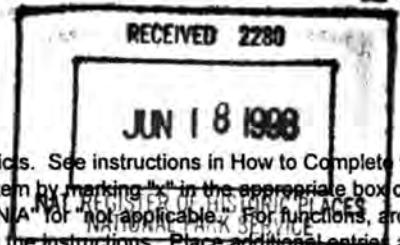


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

historic name REVERE BEACH RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

roughly bounded by Eliot Circle to the south, Revere Beach Blvd. on the west,
street & number Northern Circle to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the east not for publication

city or town REVERE _____ vicinity _____

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county SUFFOLK code 023 zip code 02151

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

6/16/98
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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

7/15/98

REVERE BEACH RESERVATION HD

Name of Property

SUFFOLK, MA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
1		sites
9	1	structures
	25	objects
12	28	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

OUTDOOR RECREATION: recreation & culture

POLICE STATION: correctional facility

DOMESTIC: single family residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

PARK

POLICE STATION

GOVERNMENT OFFICE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian - Renaissance

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, masonry

walls brick - masonry

wood-shingle

roof tile, slate

other metal - cast iron

Narrative Description

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

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

7. DESCRIPTION

Summary

Revere Beach Reservation is a unit of the Metropolitan Park System, which is owned and operated by the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), an agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The reservation is located along the Atlantic Ocean in the City of Revere, about six miles northeast of downtown Boston. It is a linear district that is roughly bounded on the south by Charles Eliot Circle, on the west by Revere Beach Boulevard, on the north by Northern Circle, and on the east by Broad Sound of the Atlantic Ocean. The district contains twelve contributing properties:

- 1 site: Revere Beach;
- 2 buildings: the Revere Beach police station and the Revere Beach superintendent's house;
- 9 structures: a bandstand and eight beach pavilions.

Revere Beach

The most prominent feature of the Revere Beach Reservation is **Revere Beach** itself, a three-mile long stretch of improved, open beach that has been continuously owned and operated by the commonwealth as a public beach since 1895. The beach extends in a wide crescent between two seaside residential neighborhoods of the city of Revere: Beachmont, to the south of Eliot Circle, and Point of Pines, to the north of Northern Circle. Use of the beach is restricted to nonvehicular recreational activities such as swimming, sunbathing and strolling.

Prior to its commercial and recreational development, Revere Beach was a natural barrier sand dune running from Winthrop on the south to the mouths of the Saugus and Point of Pines Rivers to the north. According to a 1971 report from the engineering department of MDC, the dune protected the expansive salt marshes to the west, and was itself protected on the seaward side by the rocky outcropping of Nahant. The position of Nahant protected the dune from the full thrust of the ocean, which prevented a tall dune from accumulating.

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Revere Beach Reservation Historic District

Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

Early development of the beach beginning in 1839 saw the construction of hotels, shops, warehouses and residences on the landward side of the dune; a narrow gauge railroad from Boston was built on the crest of the dune in 1875, soon to be followed by further development on the seaward side of the dune. Such development divided the dune and caused the subsequent loss of its landward side, leaving only a gently sloping beach to the seaward side. In 1895, as part of Charles Eliot's plan for Revere Beach Reservation, the railroad was moved several hundred yards to the west, and was replaced by Revere Beach Boulevard, which serves as the current western boundary of the beach. The boundaries of the beach today are the same as those boundaries set out by Eliot in the original plan. Today, a two-foot-to-three-foot-high concrete retaining wall runs the length of the crest of the beach to protect the boulevard and its bordering buildings. A retaining wall was not part of Eliot's original plan. His concerns that it would contribute to the beach's erosion have been born out, and renewal of the sand is a continuing maintenance issue, especially at the narrowest point of the beach at the center of the crescent. A relatively short length of wall was built in 1898 to protect the center section of the boulevard from storm damage, which was extended to the south in 1915 and to the north in 1931. The current wall dates to the 1960s, with major repairs made to it in the 1980s. The retaining wall is a noncontributing structure in the district.

The beach itself is devoid of all vestiges of former development above the surface of the sand and seaward of the current retaining wall. It is a gently sloping white sand beach, rising at its western edge to about 15 feet above sea level. The entire beach comprises approximately 60 acres. It is widest at the southern tip of the crescent where it reaches approximately 400 feet at mean high tide. At the center, it is approximately 100 feet wide at mean high tide.

Bandstand and Pavilions

At the crest of Revere Beach, at the seaward side of Revere Beach Boulevard, stand a bandstand and eight long pavilions. The pavilions are built in pairs between Eliot Circle and Oak Island Street. The bandstand is set between the pavilions in the southernmost pair. These structures were designed in a generic Victorian Eclectic style by Charles Austin of the firm of Stickney and Austin out of Boston. Each pair of pavilions is referred to locally by its location. From south to north, the first pair is called the Bandstand Pavilions; the second pair is the Bath House Pavilions, named for their location across the boulevard from the Revere Beach Bath House, which was demolished in 1962; the third pair is the Revere Street Pavilions; and the fourth pair is the Oak Island Street Pavilions. The latter pairs are named for the streets that intersect the

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**

boulevard at either location. The bandstand, the bandstand pavilions, and the bath house pavilions were built in 1897; the Revere Street and Oak Island Street pavilions were built in 1905.

All eight pavilions are set several feet above the beach on poured concrete foundations within wide bastions in the seawall. They are set lengthwise, parallel to the seawall. Entry to the pavilions is made through the open narrow ends, up a short flight of granite stairs. Some of the steps have been replaced by short ramps for handicapped access. Each pavilion consists of a simple, hipped roof supported by cast iron columns spaced at twenty-foot intervals. The Bandstand Pavilions are each six bays in length, for a total of 120 feet each. The remaining shelters are all longer by an additional bay, or 140 feet each. At the Bath House Pavilions, the center bay on the seaward side of the structure projects three feet over the former entrance to the tunnels that ran under these pavilions and under the boulevard into the former bath house. These tunnels have been infilled and the opening has been capped with concrete as part of the seawall.

The roofs are constructed of dark gray slate laid on wood boarding, supported by wooden rafters, which are in turn supported by a steel box-beam assemblage set atop the cast iron columns. Roof flashing is copper. The roof is further reinforced by steel angle trusses at each column line. Decorative ends of the rafters project three feet beyond the steel box-beam assemblage. The columns are round for the lower two-thirds of their length, at which point a capital terminates the round, and are hexagonal in shape at the upper third. The tops of the columns are decorated with iron brackets consisting of simple scrolls and circles.

On the seaward side of the pavilions, the bays originally were connected by simple iron balustrades set into the foundation. When the seawall was extended above the road in the 1960s, however, concrete was poured around the bases of the columns and directly over the balustrades, incorporating those features into the seawall. On the landward side, the bays are still connected by iron balustrades, although all are modern replacements.

In 1994, a major restoration was undertaken on the pavilions to correct previously untended damage and deterioration caused by the severe blizzard of 1978. Total roof replacements were necessary on the bath house pavilions and on the first of the Revere

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Revere Beach Reservation Historic District

Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

Street pavilions. Seven iron columns were replaced on the second bath house pavilion. Major slate replacement and flashing repairs were necessary on the other Revere Street pavilion and on the Oak Island Street pavilions. Most of the decorative iron brackets were also replaced at this time. All of the original brackets were removed and twenty-eight pairs were salvaged for use on the Bandstand Pavilions. Reproduction brackets were reinstalled at the other pavilions.

The **Bandstand**, located between the first pair of pavilions, is built as an octagon, twenty feet across and thirty-four feet high to the peak of the roof. It is constructed of the same materials as the pavilions, but in a somewhat more elaborate style. The roof is constructed as a two-step ogee, bell-cast surface covered with slate. Rafter ends project beyond the metal box-beam supports below. The underside of the roof is hidden from view by a ceiling composed of beaded boarding. The roof structure is supported by columns similar to the pavilion columns, with the exception that the capitals have an applied swag motif. The applied decorative filigree at the upper third of the column is Rococo in design and much more elaborate than the brackets found at the pavilions. The roof is topped off with a fanciful copper lyre, with acroteria at the hip terminations. The original brick foundation of the bandstand, rising six feet above the sidewalk, has been parged with concrete. During the 1994 restoration, a reproduction of the original iron stair to the bandstand replaced a masonry stair from an earlier renovation.

Also during the restoration, a reproduction post clock was installed between the two bath house pavilions. This clock replaced a well-known clock that had stood at that site facing the Bath House until the Bath House was demolished in 1962. A modern poured concrete sculpture shaped in the form of stylized waves was installed between the Revere Street pavilions. Six reproduction lampposts were installed around each of the paired pavilions. The clock, the sculpture and the twenty-four lampposts are counted as noncontributing objects.

Two noncontributing buildings also stand at the crest of the beach on the seaward side of the boulevard. Both are sanitary facilities containing men's and women's restrooms. The first, built in 1935, stands south of the Bandstand Pavilions at Shirley Avenue; the second, built in 1937, stands north of the Oak Island Street Pavilions. Both buildings are brick and are built in the colonial revival style, although they are of little architectural interest and are somewhat incongruous to Eliot's original design for the beach. Although

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Revere Beach Reservation Historic District

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the sanitary facilities are more than fifty years old, their dates fall outside the period of significance for this nomination. They are considered as non-contributing resources in the National Register district. Except for the seawall, there are no structures on the seaward side of the boulevard for the remaining mile and a half of the reservation beyond the Oak Island Sanitary Facility.

MDC Police Station

The **Revere Beach Police Station** is the dominant architectural feature on Revere Beach. It stands prominently above the beach, facing the ocean, on the western side of Revere Beach Boulevard, approximately one-quarter mile south of the intersection with Revere Street. The station was built in 1899 and was used by the MDC police force until 1992, when the MDC police merged with the state police. Today the building is leased to the state police by the MDC. The interior of the building was completely renovated in the 1980s.

Designed by Austin, the police station, like the grand Revere Beach Bath House which stood several hundred yards to the south, is in the Italian Renaissance style. The Bath House, built in 1897, was demolished in 1962. Today, the police station is isolated and somewhat out of context amid parking lots and a long narrow strip of green space reclaimed from earlier development along the western edge of Revere Beach Boulevard.

The police station fronts Revere Beach Boulevard for 168 feet and its horizontal line is divided into three distinct sections: a brief hipped roof section leading up to a high tower at the south end; a tall front gable in the center; and a long hipped roof section at the north end is faced in red and grey tapestry brick with a granite base course. Its elaborate roofline is covered in molded green terra cotta tiles. The first floor of the building begins several steps above grade over a full-length, partially exposed basement. All windows in the building are true-divided wooden sash of various shapes and configurations.

The tower is the most imposing feature of the police station, rising to a height of 62 feet above Revere Beach Boulevard. The vertical shaft is divided into three sections, each separated by a granite beltcourse. The base rises through the building facade to about half way up the tower. On the first floor, the tower contains a single, narrow arched window that has granite keystone and imposts at the brick arch. Below the beltcourse of this first section is a pair of small rectangular windows on each of the four sides of the

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tower above the roof of the main building. The second section of the tower contains a single arched window, matching that on the first floor, on each of the four sides. The top section of the tower contains an observation deck. On the east facade of the observation deck, looking out to sea, and the south side, looking toward Boston, are double arched openings. These openings are separated by granite columns and have low granite balustrades. The north and west facades of the observation deck each contain a single arched opening, both with granite balustrades. The arched openings of the observation deck originally were open to the elements but have since been enclosed with plate glass behind the balustrades. A decorative brick cornice molded into intertwining arches encircles the top of the tower. The tower is capped by a peaked roof with overhanging eaves. In 1980, a renowned copper codfish weathervane that had graced the cupola of the original Revere Beach Bath House was placed at the peak of the tower roof. The codfish is six feet long.

The center section of the police station is characterized by a front gable rising two stories above the boulevard. The brick facade of the building rises above the gable roofline to a granite capped parapet. Beneath the granite coping of the parapet is a decorative brick cornice that follows the lines of the gable and matches the cornice on the tower. The first floor of this gabled section has an arcaded facade, containing three arched window openings with granite sills, keystones and imposts. The second floor of this section contains a single monumental ocular window, divided into quarter-circle panes by wooden muntins. The two top quarter-circles are hinged at the arc and open out as awning sash.

The northern section of the building continues the arcaded facade of the gable section. The first two arched bays of this section form an entry portico, with the main door several steps above grade within the second bay. The inner facade of the portico contains three arched windows. The outer facade continues beyond the portico with two additional arched windows and an arched door opening. The arched door opening has been bricked in with compatible red brick. The facade then projects into a bay window with a three-sided shed roof. Each of the three planes of the bay contains an arched window.

The original facade, as completed in 1899, ended at this bay. An addition was added to the north end of the building in 1910, continuing the facade by an additional six bays.

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

The addition was designed by Austin to blend into the original facade, using matching tapestry brick, with the ridge of the hipped roof on the addition slightly below that of the original roof. The six bays of the addition contain first a small ocular window followed by two arched windows, then a repeat of this pattern. The second ocular window is over an arched door opening that also has been bricked in.

Superintendent's House

The Revere Beach Superintendent's House was built in 1905, the last of Charles Austin's designs to be built at the reservation. It is located at One Eliot Circle at the southern entrance to the reservation, where Revere Beach Parkway intersects with Revere Beach Boulevard. Built in the Italian Renaissance style, the Superintendent's House complements Austin's earlier Mediterranean-inspired designs for the Revere Beach Bath House and the Revere Beach Police Station farther north on Revere Beach Boulevard.

The building today is a modest two story rectangular mass, three bays across, with a low-pitched hipped roof. Overhanging eaves are supported by simple wooden brackets. Windows are one-over-one wood sash. The window at the center bay of the second story is flanked by two narrower windows. The front entrance at the center bay is sheltered by a semi-octagonal, one-story front porch. Four wooden Tuscan columns support the flat roof of the porch; exposed beams extend beyond the wooden fascia. The building is faced with wooden shakes, painted white, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Austin's plans, dated 1904, and early photographs at the MDC Archives show that the Superintendent's House was built as a much grander residence and that it has been ungraciously altered over the years. More characteristic of its Italian Renaissance design, the house was originally faced with concrete stucco and roofed with molded ceramic tile.

A wooden beltcourse separated the two stories. Finally, one-story, seven-foot-wide wooden porches projected from either side of the building. Like the front porch, the flat roofs of the side porches were supported by Tuscan columns and wooden beams extended beyond the wooden fascia. A historic photograph shows that the side porches were screened in and were sheltered by broad canvas awnings.

Despite the alterations to the exterior of the Superintendent's House, the building is considered as a contributing resource within the National Register historic district. It

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

retains its basic rectangular massing, hipped roof, overhanging eaves, triple-wide center window, front porch and front columns. The building is no longer used as the superintendent's residence (that function was eliminated in the 1970s). Today it houses offices for the reservation staff.

Archaeological Description

The presence of prehistoric and Contact Period Native American sites has been documented in the district and a high potential exists that additional sites may be found. Two prehistoric sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile) of Revere Beach, both of which are either located on the proposed district property or may extend into it. One site, 19-SU-1, is located approximately midway along the nominated length of the beach. That site, a burial site, was excavated by amateurs in the mid to late 19th-century and is reported "In the sand at Revere Beach". Little information survives for this site beyond grave associations which have been documented in amateur publications and which are curated at area museums. The site apparently contained several richly furnished Contact and Middle Woodland Period graves which included copper and ceramic vessels, smoking pipes, beads, pestles, faunal remains and human remains. The second burial site, 19-SU-2, is located at the southern extent of the nominated property on Crescent Beach in the rear of the State Bath House. Little additional information survives for this site although it may have been excavated in the 1870's, at the same time as site 19-SU-1. Several landowner codes are also listed for the Revere Beach locale in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets of the Commonwealth on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Landowner codes indicate general provenience for artifacts when specific site locations are not known. Five separate landowner codes, three of which are associated with burials, are listed for the Revere Beach area for artifacts collected during the late 19th-century. Environmental characteristics of the district and documented site locations for similar areas elsewhere in Massachusetts also indicate a high potential for locating prehistoric sites in the district. Much of the district is level to moderately sloped, sandy and excessively drained, part of a barrier beach which protects the salt marshes on the landward side of the beach. Campsites and special purpose type sites may be present in the area which focus on resource procurement within a marine related ecosystem, habitation and ceremonialism. These types of sites have been documented in similar environmental locations elsewhere in Massachusetts such as

(continued)

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

Sandy Neck in Barnstable and along Plum Island Sound in coastal Essex County. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 60 acres) and the characteristics of barrier beach formation, a high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites in the district.

A high potential also exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the district. Documented historic period land use of the district begins in the early to mid-19th century with early recreational use of the area. Earlier use may, however, be present related to fishery activities along the beach, possibly dating to the early 1600's. Most potential historic period sites in the Revere Beach area date to 1839 and later as the beach developed into a resort area when the Eastern Railroad was built north of Boston. Archaeological evidence of the railroad may survive in the area of Revere Beach Boulevard, the original location for the railroad prior to being moved to the west in 1895. Archaeological evidence including pilings and footings can also survive on the beach and in coastal areas from the 1700-foot-long Great Ocean Pier originally located at the south end of the beach. The pier provided a terminus for steamships arriving with tourists for the beach. Most historic period archaeological resources in the Revere Beach locale should result from the wide variety of privately owned bath houses, hotels, restaurants, dance halls, saloons and amusement park facilities which were built seaward from the railroad to the beach. Photographs of Revere Beach from the 1890's illustrate many of these structures extending down to the high tide line. Design plans for state development of the beach in the 1890's identified 103 privately owned structures which required relocation or demolition among which 81 structures were located on the beach. Structural survivals and related occupational features (trash areas, privies, wells) may exist from many of these buildings. Archaeological evidence may also survive from structures related to state development of the Revere Beach area. Structural evidence may survive from a tunnel which originally extended from the center bay on the seaward side of the Bath House Pavilions under the pavilions and under the boulevard into the former bath house. The tunnel has been filled and capped with concrete, forming part of the existing seawall. Structural remains may also survive from the Revere Beach Bath House (1897) which was demolished in 1962.

(end)

Revere Beach Reservation HD

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 # _____

Suffolk, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

PLANNING

Period of Significance

1895-1910

Significant Dates

1895

1899

1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Charles Eliot - landscape architect

William Austin

Name of repository:

Metropolitan District Commission Archives

MA ARCHIVES

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

Revere Beach Reservation in Revere, Massachusetts, is significant as the first ocean beach in the United States to be acquired for public recreational use and is one of the initial components of the Metropolitan Park System in and around Boston. The reservation is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A as an early example of regional environmental planning. It is eligible under criterion C for its design by nationally renowned landscape architect Charles Eliot and for its collection of companion structures by Boston architect William Austin. The period of significance extends from 1895, when the first public takings of private property on Revere Beach were executed under Eliot's guidance, to 1910, when construction of the final buildings and structures designed by Austin were completed.

Eliot, who was the chief advisor to the Metropolitan Park Commission, specifically chose Revere Beach for acquisition as a public park. His landscape design for Revere Beach Reservation is largely intact and is clearly evident in the current configuration of beach, roadway, promenade and beachside structures. His plan called for the reclamation of the beach from intense private development and directed the placement of the roadway and other structures to emphasize the natural curve of the beach. Austin's buildings and structures were sited and built to Eliot's specifications, and, with the notable exception of a grand bath house that was demolished in 1962, continue to serve Revere Beach more or less in their original functions. Eliot died in 1897 at the age of 38, shortly after acquisition of Revere Beach was complete. Revere Beach, along with the Charles River Basin (NRHP, 1978), which is also a component of the Metropolitan Park System, can be considered among the crowning achievements of his short but influential career.

Prior to its acquisition as a public reservation under the Metropolitan Park System, Revere Beach had lost much of its natural beauty to haphazard development. Formerly known as Chelsea Beach, Revere Beach began its transformation into a seaside resort as early as 1839 when the Eastern Railroad was built north from Boston. Hotels, summer cottages and businesses were built at the beach to accommodate vacationers and sightseers arriving from the city. In 1875, construction of a narrow gauge railroad line by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railway Company along the crest of the beach further stimulated commercial exploitation. Steamship service also brought visitors to the beach, disembarking at the 1,700-foot-long Great Ocean Pier located at the south end of the beach. The location of the railroad and the pier encouraged the establishment of a wide variety of privately owned bath houses, hotels, restaurants, dance halls, saloons and amusement parks, many of which were built seaward of the railroad on the beach itself. Photographs of Revere Beach from the early 1890s show a jumble of shoddily built

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**Revere Beach Reservation Historic District
Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**

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structures reaching down to the high tide line, obscuring the gracious natural curve of the beach and obstructing access to the ocean.

Developments at Revere Beach were mirrored by similar exploitation of the natural landscape throughout the Boston metropolitan area, as scenic hilltops, tidal estuaries, river corridors and woodland wilderness began to disappear. The need to preserve open space and park land prompted men such as Charles Eliot, the young landscape architect and protégé of Frederick Law Olmsted, and Sylvester Baxter, an influential journalist from Malden, to encourage regional solutions to the unbridled pressures of commercial speculation and residential expansion in eastern Massachusetts. In 1891, encouraged by the writings of Eliot and Baxter, Governor William E. Russell signed into law an act creating the Trustees of Public Reservations to hold lands of "uncommon beauty and more than usual refreshing power. . .for the use and enjoyment of the public." (The first property acquired by the Trustees of Public Reservations, Virginia Woods in Stoneham, was listed in NRHP as part of the Spot Pond Archaeological District in 1992.) Further motivated by the Trustees, the a bill was passed in 1892 creating a temporary Metropolitan Park Commission to investigate the creation of a regional park system for the greater Boston area.

The governor appointed the Metropolitan Park Commission in July 1892, with Charles Francis Adams as chairman. The commission promptly engaged the services of Eliot as landscape architect and Baxter as secretary. Throughout the fall of 1892, Eliot and Baxter led the commission on a series of one-day expeditions to visit potential sites within ten miles of Boston. Eliot, who was intimately familiar with the region's topography, suggested, in a letter to the chairman dated October 6, that the "scientific Park System for a district such as ours" should include five types of areas: ocean front; shores and islands of Boston Bay; the courses of the larger tidal estuaries, such as the Charles River; two or three large areas of isolated forest; and many small squares, playgrounds and parks within the cities.

Following its exhaustive series of field trips, the commission presented a formal report to the Legislature in January 1893, in which it proposed the creation of a network of reservations around Boston that were distinctive for their natural scenery. In a section of the report titled "Report of the Landscape Architect," Eliot set out a specific recommendation for each type of area he had earlier suggested for inclusion in the system. For the ocean front, he suggested acquisition of Revere Beach from Winthrop to Point of Pines. Eliot characterized the "present

(continued)

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

condition of this fine beach as a disgrace." He condemned the railroads for their disregard of the public interest by exploiting the crest of the beach as a location that would enable them to attract passengers, resulting in overbuilding on the beach by businesses accommodating those visitors. He called for public control of Revere Beach to allow for an equitable rearrangement of property and to provide for free public access to the beach. Eliot admitted that this would be a difficult proposition, "the beach being the first that I know of to be set aside and governed by a public body for the enjoyment of the common people."

Eliot concluded his report with a compelling plea to the Legislature.

Local breathing spaces, and the existence of pleasant features of natural scenery in the neighborhood, are really as essential to the moral and physical health of a community as the absolutely utilitarian improvements that are usually given the precedence. But, as we have seen, the extraordinary drain upon the resources of our communities is mostly such that they either will not or cannot do anything in this direction.

The Legislature quickly passed an act creating the Metropolitan Park System under the control of a permanent Metropolitan Park Commission, which the governor signed into law on June 3, 1893. That same year, Eliot joined in partnership with the landscape architecture firm of Olmsted and his son, to form Olmsted, Olmsted & Eliot. With the formal organization of the new Metropolitan Park Commission, the firm became its official advisor, and oversight of all work on the new park system remained with Eliot.

In December 1893, Eliot set down a preliminary proposal for the public reservation at Revere Beach. Preservation of the natural curve of the beach was his greatest concern and he was adamant in his demand that the private development that would inevitably face the whole length of the beach "should be compelled to conform with exactness to this long and grand sweep." He recommended removal of the railroad from the crest of the beach and of all buildings between the railroad and the sea. The western boundary of the new reservation should extend beyond the railroad right-of-way along a uniform line paralleling the curve of the beach. Enough additional land should be included leeward of the crest to ensure sufficient space for future improvements within the reservation without encroaching upon the beach, but not so much as to require too great an immediate expense. Such improvements would, in Eliot's mind, include a twenty-foot

(continued)

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wide promenade along the crest of the beach, a driveway of at least forty-feet in width, and an ample sidewalk adjacent to the abutting private land. Eliot also proposed a circle at the southern end of the beach to serve as a common terminus of the existing highways that led to the beach from Boston and Winthrop and of the prospective western highways that would "some day bring thousands to the beach."

Although the Metropolitan Park Commission had begun to acquire land for the new park system immediately upon its creation in June 1893, acquisition of Revere Beach was postponed until 1895. Fulfillment of Eliot's design for Revere Beach required the relocation not only of the railroad but also of 103 privately owned structures, including 81 on the beach. As the temporary commission had noted in its report of 1893, disentangling the complex and irregular property lines on Revere Beach would be a complicated task. "Revere Beach. . . must wait," the commission proclaimed, "for the vested rights involved present problems and difficulties which cannot be solved or overcome at once." In the meantime, the Metropolitan Park Commission acquired nearly 7,000 acres of land elsewhere in the region prior to 1895, including Beaver Brook and Waverly Oaks in Belmont and Waltham, most of the large forest reservations at Blue Hills to the south of Boston and Middlesex Fells to the north, and Stony Brook in Boston proper. Acquisitions along the Charles River would also begin in 1895.

The temporary Metropolitan Park Commission had estimated that acquisition and initial development of Revere Beach would require an appropriation of \$1,000,000, broken down into three distinct expenditures: \$300,000 for relocation of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad line to a point west of the crest of the beach; \$125,000 for construction of a boulevard along the vacated railroad right-of-way; \$500,000 for removal of the existing private structures on the beach; and an additional \$75,000 to cover under estimates and unexpected contingencies. The Legislature appropriated an initial \$500,000 for Revere Beach in 1894 and the remaining \$500,000 in January 1895. Work began immediately on the acquisition and demolition of the existing structures and on removal of the railroad; the beach opened to the public with temporary improvements in July 1895. Because of opposition from landowners, the extreme northern end of the beach, known as Point of Pines, was excluded from the acquisition. Instead, an approach to a crossing of the Saugus River was acquired behind Point of Pines, allowing the new drive along Revere Beach eventually to connect to a proposed parkway heading north to Lynn.

(continued)

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Eliot concentrated his efforts in 1896 on plans for further improvements to the reservation, which was fast becoming one of the most popular beach resorts in the metropolitan area. For the comfort and convenience of the thousands of visitors to Revere Beach, Eliot proposed construction of a number of level terraces and long roofed shelters along the crest of the beach, seaward of the drive, as well as a bandstand for summer concerts. Such structures would be confined to narrow bastions built out from the edge of the promenade to a width of no more than sixty feet and would be held in place by poured concrete sea walls. Eliot recommended that larger shelters be built near the railroad stations and the termini of the electric street car lines, one at Revere Street and one at Beach Street, and that smaller shelters be built near the southern and northern circles at the extreme ends of the reservation.

The siting of a bath house, however, became the main priority for the reservation in 1896. Noting the overwhelming popularity of the beach, Eliot recommended that at least 1,000 dressing rooms should be provided at once, and that the dressing rooms should be attached to an administration building for the reservation. The commission at first insisted that any bathing facility should be built near the mid-point of the beach seaward of the boulevard, primarily to ensure the bathers' modesty as they entered the beach from the bath house in their bathing attire. Yet Eliot viewed the construction of such a large building on the crest of the beach as an affront to his grand design. He preferred that the bath house be relegated to the leeward side of the boulevard. In November, he argued his point to the commission from a philosophical position:

What was it that the metropolitan district sought to secure when it purchased this costly sea-coast reservation? It was the grand and refreshing sight of the natural sea-beach, with its long, simple curve, and its open view of the ocean. Nothing in the world presents a more striking contrast to the jumbled, noisy scenery of a great town; and this being the case, it seems to us that to place buildings on the beach is consciously to sacrifice the most refreshing characteristic of a sea-beach, and the most valuable element in the people's property therein.

In December, he argued a more practical point:

Construction outward from the promenade flies in the face of nature, which demands all the available space for the harmless running up of storm waves. Retaining and

(continued)

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**

foundation walls built seaward will receive the blows of the waves, buildings reared upon them will often be soused with spray, plazas thus constructed will be drenched when the waves are high. Structures of any kind in such a position will be a source of anxiety, if not of expense for repairs and reinforcements.

Eliot also maintained that a large building sited on the beach also would appear "cramped and architecturally awkward" jammed against the promenade, it would be conspicuously obtrusive from the drive and promenade, and it would induce congestion upon itself at the narrowest point of the beach. On Christmas Eve, Eliot noted with satisfaction in his diary that the "Board adopted new scheme for [bath] house in rear of driveway." The commission had been convinced that the curve of the crest of the beach should not be interrupted by buildings projecting on to the beach.

Eliot died in March 1897. His victory over the commission regarding placement of the Bath House insured that his plan for Revere Beach would be preserved.

William Austin, who had been hired as project architect by the commission in November 1896, was a staunch supporter of Eliot's plan and designed the architecture of Revere Beach Reservation to meet Eliot's general specifications. Austin (1856-1944), who worked out of the Boston office of his partnership with Frederick Stickney of Lowell, appears to have concentrated primarily on residential and school design prior to his work with the Metropolitan Park Commission. It is not known why or by whom he was hired for his work with MPC, but his success at Revere Beach would lead to other commissions for public buildings in and around Boston, including the Lion House and Bird House at Franklin Park Zoo (NRHP, 1971) and the administration building for the East Boston Airport (now Logan Airport).

Austin began his plans for the Bath House in early 1897, and the building was completed and open in time for the summer season. The building had a distinctly Renaissance Revival design, evoking a Mediterranean flavor for this seaside reservation. The central administration building was of brick with terra-cotta trim, two stories in height on the beach front, with an additional basement story in the rear. It was 80 feet in length and 75 feet in depth and was covered by a massive square hipped roof covered with terra cotta tile and surmounted by a monumental dome-shaped cupola. The building was ten bays across and entered off the boulevard through three

(continued)

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arched doorways. At either side of the administration building were the yards in which the dressing rooms were located. These yards were open to the air and were enclosed on the beach front and at the ends by high brick walls, and on the ends by bicycle storage sheds equipped for the storage of 1,225 bicycles. There were 602 men's dressing rooms in the yard to the right of the administration building and 402 women's dressing rooms to the left.

Plans for the Bath House also included plans for the erection of three pairs of shelter buildings, now known as pavilions, on the seaward side of the boulevard. One of those pairs was located directly in front of the Bath House, furnishing an opportunity for the public to view the bathing. The Bath House Pavilions, as this pair is still known, also provided a termini for a pair of tunnels leading out of either of the dressing room yards and under the boulevard for entry by the bathers directly onto the beach. Regulations forbade bathers to cross the boulevard in their bathing attire. A post clock was placed in between the two shelters, one face toward the Bath House, the other toward the beach, to remind bathers when it was time to return their rented bathing suits after two hours.

Another pair of shelters was placed at the site of the old Strathmore Hotel, between Beach Street and Shirley Avenue, near the southern end of the boulevard. It is slightly smaller than the Bath House shelters, but a bandstand was placed between the two. A third shelter was planned for a space opposite Revere Street, to the north of the Bath House, but it was not built because of insufficient funds. This pair, and a fourth pair farther north at Oak Island Street, were built to Austin's design in 1905.

The Bath House, which had a wood infrastructure, burned in 1898. It was rebuilt in 1899 to its original specifications, with the addition of an iron roof structure. At the same time, Austin also designed plans for a police station located next to the Bath House directly north of the men's dressing yards. Each reservation in the Metropolitan Park System would have its own police force and a well-designed police station. The Revere Beach Police Station was designed in the Renaissance Revival style to complement the Bath House. Its most imposing feature is a sixty-two foot high tower providing spectacular views east to the ocean, south to Boston, and north and west to Revere, Lynn and the countryside. A large block-shaped wing was attached to the rear of the new police station to house a laundry and sewing facility. The Metropolitan Park Commission ensured its monopoly on bathing suits at Revere Beach: not only were bathers

(continued)

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 8

required to rent their suits at the Bath House, but now the reservation could manufacture, repair and launder them as well.

Austin provided one final design for a building at Revere Beach in 1905: the Superintendent's Residence. By that time, the chief of police at each reservation had taken on dual duty as superintendent of park operations. Each superintendent was provided with a fine house on the reservation itself. At Revere Beach, the superintendent's residence was located at the southern edge of Southern Circle, now known as Eliot Circle, at the main entrance to the reservation. It too was designed in the Renaissance Revival style to complement further the Bath House and Police Station on the boulevard to its north. The superintendent was provided with spacious living quarters, a tree-shaded yard, two large side porches, and a fine view of the beach.

Revere Beach was one of the most popular seaside resorts in New England during the first decades of the twentieth century, attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors during the summer months. Private interests quickly invested in adjacent properties, building grand hotels and amusements on the west side of Revere Beach Boulevard. At various times, four large roller coasters, carousels with hand carved horses five-deep, and the mammoth Wonderland Amusement Park were all part of the beach environment.

After World War II, however, suburbanization and cuts in public spending led to a decline in the beach's popularity and deterioration of its infrastructure. The Bath House was demolished in 1962 and replaced at the same site with a more modern, purely functional new facility. This bath house was in turn demolished in the early 1990s. The decline culminated in 1978 with one of the most severe blizzards of the century, which wrought extensive damage to the beach, the pavilions and the bandstand. The reservation's fortunes began to turn in the early 1980s with the complete renovation of the police station, which stabilized the building and allowed for its continued use. Then in 1994, the Metropolitan District Commission undertook a major rehabilitation of the storm-damaged pavilions and bandstand, helping to restore the original grace of Eliot's landscape design. In recognition of this outstanding project, the Massachusetts Historical Commission presented MDC with its annual preservation award.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in Revere are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can contribute information

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Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 9

relating to coastal adaptation in the greater Boston area and the effects of sea level rise on these patterns. Prehistoric sites in the Revere Beach area may contain information which indicates the importance of estuarine/barrier beach ecosystems to local and regional settlement and subsistence systems and the extent to which open water marine resources were also important to Native Americans. The apparent concentration of burials in the Revere Beach area also indicates the potential to recover information relating to Native American mortuary ceremonialism from sites in the area. Native burials documented in the area to date demonstrate the potential for studies of material culture not usually observed on most types of sites. These studies could yield information relating to lithic, ceramic and metallurgical technologies. Material culture studies could also provide insights into Native social systems seasonality and symbolism.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to document the evolution of an ocean beach area as it developed during the first half of the 19th-century under private ownership then was reclaimed and redesigned in the late 19th-century as the the first ocean beach in the United States acquired for public recreational use. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can identify the locations of the many privately owned bath houses, hotels, restaurants, dance halls, saloons and amusement park facilities built in the Revere Beach locale while the area was under private ownership from c. 1839 to the 1890's. This information can document the extent to which this development was haphazard and typical of the exploitation of the natural coastal environment in the Boston area during the 19th-century. Detailed analysis of archaeological features associated with structures under private ownership compared with a similar analysis of features associated with structures under public ownership can contribute important information on the activities which occurred at the beach under each system and the extent to which they differed or were similar. This information may indicate the extent to which people or groups who used the beach changed over time. Information may also be present relating to 19th-century transportation technologies and their importance to recreational areas like Revere Beach. Evidence may survive from wharf and railroad facilities, both of which were important 19th-century modes of transportation to and from the beach area. Archaeological information may survive indicating the relative importance of these facilities and, other related enterprises important to their operation. Evidence may also be present through archaeological sources to indicate the extent to which social conduct or norms for beach recreation have changed over the last 150 years. This type of information can be the result of content analysis of archaeological features or the study of structures like the tunnel and bath houses which connected with the beach.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Revere Beach Reservation Historic District
Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Eliot, Charles William. *Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1902.

Massachusetts, Commonwealth of. *House No. 150: Report of the Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners, 1893*.

_____. Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners. *Annual Reports, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1905*.

_____. Metropolitan District Commission, Parks Engineering and Construction Division. *Restoration of Pavilions and Bandstand, Revere Beach Reservation (Contract P82-1079-D1A): Phase One Report*. Unpublished report, January 12, 1987.

Newton, Norman T. *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971.

(end)

Revere Beach Reservation HD

ne of Property

Suffolk, MA

County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 60 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 338070 4699820

Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 336300 4696100

Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 336250 4697460

Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 338000 4699930

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 Jeffrey Shrimpton, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 1998

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125-3314

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 Metropolitan District Commission

street & number 20 Somerset Street telephone 617-727-5215

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02108

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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Revere (Suffolk Co.), MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1**10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

From Northern Circle parking area east to the Atlantic Ocean, heading south along shoreline at mean high tide mark approximately three miles to Eliot Circle. East along rear property line of 1 Eliot Circle between Winthrop Avenue and Bennington Street. North from Eliot Circle along east side of Revere Beach Boulevard to southern boundary of MDC Police Station. Boundary then crosses west to Ocean Avenue, runs north along Ocean Avenue to northern boundary of MDC Police Station, and crosses east back to Revere Beach Boulevard. North along east side Revere Beach Boulevard to Northern Circle.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of Revere Beach Reservation Historic District were chosen to include all of Revere Beach east of Revere Beach Boulevard between Eliot Circle to the south and Northern Circle to the north. This is the extent of the beach acquired by the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1895 for inclusion in the original reservation according to Charles Eliot's original plan. The eastern side of the Boulevard was chosen as the western boundary of the district because the western side has lost historic integrity over the years as a result of demolition, new construction, and transfer of property. Two adjacent parcels are also included in the district because they contain buildings, the Superintendent's House and the MDC Police Station, that are associated with the district during the 1895-1910 period of significance. These buildings were designed by William Austin, the original architect for the reservation. The parcel containing the Superintendent's House is on the south side of Eliot Circle, between Winthrop parkway and Bennington Street; while the parcel containing the Police Station is at 220 Revere Beach Boulevard, on the west side of the street extending west to Ocean Avenue, approximately one-and-one-quarter miles north of Eliot Circle.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Revere Beach Reservation Historic District

Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Jeffrey Shrimpton

Date: June 1998

Negatives at: Massachusetts Historical Commission

(photographs 1-3 are sized 8 x 10)

1. Revere Beach looking S from near Northern Circle
2. MDC Police Station looking NW
3. Bandstand and Pavilions, looking S
4. Bath House pavilion and reproduction post clock and lampposts, looking SE
5. Revere St. pavilion, looking E
6. Shoreline, looking S
7. Bath House pavilions, looking NW
8. Oak Island Ave. pavilions, looking S
9. Bandstand pavilion, looking N
10. Superintendent's house, Eliot Circle, looking SE
11. Shirley Ave. sanitary facility (non-contributing), looking W
12. MDC Police Station, looking SW
13. Bandstand, looking W
14. Shoreline, looking N from Eliot Circle

(end)

**Revere Beach Reservation
Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**

District Data Sheet

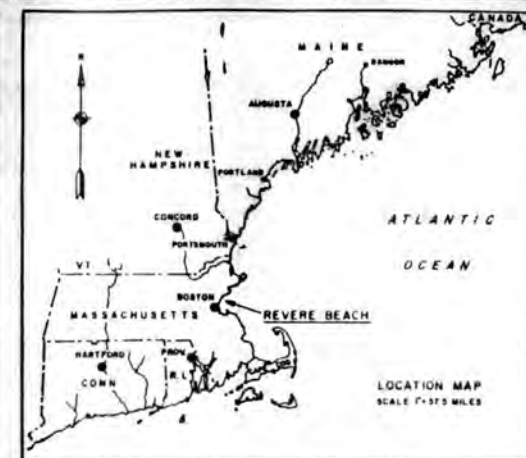
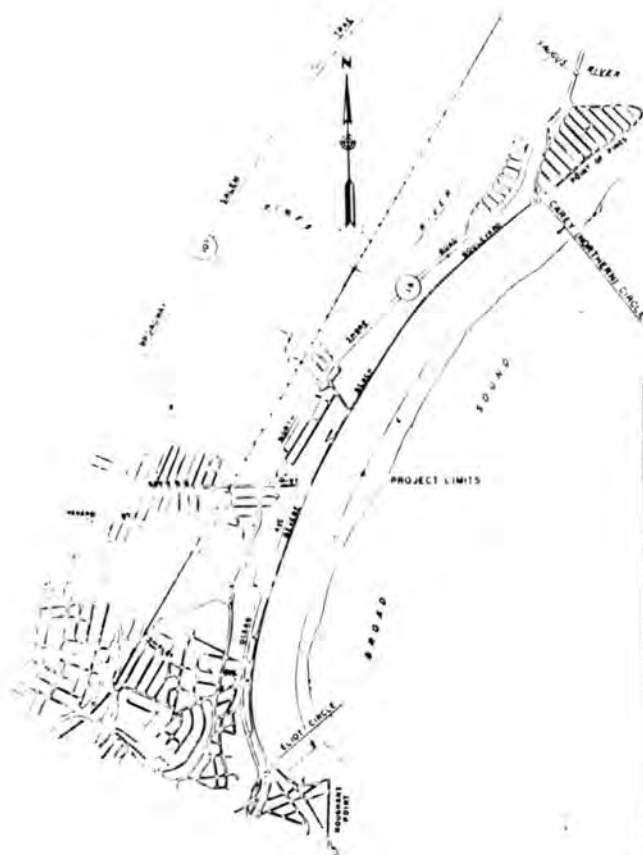
<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Status</u>
Revere Beach	Revere Beach		Si	C
Revere Beach Police Station	220 Revere Beach Blvd.	1899	B	C
Superintendent's House	1 Eliot Circle	1905	B	C
Bandstand	Revere Beach Blvd.	1897	St	C
Bandstand Pavilions (2)	Revere Beach Blvd.	1897	St	2C
Bath House Pavilions (2)	Revere Beach Blvd.	1897	St	2C
Revere St. Pavilions (2)	Revere Beach Blvd. at Revere St.	1905	St	2C
Oak Island St. Pavilions (2)	Revere Beach Blvd. at Oak Island St.	1905	St	2C
Restroom	Near Shirley Ave. pavilion	1935	B	NC
Restroom	Near Oak Island St. pavilion	1937	B	NC
Seawall	Along Revere Beach Blvd.	1960s, 1980s	St	NC
Post Clock	at Bath House Pavilions	1994	O	NC

**Revere Beach Reservation
Revere (Suffolk Co.), Massachusetts**

District Data Sheet

Concrete sculpture	at Oak Island St. Pavilions	1994	O	NC
Lampposts (reproduction) (24)	at Pavilions	1994	O	24NC

[illegible]



INDEX TO DRAWINGS

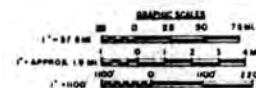
Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Title
B.E. MASS-63	1 OF 18	LOCATION MAP AND INDEX
"	2 OF 18	SANDFILL PLAN - ELIOT CIRCLE TO STA. 34+00
"	3 OF 18	SANDFILL PLAN - STA. 34+00 TO REVERE STREET PAVILION; STA. 67+40
"	4 OF 18	SANDFILL PLAN - REVERE STREET PAVILION; STA. 67+40 TO STA. 99+74
"	5 OF 18	SANDFILL PLAN - STA. 100+00 TO STA. 133+36
"	6 OF 18	SANDFILL PLAN - STA. 133+36 TO CARY CIRCLE
"	7 OF 18	SANDFILL PROFILES - STA. -3+17 TO STA. 53+17
"	8 OF 18	SANDFILL PROFILES - STA. 58+50 TO STA. 115+00
"	9 OF 18	SANDFILL PROFILES - STA. 119+10 TO STA. 145+00
"	10 OF 18	HAUL ROUTE - BROWN CIRCLE TO ELIOT CIRCLE
"	11 OF 18	HAUL ROUTE - NORTH SHORE RD. TO REVERE ST. / ISLAND ST.
"	12 OF 18	HAUL ROUTE - NORTH SHORE RD. TO CARY CIRCLE
"	13 OF 18	BORROW AREA - STA. 200+00 TO STA. 235+00
"	14 OF 18	BORROW AREA - STA. 235+00 TO STA. 270+00
"	15 OF 18	BORROW AREA - STA. 270+00 TO STA. 290+00
"	16 OF 18	BORROW AREA - STA. 290+00 TO STA. 305+00
"	17 OF 18	TYPICAL BORROW AREA SECTIONS
"	18 OF 18	DETAILS

GENERAL NOTES:

Soundings are in feet and tenths and are referred to the plane of Mean Low Water (M.L.W.). Beach profiles and shoreline structures are from a survey dated, June 1987; Fieldbook No. 687. Coordinates are based on the Lambert Grid System for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, B.M.D. 1927. The information depicted on these maps represents the results of surveys made on the dates indicated, and can only be considered as indicating the general conditions existing at that time.

The haul routes are from aerial photographs taken June 1987. See sheet 2 of 18 for legends and beach mark data.

PRELIMINARY



DESIGNED	DATE	REVISION	BY
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISTRICT NO. 1			
REVERE BEACH, MASSACHUSETTS BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJECT LOCATION MAP AND INDEX			
DRAWN BY CHECKED BY DATE		APPROVED DATE 1988	
SCALE OF DRAWING B.E. MASS.-63 SHEET 1 OF 18			





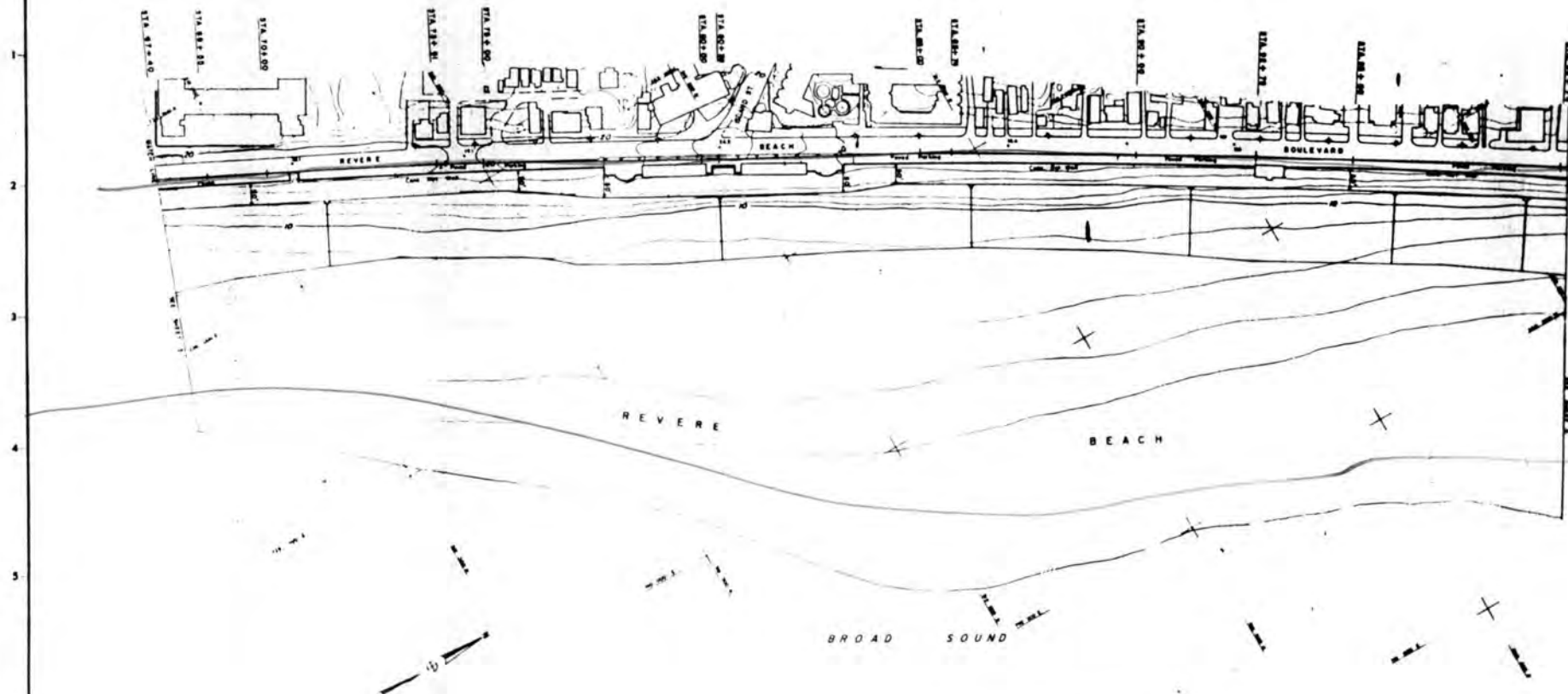
For General Notes see sheet 1 of 18

PRELIMINARY



GRAPHIC DESIGN

[illegible]



NOTE
For General Notes see sheet 1 of 18

PRELIMINARY



GRAPHIC SCALE
1" = 100' 0' 100' 200'

REVISION		REVISION	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY NEW ENGLAND DIVISION CHIEF OF ENGINEERS BOSTON, MASS.			
REVERE BEACH, MASSACHUSETTS BEACH EROSION CONTROL PROJ SANDFILL PLAN			
NOTES: (SEE INSTRUCTIONS) SEE SHEET 1 OF 18			
DATE: 1-1-63			
BY: B.E. MASS-63			
SHEET 1 OF 18			



PRELIMINARY

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Revere Beach Reservation Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk

DATE RECEIVED: 6/18/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/29/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/15/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/02/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000871

NOMINATOR: STATE

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: Y NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically significant publicly-owned beach
designed by prominent landscape architect Charles Eliot.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 7/15/98

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



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (SUFFOLK), MA

1998

REVERE BEACH, looking S from Northern Circle

photo 1



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK CO) MA
1998

MDC POLICE STATION, looking NW

photo 2



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

BANDSTAND AND PAVILIONS, looking S

photo 3



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

Bath House pavilion

Reproduction post clock, lampposts

Looking SE

photo 4



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

Revere St. pavilion

photo 5



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

Shoreline, looking S

photo 6



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

Bath House pavilions, looking NW

Photo 7



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA
1998

Oak Isl. Ave pavilions, looking S

photo 8



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK), MA

1998

Bandstand pavilion, looking SE

photo 9



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

Superintendent's House, Eliot Circle
looking SE

Photo 10



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION

REVERE (A SUFFOLK) MA

1998

Shirley Ave. sanitary facility, looking W

photo 11



Revere Beach Reservation
Revere (Suffolk), Ma
1998

MDC Police Station, looking SW

photo 12



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

1998

BANDSTAND, looking W

photo 13



REVERE BEACH RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK) MA

Shoreline, looking N

photo 14



UTM correct on 1/23/08
1) 19/338104/4700042
2) 19/336278/4696338
3) 19/336259/4697104
4) 19/338072/4700128

REVERE BEACH
RESERVATION
REVERE (SUFFOLK CO.)
MA.

ZONE 19
1) 338070/4699820
2) 336300/4696100
3) 336250/4697460
4) 338000/4699930

REVERE BEACH RES. 42070-D7-TM-025
REVERE (SUFFOLK CO.) MA.

Lynn

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1985

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985

Supersedes Lynn and Marblehead South 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1970

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270,
13272 (1962), 13275, and 13276 (1961). 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, national zone, 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 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 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

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

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	8

1 Reading
2 Salem
3 Gloucester
4 Boston North
5 Boston South
6 Hull
7
8

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

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
Futbridge, overpass, underpass
Built-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; found 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
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery, grave
- Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
- Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
- Shrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
42070-D7-TM-025
1985



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

June 16, 1998

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, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull,

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Revere Beach Reservation, Revere (Suffolk Co.), Mass.

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

We are requesting expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: David Balfour, Commissioner, Metropolitan District Commission
Hon. Edward Markey, U.S. House of Representatives
Hon. Robert Haas, Mayor, City of Revere
Marie Alessi, Chair, Revere Historical Commission
Sean Fisher, MDC Archives



The City of REVERE, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
281 BROADWAY, REVERE, MA 02151

(781) 286-8110 • Fax (781) 286-8199

ROBERT J. HAAS, JR.
Mayor

June 22, 1998

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



Dear Ms. Shull,

I understand that the following property will be considered by the National Park Service for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, after being approved by the Massachusetts State Review Board on June 10, 1998.

**Revere Beach Reservation Historic District
Revere (Suffolk County), Massachusetts**

I am aware of both the incentives and disincentives of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and other consequences of National Register listing and hereby waive the right to a 60 day commenting period for responding to the Massachusetts Historical Commission or the National Park Service.

Should I wish to respond to the nomination after consideration by the Massachusetts State Review Board and prior to its listing in the National register of Historic Places, I will forward my comments directly to your attention.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Haas, Jr.
Mayor

c: Phillip Bergen, National Register Assistant, Massachusetts Historical Commission
Marie Alessi, Chair, Revere Historical Commission

Revere Beach Reservation Historic District 9800087/03000642

(Resource Name)

(Reference Number[s])

4 / 1 / 2016

(Date form completed)

Suffolk

(County)

MA

(State)

WACC

(Completed by)

STATUS:

1. MISSING _____ 2. REMOVED/ _____ 3. NHL ☒ 4. TR _____ 5. MRA _____ 6. OVER-SIZED _____ 7. NPS - _____ 8. DOE - _____ 9. RESTRICTED _____
DEMOLISHED UNDOCUMENTED OWNER OBJECTION

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder (); Nomination (); Map(s) (); Photos ()
Available on: Microfiche (); Optical Disk ()

2. _____
(Cause for removal)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Removed)

3. Revere Beach Reservation Ref #03000642
(NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Designated)

4. _____
(If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

(TR or MRA Name)

5. _____
(If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____
(Location of oversize file)

7. _____
(Current source of partial documentation)

_____/_____/_____
(Target Date)

- COMMENTS: _____
(Where found, or source of replacement)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Found/Replaced)