of about 70 feet in the southeast corner of the cemetery. This is about 200 feet north of Castle Road and about 600 feet north of the Pamet River.

Many of the grave plots, especially on the north, west, and south sides, exhibit dramatic terracing (and retaining walls) to create flat areas for burial.

Spatial Arrangement

Situated over a quarter mile from US Route 6, the cemetery maintains a distinctly rural character. There is little traffic noise, and dense woods shield the cemetery from adjacent residential lots. The spatial

arrangement of this cemetery is less obvious than others in Truro, evidencing its gradual evolution from a small family plot to a larger community cemetery. Boundaries are poorly defined on the ground, and there is no defining cemetery fence or wall. The historic core of the cemetery was not elevated, but was in a relatively low area to the rear or south of the Congregational Church. The cemetery expanded up the largest adjacent hill (to the southwest), with Victorian and later monuments being found on this high ground. The more modern burials are found on the terraced edges of the cemetery, blending into the surrounding woods and to some degree mimicking green burial sites—that is, burials that are carefully designed in a natural fashion in a natural setting (Photo 31).

The cemetery map (Haskell 2000) indicates that plots thin out to the south, and this is largely the result of the steep slope. It is likely difficult to create burial sites in these areas, and the cemetery may not see much additional growth.

Most of the existing plots exhibit either granite or concrete coping. Some terraced plots also contain retaining walls in order to maintain their integrity (Photo 32). Six plots are present in the more historic section of the cemetery, with granite-post and pipe-rail fences.

Snow Cemetery is separated from the Congregational Church and Cemetery to the north by both topography and a dense stand of vegetation. Also separating the two is an east-west dirt road that borders the southern edge of the new section of the Congregational Cemetery, southwest of the church.

Circulation

Parish Lane off US Route 6 is reduced to a one-lane dirt road at the entrance to the Congregational Cemetery. From there, the road runs south to Snow Cemetery. At one time a service road, as shown on the cemetery map, it provided access to the northwest cemetery extension. It is no longer readily visible and is being taken over by vegetation. The highest rise and central core of the cemetery is accessed by an oval gravel drive about eight feet in width. While this drive allows access to the mid and late 19th-century plots, the newest areas, on the side slopes, can be reached only by walking. No paths are present in the cemetery.

Soils and Vegetation

The Snow Cemetery consists entirely of Carver coarse sands, typically found on outwash plains and moraines. The soils are excessively drained, and permeability is very rapid. The soils are formed in thick layers of coarse sand, with limited quantities of fine gravel.

The central portion, consisting of the dominant rise and representing the Victorian core, is relatively open. In this area there is some evidence of cool-season grass, although weeds are more common. The surrounding cemetery slopes are largely dominated by locust trees. Plantings are present; among the most recognizable are the two historic linden trees that shade the graves of the Stevens children (Photo 33), buried in the cemetery in 1849. Throughout the historic core are numerous arborvitae.

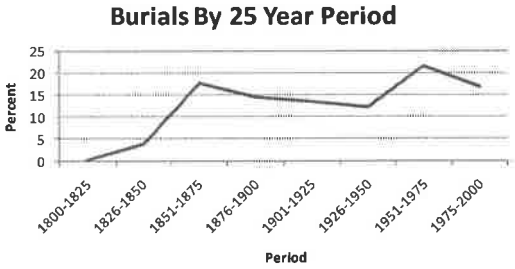
Constructed Elements

This is the only burial ground in Truro that does not have a receiving tomb. There is also no evidence that the burial ground was ever fenced.

Gravestones

About 350 monuments are found in the cemetery. The core on the central rise includes marble headstones dominated by Victorian motifs, such as the broken rosebud, sleeping child, floral motifs (Photo 34), lamp, anchor, sheep, and the upward-pointing finger. Also present are marble die on bases, obelisks, pedestal

tombs, and tab-in-socket. The cemetery includes an obelisk for the crew of the schooner *A.N. Jefferson,* "supposed to have been lost Mar. 15, 1861: on her passage from Truro to Virginia." The stone for Atkins H. Childs documents his loss at sea in 1867; Daniel A. Knowles was lost at sea in 1868; and an obelisk for Capt. Thomas W. Shaw and his crew commemorates their loss in the schooner *Eleanor M. Shaw* in 1851. Other stones document the loss of residents at foreign ports, ranging from Mobile to Calcutta. While less well known than the 1841 Gale Monument in the Congregational churchyard, these monuments documents Truro's strong ties to the sea and the grief felt by the entire community when ships were lost.



The earliest marked burial in the cemetery is that of Harriet Knowles, who died in 1817. Up through 1850, however, there are only 25 marked burials in the cemetery. The figure to the right shows that burials have gradually increased over the cemetery's 200 years of use. In fact, about 38% of the burials postdate 1950. While recent, some of these monuments exhibit unusual artistry, including the signed marker for Hans Hofmann (d. 1966, Photo 35). A wide variety of vernacular markers – described as innovative creations (Weissman 1988)—are also present, including two millstones (Photo 36), a variety of quartz boulders with attached bronze plaques, including the Gardner grave marker (Photo 37), and at least four ornate wood crosses that date to the 20th century, including the Harry Noel Campbell cross (Photo 38). In fact, it may be for these unusual markers that the cemetery is best known (Haskell 2000:5-1). Locally significant individuals interred here include artist Hans Hofmann (d. 1966); actor and director Joseph Anthony (d. 1993); Russian noble Nina (Romanov) Chavchavadze (d. 1974); painter and illustrator Gerrit Beneker (d. 1934); Frederick Waugh (d. 1940) – a marine artist and seascape painter whose wooden cross was carved by William Boogar; writer Katherine Dos Passos (d. 1947); Susan Glaspell (d. 1948) - founding member of the Provincetown Players; Frederick Simonds Hammett (d. 1953) - founder of the Provincetown Art Association; Provincetown sculptor William Boogar (d. 1958); and expressionist painter Jan Muller (d. 1959).

By the late 19th century, granite markers begin to dominate the cemetery, typically as die-on-base markers, slant markers, or, into the 20th century, as lawn markers.

Carvers identified in the cemetery include T. A. Hopkins, Orleans (Capt. Atkins Dyer, d. 1854), O. H. Linnell (Joseph Whorf, d. 1872, Paula S. Harding (d. 1894), and Bowker, Torrey & Co., Boston (John C. Harding, d. 1853, Photo 39). Linnell is Oliver H. Linnell, whose father, Oliver Nickerson Linnell, was also a famous Cape Cod stonecutter (Blachowicz 2003:205). Oliver may have worked with his father for a while, but by 1873 was on his own, and by 1879 he had combined the marble trade with undertaking (Deyo 1890:807). His work continued at least through 1890, and is also found at the nearby Congregational Church Cemetery. Bowker, Torrey & Co. is a well-known, late 19th- and early 20th-century firm that was responsible for much of the stonework in Boston. For example, most of the marble work in Boston Public Library was done by the firm (Wick 1977:41).

Archaeology Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the First Congressional Parish District, sites may be present. Five ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile); nearly all are located on terraces bordering the Pamet River floodplain and related wetlands. One site, the Truro Town Hall Findspot (19-BN-854) is actually located on neighboring property to the west. The site is represented by a single quartzite flake. The Pamet area of Truro was a known locus of Native American settlement during

both the historic and ancient periods. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native American sites. Land surfaces rise sharply to where the Church sits on level to moderately sloping topography. Additional steeply sloped areas are also present in the district. The soil type includes excessively drained coarse sand. The property is located within 1,000 feet of the Pamet River and related wetlands. The Pamet River extends across the entire Cape Cod peninsula. During high storm tides, the river actually connects the Atlantic Ocean to the east with Cape Cod Bay to the best. The district property is located at the approximate midpoint of the Pamet River drainage between the latter two bodies of water mentioned above.

In spite of the information presented above, the potential for locating significant ancient Native American resources in the district is low. Much of the district property, especially the Snow Cemetery, was graded and terraced, including retaining walls as new areas were needed for burials. There are approximately 300 stones and 532 people buried at the Congregational Cemetery (2.29 acres). These figures include commemorative stones/burials for victims of maritime disasters with individuals lost at sea. There are approximately 350 stones and 702 people buried at the Snow Cemetery. This information, combined with impacts to the property from the original construction of the Congregational Church, installation of utilities, and wastewater system in the 1990s, all on the relatively small (5.97 acres) lots, would have destroyed any historic or ancient resources that might have been present.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological sites within the First Congregational Parish District. The northern parcel of the district is the location of the community's third meetinghouse, the First Congregational Church of Truro, built in 1827, as well as the Congregational Cemetery (earliest death date, 1812) The southern parcel contains the Snow Cemetery (earliest death date, 1817). Both cemeteries are still active. Builder's trenches, structural evidence of renovations and additions to the church building, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, and wells) that were associated with the church and cemeteries may survive. Structural evidence of a hearse house, stable, barn, and outbuildings related to the operation and maintenance of the cemetery may also exist. Documented outbuildings and occupational-related features in the district include a shed for horses (constructed ca. 1850, then removed in 1930); in 1998, an outdoor privy was replaced with an indoor addition. Additional privies and outbuildings may also exist.

Unmarked graves are another archaeological resource virtually certain to exist at the Congregational and Snow Cemeteries. A number of areas exist at both cemeteries that lack markers, yet it seems unlikely that all of these areas were simply never used. It is far more reasonable to believe that some of the graves were either unmarked, impermanently marked, or that the markers have been lost over time. Further historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help locate unmarked graves and grave markers, and document the associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves should represent the most common archaeological resources in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items associated with the initial internment(s), and later memorials may also be present with individual and multiple internments. Commemorative graves may lack below-ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. 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 complete stones and fragments of gravestones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface. Archaeological resources may be present that document aspects of the cemeteries' original layouts. 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.

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.)

[x] 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.

[x] 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.)

[x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[x] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1812 to 1964

Significant Dates
1812 (Earliest death date, Congregational Cemetery)
1817 (Earliest death date, Snow Cemetery)
1827 (Construction of First Parish Congregational Church)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The First Congregational Parish District contains three resources, the First Congregational Church, the Congregational Cemetery, and Snow Cemetery. These resources, together with the adjacent Union Hall (NR 1997), represent the most intact concentration of 19th-century civic and religious institutions in Truro. The First Congregational Church, built in 1827, was the town's third meetinghouse and is the oldest surviving church in the town. It is an excellent example of an early 19th-century Federal/Greek Revival institutional building in Truro, and the church's organization has been closely identified with the town's development since 1709. The Congregational Cemetery that surrounds the church is an integral part of its setting, and contains grave markers and monuments associated with significant 19th-century individuals and events. Snow Cemetery, located immediately south of the Congregational Cemetery, is significant in the town as the only cemetery that was not started in association with a church, having started as a family burying ground in the early 1800s, and opened to the public in the 1930s. Snow Cemetery is associated with prominent 19th-century Truro families, as well as the 20th-century development of the Outer Cape artist community. The district meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the historic development of Truro, and Criterion C for its well-preserved example of early 19th-century institutional architecture in the Federal/Greek Revival style. The period of significance extends from 1812, the earliest death date at the Congregational Cemetery, to 1964, the 50-year cut-off period for properties in continuing use.

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

History of the Congregational Society in Truro

Prior to European settlement, outer Cape Cod, including present-day Truro, was home to the Pamet, a tribe of the Nauset nation. According to *Mourt's Relation*, an account of the Pilgrims'exploration of the Outer Cape in 1620 by William Bradford and Edward Winslow, the Pilgrims explored portions of Truro before moving on to Plymouth. Permanent European settlement in Truro began in the late 17th century. In 1684, Eastham Proprietors bought land from the Pamet Indians, and permanent European settlement began by 1696, primarily along the Pamet River. Truro was incorporated in 1709, and in 1715, King's Highway was laid out to facilitate movement of goods and people between Provincetown, Truro and the lower Cape. The population in Truro grew throughout the 18th century, with more than 900 inhabitants by 1765. Settlements were eventually located throughout Truro, including South Truro, North Truro (Pond Village), and East Harbor farther north. In addition to agriculture, fishing, whaling, and shipbuilding quickly became important Truro industries.

When Truro was incorporated, the grant required that the town "have built a convenient house to meet in for the public worship of God, and for some time had a minister among them." By 1711, Rev. John Avery was ordained and the Congregational Society was organized with seven members. The first meetinghouse was built on what became known as the Hill of Storms in North Truro. This meetinghouse was replaced in 1720, enlarged and remodeled in 1765, and enlarged again to add more pews in 1792. During this period, the meetinghouse was located in present-day Old North Cemetery.

As in other New England towns, the Congregational church played an important role in local town government. Town meetings were held in the meetinghouse, and the Congregational minister was a prominent and well-educated local citizen. Ministers served for life, and until 1828 Truro had had only three: Rev. John Avery, Rev. Caleb Upham, and Rev. Jude Damon. All three ministers were Harvard educated, and played important roles in the life of the community beyond their responsibilities as minister. The Rev. John Avery, in addition to being the minister, was a prominent local physician. As noted in Shebnah Rich's 1883 history, a Boston minister with family in Truro reminisced about Avery's place in the community: "As a minister he was greatly beloved and admired by his people.... As a physician, he was no less esteemed." Avery, who died in 1754, was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Upham, known as an ardent patriot who likely wrote the declaration of solidarity that was approved at a Truro town meeting in 1774 to voice support for the Boston revolutionaries after the Boston Tea Party. Upham was succeeded by Rev. Jude Damon in 1786. Damon served as the minister for 42 years, and was minister in the First Congregational Church for one year before he died in 1828.

Until the arrival of Methodist preachers on the Outer Cape at the end of the 18th century, the Congregational Church was the only church in Truro. The newly organized Methodists built their first meetinghouse in South Truro ca. 1794 in present-day Pine Grove Cemetery. As commercial activity increased in the early 19th century, the Pamet River area became a bustling fishing port with shipyards, stores, fish-processing sheds, and three long wharfs. As a result of the changing economy, the political and economic focus of the town shifted from North Truro to the Pamet River area and Truro Village (present-day Truro Center). Members of the Congregational community, now living and working by the Pamet River, had a greater distance to travel for Sunday services. In 1826 the Methodist Episcopal Church was built on a hill immediately north of Truro Center, and in 1827 the First Congregational Church was built 300 feet to the west of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the same hill. By the mid 19th century, the area had become known locally as the "Hill of Churches."

The records of the town's Congregational society detail the problems created within the Congregational community during this period of economic expansion. The first entry in the *Book of the Proprietors* for the new First Congregational Parish, dated March 6, 1827, relates that when the first Congregational meetinghouse was built it was located in a "central situation" in order to accommodate the population, "but it is not so now, A very large proportion of the society is at a great Distance to the south, and A very few do now or ever will keep House. The aged infirm and children can but seldom, if ever meet God in his house and enjoy Christian privileges." The report further stated that the situation created a tendency for people to:

> withdraw from the society, where they have no privilege. This we have already seen and felt. Therefore to remove this evil as far as in our power & to do justice to those who have potentially borne our burdens for us without an equal return of privileges we have it in contemplation not to abandon the old house whose use we and our fathers have long worshipped God as some may suppose but to build another that the ministerial labour in the society may be performed alternately & equally in each so that the privilege may be more equally extended to the whole society. Could we harmonize in this we may hope by the blessing of God that our ability to support the Gospel ministry will be to what it now is, if not greatly increased so that it will no longer be felt as a burden to any one.

The new meetinghouse would be located on the land of Capt. Freeman Akins (d. 1855), a short distance south of the windmill that was owned by Atkins, Allen Hinckley, and Samuel Rider. When finished, the proprietors would sell the pews with any surplus money used for the benefit of the society. The next

meeting was set for the first Monday of the following month, and the report ended with a list of the subscribers and the number of shares, totaling 100 at $20 per share.

On April 2, 1827,a meeting of "the signers" for the new Congregational meetinghouse met and chose a moderator, Allen Hinckley; clerk pro tem, Barnabus Paine (d. 1849); a five-man building committee consisting of Allen Hinckley, Benjamin Hinckley (d. 1840), Solomon Davis (d. 1865), John Kenney, and Jesse Snow (d. 1842); and treasurer and clerk, Allen Hinckley. It was determined that the new meetinghouse would measure approximately 40 by 60 feet, with the "porch" on the south end high enough for a bell. The building committee was advised to reach an agreement with Freeman Atkins (d. 1855) regarding the price for the land. While later meetings reiterated the need to determine a price for the property, no deed was located in either the church records or at the Barnstable County Registry of Deeds, suggesting that the deed may have been lost and/or never recorded.

The next meeting, held on November 29, 1827, was conducted by "the proprietors of the new Congregational Meeting House." On December 18, 1827, trader John Kenney was chosen as the proprietors' attorney to sell and convey the pews in the meetinghouse, suggesting that the construction of the new meetinghouse was at or near completion.

At a meeting on January 22, 1828, the moderator, clerk, and treasurer were chosen, as well as a Presidential Committee of three people—Solomon Davis (d. 1865), Freeman Atkins (d. 1855), and Jonah Stevens—who were given the power "to transact the business relating to the sd House and yard to see that they are completed [in]good order." Freeman Atkins was also voted as the sexton for the meetinghouse. It was decided that each person furnish his pew with a spitting box before the third day of February or be fined twenty cents, two dozen "select hymn books" be purchased for the singers, a bell be purchased, a book be purchased to transcribe all former proceedings relating to the meetinghouse as well as to keep the proprietor's records, and Rev. John Turner, who was the officiating minister at the church's dedication in December, be paid $100 out of the surplus money for his preaching services. The final cost of the meetinghouse was $2,673, the bell cost $320, the stove and pipe cost $123, and the pews sold above the cost of the structure, allowing for a $900 surplus. The bell, which was purchased from the late Paul Revere's foundry, was a point of pride in the community, and the church was referred to as the "Bell Meetinghouse" into the late 19th century.

On February 13, 1828, 400 members voted to support the gospel in both meetinghouses for one year, preaching one Sabbath in one meeting house and the next in the other meetinghouse. This situation eventually ended on May 12, 1840, when it was voted to take down the old meetinghouse that was located in the Old North Cemetery. On March 7, 1842, the money from the sale of the old meetinghouse was collected, and it was voted that the new Congregational meeting house, on the Hill of Churches, be whitewashed.

From 1827 until 1840, the Congregationalists had two houses of worship: the new meetinghouse on the Hill of Churches, and the original meetinghouse located in the Old North Cemetery. In 1840, the few remaining members of the original Congregational meetinghouse joined with Methodists located in North Truro to form the Union Church, and built the Christian Union Church in the Pond Village section of North Truro (Rt. 6A). The original Congregational meetinghouse was torn down that same year.

The shift in the population to the Pamet River resulted in changes to the town's infrastructure. Town Records for the years 1835 to 1860 reveal that proposed roads and cart bridges, as well as changes/realignments to existing roads, were prominent agenda items. Maps from that period confirm the many additions and adjustments to the town's roadways in and around Truro Center. Changes to the

roadway network around the First Congregational Parish included the addition of a road in front of the church by 1858, which was gone by the end of the century. The drive that is presently in front of the church, as well as the dirt road between Congregational and Snow cemeteries, appear to be remnants of the mid19th-century road.

Until the mid 19th century, the Congregational church served religious, political, and social functions. Town meetings were held in the church until 1848, at an annual cost of $25. In 1848, the town voted to hold public meetings in the Methodist vestry. That same year, the Union Hall Association built Union Hall (NR 1997), and in 1850 the town voted to hold future public meetings in the new hall. In 1866, Union Hall was purchased for use as the town hall.

The Congregational and Methodists churches and the town hall became prominent landmarks, as described by Shebnah Rich in 1883:

> For many years past the principal landmarks seen upon approaching Truro shore from the bay side, were the tall grist mill, and the two meeting-houses, grouped but a few hundred rods apart, in a triangular position. About thirty years ago town hall was built on the same plateau. From their peculiar geographical position to each other, a short distance by sea or land from a given point, would seem to remove them miles apart. This, added to the peculiar-looming, or atmospheric illusion, sometimes gave these almost rude architectural structures vast and symmetrical proportions: sometimes weird and shadowy shapes: sometimes the semblance of life. Then they become *dramatis personae*, now striding off across the hills, like Fingal's ghost, lifting high his shadowy spear, now countermarching and confronting each other like angry giants for a conflict of arms.

Following 1860, Truro entered a period of economic decline that lasted into the early 20th century. This economic decline was brought on by a series of factors, including the failure to prevent shifting sands from filling in the Pamet River and East Harbor, as well as the reduced value of salt production and raising sheep.

In 1872, the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad extended from Wellfleet to Provincetown, passing through Truro. At first the railroad was used to transfer goods from canning and cold-storage facilities associated with the fish-processing industry, but later became the means for summer vacationers to reach the Outer Cape. The arrival of the railroad and refrigerated freight cars led to an upswing in business, as three fish-processing factories, a fish-freezing factory, and a canning factory were constructed. Despite the arrival of the railroad and the nascent summer tourism industry, Truro's population declined by one-half between 1870 and 1915. The advent of the automobile and an improved road system to the Outer Cape began to reverse this trend, as artists and tourists purchased summer homes or relocated to Truro, a trend that continues to this day.

Through the mid 19th century, the Congregational church had a membership of between 200 and 300. Membership steadily declined into the 20th century, and by 1955 had dwindled to six members. As membership began to grow again in the 1970s, a fundraising campaign was successfully conducted and the building underwent an extensive interior and exterior renovation. Renovations included reproducing the original screen-printed wallpaper, repainting, and installing new electrical wiring. In 1979, the belfry was restored. In 1998, a new wood-shingle roof was installed, an outdoor privy was replaced with an indoor toilet, and the heating system was upgraded.

The First Congregational Parish of Truro remains seasonally active, with weekly services held from mid-June to mid-September.

Congregational Cemetery

While no mention is made of the burying ground in the proprietor's records, there is a listing of church members, marriages, baptisms, and deaths from 1833 onward in the *Church Minutes from 1832-1970.* Entitled "Deaths of church members" the list provides dates of death, names of the deceased, and remarks (mainly causes of death). Listings for the first three years include Isaac Remick and Naphtali Dyer in 1833; Hannah Avery and Samuel Atkins in 1834; and Lewis Lombard, Thankful Rich, and James Dyer in 1835. This information is of interest, as several of the deceased members were buried at the Congregational Cemetery, while others were buried at the Old North Cemetery and one, Naphtali Dyer, was buried at Snow Cemetery.

While the risks involved with life at sea are memorialized on a variety of gravestones and monuments in the cemetery, the most prominent is the 1841 Gale Memorial. The monument pays tribute to the young and middle-aged fishermen who were working in seven ships along George's Bank when a storm struck. While trying to reach shore, the ships were carried to the southeast along the Nantucket shoals and sank, and 57 seamen were lost, representing a significant percentage of the male population of the town. In 2000, a fence that had been around the obelisk was removed. As the names were wearing off the marble monument, a new base with the names of those lost at sea and a new fence were installed.

While the proprietors' records discussed a number of issues regarding the church, the pewholders' records dealt with issues of maintenance. It appears that the pewholders had annual meetings that were interspersed with other meetings as issues rose. The most frequently discussed issue with regard to the cemetery was the repair of the surrounding fence. The first reference regarding the cemetery was noted in 1842, when it was decided that the fence around the burying ground would be "set anew" or repaired according to the decision of the President's Committee. The issue was not mentioned again until 1850, when the pewholder's committee decided to build a board fence around the burying ground and meetinghouse. It appears to have been a contentious issue, as it was further discussed on March 11, at which time they were asked to reconsider the vote of their last annual meeting "relative to fencing the burying ground" and to see if they would "transfer their jurisdiction of said Meeting house and burying ground to the 1st Congregational Parish in Truro." On March 19 they voted for "a three rail cedar fence" that would be constructed under the oversight of the Pewholder's Committee, and then voted to postpone the issue of transferring jurisdiction of the meetinghouse and burying ground to the proprietors.

The issue of the fence continued in 1851 and 1852. On February 2, 1852, it was voted to replace the cedar fence with a picket fence, with the sale of the cedar fence used to defray the cost of the new fence. It was also decided that the receiving tomb would be closed on Sundays unless there was a need to deposit or take out the dead. Starting in 1853, a committee was appointed to take care of the fence as well as the "laying of the ground" in the yard, and in 1858 Daniel Paine (d. 1871) was voted to take charge of funerals. In 1878 Chandler Sylvester (d. 1892) was appointed the cemetery keeper. It was voted that the cemetery keeper would incur no expenses to the pewholders and would toll the bell whenever there was a burial. A price was also fixed for digging graves. In 1899, a circular was sent to nonresident friends soliciting money for repairing and repainting the church and cemetery fence.

In 1926 it was voted that cemetery lots be granted or sold with the approval of the pewholders, and through 1940 they accepted $10 annually from the parish to clear brush from the cemetery and straighten

stones. Civil Engineer John R. Dyer (d. 1957) had the granite-post and iron-rail boundary fence installed around the church and cemetery in the 1930s.

In 1982, the newest section of the cemetery was laid out. This triangular-shaped section is west of the original cemetery and east of Bridge Road Extension.

The cemetery remains active. There are approximately 300 stones and 532 people buried at the Congregational Cemetery.

Snow Cemetery

Snow Cemetery developed from a 19th-century family burial ground known as Stevens Cemetery. While little information could be located regarding the expansion of the cemetery through the 19th century, it became associated with the Snows, one of Truro's largest and most influential families, until it was conveyed to the town in 1994. At some point, the cemetery was opened to the public and became the resting place for a number of influential artists living on the Outer Cape. Noteworthy as the only cemetery in the town that did not develop around a church, the cemetery is the burial place for important Truro and Provincetown citizens, as well as members of the neighboring First Congregational Parish. The cemetery contains an unusual array of marker types, chronicling Truro's continuing adaptation to changing economic times.

A town history attributes the first burials here to be the three children (Eveleen Amelia, Olive Frances, and Levi Thomas) of Capt. Levi (2nd) and Olive R. Stevens, all of whom died within two weeks of each other in October of 1849. Stevens erected a small marble obelisk and planted two linden trees to mark their graves. However, twenty gravestones in the cemetery predate their death. The oldest stone, dating to 1817, is that of Harriet Knowles, the daughter of Smith and Sarah Knowles, who was one year old when she died. Other surnames predating 1849 include Lombard, White, Hinckley, Dyer and Rich. The Stevens name in the town dates to 1710, when Richard Stevens was admitted as an inhabitant by the Pamet Proprietors. Other Stevens family members interred here include Levi Stevens (d. 1852), a descendant of Richard who was born in 1789, and his wife, Mehitable (Lombard) (d. 1876), whom he married in 1812.

Capt. Levi Stevens 2nd, born in Truro in 1812, married Olive R. White in Boston in 1837. He began his career at sea when he was 21 and sailed for many years out of Boston, where he was a partner in the shipping and commission business under the name of Stevens, Baker & Co. which also had a branch in San Francisco. In 1851 he sailed the clipper ship *Southern Cross* to San Francisco, China, and back to Boston. Capt. Levi and his wife eventually moved to San Francisco, where he died in 1882.

Deed research revealed that John and Hannah (d. 1862) Pike conveyed a one-acre parcel to Richard Stevens (d. 1870) and Levi Stevens 2nd for $40 dollars on April 18, 1850. At that time, Richard Stevens (d. 1870) was a member of the First Parish Congregational Church and a moderator at their meetings. The parcel was described as being located on the north side of the Pamet River southwesterly from the Congregational Meetinghouse, and was bounded on the north by the road that passed in front of the meetinghouse. On January 15, 1857, Richard Stevens conveyed his half interest in the property he had purchased to Leonard B. Snow for $35.00. The connection between the Stevens and Snow families dates to 1772, when Levi Stevens' father, also Levi, who was born in 1748, married Anna Snow, the daughter of Deacon Anthony Snow. Through at least 1883, Stevens Cemetery is mentioned as a boundary in a number of conveyances, and in that year a fence was noted as surrounding the cemetery.

While a history of the cemetery states that Olive R. Stevens conveyed the cemetery to Charles W. Snow (d. 1936) in 1888, deeds cite the grantee as Isaiah Snow (d. 1906). On May 4, 1888, Olive R. Stevens and her children, Amelia E. and Olive E., all residing in Alameda County, California, conveyed "without valuable consideration but our good will" the lot conveyed to Richard Stevens and Levi Stevens 2nd by John and Hannah Pike on April 17, 1850, to Isaiah Snow. While the deed described the parcel as it was described and bounded in the 1850 conveyance, it also included the provision "that no buried remains there-in shall ever be removed therefrom." Isaiah Snow, born in 1842, was one of ten children of Ephraim and Jemima (Knowles) Snow, and the great-grandson of Anthony Snow, who was also the grandfather of Levi Stevens 2nd. At the time of the conveyance Isaiah was trustee, treasurer, and recording steward for the Methodist Episcopal Church. No further deeds could be found with regard to the disposition of Leonard B. Snow's half of the cemetery, nor to the expansion of the property from one acre to its present size of more than three acres.

On July 14, 1908, Charles W. Snow (d. 1936) and Hattie R. Snow (d. 1918, Snow Lot 111), executers of the estate of Isaiah Snow (d. 1908), were authorized by Bristol County Probate Court to sell the deceased's real estate at public action. The auction included six parcels of land, the last of which was described as "a certain parcel of land comprising the unsold lots or territory of the Snow Cemetery, so called, the same being described in deed from Olive R. Stevens et al. dated May 4, 1888, to Isaiah Snow, and recorded with Barnstable County Registry of Deeds, Book 182, Pages 363, 363, and 364." Charles W. Snow (d. 1936), a Superintendent of Streets for the town, owned a variety of businesses. His barn, known as Snow's Stables, became the home of the Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill in 1971.

The property from Isaiah Snow's estate that did not sell at the auction fell into the hands of Isaiah Snow, Jr. and Mary Snow, whose estate was then conveyed to Isaiah Snow (d. 1972) and Helen Snow (d. 1983) in 1950. Money for preservation and maintenance of the cemetery may have been an issue for the family in the 20th century. The property became a private cemetery, as lots were sold with quitclaim deeds from the 1930s through at least the 1970s. The granite and brick receiving vault was taken out in 1975 in order to make space for more burials.

It was during this period that members of the Truro and Provincetown artist community, considered to be some of the most distinguished artists of the Outer Cape, were interred in the cemetery, as it was the "only naturally landscaped cemetery in the Cape" (Kahn 1988). Two of the first artists buried in the cemetery were Charles Hawthorne (d. 1930), founder of the Cape Cod School of Art in 1899, the first outdoor school of figure painting in the country, and Gerrit Beneker (d. 1934), painter and illustrator. Prominent artists buried here in the 1940s include Frederick Waugh (d. 1940), marine artist and seascape painter; Katherine Dos Passos (d. 1947), writer and wife of writer John Dos Passos; and Susan Glaspell (d. 1948), a founding member of the Provincetown Players and Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright. Those in the 1950s include Frederick Simonds Hammett (d. 1953), founder of the Provincetown Art Association; William Boogar (d. 1958), Provincetown sculptor; and Jan Muller (d. 1959), expressionist painter. Those in the 1960s include writer Edith Shay (d. 1961), writer Norman Matson (d. 1965), and Hans Hofmann (d. 1966), landscape painter and famed art teacher; and those in the 1970s include illustrator Edward A. Wilson (d. 1970) and Lucy L'Engle (d. 1978), a painter and founding member of the New York Society of Women Artists.

Beginning in 1986, the cemetery appears in 20th-century town reports in association with maintenance issues in the town's private cemeteries. At that time, perpetual-care funds were not enough to cover maintenance, and the town suggested ways for the cemeteries to raise funds. For Snow Cemetery, the Cemetery Commission became actively involved in requesting contributions from both the public and friends of the arts. The Snow family maintained ownership of the cemetery until a Special Town Meeting

in 1994, when Isaiah Snow, Jr. and Lucille Snow Boyd, heirs of Helen Snow, gifted the cemetery to the town with the stipulation that it continue to be known as the Snow Cemetery. The deed to the Town of Truro, dated November 16, 1994, stated that the grantors were the sole owners of "the cemetery subject to various burial licenses granted from time to time to various individuals for burial purposes." According to town records, from 2001 on, the only new lots considered in Snow Cemetery were/are those for cremations, as the slope was too steep and they did not want to use cement walls.

The cemetery remains active. There are approximately 350 stones and 702 people buried at Snow Cemetery.

Archaeological Significance

Historical archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important information related to the settlement of Truro that is not documented elsewhere. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, has the potential to contribute important information on the district's early evolution including the initial growth of the Snow Cemetery as a family burial ground, burials at the Congregational Cemetery that predate the cemetery's incorporation, accurate cemetery and district boundaries, the mortuary treatment of less fortunate members of the Truro community including prior slaves, unknown persons, paupers, and indigents, operation and maintenance activities at the cemetery, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Truro's 19th- and 20th-century inhabitants. Unrecorded structures, features, artifacts, and/or find spots may be present. The district is the location of the community's third Congregational meetinghouse, built in 1827, adjacent to the Congregational Cemetery.

Deed research suggests that the location of the church and cemeteries had previously been undeveloped land. Expected historic-period archaeological resources, prior to construction of the church in 1827, would likely be associated with ephemeral rural activities. Therefore, the location of the church and cemeteries has a low potential for historic archaeological resources associated with those types of activities. A high potential does exist, however, for historic archaeological resources that postdate 1827.

The earliest gravestones in both cemeteries predate the perceived opening of the cemetery, and deed research revealed that Levi Stevens actually purchased the property for the burial of his children the year after they died. Both of the above facts suggest that the original acre known as the Stevens Cemetery (Snow Cemetery) may have been previously used as a family burial ground. A reference in a town history also noted that unmarked graves of those killed at sea are located in the Congregational Cemetery. There is, therefore, a high potential for unmarked graves in both cemeteries. Unmarked graves containing stratigraphic evidence of burial shaft, skeletal remains, and personal items of the deceased may exist from before the cemeteries' establishment, and later. Archaeological evidence, including buried objects, artifacts, post holes from old fence lines, stone walls, gates, and other boundary markers, may also survive.

The cemetery may contain one or more areas of unmarked graves associated with nonresidents who were involved in shipwrecks off the coast, the poor, and former slaves. Designated locations in the cemetery may have been used for interments or individuals may have been buried randomly in peripheral areas. A number of slaves have been documented in town histories. Rev. Avery's will mentions several servants: "my negro girls Phillois," "my Indian girl Sarah," and "my two negroes John and Hope," whom he left to various children. Three generations of the Paine family also held slaves. Of particular interest is an entry in a 1753 town meeting in which Barbara Paine (d. 1768) presented an account of "his coast and charge

respecting old moll a negro woman deceased which account was read at the town meeting." Yet there appears to be no documented evidence of the burials for any of these people.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also contribute useful information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 19th- and 20th-century Truro settlement 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 grounds 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 causes of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground, and its smaller units such as family and veteran plots. Osteological information can also provide detailed information about the inhabitants of the community during a period when written records are rare or nonexistent. The paucity of written records is especially true for minority members of the community, including Native Americans and African Americans. The overall context of the graves, including material-culture remains, can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to individuals, socio/economic groups, the overall settlement, and early religious societies.

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Atlases / Maps

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1781, F. W. DesBarres.

1831, *Plan of the Town of Truro in the County of Barnstable*, John G. Hales.

1841, *A Plan of Truro,* Joshua H. Davis.

1848, *Cape Cod from Highland to Nauset Light*, Samuel Gilbert, U.S. Coast Guard.

1858, *Counties of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, Massachusetts*, Henry F. Walling.

1880, *Atlas of Barnstable County,* Geo. H. Walker & Co.

1909, *Map of Cape Cod and vicinity,* Geo. H. Walker & Co.

1925-1957, *Assessor's Maps,* John Dyer.

Other Sources

Annual Reports of the Town of Truro. At Truro Town Hall, and from 1900 to present at Truro Public Library.

Barnstable County Deeds, Barnstable County Registry of Deeds, Barnstable, MA.

Barnstable County Probate, Barnstable County Registry of Probate, Barnstable, MA.

Church Minutes from 1832-1970. At the First Congregational Parish of Truro.

"Directory of Congregational Cemetery." At the First Congregational Parish of Truro.

Pamet Proprietor Records, 1689-1838. At Truro Town Hall.

Pewholder's Records. At the First Congregational Parish of Truro.

Proprietors Record for the new Congregational Meeting House in Truro. Book first, 1828. At the First Congregational Parish of Truro.

Truro Town Records, 1709-1869. At Truro Town Hall.

Historic American Building Survey, First Congregational Parish, Truro 1959

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Truro Public Library, Cobb Memorial Library, Truro, MA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): TRU.114, TRU.803, TRU.805

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 5.97 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.999016 Longitude: -70.053763
2. Latitude: 41.997961 Longitude: -70.054125
3. Latitude: 41.997030 Longitude: -70.054383
4. Latitude: 41.997257 Longitude: -70.056151

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 412728	Northing: 4650204
2. Zone: 19	Easting: 412697	Northing: 4650087
3. Zone: 19	Easting: 412674	Northing: 4649984
4. Zone: 19	Easting: 412528	Northing: 4650011

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

The boundaries follow lot lines on Truro Assessors Map Sheet 46-240 (First Congregational Parish and Cemetery) and 50-123 (Snow Cemetery).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the entire parcel containing the First Congregational Parish and Cemetery, and the entire parcel containing Snow Cemetery. The district is bounded to the northeast by First Parish Lane, to the northwest by Bridge Street, and to the southeast, south, and southwest by large, single-family, wooded residential lots.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Eric Dray, Preservation Consultant (church); Barbara Donohue, cultural resource consultant, and Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Inc. (cemeteries); with Betsy Friedberg, MHC NR Director
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Blvd.
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail: betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: March, 2014

Additional Documentation

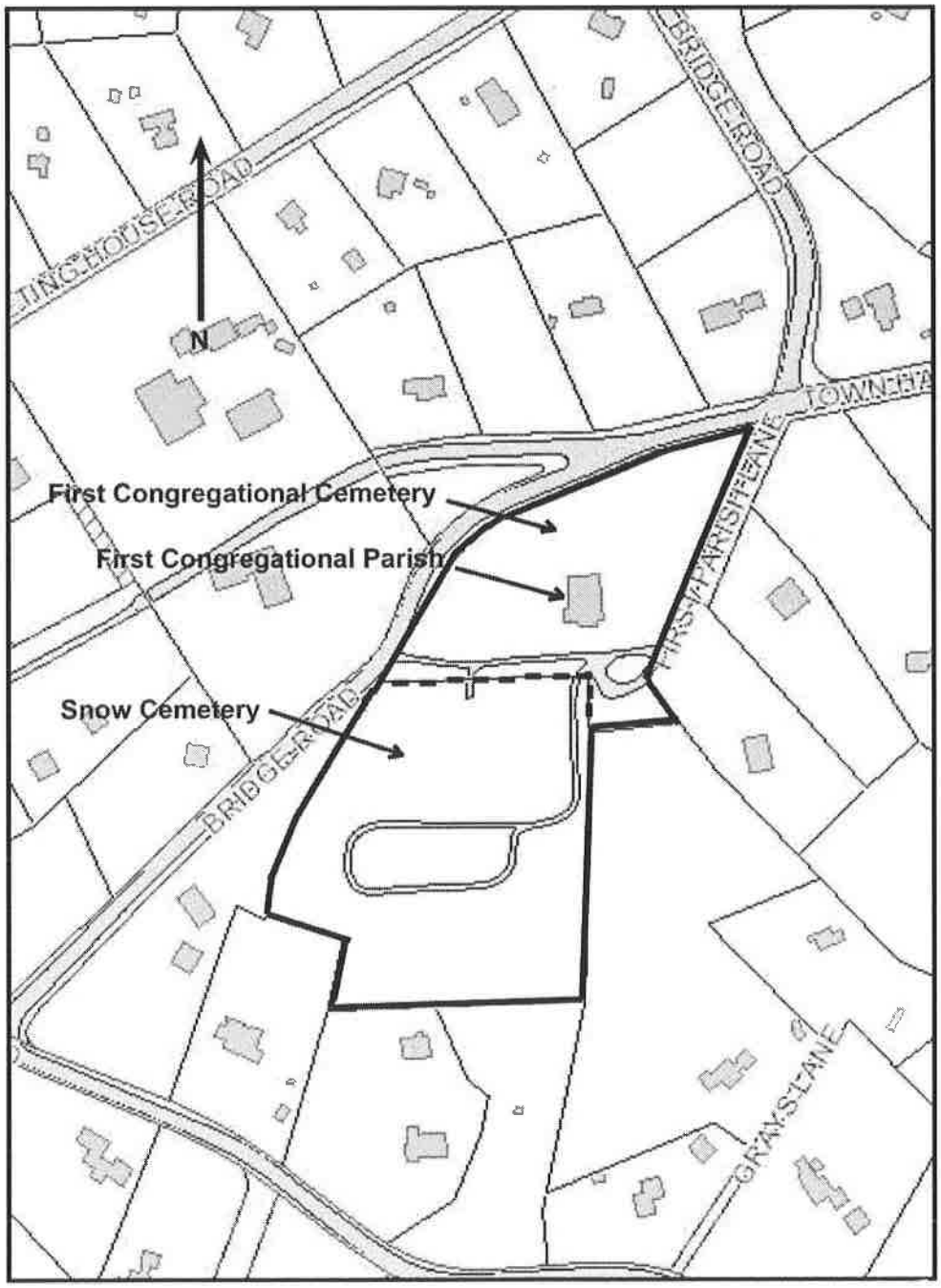
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

SKETCH MAP
Map Source: Truro, MA TaxMap Viewer



Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: First Congregational Parish District

City or Vicinity: Truro

County: Barnstable State: MA

Photographer: Eric Dray, Michael Trinckley

Date Photographed: December 2010, January and February 2011

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

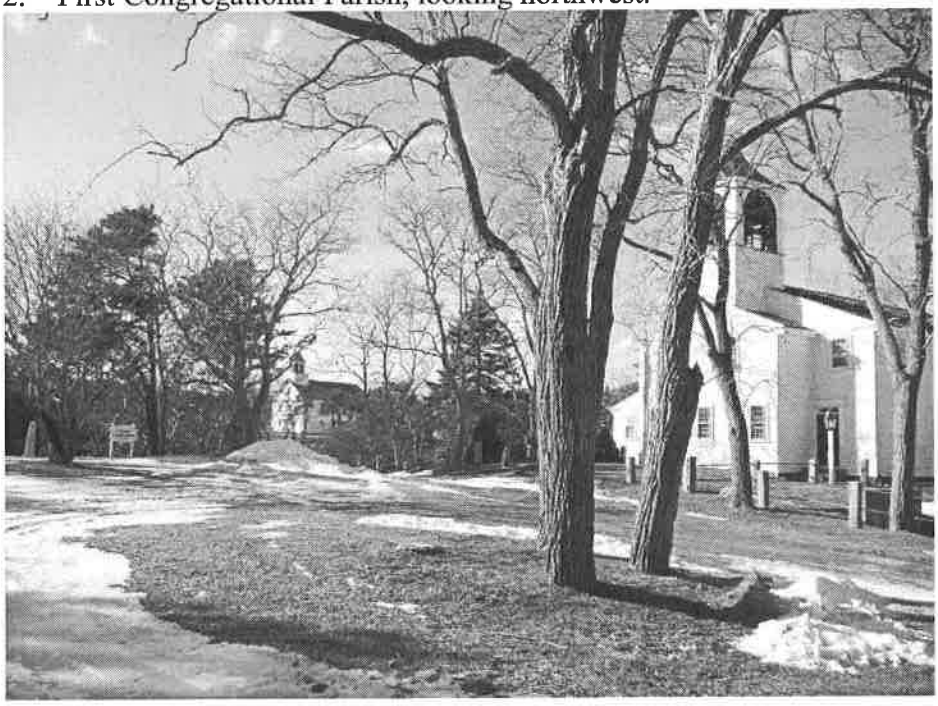
Photo#		View
1.	First Congregational Parish and Cemetery First Parish Lane to the left, Town Hall Extension to the right	Looking southwest
2.	First Congregational Parish Union Hall (NR 1997) in background, entrance to Snow Cemetery at left	Looking northwest
3.	First Congregational Parish View of east and south elevations	Looking northwest
4.	First Congregational Parish South elevation	Looking north
5.	First Congregational Parish Belfry	Looking northwest
6.	First Congregational Parish Window Detail of window, south elevation	Looking northwest
7.	First Congregational Parish View of west elevation	Looking east

8.	First Congregational Parish View of east elevation	Looking west
9.	First Congregational Parish Door Detail of door, south elevation, west entrance	Looking north
10.	First Congregational Parish View of north elevation	Looking south
11.	First Congregational Parish Addition	Looking south
12.	First Congregational Parish Interior View of vestibule and stairs on southwest	Looking north
13.	First Congregational Parish Interior View of vestry	Looking east
14.	First Congregational Parish Interior View from rear of sanctuary	Looking north
15.	First Congregational Parish Interior Reed Organ	Looking northwest
16.	First Congregational Parish Interior Detail of north wall	Looking north
17.	First Congregational Parish Interior Detail of box pews	Looking northeast
18.	First Congregational Parish Interior View of balcony from front of sanctuary	Looking north
19.	First Congregational Parish Interior Detail of benches in balcony	Looking north
20.	First Congregational Parish Interior Detail of "graffiti" on rear wall, second floor	Looking south
21.	First Congregational Parish Interior Detail of light fixture	Looking northeast
22.	Congregational Cemetery View from Bridge Road	Looking south
23.	Congregational Cemetery View of newer section of cemetery	Looking west
24.	Congregational Cemetery View of receiving tomb	Looking west

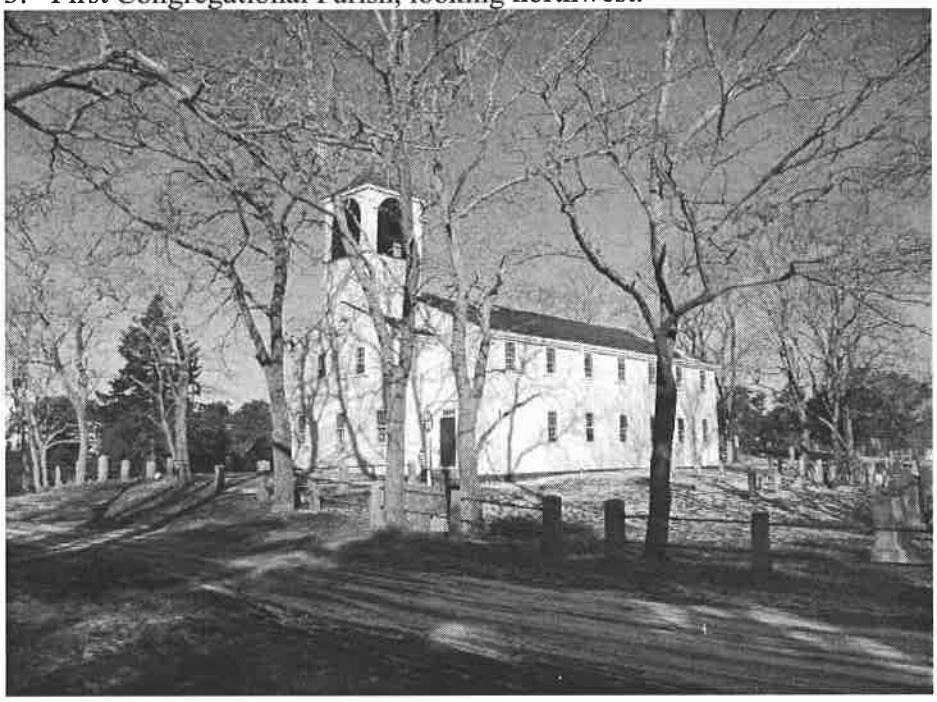
25.	Congregational Cemetery Susan Curtis slate grave marker Example of slate grave marker with rosebud motif	Looking east
26.	Congregational Cemetery Lizzie grave marker, e.g. of bird motif	Looking east
27.	Congregational Cemetery View of Thomas W. Rich grave marker, e.g. of willow & drape motif	Looking east
28.	Congregational Cemetery 1841 Gale Monument	Looking northeast
29.	Snow Cemetery entrance	Looking southwest
30.	Snow Cemetery, overview from entrance	Looking southwest
31.	Snow Cemetery View of southern edge of cemetery	Looking southeast
32.	Snow Cemetery, overview from hill Example of retaining wall for terraced plots	Looking northeast
33.	Snow Cemetery, Stevena family obelisk and Linden trees	Looking northeast
34.	Snow Cemetery, Father, Mother, Darling Eddie grave markers, e.g. of floral motif	Looking east
35.	Snow Cemetery View Hans Hofmann marker	Looking south
36.	Snow Cemetery, Snow family millstone	Looking northeast
37.	Snow Cemetery, e.g. quartz and bronze marker	Looking south
38.	Snow Cemetery, e.g. wood cross	Looking north
39.	Snow Cemetery, John C. Harding grave marker, e.g. of Bowker, Torrey & Co. marker	Looking east

1. First Congregational Parish and Cemetery, looking southwest.

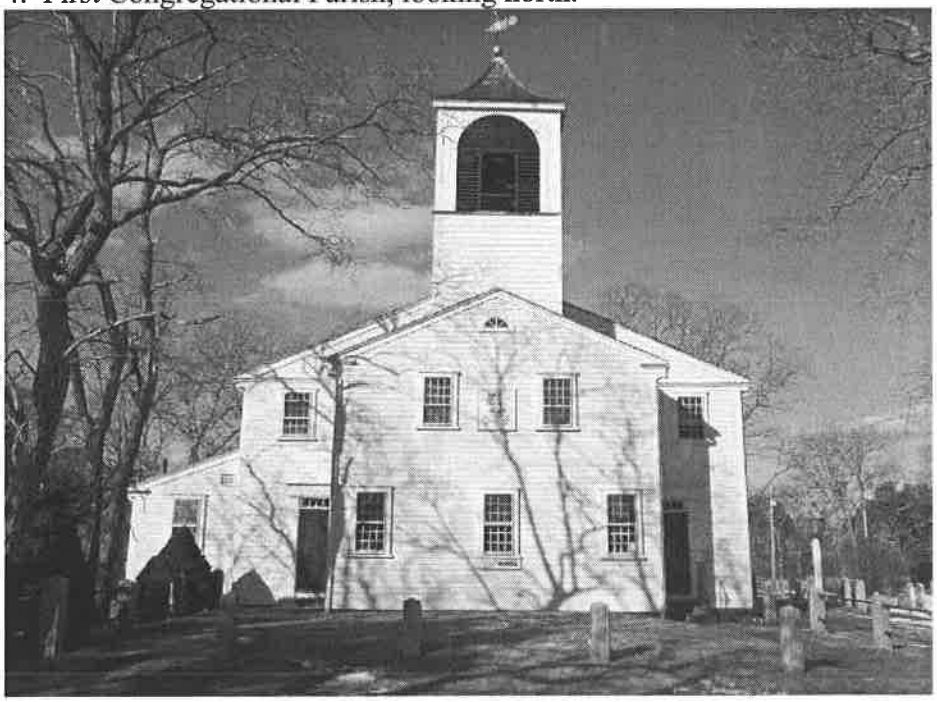
2. First Congregational Parish, looking northwest.



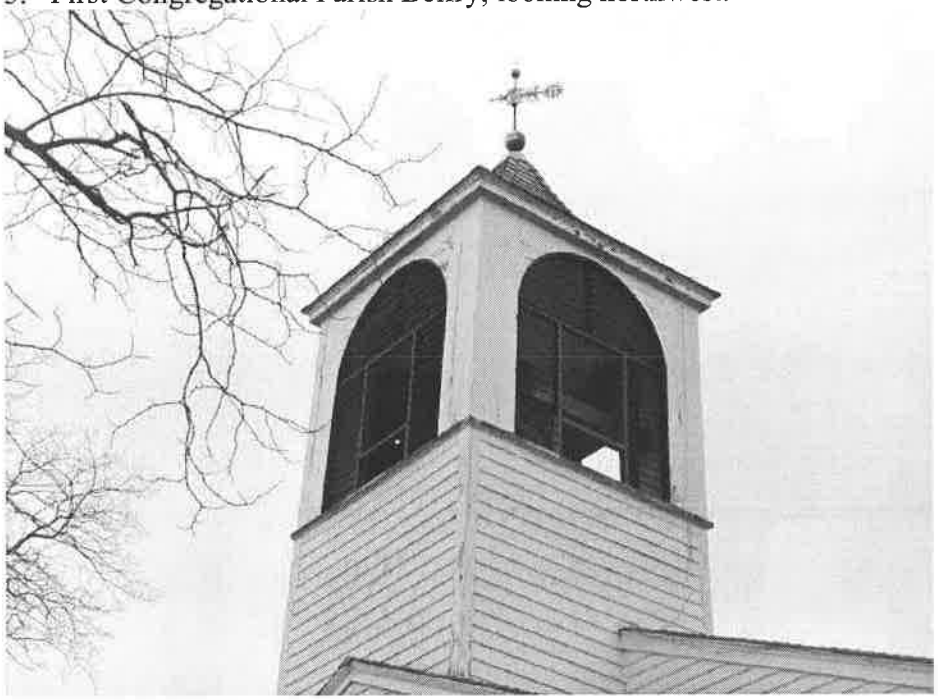
3. First Congregational Parish, looking northwest.



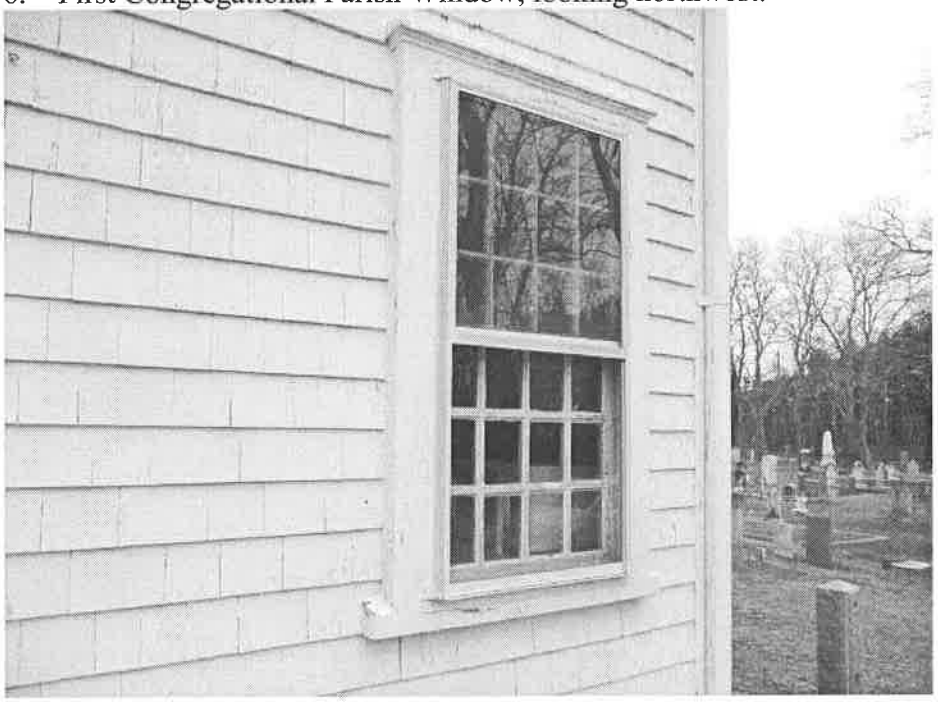
4. First Congregational Parish, looking north.



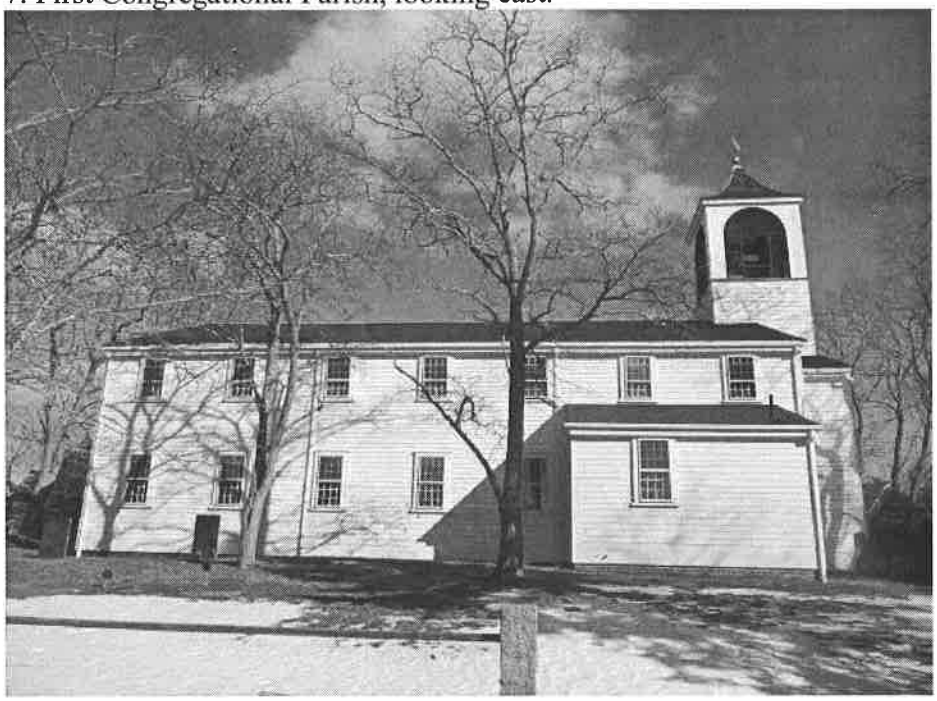
5. First Congregational Parish Belfry, looking northwest.



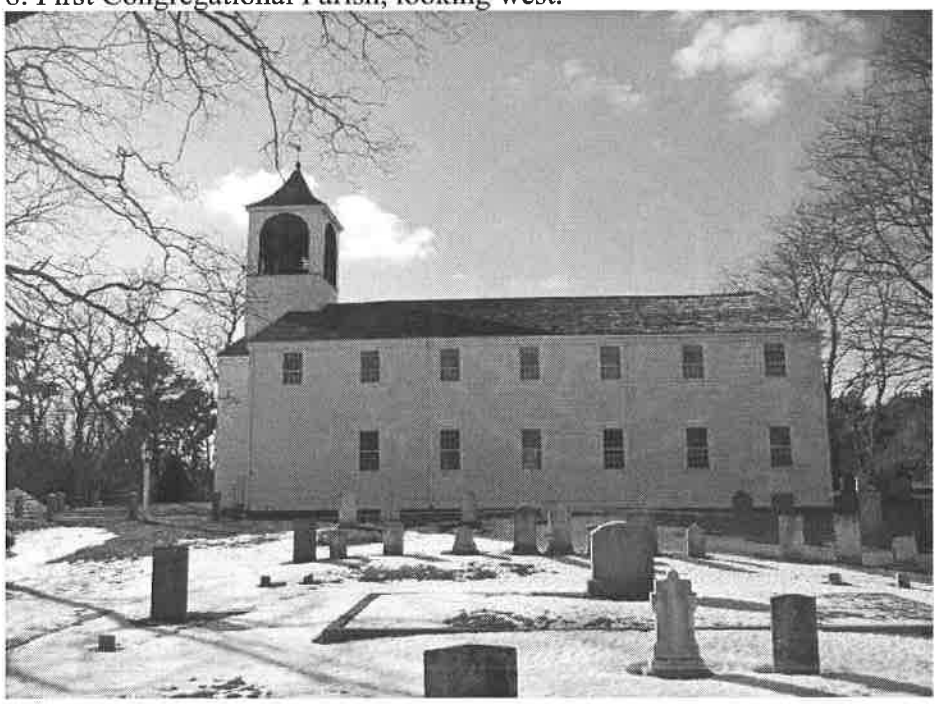
6. First Congregational Parish Window, looking northwest.



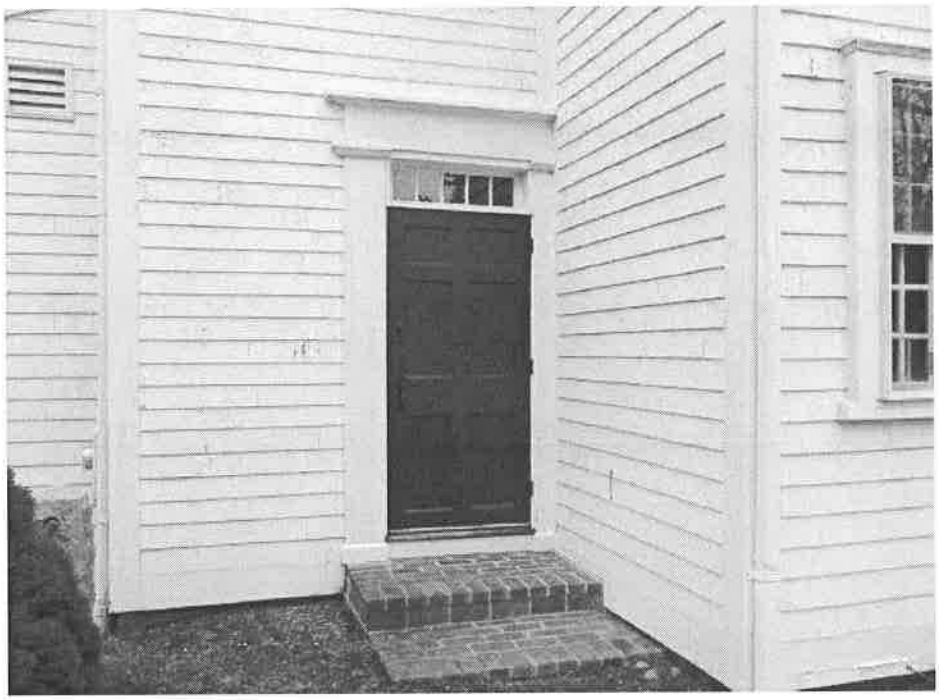
7. First Congregational Parish, looking east.



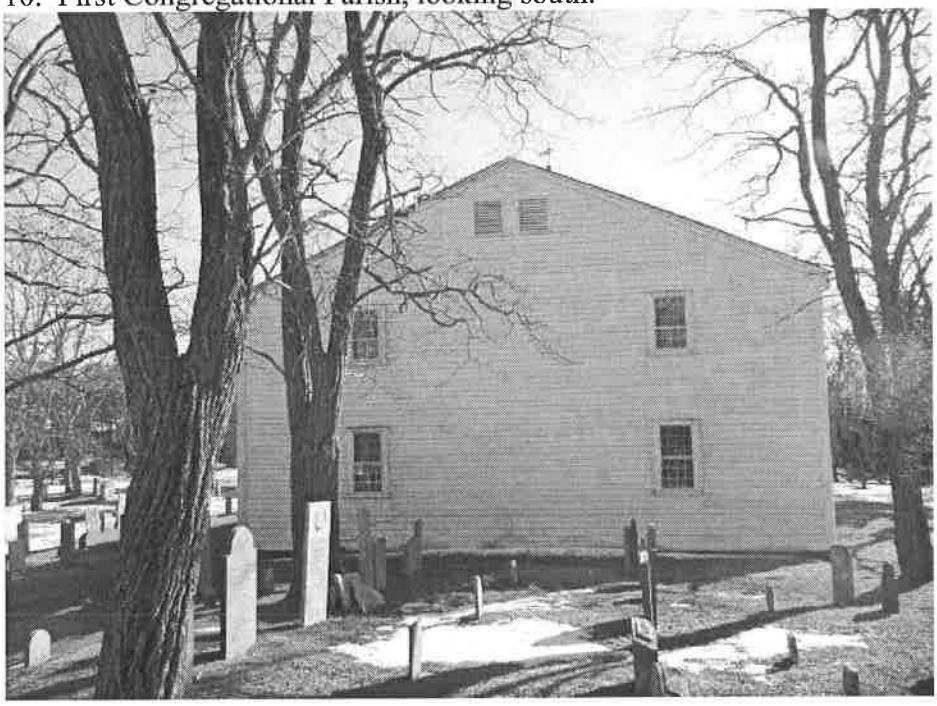
8. First Congregational Parish, looking west.



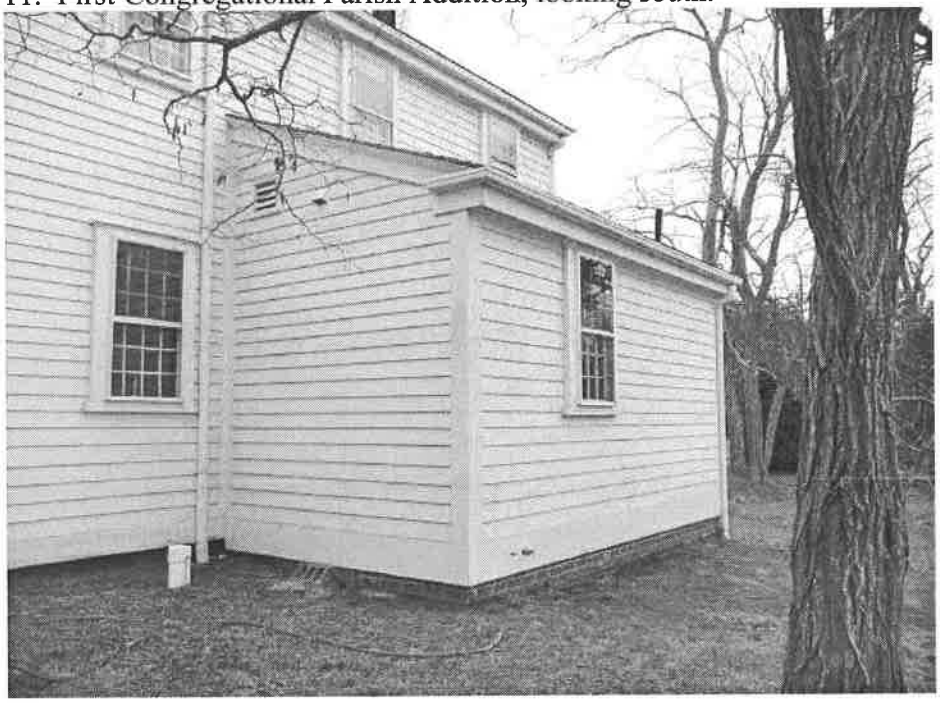
9. First Congregational Parish Door, looking north.



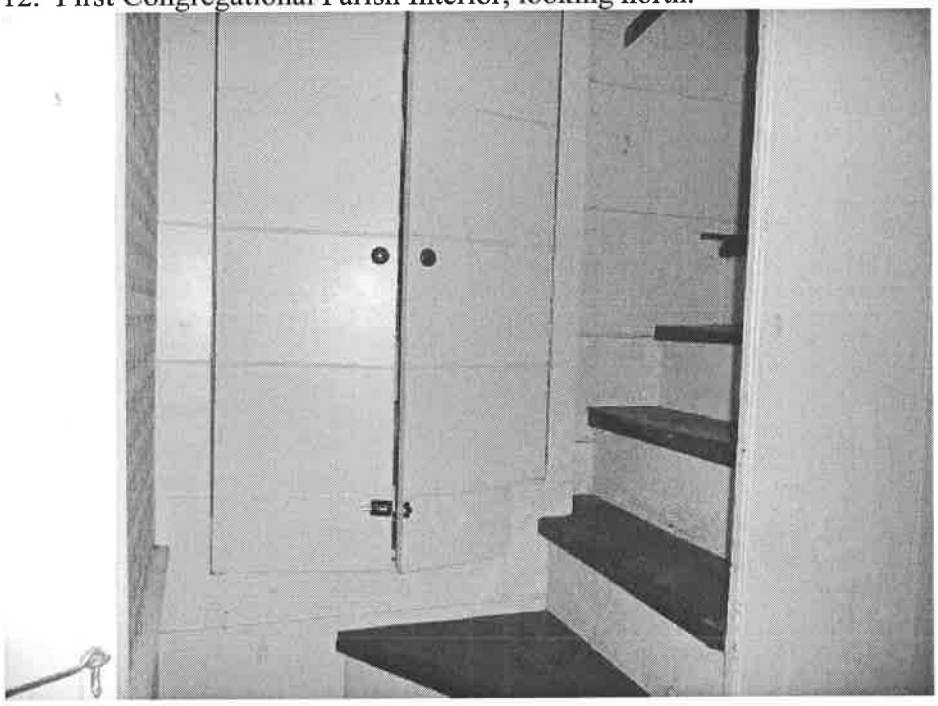
10. First Congregational Parish, looking south.



11. First Congregational Parish Addition, looking south.

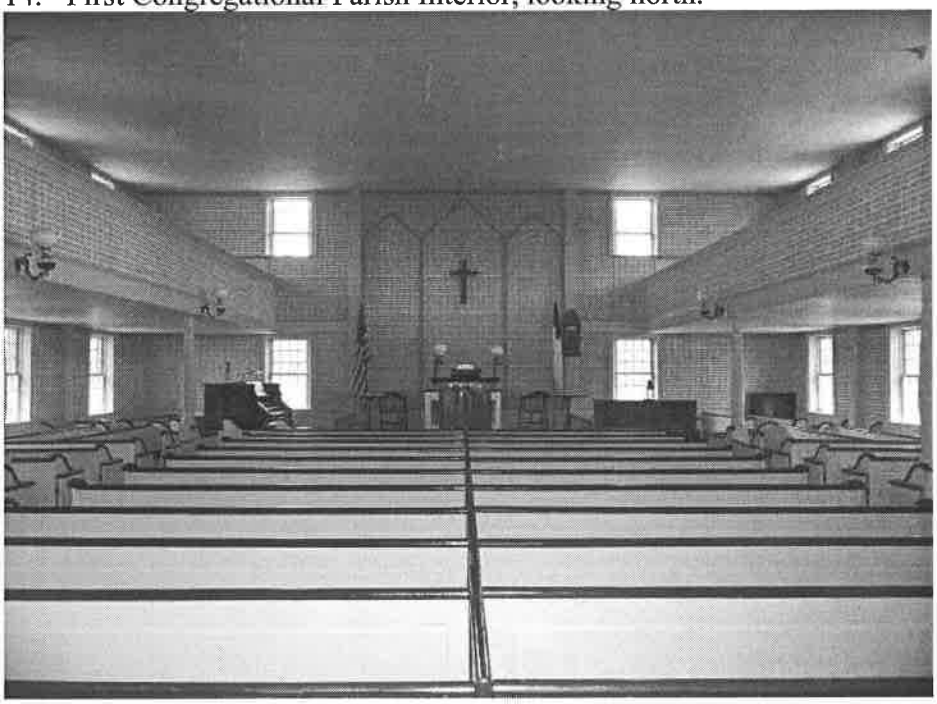


12. First Congregational Parish Interior, looking north.



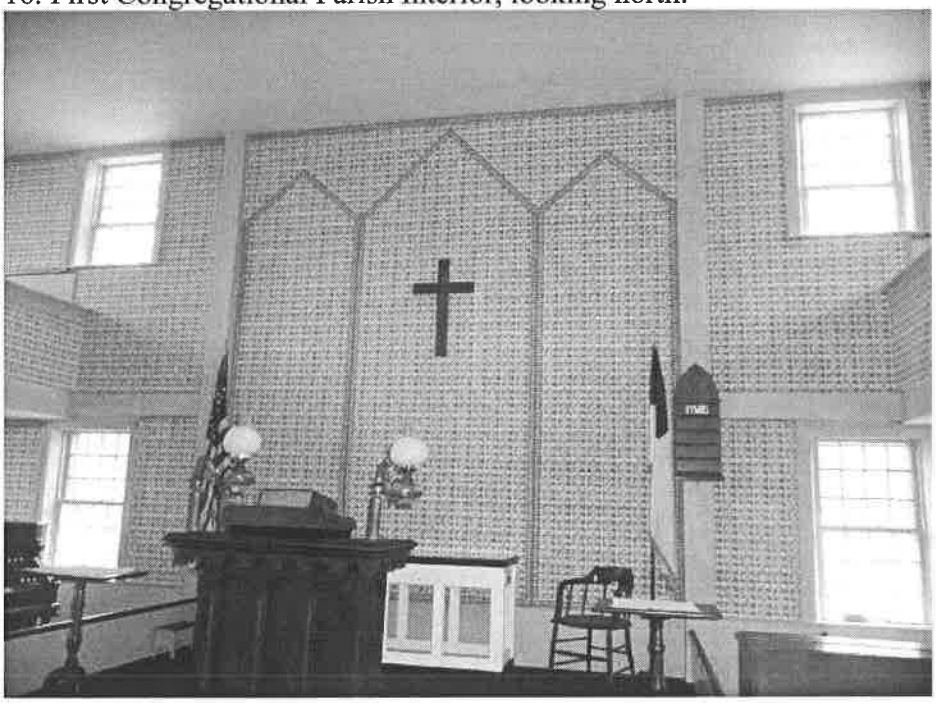
13. First Congregational Parish Interior, view of vestry, looking east.

14. First Congregational Parish Interior, looking north.

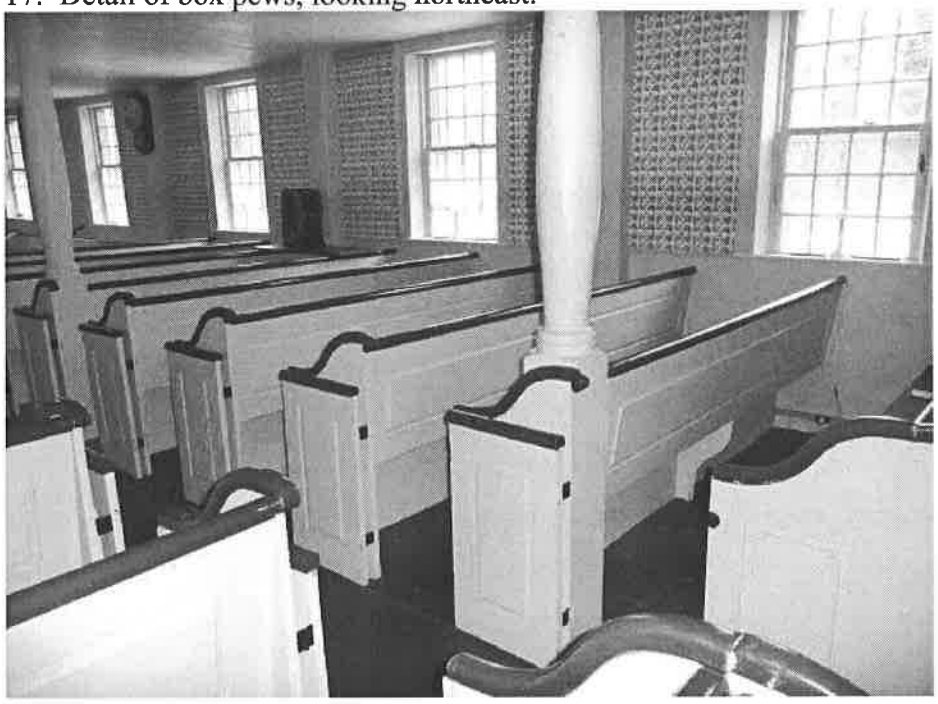


15. Reed organ, looking northwest.

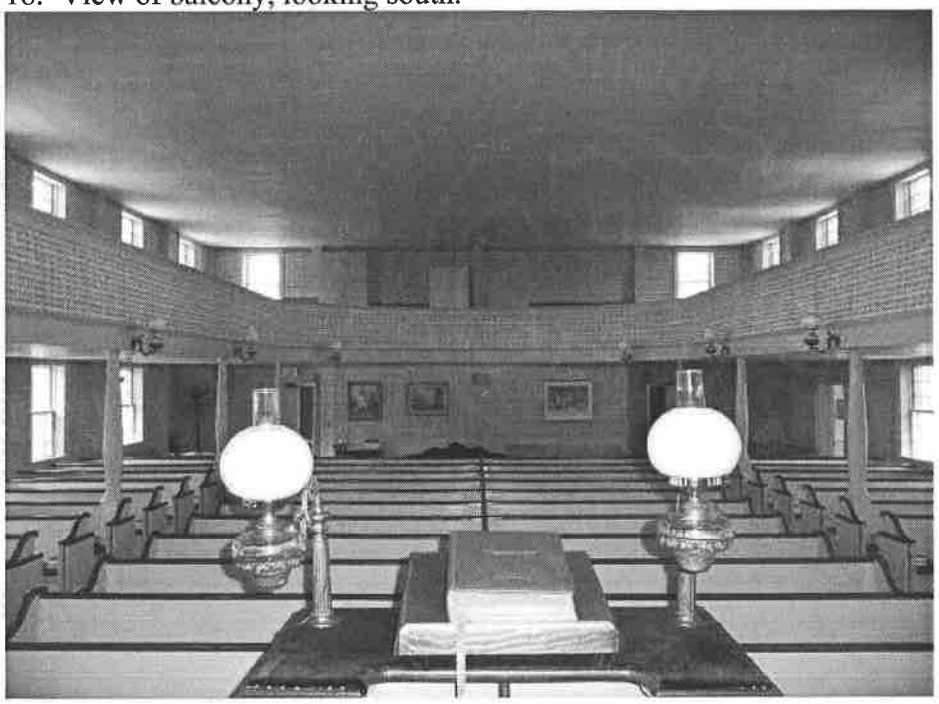
16. First Congregational Parish Interior, looking north.



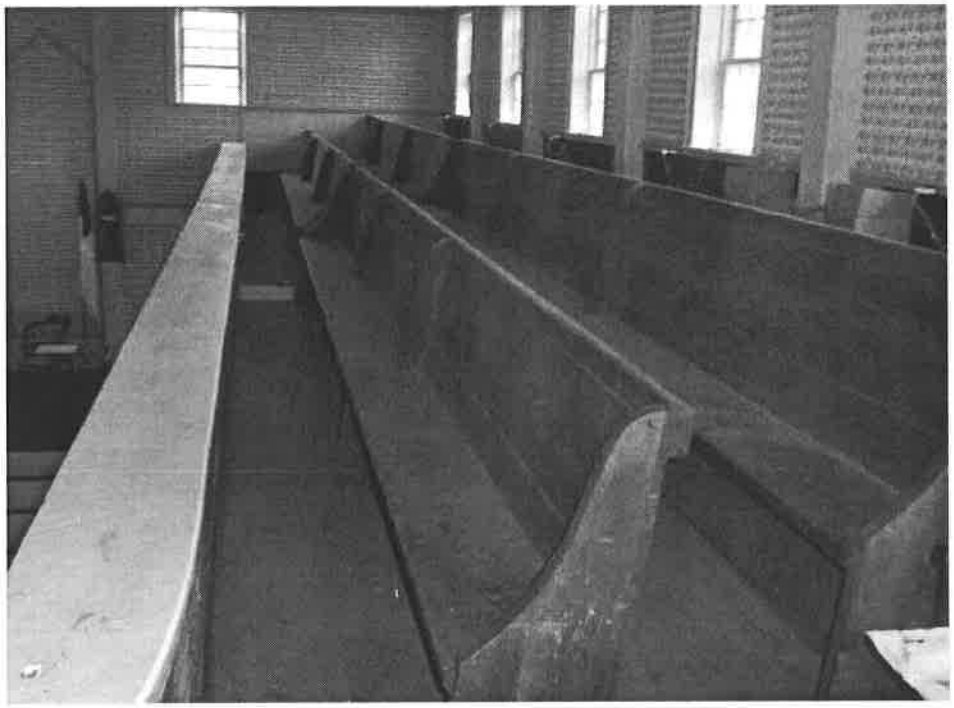
17. Detail of box pews, looking northeast.



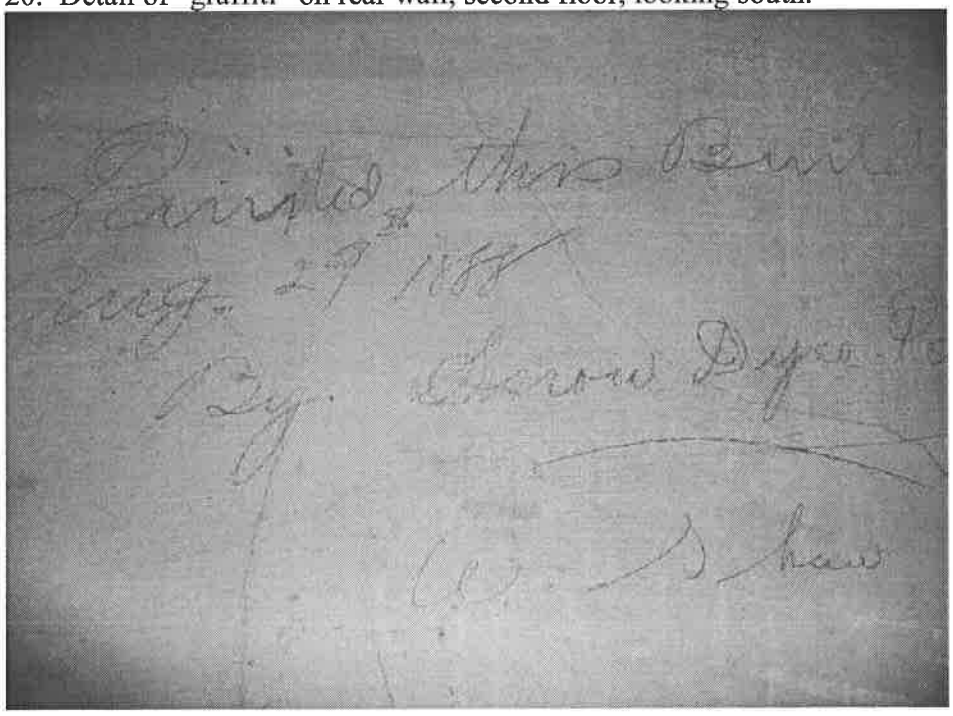
18. View of balcony, looking south.



19. Detail of benches in balcony, looking north.



20. Detail of "graffiti" on rear wall, second floor, looking south.

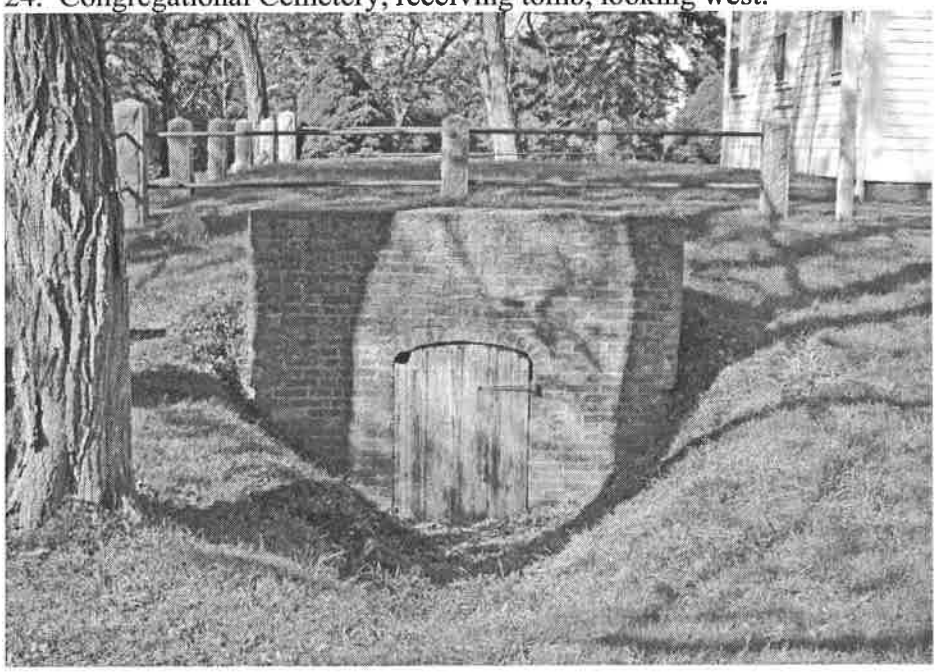


21. Detail of light fixture, looking northeast.

22. Congregational Cemetery, view from Bridge Street, looking south.

23. Congregational Cemetery, view of newer section, looking north.

24. Congregational Cemetery, receiving tomb, looking west.



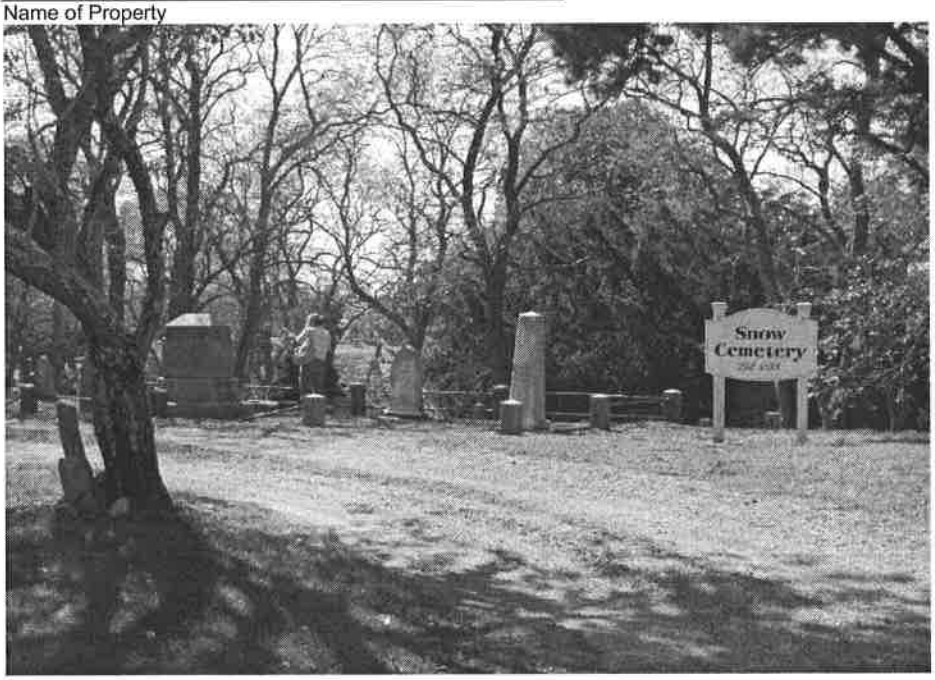
25. Congregational Cemetery, Susan Curtis slate grave marker, looking east.

26. Congregational Cemetery, Lizzie grave marker, looking east.

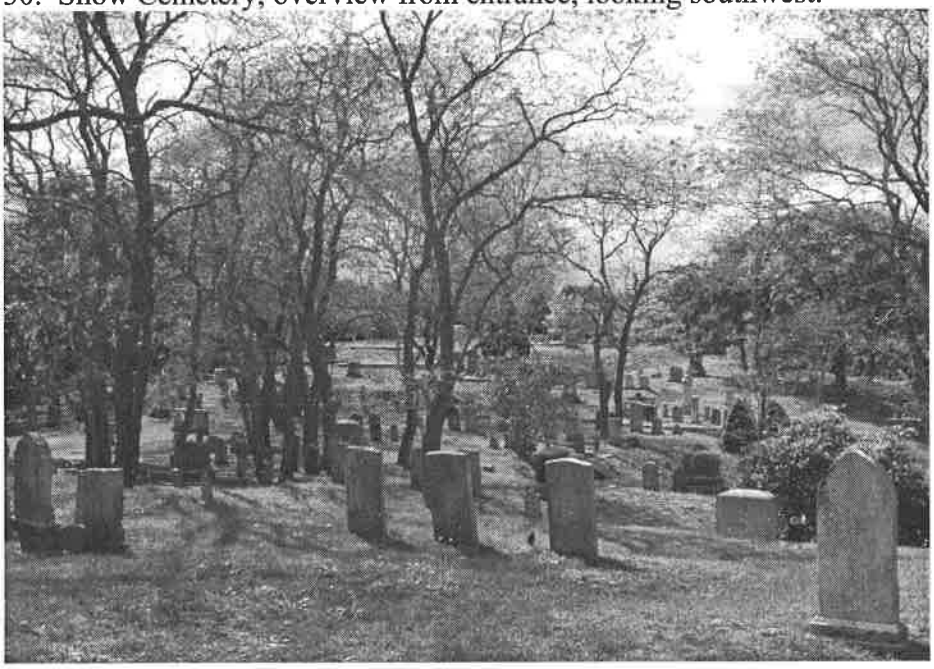
27. Congregational Cemetery, Thomas W. Rich grave marker, looking east.

28. Congregational Cemetery, 1841 Gale Monument, looking northeast.

29. Snow cemetery entrance, looking southwest.

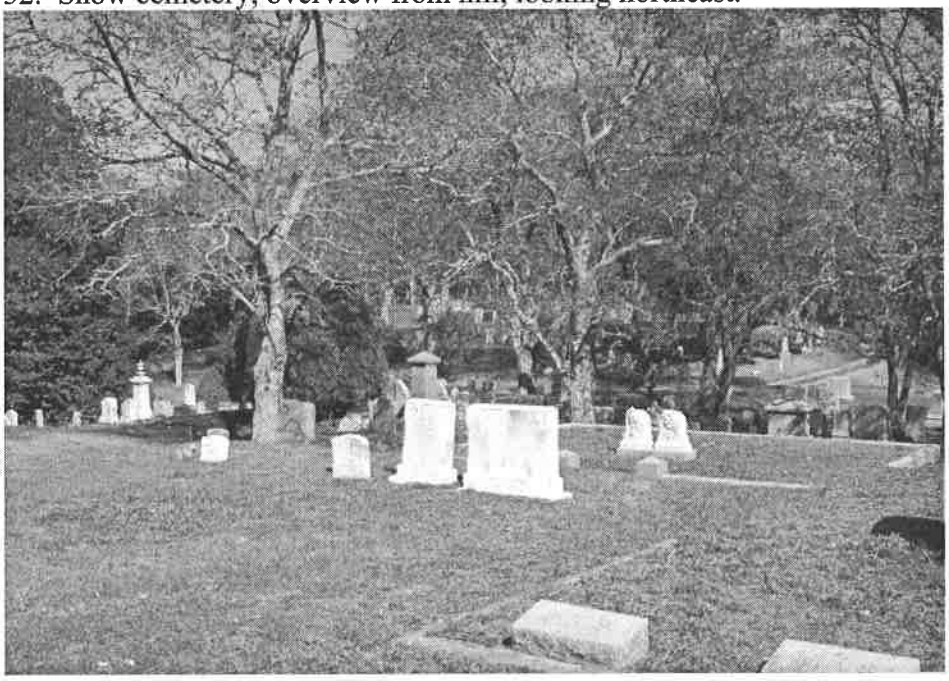


30. Snow Cemetery, overview from entrance, looking southwest.

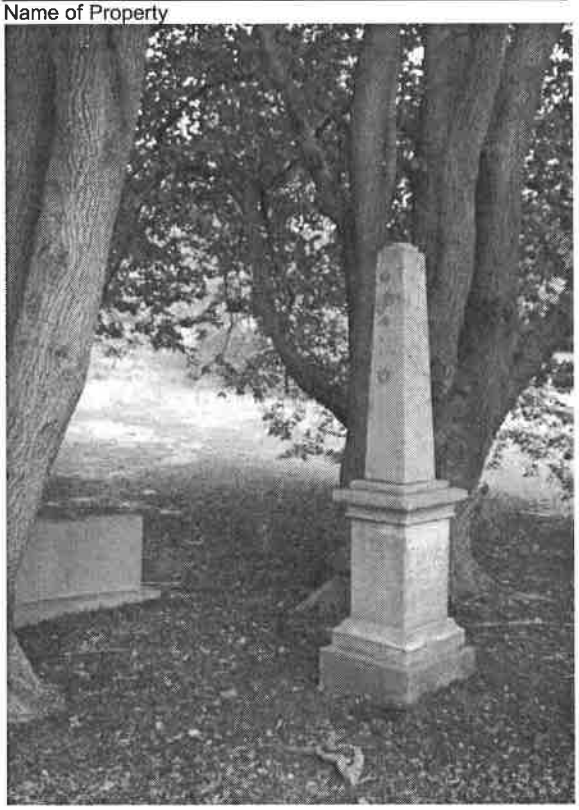


31. Snow cemetery, view of southern edge of cemetery, looking southeast

32. Snow cemetery, overview from hill, looking northeast.



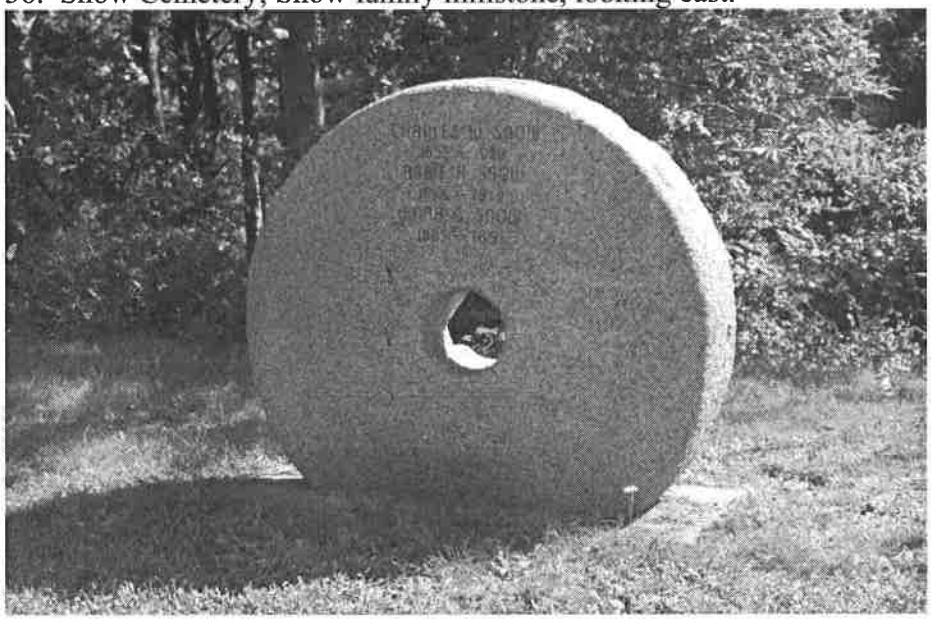
33. Snow Cemetery, Stevens family obelisk and linden trees.



34. Snow Cemetery, Father, Mother, Darling Eddie grave markers, looking east.

35. Snow Cemetery, Hans Hofmann grave marker, looking south.

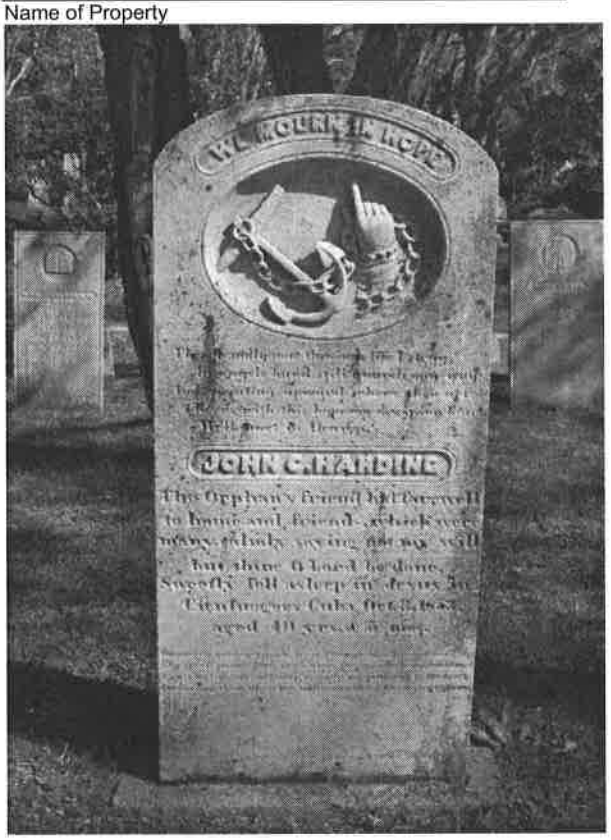
36. Snow Cemetery, Snow family millstone, looking east.



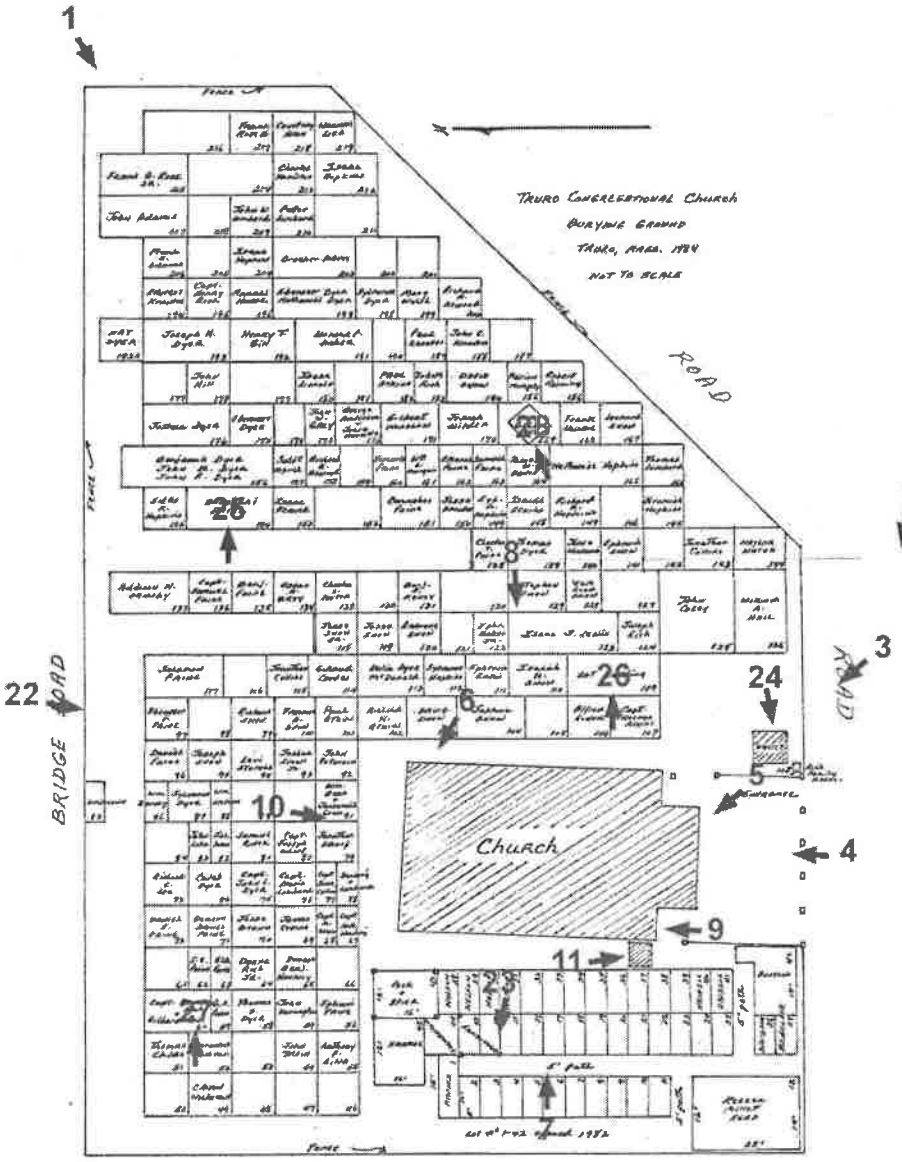
37. Snow Cemetery, Gardner grave marker, looking south.

38. Snow Cemetery, Harry Noel Campbell cross, looking north.

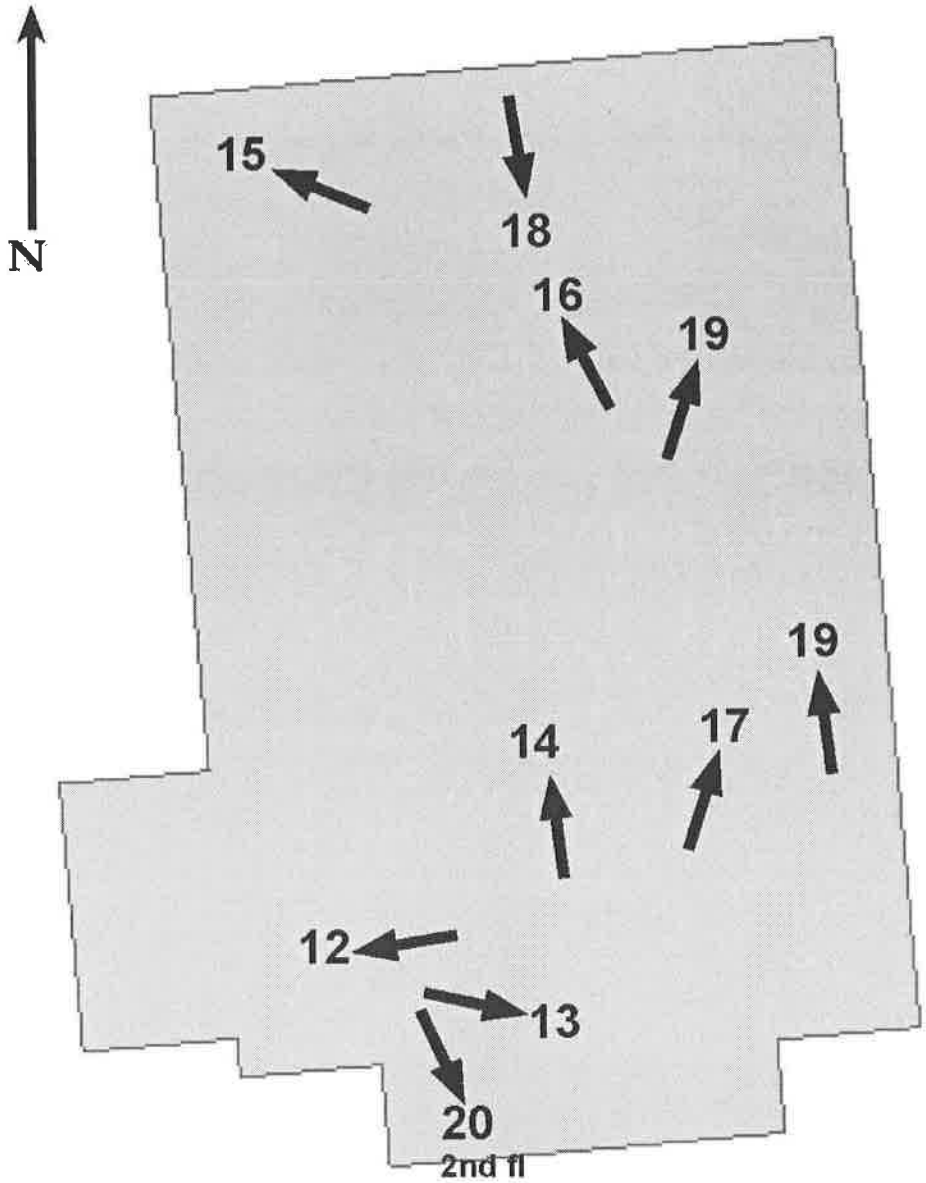
39. Snow Cemetery, John C. Harding grave marker, looking east.


WE MOURN IN HOPE
JOHN C. HARDING

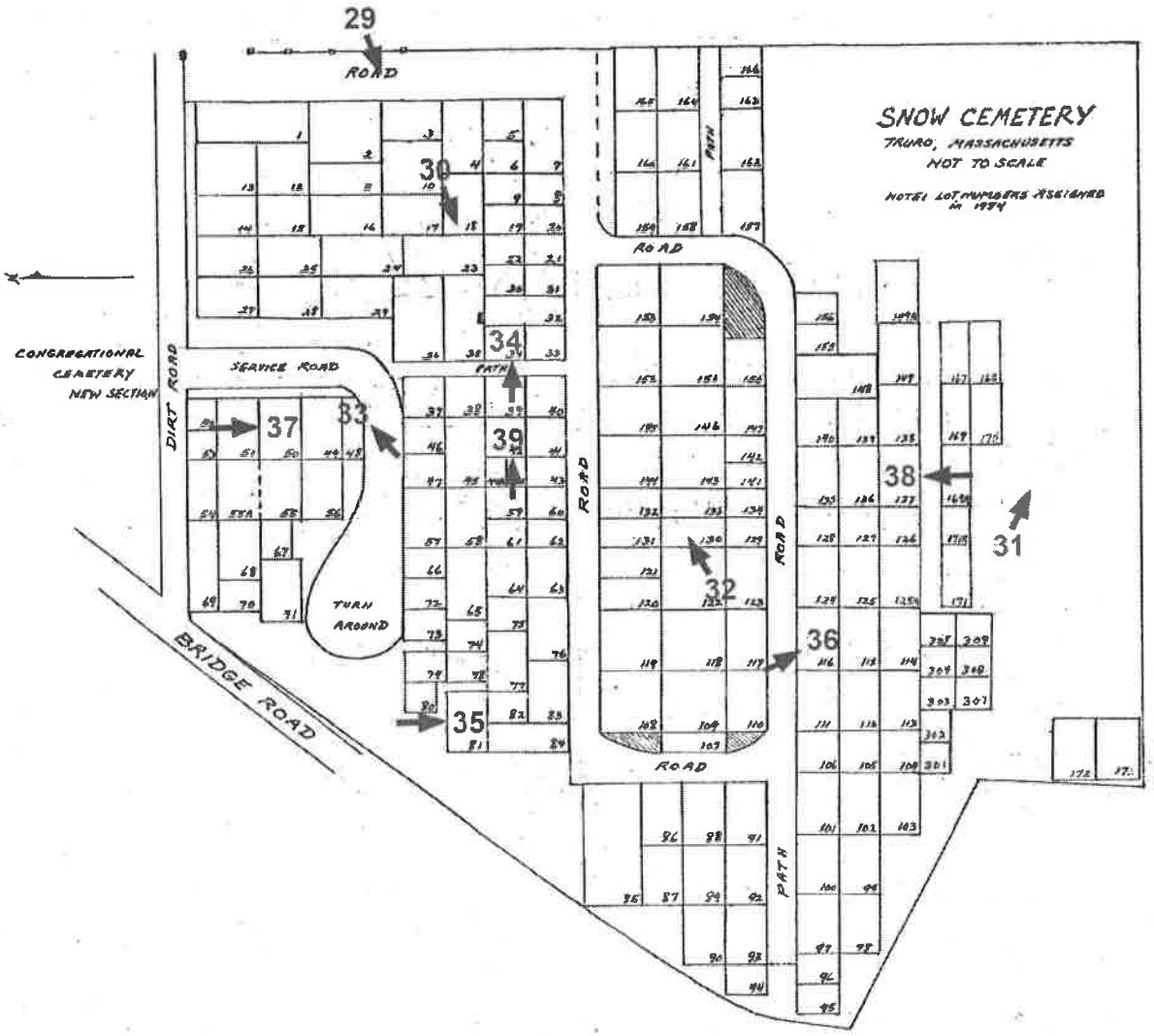
PHOTOGRAPH LOCATOR MAP – Congregational Cemetery, Photos 1-11, 22-28
Map Source: Congregational Cemetery Map, 1984



PHOTOGRAPH LOCATOR MAP – First Congregational Parish Interior, Photos
Map Source: Truro TaxMap



PHOTOGRAPH LOCATOR MAP – Snow Cemetery, Photos 29-39
Map Source: Snow Cemetery Map, 1984



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

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

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH HD - DATA SHEET, Truro, Barnstable Co., MA

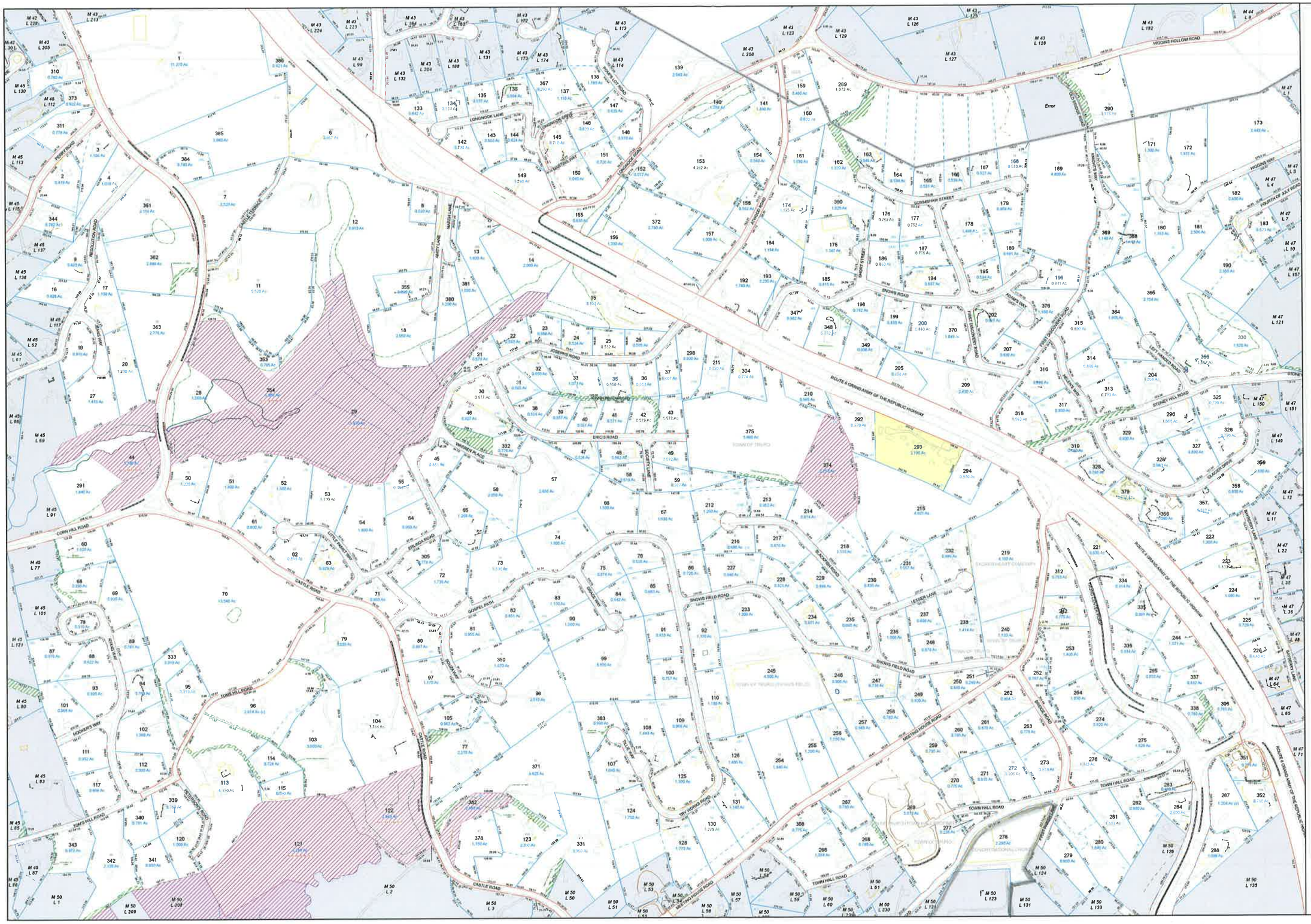
DS# (Photo)	SECTION	HISTORIC NAME	MATERIAL	DATE	RESOURCE	STATUS
		CONGREGATIONAL CEMETERY		1849	SITE	C
		SNOW CEMETERY		1849	SITE	C
		1ST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH	WOOD	1827	BUILDING	C
1 (3)	CONG.	CEMETERY FENCE	GRANITE/ METAL	(1930-1939)	STRUCTURE	C
2 (24)	CONG.	RECEIVING TOMB	BRICK	ca. 1849	STRUCTURE	C
3 (25)	CONG.	SUSAN CURTIS	SLATE	d. 1839	OBJECT	C
4 (26)	CONG.	LIZZIE,,,	MARBLE	d. 1862	OBJECT	C
5 (27)	CONG.	THOMAS W RICH	MARBLE	d. 1845	OBJECT	C
6	CONG.	DELIA PAYNE	MARBLE	d. 1812	OBJECT	C
7 (28)	CONG.	1841 GALE MEMORIAL	MARBLE	1841	OBJECT	C
8 (33)	SNOW	LINDEN TREES				
9 (34)	SNOW	RICH FAMILY	MARBLE	d. 1852-1882	OBJECT	C
10	SNOW	SCHOONER A.N. JEFFERSON CREW	MARBLE	1861	OBJECT	C
11	SNOW	ATKINS H CHILDS	MARBLE	d. 1867	OBJECT	C
12	SNOW	DANIEL A KNOWLES	GRANITE	d. 1868	OBJECT	C
13	SNOW	CAPT THOMAS W SHAW	MARBLE	d. 1882	OBJECT	C
14	SNOW	HARRIET KNOWLES	MARBLE	d. 1817	OBJECT	C
15 (35)	SNOW	HANS HOFMANN	GRANITE	d. 1966	OBJECT	NC*
16 (36)	SNOW	SNOW FAMILY MILLSTONE	GRANITE	d. 1891-1936	OBJECT	C
17 (37)	SNOW	GARDNER MARKER	QUARTZ/ COPPER	d. 1974	OBJECT	NC*
18 (38)	SNOW	CAMPBELL CROSS	WOOD	d. 1945	OBJECT	C
19	SNOW	JOSEPH ANTHONY	GRANITE	d. 1993	OBJECT	NC*
20	SNOW	NINA (ROMANOV) CHAVCHAVADZE	MARBLE	d. 1974	OBJECT	NC*
21	SNOW	GERRIT BENEKER	MARBLE	d. 1934	OBJECT	C
22	SNOW	FREDERICK WAUGH	WOOD	d. 1940	OBJECT	C
23	SNOW	KATHERINE DOS PASSOS	SLATE	d. 1947	OBJECT	C
24	SNOW	SUSAN GLASPELL	GRANITE	d. 1948	OBJECT	C
25	SNOW	FREDERICK S HAMMETT	BRONZE	d. 1953	OBJECT	C
26	SNOW	WILLIAM BOOGAR	GRANITE	d. 1958	OBJECT	C

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH HD - DATA SHEET, Truro, Barnstable Co., MA

DS# (Photo)	SECTION	HISTORIC NAME	MATERIAL	DATE	RESOURCE	STATUS
27	SNOW	JAN MULLER	MARBLE	d. 1959	OBJECT	C
28	SNOW	CAPT ATKINS DYER	MARBLE	d. 1854	OBJECT	C
29	SNOW	JOSEPH WHORF	MARBLE	d. 1872	OBJECT	C
30 (39)	SNOW	PAULA S., JOHN C. HARDING	MARBLE	d. 1894, 1853	OBJECT	C
31	CONG	FREEMAN ATKINS	MARBLE	d. 1855	OBJECT	C
32	CONG	BARNABAS PAINE	MARBLE	d. 1849	OBJECT	C
33	CONG	BENJAMIN HINCKLEY	MARBLE	d. 1840	OBJECT	C
34	SNOW	SOLOMON DAVIS	MARBLE	d. 1865	OBJECT	C
35	CONG	JESSE SNOW	MARBLE	d. 1842	OBJECT	C
36	CONG	ISAAC REMICK	SLATE	d. 1874	OBJECT	C
37	SNOW	NAPHTALI DYER	MARBLE	d. 1833	OBJECT	C
38	CONG	LEWIS LOMBARD	SLATE	d. 1835	OBJECT	C
39	CONG	DANIEL PAINE	MARBLE	d. 1871	OBJECT	C
40	SNOW	CHANDLER SYLVESTER	GRANITE	d. 1892	OBJECT	C
41	CONG	JOHN R. DYER	GRANITE	d. 1957	OBJECT	C
42	SNOW	EVELEEN, OLIVE, LEVI THOMAS	MARBLE	d. 1849	OBJECT	C
43	SNOW	LEVI STEVENS	MARBLE	d. 1852	OBJECT	C
44	CONG	HANNAH PIKE	MARBLE	d. 1862	OBJECT	C
45	SNOW	RICHARD STEVENS	GRANITE	d. 1870	OBJECT	C
46	SNOW	CHARLES W. SNOW	GRANITE	d. 1888	OBJECT	C
47	SNOW	ISAIAH SNOW	GRANITE	d. 1906	OBJECT	C
48	SNOW	HELEN SNOW	GRANITE	d. 1983	OBJECT	NC*
49	SNOW	CHARLES HAWTHORNE	GRANITE	d. 1930	OBJECT	C
50	SNOW	EDITH SHAY	GRANITE	d. 1961	OBJECT	C
51	SNOW	NORMAN MATSON	MARBLE	d. 1965	OBJECT	NC*
52	SNOW	EDWARD A WILSON	STONE/BRNZ	d. 1970	OBJECT	NC*
53	SNOW	LUCY L'ENGLE	GRANITE	d. 1978	OBJECT	NC*
	TOTALS	Contributing	Sites 2	Structures 2	Bldgs 1	Obj. 42
		Noncontributing				Obj. 8

* less than 50 years old
Stones in data sheet are typical examples of styles or represent notable burials

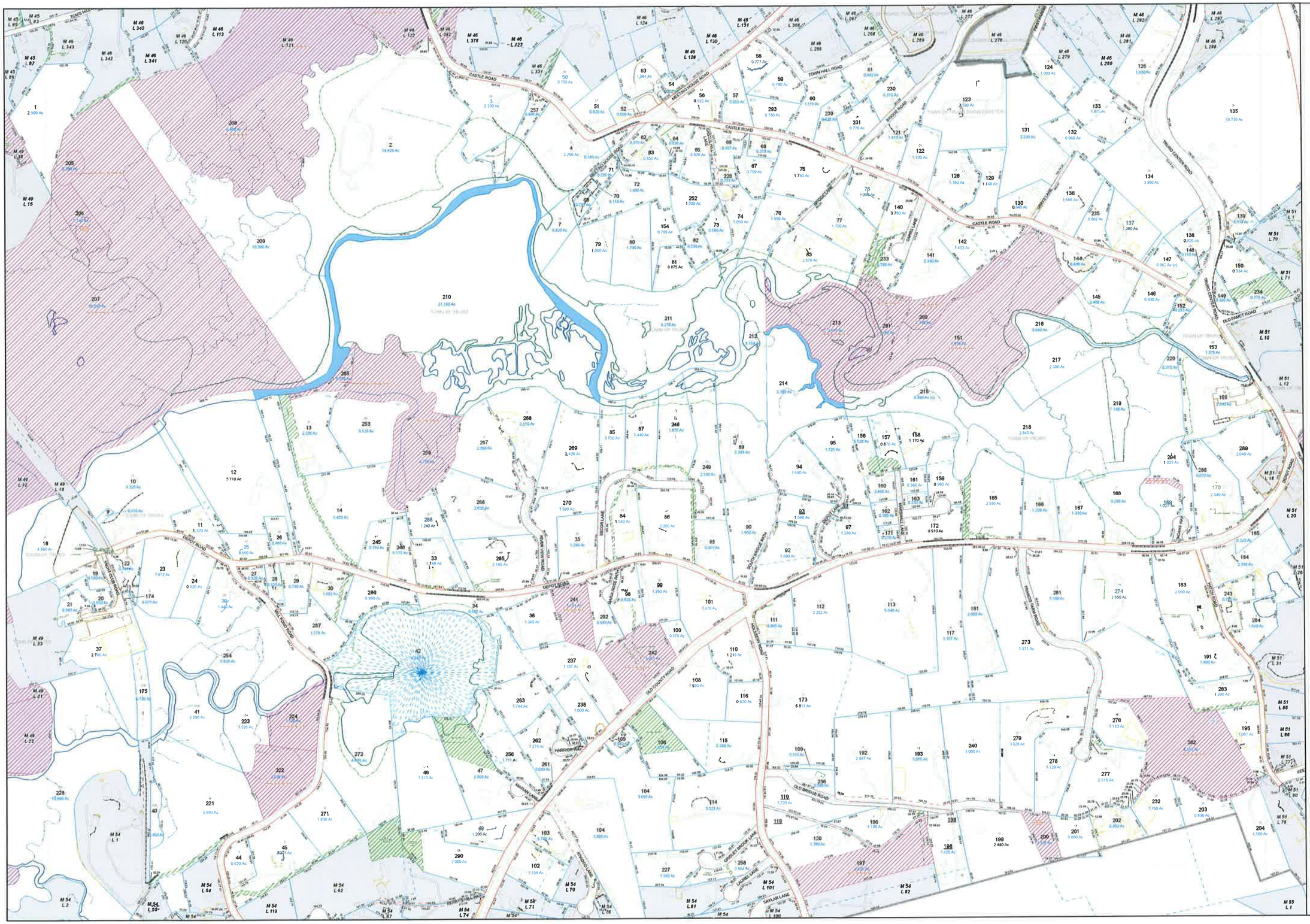
1 ST CONG. PARISH 145 TRURO (BARNSTABLE) MA



MAP 1 of 2

1 ST CONG. PARISH HD

TRURO (BARNSTABLE) MA



Tax Map
50
TRURO
MASSACHUSETTS

TOWN OF TRURO
INCORPORATED 1709

N

LEGEND

- Easement
- Utility ROW
- Conservation Restriction
- Hydrography
- Original Parcel
- National Seashore Boundary
- Parcel
- Condominium
- Public Right of Way
- Private Right of Way
- Water
- Wet Area
- Other
- 3 Parcel Number
- 3 Dilapidated Parcel Number
- 160 Survey Dimension
- 160(s) Sealed Dimension
- 2 Survey Lot Number
- 1.23 Ac Acreage Text
- 1.23 Ac (c) Calculated Acreage Text

INTENDED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. COMPILED FROM TAX MAPS, ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY AND OTHER PUBLIC RECORDS AND DATA. USERS SHOULD CONSULT THE PUBLIC PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR VERIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION APPEARING ON THIS MAP.

SHEET INDEX

0 100 200 400 Feet

Completion Date :

Date of Revisions:

SEWALL

Plot Date:3/21/2012 Sheet 50

MAP 2 of 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

WELLFLEET QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—BARNSTABLE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL PARISH HD
TRURO (BARNSTABLE) MA

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

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 planetable surveys 1941. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 580 (1972), 581 (1971), and 1208 (1972). 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, zone 19

MN GN
16° 284 MILS
0°41′ 12 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

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 7 FEET IN ATLANTIC OCEAN AND 10 FEET IN WELLFLEET HARBOR

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

WELLFLEET, MASS.
N4152.5—W6957.5/7.5

1972

AMS 6967 I NE—SERIES V814

ISBN 0-607-23403-6

First Congregational
Parish Of Truro
SUNDAY SERVICE
JUNE-SEPTEMBER 10:00 AM

Snow
Cemetery

FIRST
CONGREGATIONAL
PARISH
of
TRURO
United Church of Christ
Founded 1709
This Building 1827

HYMNS

EXIT

Painted this Buildi

Aug. 29th 1888

By Scrow Dyer Po

W. Shaw

ALMONDS

In memory of
SUSAN CURTIS,
daughter of
Barzillai & Mary A. Paine,
who died Aug. 29, 1839,
aged 1 year, 6 mos
23 days.
And Jesus called a little child unto him.

LIZZIE

THOMAS W RIOT
died May 9. 1845.
Æ. 31 Yrs. &
10 Mos.

Snow
Cemetery
Est. 1888

C.W.S.

FATHER
MOTHER
THO LOST TO SIGHT TO MEMORY DEAR
DARLING
EDDIE

Hans Hofmann
21-3-1880 17-2-1966
Weissenburg, Germany

CHARLES W. SNOW
1853 – 1936
ABBIE H. SNOW
1858 – 1919
ANNA C. SNOW
1883 – 1891

WE MOURN IN HOPE
Though sadly now through life I stray,
An angels hand still guards my way;
And pointing upward where thou art,
Cheers with this hope my drooping heart.
We'll meet in Heaven.
JOHN C. HARDING
The Orphan's friend bid farewell
to home and friends, which were
many, calmly saying not my will
but thine O Lord be done.
Sweetly fell asleep in Jesus in
Cienfuegoes Cuba Oct. 3, 1853,
aged 40 yrs. & 5 mos.
Oh, sorrow not dear friends, for me, though in a foreign land,
My spirit passed from earth away, far from the household band
Grieve not, ye were not near, to soothe my pathway to the tomb;
For one was there, whose love alone, can cheer the deepest gloom.
Bowker, Torrey & Co. Boston.
MRS. PRISSILLA
wife of
Dea. Allen Hinckley
died
Sept. 13, 1853;
in the 42 year of her age
MRS. DELIA
wife of
Ebenezer N. Hinckley
died
Feb. 23, 1851,
in the 4th year of her age