

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

364

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pine Grove Cemetery

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 145 Boston Street

City or town: Lynn State: MA County: Essex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Brona Simon May 9, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

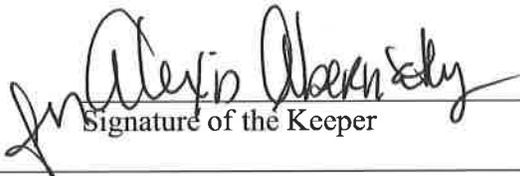
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

6/27/14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	sites
<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	structures
<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	objects
<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian/Second Empire (Keepers House)

Late Victorian/Romanesque (Chapel)

Late Victorian (Receiving Tomb)

Other/Rustic (Perimeter Wall)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Granite, Brick

Walls: Granite, Brick, Brownstone, Wood Shingle

Roof: Stone/Slate

Other: Fieldstone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Pine Grove Cemetery is a 152-acre, city-owned cemetery established in 1850 in Lynn, MA. City records indicate that it contains more than 80,000 burials dating from 1850 to the present. The cemetery is closely linked with the history of Lynn, and retains strong historical associations and distinctive landscape features, buildings, monuments, and gravestones dating from the mid 19th century to the present. The cemetery was designed in the rural cemetery style by Henry A. S. Dearborn, with later areas laid out by Robert Morris Copeland and Ernest W. Bowditch. Pine Grove Cemetery has a high level of integrity to the period of significance (1850-1964), with relatively minor alterations since that date, primarily the addition of new burial areas in the northern part of the cemetery.

Narrative Description

Setting

Pine Grove Cemetery is located in the northern part of Lynn, Massachusetts, an industrial city about ten miles northeast of Boston. The main entrance to the cemetery is on Boston Street, which lies to the southeast of the cemetery. There is a shopping center on the south side of Boston Street. Most of the land to the east and west of the cemetery is occupied by small-scale residential neighborhoods, except for Gallagher Park, a city-owned 15.9 acre park and playground that lies to the west. Parkland Avenue forms the northwestern boundary of the cemetery. To the northwest of Parkland Avenue is undeveloped city land that is largely wooded open space. The cemetery is surrounded by a fieldstone perimeter wall, which also forms the boundary for this nomination. Roughly 80 percent of the 152 acres are used for burials, the rest is wooded land around the perimeter, undeveloped burial land, and a service yard in the southeast corner of the cemetery.

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Natural Features

When the cemetery was established in 1850, the site was selected because of its varied natural features, which included hills, valleys, streams, and diverse types of vegetation, including the native white pine for which the cemetery was named. The choice of a picturesque site with rocky, irregular topography reflects the ideals of the rural cemetery movement, which valued a balance of natural and built elements as well as a landscape of irregularity and surprise.

The topography is varied throughout the cemetery. The tallest hills, Mount Dearborn (Sections 1-3) and Forest Rock (Sections 4-6), are located in the southwestern corner of the cemetery and have dramatic views across the water to the city of Boston. (Note: the term "section" applies to the burial areas within the cemetery. See map 1 for locations.) There are also long vistas within the cemetery that contrast with more enclosed spaces. In general, the southern part of the cemetery is the most hilly, with steeper slopes and more exposed outcrops of rock, while the northern part is gently rolling. The natural topography of the site was valued by the cemetery's founders for its picturesque character, but it was also modified over time to create terraces for family burial lots, to fill in swampy areas, and to establish appropriate grades for roads and paths. Stone from the site was used to create the network of fieldstone retaining walls found in older sections of the cemetery, as well as the perimeter wall.

Designed Landscape

The initial sections of Pine Grove Cemetery (photos 1 and 2) were laid out by General Henry A.S. Dearborn, who also designed several other rural cemeteries, including Mount Auburn Cemetery (1831, NHL) in Cambridge and Watertown, Massachusetts. Pine Grove integrates romantic and picturesque landscape design influences with carefully designed buildings, structures, and burial monuments, offering an attractive setting for burial of the dead and consolation of mourners. The physical appearance of the cemetery is defined by three general attributes: landscape character, buildings and structures, and burial monuments, all of which are discussed below. However, it is the distinctive mix of natural features and built elements that create the special character of Pine Grove, as well as many other 19th-century rural cemeteries.

Spatial organization, the arrangement of elements within the landscape, is largely defined by the circulation system and the layout of burial lots. Like most cemeteries, Pine Grove was developed gradually as additional burial space was needed. The oldest burial areas were located in the southwestern part of the cemetery and expanded gradually to the north as additional burial space was needed. The newest sections of the cemetery, which have been developed over the past 50 years, are generally located around the perimeter in the northern part of the cemetery.

The cemetery has a wide variety of vegetation, ranging from natural woodland to specimen trees set in an open landscape, to Victorian bedding plants, to rows of trees along some of the newer cemetery roads. Generally the plantings are intended to complement and reflect the headstones and monuments of the surrounding area. Thus, Victorian plantings are found in older sections, particularly along the main roads and near the entrance, while plantings in newer sections are much simpler.

Mature native vegetation was a primary attraction of the site in the 19th century, and some areas of natural woodland still remain. They are primarily found on steeper slopes in the southwestern part of the cemetery and around the service yard. Mature specimen trees are also interspersed among the burial markers in older parts of the cemetery. Many of the roads in the northern section are named for a specific tree species, which is planted along the roadway. Newer areas typically have smaller trees and are more likely to use a limited palette or a single-species planting of flowering trees, sometimes in conjunction with evergreen hedges.

Pine Grove also has a history of ornamental plantings. Most notable is the large sunken garden, sometimes referred to as the Copeland garden, east of Main Avenue adjacent to the Keepers House. Landscape gardener Robert Morris Copeland

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prepared an elaborate plan for this area in 1871. The original watercolor by Copeland (historic map 2) depicts an extensive Victorian garden with geometric planting beds, three fountains, and several small structures. While the more elaborate features of the garden shown in the Copeland plan no longer exist (and some features may never have been built), the space still includes the fieldstone retaining wall at the back of the garden, as well as part of the cemetery's path system, ornamental trees and shrubs, and the central flagpole.

Several areas in the cemetery (section 26 and part of section 54) are filled with large boulders. These areas may at one time have been some sort of rockery, or perhaps the boulders were collected for construction of the perimeter wall in the 1930s.

There is a small manmade **pond** located near the Parkland Avenue entrance in the northern part of the cemetery, which was added in the early 20th century when the northern part of the cemetery was developed. The pond is now shallow and seasonally muddy with a picturesque boulder-edged island. It remains a popular feature of the cemetery for people and for wildlife.

Buildings

Like other rural cemeteries, Pine Grove includes a variety of buildings and structures that serve as focal points in the landscape and also meet the functional needs of the cemetery.

Keeper's House (1869)

The **Keeper's House** (photo 3), located just inside the main entrance, is the cemetery's oldest building. It is a mansard two-story building in the Second Empire style, with a projecting tower bay. It has a brick foundation, brick walls with brownstone trim, and a slate shingle roof. The architect is unknown. The building was originally used as a residence, but in the 1950s was remodeled as the cemetery's business office. At that time, the tower was removed because it had become deteriorated. More recently, a handicapped ramp has been added at the front entrance.

Rhodes Memorial Chapel (1891)

The **Rhodes Memorial Chapel** (historic photo 1, photo 4), set on a knoll near the main entrance, is one of the most prominent landmarks of Pine Grove Cemetery. It was funded by a donation from Mrs. Amos Rhodes in memory of her husband. The small chapel was designed by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The specific architect within the firm is unknown. The four-bay-deep chapel is made of Longmeadow granite and brownstone with a red slate roof. The gable ends are marked by large rose windows and the triple-arched foyer at the south (entrance) end is supported by medieval-style, thick, coupled columns. Original features include corner quoins, a basement beltcourse, and arched side entry. The gable peak on the south end is crowned by a Celtic cross. The interior of the small chapel was originally lit by the rose windows at the gable ends, which are now boarded up to prevent further vandalism. The pews and interior wood finishes remain, but are in poor condition with evidence of serious moisture damage. Despite the chapel's poor condition, it is among the landmarks of Pine Grove Cemetery and is considered an innovative design of the late Richardsonian Romanesque style in Lynn.

Service Yard (late 1960s-1980s)

The original 19th-century service yard for the cemetery, which included a stable and a greenhouse, was located off Tupelo Avenue in Section 2 near the main gate. By the mid 20th century, these facilities were no longer adequate. They were demolished in the late 1960s, and replaced by a new, much larger service yard in the southeastern part of the cemetery (section 31), which supports not only the cemetery but also the entire Lynn Parks and Recreation Department. The current **Greenhouse Complex** (late 1960s) consists of two large greenhouses served by a single concrete-block headhouse with an

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attached, four-bay, concrete-block, industrial-sized garage. Adjacent to the greenhouses is a large concrete-block, **Six-bay Garage** (ca. 1980s) where trucks and other heavy equipment are stored. Both garages are utilitarian in style, with roll-down metal garage doors and flat roofs.

Tool House (1970s)

The other service facility is the Tool House located at Larch Avenue and Genesta Avenue. Unlike the service yard, the **Tool House** (1970s) is located adjacent to active burial areas, and appears incongruous in the otherwise bucolic setting. The Tool House is a two-story, modern, flat-roofed industrial building with integral garage bays.

Structures

Circulation System (begun 1850s)

A basic organizing feature of the landscape is the **Circulation System**, a series of roads and paths laid out to define the burial sections (map 1). The initial plan for the southwest part of the cemetery was laid out in 1850 by General Henry A.S. Dearborn. In the 1870s landscape gardener Ernest W. Bowditch laid out additional roads and burial areas in the central part of the cemetery. (Note: other than the Dearborn map and the Copeland plan of the sunken garden, there are few early maps of the cemetery because they were destroyed in a flood at City Hall.) The early roads were curvilinear in response to the topography and are sometimes supported by stone retaining walls, while the newer roads in the flatter northern part of the cemetery are straighter and are laid out to maximize the creation of burial space. Over time, the roads have been upgraded and in some cases widened to accommodate automobile traffic, with the original gravel surface replaced by asphalt in the early 20th century. Drainage was a challenge in some areas, so curbing and gutters, some built by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, were installed on the major roads in steeper parts of the cemetery.

The main entrance is located off Boston Street in the southwest corner of the cemetery. Main Avenue, which is wider than the other cemetery roads to accommodate funeral parties, leads from the entrance through a scenic, heavily planted part of the cemetery to the chapel. There are also secondary entrances around the perimeter of the cemetery; some continue to be actively used, while others are only for service access. These entrances are: a rustic boulder entrance on Springvale Avenue in the northeast part of the cemetery, which serves primarily as a neighborhood entrance; a modern, utilitarian entrance off Parkland Avenue in the northwestern part of the cemetery, which serves primarily service vehicles; and a utilitarian entrance near the service yard in the eastern part of the cemetery which provides access for the service yard and for neighborhood residents.

The circulation system also includes a series of paths throughout the cemetery that provide pedestrian access to burial lots. The paths, built in the 19th century, were initially gravel but have generally been allowed to revert to grass. Many roads and paths are marked by late 20th-century metal signs.

Boston Street Wall and Gate, Chestnut Avenue Gates (ca. 1856)

The **Boston Street Wall** (1855-56) along the frontage of the cemetery was one of the first pieces of infrastructure to be built. It is made of seam-faced, irregular granite blocks with cut-granite coping, a style found in many late 19th-century Essex County cemeteries. It varies in height from three to four feet and extends along the Boston Street frontage except for the area in front of the sunken garden, which was acquired by the cemetery later than the initial parcel. The main entrance on Boston Street (photo 5) is marked by the Boston Street Gate, consisting of a pair of large square piers of Rockport granite about eight feet tall in simple, rough-cut quarry blocks capped by corbelled granite blocks. Originally there were cast-iron bollards set on either side of the piers to define the pedestrian entrances. The arched cast-iron sign that rises from the two pillars and the pair of double-leaf, cast-iron gates attached to the pillars were added in the 1930s when the rest of the perimeter wall was built.

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System of Internal Fieldstone Retaining Walls (ca. 1850s-1870s)

When Pine Grove was established in 1850, the site was a wooded area with rock outcrops and steep, uneven slopes. The first tasks of the cemetery founders included regrading the southern part of the cemetery, where the initial lots were located, and creating the entry drive off Boston Street to provide access to the early burial areas. The system of **Interior Stone Retaining Walls** in the southwestern part of the cemetery (begun in the 1850s) was another early project, as these were necessary to support the steep slopes so that the initial burial spaces in sections 1-6 could be created. The most prominent of these internal walls is the one along the southern edge of Main Avenue (ca. 1870) behind the sunken garden. It is about ten feet tall and is made of mortared fieldstone with granite coping.

Receiving Tomb (1869)

The Pine Grove Cemetery **Receiving Tomb** (photo 6), located at Cypress and Main Avenues near the chapel, was constructed during the late 1860s to replace an earlier receiving tomb that was no longer considered adequate. The new tomb, in Ruskinian Gothic style, consists of an underground chamber with entry walls of granite ashlar construction. The main façade is set into an embankment with a gable parapet above the cornice and flanked by buttress piers centered by Gothic-arched entrances. There are decorative cast-iron gates at either end. The receiving tomb remains intact as part of the 19th-century design. Today it is used primarily for storage.

City Hall Gates/Chestnut Avenue Gateway (ca. 1867-73, brought to cemetery 1917)

The **City Hall Gates** (photo 7), which were originally located at Lynn City Hall, were designed in the 1860s by architect Gridley James Fox Bryant. When a new city hall was built in 1917, the old City Hall Gates were relocated to the Chestnut Avenue entrance of Pine Grove Cemetery along Boston Street, a short distance east of the main entrance. The central gateway consists of two large, grey piers of Quincy granite, with relief panels on the sides of the upper columns and single relief blocks on the base. The central entry is flanked by smaller outer piers with single, inset arched panels with cast-iron bollards set between them and the larger piers. The main entrance, which was intended for vehicles, has large cast-iron gates, with an ornate picket floral design hung from the two large piers. The side entries were for pedestrians.

WPA Perimeter Wall (1930s)

The **Fieldstone Perimeter Wall** (photo 8) built by the Works Progress Administration extends along the entire perimeter of the 152-acre cemetery, except for the section along Boston Street on either side of the main gate, where the granite-block retaining wall already existed, and the section along Gallagher Park in the western part of the cemetery, where there is only a chain-link fence. The WPA wall is built of mortared local fieldstone, surmounted in some places by a decorative top course of smaller stones. The rustic wall is remarkable for its length and skilled construction, which varies somewhat based on the topography through which it passes. It is generally freestanding but in places becomes a retaining wall. Newspaper articles from the 1930s focus on the politics of the WPA projects in Lynn, with little information on the remarkable design and construction of the wall, which was probably influenced by the local Italian and Greek WPA workers who were hired to build the wall.

Burial Sections and Lots

Pine Grove, like most municipal cemeteries, provides a wide range of burial options to meet the needs of a diverse community. It can accommodate everyone, from a pauper buried in an unmarked grave to a wealthy industrialist commemorated by a mausoleum. The arrangement and variety of cemetery lots also reflect evolving ideas of death and burial, changing styles of funerary art and landscape design, and the economic and social diversity of the city.

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Pine Grove is divided into sections, which are like the neighborhoods of the cemetery. They reinforce the spatial organization established by the circulation system, and also reflect changing burial practices. The sections at Pine Grove begin with Section 1, located at Mount Dearborn in the southwest corner of the cemetery, and continue through Section 74, the newest burial area, located in the northwestern part of the cemetery. Some of the paths in newer sections also have names to identify their location within the section. For example, Mimosa Path is one of nine paths in Section 50.

The burial areas within the sections at Pine Grove fall into four general categories: family lots, which are generally found in older parts of the cemetery; military and civic lots, set aside for specific groups such as veterans or members of a fraternal organization; single and double grave sections, which are found in newer parts of the cemetery; and the seven public lots, which provide burial space for those who do not want or cannot afford a private lot. There are also a few small, specialized sections, such as the Angel Lot for infants and the Old Age Lot.

Initially at Pine Grove, most people were buried in family lots, which are primarily south of Larch Avenue. These lots were popular through the 19th century because several generations of family members could be buried together in perpetuity. The original lots varied in size and shape because of the irregular topography. Some were enclosed by granite curbing, while others were enclosed by iron fencing or hedges. There are some lots that retain their granite curbing, and a few lot fences survive. None of the hedges remain. The terracing created by the family lots is still visible in older sections of the cemetery.

Most of the early family lots were a very personal expression of their owners' tastes and interests. Some had a central monument, often in conjunction with smaller markers to commemorate individual family members. As people have become more mobile, there has been less demand for large family lots. By the early 20th century, the most popular burial options were single- and double-grave lots, which can be found primarily in the northern and eastern part of the cemetery. These typically have a shared granite headstone, which is less than four feet tall, as size is strictly regulated by the cemetery. There are some low evergreen plantings (mostly yews) adjacent to headstones, and relatively young trees in the newer areas, giving them a more open appearance.

While both private and public cemeteries have special lots set aside for specific groups, Pine Grove has a wide range of military and civic lots because it has functioned as Lynn's primary municipal cemetery since 1850. Most notable are the five veterans lots, which represent wars from the Civil War to the present.

Monuments and Headstones

Overview

Pine Grove Cemetery has more than 80,000 headstones, monuments, mausoleums, and footstones, which represent a range of styles from the mid 19th century to the present. Roughly 80 percent of these are granite, 15 percent are marble, and five percent are other materials such as zinc or sandstone. Pine Grove was established in 1850 at a time of transition in American funerary art. Earlier New England burial markers had been primarily two-dimensional slate headstones, with carvings depicting images associated with death. By the mid 19th century, the old iconography was replaced by more optimistic imagery, such as willows and urns, which combined the ideas of classicism and nature, both popular themes at the time.

Many of the early Pine Grove monuments, sculptures, and headstones were marble, which was popular in the 19th century because it could be carved into more elaborate shapes than slate. Marble monuments from this period employed classical forms such as columns and obelisks, or were more three-dimensional, featuring Victorian imagery such as torches, wreaths, or floral motifs. Graves for children were often represented by marble lambs or cherubs.

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By the late 19th century, it was apparent that marble was not particularly durable, and granite became the preferred material for headstones and monuments. By this time there was less demand for large family lots, as most people preferred a single or double grave. This change brought a much greater density to the new sections in the northern part of the cemetery. By the early 20th century, cemetery regulations strictly limited height and types of monuments in the newer lots. The recent polished-granite headstones are produced in a limited palette of styles, giving new parts of the cemetery a much more uniform character than older sections.

Public and Civic Monuments

While many family lots have distinctive headstones, monuments, and mausoleums, distinguished funerary art can also be found at the military lots. The first major civic monument was the **Lynn Civil War Memorial** (section 29, photo 9), a granite monument erected by the GAR ca. 1866. One of the tallest monuments at the cemetery, the Civil War memorial is a five-and-a-half-foot granite figure on a twenty-foot granite base and pedestal. The figure, sculpted by John A. Jackson of Florence, Italy, depicts a Civil War soldier at rest, with both hands clasped around a rifle barrel. He is wearing a backpack with a bedroll strapped on top and a smaller case strapped to his hip. The monument cost \$15,000, a substantial amount for the time, reflecting the emotional impact that the Civil War had on the community. The monument is surrounded by small marble headstones, with cannons at the corners of the lot. The Lynn Civil War memorial was typical of a new trend in military monuments that featured common soldiers rather than commanding officers, which had been popular in earlier wars.

The **Knights Templar Monument** of the Olivet Commandery (section 28) is an eight-foot, coffin-shaped, granite monument inscribed on front with a representation of the Knights Templar hat, with crossed swords on top. It was erected in 1893. The artist is unknown.

The **Lynn Fireman's Memorial** (section 51), located on the firefighters lot, was erected in 1918. It depicts a six-foot concrete figure of a firefighter in full turnout gear, including boots, coat, helmet, and hose, and is mounted on a ten-foot base. The inscription on the front of the base reads: "In memory of Lynn's Fire Fighters erected by the Relief Association of the Lynn Fire Department." The sculptor is unknown.

The **World War I Memorial** (section 15) is dramatically located on an open hilltop, backed by an American flag and a cannon. The siting highlights the prominence of the bronze figure on a granite base. Like the Civil War monument, this one features an ordinary soldier posed at rest and carrying his equipment. Rows of low, marble military headstones are arranged around the front of the monument.

The **Lynn Spanish-American War Memorial** (section 51) consists of a central sculpture surrounded by marble military headstones. The bronze sculpture of an eight-foot soldier standing at rest holding a rifle with both hands was designed by Theodora Alice Ruggles Kitson and made by the Gorham Company Foundry. It is mounted on a granite boulder, and was dedicated in 1923. The artist and foundry are identified on the left heel of the sculpture.

The World War II veterans burial area (section 62) is in the northern part of the cemetery, with scattered trees and headstones radiating out from the central flagpole. Veterans of the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and subsequent wars are interred in the northwestern part of the cemetery (Section 73 and Starling section). There is a single memorial to all veterans since World War II; it and the Police Memorial are both less than 50 years old.

Funerary Art – Private

Funerary art at Pine Grove reflects the diversity of the community – from paupers buried in unmarked graves to simple headstones to elaborate funerary art to large monuments and mausoleums. The oldest family monuments and individual

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headstones at Pine Grove Cemetery are primarily of marble, and most have become eroded to the point that they retain little of their original detail.

While most 20th-century mausoleums are of fairly standard design, many of the 19th-century ones were individually designed. A good example is the **Doak Mausoleum** in section 24 (photo 10), an earth-covered mound tomb with Victorian, granite face flanked by granite pillars, with a Celtic cross at the peak.

Marble was popular in the late 19th century because it could easily be carved into intricate patterns. Classical marble monuments and headstones such as obelisks, urns, and draped female figures, sometimes depicted as angels, can be found in older parts of the cemetery. There are also tiny faded marble lambs and cherubs for the graves of children. Floral motifs were popular for the graves of women. These were sometimes used in conjunction with classical architectural motifs. Many are fairly simple, while others, such as the late 19th-century **headstone of Ann Maria Coffin** (section 12), are far more elaborate, with a complex marble composition depicting a headstone draped with cloth, with boulders and flowers at the base, all surmounted by a floral bouquet. Marble was used for military headstones well into the 20th century.

The 1883 **marker for Lydia Pinkham**, nationally known for her patent medicine, is a simple marble stone with a stepped, rounded-arch top, tabbed into a granite base. A carved floral bouquet, resting on its side, is set within the arch. The marker is in the Pinkham family plot, which is identified by a tall urn-on-pedimented-plinth monument.

Granite came into fashion by the fourth quarter of the 19th century because it was much more durable and therefore permanent. For more than 100 years, it has been the preferred material for everything from small headstones to major monuments. Granite can be found throughout the cemetery.

The **Augustus B. Martin Monument** (section 42) is a 27-foot-tall, late 19th-century, square granite monument in the shape of a church tower. It features an open pavilion with four columns topped by a spire. The monument originally housed a freestanding bronze figure in the open pavilion, but the figure was stolen around 1990. The sculptor is unknown.

The 1893 monument for **Col. Gardiner Tufts** (Hemlock Avenue) was sculpted by Richard Erwin Brooks. It is a pink-granite boulder roughly shaped into a tombstone, five feet high, with an asymmetrically shaped bronze portrait bas relief on the front and an inscription on the rear.

The **Oscar W. Buzzell Monument** (Red Oak Avenue) ca. 1905, is a ten-foot granite sculpture with portrait bas-relief set into the stone on the front of the base. There is a statue of a seated woman in mourning mounted on the base and an inscription on the rear of the monument. The artist is unknown.

In summary, Pine Grove Cemetery combines the rural cemetery design principles generally associated with private cemeteries during the late 19th century with a strong tradition of civic monuments. The landscaped setting and cemetery infrastructure are an integral part of the cemetery.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known in the Pine Grove Cemetery, it is possible that sites are present. Three ancient sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile): two sites on terraces overlooking Breeds Pond and Sluice Pond located to the west and north of the cemetery respectively, with the third site (19-ES-338) located southeast of the cemetery in the High Rock area. The latter area exhibits environmental characteristics similar to the Pine Grove Cemetery locale (rocky uplands without major wetlands). Environmental characteristics of the cemetery represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native American sites. While several areas at the Pine Grove Cemetery exhibit unfavorable locational criteria (steep slope,

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poorly drained and/or rocky soils, distance more than 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands), several areas are also present that exhibit favorable locations. The Pine Grove Cemetery includes several well-drained, level to moderately sloping knolls, terraces, ledge outcroppings, and other landforms, many in close proximity to wetlands, that are favorable locations for Native sites. Soils at the cemetery are generally well drained; however, beyond that, soil characteristics are difficult to determine. Most soils at the cemetery are classified as Udorthents, consisting of areas where soil material has been excavated and/or deposited. Udorthents do not have a developed profile, and are often associated with urban land. Udorthents generally have fewer buildings and paved areas than urban land. Several wetlands, some extant, others mentioned in historic documents, are located in close proximity (within 1,000 feet) to the cemetery. Swamplands are located within 1,000 feet of the northern to northwestern boundary of the cemetery. Flax Pond is located a similar distance to the northeast. Three small, unnamed ponds are located along the eastern boundary of the cemetery. A small, 20th-century, manmade pond is also located in the northern area of the cemetery. A natural wetland may have preceded the manmade pond. The presence of streams at Pine Grove was also reported as one of the natural features that made this location attractive for the rural cemetery movement. No trace of streams was present on USGS topographic maps of the area. In 1848, a Lynn historian noted the presence of a tangled swamp and a weedy brook in his description of the site proposed for Lynn's new rural cemetery.

In spite of the information presented above, the size of the cemetery (152 acres), the use of roughly 80 percent of the cemetery for burials, alterations (grading, terracing), impacts to the integrity of any potential sites by more than 80,000 grave excavations since 1850, and our current knowledge of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence for Essex County and the Boston Harbor locale, a low potential exists for the recovery of significant ancient Native American sites in most areas of the Pine Grove Cemetery. A moderate potential may be present in undeveloped areas along the cemetery's eastern, western, and southern borders. Most potential ancient sites that might have been present have been destroyed, or their integrity severely affected, by grave excavations and alterations to the cemetery landscape. Potential site types that may have been present include smaller, special-purpose, temporary sites and rockshelters, including windbreaks. It is unknown whether Mount Dearborn, one of the tallest hills in the area with dramatic views of the ocean and the city of Boston, had religious or ceremonial importance to Native Americans who lived in the area. If it did, burials may represent another site type potentially present at the Pine Grove Cemetery. The results presented above are similar to the results of a survey conducted at Lynn Woods (Jones 1993), an area with topography and environmental potential similar to the Pine Grove Cemetery.

A high potential exists for locating significant historic archaeological sites at the Pine Grove Cemetery. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey, testing, and monitoring of grave excavations, may locate archaeological evidence of buildings no longer extant that are associated with the administration, maintenance, and operation of the cemetery. While several structures associated with these functions are extant at the cemetery today, earlier sites for these and other buildings may also survive. For example, while the current service yard for the cemetery was built during the 1960s to 1980s, an earlier, 19th-century service yard was also present. The earlier yard, which included a stable and greenhouse, was located off Tupelo Avenue in Section 2 near the main gate. Structural evidence of those buildings may exist, as well as similar remains of outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) may also be present.

Important archaeological resources may also exist with extant contributing buildings at the cemetery. The Keeper's House (1869), located inside the main entrance, is the cemetery's oldest building. The building was originally used as a residence, but in the 1950s was remodeled as the cemetery's business office. Important archaeological resources may exist in the area immediately surrounding the house that include occupational-related features, structural evidence of outbuildings, builder's trenches, and other evidence of renovations made to the house. Structural evidence of an earlier receiving tomb may also survive.

Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help locate unmarked graves and grave markers, and document the associations between existing gravestones and actual graves. Known and unmarked

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graves represent the most common archaeological resource in the cemetery. Most unmarked graves may be present in one or more of the seven public lots provided as a burial place for those who did not want or could not afford a private lot. Unmarked graves, however, could occur anywhere in the cemetery or its immediately surrounding area. Individual graves may include skeletal remains in addition to clothing and other personal items interred with each individual. Funerary objects, including coffin remains and artifacts associated with the initial interment(s), and later memorials may also be present with individual and multiple interments. Commemorative graves may lack below-ground burial features and contain burial monuments only. Archaeological testing may also identify head and foot stones that are overgrown and presently not visible on the surface. Post molds and buried courses of stone may also be present from older fence lines and stone walls that marked the boundaries of each cemetery and groups of graves over time.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Art
Landscape Architecture
Social History

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Period of Significance

1850 - 1964

Significant Dates

1850 Pine Grove founded as private cemetery
1854 Pine Grove acquired by city of Lynn

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder/Sculptors

- Henry A.S. Dearborn - designer of first phase of cemetery, 1850
- Robert Morris Copeland - prepared plan for garden along Boston Street, 1871
- Ernest W. Bowditch - laid out additional cemetery areas, 1870s
- Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge - architects of chapel, 1891
- Gridley James Fox Bryant - designer of City Hall gates, relocated to cemetery in 1917
- John A. Jackson - sculptor of Civil War Monument, late 1860s
- Richard Erwin Brooks - sculptor of Col. Gardiner Tufts monument, 1893
- Theodora Alice Ruggles Kitson - sculptor of Spanish American War monument, 1923
- Gorham Company Foundry - foundry for Spanish American War monument, 1923
- Works Progress Administration - designed and built perimeter wall, 1930s

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Pine Grove Cemetery, located in Lynn, Massachusetts, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, with significance at the local level. The site possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Pine Grove has been the primary public cemetery in Lynn since 1850, and is the burial place of more than 80,000 people, ranging from day laborers to wealthy industrialists. Pine Grove retains significant elements of its 1850 landscape design by Henry A. S. Dearborn, as well as the garden designed by Robert Morris Copeland in 1871, and cemetery areas laid out by landscape gardener Ernest W. Bowditch in the 1870s. The 1891 Rhodes Memorial Chapel was designed by the noted Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Ruten and Coolidge. The stone perimeter wall built by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s is noteworthy for its length, rustic design, and skilled construction. The headstones and burial monuments at Pine Grove reflect a variety of styles and motifs, with some monuments designed by well-known artists and sculptors.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Pine Grove Cemetery was established as a private cemetery in 1850 and was acquired by the city of Lynn in 1854. With its picturesque landscape, diverse collection of funerary art, and Victorian architecture, Pine Grove embodies the ideals of the rural cemetery movement. Its design was inspired by Mount Auburn Cemetery (1831, NHL) and Forest Hills Cemetery (1848, NR), which were also the work of Henry A.S. Dearborn. In the 163 years since Pine Grove was established, it has grown from its initial size of roughly 55 acres to 152 acres today, and remains an active cemetery. Pine Grove has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level, with a period of significance from 1850 to 1964.

Criterion A: Broad Patterns of History

Pine Grove Cemetery meets Criterion A due to its strong association with the history of the community. The headstones, footstones, monuments, and tombs at Pine Grove document the social history of Lynn from 1850 to the present and contain information that is not readily available elsewhere. Most of the people buried at Pine Grove are Protestants with European ancestry. Christian symbolism is evident on many of the headstones. While Lynn has a large Catholic population, most Catholics have been buried at one of Lynn's Catholic cemeteries until recently.

Pine Grove Cemetery reflects the social structure of the city, which includes a large working class and a smaller number of industry leaders and entrepreneurs. As a municipal cemetery, it must meet the needs of the entire community: from paupers buried in an unmarked grave to wealthy industrialists interred in a large monument or mausoleum. There are seven public lots where people can be buried in unmarked graves; special lots for infants; large family lots, which were popular in the 19th century; and single and double grave lots, which are the predominant choice today. The importance of municipal public safety employees to the community is represented by the Fireman's lot (1918) and the Police lot (1960s).

Veterans are well represented at Pine Grove, with five separate veterans lots: Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, and Korea-Vietnam and subsequent wars. The monuments in these lots pay tribute to the large number of Lynn veterans and the impact that the wars had on the community. The Civil War memorial and the World War I memorial are particularly impressive in the

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large size and high artistic quality of their monuments, as well as the visual impact of so many marble military headstones. Five men from Lynn who are buried at Pine Grove earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service during the Civil War.

Criterion C: Art and Design

Landscape Architecture

Pine Grove Cemetery meets Criterion C as a well-preserved municipal burial ground that illustrates evolving New England cemetery styles of the mid 19th century. It was founded in 1850 as a private cemetery, but within four years it became a public cemetery for the city of Lynn.

Pine Grove is one of three cemeteries designed by **Henry A.S. Dearborn** (d. 1851). Lawyer, author, statesman, and soldier, Dearborn was also the first president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which established Mount Auburn Cemetery (1831, NHL) in Cambridge Massachusetts. In that capacity he was instrumental in articulating the philosophical underpinnings of America's first rural cemetery, and he used his engineering skills to lay out the grounds. Dearborn served as mayor of Roxbury, Massachusetts, from 1847 to 1851 and was instrumental in the design of Roxbury's rural cemetery, Forest Hills (1848, NR). Dearborn used his detailed knowledge of these earlier cemeteries to bring the highest standards of cemetery design to the early phases of Pine Grove. Like its two famous predecessors, Pine Grove fully embodied the design principles of the rural cemetery movement, creating a place where family members could be buried together in perpetuity in a landscape that would provide solace to the living.

Robert Morris Copeland (d. 1874) prepared a detailed illustrative plan for the front garden along Boston Street in 1871. The overall layout of the garden is still evident, although some details have been lost over time. Copeland and Horace Cleveland designed Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord, MA (NR), Oak Grove Cemetery in Gloucester, MA (NR), and Wyoming Cemetery in Melrose, MA.

Ernest W. Bowditch (d. 1918) was a landscape gardener who frequently collaborated with prominent architects and landscape architects. He was also responsible for many municipal infrastructure projects, including water systems and park designs. Bowditch laid out sections of Mount Auburn Cemetery in the early 1870s, around the same time that he designed the second major phase of Pine Grove. He also designed Walnut Hills Cemetery in Brookline, MA (NR).

Context and History

City of Lynn

The area that included present-day Lynn was incorporated in 1631 as Saugus, the Nipmuck name for the area. Lynn remained primarily agricultural into the early 19th century, when farmers became increasingly involved in cottage industries such as milling and tanning. Between 1820 and 1840 small-scale shoemaking became an important part of the community's economic base. The Eastern Railroad from Boston to Salem opened in Lynn in 1838, creating new markets for the town's products. Development of the shoe last in 1848 revolutionized the shoe industry, transforming it from a cottage industry to a factory system.

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Lynn was incorporated as a city in 1850 and prospered through the Civil War. Central Lynn was destroyed by a major fire in 1869 but quickly rebounded with further commercial and industrial development. Another major fire occurred in 1889, and many of the earlier buildings were replaced with large brick factories. By the late 1800s, Lynn had become a nationally recognized center of the shoe industry. The demand for labor generated an influx of European immigrants. Between 1860 and 1910, Lynn's population grew by 450%. The shoe industry declined by the 1920s, and General Electric Company became Lynn's primary employer.

As Lynn evolved into an industrial city in the late 19th century, the community made a strong commitment to municipal infrastructure, notably in providing open space and assuring an adequate supply of municipal water. Along with Pine Grove Cemetery, three other public landscapes, Lynn Woods, High Rock Reservation, and Lynn Shore Drive, were established around the turn of the century. During the early 20th century, the Olmsted firm was consulted regarding planning of many of the community's parks.

The population of Lynn peaked in the early 20th century and has been in decline until recently, when it has experienced a small increase. The first wave of immigration brought people from Russia, as well as those of Jewish descent. More recently there has been an influx of Hispanic immigrants, bringing the population to just over 90,000 residents in 2010. Today Lynn is one of the most densely settled communities in Essex County. It is also a city of neighborhoods. Lynn remains largely an industrial city, although some of the mill buildings are being converted to housing and to more diversified commercial and high-technology uses.

Early Burial Grounds in Lynn

Western (Old) Burying Ground (1637, NRHD 1992), located in Market Square adjacent to Lynn Common, was the first burial ground established by Lynn's English settlers. It is a two-acre site with roughly 1,000 headstones set in fairly random rows. The headstones are primarily slate, from the 18th and early 19th centuries. There are also a small number of obelisks.

The second oldest burial ground was the Friends Burying Ground (1722) on Silsbie Street in the east-central part of Lynn, established by members of Lynn's Quaker community, who at the time lived somewhat separately from the rest of the town. Two additional Quaker cemeteries were established adjacent to the early Quaker burial ground, the New Light Cemetery (1825) and the Meeting House Cemetery (1856). These three small cemeteries, which collectively total less than an acre, are also known as the Society of Friends Cemeteries. There were at one time approximately 200 headstones. Only 60 headstones were found when an inventory was done in 1990, and some of these have since disappeared.

Eastern Burial Ground, also known as the Union Street Burial Ground (1813), was created as an alternative to the Old Burying Ground at Market Square, which was largely full by this time. At 22 acres, Eastern Burial Ground is considerably larger than either of the earlier burial grounds. It has slate and marble headstone laid out in rows, with a central avenue and distinctive vault tombs. There were about 1,200 burials, which are represented by 850 remaining headstones dating from 1813 to 1941. Eastern Burial Ground was Lynn's primary burial place until Pine Grove was built, although a small number of burials continued after that.

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The Rural Cemetery Movement

By the mid 19th century, many of New England's older cities were facing a burial ground crisis. The problem was threefold. First, older burial grounds were already seriously overcrowded and there was no longer burial space available within the city limits. The second problem was a public health issue. The older burial grounds had been haphazardly developed and some were believed to be a health hazard, as it was believed that gases emanating from graves threatened public health. The third factor was changing attitudes about death and burial. At that time, burial grounds were typically barren landscapes with a few scattered grave markers, poorly maintained, and devoid of plantings. Many were becoming an embarrassment to their community.

As New Englanders rejected earlier ideas and embraced a more romantic notion of death, they began to explore new approaches to interment of the dead that involved burial in a landscaped setting outside the city. Pere Lachaise, a rural cemetery established outside Paris in 1804, was frequently cited as a successful model. Another precedent was New Haven's New Burying Ground, laid out in 1796. In contrast to older New England burial grounds, it was removed from the center of the city, was laid out in an organized rectilinear pattern, had straight well-defined paths, was enclosed by fencing, and was enhanced with plantings. Its gridlike arrangement reflected a clear sense of order and permanence. It was also intended for use by the living as well as the dead, a radical departure from the earlier burial grounds.

In 1831 the newly formed Massachusetts Horticultural Society under the leadership of its president Henry A. S. Dearborn, and Dr. Jacob Bigelow, a local physician, established Mount Auburn Cemetery. As the first rural cemetery in America, it set precedents for the design of cemetery grounds as well as for all aspects of rural cemetery management and operation. Bigelow was a major catalyst in establishing Mount Auburn, but Dearborn was largely responsible for refining the details of the new cemetery and for laying out the grounds. His goal was to bring out the genius of the site by highlighting the natural features of the landscape. He characterized the desired result as that of a well-managed estate, and emphasized the picturesque style of landscape gardening, which valued mystery, complexity, and texture. A secondary goal of the new rural cemetery was to create a civic place with a strong educational and moral role within the community. At a time when there were no landscaped public parks, Mount Auburn provided a unique recreational opportunity, with the added benefit of providing access to outstanding works of architecture, sculpture, and horticulture.

Within a few years the rural cemetery movement was well established. After Mount Auburn, early Massachusetts examples included cemeteries in Worcester (1838), Braintree (1839), Salem (1840), Springfield (1841), Lowell (1841), New Bedford (1842), and Newburyport (1842).

Pine Grove History

In 1848 Lynn historian James Newhall described the site proposed for Lynn's new rural cemetery: "It was a very wild place till within a few years. A high woody hill rose in the rear, a tangled swamp was on either hand, with a weedy brook winding through; while in front beyond a little area of brambles and rank vegetation wound the street." In the late 1840s Lynn was still a town, despite its growing industrial base. It did not yet have the infrastructure or the funds to develop a large municipal cemetery, so Pine Grove was initially established as a private cemetery by a group of prominent citizens, who recruited Henry A.S. Dearborn to lay out the initial burial areas. Pine Grove was consecrated on July 24, 1850. The address was delivered by Rev. Charles C. Shackford of the Unitarian Society.

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Dearborn, who was trained as an engineer, had been one of the founders of Mount Auburn Cemetery. He also designed Forest Hills Cemetery (1848, NR) in Boston. Although he had no formal training in landscape architecture (which did not exist as a profession in the early 19th century), Dearborn's background in engineering and his experience at other Massachusetts cemeteries made him in demand as a cemetery designer. The first area of Pine Grove to be laid out was in the southwest corner of the cemetery. It is unclear whether Dearborn prepared drawings of the cemetery or if it was laid out in the field, as he had done at Mount Auburn Cemetery. The first map representation of Dearborn's design appears in McIntyre's 1852 map of Lynn (map 2), which clearly shows Sections 1-6 of the cemetery laid out with curvilinear roads much as they are today.

Lynn adopted the city form of government in 1850, a reflection of its growing stature as an industrial center. With greater resources at its disposal, the new city acquired the cemetery in January 1854. The mayor's 1858 Annual Report reflected the importance of the cemetery to the community: "The interest of the city in Pine Grove Cemetery places it among the matters requiring your attention. This beautiful resting place for the dead is increasing annually in attractiveness. More lots have been disposed of this past year than usual; and the improvements reflect great credit upon the commissioners." The 1858 city budget appropriated \$400.00 for the cemetery. In 1859 the Mayor's report was equally positive but also recognized that funds were required to maintain the cemetery and develop new burial areas.

Management of the cemetery was the responsibility of a group of commissioners, led for many years by C.F. Coffin, chair of the Pine Grove Cemetery Commission, which operated independently of other city departments. Coffin's eloquent annual reports articulated the value of the cemetery to the community and the importance of the designed landscape as a place of solace for the living. Otis Newhall, the first cemetery superintendent, who lost five sons in the Civil War, oversaw the cemetery from its founding until his death in 1865 (Newhall 472).

By the 1860s the commissioners were already laying out new burial areas near Larch Avenue in what is now the central part of the cemetery. It was also a time of added cemetery infrastructure, notably the receiving tomb and keeper's house. Another major project of the late 1860s was the construction of the Civil War Soldiers Lot, the first major civic lot at the cemetery. In 1867 the city purchased 20 acres of land north of the cemetery for future expansion. It was more level than the older parts of the cemetery, and was considered high-quality land that was easier to prepare for cemetery lots. By 1869 the cemetery land had grown to 100 acres, although not all of it was developed.

Through the latter part of the 19th century, the cemetery continued to acquire adjacent land, including the Boston Street frontage north of the main entrance. In 1871 landscape gardener Robert Morris Copeland prepared an elaborate design for a garden adjacent to the entrance area. Remnants of Copeland's design still exist along the Boston Street frontage of the cemetery. The first major civic monument was the Civil War monument, which was dedicated in 1873. The city's annual reports indicate that around this time landscape gardener Ernest Bowditch was hired to prepare a plan for the undeveloped areas in the northern part of the cemetery. (Note: Bowditch's plan is not in cemetery department files and may have been destroyed in a flood at City Hall.)

By the late 19th century, there was strong interest in "beautifying the cemetery," including removal of hedges and fences around individual lots, which by this time were considered to detract from the unity and beauty of the cemetery. Construction of the Rhodes Memorial Chapel in 1891 brought a new focal point to the cemetery and signified the importance of the cemetery to the community.

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The early 20th century was a time of incremental growth as new, more compact burial areas were laid out in single- and double-grave spaces, rather than family lots, with burial markers of polished granite. By 1904, cemetery lots had been laid out as far north as Springvale Avenue (Map 3), and the city had acquired a narrow swath of land extending to the north.

The most ambitious efforts of the early 20th century at Pine Grove were undertaken by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. Newspaper articles indicate that the WPA undertook a number of projects at Pine Grove: building concrete toolboxes (to provide a place to keep tools near active work areas), stripping and grading new burial areas, laying drains and gutters. There was considerable tension about the stopping and starting of projects, as well as the delay in paying the workers. However, the most dramatic WPA project at Pine Grove Cemetery was construction of the rustic boulder retaining wall around the perimeter of the cemetery.

In the second half of the 20th century, the cemetery expanded its boundaries to the east and west as adjacent land became available, bringing it to its current size of 152 acres. Pine Grove remains an active cemetery, and continues to lay out new burial areas as they are needed, primarily in the northern part of the cemetery. The new burial areas consist primarily of single- and double-grave lots, with granite burial markers of uniform height. There is still some undeveloped land around the perimeter of the cemetery, but it is hilly and is harder to develop as burial space than the flatter land to the north. In the latter part of the 20th century, the Cemetery Department was merged with other city departments to become part of the Department of Public Works. The Tool Shed and large service area house equipment that supports other Public Works activities beyond the cemetery.

Architecture and Burial Monuments

The Receiving Tomb (1865) is an unusual expression of this type of structure because there are metal gates, rather than doors, at either end. The architect of the Keeper's house (1869) is also unknown, but the building remains a fully expressed example of the mansard Second Empire style, despite the loss of its tower in the 1950s. The partnership of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, established around 1886, grew out of the firm begun by architect Henry Hobson Richardson. The Rhodes Memorial Chapel (1891) at Pine Grove Cemetery was a relatively small commission for the firm, but the diminutive size of the building and its simple but powerful form are a pure expression of Romanesque Revival design principles. The chapel is one of the most prominent landmarks of Pine Grove Cemetery, and an innovative example of late 19th-century Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

Pine Grove's burial markers make up a rich collection of outdoor art that exhibits a wide range of 19th- and 20th-century funerary styles and motifs. The headstones and family monuments are predominantly granite, with a smaller number in marble, brownstone, and other materials. The earlier headstones and monuments reflect 19th-century classical imagery, such as willows and urns, as well as the sentimentality of the Victorian era in their expression of natural and classical forms, choice of marble as a primary material, and flowery epitaphs. The later family lots, with their more uniform granite monuments, reflect changing technology and more impersonal times associated with the machine age.

Some of the most impressive examples of funerary art are associated with military lots commemorating various wars. The earliest of these was the Civil War memorial (1874), by sculptor **John Adams Jackson**, who was born in Bath, ME, but spent much of his professional life in Italy. Like many Civil War monuments, the one at Pine Grove depicts an ordinary soldier standing at rest, a strong contrast to

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the statues from earlier wars that depicted more monumental figures such as George Washington mounted on a horse.

Theodora Alice Ruggles Kitson (d. 1932), sometimes referred to as Theo Kitson, was known for her war memorial sculptures, and created several bronze soldiers similar to the one at Pine Grove (1923). The original one was at the University of Minnesota (1906). The Pine Grove Spanish-American War monument was cast at the Gorham Company Foundry.

Richard Erwin Brooks (d. 1919), sculptor of the Col. Gardiner Tufts monument (1893), studied sculpture in Paris and was known for his bronze portrait figures. About a dozen sculptures at Pine Grove were inventoried in the 1990s as part of Save Outdoor Sculpture, a national sculpture documentation project. These provide some documentation of the rich and diverse collection of funerary art at Pine Grove Cemetery, but additional work is needed to identify and document additional examples of significant sculpture.

Significant People

One of Lynn's most famous military men was **Alonzo G. Draper** (d. 1865), a brigadier general during the Civil War who served as commander of the 36th United States Colored Troops. Draper was also an outspoken advocate for various social causes, particularly worker's rights.

From its early days as a shoe manufacturing community to the present, Lynn has always been an industrial community with an entrepreneurial spirit. One of the best known of Lynn's entrepreneurs was **Lydia Estes Pinkham** (d. 1883), member of a Quaker family who were strong abolitionists and advocates for social justice. Lydia Pinkham initially created home remedies for her family and friends. Later, after her husband's business failed, she developed a lucrative business and a national reputation selling patent medicines, most notably Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which she marketed directly to women. Lydia Pinkham's Lynn house was listed in the NR in 2012.

Another of Lynn's entrepreneurs buried at Pine Grove was **Jan Ernst Matzeliger** (d. 1889, photo 11), inventor of the shoe last machine. Matzeliger was born in Dutch Guyana (now Suriname), the son of a Dutch engineer and a Surinamese mother. At the time, all shoes were made by hand on a wooden last. Matzeliger developed a machine that allowed shoes to be mass-produced, completely revolutionizing the shoe industry. In part because of his mixed race, he received relatively little recognition for his invention at the time. He died at age 37, and his work has since been heralded as one of New England's most important inventions.

Another entrepreneur buried at Pine Grove was **Elihu Thomson** (d. 1937) a British engineer and inventor who was a 19th-century pioneer in the emerging field of electrical engineering. Thomson founded the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which later merged with Edison Electric to become General Electric Company. He held approximately 700 electrical patents in his name.

While Lynn is best known for its many industries, it is also a coastal city. One of Lynn's best-known artists was **Charles Herbert Woodbury** (d. 1940), a painter and teacher recognized for his landscapes of the New England coast. Other notable artists from the "Lynn Beach painters" who are buried at Pine Grove include **Charles E.L. Green** (d. 1915) and **Nathaniel Leander Berry** (d. 1929).

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Pine Grove is also the burial place of several well-known professional athletes. The most famous of these is **Aristotle George "Harry" Agganis** (d. 1955 at age 26 of a pulmonary embolism), a football All-American player at Boston University, and a major league baseball player known as the "Golden Greek" who played for the Boston Red Sox. His grave is one of the most heavily visited at Pine Grove.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Lynn are poorly understood, any survey sites could be significant. Until recently, few prehistoric sites were recorded in the town, possibly the result of Lynn's long history of growth and development, the lack of agriculture, and general absence of collector activity. During the 1980s, research efforts by the Massachusetts Historical Commission Prehistoric Survey Team and an archaeological survey of Lynn Woods conducted by the Office of Public Archaeology at Boston University for the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management recorded some sites. The Lynn Woods Historic District (NR 1996) abuts the northwest portion of Pine Grove in an environmental area similar to the cemetery. While the results of the Boston University study are not representative for the town as a whole, they appear to be representative of the neighboring Pine Grove Cemetery. Systematic intrasite studies are also lacking in the town, often resulting in little more than locational information for sites. Ancient sites in Lynn Woods and at Pine Grove have the potential to help us to better understand the role and importance of smaller, short-term, or temporary campsites through time. The 1985 survey of the Lynn Woods (Jones 1993) identified several sites of this type located in a variety of microenvironments (Jones 1993:68). Similar results are expected at the Pine Grove Cemetery.

Ancient Native American sites in Lynn Woods and at Pine Grove have the potential to contribute information on the relationship of these smaller sites to larger settlements, probably located along major rivers or at the coast. Ancient sites in this area can help identify important changes in native subsistence through time, as well as how Native populations were organized, possibly on a seasonal basis. An intensive testing of the Pine Grove Cemetery locale may recover diagnostic artifacts and features that can provide temporal and functional attributes for these sites, enabling researchers to identify changes in exploitative patterns in the Pine Grove area over time. The presence of ancient artifacts in the Lynn Woods made from Lynn volcanic sources and the location of Lynn volcanics outcrops in the woods and possibly at Pine Grove, indicates a variety of potential research topics relating to lithic technologies. Prehistoric sites in this area may contain information that indicates the importance of local lithic sources and whether or not specialized tool production occurred at sites near potential quarry locations. The presence of possible prehistoric quarries in the area also indicates the potential to identify the entire production sequence for different diagnostic and functional types over time, from quarried raw material to finished artifact types. The regional importance of Lynn volcanic sources may also indicate a potential for trade through the area. The presence of prehistoric burials in the Lynn Woods and the general area can also indicate the potential to recover information on Native American mortuary practices and the native spiritual landscape at the Pine Grove Cemetery

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that reflect Lynn's community history throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries. Archaeological resources can be especially important, contributing information on Lynn's resident population from its working class to more affluent citizens. The first area of Pine Grove to be laid out in ca. 1850 was in the southwest corner of the cemetery. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing within and around the current boundary of the cemetery,

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may identify the full range of graves present at the Pine Grove cemetery. Unmarked graves may exist, and the current pattern of the gravestones may not, in every instance, reflect their actual placement. Gravestones were frequently removed from older cemeteries and then later replaced, at times in different locations. Discrepancies between head and foot stones have also been explained by their relocation, possibly in the course of replacing vandalized stones. Gravestones were also erected as commemorative markers by descendants after individuals' deaths. This scenario has been observed at other burial grounds in Massachusetts, and may have been used for some burials at the Pine Grove Cemetery. Archaeological research can help identify these graves, as well as later unmarked graves resulting from stolen, damaged, and overgrown stones. Nineteenth- and early 20th-century unmarked graves may also be present representing paupers and unknown persons. Archaeological research can also be used to help test the accuracy of existing boundaries at each cemetery. Existing bounds may not accurately represent the actual boundaries of each cemetery. Some burials, possibly those of unknown persons, paupers, or other indigent persons, may have been placed intentionally outside the cemetery boundary. Artifact distributions may also be present associated with funerary or memorial services for specific individuals at their time of death, or individuals and groupings of individuals (possibly families) at a later date.

While the sites for some structures are historically known for the cemetery and other structures are still extant, additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate structural evidence of barns, stables, maintenance buildings, and outbuildings associated with the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also be present. Detailed analysis of the contents of these features may contribute important information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of cemetery workers and Lynn residents who came to Pine Grove Cemetery to pay their respects to the dead.

Much of the above information can be obtained through unobtrusive archaeological research. That is, information can be obtained by mapping artifact concentrations and the locations of features such as grave shafts and post molds, without disturbing actual skeletal remains. Remote-sensing research techniques might also contribute useful information. Social, cultural, and economic information relating to the 19th- through 20th-century Lynn 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 cemetery have the potential to contribute a wealth of information relating to the overall physical appearance of the town's inhabitants, their occupations, nutrition, pathologies, and cause of death. This information can also be used to determine the actual number of individuals interred at each cemetery. Osteological information can provide detailed information about the inhabitants of a community during periods 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 contribute information on burial practices, religious beliefs, economic status, family structure, and numerous other topics relating to individuals, their socioeconomic group, and the overall settlement.

Pine Grove Cemetery
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books

City of Lynn. *Annual Reports*. (Lynn, MA: City Printer, 1856-on.)

Linden-Ward, Blanche M.G. *Silent City on a Hill: Picturesque Landscapes of Memory and Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007).

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assests of the Commonwealth. Inventory form for Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Massachusetts, prepared by Arthur Krim, 1993.

Newhall, James R. *History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, 1864-1890*. (Lynn: Bookstore of George C. Herbert, 1890).

Pine Grove Cemetery Corporation. *Annual Reports*. (Lynn, MA, 1850-54.)

Thornton, Tamara Plakins. *Cultivating Gentlemen, The Meaning of Country Life among the Boston Elite, 1785-1860*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989.

Maps

1852 *Plan of the City of Lynn Mass from actual surveys*. Boston: H. McIntyre. (Boston Public Library, Leventhal Map Center).

1904 *City of Lynn, Mass*. L.J. Richards & Co. (Boston Public Library, Leventhal Map Center).

1980 *Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, MA*. (Current cemetery map showing roads and sections.)

2013 Assessors Map showing Pine Grove Cemetery. (Lynn Community Development Department)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC # LYN. 196-197, 802, 922-924, 995, 9000, 9009, 9013-9015, 9025-9026

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 152 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.482328 | Longitude: -70.964191 |
| 2. Latitude: 42.480121 | Longitude: -70.956316 |
| 3. Latitude: 42.471567 | Longitude: -70.959406 |
| 4. Latitude: 42.479021 | Longitude: -70.968622 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 338562 | Northing: 4705200 |
| 2. Zone: 19 | Easting: 339203 | Northing: 4704944 |
| 3. Zone: 19 | Easting: 338927 | Northing: 4703996 |
| 4. Zone: 19 | Easting: 338189 | Northing: 4704841 |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This nomination includes the entire area of Pine Grove Cemetery, which is a single parcel on the Lynn Assessors Database: Map 72, Plot 200, Lot 6, consisting of 152 acres (6,621,120 sq. ft.) (map 2). The cemetery is generally bounded by Boston Street on the south and by Parkland Street on the north, with small-scale residential property to the east and west. The entire area included in this nomination is bounded by a rustic stone wall built in the 1930s, except that there is no wall between the cemetery and Gallagher Park, a city-owned park located at the northwest corner of the cemetery.

Land on the north side of Parkland Avenue, which was acquired by the city in the 19th century, is largely wooded open space that also includes a DPW maintenance facility and a dog park. This land was purchased in the late 19th century to accommodate future expansion of the cemetery, but is now considered open space rather than cemetery land. It is a separate parcel outside the boundaries of the cemetery's perimeter wall, and is not included in this nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination encompasses the entire area that presently comprises Pine Grove Cemetery and is included within the cemetery's rustic stone perimeter wall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Shary Page Berg, preservation consultant with Betsy Friedberg, MHC NR Director
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125-3314
e-mail betsy.fredberg@stae.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: April 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

PINE GROVE CEMETERY NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION DATA SHEET
LYNN (Essex), MA

Photo	MHC #	Historic name	Location	Description/Material	Date	Type/Status
1,2	LYN.802	Cemetery	145 Boston Street	152-acre rural cemetery, designed by Henry A.S. Dearborn and others	1850	Si/C
3	LYN.196	Keeper's House		Mansard, Second Empire Originally staff housing, now business office	1869	B/C
4	LYN.197	Rhodes Chapel	Chapel & Main Aves	Romanesque Revival/ Romanesque Revival. Granite/brownstone, slate roof. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects	1891	B/C
		Greenhouse complex	Service yard	Headhouse w. garage	1960s-70s	B/NC
		Six-bay garage	Service yard	Six-bay concrete block	ca. 1980s	B/NC
		Tool House	Larch/Genesta Aves.	Two-bay modern industrial flat-roofed w. garage bays	1970s	B/NC
		Circulation system		Paved roads, paths	1850-	ST/C
5	LYN.923	Wall with gate	Boston St	Low wall seam-faced granite blocks with coping, integral entrance granite pillars with 20th c. cast-iron arch.	1855-1856	ST/C
		Interior wall system	Southern part of cemetery	Cut stone, fieldstone.	1850-1880s	ST/C
6	LYN.924	Receiving tomb	Cypress/Main Aves	Gothic structure built into hillside, entrances each end	1865	ST/C
7	LYN.922	City Hall gates		Italianate, orig. at City Hall	1860s moved 1917	ST/C
		Copeland garden	Main Ave	Victorian garden	1871	Si/C
		Pond	Catalpa Ave		Early 20th c	ST/C
8		WPA perimeter wall		Fieldstone, surrounding all except Boston St.	1930s	ST/C
9	LYN.9009	Civil War Memorial	Section 29	Granite on granite base	1874	O/C
	LYN.9015	Knights Templar	Section 28	Granite	1893	O/C
	LYN.9013	Fireman's Memorial	Section 51	Concrete	1918	O/C
	LYN.995	World War I Mem.	Section 15	Bronze/granite	ca. 1918	O/C
	LYN.9025	Spanish-American	Section 51	Bronze/granite	1923	O/C
10		Doak Mausoleum	Section 24	Earthen mound/granite	late 19th c.	ST/C

PINE GROVE CEMETERY NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION DATA SHEET
LYNN (Essex), MA

Photo	MHC #	Historic name	Location	Description/Material	Date	Type/Status
		Ann Maria Coffin headstone	Section 12	Marble		O/C
	LYN.9014	Augustus Martin monument	Section 42	Granite	late 19th c.?	O/C
	LYN.9000	Col. G. Tufts monument	Hemlock Ave.	Granite/bronze	1893	O/C
	LYN.9026	Oliver Buzzell monument	Red Oak Ave.	Granite	ca. 1908	O/C
11		Jan Ernst Matzeliger monument	Gentian Path	Inventor of shoe last machine	d. 1889	O/C (2)
		Alonso G. Draper marker	Olive Ave	Brigadier general in Civil War, advocate for social causes	d. 1865	O/C
		Lydia Estes Pinkham marker	Hackmatack Ave	Developed lucrative national business selling patent medicines directly to women	d. 1883	O/C
		Nathaniel Leander Berry marker	Alpine Path	One of the Lynn Beach Painters	d. 1929	O/C
		Elihu Thompson marker	Plot 610	Prolific inventor and pioneer in electrical engineering	d. 1937	O/C
		Charles Herbert Woodbury marker	Cypress Ave	One of the Lynn Beach Painters, recognized for his New England coastal landscapes	d. 1940	O/C
		Aristotle George "Harry" Agganis marker	Plot Z, near Genesta Ave	Major league baseball player, known as the "Golden Greek"	d. 1955	O/C
	Types	Contributing	Noncontributing			
	Buildings	2	3			
	Sites	2	0			
	Structures	8	0			
	Objects	17	0			
	TOTAL	29	3			

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Pine Grove Cemetery. Lynn MA Photo Log

<i>Photo #</i>	<i>Location/Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photo by</i>
Historic Photo 1	Pine Grove Cemetery – Rhodes Memorial Chapel – front of building, view to the northeast. (Courtesy of Shepley Bulfinch architects, 2013)	1890s	Shepley Rutan and Coolidge
Photo 1	Pine Grove Cemetery – Sections 1 and 2, view to the south from Main Avenue with Dearborn Hill in the background. (DSCF1001)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 2	Pine Grove Cemetery – Section 5, with Section 10 at far right in the background. View to the northwest from Tupelo Avenue (in foreground). (DSCF0974)	4/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 3	Pine Grove Cemetery – Keeper’s House, view to the northeast from Main Avenue. (DSCF1005)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 4	Pine Grove Cemetery – Rhodes Chapel, view to the northwest. (DSCF1050)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 5	Pine Grove Cemetery – Main Entrance with gate, view to the northwest with Dearborn Hill at the left. (DSCF1078)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 6	Pine Grove Cemetery – Receiving Tomb Entrance, view to the northeast. (DSCF 1015)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 7	Pine Grove Cemetery – City Hall Gates, installed at cemetery in 1917. View to the southwest. (DSCF1006)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 8	Pine Grove Cemetery – Fieldstone Perimeter Wall, built by the WPA with local stone (DSCF1020)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 9	Pine Grove Cemetery – Civil War Monument and marble headstones, view to the west. (DSCF0986)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 10	Pine Grove Cemetery – Doak Mausoleum, view to the northeast. (DSCF1089)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg
Photo 11	Pine Grove Cemetery – headstone and memorial plaque for Jan Ernst Matzeliger, view to southeast. (DSCF1091)	5/2013	Shary Page Berg

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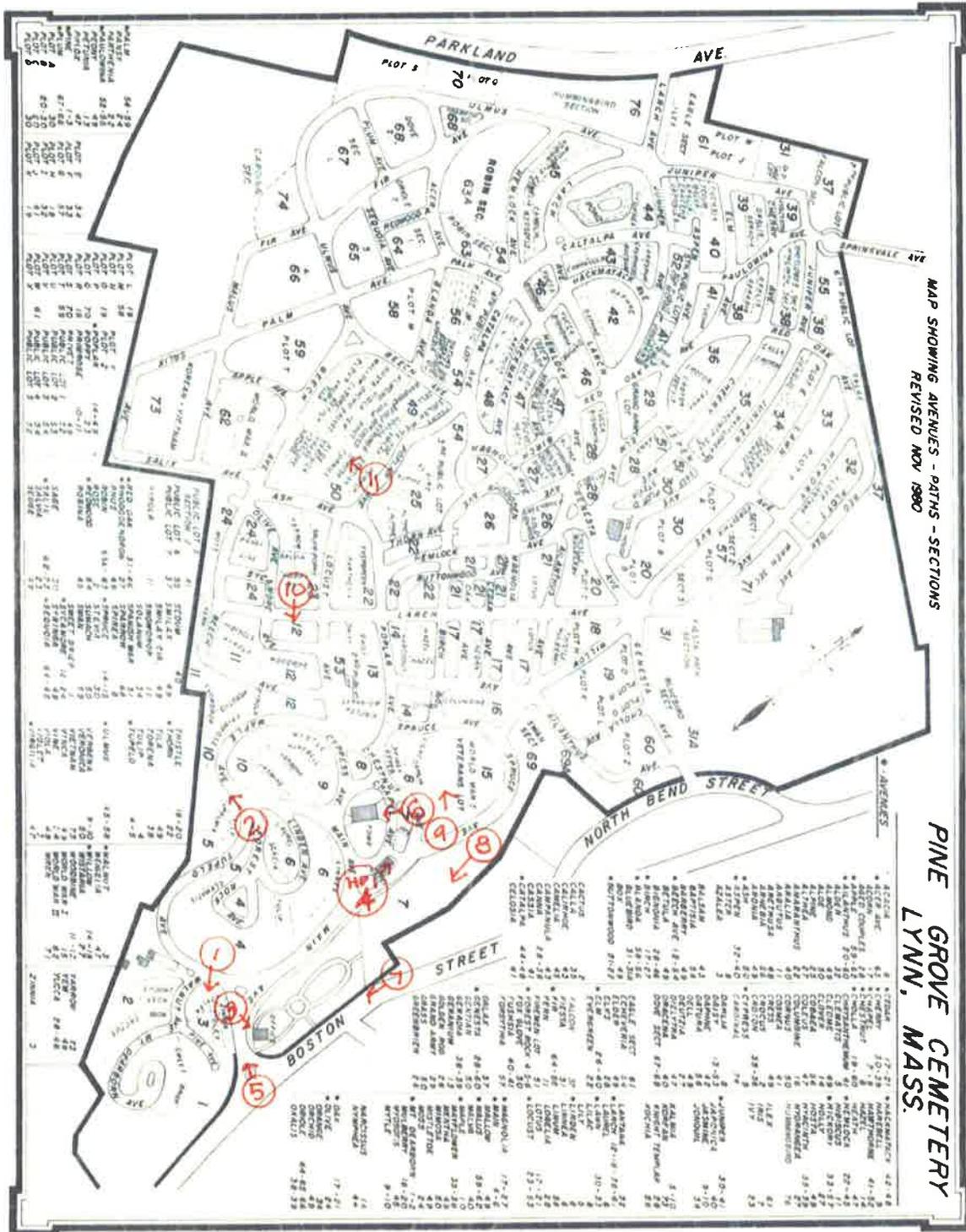


Photo location key, superimposed on the 1980 Map of Pine Grove Cemetery (see Map 1)

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Map 2 – Pine Grove Assessor’s Map with boundary delineated by heavy black line, 2013.
(Source: Lynn Community Development)

Pine Grove Cemetery
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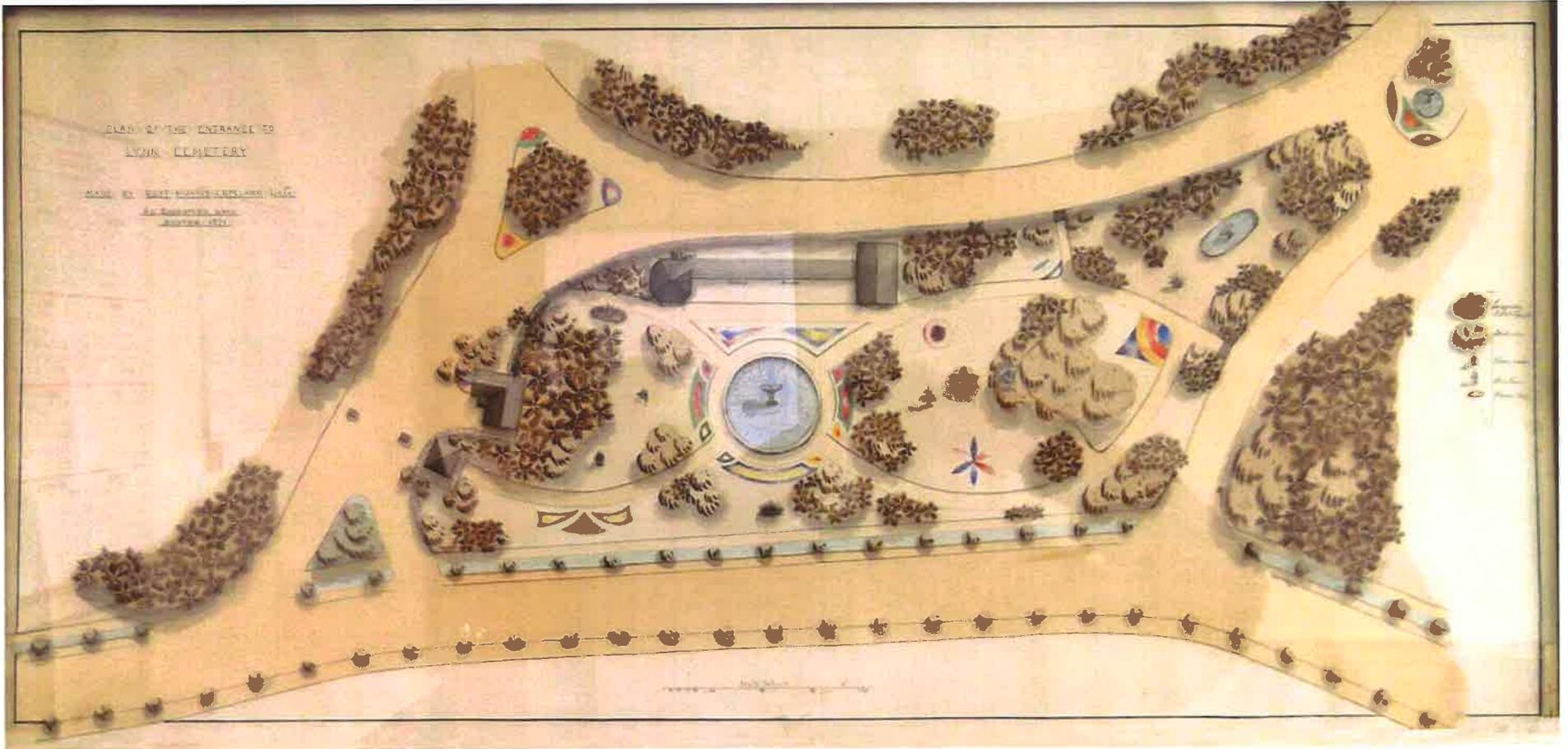
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Historic Map 1 – Detail of 1852 McIntyre *Map of Lynn* showing initial layout of Pine Grove Cemetery (sections 1-10). The area delineated here is in the southwestern part of the present cemetery. Boston Street runs along the southeastern edge of the cemetery. (Source: Boston Public Library, Leventhal Map Center)

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Historic Map 2 – Illustrative plan of Sunken Garden by Robert Morris Copeland, 1871. Boston Street (the southern edge of the cemetery) is along the bottom of the picture. The main entrance is at the lower left. Remnants of the circulation system and plantings from the garden still exist. (Pine Grove Cemetery)

Pine Grove Cemetery
Name of Property

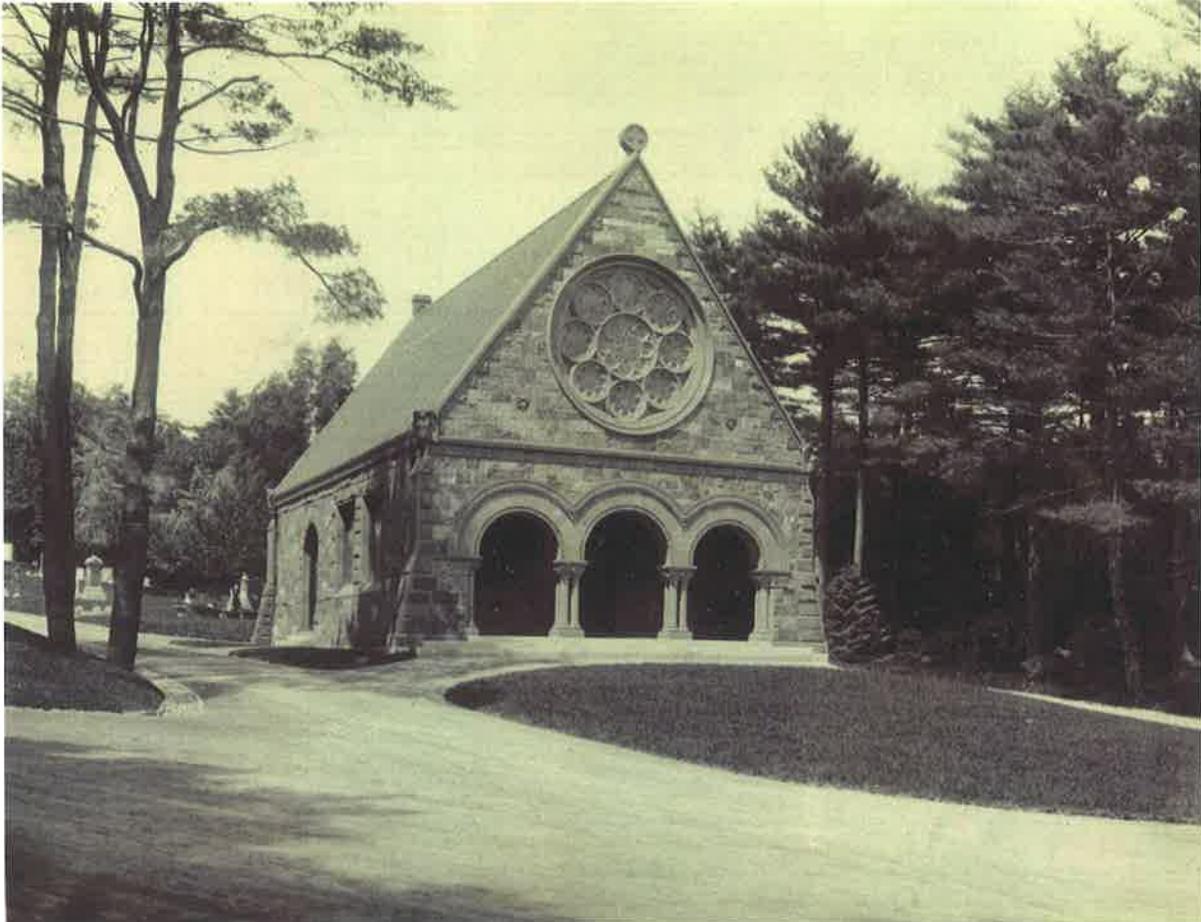
Essex County (Lynn) MA
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Historic Map 3 - Detail of 1904 *Atlas of Lynn*, showing layout of Pine Grove Cemetery. Note: cemetery goes only as far north as Springvale Avenue and occupies a little more than half of the present cemetery. Parkland Avenue, which currently forms the northern boundary of the cemetery, had not been completed at this time. (Source: Boston Public Library, Leventhal Map Center.)

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Historic Photo 1 – View of the chapel soon after construction (ca 1890s). (Source: Shepley Bulfinch Architects)









PINE GROVE CEMETERY

NO
TRESPASSING.
WAYS RESTRICTED TO
CEMETERY PURPOSES
ONLY
POLICE TAKE NOTICE

ALL PLANTS AND
GRAVE DECORATIONS
MUST BE REMOVED
TWICE YEARLY
BY APR. 15-OR OCT. 15











DOAK

MATZELIGER
JAN EARNEST MATZELIGER,
INVENTOR
1852—1899.
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE.



ARDH

