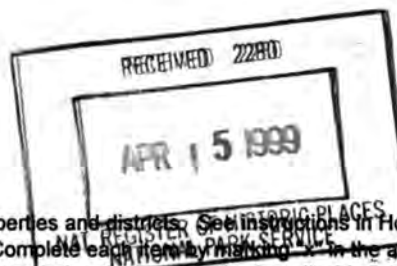


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 ☒ 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 COVE BURYING GROUND

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number State Highway 6 at Pine Woods Road not for publication

city or town Eastham vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Barnstable code 001 zip code 02642

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

3/31/99
Date

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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5/12/99
Date of Action

Cove Burying Ground
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	building
	sites
	structures
	objects
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

n/a

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)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____
roof _____
other GRAVESTONES: slate, sandstone
phyllite

Narrative Description

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

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7. DESCRIPTION

The Cove Burying Ground is located in the southeasterly part of Eastham, on the east side of U.S. Route 6, a short distance from the Orleans rotary. Route 6 is a four-lane, dual-direction highway that follows the course of the Colonial period Old King's Highway. Eastham is the oldest of several towns in the region known as Lower Cape Cod. Orleans to the south and Wellfleet to the north are both offshoots of the original Eastham settlement. Like most of the towns in this "narrow land," Eastham spans the entire area between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Cape Cod Bay on the west.

The Cove Burying Ground is roughly rectangular in form, and encompasses about one acre of land. Its north, south, and west sides are defined by a granite post and iron rail fence (photo #1). A central opening on the west street side provides pedestrian access while vehicles are admitted through a wider opening at the NW corner. Both openings are or were equipped with chains to permit closure. The rear eastern edge of the burying ground is defined by an irregular row of trees. The burying ground is separated from the highway by a grassy area that widens at its northern end where it terminates in a paved, crescent-shaped drive at the northwest corner which provides limited parking. A contemporary wooden sign bearing the name COVE BURYING GROUND is roughly centered behind the front (west) fence, facing the highway.

The character of the general surroundings is typical of the Route 6 area, consisting of a mix of residential and commercial properties, with most of the latter related to the prevailing summer resort trade. Immediate neighbors include two 19th century front-gable houses (1150-1160 State Highway) to the north with a hip roof Federal period house (1220 State Highway) just beyond. Another front-gable Greek Revival style house and barn (1080 State Highway) stand on the south side separated by a small wood lot. A mid-20th century motor court is located directly across the highway with another to the south and open lowlands to the north.

The Cove Burying Ground is the primary landmark remaining from the original settlement of Eastham, then known as Nauset, in the mid-17th century. This site was chosen primarily due to its proximity to Town Cove, a long, narrow, and well-sheltered harbor that lies immediately to the east. Laid out adjacent to the first Congregational Meeting House ca. 1646, the burying ground takes its name from this important topographical feature. It continued in use until 1770, although it was gradually phased out after the Bridge Road Cemetery (see NR nomination) was laid out in the new town center next to the second meeting house of 1720. Many of Eastham's early settlers are interred here, and the burial ground remains as the only extant property associated with most. Prevalent family names include Doane, Freeman, Hedge, Knowles, Mulford, Paine, Snow and Sparrow. Most of these families are still well represented in Eastham and neighboring towns.

The burying ground landscape consists of gently rolling terrain that is maintained in rough turf, and dotted with a few trees of moderate size and age. Native cedars predominate, occurring individually and in small groves at the north and south ends. Despite proximity to Town Cove, there are no views to the water. This probably represents a change from earlier times when the landscape was more open and agricultural in character.

The gravestones, including both head and foot stones, are lightly scattered throughout the burying ground in seemingly random pattern, with headstones facing in all directions indicating that they may have been rearranged at some time in the past. Two small family plots are found in the northeast quadrant. The Freeman family group consists of three early 18th century graves set off by low granite curbing. The Doane

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family group consists of two graves set off by four low granite posts; it consists of one original stone from 1719 and one 1907 stone that commemorates a 1685 death. Both of these groupings were probably defined in the late 19th or 20th century.

The burying ground contains a total of 50 known graves including 37 marked by original headstones, one pre-1905 replacement of an early-18th century stone that was stolen in the late 19th century, six later memorials commemorating deaths that occurred in the 17th century, one fieldstone marker of uncertain origin, and five unlocated graves that were identified in 1905.

The 37 original headstones that have survived to the present time display death dates spanning the period 1706-1770. Deaths, as recorded on headstones, occurred at regular interval during this period, with no significant gaps or clusters with the exception of the 1760s when no new markers appeared. Detailed burial records from this early period do not survive, but some loss of stones over the last 125 years has been documented by a series of surveys conducted in 1876, 1904-05, 1975-76, and 1997.

About half of the marked graves include footstones as well as headstones. The vast majority of both headstones and footstones are made of slate, but two sandstone headstones (#10, 11) and one phyllite (lustrous slate due to presence of mica) headstone/footstone pair (#32) exist as well. Together, these stones provide a diverse picture of gravestone art in the Colonial period.

Gravestone Descriptions

Representative and especially distinguished individual stones are described below, generally in chronological order. Stone numbers refer to a 1976 plan on the burying ground which is included as part of the nomination.

The west-facing headstone of Jonathan Sparrow (1633-1706/7; stone #24), located northwest of center is one of the two oldest surviving slates. The inscription reads "HERE LYES BURIED YE BODY OF CAPT. JONATHAN SPRROW AGED 73 YEARS DIED MARCH YE 21st 1706." The headstone has been described as a:

"beautiful and well-preserved example of the Boston-Charlestown school of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. It is small (16.5" x 14" to the bottom of the carving), but it brandishes a fearsome, toothy skull and flourishing wings, while an hourglass reminds the observer of the steady approach of death. The borders are well carved in fruits and leaves, probably emblematic of the Bounty of God and eternal life....The stone's upper case printing is sharp and Strong, though the last name is misspelled as 'SPRROW.' There are curious Incisions near the ground on the left. Cutter's marks? Doodles? We do not know."
(*Epitaph & Icon*: 63-64)

Jonathan, his two wives, and his father are memorialized on a large boulder with a copper plaque erected by descendants in 1876.

The headstone of Thankful Higgins (1692-1712; stone #26), located near the center of the burying ground, is another richly carved early stone. Its toothy death's head and foliate borders are similar to the Sparrow stone, but cruder in execution. The inscription enframed by the carved areas reads, "HERE LIES YE

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BODY OF THANKFUL HIGGINS DECEA'D JULY YE 13th 1712 IN YE 20th YEAR OF LIFE."

The south-facing slate headstone of Marcy Freeman (1631-1711; stone #38; photo #2) is one of three stones in a small family plot that occupies the northeast corner of the burying ground. Distinguished by elaborate Baroque style carving, this small stone has been judged to be one of the finest on Cape Cod.

"Its central block is a large heart in high relief, containing the biographical details. Above it, in the small tympanum, is a richly winged cherub face, handsome and Impassive, the early harbinger of a stylistic change from death's head to cherub That would occupy the next hundred years. Although the cherub is beautiful, an Hourglass above reminds us of time and death. The borders, larger than usual because of the narrow bottom apex of the heart, are alive with festoons and whorls of cut stone, vaguely imitative of lush vegetation." (*Epitaph & Icon: 64*)

The stone has survived in unusually good condition. It has been attributed to noted Boston carver Nathaniel Emmes.

The Marcy Freeman stone is accompanied by that of her husband Major John Freeman (1621-1719; stone #37) who "DIED OCTOBER 28TH 1719 IN THE 98TH YEAR OF HIS AGE" and their son Lieut. Edmund Freeman (1655-1718/19; stone #39) who "DIED 11 FEBRUARY 1718/19 IN HIS 63RD YEAR." John and Edmund's stones are similar dark purple slates with well-defined foliate borders and winged skulls in their tympana. They may also have been carved by Emmes. All three stone are set off by a low granite curbing that was probably added to descendants in the late 19th century. They are the only stones in this burying ground to be so distinguished.

Another early slate marks the grave of Deacon Daniel Doane (1636-172; stone #18). It is typically small with a winged skull in the tympanum. An ornate and well-defined foliate border surrounds the inscription which tells us that Doane died December 20, 1712 in his 76th year. This choice little stone is now rather overwhelmed by its neighbor, a 1909 memorial to John Doane.

The stones of John Mulford (1671-1730; stone #10) and his wife Jemima Mulford (1666-1723; stone #12) are located near the center of the burying ground a short distance in from the front (west) side fence. Jemima's south-facing stone is quite large with a well-defined foliate border that continues over the tympanum which contains a winged skull with triangular nose and toothy jaw. It reads "HERE LYES THE BODY OF MRS. JEMIMA MULFORD WIFE TO MR. JOHN MULFORD DEC'D MAY YE 8th 1723 IN YE 57th YEAR OF HER AGE." Thomas Mulford (c. 1640-1706; stone #14), who may be John's father, is also buried nearby.

"Thomas' stone is stylistically similar to Jonathan Sparrow's: he died less than a year earlier, though date of death is an imperfect indicator of the date of a stone. Jemima's is by a different carver and in a more ornate style: a "light-bulb" skull, a richly carved, bordered tympanum with whorls of considerable power all around it, replacing the fruits an leaves of the older style." (*Epitaph & Icon: 64*)

The north-facing headstone of Deacon Edward Knowles (1670-1740; stone #6) is located just east of the Mulford group. The stone is similar to that of Jemima Mulford, but less richly carved, and more attenuated

(continued)

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~~in form and design. Its large roundish skull is framed by wings so small that they almost appear as ears.~~
The inscription below the tympanum reads, "HERE LYES BURIED EDWARD KNOWLES DIED 16 NOVEMBER 1740 IN HIS 70th YEAR."

The nearby stone of Deacon Samuel Freeman (1688-1751; stone #3) is squat and lichen covered. Deacon Samuel died May 30, 1751 in his 63rd year. The south-facing slate headstone of Mary Freeman (1694-1770; stone #1) located adjacent to the west (street-side) fence in the southwest quadrant of the burying ground, is the latest of the Colonial period stones. Mary, the widow of Deacon Samuel, died March 5, 1770 at age 76. Both are typical stones of the period with winged skulls and foliate borders.

The grave of Mary Knowles (1672-1745; stone #22) is marked by an unusual stone. The inscription is surrounded by a typical foliate border, but the large tympanum contains a winged skull over cross bones with a radiating background that resembles a rising or setting sun. The sun motif was a minor convention that appeared briefly in the mid to late 18th century. Mary, who was the wife of Col. John Knowles, died November 7, 1745 in her 73rd year.

Three small partially shaped fieldstones in the southeast corner of the burying ground mark the graves of members of the Paine family. They are Benjamin Paine (d. 1713; stone #33), Ben Paine (d. June 1716; stone #35) and Bennett Paine (1671-5/30/1716; stone #34). The inscriptions on all three are quite worn. An unmarked fieldstone may be the marker attributed to Mercy Freeman (d. 1736; next to stone #JR) in 1905.

The west-facing slate headstone of Thomas Lewes (1654-1718; stone #15) is located near the center of the burying ground in its southwest quadrant. Although lichen-covered and deteriorating, this stone continues to display a rich foliate border; the tympanum contains an unusual head with swirling "Medusa-like" hair instead of the usual winged skull. It is attributed to carver William Grant. The inscription reads "DIED MARCH YE 19TH 1718 IN HIS 64TH YEAR."

Several members of the Hedge family including father Samuel Hedge (1676-1714; stone #27), five year old son Samuel (1704-1709; stone #28) and daughter Thankful are interred near the southern edge of the burying ground. The headstone of Thankful Hedge (1698-1712; stone #29) is a small slate with a rich foliate border and a lantern-type winged skull in the tympanum. Attributed to the Lamson carving shop, it reads "DAUGHTER OF SMAUEL AND GRACE DIED APRIL YE 14TH 1713 AGED 13 YEARS 9 MONTHS." Young Samuel's stone is similar.

There are two sandstone headstones in the Cove Burying Ground, both in the southwest corner, and both badly eroded. One marks the grave of George Brown (c.1700-175?; stone #11) who "DIED 18 JANUARY 175 IN HIS 51ST YEAR." The other belongs to John Mulford (1661-1730; stone #10) who "DIED APRIL 20 1730 IN HIS 59TH YEAR."

Post Colonial Period

The Cove Burying Ground has survived in reasonably good condition, given its 338 year history. This results from continuing care by descendants who continued to reside in Eastham in large number, and from a more antiquarian/preservation interest that has characterized the late-19th and 20th centuries. Nevertheless, many stones suffer from erosion and spalling/splitting.

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~~In addition to Colonial period stones, several memorial stones have been placed in the burying ground by descendants of early settlers who are thought to have been buried there.~~

The earliest of the post-Colonial markers was raised by descendants in 1876 to honor members of the Sparrow family (stone #25). It is located near the center of the burying ground adjacent to the 1706/07 grave of Capt. Jonathan Sparrow described above. It is a large boulder with a copper panel affixed to the west side which bears the following inscription:

HERE RESTS THE DUST
OF
RICHARD SPARROW
AND HIS WIFE
PANDORA
WHO CAME FROM KENT COUNTY ENGLAND
ABOUT 1633 AND SETTLED IN PLYMOUTH
ABOUT 1650 THEY CAME TO EASTHAM
AND SETTLED NEAR THIS PLACE
WHERE HE DIED JANUARY 8, 1660
HERE ALSO RESTS
JONATHAN SPARROW ONLY CHILD OF RICHARD
TOGETHER WITH HIS FIRST TWO WIVES
REBECCA BANGS AND HANNAH PRINCE
HE SETTLED IN THE PART OF EASTHAM
NOW EAST ORLEANS WHERE
AFTER FILLING MANY OFFICES OF HONOR
AND TRUST IN BOTH CHURCH AND STATE
HE DIED MARCH 21, 1706 AGED 73 YEARS
IN MEMORY OF
THESE EARLY SETTLERS OF OUR COUNTRY
WE THEIR DESCENDANTS HAVE ERECTED
THIS TABLET IN THIS CENTENNIAL YEAR
OF OUR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AD 1876

Sometime before 1905 a memorial stone was placed on the grave of the Rev. Samuel Treat (stone #20) after his original stone was stolen. It is a simple, dignified marble headstone with a curved top and chamfered edges. It reads REV SAMUEL TREAT DIED MARCH 13, 1716 AGED 69 YEARS. The memorial was erected by Olive, Mercy, and Lucia Knowles, sisters of William Knowles who owned a portion of the Samuel Treat homestead on Fort Hill. This general form of boulder with copper inscription plaque was followed for later memorials. One was placed by the Doane Family Association on August 21, 1907 in memory of Deacon John Doane (c.1590-1685; stone #JD placed 1907), one of Eastham's seven founders. Similarly the Association of Descendants of Ralph Smith erected a monument to Ralph Swift (1610-1685; stone #RS placed 1946), another town founder and "pioneer of distinction." Three other stones, erected by descendants in 1966 memorialize Mayflower passengers Constance Hopkins Snow (1605-1677; stone CS), Giles Hopkins (1607-1690; stone #GH), and Lt. Joseph Rogers (1607-1678; stone #JR).

Both the Cove Burial Ground and Bridge Road Cemetery have been surveyed many times. The former was

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first studied c. 1876 by Joseph Paine of Harwich. Both were surveyed by Stanley W. Smith, Edward M. Whorf, and John W. Willard in November 1904 and May 1905, by Kenelm Collins of Eastham in 1975-76, and by Fannin/Lehner of Concord in 1997. The stones of five graves recorded in 1904-05 had disappeared by 1976. A fieldstone next to stone #JR is believed to mark the grave of Mercy Freeman who died in 1736. Four other stones disappeared entirely between the surveys of 1905 and 1976. They include Joshua Bangs (d. 1709/10), Hannah Remick (d. 1751), Jabez Snow (d. 1750), and Benjamin Webb (d. 1746). Kenelm Collins, who conducted the 1975 survey, began repairing stones with fiberglass in 1975. The town hired preservation consultant Minnie Fannin of Fannin/Lehner to reevaluate the condition of stones in both the Cove Burial Ground and Bridge Road Cemetery in late fall 1997. Their report records existing conditions and makes recommendation for repair and maintenance.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded within the Cove Burying ground, sites may be present. Twenty-eight prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), including site 19-BN-196 which covers a large area east of Route 6 to the shoreline of the channel leading to the Town Cove. That site is recorded as a village site with little additional information. Environmental characteristics of the burial ground also represent locational criteria that are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. The nominated property includes a well-drained, level to moderately sloping terrace within 1000 feet of several wetland areas including an estuarine channel connecting Nauset Marsh with the Town Cove. Given the above information, the relatively high site density for Eastham (69 sites), and the location of most sites in the eastern part of town in the vicinity of the cemetery, a high potential exists for locating prehistoric sites in this area. In general, however, the potential for locating significant prehistoric sites on the cemetery property is low due to the small size of the cemetery (1 acre) and the relatively deep impacts associated with the excavation of graves over a 130 year period.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources within and near the present boundaries of the Cove Burying Ground. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can identify the locations of unmarked graves and reaffirm the associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked graves may represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial internment(s) and later memorials may also be present with individual or groups of graves. A grave shaft discernable in the soil stratigraphy should be present with individual and multiple internments. Post molds may also be present from older fence lines that marked the boundary of the cemetery. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface.

Cove Burying Ground

Name of Property

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 represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Barnstable, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

SOCIAL HISTORY

RELIGION

Period of Significance

c. 1646-1907

Significant Dates

N/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Emmes, Nathaniel, Henry, Joshua

Grant, William

Lamson Family

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Eastham Historical Society

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria Statement

The Cove Burying Ground is a remarkable Colonial period artifact that has survived as the primary physical document of the settlement and early history of Eastham and the Lower Cape Cod region. It was the community's first burying ground, and marks the site of the first meeting house and town center. It remains today as the primary physical link with the 17th century origins of Eastham and its early families. It also provides an excellent record of Colonial period New England funerary art and taste.

The Cove 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 the Congregational Meeting House and large dispersed farmsteads has been replaced by moderate density commercial and residential development of the 19th and 20th centuries. The changes to setting constitute a minor impact on overall integrity.

The period of significance for the Cove Burying Ground spans the years from c. 1646 when the first meeting house was constructed and the adjacent burying ground laid out, to 1907 when commemorative markers were placed in the cemetery. The burying ground is considered significant on the local level.

The Cove Burying Ground meets criterion A due to its unique and intimate associations with the early settlement of Eastham and the Lower Cape region. The open, informal character of the landscape, the types of stones, and their inscriptions and art work possess an unusually eloquent ability to bring the early history of Eastham to life. It meets criterion C as a diverse and generally well-preserved graveyard that illustrates the changes tastes and fortunes of both Eastham and its larger New England context. Several stones have been identified as unusually fine works produced by noted Boston stone carvers including Nathaniel Emmes, William Grant, and the Lamson Shop. The Cove Burying Ground meets criteria exception D because it contains graves of persons of transcendent importance to Eastham, their age, and their distinctive gravestone design and craftsmanship.

Historical Events and Trends Associated with Cove Burying Ground

The Cove Burying Ground is intimately associated with the key events that define the early history of Eastham. Those events include establishment of the town and its Congregational Meeting House in the 1640s, and the gradual population growth that resulted in the creation of North and South parishes in 1718. Eastham was settled by seven Plymouth freemen and their families in 1644, and incorporated as the fourth town on Cape Cod in 1646. Originally known by the Indian name of Nauset, the early community encompassed a vast territory that measured 15 miles in length by 2 ½ miles in width, and embraced the current towns of Orleans and Wellfleet in addition to Eastham. As the only established town east of Yarmouth throughout most of the 17th century, Eastham also exerted influence over the additional territory that eventually became the towns of Truro, Chatham, Harwich and Brewster.

Six of the seven town fathers settled on 200 acre farmsteads in the southern half of Eastham; the east coast with its unusually fertile soils was especially prized. Another attraction of this area was the Town Cove, a long, narrow, and well-sheltered inlet whose 14' main channel easily accommodated the small ships of the

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period. In was here, on the west central shore of Town Cove, that a 20' square Congregational Meeting House was erected at about the time of incorporation, and a burying ground laid out adjacent. The latter, which is the only artifact to survive from this early period, takes its name from this important topographical feature.

In 1651, the name of the town was changed from Nauset to Eastham, and by 1655 it had grown from seven to 29 heads of family, with an estimated population of 150. The patterns of large farmsteads concentrated in southern Eastham persisted throughout the 17th century. Several important figures occupied lands in the immediate vicinity of Town Cove and the meeting house. Among them was Thomas Prence, who served as governor of the Plymouth Colony and leader of the Eastham settlement. Prence owned 200 acres of the most fertile land at the north end of the cove, and a pear tree that he brought from England is said to have marked his house site through the late 19th century. (*Freeman 1869: 364*) Another prominent resident of the area was the Rev. Samuel Treat who lived in a parsonage erected for him by the town at the head of the cove. Prence was buried off-Cape, but Treat rests in the Cove Burying Ground.

The Reverend Samuel Treat, son of Connecticut Governor Robert Treat, came to Eastham in 1672 as the first ordained minister of the Congregational Church. Shortly after his arrival in 1676, the town voted to construct a new meeting house on the site of its predecessor "near the burial ground." The building committee consisted of Deacon Samuel Freeman, Lt. John Freeman, Thomas Paine, and John Doane (*Freeman 1869: 368*); all but Paine are buried in the Cove Burying Ground. In 1695, a bell and belfry were added to the meeting house, and in 1700 the building was lengthened 15' to create the square plan that characterized many early meeting houses. Reconstruction and improvement of the Congregational meeting house reflected steady increases in population and wealth. By 1695, the town's freemen voters numbered 114, translating to a population of about 600. (*Freeman: 373-375*)

In 1718, the year after Rev. Treat died, the town extended a call to Rev. Samuel Osborn, and appropriated 600 pounds for a new meeting house. By this time however, "Eastham's long and narrow sea-bounded area made one central meeting house inconvenient to many (Trayser 1951: 17) and a controversy arose over the best location of the new house. In was agreed to divide Eastham into north and south parishes, with outsiders given responsibility for determining the exact location of the dividing line. A new South Parish Meeting House was erected in what is now Orleans in 1718; the following year a "burial-place was laid out at [its] west end." (*Freeman 1869: 382*) The North Parish occupied the old meeting house road until 1720 when their new house and burying ground were completed on Bridge Road. In 1723, Billingsgate, the northernmost portion of Eastham was established as the North Precinct, creating a de facto third parish in Eastham. (*Freeman 1869: 385-386*)

The Cove Burying Ground was gradually phased out of use after the Bridge Road Cemetery was laid out in 1720. Based on the evidence of gravestone death dates, burials continued at the former until 1770 and did not begin at the latter until 1754. The overlap may reflect the desire of residents to be buried near loved ones already interred at the Cove Burying Ground, or the thrifty desire to use the older ground until it was filled.

People Associated with Cove Burying Ground

Many of Eastham's earliest and most influential residents are interred at the Cove Burying Ground. Prevalent family names inscribed on gravestones here include Doane, Freeman, Hedge, Knowles, Mulford,

(continued)

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Continuation SheetCove Burying Ground
Eastham (Barnstable), MASection number 8 Page 3

Paine, Snow and Sparrow. These are the same surnames that are found on 17th century lists of freemen voters, and of both local and county office holders. They remain well represented in Eastham and its several neighboring towns today.

Although the Cove Burying Ground was the only Eastham cemetery until 1720, few specific names from 17th century lists can be matched up with specific gravestones. There are several reasons for this. One is that only a very small minority of those who died in 17th century outposts like Cape Cod appear to have been commemorated by gravestones. Another is the inevitable loss of gravestones over time. Together, these two factors help to account for the fact that only eight 17th century gravestones have been identified on the entire Cape Cod, with none in Eastham. (*Epitaph & Icon: xii*) Thus, while we know from vital records that substantial numbers of people died in 17th century Eastham and were most likely interred in the Cove Burying Ground, their graves are not marked by period stones. Finally, some of Eastham's early settlers, including Gov. Thomas Prence, died and were buried elsewhere. Nevertheless, several 17th century residents have been positive linked with the Cove Burying Ground either through period stones, or later commemorative markers erected by descendents. For example, at least three *Mayflower* passengers are buried her including Lt. Joseph Rogers (1607-1678; stone #JR), Constance Hopkins Snow (1605-1677; stone #CS) and Giles Hopkins (1607-1690; stone #GH), all known through markers placed in 1966. Lt. Rogers arrived in Eastham via Duxbury and Sandwich. He was a member of the Plymouth Colony Militia, and was listed as a freeman voter in Eastham by 1655. (*Freeman 1869: 361*) Mrs. Snow was the daughter of Stephen Hopkins, and married Nicholas Snow, an associate of Prence and an original Eastham settler. Nicholas was a man of note, serving as the first town clerk from 1646-1662, and also as selectman and deputy. (*Freeman 1869: 364*)

The Deacon John Doane (c.1590-1685; stone #JD) grave site is commemorated by a stone placed in 1907. Doane arrived in Plymouth around 1630, and in 1644 joined his colleague Gov. Prence as one of Nauset's original seven settlers. At Plymouth, Doane served as church deacon, deputy to the Genera; Court, and assistant to Gov. Prence, and was a member of the Committee to Revise the Laws in 1636. In Eastham he continued as deacon and deputy. Doane lived out his life on a large Eastham farmstead, north of the harbor, whose site was still marked by a cellar hole in the 1860s. (*epitaph: Freeman 1860: 370*) Several of his offspring are buried in the Cove Burying Ground.

The grave of Capt. Jonathan Sparrow, Esquire (1633-1706/7; stone #24) who was an Eastham freeman voter by 1655, is marked by one of the oldest stones in the burying ground. Sparrow was a provincial deputy and representative for many years, in addition to serving as magistrate and schoolmaster. Members of Sparrow's immediate family, including his parents and wives, were commemorated in 1876 with a marker placed near his headstone (stone #25).

Major John Freeman (1621-1719; stone #37), another 1655 freeman voter, is also buried here along with his wife Marcy Freeman (1631-1711; stone #38), and their son Lt. Edmund Freeman (1657-1718/9; stone #39). John, who was elected assistant to Governor Prence in 1666, died October 28, 1719 in the 98th year of his life. When Eastham joined other towns in accepting the new colonial charter in 1691, their commitment was financed by mortgaging two islands at Billingsgate to Freeman, demonstrating is wealth and influence (*Deyo 1890: 723*). Marcy died September 28, 1711 at age 80. (*Freeman 1869: 364*) Edmund married Sarah Sunderland and together they raised a large family in Eastham. (*Freeman 1869: 382*)

(continued)

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Eastham (Barnstable), MA

Another important resident interred at the Cove Burying Ground is the Reverend Samuel Treat, son of Connecticut Governor Robert Treat. He came to Eastham in 1672 as the first ordained minister of the Congregational Church. Treat took a strong interest in the region's native population, learning their language, and preaching throughout the entire Eastham territory from Truro to Yarmouth. Treat was supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and has been compared favorably to the Rev. John Eliot in the success of his efforts. (Freeman 1869: 366) Rev. Treat was buried in the Cove Burial Ground, next to the church he served in March 1717. His gravestone disappeared in the late 19th century, but a replacement was erected by Miss Lucia Knowles sometime before 1905. Lucy's brother William F. Knowles had inherited part of the old Treat farmstead on Fort Hill. (Trayser/Lowe: 147; Freeman 1869: 381)

Most of those who lie in the Cove Burying Ground are the less well-known citizens who formed the backbone of the 17th and 18th century Eastham community. Remarkably, many lived long lives even by today's standards according to dates provided by inscriptions. The Deacon Daniel Doane (1636-1712; stone #36) died on December 20, 1712 in his 76th year. Dr. David Doane (1674-1748; stone #5) died November 18, 1748 in his 74th year. Capt. Samuel Freeman (1660-1742; stone #7) died January 30, 1742 in his 82nd year. Deacon Samuel Freeman (1637-1712; stone #18) died November 20, 1712 in his 75th year. He came to Eastham from Watertown where his family were large landowners, married Mary Southworth in 1658, and served on the meeting house building committee in 1676. (Freeman 1869: 368, 380) Col John Knowles (1672-1757; stone #23) died November 3, 1757 in his 85th year; his wife Mary Knowles (1672-1745; stone #22) died November 7, 1745 in her 73rd year. Thomas Mulford (c.1640-1706; stone #14) was one of the 114 Eastham freemen voters listed in 1695. (Freeman 1869: 375) He is buried here along with his son John (1671-1730; stone #10) and daughter-in-law Jemima Mulford (1666-1723; stone #12).

In addition to simply marking the final resting place of early Eastham residents, the gravestones in the Cove Burying Ground have a unique ability to illuminate some of the personal details of their lives. While most of the residents cited above appear to have lived long, respected, and happy lives, others appear to have been afflicted by personal and familial tragedy, the most common of which was the loss of young children. An example is the Hedge family; several of whose members are interred near the southern edge of the burying ground. In this case, five year old Samuel Hedge (stone #28) died in 1709, followed by 13 year old Thankful Hedge (stone #29) in 1713, and 34 year old father Samuel Hedge (stone #27) in 1714. Wife Grace appears to have been buried elsewhere. Others who died young include Joshua Doane (1740-1743; stone #13), the son of Joshua Jr. and Betty, who died August 22, 1743 at age 3 years 3 months, and Thankful Higgins (1692-1712; stone #26) who died in her 20th year.

Gravestone Artistry and Workmanship and Cove Burying Ground

General

The Cove Burying Ground contains many fine early gravestones which illustrate changing local and regional tastes through the evolution of both epitaphs and iconography in the Colonial period. In addition, several stones have been identified as the work of noted Boston area stone carvers. For these reasons, it has been judged to be one of the ten most noteworthy old burying grounds on Cape Cod scholars Diane Hume George and Malcolm A. Nelson in their 1983 work *Epitaphs & Icons*. Refer to section 7 of this nomination for descriptions of specific stones. Together, they provide an extensive and diverse picture of funerary art in the Colonial period.

(continued)

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Eastham (Barnstable), MAMaterials

Both the materials and carvings for these stones originated off-Cape, a region which lacks natural sources of slate, sandstone, limestone, marble and other easily worked stone to furnish the raw material for a native carving industry. The majority originated in population centers at Plymouth and Boston which possessed close governmental and economic ties to Eastham, and were accessible by both water and overland routes. A small number of sandstone markers were introduced to the Cove Burying Ground at the end of its period of active use, adding diversity to the slate stones that had dominated earlier periods. The generally small scale of most stones in this burying ground clearly testifies to their expense in early Eastham. (*Epitaph & Icon: xiii*)

Carvers

The work of several Boston area carvers has been positively or tentatively identified here including Nathaniel Emmes, William Grant, and the Lamson Shop.

Nathaniel Emmes (1690-1750) worked in Boston with his sons Henry (1716/7-1767) and Joshua (1719-1772). Based on the evidence of probate records, Nathaniel was one of the most popular Boston carvers in the first half of the 18th century. "Typically, Emmes' skulls and graceful feathered wings are designed to fill the various sized tympanums arches. Often a set of crossed bones or a decorated border arch is used above the skull." (Gabel, *AGS Newsletter*, Summer 1986) Nathaniel has been identified as the creator of the exceptional slate that marks the grave of Marcy Freeman (1631-1711; stone #38) which is described in section 7. That stone epitomizes the Emmes' style.

The extensive Lamson family, including Nathaniel (1693-1755) and brother (?) Caleb (1697-1760) followed by descendants Caleb (1760-c.1800), John (1732-1776), Joseph (1658-1722) and several others. The Lamsons worked in the Malden/Charlestown area just north of Boston. The slate that marks the grave of Thankful Hedge (1698-1712; stone #29) has been attributed to the Lamson carving shop.

The headstone of Thomas Lewes (1654-1718; stone #15) has been attributed to a less well-known carver named William Grant. Finally the very early headstone of Jonathan Sparrow (1633-1706/7; stone #24) is a "beautiful and well-preserved example of the Boston-Charlestown school of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries."

Motifs and Epitaphs

This burying ground is especially rich in the winged skull motif, which dominated gravestone art throughout most of the 17th century, and its gradual transition to the winged cherub by the end of the century. For example, the slate headstone of Marcy Freeman (1631-1711; stone #38), distinguished by fine Baroque style carving, has been judged to be one of the finest on Cape Cod. Attributed to noted Boston carver Nathaniel Emmes, it is an early example of the transition.

"Its...richly winged cherub face, handsome and impassive, the early harbinger of a stylistic change from death's head to cherub that would occupy the next hundred years.... The borders, larger than usual because of the narrow bottom apex of the heart, are alive with festoons and whorls of cut stone, vaguely imitative of lush vegetation." (*Epitaphs & Icon: 64*)

(continued)

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Eastham (Barnstable), MA

Colonial and Federal Period Cemetery context

The Cove Burying Ground has survived as an extraordinary document of Eastham's Colonial period history, especially when viewed in conjunction with its successor, the 18th century Bridge Road Cemetery. Together these two graveyards chronicle three centuries of Eastham history, society, and aesthetic taste. Both have been judged among the 10 best burying grounds on Cape Cod. (*Epitaph & Icon*: 64) According to the *Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth*, there are approximately 120 cemeteries on Cape Cod, 35-40 of which date to the Colonial period.

There are four cemeteries within the current Town of Eastham. The oldest is the Cove Burying Ground, laid out in the 1640s adjacent to the first Congregational Meeting House, and actively used until 1770 (MHC #800). Second is the Bridge Road Cemetery which was established adjacent to the second Meeting House of 1720 and remained in active use until 1886 (MHC #803). Third is the Methodist Cemetery laid out adjacent to the Methodist Church of 1821, and incorporated as the Evergreen Cemetery in 1892 (MHC #802). The last is the Congregational and Soldiers' Cemetery which is associated with the third Congregational Meeting House of 1830 (MHC #801) (*Deyo 1890*: 733)

Two other cemeteries were laid out within the original Eastham territory. The Orleans Old Burying Ground was laid out in 1718-19 when Eastham's South Parish was established, and the South Parish Congregational Meeting House constructed. Similarly, the Wellfleet Old Burying Ground was after Eastham's North Precinct was established in 1723, and the North Precinct Congregational Meeting house was constructed.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The 19th and 20th century history of the Cove Burying Ground, constituting a secondary period of significance, illustrates the growth of antiquarian and preservation interests that arose with the national centennial of 1876. This trend was first seen at the Cove Burying Ground in 1876 when descendants erected a memorial to members of the Sparrow family (stone #25), and located it adjacent to the 1706/7 grave of Capt. Jonathan Sparrow. The antiquarian intent of this effort is clear in the inscription which reads in part:

"In memory of these early settlers of our country we their descendants have erected
this tablet in this centennial year of our American independence AD 1876"

Later familial tributes included a memorial to Deacon John Doane (c.1590-1685; stone #JD placed 1907), one of Eastham's founders, that was dedicated by the Doane Family Association on August 221, 1907. Similarly, the Association of Descendants of Ralph Smith erected a monument to Ralph Smith (1610-1685; stone #RS placed 1946), a founder of the Town Hingham, an early settlers of Eastham, and a "pioneer of distinction." Three other stones, erected by descendants in 1966, memorialize Mayflower passengers Constance Hopkins Snow (1605-1677; stone #CS), Giles Hopkins (1607-1690; stone #GH), and Lieut. Joseph Rogers (1607-1678; stone #JR).

Both the Cove Burial Ground and Bridge Road Cemetery have been surveyed several times. The former was first studied c.1876 by Joseph Paine of Harwich. Both were surveyed by Stanley W. Smith, Edward

(continued)

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Eastham (Barnstable), MASection number 8 Page 7

M. Whorf and John W. Willard in November 1904 and May 1905, by Kenelm Collins of Eastham in 1975-76, and by Fannin/Lehner of Concord in 1997. The latter two surveys focused on conditions and necessary repairs.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to further document one of the few surviving components of Eastham's or Nauset's initial settlement and first meetinghouse center. These resources have the potential to provide social, cultural and economic information relating to the individuals, families and religious groups that made that initial settlement possible. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery can identify the full range of graves present at the Cove Burying ground. Unmarked graves are probably present and the current pattern of grave stones may not, in every instance, represent their actual placement. While the burying ground was laid out in ca. 1640, no actual 17th century graves have been identified. Only a very small minority of those who died in 17th century outposts like Cape Cod appear to have been commemorated by gravestones. Only eight 17th century gravestones have been identified on the entire Cape with none reported in Eastham. Vital records indicate that substantial numbers of people died in 17th century Eastham, and most were probably buried at the Cove Burying Ground. None of these graves are marked by gravestones. Period stones representing some of these deaths were erected as commemorative stones by descendants of individuals after the deaths. Archaeological research can help identify these graves as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Eighteenth century unmarked graves may also be present representing paupers, shipwreck victims and other unknown persons. Archaeological research can also help test the accuracy of family groupings in the cemetery. These groups may have been identified in the late 19th or 20th century. Documentary research and archaeological testing can also test the extent to which the granite posts and iron rail fence on the north, south and west sides of the cemetery represent the actual boundaries of the burial ground. These bounds may have been erected in the 18th or 19th centuries long after the first burials, most of which were probably not marked with stone markers, were made. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or other indigent persons, may have intentionally been buried outside the actual burial ground boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly the entire burial ground) at later dates.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Social, cultural and economic information relating to the 17th and 18th century Eastham settlement can be obtained in this manner, however, more detailed studies can be implemented through the actual excavation of burials and their analysis. Osteological studies of individuals interred at the burial ground have the potential to offer a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's first settlers, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies and cause of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground. The overall context of the grave, including material culture remains can provide information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure and numerous other topics relating to the individual, the overall settlement and, the Congregational society. Information may also be present indicating the extent to which the geographical isolation of the Eastham settlement provided freedom from the more orthodox socio-religious beliefs of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay settlements.

(end)

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Cove Burying Ground
Eastham (Barnstable), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES: COVE BURYING GROUND

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Maps, Plans, Atlases

Map of the Town of Eastham. Josiah Rogers, Elijah Knowles, and Simeon Kinsman, 1794.

Plan of the Town of Eastham. John G. Hales, 1831.

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

Atlas of Barnstable County. George H. Walker & Co., 1880.

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(end)

Cove Burying Ground
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 419310 4629060
Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1999

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 Town of Eastham

street & number 2500 State Highway telephone

city or town Eastham state MA zip code 02642

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

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Continuation Sheet**

**Cove Burying Ground
Eastham (Barnstable), MA**

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are confined to a cemetery lot which is Eastham Assessors Map lot #18/028, marked on attached assessors map. Nickerson & Berger Engineers, Orleans, 1975 updated through 1997.

Boundary Justification

The current lot reflects the historic extent of the property.

(end)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Cove Burying Ground
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable

DATE RECEIVED: 4/15/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/26/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/12/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/30/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000561

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 5/12/99 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



4-16 Cove Burying Ground 3/1998

Eastham MA

Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Stade St, Belmont, MA

View of State (Highway) side (west) facing north

Photo #11



HERE LIES
BURIED THE BODY
OF MARC7 FREEMAN
WIFE TO MAJO JOHN
FREEMAN AGED
80 YEARS DEC^R
SEP^R 28TH
1771

The gravestone is made of dark, weathered stone with a highly decorative, carved design. It features a central panel with a carved face of a woman, likely Marc7 Freeman, surrounded by ornate scrollwork and floral motifs. The text is carved into the stone in a serif font. The stone is set in a grassy field, and a low, rectangular stone border is visible in the background.

4-20 Cove Burying Ground 3/1998

Eastham, MA

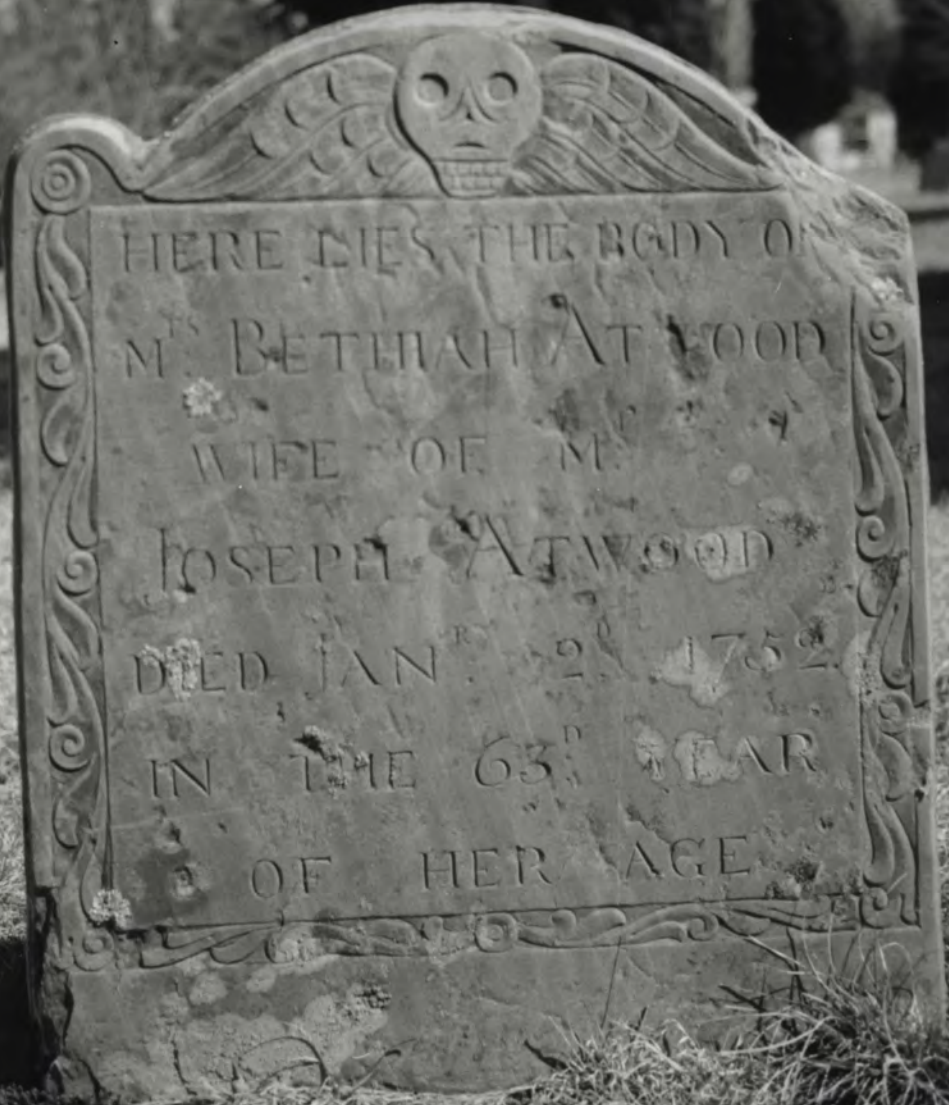
Barnstable County

Candace Jenkins

17 Slade St, Belmont, MA

Marcy Freeman Headstone #38

Photo #2



A black and white photograph of a weathered, upright gravestone in a cemetery. The stone is rectangular with a decorative, arched top featuring a carved skull and floral motifs. The inscription is carved into the center of the stone. The background shows a grassy field with other graves and trees in the distance.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF
M^{RS}. BETHIAH ATWOOD
WIFE OF M^R.
JOSEPH ATWOOD
DIED JAN^R. 2^D 1752
IN THE 63^D YEAR
OF HER AGE

4-1A Cove Burying Ground 3/1998
Eastham, MA
Barnstable County
Candace Jenkins
17 Stade St, Belmont, MA
Bethia Atwood headstone
Photo #3



Map photoinspected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed

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

ORLEANS, MASS.
N4145—W6955/7.5
1974
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
AMS 6967 I SE—SERIES V81

440120







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

April 5, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination for:

Cove Burying Ground, State Highway #6, Eastham (Barnstable Co.),
Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of property in the Certified Local Government community of Eastham were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: George Abbott, Chair, Eastham Historical Commission, CLG
Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant
Thomas Newton, Chair, Eastham Board of Selectmen
Sue Leven, Eastham Town Planner
Sarah Korjeff, Cape Cod Commission