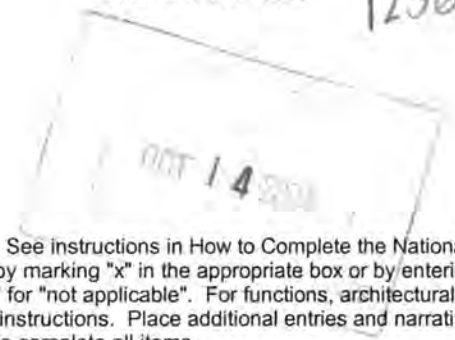


1256

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 terms on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



1. Name of Property

historic name South Burying Ground

other names/site number Winchester Street Burying Ground (Newton MRA)

2. Location

street & number Winchester Street N/A not for publication

city or town Newton N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 02461

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.)

Patsy Friedberg, National Register Director 10/12/04
Signature of certifying official/Title, Date
Cara H. Metz, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

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 Date

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):

Edson Beall 11/27/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

South Burying Ground
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Non contributing

1
10
11

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
Newton MA (MRA), 1986

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials

Granite, Marble, Slate

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Newton MRA
South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

Section number 7 Page 1

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

South Burying Ground, the third burial place established in Newton, is a small municipal cemetery that retains strong historical associations and distinctive burial markers associated with residents of the Upper Falls and Oak Hill neighborhoods. There are 357 recorded burials that occurred here between 1803 and 1938, primarily in the first part of the 19th century. These are represented by approximately 165 standing headstones, six small monuments, and nine tombs.

The city of Newton lies immediately to the west of Boston and Brookline. The Charles River forms the municipal boundary on the north, west and south. Newton is unusually decentralized for an eastern Massachusetts community, consisting of 12 villages, each with its own distinct identity. The varied topography, composed of glacial outwash with seven glacial drumlins and low swampy areas, adds to the physical diversity of the community. While Newton was settled in the 17th century, its present character was largely shaped by 19th and 20th century development.

South Burying Ground is a rectangular 1.37-acre site that lies in the southwestern part of Newton near the intersection of Winchester and Needham Streets, between the villages of Newton Upper Falls and Newton Highlands. It is a few hundred yards south of Boylston Street (Route 9), a major east/west regional route. Winchester Street, which abuts the burying ground on the east, is a busy two-lane street that is occupied primarily by late 20th century commercial, industrial and office buildings, including a large lumberyard that abuts the burying ground on the south and west. The MBTA mass transit tracks run a short distance to the west.

The most prominent topographic features of the burying ground are two knolls, one on either side of the main entrance. The south knoll, with the tombs located along its western edge, occupies most of the southeast quadrant of the cemetery. It is the highest point in the burying ground, rising about 12' above the surrounding landscape, which is relatively level. The east-facing slope, which abuts Winchester Street, is extremely steep while the other sides slope more gradually. The north knoll is both smaller and lower, rising only about 5' above the adjacent areas, with gentle slopes.

A dry-laid fieldstone retaining wall (NR #1) marks the east (Winchester Street) boundary of the burying ground and portions of the north and south boundaries as well. It is approximately 24" tall, is composed primarily of local puddingstone and was probably built in the 19th century. There is a break

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Newton MRA
South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

Section number 7 Page 2

in the wall near the center for the entrance to the burying ground, which is marked by dressed granite posts approximately 3' tall. A 6-8' tall chain link fence surrounds the entire burying ground, which is secured by a 6' tall double-leaf chain link gate. Along Winchester Street it is set on top of the stone wall. The Winchester Street gate, which is the sole access point, is kept locked except for maintenance or special requests.

There is no paved circulation system, but the 1901 map of the burying ground (copy attached) shows a system of narrow rectilinear roads and paths that create and define the spatial organization. These are turf and rarely used, but their pattern is still partially visible on the ground, defined in part by a partial row of ash trees. A second entrance, shown on the map at the southern end of burying ground, is no longer in use.

Vegetation consists of scattered mature trees, mostly ash and maple, some evergreen trees (pine and cedar), and a few shrubs (lilac and arborvitae). The ashes are generally in decline and there has already been some loss of limbs. There is also extensive volunteer growth that is impacting gravestones, particularly along the west wall of the burying ground, with fallen limbs and low branching pines obscuring some headstones. Vegetation contributes significantly to the character of the site but also represents a potential hazard to the burial markers, particularly if it is not pruned regularly.

The rectilinear spatial organization of South Burying Ground reflects the transitional style of the early 19th century. It consists of a combination of single graves and family lots running north/south. The mounded eastern section of the burial ground contains primarily single graves, arranged in rough rows, as well as tombs. The level middle section contains the largest number of family lots, interspersed with some single graves, especially at the southern end. Narrow strips of land at the western and northern edges of the burying ground, which were added in 1833, contain primarily single graves with a few family lots. The spatial organization is most clearly evident on the 1901 map, which shows all recorded burials, including those not marked by headstones, monuments, or corner posts. Today the spatial organization is less clear because there is no visible evidence of many of the graves. Most of the headstones face west away from Winchester Street.

There are 27 family lots shown on the 1901 map, some of which are still marked by low granite corner posts. There are also nine mound tombs (NR #2), all located in the southeast quadrant of the burying ground. Eight of these (A-H) are attached tombs with brick facing on their west façade, with the brick partially collapsed in some sections and in need of repair. A single tomb is located on top of the knoll behind Tomb C.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Newton MRA

**South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

Section number 7 Page 3

The 1901 map shows approximately 244 headstones, 150 footstones, and 6 monuments. Today there are approximately 165 standing headstones and six monuments. There are also at least a dozen fallen and partially buried headstones and numerous fragments throughout the burying ground. It is difficult to get an accurate count of footstones because many are no longer upright and lie buried in the ground.

The various types of burial markers display a range of styles that were popular during the 19th century and clearly illustrate evolving funerary styles during this period. Approximately 55 of the headstones are slate, which is primarily dark gray. Most of these are of relatively modest size and fairly simple with little decorative carving. The willow and urn motif popular during the mid-19th century is fairly well represented at South Burying Ground. The earlier slate headstones, located primarily in the southeastern quadrant of the burying ground, have a rounded tympanum on a shouldered main block. There are also a number of rectangular slate headstones and some with a pointed Gothic-arch tympanum on a shouldered main block. The Gothic arched headstones are an unusual form that is also found at Newton's two other early burying grounds.

There are also 110 upright marble headstones that vary in size and style. Most are fairly simple and are 3-4' tall, except for those of children, which are typically smaller. Many are surprisingly clean but also eroded with most of the original design softened by years of weathering. A few retain some of their original detail.

There is one small marble pillar about 4' tall commemorating Charlotte and Leonard Hurd. There are also five marble obelisks, which vary in size from 4' to 8' tall and typically commemorate multiple family members. The largest is the Boyden monument, prominently located near the northern edge of the burying ground. Most are mounted on a separate base and pedestal, reflecting the popularity of using prefabricated component parts to create a distinctive monument.

There are also a few miscellaneous graves and burial markers. One grave in the northeastern section of the burying ground is slightly raised above the surrounding area and is enclosed by curbing. There is one polished black granite monument which commemorates members of the Esty family and another small granite stone, probably a replacement for an earlier stone.

Several stones were identified during a 1990 inventory as being signed by their makers. They include: Stanton Farnu(m) (#1125); E. W. Houghton, Harvard (#332/333, #381, #659/660); Jepson, Newton Corner (#174, #1) (whose work is also represented at East and West Parish Burying Grounds); A. H. Lord, Dedham (#282); and Runnels, Waltham (#131, #1499).

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Newton MRA

South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA

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The earliest burial at South Burying Ground was Enoch Davenport (d. 1803); the most recent was Samuel Bacon (d. 1938). The family best represented at South Burying Ground is the Halls with 16 family members. Other family names include Alden, Bacon, Barney, Bixby, Boyden, Cheney, Davenport, Everett, Fogg, Giles, Hurd, Pettee, Rand, Richardson, Scott, Stone, Taylor, and Wiswall, each with between six and nine family members buried here.

The unusually high rate of infant mortality is evident throughout the burying ground. Of the 357 recorded burials, 77 or 22% were under five years old. Henry and Sally Boyden were particularly hard hit, losing five children under the age of five. Childbirth and motherhood also seemed to be hazardous, with mothers frequently dying around the same time as their children. On the other hand, many of those who survived lived remarkably long lives. There are 24 people who lived into their 80s, four who lived into their 90s, and Fannie Winchester Fogg (d. 1932) lived to be 100 years, 11 months and 1 day old.

Names of those buried here are almost entirely of Anglo Saxon origin. Epitaphs indicate that several people came from England. Members of the community also served in the military. Revolutionary War veterans included: General Ebenezer Cheney (d.1853); Captain Thomas Pettee (d. 1822); Captain Jeremiah Wiswall (no dates); Lieutenant Solomon Richards (d. 1845); Lieutenant Samuel Richardson (no dates); Jonathan Bixby (d.1835); Samuel Hall (d. 1828); Elisha and Thaddeus Hyde (no dates); Benjamin Parker (d. 1836); and Aaron Richards (d. 1823). Many of these men were buried in the tombs, which are still marked by veterans markers and American flags. There are also two veterans of the Civil War buried at South Burying Ground: Sgt. C. S. Brown (no dates) and C.H. Duvall (no dates).

The burying ground has become overgrown with dead limbs and invasive vegetation posing a threat to burial markers. There are approximately 244 headstones shown on the 1901 plan. Only about 165 headstones remain, a loss of one third of the headstones over the past century. The loss of footstones is even greater. A 1990 master plan identified 112 stones as being in need of repair. Many of these have been lying on the ground for more than a decade and have suffered additional damage in the intervening years. Other stones have been damaged since that time.

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Newton MRA

**South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

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Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the burying ground, sites may be present. Three sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property indicate some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native American sites. Undisturbed soils are well drained and found on level to moderately sloping topography. Two knolls, the most prominent topographic features on the property and frequently favored for site locations, are also found in the burial ground. The nominated property is, however, located over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands. South Meadow Brook is located south of the burial ground. The town of Newton lies entirely within the Charles River drainage. Given the above information, the small size of the burial ground (1.37 acres), and the presence of 357 recorded burials, a low to moderate potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources at the South Burial Ground.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources at the South Burying Ground. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate evidence of walls, post holes, and other boundary markers within and around the burying ground area. Similar research may also locate structural evidence of outbuildings, unmarked graves and funerary related artifacts. Unmarked graves may represent the most common historic archaeological resource at the burying ground. Unmarked graves may result from burials with lost or misplaced markers, biodegradable markers, and the intentionally unmarked graves of slaves, unknown persons, paupers, other indigent persons, and body parts. Unmarked graves may contain stratigraphic evidence of a burial shaft, a casket, skeletal remains, and artifacts. Some graves may contain multiple sets of remains, partial remains, or no remains at all. The latter two examples can refer to graves that have been partially or completely removed or reburied.

- END -

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

See continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographic References

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
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of Repository: Jackson Homestead, Newton

Areas of Significance

Art

Social History

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1802 - 1938

Significant Dates 1833 burying ground transferred to town

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architects/Builders

Farnu(m), Stanton

Houghton, E. W. (Harvard, MA)

Jepson (Newton Corner, MA)

Lord, A. H. (Dedham, MA)

Runnels (Waltham, MA)

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Continuation Sheet

**Newton MRA
South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

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8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

South Burying Ground is a historically significant property located on Winchester Street in the southwestern part of Newton. The site possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level with a period of significance extending from 1802 to 1938.

South Burying Ground meets Criterion A due to its strong association with the history of Newton, particularly the early expansion of the community and the development of the Upper Falls neighborhood. It was the third burying ground established in Newton and the first that was not associated with a specific parish. It contains the graves of approximately 357 of the town's early citizens, including 11 Revolutionary War veterans, and two Civil War veterans. One of the town's early surviving cultural resources, it is a constant element around which the surrounding neighborhoods have developed.

South Burying Ground meets Criterion C as an early 19th century New England burial ground that illustrates evolving ideas of death and commemoration. The spatial organization reflects the transition from single graves to family lots. About 55 of the approximately 165 headstones are of dark gray slate and some have an unusual Gothic-arched tympanum, which is also found at Newton's other two early burying grounds. The roughly 110 marble headstones represent a variety of forms and motifs. Most of the headstones are fairly modest in size and ornamentation, and many of the marbles have become eroded over time. The six small monuments (one pillar and five obelisks) serve as focal points in the landscape and reflect the transition from individual headstones to monuments commemorating multiple family members. Some of the headstones have been attributed to carvers such as: Stanton Farnu(m); E. W. Houghton of Harvard; Jepson of Newton Corner; A. H. Lord of Dedham; and Runnels of Waltham.

South Burying Ground meets Criteria Exception D because it contains graves of persons of importance to the early settlement and development of Newton, as well as its age, its spatial organization and the variety of burial markers.

Newton, formerly a part of Cambridge and Watertown, was settled by 1660 when the community's first burying ground, known as the East Parish Burial Ground (NR IND 01/23/1983), was established near the meeting house at the corner of present day Centre and Cotton Streets. Newton became a separate town in 1688 and a city in 1873.

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**Newton MRA
South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

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Upper Falls, located along the Charles River, was the site of a sawmill established in 1688 by John Clark. Newton remained a sparsely populated area through the 18th century, with five small villages and dispersed agricultural settlement in outlying areas. In the early 19th century Newton began to assume its distinctive village form, with industrial nodes at Upper and Lower Falls, and civic functions at Newton Center. Construction of the Worcester Turnpike, now known as Boylston Street or Route 9, in 1808 provided the first convenient east/west access through the southern part of Newton, facilitating industrial development at Upper Falls.

In June 1802, residents of Upper Falls and nearby Oak Hill met to establish a neighborhood burying ground. Edward Mitchell, Ebenezer Cheney, and Jeremiah Wiswall were appointed to purchase the land. They acquired a lot at the corner of the Dedham and Sherborn roads consisting of about 3/4 acre from Captain David Richardson. The new burying ground was divided into 29 family lots for the original proprietors. Tombs A-H were built in 1806 and many of the Revolutionary war veterans are buried in them. In 1833 the proprietors sold the burying ground to the town but reserved the right to bury in their respective family lots. About the same time Amasa Winchester gave the town an additional 3/4 acre for the purpose of enlarging the burying ground. This was a strip about 60' wide on the west side and 20' wide on the north.

The 1831 map of Newton shows a small village at Upper Falls, with scattered development in outlying areas. The burying ground is located nearly a mile east of the village and a short distance south of the Worcester Turnpike. By 1848 the village of Upper Falls had expanded considerably but the road system was much the same and outlying areas remained sparsely settled. Construction of the Charles River Railroad (later the Hartford and Erie and now the MBTA Riverside line), which opened in 1852 to haul soil for the filling of Boston's Back Bay, brought changes to the neighborhood including a greatly expanded road system and many more houses.

South Burying Ground was transferred to the municipality in 1833, but continued to be used primarily by residents of the Upper Falls and Newton Highlands neighborhoods. In 1855 Newton Cemetery, a large cemetery in the rural cemetery style, was established, effectively ending use of the older burying grounds. Although there were a few more interments, South Burying Ground was no longer considered active. The last burial, that of Samuel Bacon, occurred in 1938. Historian Francis Smith, writing about the burying ground in 1880, described it as "beautifully shaded with evergreens."

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

**Newton MRA
South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

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The 1901 map of the burying ground (copy attached), drawn by the Office of the Newton Street Commissioner, is an unusually thorough plan showing lots, graves, headstones, footstones, roads, paths and plantings. This very detailed record provides an important look at what existed at that point in time and contains information about unmarked graves that is not readily apparent on the ground. Also noteworthy is the row of evenly spaced trees planted along the center of the burying ground, only remnants of which still exist. These may have been part of a late 19th century beautification effort undertaken by the city. There is also evidence of a few scattered volunteer trees and one lot at the north end which is enclosed by a hedge. The circulation system within the burying ground shows a narrow road running through the center with entrances near the center and at the southern end. There is also a path system that runs near the northern and western edge providing access to the newer sections of the burying ground.

South Burying Ground remains an important cultural resource for the Upper Falls neighborhood and for the city as a whole. The careful burial records, which have been transcribed and are posted on the internet, as well as the 1901 map, provide unusually thorough documentation regarding genealogy and the appearance of the burying ground. Despite deterioration of headstones, footstones, monuments and tombs, the burying ground evokes its past and provides a unique historical record of the early years of the neighborhood.

Recent efforts to preserve and maintain Newton's older burial grounds began with a 1990 Master Plan that documented existing conditions and identified key preservation issues. In 2002 Newton received funds from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management's Historic Landscape Preservation Grant Program to update the master plan and to prepare this National Register nomination.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Newton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Native American sites in the burying ground area may contribute important information that helps to define the role of interior sites within the overall Native American settlement of the Boston and Charles River Basins. Sites in this area may contain information that documents the importance of interior wooded upland areas to regional settlement and subsistence patterns that appear to focus on floodplain areas of major drainages. Site inventories and the efforts of local collectors have traditionally been biased in favor of the latter areas.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

**Newton MRA
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Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

Section number 8 Page 4

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information that identifies its earliest use and patterns of development from a neighborhood burying ground to municipally-owned cemetery during the 19th and 20th centuries. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey, testing, and careful mapping may locate post-hole patterns, remnants of walls and other boundary markers that can help define accurate boundaries for the burying ground and its internal subdivisions based on race, ethnicity, religion, socio-economic status, or other social/cultural criteria. Similar research methodologies may also locate approximately 200 or more unmarked graves known to exist in the burying ground. At least 357 burials are recorded in the burying ground while only 165 standing headstones, 6 monuments and 9 tombs remain. Most burials date to the first part of the 19th century. In 1901, a plan of the burying ground shows approximately 244 headstones among which only 165 remain. Archaeological testing and documentary research may identify which unmarked graves are the result of lost or removed headstones or were intentionally unmarked. Some burials, especially those of slaves, unknown persons, paupers, other indigent persons and body parts may not have been marked or documented. As a result, unmarked burials may add significant numbers to the total number of individuals buried in the burial ground. Much of the above information could add important social/cultural information to the communities evolving ideas about death and commemoration. The identification of unmarked graves may also add important information that helps define the overall boundaries of the burial ground and its internal subdivisions based on kinship, race, ethnicity, religion and socio-economic status.

The detailed archaeological and osteological analysis of the contents of marked and unmarked graves may contribute a wealth of information relating to the overall health, physical stature, and pathologies that characterized the Upper Falls and Oak Hill neighborhood populations. Comparative studies with other neighborhood burial grounds in Newton may contribute important information that can be used to characterize Newton's 19th century population as a whole and the role that neighborhoods played in that development. Osteological studies may contribute important information that defines the physical characteristics and pathologies of neighborhood populations based on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics identified above.

Detailed studies of the contents of burials and artifacts found in the burial ground may also help to identify the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of individuals, groups and evolving ideas about death and commemoration. Gravestone fragments, personal items found with individuals and artifacts related to memorial services can help identify the social, cultural, and economic characteristics associated with specific individuals and groups. The same information may also help to identify and understand evolving ideas about death and commemoration in the community.

- END -

South Burying Ground
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

1.37 acres

UTM References

1. 19 Zone	317900 Easting	4687200 Northing	3. 19 Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19 Zone	317900 Easting	4687080 Northing	4. 19 Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheets

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shary Page Berg, preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October, 2004

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

name City of Newton

street and number 1000 Commonwealth Avenue telephone 617-796-1129

city or town Newton state MA zip code 02459

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

South Buying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Newcomb, Kenneth W. "Makers of the Mold, a History of Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts." Unpublished manuscript on file at Newton Historical Commission, 1999.

Pressley, William & Associates. *Master Plan for the Newton Burying Grounds*. Newton, MA: Newton Historical Commission, 1990.

Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991.

Smith, Samuel Francis. *History of Newton, Massachusetts, 1630-1880*. Boston: The American Logotype Company, 1880.

<http://www.interment.net/data/us/ma/middlesex/winchesterstreet.htm> (list of interments)

Maps

1794. "A Plan of the Township of Newton . . ." Jonathan Kingsbury (1905 copy by E. H. Harvey at Jackson Homestead)

1831. "Map of the Town of Newton, Mass." E.E. Woodward and W. F. Ward. (at Jackson Homestead)

1848. "Map of the Town of Newton." E.E. Woodward and W. F. Ward. (at Jackson Homestead)

1855. "Map of the Town of Newton." H.F. Walling. (at Jackson Homestead)

1901. [Plan of Winchester Street Cemetery]. Newton, MA: Office of Street Commissioner.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA**

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

South Burying Ground lies between the Upper Falls and Newton Highlands neighborhoods of Newton, Massachusetts. It is bounded on the east by Winchester Street and on the north, west and south by private property. The city-owned cemetery consists of a single 1.37 acre parcel (51-28-29) that corresponds with the proposed National Register boundary.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses a single parcel that includes the entire burial ground developed between 1802 and 1938.

(end)

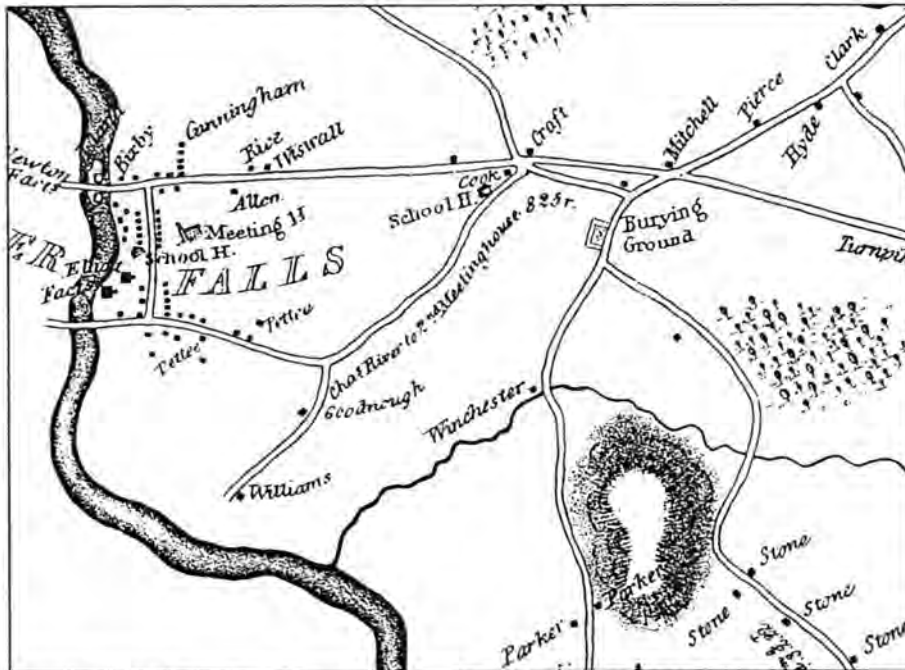
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>NR Photo #</i>	<i>Location/Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photo by</i>
1	View south along Winchester Street showing front wall of burying ground. Entrance is at far left.	4/2003	Shary Page Berg
2	View looking south from center of burying ground with front of tombs at far right.	4/2003	Shary Page Berg
3	View looking northeast from near center of burying ground.	4/2003	Shary Page Berg
4	View looking west toward tombs, which have partially collapsed.	4/2003	Shary Page Berg

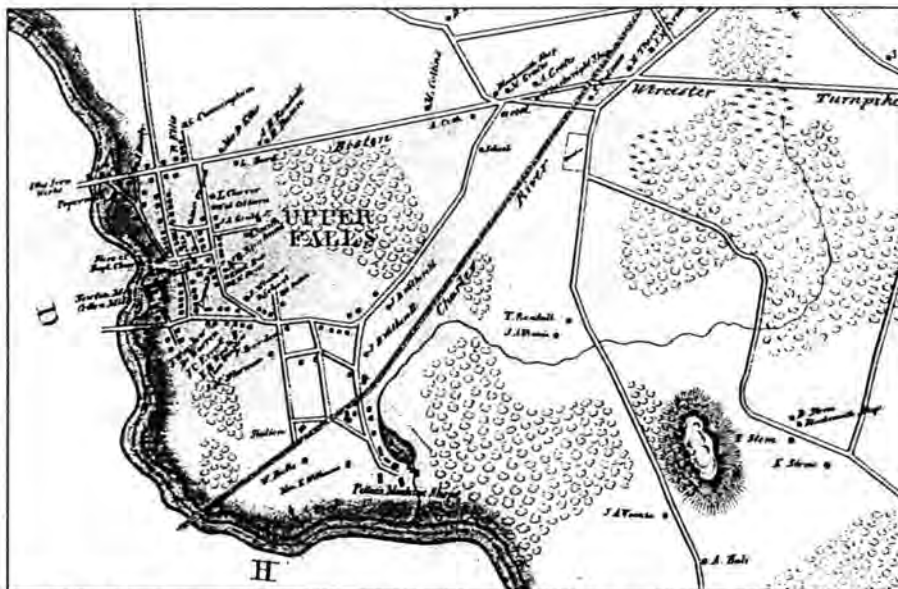
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

South Buying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA



Detail of 1831 map with burying ground near center and Upper Falls at left



Detail of 1855 map with burying ground near center and Upper Falls at left

South Burying Ground National Register Nomination
Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts
District Data Sheets
6/27/2003

NR Map #	Photo #	MHC #	Feature Name	Constr. Date	Architect (Contractor/Builder)	Style	CB	NC B	CSt	NC St	CSi	NC Si
			South Burying Ground	1802							1	
1	1		Fieldstone Wall	19 th century	N/A	N/A			1			
2	4		Tombs	1806 (tombs A-H)	N/A	N/A			9			

Listings include representative major elements of the Burying Ground.

Resource Count

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	<u>Total</u>	
-	-	-	<u>buildings</u>
1	-	-	<u>sites</u>
10	-	10	<u>structures</u>
-	-	-	<u>objects</u>
11	-	10	<u>TOTAL</u>

Estimated Acreage 60,018 sq. ft. or 1.37 acres
Assessors Map #s Map 128 NW, parcel 51-28-29

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY South Burying Ground
NAME:

MULTIPLE Newton MRA
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/14/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/19/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/04/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/27/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04001256

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 11/27/04 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.



South Burying Ground, Newton, Middlesex Co, MA

Photo 1

ZONA PHOTO 3009
320 87** N N N 4 07 2 (038) ©



South Burying Ground, Newton, Middlesex Co, MA

4/2003

Photo 2 - View south from center of burying ground, tombs at right



South Burying ground, Newton Middlesex Co, MA

4/2003

Photo 3 - View looking NE from center of burying ground.



South Burying Ground, Newton, Middlesex Co, MA

Photo 4



© 1987 Z 20 N N 5 07 2 (038) ©
ZONA PHOTO < 1805



BOSTON SOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



SOUTH BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 42071-C1-TM-025
 NEWTON (MIDDLESEX) MA

Boston South

MASSACHUSETTS
 NEWTON, MA

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987 850089

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Compiled by USGS, NOS-NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Contours by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987
 Supervised Newton and Boston South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13270 (1982) and 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 north and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private landings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS
 THIS MAP COMPLEYS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION TABLE		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Mag. Decl.	True Decl.	1	2	3
1	3.2808	10° 15'	10° 15'	1	2	3
2	6.5616	10° 15'	10° 15'	4	5	6
3	9.8424	10° 15'	10° 15'	7	8	
4	13.1232	10° 15'	10° 15'			
5	16.4040	10° 15'	10° 15'			
6	19.6848	10° 15'	10° 15'			
7	22.9656	10° 15'	10° 15'			
8	26.2464	10° 15'	10° 15'			
9	29.5272	10° 15'	10° 15'			
10	32.8080	10° 15'	10° 15'			

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

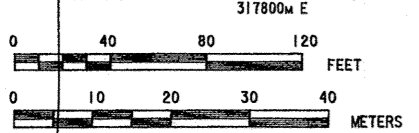
UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map (Diagram is approximate)

138N 0-607-00135-6
 9 780607 001358

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 gauge, narrow gauge	-----
Bridge: drawbridge	-----
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	-----
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	-----
House; barn; church; school; large structure	-----
Boundary:	-----
National, with monument	-----
State	-----
County, parish	-----
Civil township, precinct, district	-----
Incorporated city, village, town	-----
National or State reservation; small park	-----
Land grant with monument; forest section corner	-----
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	-----
Range, township, section line: location approximate	-----
Fence or field line	-----
Power transmission line, located tower	-----
Ditch; dam with lock	-----
Cemetery: grave	-----
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	-----
Wellhead; water well; spring	-----
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	-----
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	-----
Contours: index, intermediate; supplementary; depression	-----
Disturbed surface: strip mine, levee, sand	-----
Soundings: depth cone	-----
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	-----
Repts, large and small; falls, large and small	-----
Submerged marsh; marsh; swamp	-----
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	-----
Scrub; mangrove	-----
Orchard; vineyard	-----

① 317900/468200
② 317900/468180



CITY OF NEWTON
MASSACHUSETTS

SECTION 51-83
BLOCK 28-3, 8, 9, 10
SCALE 1" = 40'
PAGE 128 NW



South Burying Ground
Newton, Middlesex County, MA
National Register Boundary
8-03 Reduced to 1" = 80'
1 of 1



David B. Cohen
Mayor

City of Newton, Massachusetts
Office of the Mayor

MASS. HIST. COMM

NK nk

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(617) 796-1113
E-mail
Dcohen@ci.newton.ma.us

September 2, 2004

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Mass Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: National Register Nominations for West Parish and South Burying Grounds, Newton

Dear Ms. Friedberg,

On behalf of the City of Newton, I wish to express our enthusiastic support for the nominations of Newton's West Parish and South Burying Grounds to the National Register of Historic Places. These valuable landscapes are some of the City's most unique and important historic resources, and their inclusion on the National Register will help to increase their visibility within our community and to aid in their continued preservation. The research involved in completing these nominations has significantly increased our knowledge of their unique place in Newton's history and has aided in the completion of several grants which will ensure that the sites are restored and preserved for future generations.

The City of Newton has maintained a long-standing commitment to historic preservation and continues to expand its understanding of the historically and architecturally significant resources found throughout our community. The City's first burying ground, East Parish, was added to the National Register in the 1980s, and the present nominations will ensure that all of the City's early burying grounds are recognized for their importance to the history of the City. With this in mind, I am pleased to support the Newton Historical Commission's nominations of the West Parish and South Burying Grounds to the National Register of Historic Places and hope that the Massachusetts Historical Commission will do the same.

Sincerely,

David B. Cohen, Mayor





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 14, 2004

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:

South Burying Ground, Winchester Street, Newton (Middlesex), MA
Newton MRA

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 in the Certified Local Government community of Newton were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Shary Page Berg, consultant
Lara Kritzer, Newton CLG coordinator
David Cohen, Mayor, City of Newton
David Olson, Newton History Museum
Michael Kruse, Planning and Development Director
John Rodman, Newton Historical Commission
Fran Towle, Newton Parks & Recreation Commissioner