

MASSACHUSETTS HERITAGE LANDSCAPE INVENTORY PROGRAM

ESSEX COUNTY LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

**LYNN
RECONNAISSANCE REPORT**

PHOTO

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LYNN RECONNAISSANCE REPORT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Essex County is known for its unusually rich and varied landscapes, which are represented in each of its 34 municipalities. This wealth of landscapes contributes to each community's character. Heritage landscapes are vulnerable and ever changing. For this reason it is important to take the first steps towards their preservation by identifying the elements of these landscapes - the pastoral agricultural setting, the designed public park, the unforgiving rocky coast, and the mill towns and cities along important river corridors. To this end, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) and the Essex National Heritage Commission (ENHC) have collaborated to bring the Heritage Landscape Inventory program (HLI) to communities in Essex County. The primary goal of the program is to help communities identify a wide range of landscape resources, particularly those that are significant and unprotected. The focus is on landscapes that have not been identified in previous survey efforts in a given community.

The methodology for the Heritage Landscape Inventory program was developed in a pilot project conducted in southeastern Massachusetts. It is outlined in the DCR publication *Reading the Land* which has provided guidance for the program in Essex County. In short, each participating community appoints a Local Project Coordinator (LPC) to assist the DCR-ENHC consulting team. The LPC organizes a heritage landscape identification meeting at which interested residents and town officials offer community input by identifying potential heritage landscapes. Following the development of the comprehensive list, community participants select priority landscapes based on the importance of each landscape to the community and known or perceived threats. This meeting is followed by a fieldwork session including the consulting team and the LPC, sometimes accompanied by other community members. This group visits the priority landscapes identified in the meeting and gathers information about the community. The final product is the Reconnaissance Report, prepared for each participating community. It outlines the history of the community; enumerates the background resources and documentation available; provides a short description of the priority heritage landscapes visited; discusses planning issues identified in the landscape identification meeting and fieldwork; and concludes with a brief discussion of survey and planning recommendations. A list of all of the heritage landscapes identified by the community is included in the Appendix.

II. LYNN HISTORY

Lynn was settled by members of the New England Company in 1629 and was incorporated as a town in 1631 (initially called Saugus). Although the rocky coastal soils were difficult to farm, Lynn remained primarily an agricultural community into the early 19th century when farmers became increasingly involved in cottage industries. These included fishing, shoemaking and milling, as well as leather tanneries along the Black Marsh (Tannery) Brook. Between 1820 and 1840 small-scale shoemaking became an important part of the community's economic base. The Eastern Railroad from Boston to Salem opened in Lynn in 1838 creating a new commercial focus at Central Square, which included shoe factories and associated workers' housing. It was during this period that Market Street developed as a commercial thoroughfare. Development of the shoe sewing machine in 1848 revolutionized the shoe industry, transforming it from a cottage industry to a factory system.

Lynn was incorporated as a city in 1850 and prosperity continued through the Civil War as the shoe industry flourished. Central Lynn was destroyed by a major fire in 1869 but quickly rebounded with further commercial and industrial development. Another major fire occurred in 1889 and many of the earlier buildings were replaced with large brick factories. By the late 1800s Lynn had become the shoe center of the country. The demand for cheap labor generated an influx of European immigrants. Between 1860 and 1910 Lynn's population grew by 450%. Concurrently the Diamond District emerged as an area of suburban houses on large lots along the shore. The shoe industry declined by the 1920s and the General Electric Company became Lynn's primary employer.

As Lynn evolved into a high-density industrial city in the late 19th century, the community made a strong commitment to municipal infrastructure, notably in providing open space for the growing community and assuring an adequate supply of municipal water. Lynn Woods, High Rock Reservation and Lynn Shore Drive, all established around the turn of the century, are considered three of the city's most important open spaces. During the early 20th century the Olmsted firm was consulted regarding planning of many of the community's parks. The municipal water system established around 1900 is still in use today.

The population of Lynn peaked in the early 20th century and until recently has been in decline since then. The 1990 population was just over 81,000, about 25% of whom were minorities, including a rapidly growing Hispanic population. Today Lynn is one of the most densely settled communities on the North Shore with more than 3,500 people per square mile. It is also a city of neighborhoods with the highest density population adjacent to the central business district in East Lynn. The northern part of West Lynn surrounding Lynn Woods is characterized by relatively low-density neighborhoods. Lynn remains largely an industrial city, although some of the mill buildings are being converted to housing and to more diversified commercial and high technology uses.

III. RESOURCES AND DOCUMENTATION

This section identifies planning documents and tools that provide information relevant to the Heritage Landscape Inventory program.

Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory

The Massachusetts Historical Commission's (MHC) Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets is a state-wide list that identifies significant historic resources throughout the Commonwealth. In order to be included in the inventory, a property must be documented on an MHC inventory form, which is then entered into the MHC database. Lynn's inventory was initially done between 1977 and 1987, with updates for Lynn Woods and the Diamond District in the early 1990s. Properties included on the list date from 1666 to 1988. There are a total of 1340 properties listed including 26 areas, 1211 buildings, four burial grounds, 14 objects and 85 structures. A searchable database is now available online at <http://mhc-macris.net/>.

State and National Registers of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that have been determined significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. All of the National Register properties in Lynn are also listed in the State Register. Lynn has six National Register districts: Central Square, Diamond District, High Rock Reservation, Lynn Common, Lynn Woods and Munroe Street, as well as properties associated with two

thematic National Register nominations, Diners of Massachusetts and the Metropolitan Park System. There are 19 properties individually listed in the National Register. Three Lynn buildings, the Bank Block, the Lynn Public Library and St. Stephens Memorial Church, are under preservation restrictions, as are three monuments in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Open Space and Recreation Plan

Lynn's Open Space and Recreation Plan was last updated in 1995 (verify, report is undated). Primary purposes of the plan were to document the condition of existing open spaces; to identify recreation and open space needs; to establish a plan for protecting natural resources; and to provide for active recreation. The plan emphasizes the importance of the following natural areas to the community: Lynn Woods; the shoreline and harbor; the Saugus River and associated marshes; and the Cedar Brook drainage including the ponds east of Lynn Woods. It also makes note of recent improvements to the shoreline as part of the Lynn Heritage State Park and park rehabilitation undertaken by the Department of Urban Conservation and Recreation (formerly the Metropolitan District Commission) along Lynn Shore Drive. The plan places priority on protecting existing and potential open space and recreation sites. Many of the heritage landscapes identified in this Reconnaissance Report are also included in the OSRP inventory.

Demolition Delay Ordinance

Lynn has a five-month demolition delay ordinance which can be imposed by the Lynn Historical Commission which considers a request to demolish a building that is 50 years or older and that the Commission has determined to have architectural and/or historical value. The decision to delay demolition for up to five months can only be made after a properly posted public hearing. It is interesting to note that the purpose statement of the demolition delay ordinance contemplates intent to “demolish or to significantly alter the exterior of a building.” It also excludes from review under this ordinance any buildings that may be regulated by a historic district commission, although presently there are no local historic districts in Lynn.

IV. PRIORITY HERITAGE LANDSCAPES

Lynn's heritage landscape identification meeting, attended by approximately 23 residents, some representing town boards and local non-profit organizations, was held on June 24, 2004. During the meeting residents compiled a lengthy list of the town's heritage landscapes, which is included in the Appendix. Once the comprehensive list was created, attendees were asked to articulate the value of each landscape and to identify issues relating to its preservation. Based on the information gathered, community members identified a group of priority heritage landscapes to be visited by the consulting team during the fieldwork. Each of the priority landscapes is highly valued, contributes to community character and is not permanently protected or preserved.

This section describes nine priority landscapes that were the focus of the reconnaissance work in Lynn. These landscapes, which are listed alphabetically, represent a range of scales and types of resources.

Cannon Rock

Cannon Rock (also known as Phaeton Rock) is a large glacial erratic located off Range Heights Road on the northern edge of Lynn near the Peabody border. It is on a steep wooded city-owned site adjacent to a

residential subdivision. The rock is balanced on four small boulders that have been stabilized by the city with a concrete and wood structure but it still appears unstable, with potential to topple down the hill.

Central Square Area

The Central Square Historic District (NR DIS 12/10/1985) is roughly bounded by Central, Munroe, Union and Park Streets. While it contains historically significant commercial and industrial buildings, the character of the area is dominated by the railroad tracks that pass overhead. The city is working on streetscape improvements including old style street lights and a clock reminiscent of the late 19th boom time. These improvements that make the area more attractive have had a positive effect. Now the Historical Commission is focused on finding creative uses for the arcade under the tracks.

Common Area

Lynn Common was established in 1706 as a training field. Today it is a long narrow Victorian style park broken in the middle by Hannify Square. The focal point of the common is the Frederick Douglas Bandstand. There is also a cast iron fountain, which is a replacement for an earlier fieldstone fountain. Colored lights have been added at the base. A shelter/comfort station is a modern addition. The common is bounded by North Common Street and South Common Street with Market Square and Western Burial Ground located immediately to the west. The neighborhood surrounding it has become Lynn's major civic area, which includes public buildings such as City Hall, Public Library (with landscape designed by the Olmsted firm), National Guard Armory and several prominent churches, St. Stephen's and St. Mary's. Issues include heavy traffic and changing character of the neighborhood.

Friends Burying Ground

The Friends Burying Ground, also known as New Light Cemetery and Meeting House Lot, is located behind the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church on Silsbee Street. It is a small (less than an acre) privately owned burying ground established in 1722. The burying ground is in two sections, divided by a privet hedge. There is an iron fence across the front. There are more than 100 headstones and monuments of varying types, most dating to the 19th century. There is also a large copper beech tree. The burying ground is in poor condition with overgrown vegetation and many monuments broken or toppled. The site is not well known and appears not to be receiving any care. It is located in the Diamond Historic District (NR DIS 11/22/1996).

General Electric Employees Athletic Association Field

This 12-acre park, known as G.E.A.A. Field, is located on Summer Street in the western part of Lynn near the Saugus River. It was established in the early 20th century as a private park for General Electric employees and included one of the first lit ball fields. The park, which has multi-purpose playing fields, belongs to the city but is under a long-term lease to GE. It originally had a clubhouse that no longer exists. The park continues to provide important active recreation facilities for the community. There is an abandoned railroad line adjacent to the park with plans to establish a trail along it that would link G.E.E.A.A. Field with other recreation areas.

Highlands Neighborhood/High Rock Reservation

The Highlands neighborhood is located on a promontory overlooking downtown Lynn. The steep terrain helps to create a distinct residential neighborhood that is characterized by mixed housing including Queen

Anne style and three-deckers. High Rock Reservation, one of Lynn's oldest and most important parks, is at the summit of the promontory. The focal point of the reservation is the High Rock Tower, designed by architect H.K. Wheeler and dedicated in 1906. The tower and park have been recently restored through a joint partnership of the state's Olmsted Preservation program and funding from the city of Lynn. The neighborhood remains an area of concern. Many of the larger houses originally occupied by factory owners have been carved up and are now dilapidated multi-family housing. The Shoe School/Old Lynn High School (NR) located at the base of High Rock has recently been sold to private developers.

Pine Grove Cemetery

Pine Grove Cemetery, located on Boston Street, was laid out in 1850 with involvement of Henry A.S. Deaborn who was also responsible for the design of Mount Auburn Cemetery. The cemetery, which is approximately 150 acres, exemplifies the mid-19th century rural cemetery style with rolling topography, winding roads, varied 19th and 20th century monuments and the Rose Chapel. Three monuments, the Hiker, the Soldiers/Civil War monument, and the World War I monument, have recently been restored and have preservation restrictions on them.

Saugus River

The Saugus River drains a 38 square mile area and forms the southwestern boundary of Lynn. The river is a regional landscape that also includes inland and coastal wetlands. The confluence of the Saugus and Pines Rivers includes valuable wildlife habitat located in both Saugus and Lynn. Portions of the riverbanks are managed by the Department of Urban Conservation and Recreation (formerly Metropolitan District Commission). Archaeological resources along the river have been documented by the state. Also located along the Saugus River is Needham's Landing, a historic ferry crossing that dates to 1638 when Garrett Spenser was given the right to run a ferry from Ballard's landing in Saugus to Needham's landing in Lynn. In the late 1800s Needham's Landing was the site of a popular bathing beach with bathhouse. Features noted during the site visit included the Saugus River Yacht Club, established in 1904, and the newly constructed Riverside Park. The river is used for water-related sports and passive recreation.

Sluice Pond

Sluice Pond, located just east of Lynn Woods along Lynnfield Street (Route 129), is the largest of a series of ponds associated with the Cedar Brook drainage that runs through the eastern part of Lynn. Much of the pond shore is lined with private houses. There is a boat ramp adjacent to Briarcliff Lodge, a city-owned rustic lodge at the northeast end of Sluice Pond off Lynnfield Street. The lodge has recently undergone substantial renovation and is now used for adult day care. A major issue associated with Sluice Pond is the very limited access, due to lack of public frontage. Water quality is impacted by Saugus runoff and the pond is considered threatened by local residents.

V. PLANNING

Preservation Strategies

Lynn has already taken several important steps to preserve the unique qualities of the city. Extensive inventory of historic properties has been completed, including most recently the Diamond District and Lynn Woods, both of which also have been listed in the National Register. A five-month demolition delay ordinance is also in place.

Planning Issues

The planning issues discussed below are arranged in alphabetical order. Community members also expressed interest in learning about preservation tools and strategies that have been effective in other Massachusetts communities and in identifying sources for preservation funding.

Burial Grounds and Cemeteries

Lynn residents identified four burial grounds as heritage landscapes, three of which are city-owned and one of which is private. All have been documented on MHC inventory forms. The three older ones all show signs of deterioration, with damaged headstones and monuments, overgrown plant material and a general lack of care. Pine Grove Cemetery, which remains in active use, is in better condition but also faces some preservation challenges.

Downtown

Lynn's downtown area is dominated by mill buildings, with some smaller commercial and residential buildings interspersed. The city experienced several major fires in the late 19th century and some areas underwent urban renewal in the 1960s. Today the downtown includes mixed industrial, commercial and residential uses. Some are marginal businesses and low income housing while other properties are recently renovated and charge market rates. There is a large National Register district around the common and a smaller one at Central Square. The five-month demolition delay ordinance provides some opportunity to deter demolition of historic structures, but city residents remain concerned about the changing character of the downtown, including loss of historic buildings, high impacts of traffic and overall character and appearance of the streetscape.

Neighborhoods

Preserving neighborhood character was a major theme of the Heritage Landscape meeting. Lynn's residential neighborhoods are rich in historic resources and essential to community vitality. While the Diamond District has recently been listed on the National Register, other neighborhoods have not been documented on MHC inventory forms. Nine neighborhoods were identified by the community as heritage landscapes. While almost all of them are facing changes that threaten community character, the Highlands neighborhood was identified as being of particular concern.

Open Space and Waterfront

Lynn is fortunate to have Lynn Woods, a large regionally significant landscape, as the cornerstone of its municipal open space system. Lynn Woods is a multi-purpose landscape that includes natural and historic resources. It functions as watershed land and is used for active and passive recreation. Lynn also has a number of active recreation areas but they are not well distributed throughout the city and some neighborhoods are underserved. Lynn residents expressed concern that there were not more readily accessible natural landscapes, especially the Saugus River and Lynn's many ponds. This will become increasingly important as the city continues to grow.

VI. PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation planning is a three-step process: identification, evaluation and protection. Four useful documents to consult before beginning to implement preservation strategies are the Massachusetts Historical Commission's *Survey Manual* and *Preservation through Bylaws and Ordinances*; the Department of Conservation and Recreation's *Reading the Land*; and the Essex National Heritage Commission's *Essex National Heritage Area Plan*. Each publication provides necessary information for the identification, evaluation and protection of the rich cultural heritage of Massachusetts communities. The recommendations that follow are in two parts. General recommendations are listed first, followed by more specific recommendations.

General Recommendations

Recommendations that apply to a broad range of resources are discussed below. The general recommendations are listed in the order in which they are most logically addressed when applying the three-step preservation planning process as described above. Thus the goal will be to identify – evaluate – protect.

Inventory of Heritage Landscapes and Other Historic Assets

The vital first step in developing preservation strategies for heritage landscapes is to record information about the resources. One cannot advocate for something unless one knows precisely what it is – the physical characteristics and historical development. Although Lynn has already done extensive survey work, many of the city's historic buildings have not yet been documented, and some of the older inventory forms may be incomplete. All resources that have been recorded in the past should be reviewed, particularly those documented in the 1970s because survey methodology has changed since that time. New procedures are more comprehensive and link properties in a more coherent way than in the past. Thus, using the Massachusetts Historical Commission survey methodology, record Lawrence's heritage:

- Organize the survey by property type and include a wide range of property types. Document unprotected resources first and prioritize by need/threat.
- Document the heritage landscapes identified by the community that are not already represented in the MHC inventory, with emphasis on priority landscapes and threatened neighborhoods.

National Register Program

As additional survey work is completed, evaluate properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Develop a National Register listing plan taking into consideration a property's significance, integrity and vulnerability. Properties that are in need of recognition in order to advance preservation strategies should be given priority.

Neighborhood Character

Nearly all preservation strategies address neighborhood character in some manner. There are some strategies that may help preserve character in many neighborhoods.

- Complete MHC inventory forms for key neighborhoods identified by community.

- Complete National Register nominations for areas determined eligible.
- Extend the demolition delay ordinance to one year and review the standards indicating which properties are subject to demolition delay.
- Pass local historic district ordinance and designate historically significant neighborhoods as local historic districts to preserve neighborhood character. Alternatively, pass a neighborhood conservation district ordinance. Neighborhood conservation districts, which are administered at the municipal level, are special areas within a community where the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places are preserved and protected by regulating scale, massing and materials of additions and new construction. A two-thirds vote of the City Council is required to adopt a Neighborhood Conservation Districts ordinance. Such districts may be the most appropriate way to preserve the land use pattern of an area such as the Highlands where there are changes in materials but the overall size, scale and orientation of structures of the heritage landscape are retained. A Neighborhood Conservation District is less restrictive than a Local Historic District (MGL Chapter 40C).

Funding of Preservation Projects

Funding for preservation projects is an important aspect of implementing preservation strategies. In recent years, both the MHC and DCR have had funding programs to assist communities in preservation related issues. Likewise the ENHC has maintained a small grants program for Essex County communities. As each community puts together its heritage landscape preservation program, it should contact relevant agencies to determine whether there are funded applicable programs available at the time. For instance, the city may apply for Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund (MPPF) administered by the MHC. It is a matching grant program that provides monies to plan for preservation or to implement bricks and mortar projects leading to stabilization and preservation of historic resources.

Cities and towns that have adopted the Community Preservation Act find it to be an excellent funding source for many heritage landscape projects; however Lynn would first have to adopt the Act. While tricky to pass in lean economic times, the number and types of projects that are benefiting across the Commonwealth is worthy of consideration. The Community Preservation Act establishes a mechanism by which towns and cities can develop a fund dedicated to historic preservation, open space and affordable housing. Funds are collected through a .5% to 3% surcharge on each annual real estate tax bill. The CPA is adopted by a majority vote on a ballot question at the polls and the Community Preservation Committee (CPC) is established by the Mayor after the ballot question is passed. The percentage of the surcharge is determined by the city vote. Adoption of the Community Preservation Act fosters partnerships among historic preservationists, conservationists, and affordable housing advocates. At least 10% of the funds must be used to preserve historic resources. At least 10% must be used to protect open space. And at least 10% must be used to advance affordable housing. The remaining 70% must be used for one of these three uses as well as recreational needs and can be distributed in varying proportions depending upon the projects that the city believes are appropriate and beneficial to the municipality. The CPC is charged with developing a plan, considering projects and recommending expenditure of the CPA funds to the City Council, which must approve projects using the CPA funding. The Commonwealth has established a dedicated fund that is used to match the municipality's collections under the CPA.

Specific Recommendations

Burial Grounds and Cemeteries

Each of the four burial grounds identified by the community poses a unique challenge. Friends Burying Ground, which is privately owned, is in the worst condition and is considered the most threatened of the four. It is in the Diamond NR District. However, National Register status does not provide a framework for preservation, which is the next step.

- Identify legal owner of Friends Burying Ground and other stakeholders (such as active Quakers, descendants of those buried there, neighborhood groups) who may have an interest in preservation of the burial ground.
- Gather support for preservation of burying ground through publicity such as including on "Most Endangered" list.
- Prepare preservation and management plan for burying ground, taking into consideration repair of stone markers, stone walls and iron fencing, removal of invasive growth and ongoing maintenance of plant materials.

Pine Grove Cemetery, which is municipally owned, is a well-designed mid-19th century rural cemetery that is probably eligible for listing on the National Register. Several conservation projects have already been under taken on significant monuments.

- Determine whether Pine Grove Cemetery is eligible for listing on the National Register. If eligible prepare National Register nomination.
- Prepare preservation and management plan for cemetery, taking into consideration repair of headstones and monuments, perimeter walls and fencing, removal of invasive growth and ongoing maintenance of plant materials.

Western Burial Ground, which is municipally owned, is already listed on the National Register as part of the Lynn Common NR District. However, it is in poor condition and a plan is needed to provide a framework for preservation.

- Develop a preservation and management plan for Western Burial Ground, taking into consideration repair of stone markers, stone walls and fencing, repair of ironwork, removal of voluntary growth and on-going maintenance of plant material.

Eastern Burial Ground, which is municipally owned, is probably eligible for listing on the National Register.

- Determine whether Eastern Burial Ground is eligible for listing on the National Register either individually or as part of a larger district. If eligible prepare National Register nomination.
- Prepare preservation and management plan for burial ground, taking into consideration repair of headstones and monuments, perimeter walls and fencing, removal of invasive growth and ongoing maintenance of plant materials.

Cannon Rock

- Have structural stability of rock and support system evaluated by an engineer.

Downtown

- Study a local historic district for the Common area and a neighborhood conservation district for Central Square area.
- Consider a design review committee that would develop design review guidelines and have an advisory role over new design including demolition in the downtown area.

Saugus River and Sluice Pond

The Saugus River is a regional resource with multiple values. Sluice Pond is part of the Cedar Brook drainage system that flows through the eastern part of the city.

- Identify land use and landowners of parcels that border the banks of the water bodies.
- Develop prioritized plan to purchase access points or to enhance existing access points.
- Work with Saugus to enhance quality of the water bodies and improve their banks.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Reconnaissance Report is a critical tool in identifying the rich and diverse heritage landscapes in Lynn and in beginning to think about preservation strategies. However, it is only the first step in the planning process. Landscapes identified in this report, especially the priority landscapes, will typically need further documentation. The documentation in turn can be used to build consensus and gather public support for their preservation. Implementation of recommendations will require a concerted effort of and partnerships with municipal boards and agencies, local non-profits, and state agencies and commissions.

Distribution of this Reconnaissance Report to the municipal land use boards and commissions will assist in making this one of the planning documents that guides Lynn in preserving important features of the community's character. The tasks that are recommended will require cooperation and coordination among boards and commissions, particularly Lynn's Historical Commission, Department of Community Development and Conservation Commission. It also is advisable to present this information to the City Council and the Mayor, the applicant to the Heritage Landscape Inventory program on behalf of the city. Finally distribution of the report to neighborhood associations and any other preservation minded organizations will broaden the audience and assist in gathering interest and support for the Lynn Heritage Landscape Inventory Program.

APPENDIX: HERITAGE LANDSCAPES IDENTIFIED BY COMMUNITY

This list was prepared as a summary of the Heritage Landscape Identification meeting held in Lynn on June 24 and follow-up fieldwork on July 6. It also incorporates subsequent comments received from Local Project Coordinator Kathy Wrynn. The chart has two columns, the name and location of the resource are in the first, notes about the resource are in the second. Landscapes are grouped by land use category. Abbreviations used are listed below.

CR = Conservation Restriction NR = National Register
 LHD = Local Historic District PR = Preservation Restriction
 * = Priority Landscape

Cemeteries	
<i>Eastern Burial Ground</i> 85 Union Street	Established 1813. Also known as Union Street Burial Ground. WPA era rubble wall along Union Street.
<i>*Pine Grove Cemetery</i> 155 Boston Street	Established 1850, Henry A.S. Dearborn involved in design. Good example of rural cemetery, not on NR.
<i>*Friends Burying Ground</i> 72 Silsbee Street	Established 1722, also known as New Light Cemetery and Meeting House Lot. Small privately-owned burial ground, not well known, in very poor condition. Located in Diamond NR District, not very visible unless known.
<i>Western Burial Ground</i> Market Square	Established 1737. Municipally owned burial ground, located adjacent to Market Square in Lynn Common NR District.
Civic/ Downtown	
<i>*Central Square Historic District</i> Central, Munroe, Union & Park Sts	Central Square area is NR District. Area contains important historic buildings but is dominated by overhead railroad structure. City is working on streetscape and finding creative uses for the arcade area under the tracks.
<i>*Common Area</i>	Lynn Common established 1706 as training field. Important civic area, includes major public buildings. Issues: heavy traffic, changing character. Common and surrounding buildings are NR district.
<i>Market Square</i>	Noteworthy for having one of the oldest extant street lights, located in center of intersection. Western Burial Ground is adjacent to square.
<i>Sagamore Hill Area</i> Nahant & Broad Sts.	Sagamore Hill area was used by Native Americans. Potential for archaeological resources? Area includes Washington Square, a small well-planted park with 1895 George T. Angell memorial horse trough across from Central Congregational Church and interpretive tercentennial sign which tells of settlement of area. Lynn Home for Young Women.

Industrial	
General Electric Riverworks Plant Western Avenue	Large industrial plant along north side of Saugus River. Bldg. 37 North is where jet aircraft engine was researched. Jet propulsion became a specialty of the Lynn Works after WW II.
Lynn Waterworks Walnut Street	Converted to condos. Two lots have been sold at the back of the property. Check MHC Form B.
Mill Buildings	Most downtown mill buildings are no longer involved in manufacturing, many are mixed use including housing, some are vacant.
Miscellaneous	
Durkee-Mower Building 2 Empire Street	The Durkee Mower building and warehouse, sometimes called the "house of fluff" is now owned by a NY firm but still headed by a member of the Durkee family. The company was listed in the 1931 street directory as marshmallow manufacturers.
Fay Estate West of Route 107 near Buchanan Bridge	The original Fay Estate was 500 acres. On its northwestern boundary is Spring Pond, which is part of the town of Peabody's water supply. The original mansion was torn down in 1916 and the area was developed for housing. Four buildings remain, all now renovated and used as private homes: the servants' quarters, the laundry, the carriage house and the gatehouse.
Dame/Owen House Green Street	Next to Historical Society. Sometimes referred to as Mariah Mitchell house. It was owned by Mitchell's brother-in-law and is the house she died in. She lived earlier in a house at Shaw's Court.
Mary Baker Eddy home Broad Street	Was originally a farm, now a museum. Not listed on NR?
Natural Features (Rivers, Ponds, Geologic Features)	
*Cannon Rock	Also known as Phaeton Rock, glacial erratic near Range Heights Road.
Flax Pond Broadway	5.5-acre neighborhood park with designated great pond as central feature. Studies have addressed ways to improve water quality including algae and invasive plant controls. Part of the Cedar Brook drainage.
Lynn Harbor and Waterfront	Boat access, passive recreation, scenic vistas. Water quality is poor in Lynn Harbor, limiting water-based recreation. Shoreline east of Nahant is state-owned reservation with shore walk and beach access. Adjacent parkways recently listed on NR.
*Saugus River/ Rumney Marsh	Regionally significant landscape that includes river and adjacent inland and coastal wetlands. Also located in Saugus and Revere. Large portion of riverbanks are state-owned Rumney Marsh Reservation. Lynn Marshes at confluence of Saugus River and Pines River recognized as environmentally important site. Archaeological resources found in this area. Needham's Landing is historic ferry crossing.

<i>*Sluice Pond</i> Lynnfield Street	Large Pond east of Lynn Woods. Only a small portion of the shoreline near Briarcliffe Lodge is publicly owned.
Neighborhoods "City of Neighborhoods"	
<i>Brickyard</i> Commercial St., Market Street, Lynnway and Common	The original brickyard was located on Shepherd Street. The former industrial site was largely destroyed by urban renewal, although some manufacturing remains, as well as a limited residential area traditionally occupied by Italians. New buildings include a large high rise called Neptune Towers and the vocational technical high school. The Lynn Museum is publishing a book on the history of the Brickyard.
<i>Diamond District</i>	Residential neighborhood along Lynn Shore Drive. Recently listed on NR.
<i>Glenmere</i> Western Avenue and Maple Street	Diverse neighborhood near Lynn English High with curvilinear roads. Includes Lydia Pinkham house and Churchill Place on Maple Street. Much as it was in 1870, but is changing rapidly.
<i>Gold Fish Pond Neighborhood</i> East Lynn	1.9-acre Goldfish Pond Park has been revived and serves as focal point of compact early 20 th century residential neighborhood. Pond is in heart shape with island in the middle and ornamental plantings.
<i>Happy Valley</i>	Residential neighborhood in Ward 1 near Lynn Woods and Flax Pond. Early 20 th century single family homes, many clapboard with brick foundations, gable fronts, Queen Anne.
<i>*Highlands Neighborhood</i>	Neighborhood around High Rock Reservation located on steep promontory overlooking downtown.
<i>Lakeside Neighborhood</i>	Views of Flax Pond and Flax Pond Park. Early 20 th century clapboard, single family dwellings on brick foundations, many gable fronts, some Queen Anne.
<i>Veterans Village</i>	Compact Post-World War II residential neighborhood with small-scale three-bay capes with exterior chimneys, very consistent and no intrusions. Hospital adjacent to Veterans Village is old infectious disease hospital. All was part of the old Poor Farm and turned into housing recently – the barn was demolished in 2003 and the house in 2004.
<i>Washington Square</i> Nahant and Broad Streets	Not well known, includes Lynn Home for Young Women, small park with 1895 Angell memorial trough. Central Congregational Church is across from park. Tercentennial sign.
Parks and Open Space	
<i>Barry Park</i> Boston Street	15.2 acres, active recreation area. Also known as Little River Playground, Olmsted connection.
<i>Fraser Field</i> Western Avenue	WPA baseball park and football stadium. Also includes Manning Bowl and Lynn Stadium.
<i>Gallagher Playground</i> Ontario Street	15.9 acre park near Pine Grove Cemetery used for active recreation.

<i>G.E.A.A. Field</i> Summer Street	12-acre park run by General Electric Employees Athletic Assn. (private), one of first lit ball fields. Needs more exposure.
<i>*High Rock Reservation</i>	3.1-acre reservation listed on NR, recently rehabbed. Includes Tower, High Rock Cottage, Daisy Cottage. Part of Highlands neighborhood.
<i>Keaney Park</i>	20.9-acre active recreation area adjacent to English High School in central Lynn. Also known as Memorial Park, Olmsted connection.
<i>Lynn Woods Reservation</i> Pennybrook Road	2,100-acre natural, watershed and recreational resource, acquired by city in 1899. Listed on NR, Olmsted connection. Includes Gannon Golf Course built by WPA and designed by Donald Ross.
<i>Watershed properties</i>	Lynn's water supply system was established at the end of the 19 th century. It includes ponds in Lynn Woods and also in Saugus and Lynnfield with a connecting link to the Ipswich River in North Reading.
Transportation	
<i>Buchanan Bridge</i> Western Avenue	Floating bridge carries Route 107 (Western Avenue) over Floating Bridge Pond near Salem.
<i>East Saugus Bridge</i> Western Avenue	Gateway to Lynn from Saugus. Bridge carries Western Avenue over Saugus River. Marshview Park recently constructed adjacent to bridge.
<i>General Edwards Bridge</i> Route 1A	Gateway to Lynn from Revere and the south, bridge carries Route 1A (Lynnway) over the Saugus River.
<i>Lynn Shore Drive</i> Route 1A	State-owned parkway and adjacent shorewalk with beach access. Recently rehabbed, great views of Boston Harbor. Listed on NR, adjacent to Diamond District.
<i>Lynnway</i> Route 1A	State-owned parkway, commercial edges, access to water at Heritage State Park.
<i>Narrow Gauge Railroad</i>	Bill McGinnis has details on this.
<i>*Range Heights Road</i>	Colonial stone wall being dismantled, goes into ravine.