

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received OCT 9 1984

date entered NOV 13 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Church of Christ

and/or common Revere Masonic Temple

2. Location

street & number 265 Beach Street N/A not for publication

city, town Revere N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Suffolk code 025

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. John Clark c/o North Suffolk Community Facilities, Inc.

street & number 301 Broadway

city, town Chelsea N/A vicinity of state MA 02150

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Suffolk County Registry of Deeds

street & number Pemberton Square

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Inventory of the Historic Assets
title of the Commonwealth #47 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street

city, town Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description

Church of Christ, Revere

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

(1856; turned 90° on original site)

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

In its present appearance, the Church of Christ in Revere is a three-story Shingle Style of rectangular plan with an irregular roofline. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles while asphalt shingles cover the roof. The building consists of a two-story gable-roofed main block on a one-story raised brick basement. The main body of the building contains the intact two-story, 43' x 35' frame of Revere's 1710 meetinghouse. To the west is a two-and-a-half story gable-roofed addition (1888) extending slightly beyond the width of the main block. Projecting off the east end of the main block is a narrower two-story shed-roofed addition (1888) with a one-story hipped-roof addition (1888) at the northeast corner. The Church of Christ stands on an asphalt-paved triangular lot in a neighborhood of late 19th and early 20th century one-to three-story houses. It is located approximately ¼ mile northeast of Revere's municipal center.

Exterior Features:

The roof of the original meetinghouse is a gable of shallow pitch, its profile distinct from those of the later additions. The roof of the main block features open eaves supported on curved shingled brackets. The additions are marked by lower rooflines: the west addition is enclosed by a gable roof with a steep slope springing from a ridge parallel to but slightly below that of the meetinghouse. Its gable forms a shallow overhang supported on curved shingled brackets on the second story level. The shed-roofed east addition rises just to the gable of the meetinghouse and contains a narrow chimney in one corner. Both east and west additions display plain boxed cornices.

The walls of the building contain a variety of windows in paired and single combinations. In the main block, the main bays are defined by three rectangular windows set in round-arched surrounds on the second story level. The raised red brick basement contains four single windows with 4/4 sash flanking a central paired window with 4/4 sash below and a fixed transom above. All of the basement windows feature rough cut brownstone lintels and sills.

The west addition contains four 2/2 windows (c.1940) in the gable end in a symmetrical arrangement with paired windows flanking a single central window with another single window on the peak. On the second story large 4/4 windows occupy the end bays while the first story contains a side entrance with a small pedimented portico (c.1940), an irregular sequence of paired and single windows (one of which contains glass blocks, c.1940), and a rectangular ventilator of c.1940.

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Page 1

In the shed-roofed east addition, two windows, one paired and the other single, punctuate the end walls. The hip-roofed addition contains another entrance and five windows, two of them rectangular with 4/4 sash and the other three square windows with 6/1 sash. Simple wooden surrounds enclose all the windows in the east and west additions. The foundation of the building is of stone masonry faced with brick and dates from the enlargement of 1888. With the exception of the massing and profile of the 1710 meetinghouse, the majority of the exterior design features (detailing, sheathing, major fenestration) of the building derive from the Shingle Style renovations of 1888. Exterior features dating from c.1940 are: gable and gable window and ventilator in the west addition, and pedimented entry porch and glass block window on the north elevation.

Interior Features:

The most notable feature of the building's interior is the timber frame of the 1710 meetinghouse which is enclosed within the present structure. Encompassing the central auditorium space and the attic above, the frame is covered over except in the attic. The structural frame includes: corner posts, four intermediate posts on each long side, north and south plates, and two distinct roof truss systems--one to frame the end walls and one to span the auditorium. The end walls are framed with single principal rafters, tie beams and studding. The four intermediate roof trusses consist of double principal rafters, one placed approximately six inches below the other, a king post and tie beam. The double rafters are mortised into both the king post and tie beam as shown in Photographs 5 and 6, and Diagram 1. Between most sets of rafters are medially placed struts. The spanning tie beams are hewn into a gentle upward bow (see Photograph 7 and Diagram 1). Six common purlins are set into the top of the uppermost rafters.

The frame is of oak. Major beams are approximately 12" x 12"; rafters are perhaps 6" x 7". Some early finishes are attached to the frame. The roof is sheathed with wide vertical boards and where visible, the rest of the frame exhibits horizontal wide-board sheathing attached with hand-wrought nails. There is every reason to believe that this sheathing dates from the construction of the meetinghouse in 1710. In one place, plaster on riven lath can be seen. Hence, more 18th century interior finish may exist within the walls of the auditorium.

Among decorative interior features of the meetinghouse space, only a handsome wood-grained arch supported by panelled pilasters with Corinthian capitals is of note. Located on the east wall of the auditorium, this arch must have formed part of the embellishment of the chancel in the 1888 renovation.

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The meetinghouse, or auditorium space, occupies the second and third level in the center of the building, its north and south walls being exterior walls. The rest of the building consists of auxiliary spaces added during the remodelling of 1888: a kitchen, vestry and classroom with a stage built underneath the meetinghouse when it was raised up; a vestibule, new stairways, a ladies parlor and several anté-rooms added to the west; and a minister's room and organ loft over full basement added to the east.

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations:

When constructed, in 1710, the Rumney Marsh meetinghouse (as the Church of Christ was then known) stood two stories tall, measured 43' x 35', and featured a gable roof and simple rectangular plan. An 1823 painting of the meetinghouse (Figure 1) shows a structure with five bays, a double tier of symmetrically arranged windows and a central entrance with pediment on the facade. While the entrance pediment may have been a later Georgian addition, the five bay plan and double-tier windows can be presumed to be that of 1710. A porch and tower and spire were added sometime in the 18th century, perhaps in conjunction with the purchase of a bell proposed in 1748. In 1823, the badly deteriorated spire was replaced by an octagonal domed cupola, which surmounted its tower until the 1888 renovations.

In 1856, the building was turned around 90° on its site and remodelled in the Italianate style after designs by Boston architect, Thomas Silloway. A new pedimented entrance porch was built enclosing the 18th century tower and embellished with a substantial arched drip molding over the doorway, corner pilasters, and long round-headed windows on the sides. The two original tiers of windows in the meetinghouse were removed. Window openings in the end bays were closed up. In the remaining bays, new longer windows, the uppermost ones with rounded heads, were installed. The meetinghouse was given corner pilasters and the design was tied together by a broad frieze running around both new and old parts of the building. On the interior, a new pulpit was installed at the end rather than the side of the building and seating was rearranged accordingly (see Figure 2).

In 1888, the building was enlarged and given more or less its present Shingle Style form. The meetinghouse was raised up a story on its present brick basement and the east and west additions were constructed.

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The entrance was moved to the northwest corner and marked by a porch with low-sweeping roof. The minister's room added on the northeast corner had a similar low-sweeping roof. The existing tower was heightened and given a pyramidal roof. Although the round-headed windows were retained, all other features of the 1856 renovation were superseded. The building was given a shingled exterior except for accents of brick and rough cut brownstone marking the new walls below the meetinghouse. Simple shingled brackets and one row of saw-toothed shingles became the only decorative features (see Figure 3).

Around 1940, the Masonic Association, which purchased the building in 1919, removed the tower, raised the north slope of the gable of the west addition, closed in the entry porch, covered over the lower tier of windows in the meetinghouse, and replaced the upper tier of round-headed windows with the rectangular ones. There have been no further changes made to the structure.

Archaeological Considerations:

No subsurface testing has been carried out. Family tombs (installed 1806, removed 1912) and stables are mentioned in the records and there has been activity on the site since the early 18th century. However, the ground has been substantially disturbed during the construction of new foundations and retaining walls, and installation of asphalt parking areas. Fill may have been used to raise the ground level behind the retaining walls.

8. Significance

Church of Christ, Revere

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1919	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1710; 1856; 1888 **Builder/Architect** 1856 - Thomas Silloway

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Church of Christ is architecturally significant for its intact 1710 meetinghouse frame, which is one of the earliest meetinghouses structures surviving in New England; and as an illustration of the manner in which early buildings were updated to reflect current architectural modes. Historically, the building is important as the focus of political and religious life in 18th century Rumney Marsh (now Revere) and Chelsea (established as a town in 1738 with Rumney Marsh as its center). The building also evidences the perceived need of its 19th century congregation to be housed in a stylish structure. The Church of Christ possesses integrity of location, materials, workmanship and association. As a rare surviving early 18th century meetinghouse structure reflecting changing perceptions of architectural fashion and for its associations with Revere's history, the Church of Christ meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Architectural Significance:

The Church of Christ building contains the earliest meetinghouse structure (1710) in Suffolk County and is among the half dozen oldest meetinghouses in New England. It predates any other existing building in Revere by a quarter of a century. The original building was a simple structure reflecting the modest life-style of its parishoners. Its simplicity was characteristic of 18th century meetinghouses in outlying suburbs and rural areas with limited economic base, such as Rumney Marsh was in 1710 when the meetinghouse was constructed. Architecturally, it is an early example of the rectangular plan, gable-roofed meetinghouse form, entered on the long wall, which was typical of New England meetinghouses from ca.1700 to ca.1730.

In addition to its age, the Church of Christ is significant for its intact 1710 timber frame, all the elements of which survive, enclosed within the present Shingle Style structure. The frame, which is comparablè to those of other surviving early 18th century New England meetinghouses, is apparently unique in one particular: the roof truss system employs bowed tie beams to span the width of the auditorium (see Photo 7 and Diagram 1). While no other American examples of this form are known (interview with Abbott Lowell Cummings, July, 1983), curved or elbowed tie beams are frequently found in medieval and post-medieval English architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attachment

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.39 acres

Quadrangle name Boston North

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	1	9
---	---	---

3	3	4	8	3	1	0
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4	6	9	1	6	9	1	6	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sarah Zimmerman, Preservation Planning Director, with Anne Andrus Grady, Preservation Consultant

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July, 1984

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

title Executive Director, State Historic Pres. Officer

date September 27, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 11-13-84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet Church of Christ, Revere Item number 8

Page 1

In its evolution from 1710 into the 20th century, the building is also notable as an illustration of the manner in which New England meeting-houses were remodelled to suit the dictates of changing architectural fashion. The Church of Christ building is a dramatic example of this process, which occurred frequently in New England, especially prior to 1850. Although numerous mid to late 18th century meetinghouses in Massachusetts were re-worked in the Federal, Greek Revival or Italianate styles, few survived to undergo subsequent late 19th century remodellings and none dating as early as the Church of Christ are known to survive.

Prior to 1856, the only major changes to the Church of Christ were the addition of a tower and spire, probably ca.1748, and the spire's replacement (with octagonal cupola) in 1823. In 1856, the church was reoriented on its site and renovated in the Italianate style. Later, in 1888, another renovation resulted in the Shingle Style appearance the building largely retains today.

The 19th-century transformations of the building reflect the strong desire of the congregation for an up to date building even though their modest resources precluded replacing the structure altogether. The congregation, mostly farmers and industrial workers of limited means, was apparently determined to follow the 19th-century trend toward replacement of old fashioned meetinghouses, first in classical and then in picturesque styles. Their reuse of the same structure twice is an unusual expression of thriftiness. The Italianate and Shingle Style remodellings in 1856 and 1888, respectively, were evidence of the current popularity of those styles and repeated a sequence of stylistic changes sought by many 19th-century congregations in New England.

No architect has been identified for the 1888 remodelling of the building, however, plans for the 1856 remodelling were prepared by Thomas Silloway, a well-respected church architect who practiced in the Boston area from c.1856 to c.1905.

Historical Significance:

Historically, the Church of Christ is associated with the 18th and 19th century development of Rumney Marsh and Chelsea as the seat of both local government and public worship. Originally part of Boston, but separated by water, Rumney Marsh received permission in 1709 to build its own meetinghouse. The Church of Christ building was constructed the following year and served as a site of religious observance from 1710 until it was sold in 1919. When the Rumney Marsh area was set off from Boston as Chelsea in 1738, the meetinghouse became the location of all town meetings. It remained in that use until 1806.

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In the early 19th century, the Church of Christ became identified with Unitarianism and, in 1828, a group of parishioners opposed to the shift, broke off to form their own church. From 1710 to 1828, the Church of Christ served as Chelsea's only meetinghouse. Later in the 19th century, changes in the economy of the area and in the religious persuasion of the neighboring population weakened the church's viability and, in 1919, the Church of Christ disbanded. The building was sold to the Seaview Lodge of the Masonic Association, which used it actively until 1982.

Although the exterior of the building has been completely transformed twice, the original timber frame of the meetinghouse is still intact and its roof profile remains visible in the massing of the structure. The current exterior finishes date primarily from the remodeling of 1888. While renovations in the 1940's (removal of the tower, raising of a gable, covering over some windows, and filling in a porch) have diminished the picturesque character of the 1888 building, the Church of Christ retains strong evidence of its Shingle Style transformation.

Archaeological Significance:

Frequent disturbances of the ground on the site (installation in 1806 and removal in 1912 of tombs, terracing, laying of asphalt) make the retrieval of archaeological information unlikely.

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received

date entered

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Chamberlain, Mellen. A Documentary History of Chelsea. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1908. Vol. II, pp. 178-321.

Shurtleff, Benjamin. The History of the Town of Revere. Boston: Beckler Press, 1938. pp.418-466.

Sinnott, Edmund W. Meetinghouse and Church in Early New England. New York: McGraw Hill, 1963.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects. Los Angeles: Hennessy and Ingalls, 1970. p.554.

Church Records at:

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Revere Public Library

Unitarian Universalist Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston

10. Verbal Boundary Description and Justification (continuation)

Begging at the corner of Beach Street and Cary Avenue, thence running southerly by Cary Avenue about one hundred and thirty seven and 54/100 (137.54) feet to Eustis Street, thence turning and running westerly and northwesterly by Eustis Street to land of Sarah R. Hastings, et al. shown as lot A on a plan recorded with certificate No. 6619 filed in the Suffolk County Registry District; thence turning and running northerly by said Hastings land fifteen (15) feet; thence turning and running southwesterly by said Hastings land, fourteen and 75/100 (14.75) feet to Eustis Street, thence northerly by Eustis Street to Beach Street, thence turning and running easterly by Beach Street one hundred and eighty six and 41/100 (186.41) feet to the point of the beginning.--Book 2159, page 312 Suffolk County Registry of Deeds.

The nominated area comprises the lot currently owned by North Suffolk Community Facilities and shown as parcel 237A of the attached City of Revere Assessor's Map, Plate 16 (1" = 100').



Figure 1. Appearance of Church of Christ Building between 1823 and 1856.

Painting in the Revere Public Library,
as reproduced in Revere 100 Years
1871 - 1971, published by the City
of Revere, 1971.

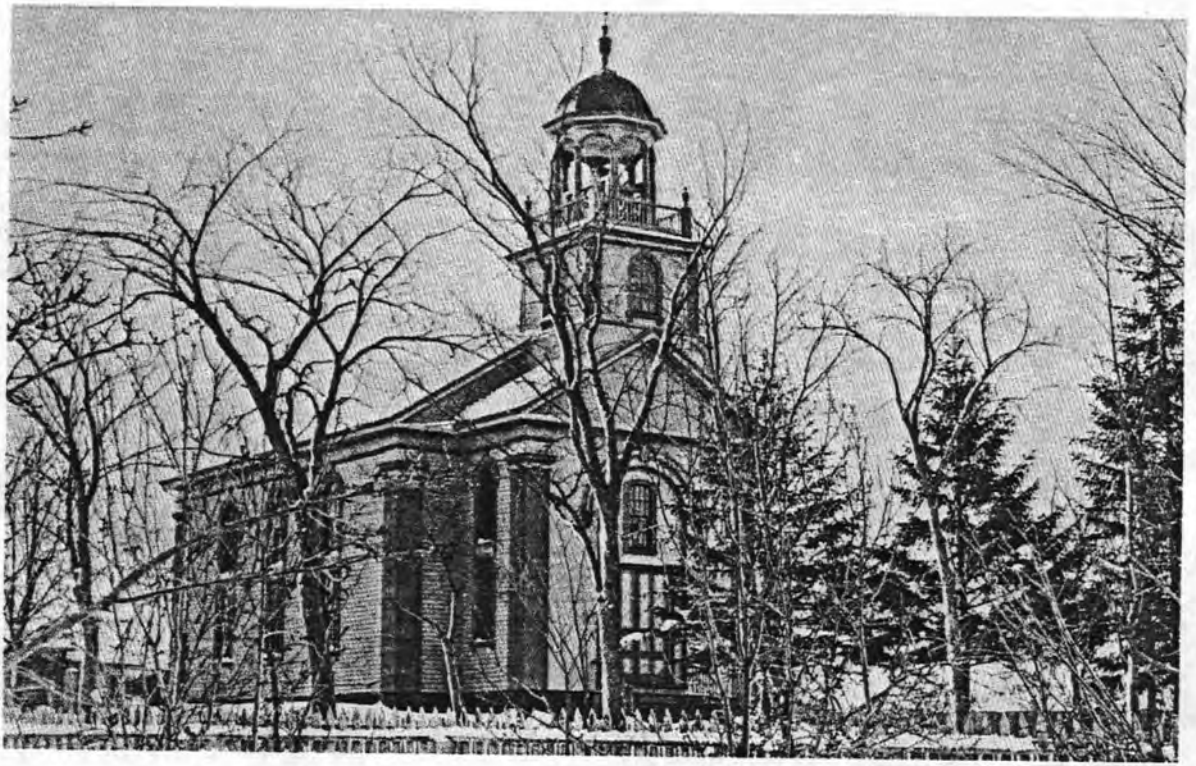


Figure 2. Appearance of the Church of Christ Building between 1856 and 1888. Photograph in Revere Public Library as reproduced in Revere 100 Years 1871 - 1971.

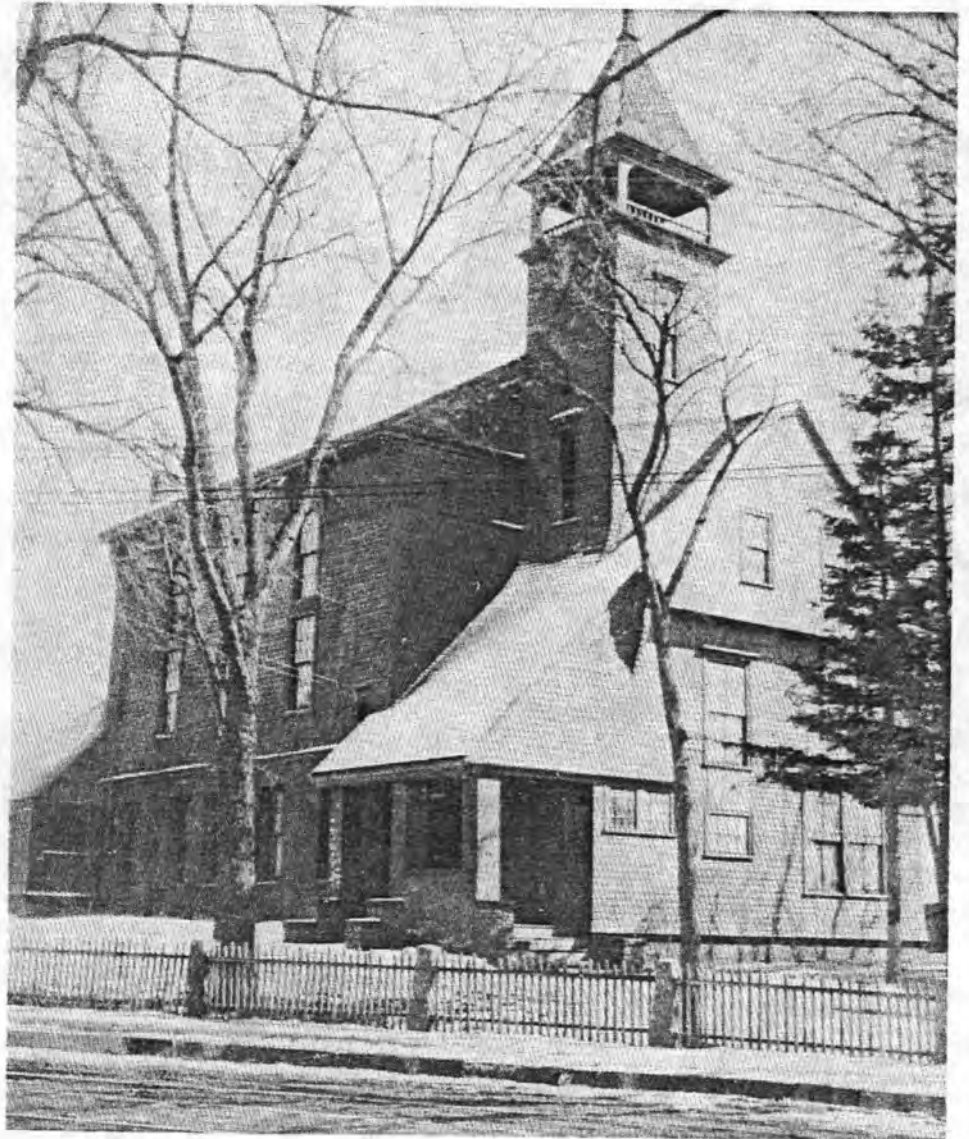


Figure 3. Appearance of the Church of Christ Building between 1888 and c. 1845. Photograph in Revere Public Library as reproduced in Revere 100 Years 1871 - 1971.

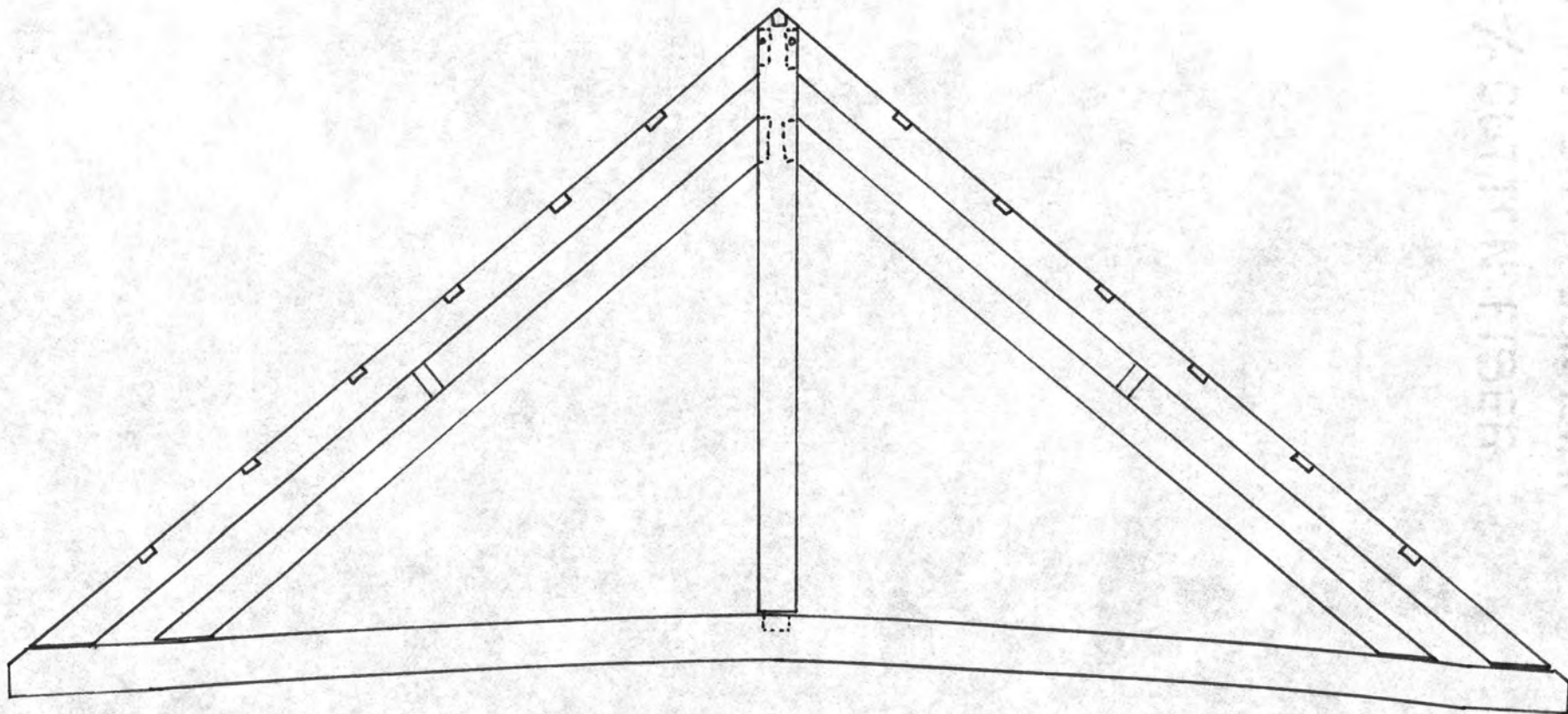


Diagram 1

Roof Truss System

of Intermediate Bays of Meetinghouse Roof.

Not to Scale

(Tenons dotted in only where their configuration could be estimated)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Church of Christ
Suffolk County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. OCT 9 1984
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/4/86
Date Due: 11/8/84 - 11/23/84
Action: ACCEPT 11-13-84
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

Church of Christ
 Suffolk County
 MASSACHUSETTS

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady
Date: May 24, 1983
Negative in possession of
photographer at:
10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

Photograph Number 1 of 7

View of building looking
southeast •



Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady
Date: May, 1983
Negative in possession of
photographer at:
10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

Photograph Number 2 of 7

View of building looking
southwest.



Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady

Date: May, 1983

Negative in possession of
photographer at:

10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

Photograph Number 3 of 7

View of building looking
northeast.



Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady
Date: May, 1983
Negative in possession of
photographer at:
10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

Photograph Number 4 of 7

View of building looking
northwest.



Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady

Date: May, 1983

Negative in possession of
photographer at:

10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

Photograph Number 5 of 7

View of king post with
double rafters framed into it
in meetinghouse roof.



Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady
Date: May, 1983
Negative in possession of
photographer at:
10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

Photograph Number 6 of 7

View of double rafters
framed into tie beam in
meetinghouse roof.

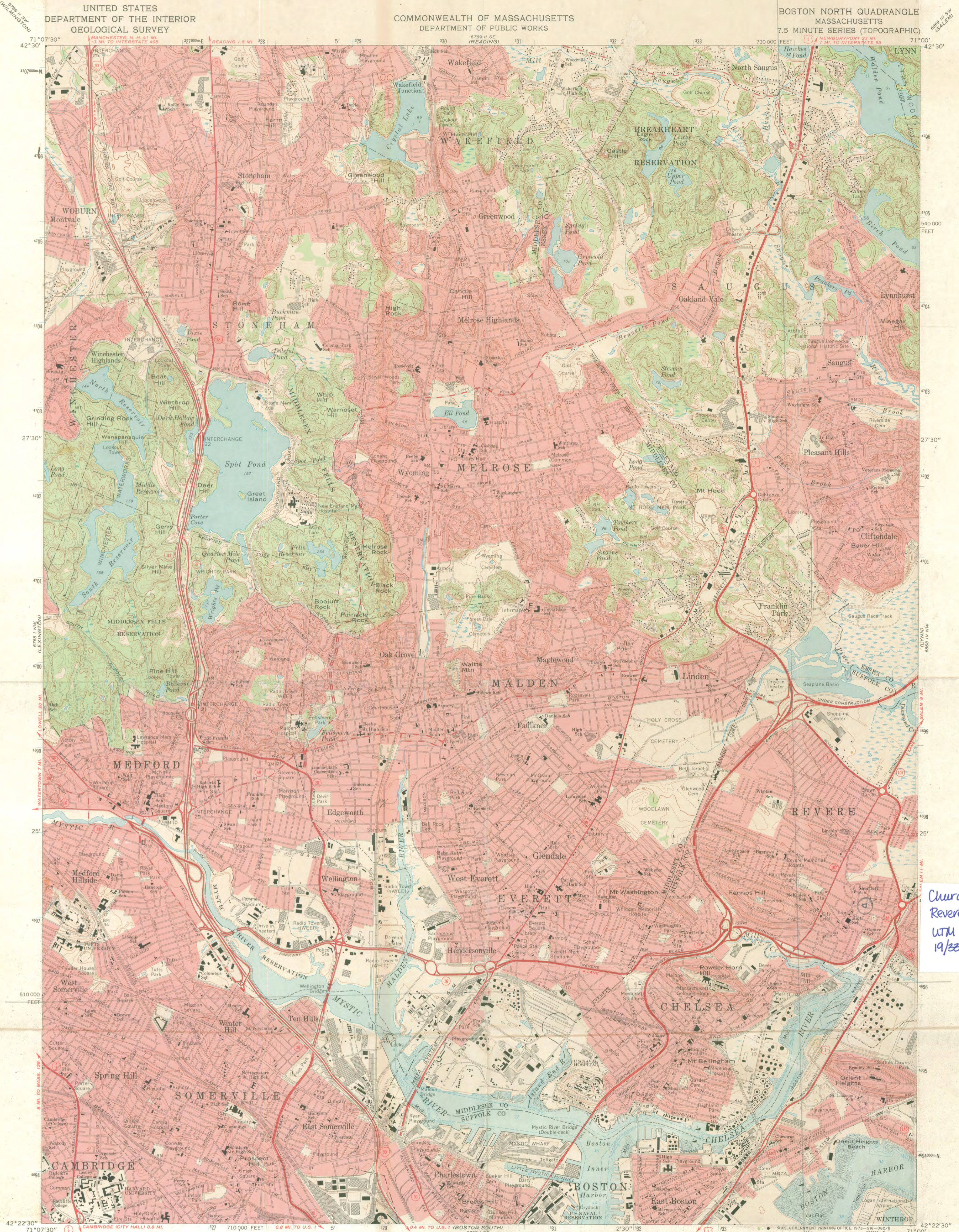


Revere Masonic Temple
265 Beach Street
Revere, MA

Photographer: Anne Grady
Date: May, 1983
Negative in possession of
photographer at:
10 Trotting Horse Drive
Lexington, MA 02173

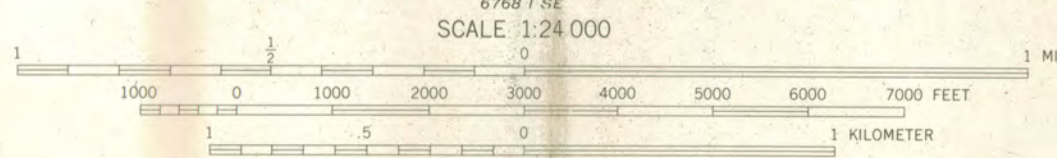
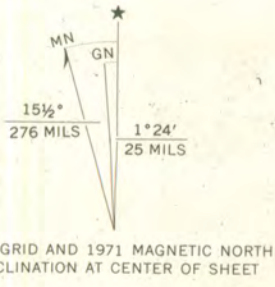
Photograph Number 7 of 7

View of bowed tie beams in
meetinghouse roof.

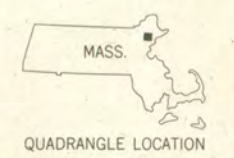


Church of Christ
Revere, MA
UTM
19/324830/46960

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1971
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 248 (1971)
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
100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Boundaries in tidewater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET



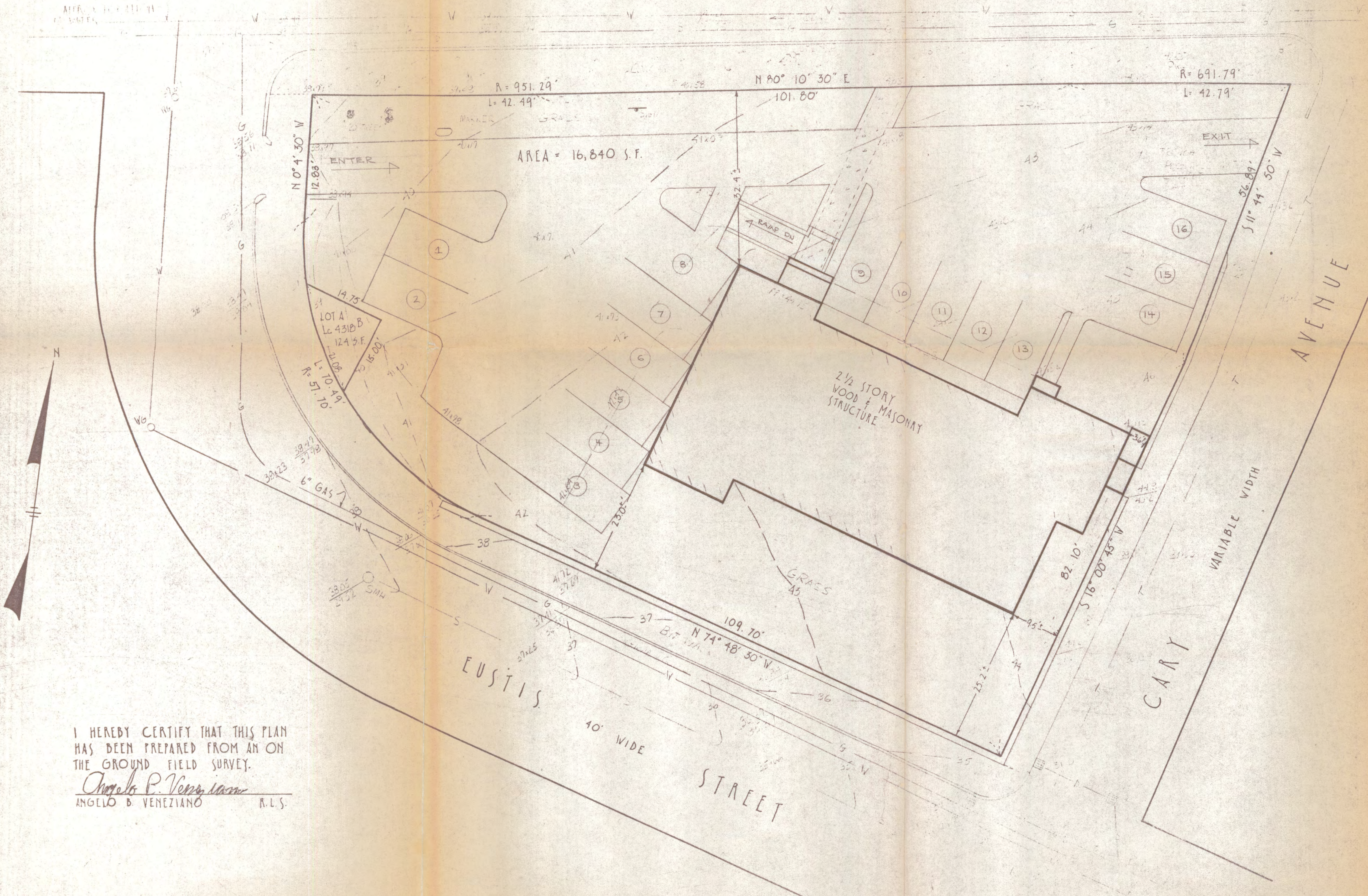
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

BOSTON NORTH, MASS.
N4222.5—W7100/7.5
1971
AMS 6768 1 NE—SERIES V814

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

BEACH STREET 50' WIDE



AREA = 16,840 S.F.

2 1/2 STORY WOOD & MASONRY STRUCTURE

RAAP DU

BENCHMARK MANHOLE	INV. SEWER BOSTON CITY BASE 32.56
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PROPOSED SITE PLAN
REVERE COMMUNITY COUNSELING
CENTER

ARCHITECT
Michael Angelo Interbartolo Jr.
2 LEXINGTON STREET, EAST BOSTON, MA

SITE PLAN OF LAND
LOCATED IN
REVERE, MASS.
REVERE MASONIC TEMPLE
FORMERLY
CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ROMNEY MARSH

PREPARED BY
MEDFORD ENGINEERING & SURVEY
15 HALL STREET MEDFORD, MASS.
SCALE: 1" = 10' JUNE 21, 1982

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN
HAS BEEN PREPARED FROM AN ON
THE GROUND FIELD SURVEY.

Angelo B. Veneziano
ANGELO B. VENEZIANO R.L.S.

REF. PLAN: 1415/212

Church of Christ /
Revere Masonic Temple
Revere, MA
Site Plan



PART OF THE CITY OF REVERE
SCALE: 100 FT TO INCH

WARD 3

17

8

7



Church of Christ/
 Revere Masonic Temple
 Revere, MA
 Assessors' Map