NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 **GROVE YARD, SOUTH TRURO CEMETERY, SOUTH SIDE CEMETERY**

other names/site number **PINE GROVE CEMETERY (preferred)**

2. Location

street & number **CEMETERY ROAD** ___ not for publication

city or town **TRURO** ___ vicinity

state **MASSACHUSETTS** code **MA** county **BARNSTABLE** code **001** zip code **02666**

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.)

Brona Simon January 23, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Executive Director Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer — 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: for Edson H. Beall — Date of Action: 3·20·13

Pine Grove Cemetery
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_ private
X public-local
_ public-State
_ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

_building(s)
_ district
x site
_ structure
_ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		building
1	0	sites
3	0	structures
38	2	objects
42	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls
roof
other Slate, marble, granite, fieldstone, bronze, concrete, brick

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

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located about 1.25 miles south of Truro Center on Cape Cod in Massachusetts, Pine Grove Cemetery was originally associated with two Methodist churches dating to 1794 and 1831. Today the cemetery, owned by the town of Truro, lies within the Cape Cod National Seashore, and is accessible from Cemetery Road, off Old County Road. No church building remains. The cemetery, roughly rectangular in form, encompasses 2.153 acres, and is surrounded by a granite- post-and-iron-rail **boundary fence**. The interior **circulation system** consists of a gravel driveway that bisects the cemetery east-west, and a remnant pathway that runs from this road southward to a pedestrian gate. The cemetery is entered from the east and west by the bisecting gravel driveway, and from the south through the pedestrian gate. Plots to the south of the driveway appear well established and uniform in size and layout. Some exhibit granite coping or plot fences. To the north, the plots are more varied in size and shape. The cemetery to the north of the bisecting road is also more wooded, suggesting that at one time it had been largely overtaken by the forest, a view repeated by Haskell (2000:2-2), who notes that at one time the northern section was overgrown with weeds, brush, and trees. The northeast section is dominated by early slate and marble stones. Elsewhere the cemetery blends features characteristic of town/city cemeteries (Sloane 1991), such as the formal organization, presence of coping and fences, and large numbers of markers. Because the cemetery is surrounded by National Park Service-controlled property, it is well shielded from any development, traffic noise, or other visual or aesthetic intrusions.

There are approximately 800 burials, dating from 1799 to the 21st century. Burials are still being conducted there.

Narrative Description

Location

The cemetery is situated in a rural area well outside of South Truro, about 0.4 mile east of Old County Road. It is reached by Cemetery Road (PHOTO 1), a well-maintained dirt road that runs along the south side of the cemetery. The cemetery is situated on Tax Parcel 59-74. The parcel is roughly rectangular in shape, with a northern extension off of the northeast corner of the property.

Topography

The bisecting cemetery driveway (PHOTO 2) is situated on a broad, level, sandy ridge that runs east-west through the cemetery at an elevation of 110 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Elevations fall to the north and south at the edges of the burial ground, dropping to perhaps 95 feet AMSL or less. There is a remnant drainage of unknown origin running north-south through the center of the northern portion of the cemetery, and in this old drainage no burials are recognizable.

Spatial Arrangement

Situated well off existing roads within the Cape Cod National Seashore and surrounded by pine woods, the cemetery maintains a strong rural character. There is no traffic noise, and usually all that can be heard in the cemetery are bird

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calls. The cemetery's spatial arrangement is immediately recognizable as a series of generally well-defined family plots. On the south side of the central bisecting road there are four rows of plots (PHOTO 3), about 20 to 24 feet in depth (north-south) and about twelve feet in width (east-west). Many of the plots exhibit granite or cast-concrete coping. Some contain granite post-and-pipe rail fences. Surrounding the cemetery is a similar **boundary fence** (PHOTO 4). A north-south pedestrian pathway (Photo 5) interrupts the plots in the southern half of the cemetery (Figure 1). While grassed, the pathway is still evident as an erosional area. While there are areas of undulating topography where numbers of graves are unmarked, there are also some areas where copings or fences have been removed; their previous existence, however, is still clearly evident as slight mounds where the plots were originally graded (PHOTO 6).

The spatial arrangement in the northern half of the cemetery is not as well defined, even though it appears as such in the plot plan (Figure 1). Plots have a variety of dimensions and in some areas, especially to the north and northeast, no clear arrangement is visible (PHOTO 7). The northeastern section of the cemetery takes advantage of relatively level ground, while to the northwest there is a steep slope on which no graves or plots appear to exist. The variation in plot size and arrangement in the northern half of the cemetery may be related to its topographic features, or may reflect the late expansion of the cemetery that involved fitting in additional plots.

Circulation

The **circulation system** in the cemetery is limited to the central east-west dirt driveway that is about eight feet in width, and a pedestrian grass-covered path leading from the pedestrian gates at the south edge to the bisecting road.

What appears as a woods trail, formerly a road, extends northward from Cemetery Road at the east end of the cemetery, winding its way through the woods and eventually joining up with Prince Valley Road to the south. This trail, however, is rarely used.

Soils and Vegetation

The Pine Grove Cemetery consists entirely of Carver coarse sands, typically found on outwash plains and moraines. The soils are excessively drained and permeability is very rapid. The soils are formed in thick layers of coarse sand with limited quantities of fine gravel.

The southern portion of the cemetery is very open, with only a fringe of trees along the boundaries, in contrast to the northern section that contains more trees, especially on the northern edge. Haskell (2000:2-2) reports that by the 1940s this portion of the cemetery had become densely overgrown. It was gradually reclaimed and is being maintained today.

While the surrounding area is dominated by pines, within the cemetery there are cedars, rhododendrons, yucca, Scotch broom, sedum, and zelcovia. Most of the trees within the cemetery are likely either modern introductions or accidental plantings, such as locust or white swamp poplar. One plot has been planted with Tree of Heaven or Ailanthus (PHOTO 8). This is an invasive plant that is difficult to control because of its abundant seed production, high seed germination rate, and vegetative reproduction.

Constructed Elements

On the north side of the bisecting road, at the eastern entrance to the cemetery, is a semi subterranean **receiving tomb (vault)** (PHOTO 9). The vault faces south toward the bisecting driveway, and the brick façade measures about ten feet and stands about seven feet in height. It is laid up in a simple stretcher bond, although headers are randomly interspersed.

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Centered on the façade are a rounded brick arch and a wood door set on iron strap hinges on iron pintels. Interior dimensions were not determined since the door cannot be opened because of soil spoil. The interior is, however, stuccoed. Somewhat similar vaults are found at the Old North and Congregational cemeteries in Truro, and likely served as a means for storing remains during the winter when it was not possible to dig graves.

Other constructed elements include the granite-post-and-iron-rail **boundary fence** (PHOTO 4), with a pedestrian gateway (PHOTO 5) and several modern benches.

Gravestones

About 800 monuments are found in the cemetery. These include primarily slate, marble, and granite, although a few bronze monuments, fieldstones, and other forms are present. The monuments include primarily headstones (many with associated footstones) and marble and granite die on base (an upright stone set on a broad flat base) monuments, although a few obelisks and pedestal tombs are present. The slate markers are primarily urn-and-willow motifs (**Thatcher Rich,** d. 1834, PHOTO 10*),* although a few winged skull (**Jonathan Rich,** d.1803, PHOTO 11) and winged cherub (**Rachel Cobb,** d. 1809, PHOTO 12*)* stones are also present. Victorian motifs, while relatively few, are present on the marble monuments and stones. They include a broken bud, a rose, a lamb, a sheaf of wheat, tablets, and a hand pointing up, as on the stone of **Alexander Cook** (d. 1859). Most of the marble stones are actually relatively plain and unassuming, with either a rectangular or pointed arch, no decoration, and the name of the deceased in relief with the remaining information inscribed, as on the stone of **Hannah H. Lombard** (d. 1863), while others have all the information inscribed, as on the stone of **Elvina Maria Rich** (d. 1845) (PHOTO 13). Granite is found as both individual monuments and plot markers, with the latter often being massive die on multiple bases as seen in the plot of **Franklin A. Cobb** (d. 1910). Family lots have several configurations. **The Samuel B. Rich family plot** consists of four marble gravestones surrounded by a granite-post-and-iron-rail fence. While a few family plots contain a marble obelisk, others, such as the **John Elliott family plot,** consist of a granite obelisk, with four small granite markers and four peaked coping posts marking the corners of the lot. Early 20th-century family plots, such as that of the **Jesse S. Rich family,** often contain a massive granite die-on-base monument, with smaller markers on a raised earthen lot, with no plot-defining boundary coping or fencing.

Stone carvers represented in the cemetery include: William Bennet, whose distinctive small urn-and-willow branch with a few rather large leaves is seen on the slate stone of **Elizabeth Cobb** (d.1803); Samuel White, Jr., whose winged skull with deep-set eyes, small mouth over the teeth, and large wings that conform to the curve of the tympanum is seen on the slate stone of **Hannah Rich** (d. 1803); the Geyer carvers, whose winged head or portrait has a round face with hair arranged in a series of undulating grooves, a horizontal brow dividing the face into two distinct sections, and wings with a wide scallop collar, as seen on the slate stone of **Rachel Cobb** (d. 1809); Ebenezer Winslow, whose early urn-and-willow stones exhibit a wavy line below the rim of the urn, as seen on the slate stone of **Sarah Rich** (d. 1816); Nathaniel Holmes, whose stones carved between 1830 and 1850 have willows with between nine and fifteen branches, as on the marble stone of **Perez Bangs** (d.1834); Alpheus Cary, whose lettering identifies the plain marble stone of **Elvina Maria Rich** (d. 1845, PHOTO 13); and Thomas A. Hopkins, whose symmetrical willow tree within a circular panel is on the marble stone of **Sally Paine** (d. 1860).

The earliest burial in the cemetery, **James Paine**, dates to 1799. There are a small number of very modern stones, such as for **Simone Suzanne D'Astugues,** who died in 2002. This and several others are fairly small fieldstones that have carved information. Also present are modern reproductions of slate stones, such as the one for **Martindale and Parcell** (d. 1994 and 1988, respectively) whose lot also contains two flush granite markers. In one case a granite die-on-base monument

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was erected in 1959 by descendants of the **Ephraim Rich family** in remembrance of Mr. Ephraim Rich, who died in 1889. The monument notes that "old headstones are buried here," to clearly reveal that it is a replacement. In general, these recent stones blend into the cemetery and do not create any discordant feelings.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are present in the cemetery, a high potential exists that sites can be found. At least eight ancient sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Most known sites are located to the east along the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, and on terraces located along tributary streams and marshes that drain to the bay. Beyond locational data, little information survives for most of these sites. Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) which are favorable for many types of ancient sites. The cemetery is located on a predominantly level to moderately sloping and excessively drained land surface. Soils are sandy; formed in outwash plain deposits. There are no wetlands located within several thousand feet of the cemetery today. There is a remnant drainage, discussed earlier in this nomination; however, it is unknown exactly when the drainage was active. It may have been a short-lived melt water stream associated with glacial outwash. Regionally, the cemetery is located near both fresh water and marine related ecosystems. Within one and one-half to two miles of the cemetery, the environment provided a wide variety of both upland and marine related resources which would have been available to Native American inhabitants of the area. The Cape Cod Bay shoreline is located approximately one mile to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean shoreline approximately three miles to the east. The Bound Brook wetlands are located approximately 1½ miles to the south and the Pamet River a slightly longer distance to the north. With the exception of the Atlantic Ocean coastline and interior locales, major concentrations of ancient Native American sites are found in each of the drainage areas listed above. Most ancient sites types are represented in this area—ranging from smaller special purpose-type sites, including campsites and resource extraction type sites such as shell middens, to larger multicomponent habitation type sites. Important ceremonial or funerary sites are also present. Current information available for the Outer Cape locale indicates the potential for ancient sites in the Truro area to span the Early Archaic through Contact Periods. Earlier sites may also be present. Given the above information, the size of the cemetery (2.15 acres), and impacts related to the excavation of over 800 graves, a low to moderate potential exists for ancient Native American sites to be found in the Pine Grove Cemetery area.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Pine Grove Cemetery. The cemetery is the location of the town's first Methodist meetinghouse built in 1794, as well as its replacement, built in 1831. Historic maps depict both meetinghouses to the west of a major north-south road that has been discontinued, but still borders the eastern edge of the cemetery **(Figure 2)**. There is a very significant probability that the foundation for both meetinghouses could be identified using archaeological techniques. Structural evidence should remain in the form of postholes, driplines, and archaeological materials such as wrought nails, plaster, brick fragments, and perhaps other archaeological hardware. Structural evidence from barns, stables, hearse houses, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence from occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may be present related to the meetinghouses and operation/maintenance of the cemetery.

Unmarked graves are another archaeological resource virtually certain to exist within the Pine Grove Cemetery. There are several areas lacking markers, yet it seems unlikely that all of these areas were simply never used. It is far more reasonable to believe that the graves were either unmarked, impermanently marked, or that the markers have been lost over time. Unmarked graves containing stratigraphic evidence of a grave shaft, coffin, coffin hardware, skeletal remains and personal items of the deceased may exist dating to the late eighteenth century when the burial ground was established and later.

(end)

Pine Grove Cemetery
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

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.)

X **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.

X **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.

X **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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ART
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1799-1963

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

CARVERS: William Bennett, Samuel White. Jr. Geyer Family, Ebenezer Winslow, Nathaniel Holmes, Alpheus Carey, Thomas A. Hopkins, O.E. Linnell

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 #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- x State Historic Preservation Office
- _ Other State agency
- _ Federal agency
- x Local government
- _ University
- _ Other

Name of repository:

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Pine Grove Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association, and meets criteria A and C, and Criterion Consideration D, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, with a local level of significance.

The Pine Grove Cemetery meets Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Truro. At the end of the 18th century, when Truro was on the verge of unprecedented prosperity, it witnessed the rise of the latest evangelical movement in New England: Methodism. Pine Grove Cemetery was the location of the first evangelical Methodist meetinghouse on Cape Cod, the second one in New England, and the second meetinghouse in Truro (the first being the Congregational Meeting House dating to 1709). The Methodist Meeting House (not extant) was constructed in 1794, and by 1799 the burying ground was established by the meetinghouse (fig.1).

Burials in Pine Grove Cemetery represent members of the oldest and major families of South Truro, including the Rich, Ryder, Mayo, Lombard, and Cobb families. More than a third of the burials are from the Rich family, which has maintained a strong presence in the cemetery through time. Town officers, mariners, farmers, prominent business owners, and 47 veterans are interred in the cemetery. Of the veterans, three fought in the Revolutionary War, one in the War of 1812, two in the Civil War, two in the Korean War, five in World War I, one in Viet Nam and the remainder in World War II.

The Pine Grove Cemetery meets Criterion C as a distinguishable entity made up of a significant array of grave markers and monuments representing the common artistic values of a historic period. The cemetery is an example of a burial ground that is now remote from the extant community, yet its old gravestones, formal arrangement (the linear plots), the bisecting driveway, the blending of town/city, rural landscape features (such as the coping, defined plots, fences), and lawn park features (such as small markers, and areas of lots with open lawns and no boundary fences) reflect the evolution of burial traditions.

The period of significance (1799-1963) for the Pine Grove Cemetery is discerned in three evolutionary periods: the initial churchyard burial ground, aspects of the Rural Cemetery movement, and aspects of the Lawn Park cemetery movement.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Community Planning and Development: While the location of Pine Grove Cemetery seems remote today, 18th- and 19th-century maps reveal an intricate roadway system that likely developed after the construction of the first Methodist meetinghouse in this area in 1794. The early roadway system provided access to the meetinghouse and associated cemetery for the growing population of South Truro, who were also followers of the Methodist faith. The many dirt roads in the vicinity of the cemetery experienced declining use in the 1850s, following the removal of the second (1831) Methodist meetinghouse from Pine Grove Cemetery.

Social History: The Pine Grove Cemetery is the remaining vestige of an important time period in Truro's economic, social, and religious history. Coincidently, the greatest period of economic growth for Truro's economy, between 1837 and 1855, was also a period of growth for the Methodist Evangelical Church. Those buried in the cemetery not only represent families that witnessed the rise of the town's economy and the evangelical Methodist movement, but also those who had to deal with the aftermath—a town that witnessed a dramatic decline in population and a religion that witnessed

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a dramatic decline in membership. The present name of the access road from Old County Road, Cemetery Road, tends to disassociate the property from its origins as the burying ground for the first Methodist meetinghouse in Truro.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

South Truro to 1855.

In 1690, present-day Truro was laid out in 20-acre lots on the salt marshes and meadows along the Pamet River, and ten upland lots at High Head, overlooking East Harbor. While settlement concentrated along the bay shore, the area to the south of Pamet Harbor, known as Hog's Head, contained a scattered settlement of 35 houses that were located in the valleys between the hills. Following the Revolution, the abundant natural resources in the area by Pamet River, including marine resources, salt marshes, and woodlands, provided the impetus for increased economic development that was followed by a population explosion during the first half of the 19th century, from 1,193 in 1790 to 2,051 in 1850.

As the Pamet River nearly cut the town in half, it provided an inland waterway for small boats carrying hay, timber, and other goods to and from Pamet Harbor. The harbor became a bustling fishing port with shipyards and fish processing sheds, as well as associated businesses and stores. By the early 19th century, three long wharves provided room for more than 60 cod/mackerel boats, and packet boats brought freight to and from Boston. Near the harbor, windmills pumped saltwater into shallow tanks under shed roofs to make salt. Both **Elisha Newcomb** (d. 1847) and **Perez Bangs** (1834) were involved in lucrative salt works enterprises, and as a result, Bangs left a substantial estate to his children that included his dwelling house, eleven lots of land, and pew number 47 in the South Methodist Meeting House. The surrounding hillsides and meadows provided pastureland for the hundreds of sheep raised for the production of wool. The greatest period of economic growth for this thriving economy was between 1837 and 1855.

At the end of the 18th century, when Truro was on the verge of unprecedented prosperity, it also witnessed the rise of the latest and most evangelical movement in New England: Methodism. Characterized as a "revival church in spirit; a missionary church in organization" by Franklin Howland (1907), Methodism was founded by English cleric John Wesley ca. 1735. The first Methodist emigrant to America was Philip Embury, a carpenter converted by Wesley, who settled in New York City. Embury, the first local preacher in the country, was instrumental in erecting the first Methodist chapel in New York City, dedicated in 1768. Wesley's followers in America increased so rapidly that he soon sent two other missionaries, one of whom, Francis Asbury, introduced the religion to southeastern Massachusetts. Ordained the first Bishop of America in 1784, Asbury's vast diocese extended from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. During his 45-year ministry, the Methodist church grew from four itinerant preachers and 316 members to 700 itinerant preachers, 2,000 locally based preachers, and 21,400 members.

A lack of tolerance for the Methodists was apparent on the Cape following the arrival of the first Methodist minister, whose attempt to build a church at Provincetown in 1793 resulted in hostilities. After the church was completed, a mob destroyed the timbers, tarred and feathered an effigy of the minister, and threatened to do the same to the minister himself. Nevertheless, according to historian Shebnah Rich (1884), the Methodists won converts in the Cape due to their "sensational appeal to the emotions," while "the old Congregational clergy had to content itself with ministering to the staid and cautious."

In order to accommodate a growing congregation that had been meeting in private homes, spanning from Provincetown to Wellfleet, a meetinghouse was erected in centrally located South Truro in 1794. The land for the meetinghouse was donated by farmer **Jesse Rich** (d. 1808). While no deed for the property could be located, likely because it was never

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recorded, the Methodist meetinghouse is noted on the 1831 map of the town, on the west side of the road that ran from Wellfleet to Provincetown (fig.2). Methodist followers from all three towns provided the labor, oaks that stood on the property provided the timbers, and the people from Provincetown provided the boards and shingles that were delivered to South Truro by boat. The only money expended was eight dollars for nails. The meetinghouse was a simple frame structure with no interior finish, and a narrow aisle with long, backless benches on either side. It is said that swallows flew in and out of the structure and nested in the rafters. The meetinghouse is considered the first evangelical Methodist Church on Cape Cod and the second one in New England, as well as the second church in Truro—the first being the Congregational Church (Meetinghouse) established in 1709.

Original members from Truro included **John Rich** (d. 1846), **Richards Seares Rich** (d. 1844), **Thatcher Rich** (d.1834), **Perez Bangs** (d. 1834), **Nathaniel Rich** (d. 1835), Zoheth Smith, and Captain **John Mayo** (d. 1861), who was one of seven children born to Captain **Noah Mayo** (d. 1809). Captain Mayo, a master mariner, was a blockade runner during the War of 1812, after which he became a farmer. He is memorialized on the same gravestone as his wife, **Hannah** (Rich) **Mayo** (d. 1875), whom he married in 1798, and one of their seven children, **Susan M. Atwood** (d. 1901).

The social life of the membership centered around the church, with religion playing a major part in every aspect of life to the point that no fishing was allowed on fishing boats in the harbor when Sunday services were held. As noted in Shebnah Rich's history (1884) one of the earliest preachers, George Pickering, said that in the winter "when all were at home, our meetinghouse was filled to overflowing. Our singing was excellent, for many of them sang with the spirit and understanding also." Many Truro men, including **Ephraim Doane Rich** (d. 1853), became exhorters in the pulpit. As also noted by Rich, the Methodists were "tough, plain spoken, individualistic men and women who were citizens of a new nation dedicated to expansion, prosperity and a religion that promised joyous salvation to those who repented."

As with other churches of the time period, the burying ground was located by the meetinghouse. As the term "cemetery" was not popularly used until the rural cemetery movement (ca.1830s), the property was referred to as a burying ground. Many of the gravestones in the cemetery detail considerable genealogical information. The cemetery contains memorials to those who lost their lives at sea, such as **William Huffman** (d. 1867), as well as those who died elsewhere, such as Captain **Thomas S. Rich** (d.1807), who is referenced on the gravestone of his father, **Jesse Rich** (d.1808). Captain Thomas died in Charleston, South Carolina, when he was 32.

From the late 17th through the end of the 18th centuries, buying grounds—such as Truro's Old North Cemetery (NR pending), which was established in 1713—had little formal organization, and slate headstones with accompanying footstones were orientated in an east-west direction. The winged skull or death head was carved on the gravestone as a reminder of the uncertainty of one's life after death. By the end of the 18th century, attitudes towards death began to change in New England as the more prosperous were concerned with providing for their happiness on earth rather than their future in eternity. While the death head motif continued through the end of the century, it appeared less fearsome, and the winged head or cherub motif, portraying a sense of optimism, began to appear on gravestones, as did portraits of the deceased. A depersonalization of death was then heralded in with the urn-and-willow motif. This new style was reminiscent of Greek Revival symbols of mourning that were fashionable in Europe, with spiritual life after death more closely associated with sentimentalism and the emotional state of those left behind.

The earliest gravestone in Pine Grove Cemetery is that of **James Paine;** dating to 1799, it displays the urn-and-willow motif. Only a handful of winged skulls and winged heads grace the cemetery. The urn-and-willow motif is found on slate stones up until 1839, when marble gravestones begin to dominate the landscape. Marble stones, displaying a growing standardization of design in a market-oriented business, evolved from the urn-and-willow motif to Victorian symbols in high relief, to stones with little to no design, to stones and obelisks with more three dimensional elements.

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Boston carvers whose work appears in the cemetery include the Geyer carvers. Henry Christian Geyer (d. ca. 1793) started a shop in Boston that was later run by his son, John Just Geyer (d. 1808) and then his son, John Just Geyer, Jr. William Bennett and Samuel White, Jr., who are also represented in the cemetery, trained in the Boston shop of James Homer. Nathaniel Holmes was the first resident carver on the Cape working in Barnstable, after moving there from Plymouth in 1805. Holmes benefitted from the perilous shipping boom that occurred on the Cape, carving 687 stones between 1820 and 1840. Other Cape carvers represented in the cemetery include Thomas A. Hopkins of Orleans, O. E. Linnell of Wellfleet, and Ebenezer Winslow of Brewster. As carvers often apprenticed in the same shops, distinctive design elements are at times difficult to discern.

The Methodist meetinghouse in South Truro was the only one in Truro until 1826, when the newly organized First Parish Society built the Methodist Episcopal Church in Truro Center. Then in 1829, members of the South Truro Methodist meetinghouse re-organized as the Second Methodist Episcopal Church and Society. By 1830 the meetinghouse in South Truro could not accommodate its membership, and a second meetinghouse, described by Shebnah Rich (1884) as "a commodious and convenient house for the time," was constructed to the west of the original meetinghouse on property that was purchased from **Perez Bangs** (d.1834) in 1830 for $10. According to the deed, the bounds began a few rods from the southwest corner of the "burying grounds and yard attached to the Methodist Meeting House." The property then extended east eight rods (132 feet), south ten rods (165 feet), west ten rods (165 feet), and then north twelve rods (198 feet) to the first bounds (Figure 1). The money to construct the meetinghouse was raised by subscription from the people of South Truro. One resident, a 21-year-old man, is said to have paid the $100 subscription from money earned from his first catch of fish. The meetinghouse, which seated less than 300 people, was dedicated on December 15, 1831 with Reverend Benjamin F. Lombard, the Presiding Elder of the area's Methodist Church, delivering the dedication sermon. **Reverend Benjamin Keith** (d.1834), a circuit preacher who was instrumental in the organization of Methodism in Truro, settled as pastor of the new church in the year it was dedicated.

In 1850 a third meetinghouse was constructed in South Truro, along the west side of the Town Road (present-day Old County Road). The second meetinghouse was then moved out of Pine Grove Cemetery and that land was included in the cemetery. Map research reveals that the Town Road (present-day Old County Road) was either not extant or was not officially laid out in 1830 and 1841. At that time the second meetinghouse, as well as the cemetery, appears to have been accessed from the dirt road that presently lies adjacent to the east end of the cemetery (Figure 2). Both Town Road (present-day Old County Road) and Cemetery Road appear to have been officially laid out sometime between 1841, when they do not appear on a map, and 1850, when the third meetinghouse was constructed. While the 1858 map clearly shows the cemetery at its present location (northwest of the intersection of the dirt road and Cemetery Road), it appears as a square, which may or may not be representative of its footprint at that time (Figure 3).

South Truro's Decline 1850 – 1900.

Prior to the Civil War a number of circumstances led to an economic downturn in Truro, the most significant of which was a decline in offshore fishing and the silting in of Pamet Harbor. By 1860, the harbor was so silted in that large ships could not enter, and many industries were discontinued. Various factors led to the failure of the saltworks, including the discontinuance of a state subsidy, the repeal of the tariff on salt imports, and storm damage to salt sheds that was too expensive to fix, as wood had to be brought in from elsewhere. As the economy declined, so too did the resident population, which fell from 2,051 in 1850 to 972 in 1885. Those who remained in the town had to reassess their businesses and adapt to new strategies, one of which was weir or trap fishing. In the 1880s, twelve weirs were located along the bay shore. This was no small enterprise, as a typical weir cost $6,000 and was 2,500 feet long, with the potential of taking in 40 tons of fish in a day. The construction of the railroad to Provincetown in 1873, as well as improvements to the roadways, led to an increase in the population of summer visitors to the area, many of whom had

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been coming to Truro since the opening of the Highland House summer resort in the 1850s. By the end of the century, clusters of summer cottages began to appear along the coast, as tourism provided impetus to the town's economy

As the population in South Truro declined following the Civil War, so too did the church membership. South Truro's roadway system surrounding the cemetery, which was in more or less constant use in the early to mid 19th century, became less traveled when the second meetinghouse was removed and the third meetinghouse was constructed along the west side of Town Road (present-day Old County Road). According to the *Souvenir History of the New England South Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1897), due to "the depletion of the population of the town" the South Truro Methodist Church had no resident pastor, so it united with the Truro Center Methodist Church in 1876. Up until 1890, each church had one service on Sunday conducted by the same preacher. In describing the South Truro society in 1897, the above-referenced *Souvenir History* noted that "it is pathetic beyond description to count on the records only twenty-eight members, thirteen of whom are non-residents."

A Truro native who was born during the town's rise to prosperity and lived through its decline was **John Elliott** (d. 1902). Born in 1826, Elliott "followed the sea" from the age of 14 until 1876, at which time he opened a store in South Truro. Those who moved to Truro during its period of economic prosperity and remained until their death include **Joseph S. Cole** (d. 1899) and **Nathan K. Parsons** (1896). Cole moved to South Truro from Wellfleet in 1845, and was involved with the fishing business. He is buried in a lot with two of his three wives. Parsons moved to Truro in 1846, when he was 17, and worked in the fishing business. He was a master of fishing vessels from 1867 to 1880, and then became involved with the weir fishing industry. He was a member of the school board for nine years and school superintendent for one year.

A look at two 19th-century children's gravestones reveals surnames that are unique to the cemetery, suggesting that their parents had moved from the town. **Lizzie E. Hardy** (d.1862), the daughter of Samuel and Sarah E. Hardy, was only five months old when she died. From ca. 1860 until ca. 1880, Samuel and Sarah were living in Truro with Sarah's parents Francis and Elizabeth Pascal. While Francis Pascal worked as a farmer, Samuel worked as a seaman until ca. 1880, at which time he was working on the railroad. By 1900, Samuel was living in Boston in the same household as his brother-in-law **Walter N. Elliott** (d. 1950), and working as a teamster. Located next to the stone of **Lizzie E. Hardy** is that of two brothers with the same name, whose parents were Francis and Elizabeth Pascal. **Francis A. Pascal** (d. 1847) died when he was nine months old, and **Francis A. Pascal** (d. 1850) died when he was a little over a year old.

Given the evangelical nature of the Methodist ministry, with circuit riders traveling to various areas preaching to their followers, and with local members often exhorting at Sunday services, few records remain of the early years of the Methodist Church in South Truro. Records for the "graveyard in the Second Methodist Parish" dating from 1853 to 1894 and then the records of the "Property of the Pine Grove Cemetery" from 1895 to 1916 reveal not only a continuing association and concern for the upkeep of the cemetery by the parish, but also reflect the changing demographics of both South Truro and Methodism within the town. The minutes of the annual meeting, which were held at the vestry of the Methodist Evangelical Church until the end of the century and then in local residences, reveal that the name "Pine Grove Cemetery" first appears in the records in 1865; the facility was referred to as the "yard" until 1863, at which point it was called "Grove Yard" for two years.

While one can only speculate on landscape changes within Pine Grove Cemetery prior to 1853, 19th -century records reveal that varying aspects of popular cemetery landscape design were incorporated into the cemetery. As early as 1797, a new type of burial place reflecting a transition from old to new burial practices was developed in New Haven, CT. Ushered in during a period of civic improvements, the overall landscape design for New Haven's New Burying Ground featured family plots constructed in a formal grid pattern that were divided by walkways into smaller squares. As older stones from colonial burying grounds were moved into family plots, new stone markers and simple monuments of marble

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were added, creating a crowding of many stones together in one plot. While this concept did not become popular, the Rural Cemetery movement, which began after the opening of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge in 1831, did. Stressing the historical and commemorative function of the cemetery, the Rural Cemetery movement was based on a picturesque landscape in which lot holders could commemorate their families, their ancestors, their communities, and themselves. Later in the century a simpler landscape design known as the Lawn Park movement evolved, which included limited marker size and the removal of fences and enclosures in order to create a landscape of green lawns interspersed with trees, shrubs, and flower beds. Elements of each of the above cemetery movements appear in Pine Grove Cemetery, including a grid layout of lots, crowding of many stones in one lot surrounded by a plot-defining feature (granite coping or a granite-post-and-iron-rail fence), family lots featuring a large central family monument surrounded by a plot-defining feature, family lots with small markers, and family lots where plot-defining features have been removed or did not exist.

Beginning in 1863, the records of the "graveyard in the Second Methodist Parish" reveal several changes to the cemetery's landscape. In that year, a road, beginning at the tomb, was laid out from east to west, as was a grid layout of lots with the "remains now buried" to be removed "as far as Practicable." A decline in both town residents and church membership is reflected in the 1865 annual meeting, when it was decided to make such improvements "deemed proper to make the lots [in the cemetery] desirable and sellable." Evidently one of the "improvements" was renaming the facility from Grove Yard to Pine Grove. In 1878, it was voted to make lots in the newly enclosed land 10 x 21 feet with three feet between them in a north-south direction, and to extend the white picket boundary fence to the western limits in order to enclose all the land in the cemetery (Figure 1). It is unclear where the "newly enclosed land" was located, and it is speculated that the western limits are the same as those today. Continuing maintenance concerns included the repair and upkeep of the white picket boundary fence and curtailing the growth of silver oaks. By the 1880s, money for maintenance and lot security came more and more from donations of the members of the church.

As with other cemeteries of the period, by 1895 a superintendent was in place at Pine Grove Cemetery. The position was first established in the early days of the Lawn Park movement, underscoring the importance of a cemetery's appearance. In 1887, the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents was formed and disseminated information of new and better practices for cemetery maintenance and record keeping. In 1896, Pine Grove Superintendent **Thomas S. Rich** (d. 1901) noted in his annual report the importance of keeping a "plain and intelligent account and record of all business transactions" for the cemetery. He reported that there were 142 well-defined plots, of which 130 were occupied, with a total of 533 interments. Of the interments, 446 were in the 130 occupied lots, while 87 were in sunken graves with only a mound to note their location. After discussing the poor condition of the picket fence, with sections of decaying wood and other sections needing whitewashing, he suggested that the parish think about erecting a stone post and iron rail fence around the facility. It was not until 1900, however, that the parish voted to withdraw money from their bank account and, if needed, raise money through subscription for the contemplated **boundary fence** (as the records for some years were missing, it is unclear exactly what year the new fence was constructed). In 1897, Superintendent Rich noted that a number of fine monuments and gravestones were erected in 1896, and that the cemetery was a credit to the parish.

South Truro in the Twentieth Century.

As the 20th century progressed Truro changed from a small, country town to a summer home and retirement community. By the 1930s, a number of artists, including painters, photographers, writers, and playwrights moved to Truro. By the early 1950s, easy access to the Cape via US Route 6 resulted in visitors buying lots as close to the beaches, riverbanks, and ponds as they could, with continuing growth threatening both the open landscape and seafront vistas. Overdevelopment of the entire Cape Cod region led to land-use controls by both towns and the federal government. As a result, Truro developed a conservation commission, while the National Park Service began plans for the creation of the

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Cape Cod National Seashore in 1961. By the mid 1980s, the park boundaries were settled, with the acquisition by the Federal government of over 26,000 acres of land on the Outer Cape, and with 70 % of Truro located within the park.

Gravestones and monuments of the 20th century present an interesting look at those who had moved from Truro but maintained close social and economic ties with the town, choosing Pine Grove Cemetery for their final resting place. The following information was gathered from federal census records:

The **James M. Ryder family plot** includes James (d. 1933); his wife, Lillian F. (d.1934); daughter, Dorothy M. Schroeder (d.1982); and son-in-law, Frank R. Schroeder (d. 1956). James was born in Wellfleet to **Silas** (d. 1903) and **Lucy** (d. 1918) **Ryder**. In 1890, at the age of 15, James, like his father Silas, was a sailor. Married in 1898, James worked as a fish dealer living in the Boston area from ca. 1900 to ca. 1920. In the 1920s he was the proprietor of a fish market while living in Needham. James' son-in-law, Frank Schroeder (d.1956), was a Corporal in the Military Police during World War I.

The **Jesse S. Rich family plot** includes Jesse S. (d.1927); his wife, Jennie (d.1927); Mary H. Tufts (d.1939); and Charlotte E. Pitman (d. 1912). Jesse, born in Truro to **James N** (d. 1905) and **Abigail** (d.1886) **Rich,** was married, working as a carpenter, and living in Malden, MA in 1880. Between 1910 and 1920 Jesse's household included his daughter Abbie, her husband Irving Pitman, and their children. While Mary H. Tufts may also be Jesse's daughter, Charlotte E. Pitman, who died the year she was born, is undoubtedly his grandchild. Also of interest is that in 1900 Jesse, listed as a carpenter, owned a boardinghouse in Wellfleet that had seven boarders, all of whom worked in the construction business.

Annual meetings in the early 20th century of what became known as the Pine Grove Cemetery Association were held in local residences. The minutes of the meetings reveal that an addition to the cemetery occurred in 1912, when the cemetery boundary fence was moved fifteen feet to the south (Figure 1), and a perpetual care fund was created in 1916. The decline in Truro's economy and population is apparent as the road that formerly connected Wellfleet and Provincetown, the same road on which the first and second Methodist Meeting House in South Truro was located in 1831 and 1841 (Figure 1), appears as a fifth-class dirt road on a 1944 USGS Quadrangle. Town reports from the 1940s suggest that maintenance of the cemetery was an issue for the parish, as the town's Superintendent of Cemeteries began to clear a few lots in the older section of the cemetery every year since it was overgrown with weeds, brush, and trees, even though it was not a town property at the time. Changes within the cemetery include tearing down the shelter (water) house (the former location of a cistern) in 1953 as it was unsafe and unsightly (Figures 4 and 1), and in 1956, initiating the use of a grave liner or burial vault to prevent graves from sinking.

In 1981, records from the archives of the Burying Ground in South Truro were donated to the Truro Historical Society (Catalogue Number 657), copies of which are on file in the archives of the Town Clerk. In 1984, the Pine Grove Cemetery, along with its records and accumulated funds, was conveyed from the Pine Grove Cemetery Association (Lillian H. Thompson, Theresa Daisy, Gordon Russell, Natalie Foster, Warren A. Rich, and Lurana Cook) to the town. At that time a surveyed plan of the cemetery was completed (Figure 5). The Association's title to the property referenced the 1831 deed from **Perez Bangs** (d. 1834) to the Second Methodist Episcopal Church. While not providing exact locations, town reports note that the gateposts were moved for easier access and ordinary maintenance in 1982, Cemetery Road was repaired in 1986, and the last lots were sold in 1989. Although the town decided to leave an area undeveloped in 2003, the decision was reversed and burials continue within the cemetery.

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Archaeological Significance

While several ancient Native American sites have been recorded in the Truro area (92), few have been systematically studied. Most known sites are located along the Cape Cod Bay shoreline, or bordering the estuarine zone in areas such as Bound Brook. The lack of known sites in interior areas and along the Atlantic Ocean coastline may indicate an actual lack of sites in those areas or a reporting bias for the town as a whole. This information indicates that any sites in the cemetery area could potentially be significant. Any ancient sites located in the cemetery locale can be important by providing interpretative information beyond the level of location and cultural history, and contributing data on site structure and function from smaller campsites and special purpose-type sites to larger multicomponent habitation sites. These sites can contribute valuable information on the range of site types and their role in changing settlement and subsistence models during the various periods of occupation for the area. Ancient sites in this area can examine the importance of sea-level rise in this evolution, and the importance of the area as the availability of marine-related resources changed. Ancient sites in this area have the potential to answer questions relating to lithic technologies, particularly the importance of cobble tool technologies, lithic trade, and biface reduction. The high concentration of shell middens in this area also indicates the potential for technological studies of more perishable objects made from bone and wood, which would otherwise never survive outside the midden context. Increased preservation of floral and faunal materials can also contribute valuable information towards general subsistence and settlement studies in the district area, especially during the Woodland periods and later.

The cemetery is located in an area that witnessed a defined period of historic activity. Historical archaeological resources have the potential to contribute information that is not documented elsewhere about the historical development of Truro in general and South Truro in particular relating to the rise of Methodism. Pine Grove Cemetery has the potential to contain features and artifacts associated with the first Methodist meetinghouse in South Truro, ca. 1794, as well as its replacement, ca. 1831. Information gathered thus far strongly suggests that unmarked graves exist in the cemetery – e.g. those associated with the Ephraim Rich family, where the memorial notes that older gravestones were buried there, yet does not note exactly where the former interments are located. Haskell (2000) notes that the lot of Adin H. Newton, who was a Representative to the General Court in 1856, does not contain a gravestone, yet there is evidence of burials. Also in question is the location of historian and author Shebnah Rich (d. 1907), who is said to have been buried in Pine Grove Cemetery after his death in Waltham, yet his name is not listed in Haskell's (2000) inventory. Unmarked burials may have resulted from landscape activities at the cemetery, such as those in 1863 when the east-west interior driveway was constructed and a grid pattern of lots was laid out. In 1896, Superintendent Thomas Rich noted that 87 interments were in sunken graves, with only a mound to note their location.

Unmarked Methodist burials may provide evidence of burial traditions and grave goods not typical of the Puritan/Congregational tradition. Research has revealed that Methodist ministers only prayed at the funerals of those whom they had reason to believe died in the fear of God, a marked difference from Puritan theology and practices. Unmarked graves of the poor or former slaves are also possible. If they exist, they might provide significant information of the treatment of these groups of people by the Methodists. The graves of former slaves may also contribute important information related to the survival of West African burial traditions within the context of New World settlements. Changes and variations in burials from those in a period of economic prosperity to those in a period of economic decline may also be discerned from unmarked graves.

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 foundations, grave shafts, and post

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molds, without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote sensing research techniques might also contribute useful information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century Truro 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 inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and causes of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at the burial ground and in its smaller units such as family and veteran plots. Osteological information can also provide detailed information about the inhabitants of the community during a period when written records were rare or nonexistent. The paucity of written records is especially true for minority members of the community, including Native Americans and African Americans. 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, his or her socio/economic group, the overall settlement, and early religious societies.

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Maps

1781 *Coast of Massachusetts from Cape Ann to Manomet Point, including the northern tip of Cape Cod.* Joseph F.W. DesBarres. The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library.

1795 *A Plan of the Town of Truro.* Benjamin Dyer. Massachusetts Historical Commission.

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1841 *A Plan of Truro.* Joshua H. Davis. On file Truro Historical Society, Truro, MA.

1858 *Map of the Counties of Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket, Massachusetts.* Henry Francis Walling. The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library.

1875 *Town of Truro.* Map located at Massachusetts Historical Commision.

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1892 *Map of Cape Cod and vicinity.* Geo. H. Walker & Co. The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library.

1909 *Map of Cape Cod and vicinity.* Geo. H. Walker & Co. The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library.

1917 *Map of Cape Cod and vicinity.* Geo. H. Walker & Co. The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library.

1944 *U. S. G. S. Quadrangle Wellfleet, MA.*

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Pine Grove Cemetery
Name of Property

Barnstable, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.153 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Lat/Lon 41.976003 -70.059447

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	19	412226	4647655
2.			
3.			
4.			

__ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
The boundaries conform to the *Plan of Land in Truro made for the Pine Grove Cemetery Association* in 1984. This plan can be located in Barnstable County Plan Book 288, page 16, a copy of which is included with this nomination as Figure 5.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
The plan represents the boundaries of Pine Grove Cemetery as it was conveyed to the town of Truro in 1984.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Donohue, Dr. Michael Trinkley, consultants, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2013

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 Truro, MA

street & number P.O. Box 2030 telephone 508-349-7004

city or town Truro state MA zip code 02666

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.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Pine Grove Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Truro

County: Barnstable State: MA

Photographer: Michael Trinkley

Date Photographed: September 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo Key

8 x 10" Photographs

1 of 13. Cemetery Road entrance to Pine Grove Cemetery. View east.
2 of 13. Bisecting road in cemetery. View west.
3 of 13. Overview of south side of cemetery. View south.
4 of 13. Granite post and rail fence surrounding cemetery. View east.
5 of 13. Granite posts for entrance to pedestrian pathway. View north.
6 of 13. Family plot where granite coping has been removed. View southeasterly
7 of 13. Overview of the north section of the cemetery. View north.
8 of 13. Tree of Heaven. View north.
9 of 13. Receiving tomb. View north.

4 x 6" Supplemental Photographs

10 of 13 Thatcher Rich (d.1834) gravestone. View east.
11 of 13. Jonathan Rich (d.1803) gravestone.View east.
12 of 13. Rachel Cobb (d.1809) gravestone. View east.
13 of 13. Elvinia Maria Rich (d.1845) gravestone. View east.

List of Figures

Figure 1. Annotated plot plan of Pine Grove Cemetery with Photo Key.
Figure 2. Detail of Truro in 1831 (Hales)(top) and 1841 (Davis)(bottom).
Figure 3. Detail of Truro in 1858 (Walling).
Figure 4. Detail of plot plan of Pine Grove Cemetery circa 1953.
Figure 5. Surveyed plan of Pine Grove Cemetery in 1984 (Bristol County Plans 388:16).
Figure 6. Location of lots listed on Data sheet.

Pine Grove Cemetery
Truro (Barnstable Co.) Massachusetts
Data Sheet
(See Figure 6)

Lot#/ Photo # *	Name	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
	Pine Grove Cemetery	1799-1963			Site	C
Photos 4 & 5	Boundary Fence	Ca. 1900	Site defining boundary, pedestrian gate	Granite, Iron	Structure	C
Photos 2 & 5	Circulation System	Ca. 1863	Driveway, pedestrian path	Earth	Structure	C
Photo 9	Receiving Tomb	19th C	Tomb	Brick, Wood, Iron, Earth	Structure	C
162/ Photo 10	Thatcher Rich	1834	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
200/ Photo 11	Jonathan Rich	1803	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
195/ Photo 12	Rachel Cobb	1809	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
106	Alexander Cook	1859	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
123	Hannah H. Lombard	1863	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
174/ Photo 13	Elvina Maria Rich	1845	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
101	Franklin A. Cobb	1910	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
133	Samuel B. Rich family plot	1843, 1883, 1851, 1889	Gravestones, plot defining fence	Marble, granite, iron	Object	C
24	John Elliott family plot	1873, 1894, 1895, 1902	Obelisk, markers, cornerbounds	Granite	Object	C
16	Jesse S. Rich family plot	1912, 1927, 1927, 1939	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
195	Elizabeth Cobb	1803	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
199	Hannah Rich	1803	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
196	Sarah Rich	1816	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
83	Perez Bangs	1834	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
198	Sally Paine	1860	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
198	James Paine	1799	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
119B	Simone Suzanne D'Astugues	2002	Gravestone	Fieldstone	Object	NC
239A	Hannah Martindale and Susan M. Parcell	1994, 1988	Gravestone, markers	Slate, granite	Object	NC
132 & 155	Ephraim Rich family plot	1959	Monument	Granite	Object	C
25	Elisha Newcomb	1847	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
191	Jesse and Thomas S. Rich	1808, 1807	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
199	John Rich	1846	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C

Pine Grove Cemetery
Truro (Barnstable Co.) Massachusetts
Data Sheet
(See Figure 6)

Lot#/ Photo # *	Name	Date	Resource Type	Material	Resource	Status
191	Richard Seares Rich	1844	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
162/ Photo 10	Thatcher Rich	1834	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
180	Nathaniel Rich	1835	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
88	John and Hannah Mayo, Susan M. Atwood	1861, 1875,1901	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
192	Noah Mayo	1809	Gravestone	Slate	Object	C
184	Ephraim Doane Rich	1853	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
78	William Huffman	1867	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
111	Benjamin Keith	1834	Double Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
24	John Elliott	1902	Monument	Marble	Object	C
69	Joseph S. Cole	1899	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
36	Nathan K. Parsons	1896	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
27	Lizzie E. Hardy	1862	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
8	Walter N. Elliott	1950	Monument and marker	Granite	Object	C
27	Francis A. and Francis A. Pascal	1847, 1850	Gravestone	Marble	Object	C
65	Thomas S. Rich	1901	Gravestones	Granite	Object	C
10	James M. Ryder family plot	1933, 1934, 1956,1982	Monument, markers	Granite	Object	C
165	Silas and Lucy Ryder	1903,1918	Gravestone	Granite	Object	C
32	James N. and Abigail Rich	1905, 1886	Obelisk, markers	Granite	Object	C

*Lot locations circled on Figure 6.

Totals: one contributing site, three contributing structures, 38 contributing objects, two noncontributing objects. 42 contributing properties, two noncontributing propertiest

Note: Resources selected for discussion are representative (i.e. exclusion from the data sheet does not indicate a lack of significance).

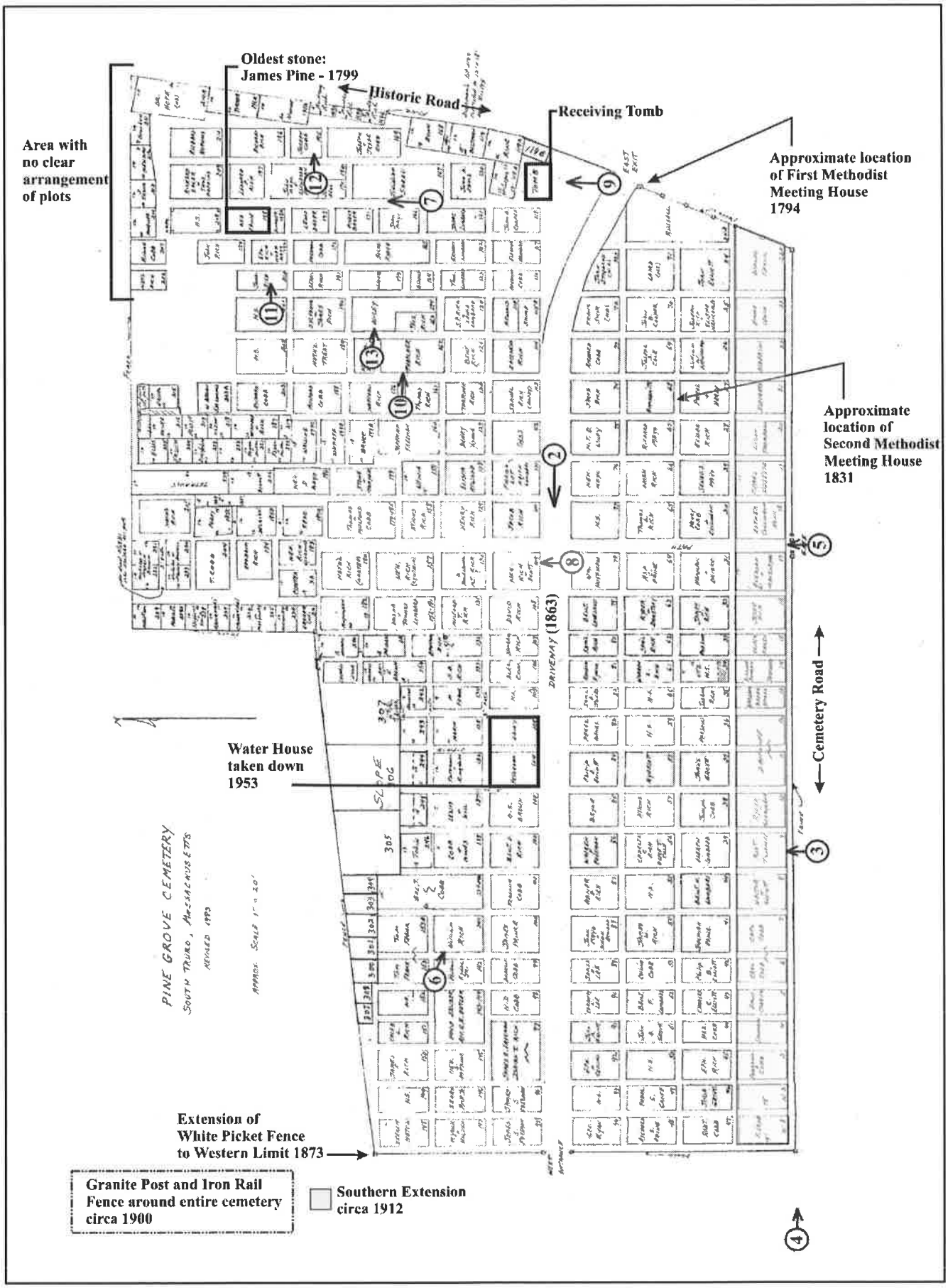


Figure 1. Annotated plot plan of Pine Grove Cemetery with Photo Key.

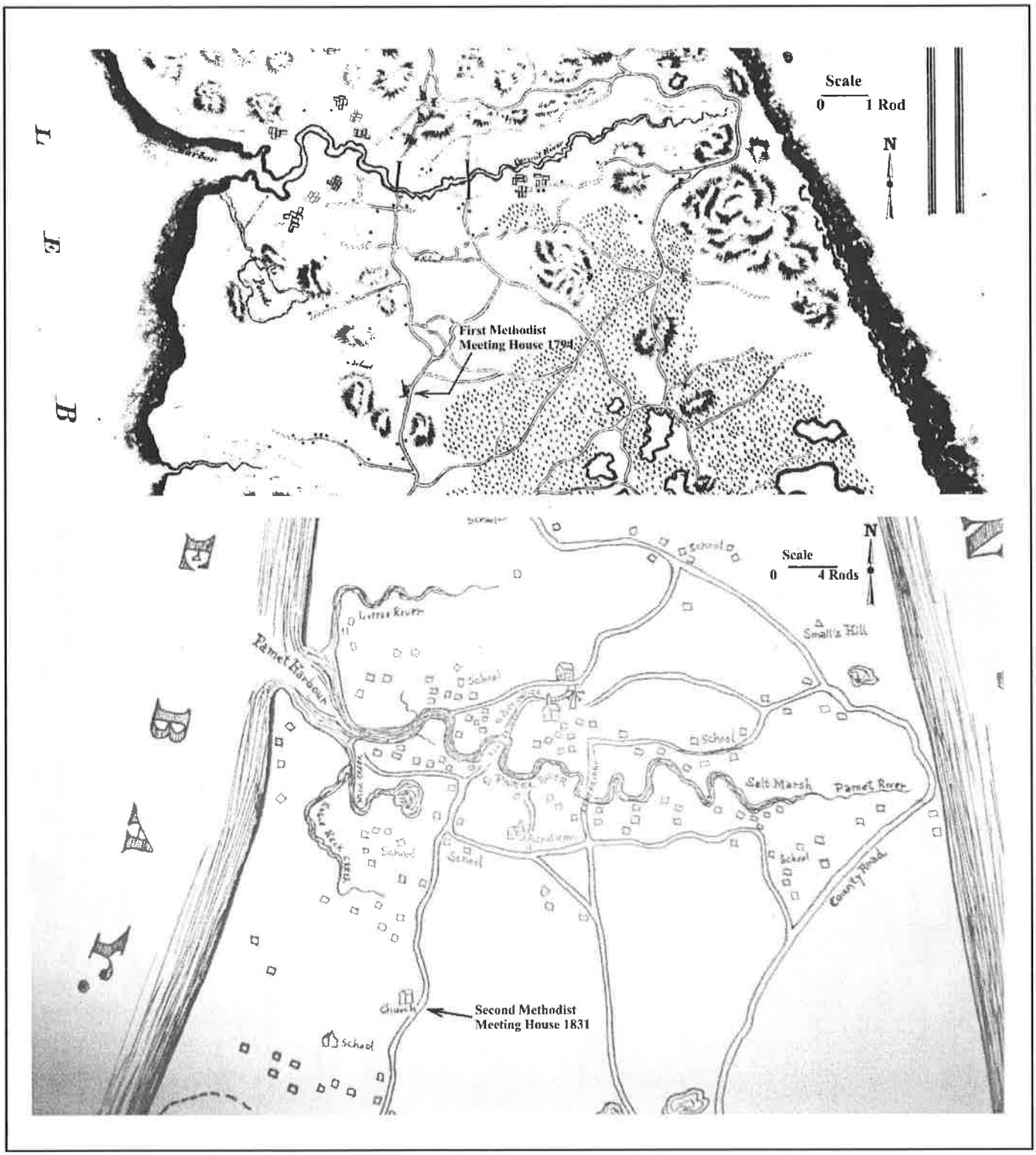


Figure 2. Detail of Truro in 1831 (Hales) (top) and 1841(Davis) (bottom).

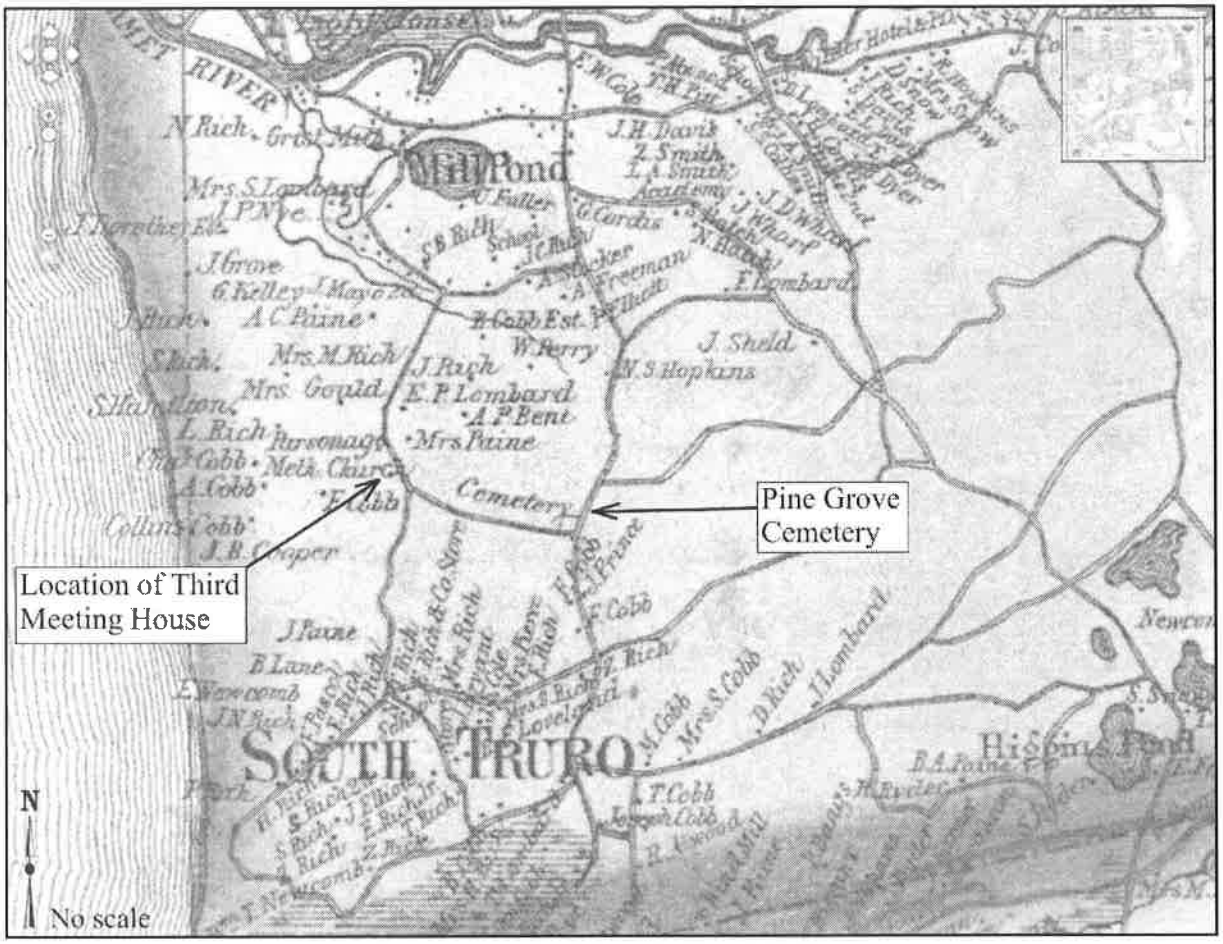


Figure 3. Detail of Truro in 1858 (Walling).

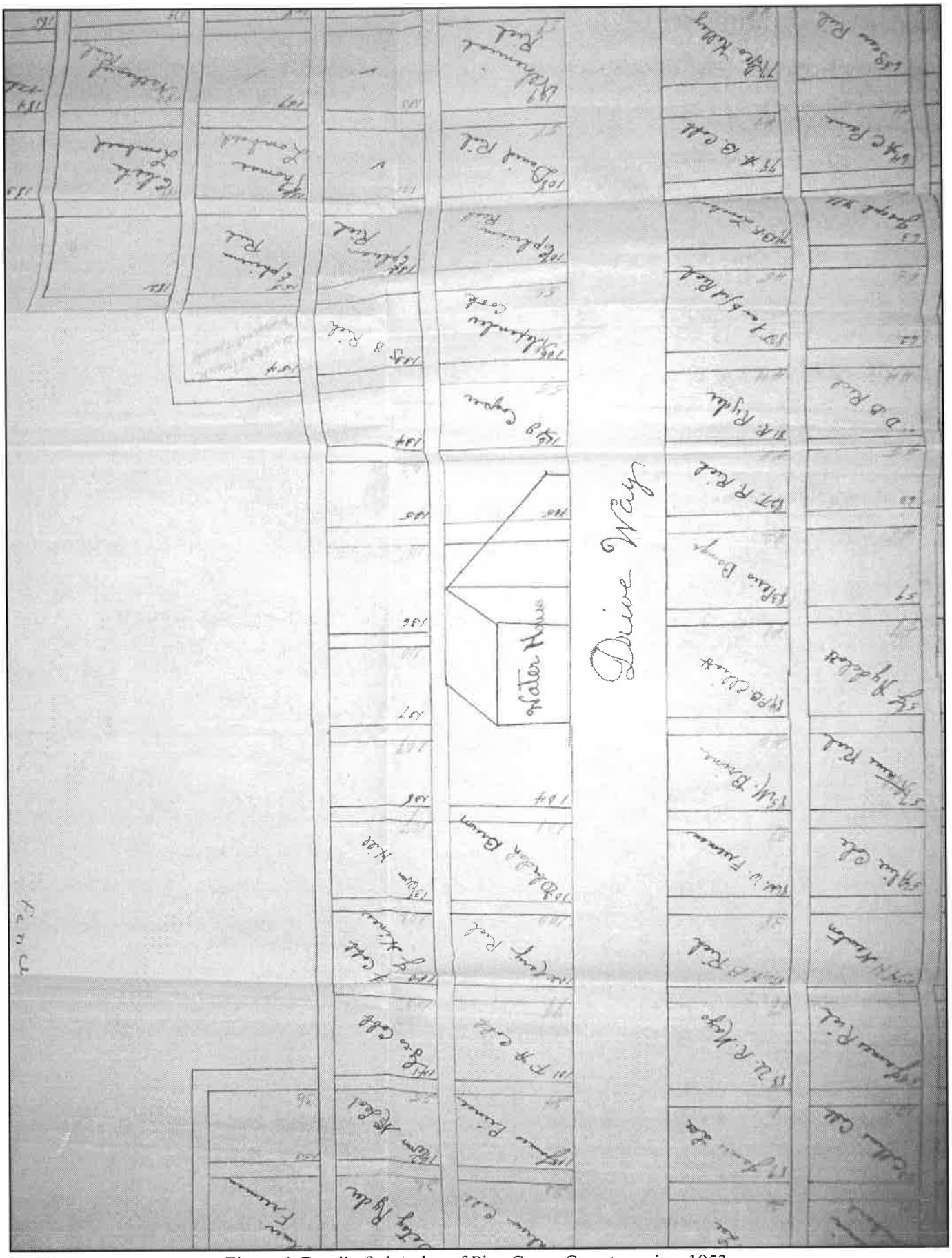


Figure 4. Detail of plot plan of Pine Grove Cemetery circa 1953.

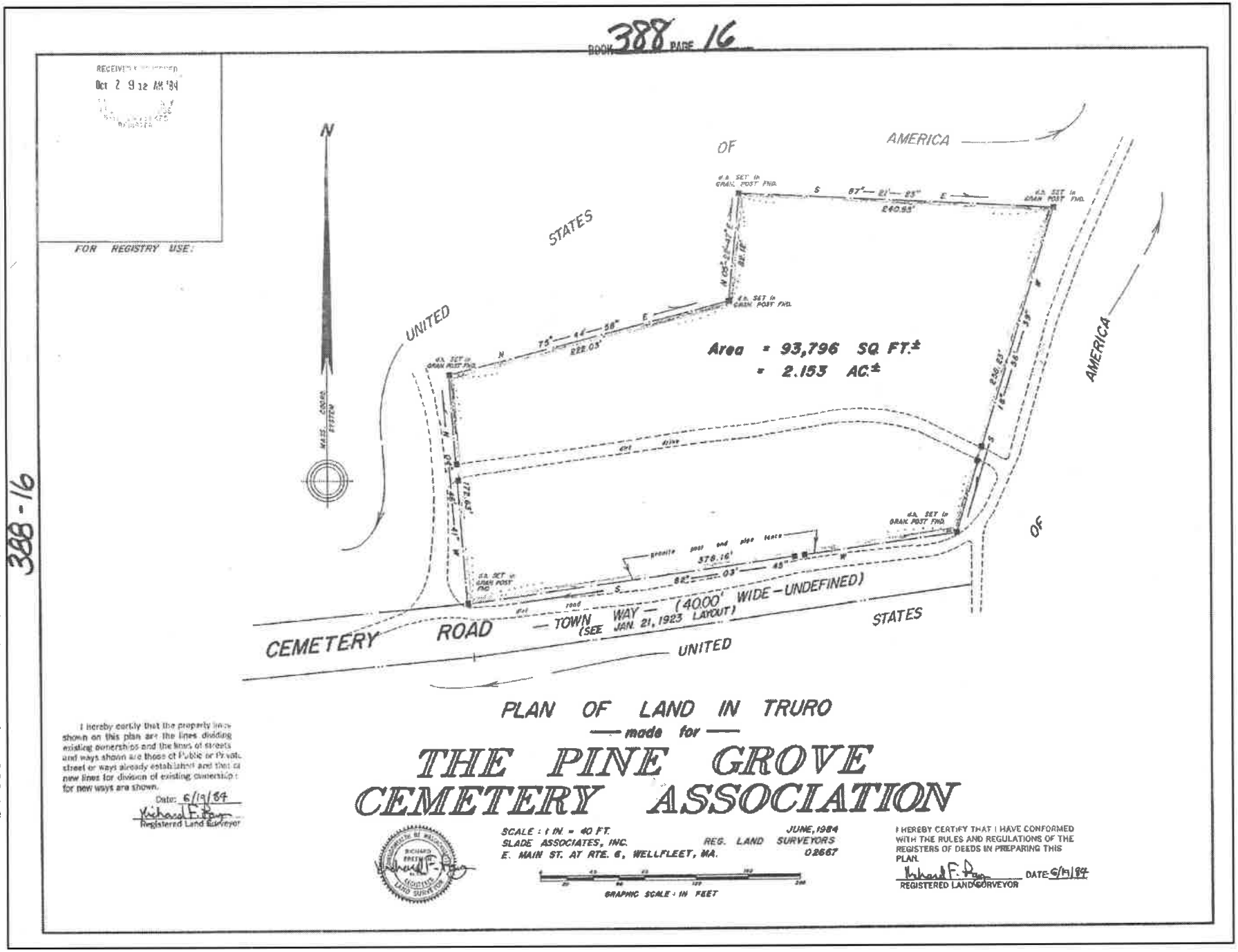


Figure 5. Surveyed plan of Pine Grove Cemetery in 1984 (Bristol County Plans 388:16).

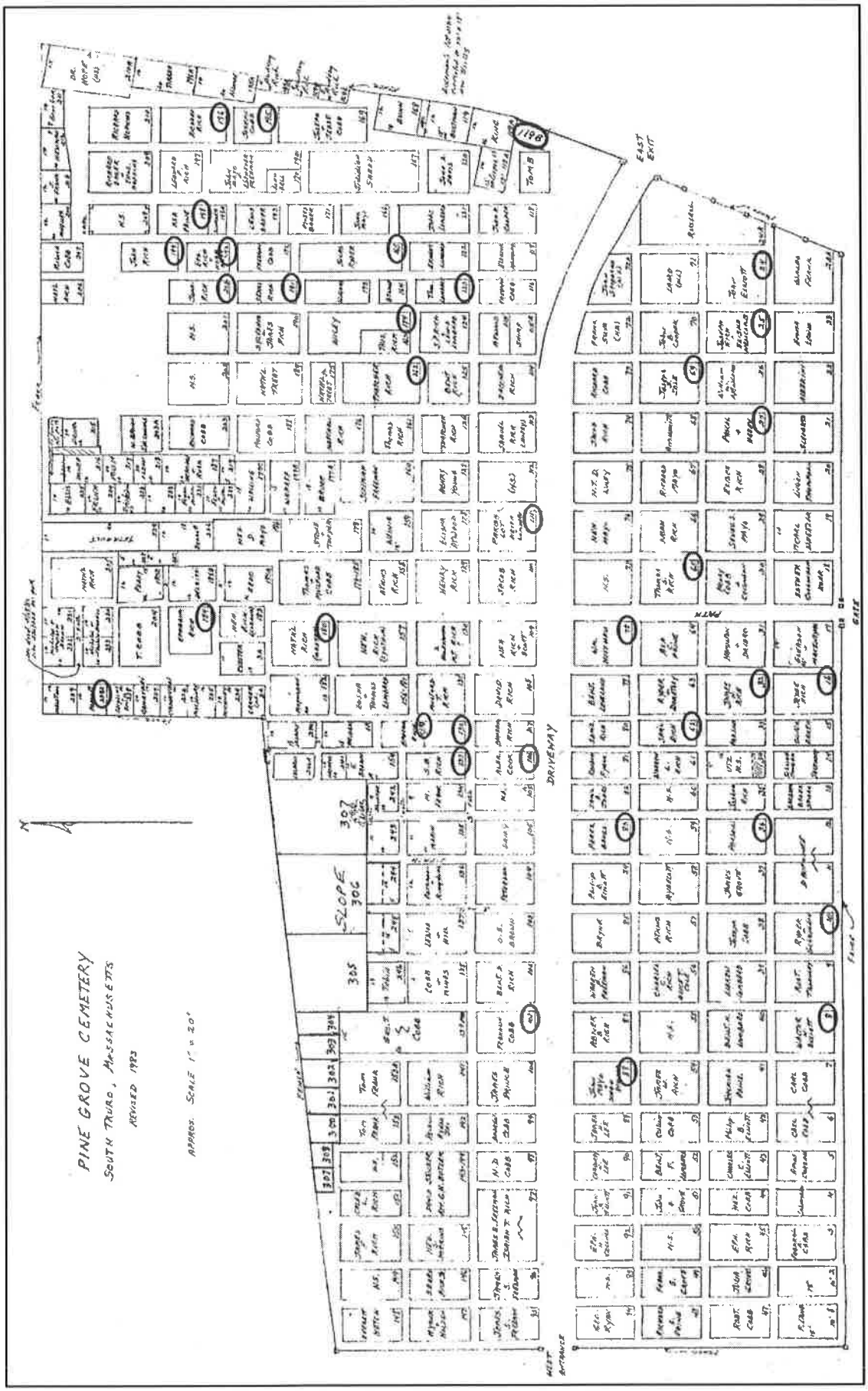
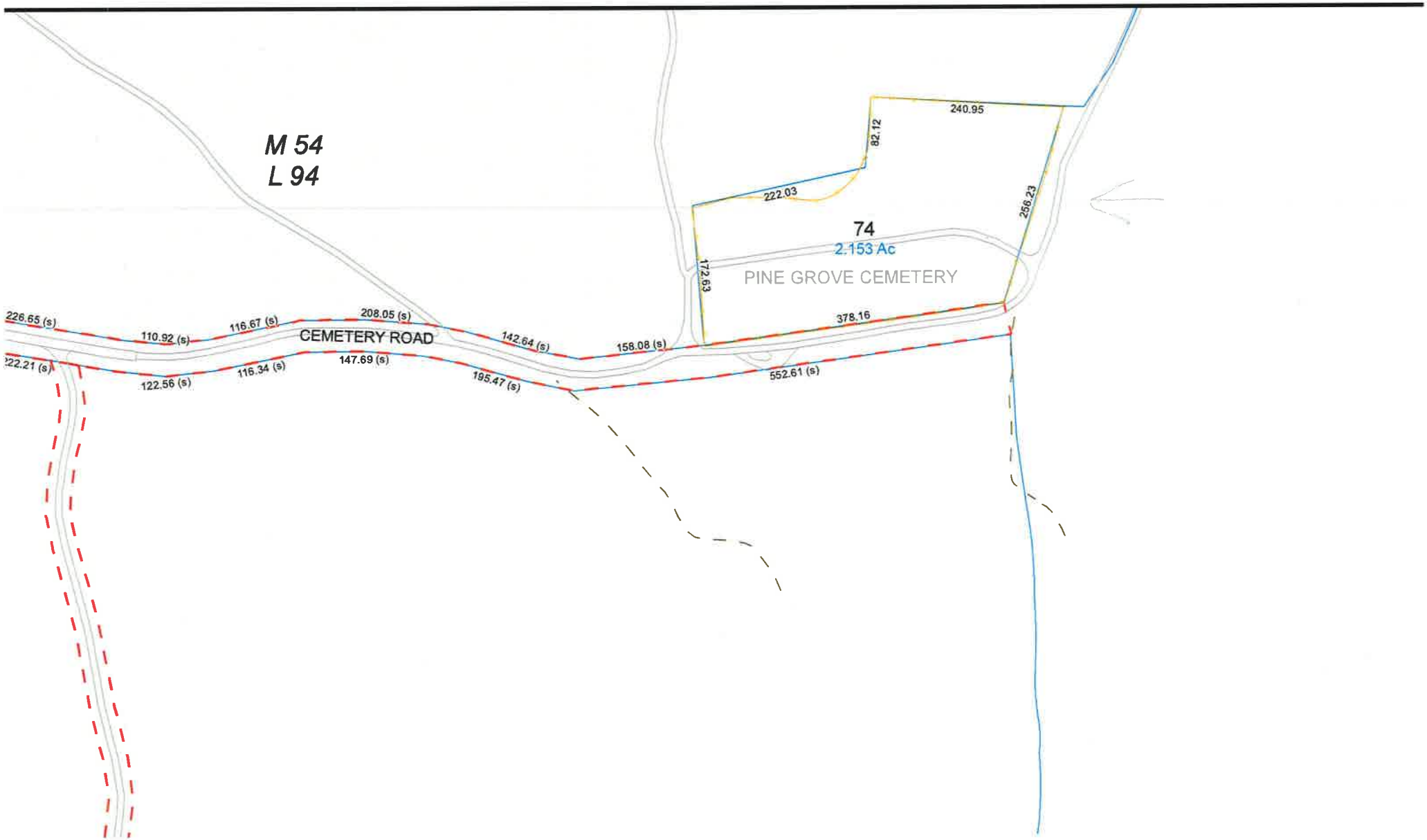
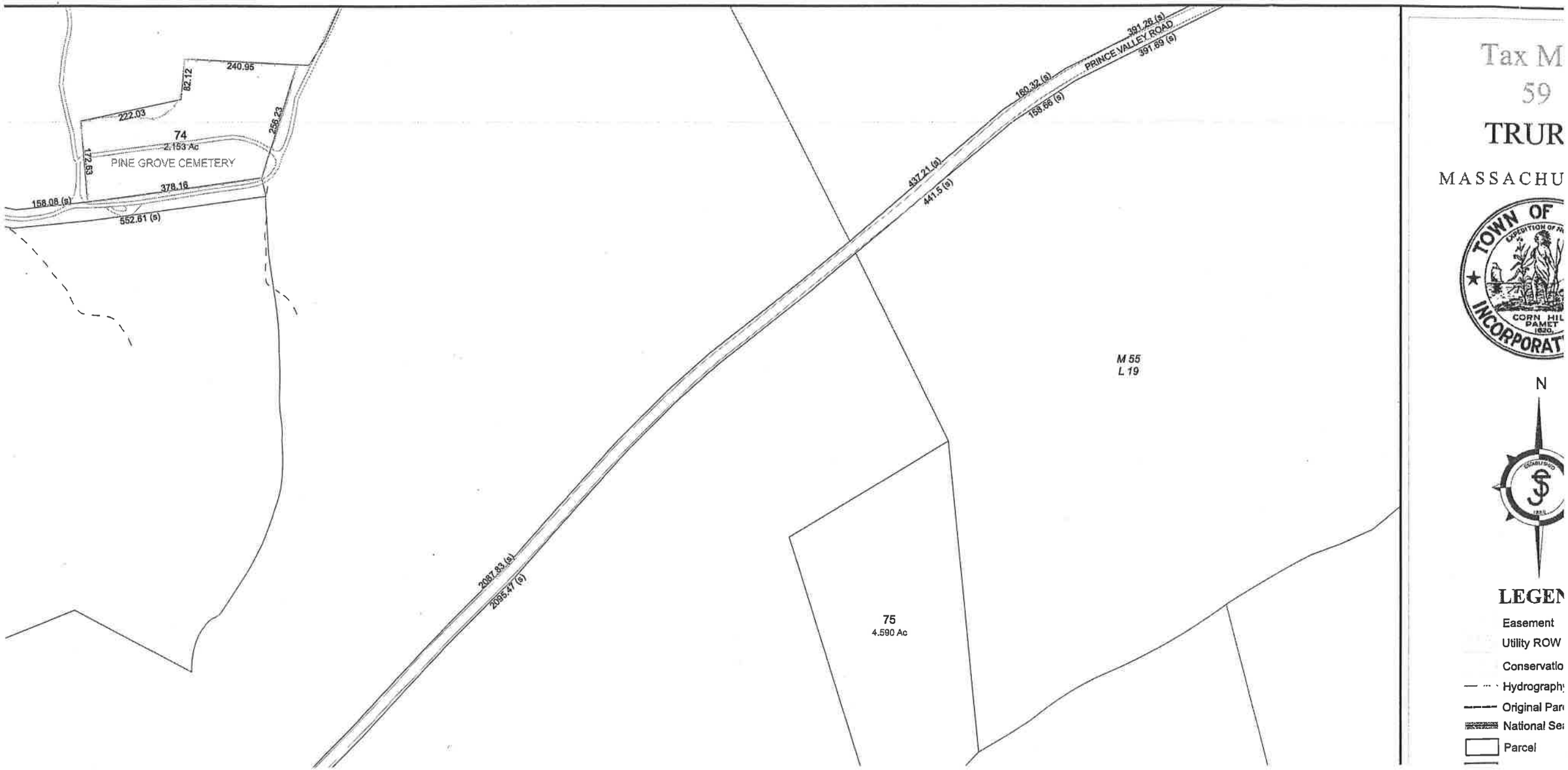


Figure 6. Location of lots listed on Data Sheet.

MAP 59


M 54
L 94
74
2.153 Ac
PINE GROVE CEMETERY
CEMETERY ROAD
240.95
82.12
222.03
256.23
172.63
378.16
552.61 (s)
226.65 (s)
110.92 (s)
116.67 (s)
208.05 (s)
142.64 (s)
158.08 (s)
122.56 (s)
116.34 (s)
147.69 (s)
195.47 (s)

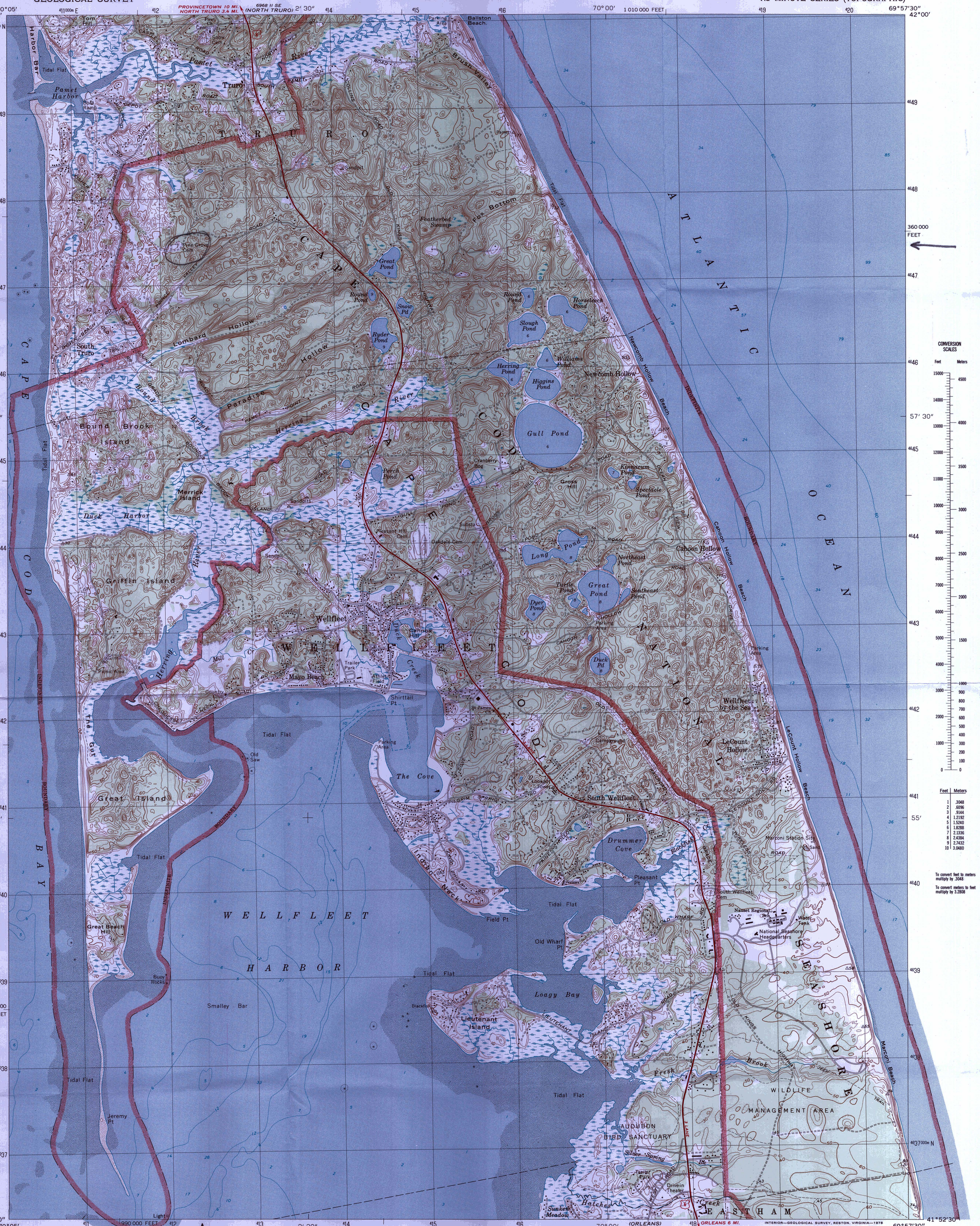

240.95
82.12
222.03
74
2.153 Ac
PINE GROVE CEMETERY
256.23
172.63
378.16
158.08 (s)
552.61 (s)
391.26 (s)
PRINCE VALLEY ROAD
391.69 (s)
160.32 (s)
158.66 (s)
437.21 (s)
441.5 (s)
M 55
L 19
2087.83 (s)
2095.47 (s)
75
4.590 Ac
Tax M
59
TRUR
MASSACHU
TOWN OF
INCORPORAT
N
LEGEN
Easement
Utility ROW
Conservatio
Hydrography
Original Par
National Se
Parcel

Pine Grove Cem.
Truro (Barnstable)
MA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

WELLFLEET QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS—BARNSTABLE CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1938. Topography by planetable surveys 1941. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 580 (1972), 581 (1971), and 1208 (1972). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19

MN GN
16° 284 MILS
0°41′ 12 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:25 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7 FEET IN ATLANTIC OCEAN AND 10 FEET IN WELLFLEET HARBOR

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

MASS.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

WELLFLEET, MASS.
N4152.5—W6957.5/7.5

1972

AMS 6967 I NE—SERIES V814

ISBN 0-607-234039-2

RICH
1920 ROBERT F COLLISSON

RICH

In Memory of
Mr. Francis Rich
who died
Feb. 4. 1834.
Æt. 60.

In memory of
JONATHAN RICH
husband of ANNA RICH
who died April 18th 1780
aged 57 years
REUBEN RICH

ELVINA MARIA,
daughter of Benjamin
and Jane Rich,
died July 12, 1845;
aged 4 years,
and 9 months.
"Forgive this tear, a parent weeps;
'Tis here, the faded floweret sleeps."
A. CARY, BOSTON.