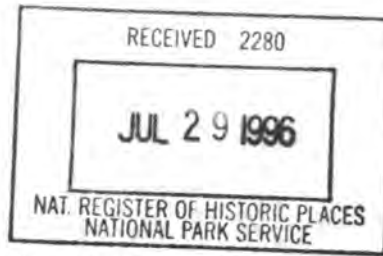


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lynn Woods Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by: Lynnfield, Bow Ridge, Lynnfield Street, N/A not for publication

Great Woods Road, Parkland Avenue, Walnut Street, Saugus Line

city or town Lynn N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01905

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough

7/24/96

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, 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

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

9/6/96

Lynn Woods Historic District
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
05	01	building
25	00	sites
21	06	structures
00	00	objects
51	07	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)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

GOVERNMENT: Public Works

RELIGION: Ceremonial site

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural field

INDUSTRY: Waterworks; Processing site

LANDSCAPE: Park; Forest; Unoccupied Land; Natural feature

FUNNERARY: Grave

RECREATION: Outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: Public Works

FUNERARY: Graves

RECREATION: Sports facility; outdoor recreation

INDUSTRY: Waterwork

LANDSCAPE: Parking lot; Park; Garden; Forest; Unoccupied land; Natural Feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

(unknown) N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick, Concrete

walls Stone, Wood, Concrete

roof Stone, Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

see continuation sheets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION

The Lynn Woods Historic District is a recreational area in the northern section of the City of Lynn, Massachusetts, an industrial center located in Essex County, north of Boston between the towns of Saugus and Lynnfield. The district is centered between Walden Pond and Breed's Pond, the primary water reservoirs for Lynn, with boundaries extending from Birch Pond and Walnut Street on the southwest, Parkland Avenue and Breed's Pond on the southeast, Great Woods Road and Bow Ridge to the northeast and the Saugus and Lynnfield town lines on the northwest.

The district comprises approximately 2,200 acres of woodland, parkland, swampland and rockland within Lynn marked by two parallel granite ridges rising to 285 feet (640 meters) at Burill Hill and 286 feet at Mt. Hermon with the water reservoir of Walden Pond set between. Lynn Woods was part of the original 17th-century town common land and remained undeveloped woodland through the 18th and early 19th-centuries. Beginning in 1850 the district was developed for recreational use around Dungeon Rock and municipal water storage around Breed's Pond. In 1882 sections of the Lynn Woods were purchased by the Trustees of the Free Public Forest and in 1889 the southern section of 1,600 acres was purchased by the City of Lynn as a public forest and water reservoir basin with an additional 600 acres annexed to the north of the original tract in 1892, creating a public reservation of approximately 2,200 acres at present. The period of significance encompasses the Lynn Woods from the Plantation Period through the Early Modern Period with the most significant development as public parkland during the Late Industrial Period between 1890 and 1915.

The district contains 58 resources not previously listed on the National Register: 6 buildings, 27 structures and 25 sites of which 51 are considered significant contributing resources to the integrity of the Lynn Woods district. These resources are all nonresidential, the majority are sites and structures that form the historic character of the district as notable open space in the Boston metropolitan region.

Alterations to the district during the period of significance from the 17th-century to the mid-20th century consist of landscape improvements by the Lynn Park Department, and Water Department from 1890 to the terminal date of historic significance in 1946. Several structures and buildings of the Colonial, Federal and Early Industrial periods were removed or altered after 1890 and new park buildings and structures were located within a general landscaped plan. Since 1946, 2 buildings and 5 structures have been located within the district.

Buildings

Since the establishment of Lynn Woods as a public park in 1890, no private residential buildings have been permitted within the district boundaries. The only exception was for the Park Commissioner, The John Morrissey House, 220 Pennybrook Road (MAP# 29; MHC# 207) of 1921, is a fully formed Craftsman Style Bungalow with original stained shingles and cobblestone porch piers that matched rustic

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

landscaping of Lynn Woods, now a park office structure. The other building of note is the Happy Valley Club House, Gannon Municipal Golf Course (MAP# 33; MHC# 206) of 1933-1934. It designed by the Lynn staff of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in Rustic Craftsman Style with English Tudor gable details, of three stories with arched stone basement and upper story shingle siding, similar to National Park buildings of the period. A related Gardener's Cottage (MAP# 33A) also shows similar Rustic Style of WPA design.

Structures

The Lynn Woods contains a number of structures and sites that contribute to the historic character of the district. The earliest structures are likely the Dungeon Pasture Wall (MAP# 5; MHC 925) and the Middle Pasture Wall crossing Pennybrook Road and Dungeon Road in the South Section. Both are probably of early 18th-century date, based obviously on the 1706 common land division, and likely derived from an original 17th-century rangeway division that established the northeast-southwest angle of orientation. A third common division line appears as the Lynnfield Boundary Wall (MAP# 7) from the Lynn town line of 1786, and likely from the earlier 17th-century land survey. All three walls show similar field stone construction of three-four courses typical of New England stone wall form. The Middle Pasture Wall is the best preserved as a continuous construction, while the Dungeon Pasture Wall was largely flooded by Breed's Pond with segments visible only at the eastern (Glen Avenue) and western (Thistle Street) district boundaries. Of similar period and construction are the Wolf Pits, North Ox Pasture Road (MAP# 8), likely of mid-18th-century date or possibly earlier, with two stone-lined cellar holes of narrow plan, apparently constructed to trap predators in the Ox Pasture grazing field. The two pits were restored in 1892 with granite cap stones and iron pipe railings, still intact. A matching set of Wolf Pits, at Breed's Pond (MAP# 9) is reported in the reservoir site, uncovered with drainage, undocumented since World War I. The stone culvert at Penny Bridge, at Pennybrook Road (MAP# 12) is reported of 18th-century date, possibly earlier by tradition, and rebuilt in 1902 with cut granite slab stones and perhaps again during the WPA renovation of ca.1935.

The most notable structure within the district is the Dungeon Rock Tunnel, on Dungeon Rock Road (MAP# 20; MHC# 926) constructed from 1852-1880 as a spiral shaft descending 135 feet into the granite bedrock and cut by chisel with dynamite by the Marble Family in search of the Pirate Veale Treasure of 17th-century legend. The Dungeon Rock Tunnel retains its mid-19th century character as a mining shaft with original iron lamp standards and cut stone stairs, likely of the initial construction phase (1852-1860) with talus debris outside the tunnel entrance on Dungeon Rock.

Several Water Department buildings remain from the initial reservoir system development. Original Pump Houses are found at Walden Pond, Great Woods Road (MAP# 27) of ca.1888 and at Birch Pond, Walnut Street (MAP# 26) of ca.1880, both brick structures with slate hip roofs of modest Queen Anne-Panel Brick Style. A later Pump House at Breed's Pond, Dungeon Avenue of 1911 replaced an earlier facility, with concrete base and brick construction. It linked Truss Bridge to Breed's Pond Dam (MAP# 26A), of 1915, with a single span intact, possibly rebuilt from the original 1878 structure. Within the district several

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

structures remain from the Park Department developments after the First World War through the WPA Depression period. These include the Steel Tower on Mt. Gilead (MAP# 43) of 1929 retaining only the frame and concrete base posts from the original 70 foot structure. The Stone Tower on Burrill Hill (MAP# 35) of 1936 in Rustic Style of reinforced concrete and granite boulders to the height of 48 feet, now in deteriorated condition. It was built under WPA staff design as a matching landmark to High Rock Tower (NRDIS 10/11/1979) in Central Lynn. Similar in style are the Gate Posts at Great Woods Road (MAP# 31; MHC# 925) and the Gate Posts at Pennybrook Road, (MAP# 32) both conical designs, WPA ca.1935. A Picnic Grove and Bandstand (MAP# 36) were built near Pennybrook Gate ca.1940 with concrete floor and wooden railings in WPA style, now abandoned.

Sites

Numerous sites of historic period date remain within the district, many of undocumented origin and age. Most notable of the early sites are Tomlin's Swamp, on Pennybrook Road (MAP# 1) and Hemlock Grove, on Dungeon Road (MAP# 2), both climax vegetation of Post-Pleistocene age, likely 7000-5,000 B.P. that appear relatively undisturbed since the Plantation-Colonial Period. The Hemlock Grove (MAP# 2) regenerated in place on a steep north slope typical of surviving communities and was reported by name in the 1890 Park Commissioners report, indicating likely ancient age of the grove as possible virgin forest. Similarly, Tomlin's Swamp (MAP# 1), named after a Plantation Period family, is the only large wetland remaining within Lynn Woods not developed as a water reservoir, retaining natural swamp vegetation. Three other smaller wetlands preserve natural setting; Ramsdell's Swamp (MAP# 1A) and Long Swamp (MAP# 1B) in the South Section and Meeting House Swamp (MAP# 1C) in the North Section, all modified by later landscape trails.

The highway system of the Plantation and Colonial Periods remain in general alignment through the district as the Ox Pasture Road (MAP# 11), Pennybrook Road (MAP# 12) and the Great Woods Road (MAP# 13), likely of 17th-century date based upon Contact Period native trails between Nahant Bay, the Saugus River and Suntag Pond (now Lynnfield). Only short segments of these roads appear to follow Plantation-Colonial period alignments, with the North Section of the Ox Pasture Road (MAP# 11) likely the most authentic in terms of grading and contour, while the Great Woods Road (MAP# 13) and Pennybrook Road (MAP# 12) were rebuilt after 1890 and possibly again ca.1935 in WPA style. A short section of Fox Rock Road (MAP# 24) from Penny Bridge to Dungeon Road, appears to date from the early 19th-century Industrial Period and possibly of 18th-century origin, retaining the appearance as a wagon cartway, apparently untouched from post-1890 park improvements. Of potential historic value is the Frog Rock Trail to Weetamo Cliff (MAP# 24), a boulder-lined pathway that appears to date from the early Exploring Circle period 1850-1860. A related stone walled alignment at Weetamo Cliff Shelter (MAP# 4) also appears as an Exploring Circle camp site of mid-19th century date. Of original park period alignment is Undercliff Path (MAP# 23) between Tomlin's Swamp (MAP# 1) and Hemlock Ridge (MAP# 2) which remains intact from the initial 1892 Lynn Woods plan, and perhaps from the Exploring Circle period of the 1850s.

Several former house sites remain within the district, most leveled to foundation grade after the Park

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 4

Commission Plan of 1892. The most notable of these is the Jackson Cottage Site, at Waycross Road (MAP# 16) likely of early 19th-century date and possibly of mid-18th century origin, a free-stone foundation that appears of two-room, center-chimney plan, and an adjacent level berm, likely of a barn or stable. The neighboring Shoeshop Site, at Waycross Road (MAP# 18) is a small cellarhole of a likely ten-foot shoe making shop, typical of Lynn, and possibly of mid-19th century date. Two other reported house sites were known from late 19th-century Park Department reports have yet to be located. These include the Reney House Site, at Pennybrook Road (MAP# 15) and the Last Dwelling Site, at Great Woods Road (MHC# 18), both likely of late 18th or early 19th-century date. Most obvious to public view, is the Marble House Site, at Dungeon Rock (MAP# 21) of 1852, known from historic photographs as a two-room, two-story, center-chimney plan, with visible foundation and stone steps to the Dungeon Rock Tunnel (MAP# 20). An adjacent grave site of Edward Marble, at Dungeon Rock (MAP# 21A) of 1880, is located near the Marble House site location. Of related period significance is Union Rock, on Dungeon Road (MAP# 19) a glacial erratic boulder with inscribed initials of Lynn Spiritualists, a religious-social landmark of mid-19th century date. A park period structure of later date is the Bassett Camp Site (MAP# 22) of ca.1880, reported on Mt. Gilead, as yet to be directly located. A recent site of park landscape is the Rose Garden, at Pennybrook Gate (MAP# 30) originally developed in formal terrace plan by John Morrissey as Park Commissioner ca.1920-1922 and recently restored with a memorial plaque (1994). Two important sites within the Lynn Woods District were developed during the WPA period park of development. These include the initial designs for the Gannon Municipal Golf Course, at Happy Valley (MAP# 33D) of 1930-1931, originally of nine holes with a related winter ski-tow and toboggan slide, and the Amphitheater, at Pennybrook Gate (MAP# 37) of 1941, an earthen embankment set in a natural slope.

Losses

The Lynn Woods has suffered obvious deterioration from lack of maintenance since the Second World War. While much of the loss has been to the natural landscape, the existing structures have been deferred from repair and renovation. Most obvious are the observation towers at Burrill Hill and Mt. Gilead where structural decay is now threatening future stability. The same problem is also evident with the Morrissey House at the Pennybrook Gate, now used for storage and office space. The exceptions are the Gannon Municipal Golf Course and the Happy Valley Club House which have received maintenance and repair, preserving character. Of the historic period structures, most are ground-level stone alignments that have survived intact, despite deferred attention. These include the obvious examples at the Dungeon Rock Tunnel, Weetamo Cliff Shelter, Penny Bridge and the Wolf Pits. The historic period house sites have also remained relatively intact as the Jackson Cottage Site and the Shoeshop Site, both as stable foundations without recent repair. The immediate loss has been to the integrity of the road and trail system which have both been widened, losing their original historic period character, or lost integrity through lack of maintenance. Most seriously affected are roads and trails in the South Section, especially, Great Woods Road and access trails to Mt. Gilead and Burrill Hill, while in the north section, the Ox Pasture Road has been passable only to Meeting House Swamp. Illegal use of district as a dump site was a serious threat to landscape integrity until the formation of the Friends of Lynn Woods in 1985. Within the last decade most obvious dumping activities have been curtailed, although some auto bodies are still on site in the North Section Ox Pasture. Recent arson fires have threatened the Hemlock Grove in the South Section

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 5

and an ongoing hemlock fungus blight in New England poses continuous danger to the remaining trees on Hemlock Ridge.

Archaeological Description

The Lynn Woods Historic District is located in an area where several prehistoric sites have been documented and where a high potential exists for the recovery of additional sites. At present, four known prehistoric sites are located within the proposed district with another twelve sites in the general area (within one mile). The Mount Gilead site (19-ES-622), was reported as a Native American burial on Mount Gilead in the 19th Century by Newhall (1897). The Weetamoo (19-ES-670) and Firebreak (19-ES-671) Rockshelter sites were discovered in the northwest portion of Lynn Woods during the 1985 archaeological survey of the Woods (Jones 1993). The Breed's Pond West Shore Site (19-ES-672) was also discovered during the 1985 survey on a peninsula on the western shore of Breed's Pond. Most known site in the area are located along tributary streams, brooks, rivers and related wetlands of the Saugus River which drains southerly to the coast west of the district. Other sites have also been located on high hills, often some distance from wetlands. The physical characteristics of the district are favorable for some types prehistoric site locations. Lynn Woods is located within the Boston Basin, a coastal lowland which, in this locale contains a series of low rounded hills. While slopes in excess of 15% are common in the area, particularly near rock, outcrops several level to moderately sloping areas are also present. Soil drainage in the area is also mixed with lower areas containing poorly drained organic soils and higher elevations well drained and extremely strong types. Numerous rock, outcrops and boulders are present throughout the woods. In the southern portion of the Woods, bedrock types contain volcanic materials which belong to the Lynn volcanic series, a lithic source preferred by many prehistoric people for tool production. Drainage in Lynn Woods has been altered for construction of a public water supply system for Lynn, however, several naturally drained areas still remain. Several extensive wetlands are present in the Woods including Meeting-House Swamp in the north and Tomlin's Swamp in the South. Beaver Brook which drained Blood Swamp was dammed in the late 19th century to form Breed's Pond. About the same time, Birch Pond was formed from Birch Brook and Walden Pond from Penny Brook. Each of these wetlands appear to be part of the Saugus River drainage. Given the above information, the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites is documented in the district and a high potential exists that additional sites will be formed. Patterns of known site distribution and types in the region combined with locational characteristics (slope, drainage, proximity to wetlands) of the district indicate smaller, special purpose and probably temporary type sites are expected in the area. These sites may included burial sites, quarries and sites which focus on the exploration of floral formal resources and in the area.

Similar site prediction and expectations to those notes above were obtained in a 1985 archaeological survey of Lynn Woods (Jones 1993) which later developed into a doctorate study of park landscapes as a means of cultural expression (Jones 1994). The archaeological survey of Lynn Woods was conducted as part of the proposed Olmsted Historic Landscape Rehabilitation Program. That survey was conducted at the reconnaissance level. The survey included documentary research and subsurface

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 6

testing. It was designed to identify all known and expected locations of significant prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. The survey selected a total of eight areas for subsurface testing on the basis topographical of and locational criteria. Particular emphasis was placed on selecting "areas" for testing that were level and well-drained, protected by a rock windbreak or overhang and were in close proximity to a water source (Jones 1993:67). Testing in these areas recovered a total of three sites in the eight areas selected for testing. Each of the sites recovered were small sites representing the exploitation of a variety of prehistoric micro-environments in Lynn Woods (Jones 1993:68). The Weetamoo Rockshelter (19-ES-670) was located just west of Weetamoo Cliff, northwest of Meeting-House Swamp. The site consists of a protected overhang containing lithic flakes but no diagnostic artifacts or features. Another overhang, the Firebreak Rockshelter (19-ES-671) was located in the northwest section of Lynn Woods. That site was also small, contained lithic flakes and again lacked diagnostic artifacts and features. The third site located was the Breed's Pond (West Shore) site located on a level peninsula which extends out into Breed's Pond. This site was also small, contained lithic artifacts and lacked diagnostic artifacts or features. Each of the above sites was reported to represent temporary sites of short term duration used for uniting and gathering activities. the discovery of these sites was seen as a positive indicator toward the potential for locating other sites in Lynn Woods. Specially, the survey noted the potential for sites in areas surrounding Blood Swamp and Bennett's Swamp, both of which are now inundated, possible preserving intact sites below the reservoirs. The survey also concluded that the recovery the Weetamoo and Firebreak Rockshelters, indicates that every rock overhang or wind break in the Woods is a potential prehistoric site (Jones 1993:68). The archaeological survey of Lynn Woods also predicted the potential for prehistoric quarry sites within the boundaries of Lynn Woods. Each of the prehistoric sites found in the Woods contained chipping debris made from lithic sources which belong to the Lynn Volcanic series, a type commonly represented at other sites in the region. The survey identified two larger outcrops of Lynn Volcanics in the Woods, Lantern Rock and another immediately south of Lantern Rock. Smaller outcrops of Lynn volcanics were also reported in the Lynn Woods locale. While evidence that these outcrops were not quarries was not recovered during the survey, the presence of sites containing artifacts made from Lynn volcanics in close proximity to the sources indicated the potential for quarry sites to exist in the Woods. The 1985 survey of Lynn Woods (Jones 1993) also concluded that the context of there sites survives intact and that they have integrity.

Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 2,200 areas) and the general lack of historic period development in the area, the presence of prehistoric sites has been documented and a high potential exists there addition sites will be found. Environmental potential in the area combined with known locational characteristics of archaeological sites and systematic archaeological survey of the Woods has indicted known sites and the potential for additional sites in a variety of micro-environments with the proposed district.

A high potential also exists for the recovery of significant historic archaeological resources within the district. Colonial period land use in Lynn Woods began in the 17th century when the area was set aside as common land for the settlement. Land use of the area was limited to exploration of timber resources and pasturage with most of the Woods remaining undeveloped woodland throughout the 18th

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 7

and early 19th centuries. Historic period resources dating to the 17th century period are not known, however, they may exist. Portions of the Ox Pasture, Penny Brook and Great Woods Road may date to the 17th century when they were laid out on routes based upon Contact Period Native trails between Nahant Bay, the Saugus River and Suntag Pond (now Lynnfield). Stratigraphic evidence may survive which represents early modification to their woods and this 17th century grades. Local tradition also notes the potential for pirate treasure and the hideout of pirate Thomas Veal in the Dungeon Rock area. Local traditions speak of a treasure deposited by four pirates in the rocky portion of Lynn Woods. Three of the four pirates were eventually captured, tried and hanged. The fourth pirate, Thomas Veal lived in the natural cave where the treasure was hid, periodically mending shoes for local townspeople in order to buy supplies. In 1658 severe earthquakes shook the area, caving in a portion of the treasure cave entombing Veal and the treasure, giving the area its name Dungeon Rock. Should the tale be true, the cave, treasure, Veal's remains and occupational debris from his stay in the cave may exist.

The earliest documented historic archaeological resource in the district dates to the 18th century as common lands in Lynn were increasingly divided and increased but limited land use of the Lynn Woods area occurred. At least three stone walls in the Woods date to this period. Both the Dungeon and Middle pasture walls may date to the early 18th century, based on the 1706 common land division, possibly derived from the original 17th century rangeway division that established the northeast-southwest orientation of the walls. Most of the Middle pasture wall is preserved, however, the Dungeon Pasture wall has largely been flooded by Breed's Pond. The Lynnfield Boundary wall results from the Lynnfield town line of 1786 and the third common division line and also may date to an earlier 17th century land survey. Two matching sets of wolf pits apparently constructed to trap predators in grazing fields also survive in the woods. One set of wolf pits is now submerged under Breed's Pond and have not been seen since the pond was drained at the time of World War I. The second set of wolf pits also dates to mid 18th century or earlier, located off the North Pasture Pond. Both pits consist of stone lined cellar type holes of narrow plan. The pits were restored in 1892 with capstones and iron pipe railings, still intact. Archaeological testing of the east pit during the 1985 survey (Jones 1993) was successful in determining details of the pits construction, however, no functional evidence or information pertaining to its date of construction was recovered. This information may survive in the remaining pits which were not tested or in the wolf pit which was sampled but not completely excavated. Basal portions of the stone culvert and boulders features at Penny Bridge on Pennybrook Road may also survive dating to the 18th century or earlier by tradition. Portions of the bridge were rebuilt in 1902 with a cut granite slab stone and possibly again by the WPA in ca. 1935.

Most structural remains in the district result from 18th and 19th century residence and shops which were documented and demolished in the late 19th century during Park development. Foundation remains are extant for the Jackson Cottage site, at Waycross Road. That site may date from the mid 18th to early 19th century. A nearby berm may also contain the remains from a related barn or stable. Structural remains may also survive from the late 18th/early 19th century Reney House site at Pennybrook Road and the Last Dwelling site at Great Woods Road. The precise locations for these

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 8

sites is currently unknown, however, their general locations are documented in Park records. Structural remains from outbuildings may survive for these sites as well as occupational related features (trash pits, parvis, well) which should also survive related to the Jackson Cottage Site. The most notable 19th century structural remains which survives in the district is the Marble House site (1852) at Dungeon Rock. This site includes a complex of resources at the base a series of stone steps, which lead to the Dungeon Rock tunnel. Foundation remains are visible at the site which also contains the grave of Edward Marble, the man responsible for the Dungeon Rock tunnel. Marble and later his son who excavated the stairs and tunnel from 1852-1880 were spiritualists who excavated the tunnel in search of Veal's pirate treasure under his spiritual guidance. A talus slope of blasted and chiseled rock exists immediately outside the tunnel. Outbuilding remains and occupational related features should also exist in the vicinity of the house site. A stone foundation, possibly the site for hotel is also resented near the Marble Home site. The one commercial site in the district includes the shoe shop site at Waycross Road, not far from the Jackson Cottage site. This site includes, a small cellar hole, the probable remains of a ten-foot shoe making shop, typical of Lynn in the mid 19th century. Occupational related features including probable trash areas related to shoe making should also exist at this site. During the mid 19th century, spiritualists also made their presence known in Lynn Woods at Union Rock, a large glacier boulder into which they inscribed their initials. Sheet refuse patterns may exist in the area around the rock related to the activities of spiritualists at the rock.

During the mid to late 19th century, Lynn Woods was also used for outdoor recreation, first by the Exploring Circle from ca. 1850-1860 then during the park period in ca. 1880. During the Exploring Circle Period, potential archaeological resources include campsites and trails. Some resources from this period undoubtedly remain unknown, however, others have been identified. The Frog Rock Trail to Weetamoo Cliff includes a boulder lined pathway related to the stone wall at the Weetamoo Cliff shelter, an Exploring circle camp site of mid 19th century date. Landscape modifications, including stratigraphic evidence, and feature remains may exist in these areas from activities carried on and by the Exploring Circle at the camps and trails. Archaeological survivals from Basset Camp, a camp built on Mount Gilead in ca. 1883 by Will Bassett should also survive, however, the camp has not been documented in the field. The camp is noted on an 1892 map of the area and shown including a wooden structure on an 1893 photograph. Archaeological survey and testing should be able to locate the camp including survival from the wooden structure and occupational related features.

Archaeological survivals from three stone structures enclosed by a series of stone walls have also been identified east of Dog Hill near Breed's Pond (Jones 1993-69). The structures include stone cellar holes and portable occupational related features. While the structures probably date to the late 18th or 19th century, their function is currently unknown. Archaeological remains related to the development of a public water supply system during the second half of the 19th century should also exist in the Woods. Structural remains from gate house no longer external may survive as well as stratigraphic evidence of dammed areas and possible piping or the remains of water conveyance systems.

(end of section 7)

Lynn Woods Historic District
Name of Property

Essex, 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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) see cont. 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC

NON-ABORIGINAL

CONSERVATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

Mid 17th-century - Early 20th century

Significant Dates

1889-1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Olmsted, Frederick Law

Cultural Affiliation

Spiritualist Movement

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lynn Historical Society

125 Green Street, Lynn, MA 01902

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Lynn Woods Historic District
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2,200

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description see Continuation Sheet
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification see Continuation Sheet
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Arthur Krim, Survey Consultant with Besty Friedberg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June, 1996

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02139

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 City of Lynn: Department of Public Works and Sewer Comm.

street & number City Hall/ 400 Parkland Avenue telephone 617-598-4000/596-2400

city or town Lynn state MA zip code 01901/01905

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lynn Woods Historic District in Lynn, Massachusetts is an extensive woodland of 2200 acres (3.75 square miles) that retains its historic integrity as public forestland since the 17th-century. The district contains a variety of prehistoric and historic resources that preserve Plantation and Colonial Period sites with Federal and Early Industrial Period structures in the context of a Late Industrial Period landscape plan and Early Modern Period recreation features. The large size of such public parkland adjacent to the urban industrial center of Lynn and its location within the Boston metropolitan beltway define the district as a unique area of historic and symbolic significance in the development of public park systems in the United States.

The Lynn Woods is characterized by two distinct areas. The North Section from Walden Pond to Bow Ridge is a granite rock structure of the Northern Boundary Fault with large glacial erratics and a lowland plain of the Ox Pasture and Meeting House Swamp. The South Section from Walden Pond to Breed's Pond is a mixed metamorphic and granite structure with large glacial erratics and lowlands at Tomlin's Swamp drained by Pennybrook to the Saugus River. Two parallel ridges follow the northwest-southeast fault system through Walden Pond reservoir to moderate elevation with scenic views, in the North Section at Mt. Hermon (286 feet) and Mt. Spicket (216 feet) and in the South Section at Burrill Hill (285 feet) and Mt. Gilead (272 feet) with a third parallel ridge on the Saugus boundary with Cedar Hill (228 feet) and Mt. Moriah (212 feet). The district retains significant areas of post-glacial landscape that define the natural character of Lynn Woods as a unique public park reservation with notable granite boulders as Dungeon Rock (MAP# 20 MHC# 926) of historic significance and Post-Pleistocene plant communities of original climax vegetation at Tomlin's Swamp (MAP# 1) and Hemlock Ridge (MAP# 2). It is this natural landscape of post-glacial age that provides the context of historic period sites and structures within the district as a preserve of recreational resources within the urban boundaries of Lynn.

The nominated district retains integrity of location, landscape design, setting and character that fulfills Criteria A, B and D and Criteria Consideration C of the National Register of Historic Places at the local and regional level.

Plantation Period (1620-1700)

The Lynn Woods Historic District derives its historic significance from its origins as common land of 17th century Lynn. Early use as a woodland for timber resources is noted in New England's Prospect by Lynn settler William Wood in 1634 and was likely used for charcoal lumber by the Saugus Iron Works (National Historic Site) in adjacent Saugus (MA) from its initial operation in 1643 to its closure in 1670. Later 19th century oral history described a treasure hoard of Pirate Thomas Veal at Dungeon Rock (MAP# 20; MHC# 926) related to the New England Earthquake of 1658. Of later significance in location of the district boundaries, a probable rangeway survey of ca.1650 established the alignment of property lines and along a northeast-southwest trend that forms the eastern district line along Bow Ridge. Also likely of the Plantation Period origin are the major roadway alignments

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

from Contact Period (1500-1620) native trails from Nahant Bay to the Saugus River and Santaug Pond (Lynnfield MA). These include the Ox Pasture Road (MAP# 11), Pennybrook Road (MAP# 12), and the Great Woods Road (MAP# 12) with place names for significant topographic features as Tomlin's Swamp (MAP# 1) Ramsdell's Swamp (MAP# 1A) and Long Swamp (MAP# 1B) in the South Section and Meeting House Swamp (MAP# 1C) in the North Section.

Colonial Period (1700-1775)

Significant features of the Colonial Period are based upon the formal definition of the district as public common land in 1706 by the Town of Lynn. Subsequent developments within the period include field divisions of Lynn Woods into three sections, aligned by the Dungeon Pasture Wall (MAP# 5; MHC# 925) and the Middle Pasture Wall (MAP# 6) in the South Section and likely the Lynnfield Boundary Wall (MAP# 7) in the North Section, all with freestone construction, of probable early 18th-century date based on a presumed rangeway survey of ca.1650. Of the three, the Dungeon Pasture Wall survives only in sections, with the center segment flooded by Breed's Pond after 1880, as the Middle Pasture Wall was dismantled east of Breed's Pond for the Gannon Municipal Golf Course (MAP# 33D) in 1933, and the Lynnfield Boundary Wall extends east of the district limits defined by the town line of 1782 with gateways at the Ox Pasture Road (MAP# 11). A unique structure of presumed Colonial Period age are the Wolf Pits (MAP# 8#) in the North Section Ox Pasture, likely of mid-18th-century date with two freestone cellar holes of narrow size presumed to trap predators of grazing cattle in the Ox Pasture, with a matching set of Wolf Pits (MAP# 9) reported flooded under Breed's Pond, in the former Dungeon Pasture. No other examples are known in the Boston area, defining the Wolf Pits in Lynn Woods as unique examples of Colonial period construction. Also of Colonial age, is the Penny Bridge (MAP# 10) over Penny Brook in the South Section, of likely 18th-century construction, reportedly built as a public funded cartway for timber cutting in the Lynn Woods, and later rebuilt in 1902 under the Park Commission plan.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

Development of the Lynn Woods from the Colonial to the Federal Period continued peripheral uses of public land with timber cutting, stone quarrying and isolated house sites. Of these several surviving cellarholes in the South Section mark locations extant at the time of the Park Commission in 1890 and removed in the subsequent landscape plan. These include the well-marked Jackson Cottage Site (MAP# 16) near Waycross Road with adjacent barn berm, the nearby Shoeshop Site (MAP# 18), perhaps of later mid-19th-century date, and several other reported house sites in the south section that have not yet been located, while no house sites are reported in the north section Ox Pasture. Of likely Federal period age is the Fox Rock Road (MAP# 24), a well preserved cartway over the highlands from Penny Bridge (MAP# 10) to presumed quarry and timber sites near Mt. Gilead, apparently extant before the Park Commission plan of 1892.

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3**Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)**

Significant recreational development of the district is marked by sites of the Early Industrial Period that prefigured the later definition of Lynn Woods as a public park. Most notable was the activity of the Lynn Exploring Circle, formed in 1850 under direction of Cryus M. Tracey (1824-1892) who published *Studies of Essex Flora* (1858) describing the natural setting of Lynn Woods as an area of attractive recreation within reach of the industrial city. Apparently, portions of original Exploring Circle nature trails survive in the north section of 19th century date, most likely with the boulder lined Frog Rock Trail (MAP# 25) to the camp site structures at Weetamo Cliff Shelter (MAP# 4), both of which predate the Park Commission Plan of 1892. The significant site of the period is Dungeon Rock Tunnel (MAP# 20; MHC# 926) and the related Marble House Site (MAP# 21) both developed in 1852-1860 by the Hiram Marble Family as a tourist enterprise in response to the Spiritualist Movement in Lynn and the 17th-century Thomas Veal treasure hoard at Dungeon Rock described by Alonzo Lewis (1829) from an 18th-century oral tradition. A spiral mining shaft of 135 feet was dug by dynamite and remains intact with iron fixtures of the period and talus debris. The adjacent Marble House (MAP# 21) foundations are also extant with stone steps to Dungeon Rock (MAP# 20) and the vacant Grave of Edwin Marble (MAP# 21A) with a related Spiritualist site at Union Rock (MAP# 19) inscribed with 19th-century initials. These sites provided attractions for recreational expeditions into Lynn Woods along Dungeon Road, now flooded by Breed's Pond from Dungeon Avenue at Walnut Street.

Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

The present historic character of Lynn Woods was established during the late 19th-century with the formation of the Trustees of the Free Public Forest in 1881 and the Lynn Park Commission in 1889, creating the public parkland of the district in 1892. The formative development was based on the Lynn Water Department reservoirs, created from the Dungeon Pasture at Breed's Pond in 1878 from an existing millpond and at Birch Pond on Walnut Street by 1880. Between 1882 and 1889 the threat of water reservoir expansion with the district, prompted the Trustees of the Free Public Forest under Cyrus Tracey to purchase large tracts at Dungeon Rock (MAP# 20; MHC# 926) and Tomlin's Swamp (MAP# 1) under authorization of the Massachusetts Park Act (1882). At the same time, efforts were made through the Trustees under Philip Chase in 1887 to establish a public forest within the district. This effort proved successful and an ordinance was passed by the Lynn City Council in November 1888 forming the Lynn Park Commission. An immediate effort was underway in June 1889 to purchase private lots and the Trustees tracts within Lynn Woods comprising the South Section of 996 acres. To assess the park potential of the Lynn Woods, a consulting survey by the noted Boston-based landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted was undertaken in November 1889. Olmsted recommended that the Lynn Woods be developed in its natural state as "rugged and wild forest" rather than a formal landscaped park. The Olmsted concept of a natural forest proved to be the guiding development theme for Lynn Woods, with an additional purchase of 600 acres in the North Section Ox Pasture. In 1892 a detailed topographic plan of the full 2200 acre district was made by Park Engineer, John T. McClintock. The plan embodied the Olmsted concepts and projected a circuit

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

system of carriage roads in the South Section from Great Woods Road (MAP# 13) to Mt. Gilead (MAP# 34), Tomlin's Swamp (MAP# 1) to Hemlock Ridge (MAP# 2) and Dungeon Rock (MAP# 20; MHC# 926) with an exit by Dungeon Avenue around Breed's Pond. Noted sites as Penny Bridge (MAP# 10) and the Wolf Pits (MAP# 8) were restored to Colonial Period form, while Federal and Early Industrial Period houses, such as Jackson Cottage (MAP# 16#), were demolished in an effort to recreate a Colonial Period landscape within the district. At the same time walking trails were laid out around major natural features, possibly adopting existing paths of the Exploring Circle such as Undercliff Path (MAP# 23) and Frog Rock Trail (MAP# 25). In addition, street railway routes were extended from central Lynn to the Great Woods Gate (MAP# 31; MHC 925) and Pennybrook Gate (MAP# 32) after 1892, fulfilling the plan of the Olmsted report for public access by city workers to the open space of recreational parkland on the edge of Lynn.

The creation of Lynn Woods Historic District as a public parkland in the late 19th-century was an significant innovation of regional landscape planning which paralleled the more notable public park projects in neighboring Boston. While Frederick Law Olmsted had proposed elements of the Boston park system for the Boston Park Commission in 1876, Cyrus Tracy and the Exploring Circle had already recognized the natural recreational attractions of Lynn Woods and had marked nature trails within the district during the 1850s which laid the foundation for later landscape planning. The passage of the Massachusetts Park Act in 1882, likewise paralleled local Lynn developments with the creation of the Trustees of the Free Public Forest in 1881 under Tracy's guidance. In this light, the Lynn Woods district was already formulated as public forest land when the Lynn Park Commission was created in 1889. Thus, the formation of Lynn Woods as a parkland for both public recreation and water reservoir storage during 1890-1892 preceded the establishment of the Metropolitan Park Commission-MPC (now Metropolitan District Commission-MDC) for greater Boston in 1893. Although efforts were made by the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1899 to incorporate the Lynn Woods District within the regional recreational and water system, the Lynn Park Commission resisted the Boston-based Commission. As a result, Lynn Woods remained independent of the Metropolitan Park Commission, both as a recreational district and a public water system.

Further development of the Lynn Woods district was directed to expansion of the water reservoir system before the First World War. Both Walden Pond and Breed's Pond were raised to higher capacity by earthen dams in 1915 with new Pump House (MAP# 28) and Truss Bridge at Breed's Pond (MAP# 28A), flooding access by the Ox Pasture Road (MAP# 11) to the North Section and by Dungeon Avenue to the South Section. Instead, Pennybrook Gate (MAP# 32) became the primary southern entrance to the district.

Early Modern Period (1915-1946)

Development of the district after the First World War through the Great Depression altered the landscape plan of Lynn Woods from a natural woodland to a formal public park under direction of John Morrissey as Park Commissioner. Initial changes were first made at the Pennybrook Gate (MAP# 32; MHC# None) with the Morrissey House, 220 Pennbrook Road (MAP# 29; MHC# 207) in 1921, a

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

Craftsman Style Bungalow and the creation of the Rose Garden (MAP# 30; MHC# None) in formal plan during ca.1920-1922. A second focus centered on the Great Woods Gate (MAP# 31; MHC# 925) with the construction of a ski tow and toboggan slide on Horehound Hill in 1924 (now abandoned) and the creation of the Gannon Municipal Golf Course in the Burrill Pines during 1931-1933 under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) with federal funding. A large Rustic Style Club House at Happy Valley (MAP# 33; MHC# 206) was constructed with WPA design during 1933-1934 with adjacent Gardener's House (MAP# 33A) and expansion of the golf links to Breed's Pond, removing the eastern section of the Middle Pasture Wall (MAP# 6). Further development of the observation summits in the South Section was made with the Steel Tower on Mt. Gilead (MAP# 34) in 1929 and the Stone Tower on Burrill Hill (MAP# 35) in 1936 of Rustic Style by WPA design. Matching stone gate posts were also built at the Great Woods Gate (MAP# 31; MHC# 925) and at Pennybrook Gate (MAP# 32) also in Rustic Style by WPA design, ca.1935. Related projects of the WPA period include the construction of a Picnic Grove and Bandstand (MAP# 36) and Amphitheater (MAP# 37) near Pennybrook Gate just before the outbreak of World War II. Improvement of the park circulation system was also made during the WPA period with likely grading of Pennybrook Road (MAP# 12) and Great Woods Road (MAP# 20; MHC# 926). These were the final efforts made in landscape design of the district before the outbreak of the Second World War in 1941. Thereafter, Lynn Woods suffered from differed maintenance in the postwar period (see 7-Losses).

Historic Resource Survey

Within the last decade there has been considerable effort and survey and reconnaissance of Lynn Woods to stabilize the deterioration of the postwar period. In 1983, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management (DEM) included Lynn Woods in its Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program, along with eleven other municipal parks associated with the firm of Frederick Law Olmsted, in Massachusetts. In 1985, Boston University Public Archaeology Laboratory conducted a Reconnaissance Survey of Lynn Woods, sponsored by DEM's Olmsted Program, in consultation with the Lynn Planning Department. The survey report was written by Donald W. Jones. The Olmsted Program also produced an Historic Landscape Report for Lynn Woods, which documented the park's original use, appearance and planning and design intent and assisted the integrity of its historic features. This report was written by landscape historians, Elizabeth Hope Cushing and Keith Morgan. Further responsibility for the restoration of the district was undertaken by the Friends of Lynn Woods in 1989, a private, non-profit association that provided volunteer support for ongoing maintenance within the district. A second survey of Lynn Woods was conducted in 1992 by the Lynn Department of Community Development through the Massachusetts Historic Commission (MHC) for historic period resources within the district that provided the basis for the present (1995) National Register nomination. In addition the Lynn Water and Sewer Commission provides ongoing maintenance of the water reservoir systems within the district in conjunction with the Department of Public Works which provides services of a Park Ranger for the Lynn Woods district.

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 6**Archaeological Significance**

Since patterns of prehistoric 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 historic development, the lack of agriculture and general absence of collector activity. During the 1980's 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 have recorded some sites. These results, however, are not representative for the town as whole although the latter study (Jones 1993) did product results representative to Lynn Woods. Systematic intrastate studies are also lacking in the town often resulting in little more than locational information for sites. Prehistoric sites in Lynn Woods have the potential to help better understand the role and importance of smaller, short term or temporary campsites through time. The 1985 survey of the Woods (Jones 1993) identified several sites of this type located in a variety of micro environments (Jones 1993:68). Prehistoric sites in Lynn Woods 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. Prehistoric sites in this area can help identify important changes in native substance through time as well as how Native populations were organized, possibly on a seasonal basis. An intensive testing of the area may recover diagnostic artifacts and features which can provide temporal and functional, attributes for these sites enabling researchers to identify changes in exploitative patterns in the Woods through time. The presence of prehistoric artifacts in the Woods made from Lynn Volcanic sources and the location of Lynn volcanics outcrops in the Woods indicates a variety of potential research types relating to lithic technologies. Prehistoric sites in this area may contain information which 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 through time from quarried raw material to finished artifact types. The recognized regional importance of Lynn volcanic sources may also indicate a potential for trade through the area. The presence of prehistoric burials in the woods and the general area can also indicate the potential to recover information of Native American mortuary practices and the native spiritual landscape.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic changes that have characterized a peripheral area to Lynn's main settlement which has retained it's integrity as publicly forested land since the 17th century. Individually, the district's resources can provide information on the changing land use of the area from the prehistoric period through the 20th century. In sum, the districts elements are tied together through the exploitation of a peripheral settlement area of marginal economic importance. Seventeenth century resources are difficult to identify in the district, however, contact period trails many of which later became roadways are present in several areas of the district. The identification and testing of original portions of Ox Pasture, Penny Brook and Great Woods Roads may provide information road building technologies in the 17th and 18th centuries. Similar testing can also recover details of

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 7

construction for Penny Bridge which probably dates to the 18th century or earlier. Archaeological survey and testing, possibly focusing on remote sensing techniques can also be used to continue the search for Thomas Veal, his cave and the reported pirate treasure. This research may, however, simply continue a local tradition that has persisted for nearly 300 years. Further documentary research and mapping of the district's stone walls can contribute information on 18th and possible 17th century land divisions in the town, particularly the town's common lands. This information may also be useful in clarifying land use changes in the Woods including changes from the districts use primarily for timber resources to pasturage. Information can also be obtained from features identified as Wolf Pits in the Woods. The 1985 archaeological survey indicated that information relating to pit construction was present but that functional information and data relating to dates of construction were lacking. Further testing of these features may produce this lacking information. Archaeological survey and testing of the several house sites in the Woods can also recover information on a number of relevant topics. Since the general locations of the Reney House site and the Last Dwelling sites are indicated in Park records, archaeological survey and testing of these areas can identify their exact locations and the extent to which they survive as archaeological resources. Similar testing can also help to more fully define the lay-out of the Jackson Cottage site including the location of related out buildings and occupational related features. Analysis of archaeological survivals from each of these sites can help further our understanding of 18th and 19th century settlement in a marginal or peripheral area of Lynn and the kinds of people that could live in these areas. Similar information can also be obtained for the Marble family and the Marble House site near Dungeon Rock. The analysis of the house site, outbuildings and occupational related features can help us better understand how these people lived, how they supported themselves and, what drove them as spiritualists to peruse such a goal for a long period of time. Important information can also be obtained from structural remains and features at the Shoe Shop site on Waycross Road. Archaeological survivals may be present which indicate details of technology for shoe manufacture and, the individuals involved in that trade. In particular, information may be present which indicates why this activity occurred in such a peripheral area to most other production which occurred in more settled areas of Lynn. Archaeological survivals may also exist which can contribute information on social or socio-religions groups in Lynn and their use of the Woods. The Marble House site and nearby Union Rock may contain information which can help us better understand the Spiritualist movement and the types of people involved with the group and why they used the Woods. Similar information can also be obtained for the Exploring Circle, a socio-environmental group which used the Woods for camping and other out door activities in the 19th century. These activities appear to have been continued in the Woods during its Park period also in the late 19th century. Further documentary research combined with Archaeological survey and testing can also help identify the function and dates of construction for the stone structures at Dog Hill.

The 1985 reconnaissance survey of Lynn Woods (Jones 1993) and dissertation which resulted in part from that study (Jones 1994) produced additional information which contributes directly to the significance of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in Lynn woods historic district. Surface survey and subsurface testing of prehistoric and historic sites in the district indicate both types of sites survive intact with integrity. Among those sites which could be located, all know prehistoric

(Continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts**Section number 8 Page 8

sites in the district with the exception of the Mount Gilead burial were tested and found to contain intact cultural deposits. Only one historic site, a single Wolf Pit was tested, however, this site was also found to contain intact information relating to details of construction. The remaining historic sites which were identified in the field contained surface remains which were mapped. The verification of these resources and lack of historic land use at their locations following demolition can be interpreted as supportive information for their integrity and that they remain as intact resources. Another important factor which can be attributed to the 1985 archaeological survey of Lynn Woods (Jones 1993) was the concept of cultural landscape features and their critical contribution to the historical integrity of the Woods (Jones 1993:71). While not containing physical remains, these resources were viewed as reflections of the history of Lynn Woods (Jones 1994:71) and important cultural resources. When viewed with archaeological sites, these cultural landscape features contribute to the overall National Register significance of the district. Jones (1993:72) reports that while each of the sites in the Woods represents a particular period of land use in Lynn and individually may be of limited significance, when viewed within the entire inventory of cultural resources in the park individual sites represent critical components of land use changes in the Woods over several thousand years. As a result, the survey concludes that while individual resources may lack distinction or significance, the entire park should be considered a significant cultural resource. Following the 1985 archaeological survey, dissertation research by Donald George Jones (Jones 1994) continued research which focused on the Lynn Woods 19th century park landscape as a means of cultural expression (Jones 1994:291). Jones used the cultural landscape model to identify "...the important and continuous role that upland resources played as marginal or peripheral land" (Jones 1994:292). Jones cultural landscape model supports the National Register significance of sites in Lynn Woods by noting that while marginal areas have frequently been overlooked in archaeological/historical research due to the low diversity and low visibility of cultural remains, "The cultural landscape of Lynn Wood, however, demonstrated that an area generally presumed to have been peripheral to the center of human activity can be a rich source of information about past human societies. Employing different scales of analysis showed that the woods played a vital role in human lifeways from the prehistoric period through the creations of the park (Jones 1994: 292-293) Jones research (1993, 1994) has taken natural and cultural features within the Lynn Woods area and integrated them into a cultural landscape spanning thousands of years. The use of this model enhances the National Register significance of the Lynn Woods Historic District and provides a mechanism with which potentially insignificant resources together are clearly significant by contributing to the whole.

(end of section 8)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books and Articles

- Cushing, Elizabeth Hope. "So Near the Metropolis." In *No Race of Imitators*, E.H. Cushing ed., pp. 133-152. Lynn: Lynn Historical Society, 1992.
- and Morgan, Kieth. *Historic Landscape Report: Lynn Woods*. Boston: Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, 1986.
- Hatch, Norman. *Bedrock Geology of Massachusetts*. Washington: U.S. Geological Survey, 1991. P-1366-EJ.
- Jones, Donald G. *Results of an Archaeology Reconnaissance Survey in Lynn, Mass.* Boston: Massachusetts Department of Environmental Management, 1993.
- . *Recreating the Wilderness: The Cultural Landscape of Lynn Woods*. Boston University, 1994 (Ph.D. dissertation).
- Krim, Arthur. *Comprehensive Community Survey, Lynn, Mass.* [Lynn]: Department of Community Development and the Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1993.
- Lawrence, Ed. "Survey Trip to Dungeon Rock." *Massachusetts Carver* 9 (January-February 1991): 4-7.
- Lewis, Alonzo and Newhall, James. *History of Lynn*. Lynn: James R. Newhall, 1865 (2nd ed.).
- Lynn City Documents. Lynn: City Clerk, 1850-1915. (Annual Reports of Water Board and Park Commission).
- Pielou, E.C. *After the Ice Age*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991.
- Provanzano, Richard G. *Pirate's Glen and Dungeon Rock*. Saugus MA: Saugus Historical Society, 1987. (2nd ed.).
- Tracy, C.M. *Studies of Essex Flora*. Lynn: Stevenson & Nichols, 1858.
- Zaitzevsky, Cynthia. *Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System*. Cambridge: Belknap Press, 1982.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts**

Section number 9 Page 2

Maps and Atlases

Atlas of the City of Lynn, Swampscott and Saugus, Mass. Springfield MA: J.L. Richards, 1897, 1905 and 1924.

Harris, Issac Map of Lynn Woods. Lynn: Park Commissioners, 1890.

Lynn Woods. Lynn: Park Department, 1948.

Lynn Woods Reservation. [Lynn: Friends of Lynn Woods, 1994].

Mallory, Charles. Dungeon Rock, Lynn. Boston: Bela Marsh, 1860. (lithograph).

McClintock, John N. Topographical Plan of Lynn Woods. Lynn: Park Commissioners, 1892.

Plan of Lynn Woods copied from J. Rhodes Plan which was copied from a Plan of Jacob B. Jackson [Lynn c1810]. Lynn Historical Society Collection

Rowell. F.B. A Map of the City of Lynn. Boston: C.L. Wright, 1880 (1884).

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts**

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM Reference Points

A Z19	E334660	N4707220	
B Z19	E335420	N4707760	
C Z19	E335600	N4707560	MAP 1-READING SHEET
D Z19	E335800	N4707720	
E Z19	E335960	N4707580	
F Z19	E336280	N4707060	MAP 2-SALEM SHEET
G Z19	E336480	N4707000	
H Z19	E337380	N4706800	
I Z19	E337500	N4706660	
J Z19	E337720	N4706100	
K Z19	E337600	N4705000	
L Z19	E337800	N4705620	
M Z19	E337980	N4705760	
N Z19	E338280	N4705720	
O Z19	E338320	N4705700	
P Z19	E338340	N4705520	
Q Z19	E338180	N4705140	
R Z19	E337800	N4704460	
S Z19	E337620	N4704140	
T Z19	E337280	N4703760	
U Z19	E337100	N4703840	
V Z19	E336820	N4704220	
W Z19	E336300	N4704140	
X Z19	E336000	N4704140	MAP 3-LYNN SHEET
Y Z19	E335360	N4706600	MAP 4-BOSTON NORTH

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Lynn Woods Historic District are outlined on the attached map of Lynn Woods. The 2,200 acre district is located between the Saugus town line on the west, Walnut Street and Parkland Avenue on the south, Great Woods Road and Bow Ridge on the east and the Lynnfield town line on the north. The district extends 2.7 miles from the Lynnfield line to Parkland Avenue at its longest dimension and 1.3 miles in breadth from the Saugus line to Great Woods Road for an area of approximately 3.5 square miles. The boundaries of the district were established during 1889-1892 by the Lynn Park Commission. The western boundary follows the Saugus town line of 1815 in near straight angle, while the southern boundary aligns along Walnut Street, Dungeon and Parkland Avenue with an exception around

(Continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts**

Section number 10 Page 2

the Pennybrook Road and B Street residential areas as established by 1892. The eastern boundary follows the alignment of Colonial period rangeway lots in a step-angle configuration from Great Woods Road along the crest of Bow Ridge with exception of St. Mary's Cemetery on Lynnfield Street, while the north boundary follows the straight edge of the Lynnfield town line of 1782. The district excludes the Water and Sewer Commission section of the Lynn Woods south of Parkland Avenue as a noncontributing area to the historic character of the nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Lynn Wood Historic District were drawn to include the original sections of Lynn Woods as defined by the Lynn Park Commissioners between 1889 and 1892. The district includes numerous sites and structures of 18th and 19th century significance with prehistoric and possible 17th century site potential and several 20th century buildings of contributing significance to the historic integrity of the district as a public woodland park in an urban setting.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 3

Photographs (Black/White, 8x10 and 3x5)

1. Hemlock Ridge at Glen Dagyer
Looking east-south
2. Ox Pasture Road (18th-19th cent.)
North section
Looking south
3. Middle Pasture Wall (18th cent.)
At Dungeon Road
Looking north-east
4. Frog Rock Trail (mid-19th cent.)
Near Meeting House Swamp
Looking south
5. Dungeon Rock Stairway (c.1855)
Looking north-east
6. Breed's Pond Pump House (1915)
From Parkland Avenue
Looking north-west
7. Happy Valley Club House and Cottage (1933-35)
Gannon Municipal Golf Course
Looking east-north
8. Great Woods (Eastern) Gate (c.1935).
Great Woods Road
Looking west-north
- 9.*Wolf Pits (18th cent.)
Ox Pasture-North Section
Looking north
- 10.*Jackson Cottage Site (19th cent.)
Waycross Path
Looking east
- 11.*Dungeon Rock Door (c.1855)
Looking north

(Continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lynn Woods Historic District
Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 4

-
- 12.*Walden Pond Gatehouse (1910)
From Ox Pasture Road
Looking south

 - 13.*John Morrissey House (1921)
102 Pennybrook Road
Looking west

 - * Prints 3x5 Colored Slides

 - 1. Hemlock Ridge from Dungeon Road
Looking east

 - 2. Dungeon Pasture Wall (east section)
From Breed's Pond
Looking east

 - 3. Pennybrook Road from Pennybridge
Looking south

 - 4. Penny Bridge from Pennybrook
Looking east

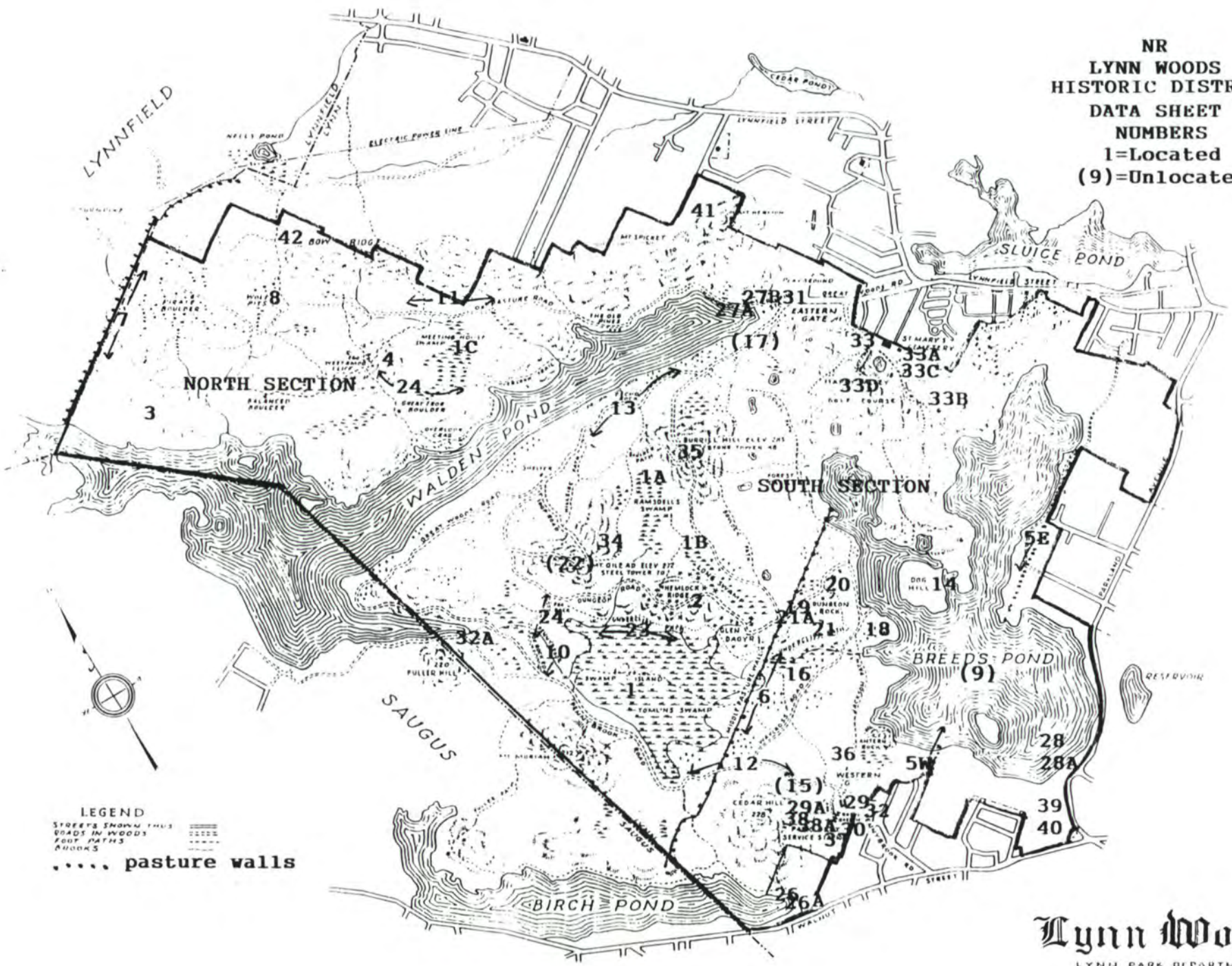
 - 5. Dungeon Rock Stairs
Looking north-east

 - 6. Happy Valley Club House
Gannon Municipal Golf Course
Looking east

 - 7. Walden Pond Gatehouse
From Ox Pasture Road
Looking west

(end)

NR
 LYNN WOODS
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 DATA SHEET
 NUMBERS
 1=Located
 (9)=Unlocated



LEGEND
 STREETS SHOWN THIS
 ROADS IN WOODS
 FOOT PATHS
 BROOKS
 pasture walls

Lynn Woods
 LYNN PARK DEPARTMENT
 1340
 SCALE IN FEET
 AK/95

**LYNN WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN (ESSEX COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
1		Tomlin's Swamp	South	Pre Hist.	C	SI
1A		Ramsdell's Swamp	South	Pre Hist.	C	SI
1B		Long Swamp	South	Pre Hist.	C	SI
1C		Meeting House Swamp	North	Pre Hist.	C	SI
2		Hemlock Ridge	South	Pre Hist.	C	SI
3		Firebreak Shelter	North	Pre Hist.	C	SI
4		Weetamno Cliff Shelter	North	PH/19th c.	C	SI
5	925	Dungeon Pasture Wall	South	E18th c.	C	ST
6		Middle Pasture Wall	South	E18th c.	C	ST
7		Lynnfield Boundary Wall	North	E18th c.	C	ST
8		Wolf Pits	North	E18th c.	C	ST
9		Wolf Pits (flooded)*	South	E18th c.	C	SI
10		Penny Bridge	South	E18th/1902	C	ST
11		Ox Pasture Road	North	PH-19th c.	C	SI
12		Pennybrook Road	South	PH-19th c.	C	SI
13		Great Woods Road	South	PH-19th c.	C	SI
14		Dog Hill Structures	South	18th-19th c.	C	SI

**LYNN WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN (ESSEX COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	DATE	STATUS	RESOURCE
15		Reney House Site*	South	18th-19th c.	C	SI
16		Jackson Cottage Site	South	18th-19th c.	C	SI
17		Last Dwelling Site*	South	18th-19th c.	C	SI
18		Shoeshop Site	South	E19th c.	C	SI
19		Union Rock	South	M19th c.	C	SI
20	926	Dungeon Rock Tunnel	South	1852-1880	C	ST
21		Marble House Site	South	1855-1857	C	SI
21A		Marble Grave Site	South	1880	C	SI
22		Bassett Camp Site*	South	c1870-1885	C	SI
23		Under Cliff Path	South	M19th c.	C	SI
24		Fox Rock Road	South	E19th c.	C	SI
25		Frog Rock Trail	North	M19th c.	C	SI
26		Birch Pond Gate House	South	1884-1885	C	ST
26A		Birch Pond Dam	South	1884-1885	C	ST
27		Walden Pond Gate Ho/Catwk.	South	1910	C	ST
27A		Walden Pond Dam	South	1905	C	ST
27B		Walden Pond Head House	South	1902	C	ST

**LYNN WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN (ESSEX COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
28		Breeds Pond Gate House	South	1911	C	ST
28A		Breeds Pond Truss Bridge	South	1915 [1878?]	C	ST
28B		Breeds Pond Dam	South	c1910	C	ST
29	207	Morrissey House	South	1921	C	B
29A		storage garage	South	c1925	C	B
30		Rose Garden	South	c1920-1922	C	SI
31	925	Great Woods Gate	South	c1935	C	ST
32		Pennybrook Gate	South	c1935	C	ST
32A		Saugus Road Gate	South	c1935	C	ST
33	206	Happy Valley Club House	South	1933-1934	C	B
33A		Happy Valley gardnr. house	South	c1933-1934	C	B
33B		Happy Valley garage	South	c1933/1970	C	B
33C		H.V. concession stand	South	c1980	NC	ST
33D		Gannon Muni. Golf Course	South	1931-1933	C	SI
34		Mt. Giliad Steel Tower	South	1929	C	ST
35		Burrill Stone Tower	South	1936	C	ST

**LYNN WOODS HISTORIC DISTRICT
LYNN (ESSEX COUNTY), MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

<u>MAP#</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
36		Picnic Pavilion	South	c1940	C	ST
37		Amphitheater	South	1940-1941	C	SI
38		Camp Kiwanis office	South	c1970	NC	B
38A		Camp Kiwanis pool	South	c1960	NC	ST
39		Flynn Baseball Field	South	1954-1955	NC	ST
40		Frey Pumping Station	South	1988-1989	NC	ST
41		Mt. Spicket standpipe	North	1972	NC	ST
42		Bow Ridge standpipe	North	1958	NC	ST

* Site Not Located

<u>Total Resources</u>	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	5	1
sites	25	0
structures	21	6
objects	0	0
Total	51	7

(end)

&110001t016d1X

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000951

Date Listed: 9/6/96

Lynn Woods Historic District
Property Name:

Essex
County:

MA
State:

Multiple Name _____

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews

Signature of the Keeper

12/11/96
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The following corrections are made to the form. The district is nominated for (among other things) prehistoric archeology, but no corresponding Period of Significance is defined. The Period of Significance 4000 BC - AD 1500 and Archaic and Woodland as Cultural Affiliations are added. The district is nominated under Criterion B for its association with Frederick L. Olmsted. National Register policy is that for architect or landscape architects only a property personally associated with their life and work (such as a studio, home, or office) qualifies under Criterion B; works associated with a significant architect or landscape architect are nominated under Criterion C. So, Criterion B and Olmsted as a Significant Person are deleted and Olmsted's name is entered under architect/builder on the form. Also, the form does not justify including Spiritualist Movement as a Cultural Affiliation; this is deleted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lynn Woods Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Nantucket

DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/14/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/12/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000951

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: Y PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

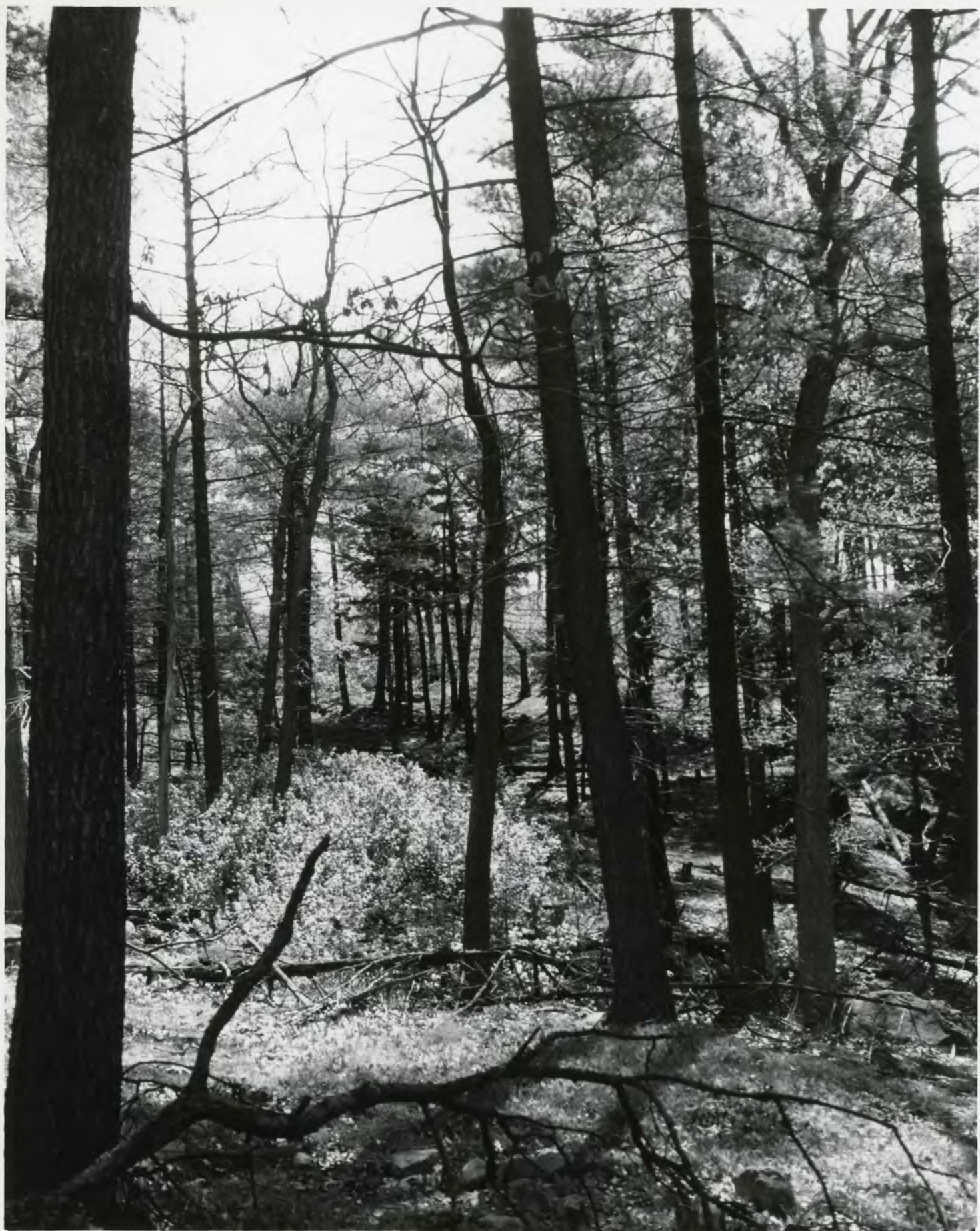
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA accept a, c, d

REVIEWER Barbara Little / Patrick Ardus DISCIPLINE Archeology / Historian

TELEPHONE 202-343-9513 DATE 8/29/96 9/6/96

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



HEMLOCK RIDGE - GLEN DRYER
LYNN WOODS HIST. DISTRICT
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTOG 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC. (NHES)
EAST VIEW SOUTH
1 of 13

G-9A



1-4

OX PASTURE ROAD - NORTH
18-1926
LYNN WOODS HIST. DIST.
ESSEX CO. MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTOG 4/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC.
SOUTH VIEW
2 of 13



6-11A

MIDDLE PASTURE WALL - DUNSTON RD.
LYNN WOODS HIST. DIST. MID 18TH
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KEIM PHOTO 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC. (NWS)
NORTH VIEW EAST
3 of 13

6-11A



FROG ROCK TRAIL mid 19th c
LYNN WOODS HIST. DIST.
ESSEX CO. MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTOG. OCT. 1994
LYNN HIST. SOCIETY
SOUTH VIEW
4 of 13



6-19A

DUNGEN ROOK STATIONARY CLASS
LYNN WOODS HIST. DIST.
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KRIZIM PHOTO 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC. (NEG.)
NORTH VIEW EAST
5413




5-3

BREED'S POND PUMP HOUSE 1915
(PARKLAND AVE VIEW)
~~LYNN~~ LYNN WOODS HIST DIST
ESSAY CO MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTOG 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC.
NORTH VIEW WEST
6413



6-29A

HAPPY VALLEY GUB HO f Cottage
LYNN Woods Hist. Dist 1933-34
ESSEX CO, MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTOG. 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC. (WOODS)
EAST VIEW NORTH
7p13



LYNN WOODS
RESERVATION

Established 1925

6-35A

GREAT WOODS ROAD (EASTERN)
LYNN WOODS HIST. DISTRICT
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KRIM, PHOTOG. 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC. (NEWS)
WEST VIEW NORTH
8p13



12nd-7

WOLF PITS. NORTH
LYNN WOODS H.D.
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KRIN, PHOTOG.
OCT. 1994 LYNN
NORTH VIEW HIST SOC
9413



G-5A

JACKSON COTTAGE SITE
WAYCROSS PATH 19th C.
LYNN WOODS HIST. DIST.
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KRZIM PHOTO 5/1995
LYNN HIST. SOC. (MNH)
EAST VIEW
10 of 13



(c.1855)
DUNSTON ROCK DOOR
LYNN WOODS. H. D.
ESSAY CO., MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTO 5/1985
LYNN HIST SOC (NAG)
NORTH VIEW
11 of 13

6-15A



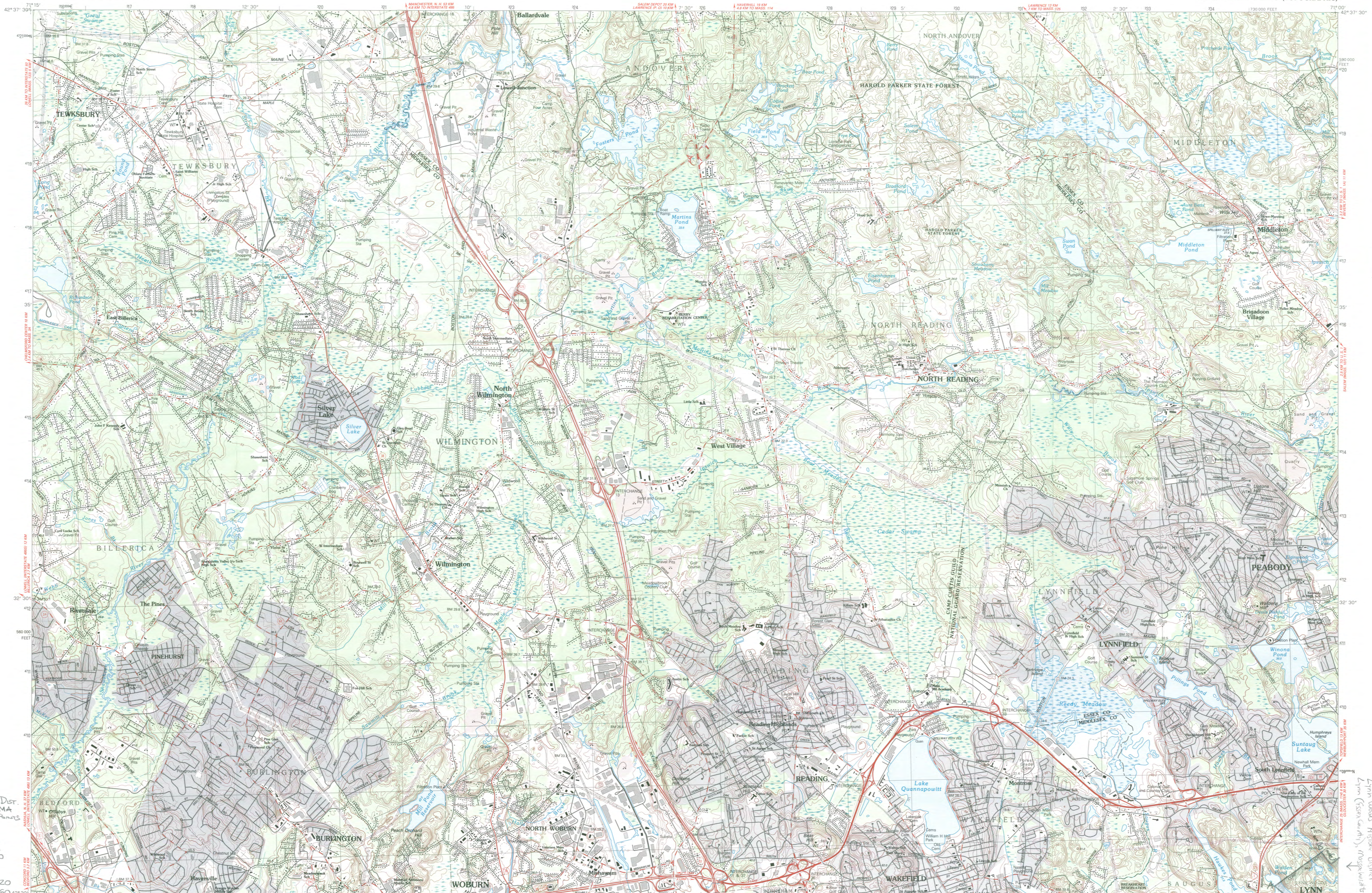
6-34A

(1910)
WALDEN POND GATE HQ.
LYNN WOODS HIST DIST.
ESSEX CO., MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTO 5/1995
LYNN HIST SOC (NDB)
SOUTH VIEW
12 & 13



G-25A

Morrison House 1921
102 PONY BROOK ROAD
LYNN WOODS HIST DIST.
ESSEX CO. MASS.
A. KRIM PHOTOG 5/1995
LYNN HIST SOC (MASS)
WESTVIEW
13 & 13



Reading MASSACHUSETTS
 1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987. Supersedes Wilmington 1965 and Reading 1966 1:24,000-scale maps
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS	
Meters	Feet	1	2	3	4
1	3.2808	1	2	3	4
2	6.5617	5	6	7	8
3	9.8425				
4	13.1234				
5	16.4043				
6	19.6852				
7	22.9661				
8	26.2470				
9	29.5279				
10	32.8088				

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

UTM grid coverage (BM) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

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

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	Secondary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	Unimproved road, trail	Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage	Bridge: drawbridge	Footbridge; overpass; underpass	Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	House: barn; church; school; large structure	Boundary	National, with monument	State	County, with	Civil township, precinct, district	Incorporated city, village, town	National or State reservation; small park	Land grant with monument; found section corner	U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section	Range, township, section line: location approximations	Fence or field line	Power transmission line, located tower	Dam, dam with lock	Cemetery: grave	Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	Windmill; water well; spring	Minor dam; power dam; dam; dam; dam	Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	Barometric contours: index; intermediate	Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	Swamp; marsh	Submerged marsh; land subject to submergence	Woodland; scattered trees	Scrub; mangrove	Orchard; vineyard
-------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	----------	-------------------------	-------	--------------	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	--------------	----------------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------	-------------------

MAP 1 of 4
 Lynn Woods Hist Dist
 LYNN, ESSEX CO, MA
 UTM REFERENCE POINTS
 EASTING
 A 219 E 334600
 B 219 E 335420
 C 219 E 336200
 NOTHING
 A 219 N 4707220
 B 219 N 4707360
 C 219 N 4707560

Lynn Woods Hist Dist
 Lynn (Essex County), Massachusetts
 Map 1/4

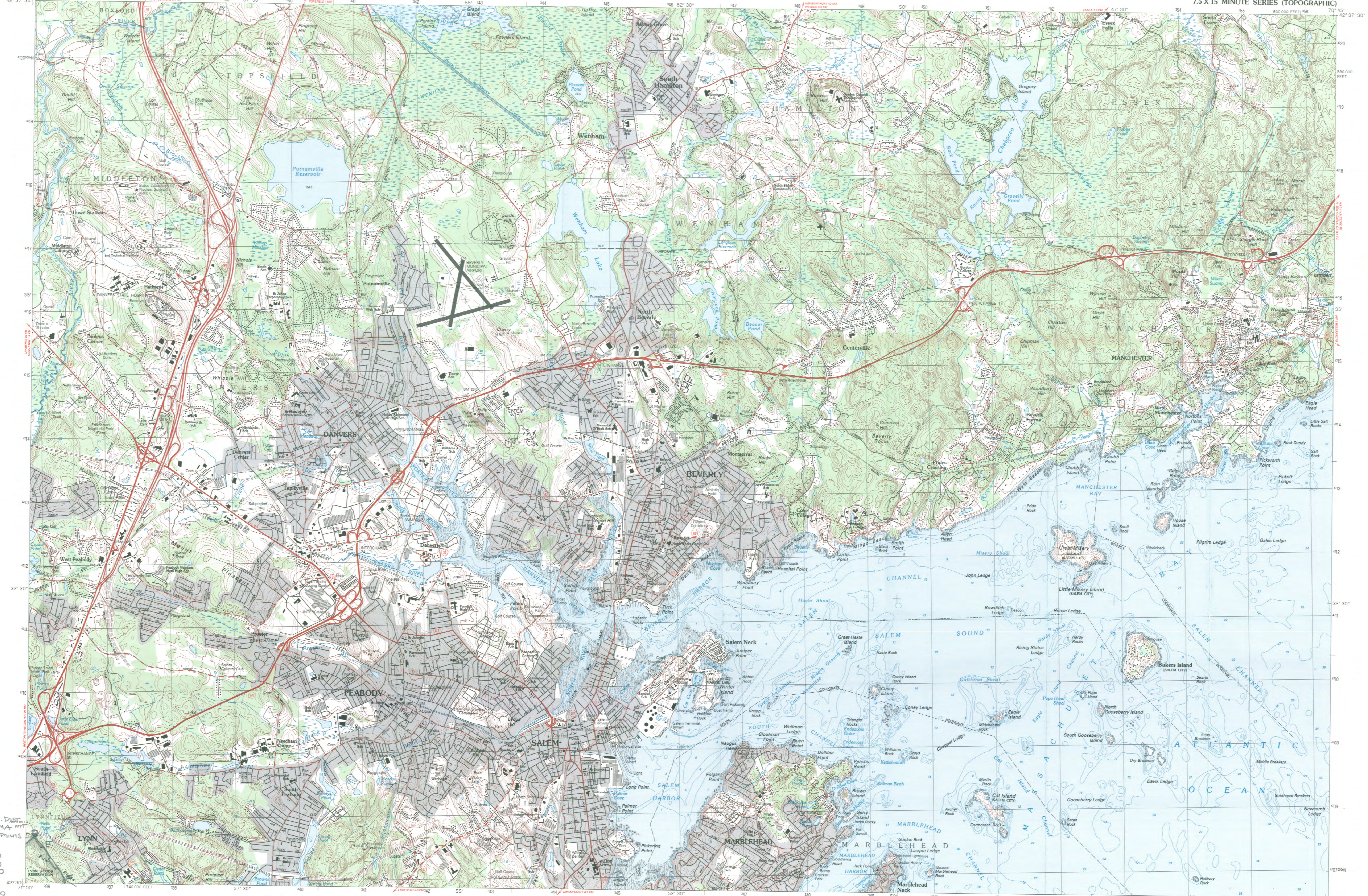
SCALE 1:25 000
 1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

Salem MASSACHUSETTS
 1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 1985



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985
 Supersedes Salem and Marblehead North 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13275 and 13276 (1981). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained since 1927
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private landholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808	[Diagram]		4	5	6
2	6.5617	[Diagram]		6	7	8
3	9.8425	[Diagram]				
4	13.1234	[Diagram]				
5	16.4042	[Diagram]				
6	19.6850	[Diagram]				
7	22.9659	[Diagram]				
8	26.2467	[Diagram]				
9	29.5275	[Diagram]				
10	32.8084	[Diagram]				

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

UTM grid convergence (1983 datum) (M) 1 centimeter of map Diagram is approximate

1 Lawrence 2 Ipswich 3 Rockport 4 Reading 5 Gloucester 6 Boston North 7 Lynn 8

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

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	[Symbol]
Secondary highway, hard surface	[Symbol]
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	[Symbol]
Unimproved road, trail	[Symbol]
Route marker: Interstate, U. S. State	[Symbol]
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	[Symbol]
Bridge: drawbridge	[Symbol]
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	[Symbol]
Bathyp: area; only related bathymetry shown	[Symbol]
House; barn; church; school; large structure	[Symbol]
Boundary:	
National, with monument	[Symbol]
State	[Symbol]
County, parish	[Symbol]
Civil township, precinct, district	[Symbol]
Incorporated city, village, town	[Symbol]
National or State reservation; small park	[Symbol]
Land grant with monument; found section corner	[Symbol]
U. S. public lands survey; range, township; section	[Symbol]
Range, township; section line: location approximate	[Symbol]
Fence or field line	[Symbol]
Power transmission line, located tower	[Symbol]
Dam; dam with lock	[Symbol]
Cemetery; grave	[Symbol]
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	[Symbol]
Wellsh: water well; spring; small park	[Symbol]
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	[Symbol]
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	[Symbol]
Contours: hachure; intermediate; supplementary; depression	[Symbol]
Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand	[Symbol]
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	[Symbol]
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	[Symbol]
Rapid; large and small; falls, large and small	[Symbol]
Submerged marsh; marsh; swamp	[Symbol]
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	[Symbol]
Scrub; mangrove	[Symbol]
Orchard; vineyard	[Symbol]

MAP 244
 LYNN WOODS HIST. DIST.
 LYNN, ESSEX CO. MA
 UTM REFERENCE POINTS
 EASTING
 D 219 E 335800
 E 219 E 335960
 F 219 E 336220
 NORTHING
 D 4707500
 E 4707580
 F 4707660

LYNN WOODS HAR. DIST.
LYNN, ESSEX CO., MA.
UTM REFERENCE POINTS
EASTING:
G 219 336480
H 219 337380
I 219 337720
J 219 337800
K 219 337980
L 219 338280
M 219 338320
N 219 338340
O 219 338180
P 219 337800
Q 219 337280
R 219 337100
S 219 336820
T 219 336300
U 219 336000
NORTHING:
219 N4707000
219 N4706800
219 N4706600
219 N4706100
219 N4706000
219 N4705620
219 N4705760
219 N4705720
219 N4705700
219 N4705520
219 N4705140
219 N4704460
219 N4704140
219 N4703760
219 N4703840
219 N4704220
219 N4704120
219 N4704140



Lynn
MASSACHUSETTS
1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
1985

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map dated 1981. Supersedes Lynn and Marblehead South 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1979.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts, 13270, 13272 (1982), 13275, and 13276 (1981). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTINENTAL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.7 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS																															
<table border="1"> <tr><th>Meters</th><th>Feet</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>3.2808</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>6.5617</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>9.8425</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>13.1234</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>16.4042</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>19.6850</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>22.9659</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>26.2467</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>29.5275</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>32.8084</td></tr> </table>	Meters	Feet	1	3.2808	2	6.5617	3	9.8425	4	13.1234	5	16.4042	6	19.6850	7	22.9659	8	26.2467	9	29.5275	10	32.8084		<table border="1"> <tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meters	Feet																																
1	3.2808																																
2	6.5617																																
3	9.8425																																
4	13.1234																																
5	16.4042																																
6	19.6850																																
7	22.9659																																
8	26.2467																																
9	29.5275																																
10	32.8084																																
1	2	3																															
4	5	6																															
7	8	9																															

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

UTM grid convergence (EN) and 1985 magnetic declination (EN) at center of map Diagram is approximate

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

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

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	—
Secondary highway, hard surface	—
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	—
Unimproved road; trail	—
Route marker: interstate, U. S.; State	—
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	—
Bridge: drawbridge	—
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	—
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	—
House: barn; church; school; large structure	—
Boundary	—
National, with monument	—
State	—
County, parish	—
Civil township; precinct; district	—
Incorporated city, village, town	—
National or State reservation; small park	—
Land grant with monument; found section corner	—
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	—
Range, township; section line: location approximate	—
Fence or field line	—
Power transmission line, located tower	—
Dam; dam with lock	—
Cemetery; grave	—
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	—
Windmill; water well; spring	—
Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave	—
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	—
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	—
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	—
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	—
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	—
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	—
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	—
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	—
Scrub; mangrove	—
Orchard; vineyard	—

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

MAP 444

LYNN Woods HIST. DIST.
LYNN, ESSAY CO. MA
UTM REFERENCE POINTS
Y 219 E 335360
Y 219 N 4706600



Boston North MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985
 Supersedes Boston North and Lexington 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1971
 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 13272 (1982)
 This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State Reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS LINKED TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SHORILINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.9 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	4	5
2	6.5617			4	5	8
3	9.8425			1	2	3
4	13.1234			2	3	4
5	16.4042			3	4	5
6	19.6850			4	5	6
7	22.9659			5	6	7
8	26.2467			6	7	8
9	29.5275			7	8	
10	32.8084			8		

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048
 UTM grid convergence (GCM) and 1983 declination (DM) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

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

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; covered; underpass
- Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
 - National, with monument
 - State
 - County, parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation; small park
 - Land grant with monument; found section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
 - Range, township, section line; location approximate
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
- Windmill; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: historical station; vertical datum; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
- Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
- Sand; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



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

July 24, 1996

Carol Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Lynn Woods Historic District (Essex County), Massachusetts, 01938

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Carl Greenler, Chairperson, Lynn Historical Commission, 3 City Hall Square, Lynn, MA 01901

Calvin Young, Dept. of Community Development, 3 City hall Square, Lynn, MA 01901
Arthur Krim, 36 Highland Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139