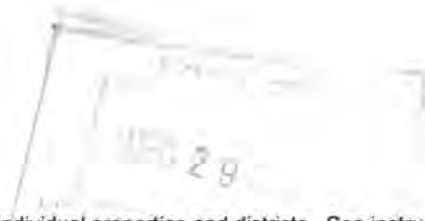


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Rumney Marsh Burying Ground

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Butler Street @ Elm and Bixby Streets not for publication

city or town Revere vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Suffolk code 025 zip code 02151

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg National Register Director, 12/23/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Carl M. Metz, State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 - entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edward B. Ball 2/11/04

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Name of Property

Suffolk County, Massachusetts
County and State

3. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

private building(s)
 public-local district
 public-State site
 public-Federal structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non contributing</u>	
		buildings
4		sites
		structures
18	1	objects
22	1	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing

(enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

other: GRAVESTONES: slate, marble,
limestone, granite

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

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Continuation SheetRumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 1**7. Narrative Description****Summary**

Dating to ca. 1693 and actively used through 1930, the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground is a small, early colonial period burying ground that survives in the midst of a densely developed, mid 20th century residential neighborhood. While its setting has changed drastically, the burying ground itself retains a very high degree of integrity. Many of the key physical features that characterize early community burying grounds in Massachusetts are clearly displayed at Rumney Marsh. They include proximity to the original meetinghouse and town center, natural rolling topography, irregular dispersion of stones with the oldest concentrated on the highest ground, informal plantings, a simple circulation system consisting of perimeter footpaths, and a stone wall enclosure. Most important are the gravestones, whose high artistic qualities, materials, scale, and iconography provide a chronological history of American gravestone art. An unusually high concentration of 18th century slates with the winged skull motif are present. This core is supplemented by numerous 19th century stones of slate, marble, and other materials that display popular period motifs such as the urn and willow. There are no large, elaborate, late 19th century marker forms such as obelisks and only one family plot. Typically, some stones have been lost over time and some have deteriorated, but overall the 300 year old Rumney Marsh Burying Ground has survived with remarkably little modern change.

Location and Setting

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground occupies its original site on the south side of Butler Street in the city of Revere, Massachusetts. Revere occupies 6.32 square miles on Massachusetts Bay. The inviting 4.5 mile coast consists of a gently curving, sandy beach. Known as Revere Beach (NR: 1998; NHL: 2003), it has been a popular recreational area since the mid 19th century. The city's northern boundary is defined by the Pines River, a tidal tributary of the Saugus River, with extensive associated salt marshes. The southern edge is defined by Belle Isle Inlet and Mill Creek. Neighboring towns include Boston (SE), Chelsea (SW), Malden (W), and Saugus (N).

The Burying Ground lies on the eastern edge of Revere's historic commercial center on Broadway (State Route 107) and its institutional core on Beach Street. Beach Street is a 17th century roadway that meanders northeasterly from Broadway to Bell Circle at the intersection of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Parkway (State Route 1A) and American Legion Highway (State Route 60). Broadway and the two parkways are important regional thoroughfares.

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 2

Broadway also functions as Revere's Main Street. Beach Street marks the locus of Revere's earliest settlement in the 17th century and the surrounding area has served as the town center ever since. Several surviving resources speak to this continuing role in addition to the burying ground, but none as clearly. They include the former Rumney Marsh Meeting House/Church of Christ (1710; 265 Beach Street; NR 1984), the former First Congregational Church (1850/1885; Beach Street @ Central Avenue), the First Baptist Church (1893; Beach Street @ Library Street), and the Revere Public Library (1903; Beach Street @ Library Street). Although these resources are located in proximity to each other, the extent of later infill development precludes a historic district.

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground is now part of the block bounded by Butler (N), Library (S), Bixby (E), and Elm (W) streets. It is bordered by dwellings on all sides except Butler Street where the entrance is located. The surrounding area was subdivided for residential use in the late 19th century. Initial development was very slow, but the area is now a dense, mid-20th century, residential neighborhood that is composed primarily of one-story, wood-frame, ranch-style houses. A small number of earlier dwellings are present as well.

Burying Ground Description

The burying ground is rectangular in shape and enclosed by a mortared stone wall that is approximately 3' tall and 2' wide. The wall consists of regularly sized (approx. 2" x 8"), rough-faced granite blocks. The wall has a slightly projecting cap-course, inset with a double row of jagged stones. The sole entrance is located at the northwest corner of the burying ground, at the west end of the Butler Street wall. Here, double-leaf cast iron gates with a decorative scroll pattern and the date 1693 are attached to posts that are slightly taller and wider than the wall. **(photo #6)** The wall, which dates to the late 1930s, was preceded by a wooden picket fence that appears in some historic views and was cited by local historian Benjamin Shurtleff in his 1937 history. An 1897 cemetery plan shows the entrance at the northwest corner, but facing west rather than north as it does today. This is because Butler Street was not yet in existence.

The entrance opens onto a small brick terrace which is framed by a 1930 war memorial on the south and a large, 1970s, historical signboard on the east. The circulation system serves only pedestrians; it consists of narrow brick pathways along the south and west sides, approximately 4' in from the walls. An 1897 cemetery plan shows a third path running along the north side. There is no vehicular access and no lighting. The land within the burying ground rises gently to a

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 3

low crest near the rear center where the oldest gravestones are concentrated. It is maintained in rough turf with numerous deciduous and coniferous trees. Most trees appear to be volunteers and several are damaging the perimeter walls and adjacent stones due to overly close proximity. The gently rolling terrain within the burying ground may represent the early topography of the surrounding area which is now flat.

The burying ground contains a wealth of gravestones dating from the late 17th to mid 19th centuries. There is an unusually rich collection of 18th century stones, with many dating to the first half of that century. Smaller numbers of modest, mid-late 19th and early 20th century stones are present as well, but hallmark features such as tombs, buildings, and obelisks or other monumental markers of that period are lacking. There is only one family plot although family names often appear in clusters.

The vast majority of gravestones are made of dark slate interspersed with a few 19th century examples of marble, limestone, and granite. **(photo #1)** Some stones are broken, sinking, or toppled, and many others have disappeared over time as is to be expected in a cemetery of this age (see *Shurtleff list, pp. 458-460*). The extant slates generally maintain their crisp detail while some of the softer stones are badly eroded. Some of the broken stones have been set into concrete pads in a horizontal position. While this method has kept pieces together, it has also accelerated erosion by presenting a larger surface to weather, and by collecting water.

Typically, the gravestones are roughly arranged in north-south rows with inscriptions facing west and bodies facing east to the rising sun. The earliest stones are concentrated in the northeast quadrant of the burying ground, especially on the high ground at the rear (E) center. Many early headstones are still accompanied by small footstones which mirror their arched profile. In some cases, only the footstone remains.

Many stones at the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground possess the distinctive artistic qualities of highly skilled gravestone design and craftsmanship. Rumney Marsh is especially rich in the winged skull motif which dominated New England gravestone art throughout most of the 17th century. **(photo #2)** While winged cherubs gradually replaced the winged skull motif as the 18th century progressed, the popularity of the latter endured throughout the 18th century at Rumney Marsh. Later examples often display the stylized foliate borders that replaced the richer fruits and leaves that are characteristic of the 17th and early 18th centuries. At least two early slates have been attributed to noted carver Joseph Lamson (1658 - 1722) who belonged to a family dynasty of skilled artisans working in the Malden/Charlestown area just north of Boston, and south and west of Revere. Several finely detailed examples of the early 19th century urn and willow motif are also noteworthy.

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 4**Gravestone Descriptions**Marcy Haugh, 1702 (photo #3)

The well-preserved slate that marks the grave of Marcy Haugh is an excellent example of an early slate. The top half of the tympanum contains a light bulb shaped head with large, round, staring eyes, a triangular nose, and a toothy mouth with protruding lips. The wings are well-defined and take up the entire area. Richly carved fruits and leaves appear below the skull in the lower half of the tympanum and along the sides of the inscription panel. Some of the fruits are paired and resemble heavy breasts. The inscription reads "Here lyes buried ye body of Marcy Haugh ye wife of Atherton Haugh aged about 29 years deceased November ye 16th, 1702."

Mary Cutler (1703)

This early example of a winged cherub retains the rich, naturalistic carving of the 17th century. Attributed to Joseph Lamson (Forbes), it is a shouldered slate topped by a round-arched tympanum. The cherub's head is oval shaped with well-developed eyes, nose, mouth, and hair. The wings and individual feathers are similarly well-executed. Rich carved fruits and leaves appears above the head and around the sides and base of the inscription panel. Mary Cutler was the daughter of John and Anna Cutler. She died at age 33.

Deane Winthrop, 1703/4 (photo #2)

This early slate, also attributed to Joseph Lamson (Forbes), combines the old winged skull motif with an up-to-date, swirling, foliate border. Here, a winged hourglass (to represent the fleeting passage of time) and two tiny skulls appear in the upper tympanum above the typical winged skull motif. The top, bottom, and sides of the inscription panel are framed by a foliate rinceau molding. The inscription reads: "Here lyeth buried ye body of Mr. Deane Winthrop of Pullin Point Aged 81 years who departed this life March the 16 1703/4. Winthrop was the son of John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pullin Point is now part of Winthrop.

Edward Watts, 1714 (photo #4)

The high arched tympanum of this stone contains an unusually naturalistic winged cherub head. The head is oval, and the closed eyes, nose, mouth, and curling hair are realistically executed. The wings are very small. A stylized floral border appears above the head, and along the sides and base of the inscription panel. Watts died on June 5, 1714 at age 47. The adjacent grave of his wife is marked by a slate with winged skull.

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 5Joseph Whittemore, 1735

The large tympanum that heads this slate contains a wide-winged skull with round eyes, arched brows, triangular nose, and curving upper lip. It tapers to a toothy jaw and then flares to a base. An unusual scalloped fringe appears above. The inscription panel is framed by stylized fruits and leaves. Whittemore died Sept. 30, 1735 at age 36.

Eustis Family, mid-18th century

Three similar, adjacent slates, all accompanied by footstones, commemorate members of the Eustis family: William who died in 1736/7 at age 77, his wife Sarah who died in 1748 at age 85, and Thomas who died in 1752 at age 49. All are wide and round-shouldered with broad, segmental-arched tympanums. The winged skulls have unusual indented tops, large oval eyes, triangular noses, and toothy jaws. Circular medallions appear above two of the heads.

Sarah Oliver, 1769

This slate is distinguished by a low-arched tympanum that is filled by a winged cherub. The oval head is detailed with protruding eyes, a small nose, and small straight line for a mouth. The hair forms a narrow scalloped border. The sides of the stone display a rinceau border. The inscription reads: "In memory of Sarah Oliver, dau'r of Mr. William & Mrs. Rebecca Oliver who died Nov'br 10th 1769 aged 12 years 6 months & 23 d's.

Fresh in ye Morn, ye Summer Rose
Hangs wither'd ere 'tis noon,
We scarce enjoy ye balmy Gift
But mourn ye Pleasure gone.

John Sale Oliver, 1769

This small, round-shouldered slate is similar to that of his sister Sarah, with a well-defined winged cherub, and stylized border. John died November 11, 1769, at age 6 years, 7 months, and 10 days.

This Stone Declares a Solemn Truth
That death Spares none no not a youth
Whose Virtues great & graces many
Few Could Excel Scarce One if Any

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 7 Page 6Hepzibah Oliver, 1769

Hepzibah's stone is similar to those of her siblings. She died December 16, 1769 at age 10 years, 5 months, and 2 days.

Under this Stone ye Dust of one Does lye
Whose thoughts were Still fix'd one Etern'ty
Though young in years Still as She grew her mind
Was neir content till She ye truth Could find.

Joanna T. Oliver, 1865 (photo #5)

This is a late example of several exceptional stones with the urn and willow motif that was so popular in the early 19th century. Here, a high, round-arched tympanum contains a large tree with unusually well defined trunk, branches, and leaves that overhangs a large urn. Both are set on a low pedestal. This design is set off by a contrasting background of fine cross-hatching. Oliver died October 12, 1865 at age 83.

Belcher family, early-19th century

Three similar urn and willow slates mark the graves of Nathaniel Belcher who drowned in Boston Harbor in 1797, his wife Martha who died in 1834, and their son Nathaniel who died in 1812 at age 20, and their son James who died in Pittsburg in 1816 at age 22.

Cary Family

The only family plot defined by low stone curbing, belongs to the Cary family. The plot contains one very large (approx. 3' x 6') dark slate laid horizontally on the ground. The names of fourteen family members are inscribed on this single marker. The first is Samuel Cary (1742-1812) and the last is Henry Cary (1819-1885). All are 1910 reinterments from the tombs that once existed on the southern edge (Cary Avenue) of the former Rumney Marsh Meeting House/Church of Christ (1710; 265 Beach Street; NR 1984)

Crocker, Cheever/Harris, and Pratt/Woods families

Other reinterments, such as the graves of members of the Crocker, Cheever/Harris, and Pratt/Woods families are now marked by small, black, rectangular slates.

Civil War Veterans (GAR) monument and grave stones (photo #7)

A cluster of stones at the southeast corner of the burying ground commemorate soldiers who participated in several wars. All are small limestone markers with segmental arched tops.

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Names and regimental information are inscribed within a shield motif. They are clustered around a Civil War monument that consists of a pyramid of cannonballs from that war.

War Memorial (photo #6)

Veterans who lost their lives in the Colonial Wars (1675, 1769), the Revolutionary War (1775-1783), the War of 1812, and the Civil War (1861-1865) are served by a war memorial opposite the Butler Street entrance. It consists of a large, split granite boulder with a bronze plaque attached to the flat face. Erected by the Revere Tercentennial Committee in 1930, it reads "Ye Rumney Marsh Burying Ground This Memorial Placed in Remembrance of the Soldiers Who Lie Buried Here." and includes all of their names.

Sign Board (photo #6)

The only important element within the burying ground that post-dates the decade of the 1930s is a large wooden sign on wooden posts that stands east of and perpendicular to the War Memorial. Erected under the auspices of the Revere Historical Commission, the Revere Community Development Program, and then Mayor George V. Colella, it provides a brief history of the burying ground and commemorates its rededication on May 29, 1975.

Current Conditions

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground survives as a well preserved example of an early colonial period burying ground that remained in active use through 1930. Some individual gravestones have been lost over time, but density remains high, including an unusually high number of footstones. The condition of the surviving stones varies from poor to excellent. Most slates, including those from the 17th and early 18th centuries, remain in good to excellent condition, retaining crisp carving. In contrast, many marble stones have eroded badly. Some stones are partially buried, some tipping, and some are broken. The pieces of some broken stones were set in concrete in 1960. While this method has kept pieces together and within the burying ground, the placement in a prone position has accelerated the weathering process. Despite some problems caused by volunteer trees, the burying ground is well-maintained and in generally good condition. These conditions are typical of early burying grounds, and less severe than many.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located in the cemetery, sites may be present. One site is located in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the

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cemetery indicate some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of ancient sites. The cemetery is located on a level to moderately sloping and excessively drained glacial outwash plain, both favorable characteristics for the presence of ancient sites. The nearest wetlands, however, lie over 1,000 feet from the cemetery, an unfavorable site locational characteristic. Given the above information, the small size of the cemetery (approximately 0.57 acres), and impacts related with over 300 years of grave excavations, a low potential exists for the recovery of significant ancient Native American resources in the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the burying ground. The long history of interments together with lost stones, changes in the size of the burying ground, and the practice of unmarked burials for slaves and paupers indicates unmarked graves as a highly potential resource type at the burying ground. Marked and unmarked graves may contain stratigraphic evidence of grave shafts, coffins, human remains, and other funerary related artifacts. Gravestones and artifacts may also be randomly scattered below surface and in clustered deposits related with specific activities such as memorial services. Structural evidence may also survive from outbuildings associated with burial ground maintenance and funerary activities.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply) N/A

Property is:

A owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes

B removed from its original location

C a birthplace or grave

D a cemetery

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure

F a commemorative property

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Religion

Social History

Period of Significance ca. 1690 - 1940

Significant Dates n/a

Significant Person:
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architects/Builders

Joseph Lamson (carver)

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository: Revere Public Library

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 1**8. Historical Significance****Criteria Statement**

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground is a remarkable Colonial period artifact that has survived as one of two key physical documents of the settlement and early history of Revere, Chelsea, and Winthrop which formed a single community from the mid 17th through the mid 19th centuries. As the community's first burial place, it embodies several key aspects of early burying grounds in Massachusetts including proximity to the early meetinghouse center, irregular dispersion of stones with the oldest often concentrated on the highest ground, burials with bodies facing east toward the rising sun, natural topography with little or no grading, later enclosure by stone walls, a very simple circulation system confined to perimeter footpaths, and informal plantings. The burying ground is considered significant on the local level.

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Setting is the only factor that has been compromised as the early context consisting of Congregational meetinghouse and large dispersed farmsteads has gradually been replaced by dense institutional and residential development in the 19th and 20th centuries. The changes to setting constitute a minor effect to the overall integrity of the burying ground itself. The period of significance runs from 1693 which is the date of the earliest extant gravestone through ca. 1940 when the perimeter stone wall replaced an earlier wood picket fence.

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground meets criterion A due to its intimate associations with the early settlement of Revere, Chelsea, and Winthrop. The open, informal character of the landscape and the types of stones along with their well-carved images and inscriptions, possess an unusually eloquent ability to bring Revere's colonial period history to life. Revere's 1710 meetinghouse remains nearby, but extensive exterior alterations hinder its ability to illustrate this early period to a general audience. Remaining in use through 1930, the burying ground also has associations with Revere's 19th and early 20th century history.

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground meets criterion C as a diverse and well-preserved Colonial period graveyard that illustrates the changing tastes and fortunes of both Revere and its larger New England context. Its large and diverse collection of well-carved 17th and 18th century slates is especially important. Two early examples, dating to 1703 and 1704, have been identified as unusually fine works of gravestone art produced by Joseph Lamson a noted master stone carver from the area north of Boston

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where Revere is located. Smaller numbers of early 19th century urn and willow motif stones are also noteworthy examples of their type, exhibiting exceptionally fine and detailed carving. Many stones possess a high degree of artistry and workmanship that is enhanced by their unusually well-preserved status.

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground clearly meets criteria Exception D because of its strong associations with the early settlement of the Revere area, and for the distinctive artistic qualities of gravestone design and craftsmanship.

Local Historical Context

The area that now comprises the City of Revere was settled in the early 17th century (ca. 1630) when it was known as Rumney Marsh. Initially comprising the northern edge of Boston (annexed 1634), Revere became part of the new community of Chelsea when it was incorporated as an independent town in 1739. Chelsea (originally known as Winnisimmet), included present-day Winthrop (originally known as Pullin Point) as well as Revere until 1847 when the latter two were incorporated as the town of North Chelsea. Winthrop broke off as a separate town in 1852. North Chelsea changed its name to Revere in 1871, and proudly incorporated as a city in 1914.

Present-day Revere was the focus of the larger Chelsea/Revere/Winthrop community throughout the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries. The first allotment of land occurred in 1637 and consisted of 21 parcels. Those holdings were gradually consolidated into seven large, dispersed farmsteads owned by the Parker, Newgate, Keayne, Cogan, Tuttle, Cole, and Penn families. (*MHC 1981: 3*) Typically, the town center developed around the Congregational meetinghouse (*NR: 1984*) of 1710 at Beach and Eustis Streets, and the nearby Rumney Marsh Burying Ground. Used for both religious services and town meetings, Congregational meetinghouses were key symbols of early community and were essential to the incorporation of independent towns. Once known as the Church of Christ, the Revere facility is a rare surviving example of an early meetinghouse. It underwent major remodelings in 1856 and 1888, and was recycled as a Masonic Lodge (1919-1982) and later as an office building, but it continues to survive on its original site with its original timber frame intact (*Church of Christ NR: 1984*). When Chelsea was incorporated as an independent town in 1739, its population of approximately 100 resided in an estimated 40 dwelling houses, 26 of which were probably in present-day Revere. By 1765, the population had risen to approximately 250-300. (*MHC 1981: 4*) In 1830 it stood at 770 with approximately 700 residing in present-day Revere.

Beach Street, which provided access to the coast, was one of the earliest roadways in Revere, and was probably adapted from a Native American trail. The major road of the period was the County Road

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which followed the looping course of Malden, School, Beach, and Fenno Streets. There was another route along the coast. A landing stood on Mill Creek at the foot of Mill Street. Transportation was improved in 1803 when the Salem Turnpike was laid out immediately west of the Colonial period town center along the route of Broadway (State Route 107). Bridges were constructed across the Mill Creek and Pines River at the same time.

Throughout the 18th and much of the 19th centuries, agriculture was the mainstay of the local economy. Large farmsteads, concentrated near the coastal marshes, produced goods for local consumption, and increasingly for export to Boston. A tidal grist mill (*Slade Spice Mill, NR: 1972*), established on Mill Creek in 1734, was the only facility for grinding grain between Lynn and Malden and added considerably to Revere's stature in the region between the mercantile cores of Boston and Salem. Industrial development was limited to an 1803 brickyard on the new turnpike at Mill Creek. Unusually good soil encouraged agricultural pursuits:

"Their situation was healthy; and in later times the genealogist has noticed the high average duration of human life within the town limits. The soil also was of the best, though not easy to cultivate. On all sides, except the west it was washed by seas, creeks, or bays, which moderated the extremes of heat and cold, and afforded an abundance of fish and kelp. And of the entire territory it may be said, that it contained scarcely a rod of upland not susceptible of remunerative cultivation, while its marshes were valuable for salt grasses." (*Winsor 1 1880: 446*)

The seeds of change were sown in the early to mid 19th century. A key event occurred in 1838 when the Boston & Maine Railroad constructed one of the first rail lines in the region through Revere and opened a depot on Beach Street. Other branch lines appeared in later decades. Street railways made their first appearance in 1860 with a very early horse-drawn line that provided connections to Salem along Broadway through the town center. Change was also precipitated when the sweeping crescent of Revere Beach attracted attention in Massachusetts' first wave of summer resort development in the 1830s. Change is reflected in the break-up of the 1739 town as Winthrop and Revere separated from Chelsea in 1847, and when Winthrop became an independent town in 1852. On its own, Revere's population rose from 793 to 1,197 between 1855 and 1870. (*MHC 1981: 6*) In 1871, North Chelsea was renamed Revere, in honor of the patriot Paul Revere. The commercial and institutional center continued to develop in the vicinity of Beach, Broadway, and School Streets.

Seasonal and year-round suburban growth intensified in the late 19th century as new residents were attracted to Revere's beachfront as well as its proximity and good connections to Boston. Initiation of the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad (the "Narrow-Gauge" railroad) in 1875 was an important

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 4

factor. Growth was concentrated in the new Beachmont neighborhood, but occurred in the established town center as well. Between 1870-1900, Revere's population doubled every decade, skyrocketing from 1,197 to 10,395. Housing kept pace with the population, with the number of dwellings jumping from 170 in 1870 to 2,172 in 1900. (*Shurtleff: 332, 342*)

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground History

(bold-face names denote known interment in the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground)

The history of the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground is similar to that of many other early burying grounds in Massachusetts, and embodies two key characteristics associated with that property type. They are public use and control, and physical proximity to the town center and Congregational meetinghouse which was the centerpiece of both religious and civic life through the early 19th century (used for both religious worship and town meetings). The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground served the present-day towns of Chelsea and Winthrop in addition to Revere for many years, and is believed to be the first burying ground established north of the Mystic River. (*McCauley*)

The earliest settlers of what is now Revere were interred at Copp's Hill (1659; NR) in Boston's North End, or in Wakefield. When a smallpox epidemic arose in 1690, Boston officials ordered that:

"all persons dying at Rumney Marsh, and parts adjacent, of the Small Pox, their bodies shall be buried in some convenient place, on that side of the Water, and none of them shall be brought over to Boston, under the penalty of five pounds in money, to the use of the poor of Boston." (*Shurtleff: 439*)

The present Rumney Marsh Burying Ground, which is located at the original town center in close proximity to the 1710 Congregational meetinghouse, is a possible site for those smallpox burials. The earliest recorded burial at Rumney Marsh Burying Ground occurred on February 6, 1693 when **Mary Smith (1693)** was interred. She was the wife of Capt. John Smith, a navigator and early farmer of Winnisimmet. At that time, the burying ground was in private hands, occupying a site on the northern edge of the Cole farm, at its border with the Tuttle farm. These were two of the seven large agricultural holdings that evolved in 17th century Revere. William Hasey purchased the farm from Samuel Cole in 1654. Hasey buried his twelve year old daughter Martha on Copp's Hill (NR) in Boston in 1676 making it unlikely that the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground existed at that time. Hasey, himself, was buried in Wakefield where he resided at the time of his death in 1689, but his sons **William Hasey (d. 1695)** and **Lieutenant Joseph Hasey (d. 1707)** are among the earliest burials at Rumney Marsh. Many later Hasey's are buried there as well.

(continued)

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Continuation SheetRumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 5

In 1740, the Hasey family sold the property to Joshua Cheever, Esq. Soon thereafter, Cheever formally offered the burying ground to the town, an offer that was accepted by town meeting on March 7, 1743. Cheever's will permanently deeded the site to town on December 8, 1751 but reserved herbage rights. Cheever's heirs sold the farm, then consisting of 18 acres, to **William Low (1720-1787)** in 1761. Later mentions in town records occurred in 1812 when the way to the burying ground was defined, and 1832 when the heirs of John Low quitclaimed to the town their rights of herbage in the burying ground at the northeast corner of their farm and to the passageway. In return, the town relinquished all rights in the Low's adjoining land. At that time, the burying ground was defined as eight rods on the north and south and twelve rods on the east and west (approximately 26,236 sq. ft.). (*Shurtleff: 439*) An 1897 plan by Whitman and Channing, Civil Engineers and Surveyors of Boston, specified the size as 27,370 sq. ft.

Many early families from Revere and neighboring communities are represented at the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground, but only one of the seven founding families, namely, the Tutties. This reflects the fact that most of these "first families" were absentee landlords. Family names that are especially well-represented at Rumney Marsh include Cheever, Eustis, Floyd, Green, Low, Pratt, Oliver, and Tewksbury. Some played a major role in the community while scores of others were among the yeomen farmers and tradesmen that formed the backbone of the community.

The best known is **Deane Winthrop (1622-1703/4)**, son of John Winthrop, first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His son, **Capt. Joseph Winthrop (1666-1702)**, is buried next to him. Deane Winthrop resided in the Pullin Point section of what is now Winthrop as did members of the Belcher family who are also buried at Rumney Marsh. Burials such as these illustrate the collective origins of present-day Revere, Chelsea, and Winthrop.

The **Rev. Thomas Cheever (1658-1749)** was the first pastor of the Congregational Church (*Church of Christ NR: 1984*) in Revere, serving for 33 years, from October 17, 1715 through December 21, 1748. Cheever was educated at Harvard College where he graduated in 1677. He was ordained at Malden in 1681, but was dismissed in 1686 due to scandalous words he is said to have spoken. Cheever then moved to Rumney Marsh where he taught school and occasionally preached prior to his appointment as pastor in 1715. (*Winsor III: 378-379*)

The **Rev. Phillips Payson (1736-1801)** was ordained as the second minister in 1757. Payson was born in Walpole, Mass and graduated from Harvard College in 1754. He was noted as a scholar and teacher, in addition to being a minister. He served the Revere congregation for 44 years until his death in January 1801 at age 65. Payson is also noted for participation in the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775 and for service as a Representative at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. (*Winsor II 1880: 379*)

(continued)

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Continuation SheetRumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 6

Another notable interree is the **Lieutenant Thomas Pratt (1699-1780)** who built the first grist mill on Chelsea Creek, an enterprise that was latter converted to a spice mill known as Slade's Mill (NR). Many generations of the Pratt family, who lent their name to the Prattville section of Revere, are buried here as well. They include Lt. Thomas' wife **Mary Pratt (1698-1775)**, **Daniel Pratt (1723-1803)**, **Daniel Pratt (1731-1818)**, **John Pratt (1727-1790)**, **Susannah Pratt (1733-1739)**, **Caleb Pratt 2 (1764-1838)** and his wife **Mary Pratt (1770-1819)**.

Rev. Payson and Lt. Pratt are only two of the several Revolutionary War soldiers who were laid to rest at Rumney Marsh. One of the best known is **Capt. Samuel Sprague (1713-1783)**, who led three companies of Chelsea Minutemen and was instrumental in the battle of Chelsea Creek. Other soldiers who fought in the Revolution and are buried at Rumney Marsh include **Samuel Cheever (1754-1807)**, **Moses Collins (1729-1810)**, **Lt. Samuel Pratt (1753-1809)**, and **Caleb Pratt (1762-1844)**.

Many young children are buried at Rumney Marsh, their graves speaking to a common tragedy of life in pre-modern times. The graves of children are typically marked by small stones, often with sentimental verse. Several couples lost multiple children. One was the Deacon John Chamberlain and his wife Hannah who buried at least five children: **John (d. 1717 at 7 weeks)**, **Rachell (d. 1718 at 15 days)**, **Elizabeth (d. 1721 at 11 years)**, **Lydia (d. 1722 at 9 months)**, and **Lois (d. 1725 at 1 year, 11 months)**. Andrew and Deborah Pratt were similarly afflicted with the loss of **Susan A. Pratt (1813-1813)**, **Washington Pratt (1820-1820)**, **Sarah J. Pratt (1833-1833)**, **Amanda A. Pratt (1834-1835)**, and **Sarah A. Pratt (1838-1838)**. A third example is provided by William and Rebecca Oliver who lost three children within two months. They were **Sarah Oliver (d. 11/10/1769 at 12 years)**, **John Sale Oliver (d. 11/11/1769 at 6 years)**, and **Hepzibah Oliver (d. 12/16/1769 at 10 years)**.

Several slaves are buried at Rumney Marsh, most in unmarked graves. A cluster along the front (N) wall includes **Charity (1737-1760, slave of Nathaniel Oliver)**, **Judith (1713-1760, slave of Capt. Oliver)**, **Priscilla (1724-1774, slave of Samuel Floyd)**, and **Mark (1749-1777, slave of William Oliver)**, **Caesor (d. 1803 at over 100 years of age, slave of Samuel Sprague)**, and **Fortune (a Negro of great age)**. Several others lie in the southeast corner. They include **Fannie Fairweather (d. 1845, age 80, native of Africa)**, **Job Warrow (1736-1836)** and his wife **Betty (d. 1804 at age 86)**. Job was a free slave on the role of Pullen Point Guards. He died in the Chelsea almshouse and lies in an unmarked pauper's grave. (Shurtleff: 458; 1897 Plan)

In the early 19th century, a row of tombs was erected immediately adjacent to the south and east sides of the Beach Street Congregational Church (Church of Christ NR: 1984). By the early 20th century, those tombs had fallen into disrepair due to vandalism and lack of maintenance. Thus, in September 1910, 178 bodies were removed from the old tombs and reinterred in several cemeteries including the still-active Rumney Marsh Burying Ground. The tombs at the church site were demolished in 1912. (Shurtleff: 440)

(continued)

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetRumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 7

Some of the reinterments, such as the graves of members of the **Crocker, Cheever/Harris, and Pratt/Woods families** are now marked by small, black, rectangular slates. Fourteen reburied members of the **Cary family** lie together in a plot marked by a large horizontal stone and surrounded by low masonry curbing. (*Shurtleff: 460-461*)

The last recorded burial at the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground occurred in 1929 when veteran **Lewis L. Bullard** was buried at the south end of the burying ground where a group of small arched headstones mark the graves of soldiers who fought in various wars. They are clustered around a pyramid of Civil War cannonballs that serve as a memorial to the soldiers who fought in that war. It was erected by William B. Eaton and GAR Post 199. (*Shurtleff: 439*) Another war memorial was erected by the Revere Tercentennial Committee in 1930. It honors Revere citizens who died in all wars to that point (1675-1769, 1775-1783, 1812, 1861-1865) and lists their names. Many of these men are also commemorated by individual gravestones. The burying ground was rededicated by the Revere Historical Commission, the Revere Community Development Program, and then Mayor George V. Colella on May 29, 1975.

The surrounding area remained largely undeveloped until after World War II. The 1896 atlas shows the streets immediately to the west in place (Butler, Elm, Lowe, Norman, Library, and Sewell) and the land subdivided into small lots. All but one were owned by Charlotte F. Farnsworth. The 1906-1933 Sanborn map shows Bixby Street in place with new house lots, but very little actual building. Most of the neighborhood consists of mid 20th century ranch houses.

The graves at Rumney Marsh Burying Ground are documented by two primary sources. The earliest is the *Plan of the Revere Cemetery* that was prepared in December 1897 by Whitman and Channing, Civil Engineers and Surveyors of Boston. It locates graves and provides names followed by birth and death dates. The other source is Benjamin Shurtleff's 1937 history of Revere which includes a detailed list of stones and inscriptions.

Gravestone Artistry and Workmanship at Rumney Marsh Burying Ground (criterion C)

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground contains a wealth of 18th century gravestones that display high artistry and craftsmanship, and illustrate changing local and regional tastes through the evolution of both epitaphs and iconography in the Colonial period. Two early 18th century stones have been identified as the work of a noted Boston area stone carver. The 18th century core, which includes at least ten examples from the first decade of that century, is supplemented by three earlier stones from the 1690s and many fine later examples from the 19th century. Together, the gravestones at Rumney Marsh provide an extensive and diverse picture of funerary art, especially in the Colonial period.

(continued)

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Revere (Suffolk), MASection number 8 Page 8

Rumney Marsh is especially rich in the winged skull motif which dominated New England gravestone art throughout most of the 17th century. While winged cherubs gradually replaced the winged skull motif as the 18th century progressed, the popularity of the latter endured throughout the 18th century at Rumney Marsh. Later examples often display the stylized foliate borders that replaced the richer fruits and leaves that are characteristic of the 17th and early 18th centuries. (see description section for specific examples)

Two stones in the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground are attributed to master carver Joseph Lamson (1658 - 1722), the progenitor of a family dynasty that included Nathaniel (1693 - 1755) and his brother?? Caleb (1697 - 1760) followed by later descendants, Caleb (1760 - ca. 1800), John (1732 - 1776), and several others. The Lamsons lived and worked in the Malden/Charlestown area just north of Boston and immediately southwest of Revere. The two stones belong to **Mary Cutler (1703)** and **Deane Winthrop, 1703/4**. Considering the high quality of many other gravestones, it is likely that other carvers are represented here as well.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to document the evolution of an early colonial period burying ground that continued in use from the 17th to 20th century. Archaeological resources may also contribute detailed social, cultural, and economic information related to the inhabitants of Revere during that period. Structural evidence from outbuildings may contribute information relating to maintenance activities at the cemetery and facilities associated with funerary activities such as a hearse barn or stable. Structural evidence might also exist from a mausoleum that has yet to be identified in documentary records. Archaeological testing might also recover evidence of post-holes, walls, and gates, which when mapped may help reconstruct cemetery boundaries and family burial areas. Archaeological evidence of unmarked graves may also help reconstruct burial patterns and boundaries at the cemetery, and the treatment of deceased paupers and other indigent persons by the town inhabitants. Osteological studies of skeletal remains in marked and unmarked graves may contribute important information on the general health and pathologies that affected the community. This information may reflect differences in health and medical treatment based on social, cultural, or economic groupings. Individuals and groups interred at the burial ground may contain important information related to specific epidemics that affected the early settlement such as the 1690 smallpox epidemic. Rumney Marsh has been reported as a possible site for burial of individuals that died during that epidemic.

Artifacts recovered from graves and their general proximity may also contribute information relating to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of individuals and groups. The presence of African-

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MA**Section number 8 Page 9

American slaves indicates important information may survive related to African American burial practices and other studies of ethnicity in the African American community. Fragments and complete gravestones may contain stylistic traits that represent particular religious, ethnic, or other social groupings. Other characteristics of gravestones may indicate the economic class of individuals. Artifacts related to memorial services or grave offerings can also contribute much of the above information. In total, the above information can contribute a wealth of information on the evolution of the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground, the individuals buried there, and the inhabitants of the City of Revere over three centuries. Information obtained through archaeological research may also help fill the documentary void that exists relating to when the cemetery was founded and its early evolution.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

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Winsor, Justin. *Memorial History of Boston, including Suffolk County Massachusetts: 1730-1880*. James Osgood and Co. IV Vols. Boston. 1882.

Maps and Atlases

Bromley, GW and Walter S. *Atlas of the City of Chelsea and the Towns of Revere and Winthrop*. GW Bromley & Co. Philadelphia. 1896

Sanborn Insurance Atlas. *City of Revere*. 1906-1933.

Whitman, H.T. and Channing Howard (civil engineers and surveyors, Boston) *Plan of Revere Cemetery, Revere, Mass.* 27,370 sq. ft. Dec. 1897.

(end)

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Name of Property

Suffolk County, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References Boston North Quadrangle Scale 1:25,000
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.	19	334900	4696760	3.			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2.				4.			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

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

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground stands on the south side of Butler Street between Elm and Bixby streets on the southeast edge of the center of Revere. The boundary is shown as a red line on the attached City of Revere Assessors plate #16, block #235, lot #7. The lot contains 24,829 square feet. The map was last revised in May, 1997. The scale is 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

(Describe why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

The boundary of the nominated property conforms to the current property lines. It remains essentially the same as the boundary during much of the period of significance (defined as 8x12 rods/26,136 sq ft in 1832, shown on a cemetery plan map as 27,370 sq. ft. in 1897, and as 24,829 sq. ft. in 1997. The small size differences may result from imprecise measurement and is not readily apparent. The burying ground is surrounded by a residential neighborhood, most of which dates to the mid 20th century, beyond the end date of the period of significance. (1930)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Historic Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Direct

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission December 2003

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Revere, MA

street & number 281 Broadway telephone 781-286-8110

city or town Revere state MA zip code 02151

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Revere (Suffolk), MA

Section number photo Page 1

Black & White Photograph List

Photographer: Candace Jenkins May 23, 2001
Belmont, Mass.

Photo #	Neg #	Description of View
1	2001-3-0	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; overview
2	2001-3-5	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; Deane Winthrop, 1703/4
3	2001-3-6	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; Marcy Haugh, 1702
4	2001-3-7	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; Edward Watts, 1714
5	2001-3-2	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; Joanna T. Oliver, 1865
6	2001-3-1	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; entrance, wall, plaque
7	2001-3-8	Rumney Marsh Cemetery; veterans grave stones

**RUMNEY MARSH BURING GROUND
REVERE (SUFFOLK), MA
Data Sheet**

NR photo	Resource Description	Date	Status/Type
#1-7	Rumney Marsh Burying Ground	ca. 1690	C/Si
6	Perimeter Stone Wall/granite	late 1930s	C/Si
6	Gate/iron	late 1930s	C/Si
Representative or notable stones:			
3	Marcy Haugh stone/slate	1702	C/O
	Mary Cutler stone/slate (L)	1703	C/O
2	Deane Winthrop stone/slate (L)	1703/4	C/O
4	Edward Watts stone	1714	C/O
	Joseph Whittemore stone	1735	C/O
	Eustis family stone/slate	1736/7; 1748; 1752	C/O (3)
	Sarah Oliver stone/slate	1769	C/O
	John S. Oliver stone/slate	1769	C/O
	Hepzibah Oliver stone/slate	1769	C/O
5	Joanna Oliver stone/limestone	1865	C/O
	Belcher family stones/slate	18 th -19 th C.	C/O (3)
	Cary family plot/slate	1914	C/O
	Footpath system		C/Si
7	Civil War Veterans Monument/iron	early 20 th C.	C/O
	War Memorial/stone	1930	C/O
6	Sign Board/wood	1975	NC/O

Sites	4 C	0 N/C
Objects	18 C	1 N/C
Totals	22 C	1 N/C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rumney Marsh Burying Ground

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 12/29/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/27/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/11/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/11/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000025

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/11/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.




Rumney Marsh Bunting Ground
Butler Ave
Revere, MA

May 2001

Photo #1

General view facing SE

Candace Jenkins
Belmont, MA



HERE LYETH BURIED
BODY OF M^R DEANE
WINTHROP OF PULLIN POINT
AGED 8 YEARS WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MARCH 16

1770


Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Butler Ave
Revere, MA

May 2001

Photo #2

Deane Winthrop headstone 1703

Candace Jenkins
Belmont, MA



HERE LIES BURIED
THE BODY OF
MARCYN HAUGH
WIFE OF
ARTHUR HAUGH
AGED ABOUT 20 YEARS
DECEASED NOVEMBER 16
1882

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground

Photo #3

Butler Ave

Revere, MA

Marcy Haugh headstone 1702

Candace Jenkins

May, 2001

Belmont, MA



HERE LIES BURIED
THE BODY OF
EDWARD T. BATES
DIED FEBRUARY 1885
AGED 75 YEARS

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground

Photo #44

Butler Ave

Revere, MA

Edward Watts headstone 1714

Candace Jenkins

Belmont, MA

May 2001



In memory of
MISS JOANNA T. OLIVER.

who died
Oct. 12. 1865.

Aged 83.

Asleep in Jesus.

Rumney Marsh Burial Ground. Photo #5
Butler Ave.
Revere, MA

Joanna T. Oliver Headstone 1865

Candace Jenkins
Belmont, MA May 2001



Rumney Marsh Burying Ground

Photo #6

Butler Ave

Revere, MA

Main entrance, facing SE

Candace Jenkins

Belmont, MA

May 2001



Bumney Marsh Burying Ground
Butler Ave
Revere, MA

Photo #7

Veteran's Gravestones, Facing S

Candace Jenkins
Belmont, MA

May 2001

Boston North MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1979. Map edition 1985. Supersedes Boston North and Lexington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1971.
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13272 (1982). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE SHORING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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

Meters	Feet	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS
1	3.2808		1 Billerica
2	6.5617		2 Reading
3	9.8425		3 Salem
4	13.1234		4 Maynard
5	16.4042		5 Lynn
6	19.6850		6 Framingham
7	22.9659		7 Boston South
8	26.2467		8 Hull
9	29.5276		
10	32.8084		

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
 UTM grid convergence (GN and 1985 magnetic declination) (MD) at center of map (degrees & approximate)

Topographic Map Symbols

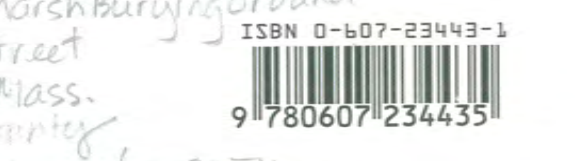
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected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

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



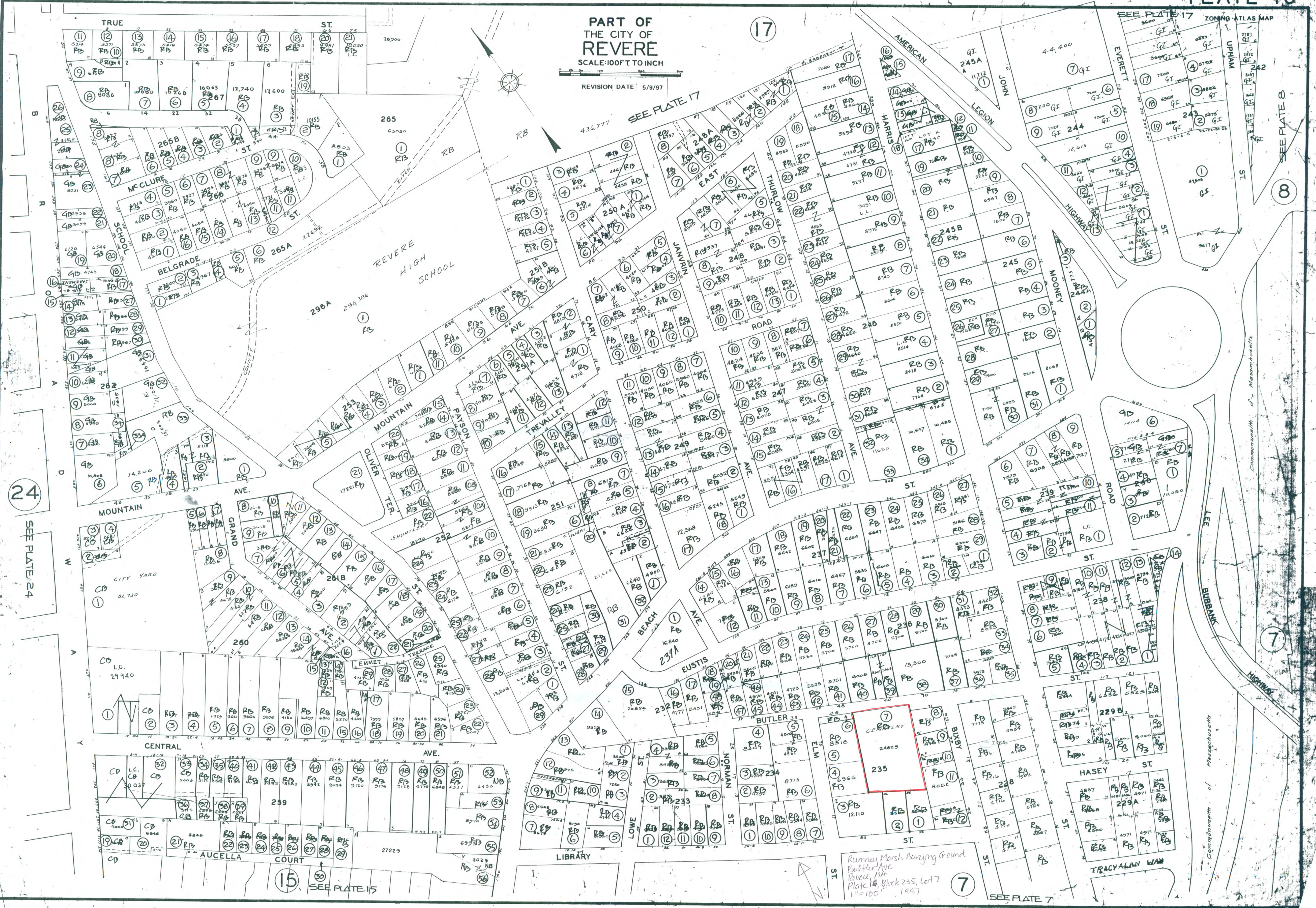
SCALE 1:25 000
 1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
 Butler Street
 25 Revere, Mass.
 201106000
 UTM: 19J534100/496760



PART OF THE CITY OF REVERE
SCALE: 100 FT. TO INCH
REVISION DATE 5/9/97

17



24

8

7

15

7

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground
Butler Ave
Revere, MA
Plate 16, Block 235, Lot 7
11' x 100'
1997

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



The City of REVERE, MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Mayor
281 Broadway, Revere, MA 02151
(781) 286-8110 Fax (781) 286-8199

RECEIVED
NOV 13 2003
MASS. HIST. COMM

THOMAS G. AMBROSINO
Mayor

November 12, 2003

Brona Simon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Re: *Letter of Recommendation*

Dear Ms. Simon:

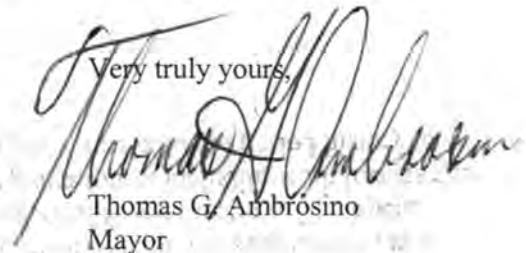
I am in receipt of your recent letter notifying the City of Revere that the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground will be considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on December 10, 2003.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my full support for this nomination. In use from the late 17th through the mid-20th centuries, the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground is a remarkable artifact that documents almost three hundred years of Revere history. The open, informal character of the landscape and the quality of the gravestones, including both images and inscriptions, possess an unusually eloquent ability to bring Revere's colonial period history to life.

The Rumney Marsh Burying Ground is important as a diverse and well-preserved colonial period graveyard that illustrates the changing tastes and fortunes of both Revere and its larger New England context. Its large and diverse collection of well-carved 17th and 18th century slate gravestones is especially important. Two early examples, dating to 1703 and 1704, have been identified as unusually fine works of gravestone art produced by Joseph Lamson, a noted master stone carver from the area north of Boston where Revere is located. Smaller numbers of early 19th century urn and willow motif stones are also noteworthy examples of their type, exhibiting exceptionally fine and detailed carving. Many stones possess a high degree of artistry and workmanship which is enhanced by their unusually well-preserved status.

I look forward to a positive vote when you consider this nomination on December 10. This action will not only recognize an important historical and community asset, it will also affirm Revere's commitment to historic preservation.

Very truly yours,



Thomas G. Ambrosino
Mayor



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

December 23, 2003 William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Rumney Marsh Burying Ground, Butler St., Revere (Suffolk), MA

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

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Candace Jenkins, preservation consultants
Mayor Thomas G. Ambrosino, City of Revere
Ann Fedele, Revere Society for Cultural and Historic Preservation
Frank Stringi, Planning Director
Marie Alessi, Revere Historical Commission
Jeffrey Pearlman, Beachmont School