

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 the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, for more information. If a property is already documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Annisquam Village Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: Adams Ave., Adams Hill Rd., Arbor St., Arlington St., Bennett St., Bridgewater St., Butternut La., Cambridge Ave., Chester Sq., Dennis Ct., Dennison St., Lane Rd., Leonard St., Nashua Ave., Planters Neck Rd., Quincy Ct., River Rd., Squam Rock La., Squam Rock Rd., Union Ct., Walnut St., Washington St.

City or town: Gloucester State: Massachusetts County: Essex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B C D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

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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	
<u>208</u>	<u>70</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>230</u>	<u>74</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2 (Edward Harraden House, 14 Leonard Street, NR/TRA1990, and Annisquam/Lobster Cove Bridge, NRIND 1983)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/fire station

COMMERCE/stores, hotels, wharves

EDUCATION/schoolhouse

RECREATION and CULTURE/artists' studios

TRANSPORTATION/water-related; stagecoach

LANDSCAPE/town landings, beach

RELIGION/church, cemetery

DOMESTIC/single and multiple dwellings; secondary structures

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/store, restaurant
TRANSPORTATION/water-related
RELIGION/church, cemetery
LANDSCAPE/beach; conservation land
DOMESTIC/single and multiple dwellings, secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/postmedieval English; Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle Style
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival,
Spanish Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman
MID-20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood (weatherboard, shingle.) stone (granite),
brick, concrete, asphalt

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Annisquam Village Historic District is a well-preserved amalgam of a concentrated Colonial, Federal, and Early Industrial-period fishing and shipbuilding village with a late-19th and early 20th-century summer cottage community. At its heart is the long, narrow Lobster Cove, where at the northern end a cluster of early houses surrounds the original town landing and the 1730s Third Parish Meetinghouse, and further south, houses, wharves, and a

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few utilitarian buildings are arranged along and above the shore lines. During the late-19th and the first half of the 20th century, Annisquam's picturesque vistas, historic architecture, and a lively cultural atmosphere attracted summer visitors, including a substantial number of artists and writers. The mixture of residential, utilitarian, and institutional architecture in a landscape replete with harbor- and bay-side structures and sites thus gives physical form to the three major Gloucester historic contexts of maritime development, summer resorts, and artists' colonies. The district covers approximately 200 acres, and includes 208 contributing buildings and outbuildings, one cemetery, and numerous sites, granite-block wharves, walls, and retaining walls dating from ca. 1656 to 1968 period of significance. Two resources in the district were previously listed in the National Register. One is the Annisquam/Lobster Cove Bridge (NRIND 1983); the other is the First Period-style Edward Harraden House at 14 Leonard Street (NRIND/NRTRA 1990).

Introduction

The district includes a rich assortment of well-preserved examples of Colonial, Federal, and early Greek Revival domestic architecture that were built during the period of Annisquam's greatest prosperity as a ship-building and fishing community. The Gothic Revival village church, and three Greek Revival institutional buildings also date to that period, while the presence of only one Second Empire and a few Italianate dwellings show that the pace of building construction, as well as industrial and commercial activity, had slowed significantly by the middle of the 19th century. Beginning in the 1870s, however, a resurgence of construction and development took place that was concentrated, not on the original part of the village overlooking the cove, but on the open area to its west on Babson Point and the rocky slopes of Adams Hill (formerly "Lookout Hill"). Several large Queen Anne, Shingle-Style, and Colonial Revival summer residences were built in that newer section of the district between 1870 and 1899. The district's architectural mix was expanded again by a few early-20th-century houses ranging from small Craftsman summer cottages through a high-style Spanish Revival stucco mansion, a 1924 Shingle Style yacht club with Tudor Revival accents, and by several buildings related to the beginnings of the automobile era, including an early motor inn and several private garages, many of them built of native stone. With the exception of a handful of modern houses and a number of residential conversions of outbuildings in a variety of styles, in general, the few non-contributing elements in the district harmonize in form, scale, and materials with the surrounding historic buildings and structures. Intrusions include a few late 20th-century bungalows and summer cottages on Babson Point, and several older buildings throughout the district whose character is no longer recognizable due to recent changes. Overall, in its well-preserved 18th- through early-20th century character as a residential shipbuilding/fishing/farming, and later summer-resort community, the Annisquam Village District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Like most of the many villages on the periphery of Cape Ann, Annisquam is a self-contained community oriented both to its waterfront and to the unforgiving granite ledge that shapes its topography. The main part of the village occupies a mile-long peninsula, Planters Neck, that extends roughly northeast to southwest between Ipswich Bay on the west and the long, narrow inlet of Lobster Cove on the east. The peninsula's southern tip splits around Stage

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Cove to form two secondary points—Babson Point at the southwest corner at the mouth of the Annisquam River, and Squam Point on the southeast, marking the entrance to Lobster Cove, the principal Annisquam harbor. The eastern shore of the cove, paralleled by Washington Street/MA Rte. 127, terminates at a headland on the river between Lobster and Goose Coves.

At several district locations on Lobster and Stage coves, old commercial wharves, bolstered by granite-block retaining walls and today augmented by wooden docks and floats, punctuate the shorelines. The largest wharf, however, located on the west shore of Planters Neck, is a single long 19th-century wharf, called simply “**the Old Wharf Lot**” (GLO.9066,) that projects into the unsheltered waters of Ipswich Bay

The major colonial-era road onto the Planters Neck peninsula, today's Leonard Street, is still the principal linear corridor of the main part of the village. The road leads southwest from Washington Street (MA Rte. 127) around the Village Church at the head of the cove, and winds south along the base of the long granite spine of the peninsula for half a mile to the densest part of the village. The earliest permanent settlement in Annisquam has been clustered since the 18th century near the south end of Leonard Street at Stage Cove, where it intersects with today's River Road and Arlington Street. In that area, only Arlington Street and the lower section of River Road, (formerly Curve Street) along Stage Cove existed before 1853. In that year the rest of River Road was laid out to the northeast along the edge of what had become a thriving fishing and ship-building harbor, replacing a former open area and foot path just above the line of wharves and shipyards. Arlington Street ended at the Woodbury wharf at Squam Point, while other short lanes, their lines still discernible today, sloped down the slope from Leonard Street to the harbor.

By 1820 a cluster of small houses and workshops had developed at the mid-section of the cove on what later became Chester Square. Further north, at the head of the cove, a small hamlet had been developing since before 1730 at the intersections of Leonard and Washington Streets with Nashua Avenue, backed on both east and west by farmland. Early development along the east shore of the cove took place at the southeast edge of Annisquam, where the large 17th-century Norwood family farm, part of which is within the district boundaries, was subdivided by later Norwood family members, both farmers and fishermen.

While the area's 18th- and early-19th-century road network evolved primarily from the circulation patterns of Annisquam's fishing and shipbuilding heyday of ca. 1780 to 1840, the expansion of the village onto new streets in the late 19th century was the result of careful planning by the developers of the new summer resort community on and north of Babson Point. In the late 1870s, James Hall and his Cambridge colleagues laid out Cambridge Avenue from the foot of Leonard Street to Annisquam's first recreational beach, **Cambridge Beach** (GLO.9060,) on Ipswich Bay. The short Adams Avenue and Planters Neck Road (formerly Highland Avenue) were apparently part of the same subdivision. Just to their north, Adams Hill Road was laid out in stages over the large property of Dr. Isaac Adams, who developed much of it with Adams family members, and for whom the hill is now named. The Adams lots were abutted to the north by those of Daniel Buckley, who built his own “**Crown Cottage**” (GLO.750) in the 1870s at the very top of the hill.

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Architectural overview

The majority of buildings in the district date from Annisquam's most prosperous era from the 1780s through the 1830s. Significant numbers exist from the second and third quarters of the 18th century, however, as well as several village houses from the 1840s through 1870. Although 20th-century fires destroyed two hotels and a few houses on Babson Point, over a dozen summer "cottages" of the 1870s through 1890s remain there.

Most buildings in the harbor area and at the head of the cove are sited close together on small lots, while those on Adams Hill and along Cambridge Avenue tend to be more spread out. Many properties that border the edges of both Lobster and Stage Coves extend out from the shore onto the old granite wharves that remain from Annisquam's heyday of fishing and shipbuilding. Most of the wharves are now grassed; and outbuildings, former commercial buildings, or summer cottages stand on several of them. Residential properties along the stretch of Leonard Street north of Chester Square are situated on former farms; their piecemeal early-20th century division by members of the Ricker family and others is apparent in a variety of small lot configurations where several modest houses were built between 1915 and 1958. Lots along the east side of that section of Leonard Street back up to **Mt. Adnah Cemetery** (GLO.811, photo 18,) a beautiful "garden" cemetery of 1848 that flares out down the slope from Leonard Street to the upper west shore of Lobster Cove. Articulating Mt. Adnah's sloping terrain is a masterful composition of terraces and retaining walls, punctuated by natural outcroppings of the granite ledge that is found everywhere on Cape Ann.

Period outbuildings in the district exist from as far back as the mid-18th century. Although there are none of the large barns seen elsewhere on Cape Ann, there are a few small barns and carriage houses, and several fishing shacks, artisans' shops and other small buildings associated with the fishing and ship-building industries. Almost all the older outbuildings in Annisquam have been converted to modern uses, however. Some have become auto garages, and several were converted to artists' or writers' studios. Most of the larger ones, and even some tiny ones, were refitted in the 20th century as summer rental cottages.

In scale, Annisquam's significant buildings range from one-room fishing shacks to several large mansions on Babson Point and Adams Hill. Institutional buildings, including the Third Parish Church (now the Annisquam Village Church), and the rare trio of the Village Hall, Leonard School, and Annisquam Historical Society (former Hose House #8) are relatively modest in both scale and detail.

Nearly all the buildings in Annisquam are of wood-frame construction, and are clad in wood clapboards, shingles, or a combination of the two. In contrast to some other parts of Cape Ann, aluminum and vinyl siding are nearly absent from Annisquam. While nearly every house has been expanded by the addition of wings, ells, dormers, etc., and some were raised from one to two stories, to a remarkable degree the original structures remain intact and discernible. Prevailing architectural styles here include Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival, with a few representatives of the Gothic Revival and vernacular Italianate, and, in the Cambridge Beach area on Babson Point, Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival. Annisquam contains

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outstanding examples of regional building types, such as colonial center-chimney houses and half-houses, and the two room-deep Cape Cod cottage, found here with both gabled- and, in a variant on the small “Cape Ann cottage,” with gambrel roofs.

Many buildings were moved from one part of the district to another within the period of significance. After the Civil War, as Annisquam became an increasingly popular destination for summer visitors, older buildings also sprouted porches and verandas, some of them two-stories in height. During the fresh-air craze of the early 20th century, several houses acquired second-story sleeping porches as well. On a few buildings one sees the telltale characteristic of the artist's studio in a large skylight, dormer, or multi-paned window high in a north wall. Many outbuildings, even one-room sheds and fishing shacks, were also converted to rental cottages or artists' studios during the same era.

Property descriptions

Representative contributing properties in the district are described below by type and architectural style, in roughly chronological order.

First Period dwellings (pre-1728)

The earliest known building in the district, and the only one previously listed in the National Register (NRTRA, NRInd. 1990,) is the **Edward Harraden House**, 14 Leonard Street (GLO.714; photo 1, right, partial view), a large 2 ½-story “salt-box” with a full-width rear leanto and a steeply-pitched roof. Its single-cell core dates to ca. 1656-1658; the house reached the present seven-bay, two-room deep dimensions well before the end of the 18th century. In about 1717 Joseph York built the long two-story, center-chimney house overlooking the middle part of Lobster Cove at 63 and 65 Leonard Street (GLO.686) for two families, an ownership arrangement that persists today.

Georgian (Second Period) buildings (ca. 1728-1780)

Houses from the Georgian period in Annisquam are all side-gabled, simply-massed buildings with a minimum of detail. Most have center chimneys, and are 1 ½- to 2 ½-stories in height; several have gambrel roofs. One of the latter, the large five-bay house of Edward Harraden's son **Capt. Andrew Harraden** at 11 Leonard Street/2 River Road, (GLO.734, photo 30, right) is another that has a smaller First Period core. In this case a house of about 1700 was expanded to the present five-bay, two-story, center-chimney gambrel-roofed form in about 1740.

Another house nearby on the original Annisquam fishing settlement was built about 1725 by **George Dennison** at 10 River Road (GLO.731; Photo 3, right). It acquired its five-bay gambrel-roofed proportions under **William Babson, Jr.** in about 1777. Perhaps the smallest intact 18th century house in Annisquam is the little **Oliver Griffin House** in the cluster at the head of the cove, at 146 Leonard Street (GLO.663, photo 8). Although previously believed to date to the early 18th century, this ca. 1766 building is one of Cape Ann's best examples of a 1

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½-story, gambrel-roofed half-house, with 9/6 windows, and an interior embellished with finely crafted raised-field paneling.

Referred to in a 1755 deed, the 1 ½-story gambrel-roofed side wing of the **James Davis/James Davis, Jr. House** at 6 Nashua Avenue, (GLO.657; photo 11, center) is very similar to the Griffin House. The main part of the Davis house, however—a 2 ½-story, five-bay, center-chimney house with later Federal details—is a generation earlier, probably built ca. 1730.

1 ½-story side-gabled Cape Cod cottages also appear during this period in Annisquam. While some were later greatly enlarged, one that largely preserves its early 1 ½-story form is the **Lurvey House** at 28 Leonard Street (GLO.702, photo 27, right). Built about 1740, this is a full-width, center-chimney Cape with a symmetrical five-bay façade, now modified, like many in Annisquam, by later window sash and a full-width shed dormer over the facade. Just to its west, at 4 Walnut Street (GLO.704, photo 27, center) is a mid-18th century gambrel-roofed full-width Cape, also with a center chimney and a five-bay façade, and with 9/6 windows. This little house, which acquired an obliquely angled wing in the early part of the 20th century, is believed to have been constructed by housewright Caleb Norwood. Its entry has a four-pane transom that is similar to one that was formerly positioned above the door of the Lurvey House.

Federal buildings (ca. 1780-1830s)

The Federal period saw an explosion of both business activity and house construction in Annisquam, as some local residents made fortunes from the ships and shipyards along Lobster and Stage Coves, while others prospered in the associated trades of ship chandlery, cooperage, blacksmithing, etc. Fishermen, too, were still selling substantial catches to willing markets. Stylish two-story Federal houses were built both at the lower harbor and the head of the cove, many with shallow-hipped roofs and/or pilastered entry surrounds based on designs from builders' guides. Decades before River Road was extended along Lobster Cove, two handsome hip-roofed houses were built at the end of Arlington Street overlooking the owners' wharves at Squam Point. The earlier one, the residence of wharf-owner **Asa Woodbury** at 18 Arlington Street (GLO.723,) was built at the time of his marriage in 1792, and may be the first of that building type in Annisquam. The Woodbury House was later altered by the addition of a bay window and two-story porches. The twin-chimneyed, hip-roofed house Woodbury had built for his daughter, Cynthia, and her husband **William Winchester** at 22 River Road (GLO.725, photo 7) in about 1817, however, retains its original dual facades, one facing west toward the river, the other facing Arlington Street (21 Arlington Street). Each façade has a center entry embellished with tall flat pilasters. At the north end of the district, the building cluster around the church and town landing was also growing during this period. Its largest residence is the center-chimney, hip-roofed two-family double house at 150 Leonard Street (early 19th-century, GLO.650, photo 28) that was owned for many years by the **Rev. Ezra Leonard** and his wife, together with **Jonathan Kimball, Jr.**

Many 2 ½-story side-gabled houses with five-bay facades were built during the Federal Period. The **Day/Dennis House** at the head of the cove at 840 Washington Street (GLO.651) which has an asymmetrical five-bay facade at the first story, is apparently a mid-18th-century dwelling that had its four-bay, shallow-pitched-roof second story added in about 1800. It may

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have been lengthened and acquired its tall pilastered doorway at the same time. Another house with a fairly shallow-pitched roof is the **Joseph Parsons House** at 25 Leonard Street (GLO.709), built with twin rear-wall chimneys in 1801-1802. The center entry here is the most simply-adorned of the large Federal houses, surrounded only with a molded frame. (The large cross-gabled pavilion over the entry was added in the early 20th century). Houses built later in the Federal period (after 1815) tend to display half-length sidelights at the entries and cornice returns on the gable ends. The center-chimney plan, however, is still found in a few houses built at the end of the period, including the **Thomas L. Pulcifer House** at 31 Leonard Street of 1829 (GLO.703). The 1780 **Capt. Jonathan Harraden/George Norwood House** at 16 Leonard Street (1780, GLO.713; photo 30, left), one of the earlier Federal five-bay houses, probably acquired its wide sidelighted entry in the latter part of the period. A very similar entry appears at the **Capt. Elias Davis House** at 12 Arlington Street (GLO.722). While the Harraden/Norwood House has 9/6 windows, the Davis House, probably built about 1840, displays the 6-over-6-sash windows that herald the change to the Greek Revival style. While the handsome 1790s **Ezekiel Chard House** at 53 Leonard Street (GLO.687, photo 13) still has the earlier 9/6 windows and lacks a true gable-end roof overhang, its wide corner boards and the full-width transom and full-length sidelights of its main entry also show the new Greek Revival influence of the 1830s.

At least two three-bay half-houses were built during the Federal period, a third may have been enlarged to that form soon after the Revolutionary War, and another may stand in expanded form on the east side of the cove. The most unique in the village of this type is the little 1½ - story house built by **Christopher Sargent** in about 1800 at 21 Leonard Street (GLO.711, photo 12). Its outstanding focal point is the entry, which has narrow Federal pilasters, and 3/4-length sidelights surmounted by an elliptical louvered fan. The 2 ½-story half-house at 5 Nashua Ave. apparently represents an early Federal updating of Annisquam's original parsonage, the **Benjamin Bradstreet House** (GLO.658, photo 9). Built in 1728, shortly after 1800 it acquired the present entry, which has tall tapered pilasters, a high frieze, and a delicately-proportioned, projecting lintel, as well as the present 6/6 window configuration. The date of the 2 ½-story **Jonathan Dennison/William Hodgkins House** on the east shore at 734 Washington Street (GLO.1777), which may have begun as a half-house, is less certain, but its high, Tuscan-pilastered entry with multi-light transom suggests that it dates to well before 1830.

More Cape Cod houses were added in Annisquam during the Federal Period. Among them were two pairs—at 48 and 50 Leonard Street (GLO.694 and 692), and at 77 and 81 Leonard Street (GLO.677 and GLO.676), all apparently built between 1810 and 1830. These buildings are still organized around a center chimney, and have ¾- and half-length sidelights at the entries. Three of the four still have 9/6 windows; the fourth (and probably the latest), the **Joel Griffin House** at 81 Leonard Street, has the more advanced 6/6-sash. Other transitional details are displayed in the gable-end roof projection at the **Nathaniel Duley House** at 77 Leonard, and in the wide cornerboards and friezeboard at 81 Leonard Street, where cornerblocks appear in the entry surround. Some Cape Cod houses in this era still have rear leantos, such as both of those built shortly before 1831 on the east shore of Lobster

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Cove, the **James M. Lane House** at 726 Washington Street (GLO.1764) and the **Samuel Sylvester Jr. House** at 728 Washington Street (GLO. 1767; photo 16).

Greek Revival buildings (ca. 1830-1860)

Side-gabled 2 ½ -story houses and Capes continue into the Greek Revival period in Annisquam, as they do all over Cape Ann. Virtually all now have 6/6 windows and wide friezes and trim boards on both the house and the main entry, some of them embellished with long panels or cornerblocks rather than pilasters. By this period, the center chimney was finally replaced on most full-width houses by a pair of ridge chimneys, and the roof invariably projects past the gable ends and is trimmed at the eaves with a heavy molded cornice with gable-end returns. Greek temple design inspired many of these details, as well as a radical new orientation of the roof ridge perpendicular to the main facade on many building. The gables of a few of these new gable-front houses, such as the ca. 1835 **Gustavus Lane House** at 39 Leonard Street (GLO.695) are actually pedimented in the Greek manner. Smaller gable-front dwellings, such as 56 River Street (**Bassett/Griffin House**, mid-19th C.) have the new side-hall-entry plan, with a two- or three-bay facade with the doorway in one of the outer bays. One of the best preserved of these, in spite of later additions, is a house moved by barge from Maine in 1867 to land belonging to the Davis family at 1 Cambridge Avenue/2 Leonard Street, the **Albert Davis House** (GLO.1895; photo 1, left) . It has the heavy Greek Revival house entablature, 6/6 windows with projecting crowns and corner-block surrounds, paneled corner- and entry pilasters, and a triangular window in the main gable peak.

Among the stylish side-gabled 2 ½ -story houses of this period are the ca. 1835 **Smith/Norwood House** at 22 Arlington Street, (GLO.724) and the house that builder **Moses Clough, Jr.** constructed for himself in 1839-1840 at 2 Chester Square (GLO.679; photo 17, left). Moses Clough, Jr., in fact, is believed to have built many of the houses erected in Annisquam between 1840 and 1880. He began as an apprentice to his father, Moses Clough, whose experience with Federal architecture may have influenced some of the features of his 23-year-old son's house, such as the half-length sidelights.

Two side-gabled houses have their principal entries in an enclosed projecting "porch" that was popular during this period. Both have the characteristic full-length sidelights of the Greek Revival period, but the entries themselves are very different. The entry of the three-bay **William W. Chard House** at 37 Walnut Street (GLO.#675), formerly a store, moved from Leonard Street), has a wide, leaded transom, a flat roof, and a door with two long panels. The projecting entry in the south side façade of the **Dyer/Partidge House** (152 Leonard Street, ca. 1815-1825, GLO.655, photos 10 and 11, right) also has a flat roof, but no transom. This doorway may be later than the main one facing Leonard Street, which is gabled, and has an elliptical fanlight over the door that in the Greek Revival period became more like a lunette than the earlier elliptical fanlights of the Federal era. Although the center chimney of this house may betray an earlier origin, its two enclosed entries, 6-over-6-sash windows, and its pedimented gable ends place it solidly in the Greek Revival period.

While some changes from the Federal to the Greek Revival period on Annisquam's relatively conservative buildings are fairly subtle, one obvious difference that appears in

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the later Cape Cod cottages of this period is the greater wall height, which leaves more wall surface exposed above the facade windows—a space utilized on some buildings for the wide frieze board typical of the period. Virtually all the Capes that display this feature also have the characteristic full-length sidelights beside the main doorway. This group, all apparently built in the 1830s, includes 17 Leonard Street (GLO.712,) and 846 Washington Street (GLO.650).

Two outstanding Greek Revival houses in Annisquam utilize their large lots to full advantage, commanding views over Lobster and Stage Coves through pedimented dormers and open porches. The **Capt. Oliver G. Lane House** at 8 Arlington Street (GLO.720,) built in 1833 before River Road was extended along the harbor, is the only house of the period to employ triple-hung sashes at its first-story "long" windows. Its three-bay east elevation displays the side-hall-entry arrangement; and its door is surrounded by an oversized transom and sidelights. The south-facing **John Pierce House** at 54 Leonard Street (GLO.688,) built about the same time, also has a sidehall entry. Its doorway is double-leaved, however, and situated in a corner-blocked frame. This facade displays Annisquam's only examples of a flush-boarded first story, sheltered by a facade-width porch on fluted columns, complemented by a triangular window in the pedimented gable above it.

Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire buildings

As in the rest of Gloucester, the middle third of the 19th century in Annisquam was a time of architectural diversity, with a variety of styles represented. Several buildings here were even constructed in a blending of some of those styles. One primarily Gothic Revival house, the 1849 **Capt. James Wheeler House** at 28 River Road (GLO.727; photo 4, center), is the village's closest representative of that style, and is reputed to have been built by Captain Wheeler himself. Although it has been somewhat altered by additions and window changes, this 1 ½-story, side-gabled building retains its distinctive steeply-pitched pair of flush-boarded front wall gables—a popular feature in Gloucester houses of the time.

Next to the Wheeler House, at 26 River Road, is the ca. **Willard P. Griffin House** (GLO.728,) one of several gable-front houses built or updated in the third quarter of the 19th century in the Italianate style. Its heavy house entablature with round-topped-paneled pilasters, projecting molded window crowns, and facade porch with Italianate brackets and chamfered posts, are all typical Italianate details. The pendant-shaped molding over the door at its side-hall entry is most unusual for Annisquam. Characteristic round-headed windows are found on several Italianate houses in Annisquam. A pair of roundheaded 2/2s is located in the front gable of the tall 2 ½-story **Stewart Colby House** at 26 Leonard Street (GLO.710,) of ca. 1870. The Colby House also has a rectangular bay window on the facade, a side porch with curved braces, and a double-leaf door with round-headed etched-glass lights and a heavy, Italianate-bracketed hood. The round-headed windows and matching shutters of the 1 ½ -story cottage at 71 Leonard Street (GLO.685, photo 17), which was owned and built by **Moses Clough, Jr.** in about 1870, constitute one of the focal points of the main Chester Square intersection. A late example in the "Cambridge" summer colony, the little ca. 1880 **"Larch Cottage"** at 3 Adams Avenue, (GLO.739), plays a similar role at the corner of Adams Ave. and Planters Neck Road. While the earlier Clough cottage has 6/6 windows however, and its entry is in a three-bay projection on its long side, Larch Cottage has a symmetrical, three-bay gable-front facade, with two roundheaded 2/2 windows with matching

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shutters flanking a typical Italianate paneled door with two long lights. Several more houses, either built or updated shortly after the Civil War, display clear Italianate influences mainly at the entries in the form of the popular heavy-bracketed, deeply-projecting door hood. Among them are four gable-front houses: 27 Leonard Street (ca. 1860, GLO.1838), 35 Leonard Street (mid-19th C., GLO.698), 75 Leonard Street (ca. 1850, GLO.678,) where the hood shelters a double-leafed door with round-headed lights, and the **Elias Davis, Jr. House** at 16 Arlington Street, built in about 1880 (GLO.1855). On the east side of the cove, the ca. 1870 **William N. Parsons House** (GLO.1755) at 705 Washington Street also has a double-leaf paneled door, as well as the wide cornerboards and molded frieze characteristic of the style.

Annisquam has one large, two-story hip-roofed Italianate house with segmental-arched windows in its roof dormers and in a double window over the entry of its main three-bay facade. This is the 1860s **James Jewett House** at 5 Bridgewater Street (GLO.697, photo 29), which, like 26 Leonard Street, also has a double-leaf door with round-headed etched-glass lights, rectangular bay windows, and porches with chamfered posts and curved braces. The Jewett House is another of the houses known to have been built by carpenter Moses Clough Jr.

Only one of a handful of **Second Empire** buildings built in Annisquam during the stagnant building period of the 1860s and 1870s remains, the **Henry H. Bennett House** of ca. 1868. Overlooking the east shore of the upper cove at 1 Bennett Street (GLO.653), it is a somewhat altered, mansard-roofed two-story house that faces north toward the road (now Bennett Street) that led to the nearby Jordan & Gore granite quarries.

Queen Anne buildings and early summer cottage architecture

Even fewer year-round residences were built in Annisquam in the last quarter of the 19th century than had been the case in the generation before. There is therefore only one Queen Anne house in the village proper, the **Chappelle/Davison House** at 67 Leonard Street (GLO.1825). Even this 2 ½-story side-gabled building is a relocated earlier house, with its large octagonal Queen Anne corner turret added in the 1880s. Several simply-massed and plainly-detailed summer residences with Queen Anne accents did appear in this period, however, as the growing trend toward taking in summer boarders in the older houses expanded to include the first summer “cottages” and hotels.

Developer James Hall put up summer houses on Babson Point at the southwest edge of the district in the Cambridge Ave. area in a variety of styles. One former hotel, the ca. 1880 **Bywater Inn** (later the **Annisquam Inn**) at 4 Planters Neck Road (GLO.740), is a bulky, simply-detailed shingled building with a succession of added wings. Another, the ca. 1880 **Brynmere Hotel** at 12 Cambridge Avenue (GLO.738, photo 23, right), is a well-preserved example of a small early Queen Anne hotel, and still serves the same function. Clad in several types of patterned shingle, the Brynmere has a high hipped roof animated by projecting bays and dormers, a wraparound "piazza" on Tuscan columns, a double-leaf door with a stained glass transom, and a variety of window forms and decorative embellishments including incised verge boards, sunbursts, rosettes, and pierced brackets. Just to the north, in about 1879-1880, Dr. Isaac Adams built a large square two-story Queen Anne summer mansion with a hipped and belvedere roof and a turreted north wing. (In the 1950s the north wing was moved

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southeast to become the core of the house at 15 Planters Neck Road, (GLO.742). First called **The Ledges**, and later **The Homestead**, the Adams estate (24 Adams Hill Road, GLO.743) incorporated both a landscaped pond left from a former quarry, and a flamboyant little pattern-shingled Queen Anne stable (now 8 Adams Hill Road, GLO.744) with a high hipped roof and multiple dormers at its second-story billiard room. The stable was later converted to a cottage called "**Vista View**" by Dr. Adams' son, Walter Adams, who added some Classical Revival details. An even earlier summer residence, its high belvedere and sweeping porches built to take advantage of the view from the very top of Lookout Hill (before it was called Adams Hill), is the **Daniel Buckley House** at 5 Squam Rock Lane (GLO.1750; photo 22), which was built between 1872 and 1880.

Shingle Style and Colonial Revival buildings

By the 1890s, the first large Shingle Style summer cottages had appeared on the Adams family land on the hill overlooking Ipswich Bay. "**Cherrycroft**," the 1890s home of Dr. Adams' daughter and her husband Edward Mellen at 33 Adams Hill Road (GLO.745, photo 24), is an outstanding example of the genre, with its wide overhanging roofs, eyebrow windows, shingled walls and porch piers, polygonal wall turret, and bands of multi-light windows. The summer home of another Mellen family member at 50 Adams Hill Road (GLO.1928), built during the 1890s, is a somewhat simpler Shingle Style house of two long two-story wings that are obliquely angled to follow the curve of the road and to skirt the granite outcroppings on its site. The form of this house is accentuated by the long porches along both wings. Several other houses on Adams Hill also have obliquely-angled wings and porches, including three, such as 76/78 Adams Hill Road (GLO.1938, photo 25), that stand at the edge of Cambridge Beach on the Ipswich Bay shore. The form continued to be popular into the early 20th century, as in the ca. 1906 **Stone/McNutt House** on an outcropping at 48 Adams Hill Road (GLO.747), which approaches the simplicity of the Craftsman style.

Several of the large shingled summer cottages on Babson Point and Adams Hill are more accurately characterized as Colonial Revival dwellings because of their more traditional forms and trim details, combined with Colonial Revival features. The earliest of these is apparently the **Teal/Whittemore Cottage** at 6 Cambridge Avenue (GLO.737, photo 23) which was standing by 1884. This is a wide, three-bay side-gabled 2 1/2-story house with a central pedimented facade pavilion projecting over a Tuscan-columned porch that wraps around to become a porte-cochere on the west end. 60 Adams Hill Road (GLO.1934), a large side-gabled house of ca. 1900 with a hip-roofed two-story end porch and a pair of one-story hip-roofed rear wings, is also more Colonial Revival than Shingle Style in feeling, in spite of its shingled siding. The clapboarded house of **L. E. Tiff** at 3 Cambridge Avenue (GLO.736,) which replaced a former mansard-roofed house in about 1910, has a gambrel roof that flares forward over a wide wraparound porch. At 15 River Road, another gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival summer residence, the **Wyman Cottage** (GLO.730; photo 2, left) was built in the 1890s. A Colonial Revival winter residence of the same era is the small two-story pyramidal-roofed house with a Tuscan-columned porch on the site of the old Griffin stagecoach barn at 60 Leonard Street, the **Edwards/Stamwood House** (ca. 1900, GLO.1828). The most vigorous use of the pyramidal roof, however, is in the village's only example of an American Four-Square. Located on the east shore of the cove, the ca. 1901 **Albert Cole House** at 732 Washington

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Street (GLO.1775, photo 26) is a completely intact example of this turn-of-the-century house type, with a hip-roofed porch on turned posts, and windows with leaded-glass panes.

Building conversions and artists' studios

Among the summer residents who came to Annisquam at the end of the 19th century were numerous artists, who spent their days painting and sketching in the open air, and first rented rooms in houses and boarding houses such as Beach Cottage (referred to at one time as "the Paint Box"). Soon, however, property owners began to convert former outbuildings into both summer cottages and artists' studios, and some artists bought houses in Annisquam and installed their own studios. The high, multipaned studio windows on the north sides of the Wyman Cottage mentioned above were apparently installed by its second owners, artists **William and Frances Brundage**. In the house and studio of portraitist **Margaret Fitzhugh Browne**, apparently a converted wharf building (31 River Road, GLO.1871), the huge north wall window is another example of early-20th century studio architecture.

Most of the converted buildings, whether studios or summer cottages, are shingled, astylistic, and simple in form and detail, many reflecting their utilitarian origins. Southeast of the Browne studio, on the former fish wharf and shipyard that had more recently been Willard Griffin's coal wharf, part of one of the gable-roofed Griffin barns was converted to a shingled summer boarding house, tea room, and gift shop which its owner Nancy Flagg called "**The Barnacle**" (25 River Road, GLO.1869). Further to the north, at Chester Square, the old stagecoach barn of Oliver and Ed Griffin, which had been dismantled and moved to the small early-20th century farm of **George Ricker**, was used for a time as a small theater, and later converted to a large summer cottage (29 Chester Square, GLO.1821). The tiny one-room, gable-roofed **Griffin Stagecoach Office** was moved onto the old stone wharf at 51 River Road (GLO.1822, photo 21) opposite the Griffin House about 1890, where it became a hair-dressing shop.

Virtually all of Annisquam's surviving fishing shacks, or "fish houses" dating as far back as the 18th-century "**Old Custom House**" at 29 River Road (GLO.1870; photo 4, left) were converted to summer cottages, studios, or attached as ells of houses over the course of the first half of the 20 century. These buildings were small one-story, rectangular buildings. Some, like the Old Custom House and the former **Ricker Fish House** at 123 Leonard Street (GLO.66), are gambrel-roofed structures. Others, such as the tiny one-room former fish house on the property at 29 Leonard Street, were 10- to 12-foot-square gable-roofed buildings (19th C., GLO.707). Other utilitarian buildings known to have been later converted to cottages include the former **Jones Blacksmith Shop** at 39 River Road (GLO.1874), which had also been a boat shop, and became first a store and post office, and later a summer cottage, under the Cunningham family.

By the 1930s and 1940s, even the stables, carriage houses, and garages of the wealthy summer residents were being converted to residences and studios. The former stucco stable and garage of the Adams family at 6 Walnut Street (GLO.1886) became a cottage, as did the early-20th-century shingled garage at 14 Walnut Street (GLO.1887,) renamed "**Underledge**" when it became a cottage in the 1930s. On the hill, even the ca. 1890 Shingle Style **bathhouse** of the

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Mellen family, which overhangs Cambridge Beach at 54 Adams Hill Road (GLO.1933), became a large house when it acquired a substantial mid-20th century rear wing.

Other 20th-century styles

Over the course of the first third of the 20th century, with the exception of two more shingled houses that were constructed on the former coal wharf at Squam Point, very little residential building took place along the west side of Lobster Cove. At Babson Point and on the hill overlooking Ipswich Bay, however, land continued to be divided into large lots, and stylish summer mansions and cottages were built in an eclectic mix of styles until the outbreak of World War II. In 1923-1924, Bethlehem Steel magnate **Quincy Bent** built a large hip-roofed stucco mansion on the bluff overlooking the mouth of the Annisquam River (6 Quincy Court; GLO.735). This house is one of few in Gloucester in the Spanish Revival style, with a ceramic tile roof, large casement windows on obliquely-angled wings, round corner towers, and spacious verandas on high stone foundations. Another stucco house, in its low-walled, steep-roofed massing and casement windows reminiscent of English cottage architecture, was designed by Rayne Adams and built at 3 Adams Hill Road (GLO.1914) in about 1924. In 1921 a more modest two-story stucco house with Colonial Revival detailing was built on the southeast shore of Lobster Cove at 722 Washington Street (GLO.1762) for Gloucester automobile dealer **Frank W. Wonson**.

Native stone was always an important building material in Annisquam, and it formed the walls of several houses built in the early 20th century. Among them is the 1936 rustic/Arts and Crafts, shingle and granite-block house called first "**Gray Rocks**," now "**Sheeprocks**." It was designed by architects Kendall & Young on part of the former Adams property at 40 Adams Hill Road (GLO.746). Like stucco, on the east side of the cove, native granite was used somewhat more modestly during this period, as in the ca.1931 house at 711 Washington Street built for dentist **George C. Nichols** (GLO.1757).

A few modest Craftsman and Dutch Colonial cottages were built as infill on both shores of the cove, and as part of the residential development that spread north from the old village along Leonard Street in the first half of the 20th century, eventually to link with the building cluster at the head of the cove. Among the latter group were several buildings put up by the Ricker family, both for sale and for their own use, such as the two stucco-clad, Craftsman bungalows at 103 Leonard Street (1920s, GLO.1809) and builder **Richard Ricker**'s own 1916-1917 house at 117 Leonard Street (GLO.1804). Two Dutch Colonial Revival houses of the mid-1920s were the new house of **Perley Ricker** at 134R Leonard Street (GLO.1796) and a renovated earlier house that was moved from the Bent mansion property to 69 Leonard Street by **Sidney Davison** (late 19th c., GLO.1824).

Institutional buildings

Annisquam's institutional buildings are few in number, but they provide two unusually powerful focal points for both the visual character of the village and its everyday activities. The 1831 second **Third Parish Church** (834 Washington Street GLO.654, photo 10) overlooks the head of Lobster Cove at the intersection of Washington and Leonard Streets, marking the north entrance to

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the village. Reported to have been built or designed by James Dennison, the building is a handsome, simply-massed gable-front church with a pedimented facade and a square steeple/bell tower. Although its facade suggests Greek Revival origins, its main accents are Gothic Revival, in the pointed-arched entries and windows with matching shutters, and in the pointed-arched louvered openings and crenellations of the bell tower.

The three other 19th-century institutional buildings, the **Leonard School** (1837, GLO.70); the Annisquam **Engine House "Hose Eight"** (ca.1846; GLO.700); and the **Annisquam Baptist Church** (1828, GLO.699, later expanded as Mechanics Hall, now the Annisquam Village Hall) are aligned between Leonard and Walnut Streets at 32-36 Leonard Street (photos 14 and 15). All were built as gable-front buildings in the early Greek Revival period. The largest and earliest, the church/hall at 36 Leonard, which was designed by C.W. Silloway and built by shipwright Capt. Epes Davis, changed the most over time, with an enlargement to two stories and several expansions to the rear. The two-story Leonard School has a three-bay, pedimented facade with 2/2 windows, a lunette in the pediment, an Italianate hood at the center entry, and a square bell tower which houses a bronze bell from the shop of Paul Revere. The little engine house, which now houses the Annisquam Historical Society and museum, is a rare survival, one of only two in Gloucester, of a mid-19th century two-story, two-bay engine house. Built in the early 1830s, it originally stood some distance to the north, at the corner of Leonard and Walnut Streets, and was moved to its current location in 1884.

According to local historical research, the earliest surviving institutional building is Annisquam's first schoolhouse, still standing at 2 Arlington Street, (1743, GLO.718; photo 31), and long since converted to a residence affectionately called "**Bunny Cottage**." Although much changed, the lines of a three-bay one-story 18th-century building are still discernible in this little house. The most recent of Annisquam's institutional buildings is one of its many eclectic early-20th century buildings, the **Annisquam Yacht Club** at 17 River Road (GLO.729; photo 2, right). It stands off Squam Point on stone piers at the edge of the river channel. This long rectangular Shingle Style building of 1924-1925 (a replacement for the first 1898 yacht club) is accented on the land side by a pair of large half-timbered gables influenced by the English or Tudor Revival style.

Commercial buildings

While several small pre-1900 free-standing stores were located in Annisquam in various periods, most are either gone or, like the early 19th-century **Lane/Sargent Store** at 44 Leonard Street (GLO.693), have been converted to residences. One, the ca. 1870 **Griffin Store** at 47 River Road (GLO.1879; photo 20), also functioned as Alphaeus Hyatt's marine biology lab and summer school from ca. 1881 to 1886.

Other resources: structures, objects, and sites

The Annisquam Village Historic District is interlaced with an abundance of evidence of Gloucester's quarrying and stone-working history. Most impressive are over a dozen massive granite-block wharves that parallel, or project at intervals from, the shores of Lobster Cove and Stage Cove (photos 2, 4, 5 and 6). Much of the west shore of Lobster Cove is lined with wharves, many of which are now landscaped with grass, some forming the front or back yards of houses. A single broad wharf, on what is called today "**the old wharf lot**" (GLO.9066) juts

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like a long finger into Ipswich Bay from the west shore of the peninsula. This was the site of granite shipping from the small mid-19th century quarrying operations on Lookout (Adams) Hill. Like a few of those in the main village, **Dennison's Wharf** (GLO.9051, photo 6) on the east shore is still a utilitarian landing, utilized by fishermen, boaters, and their land vehicles.

In addition to the 18th- and 19th-century sea walls that form the wharfs and protect the edges of the coves, other types of walls throughout the district are invariably built of granite as well, ranging from the handsome terrace walls in Mt. Adnah Cemetery, to several high garden walls on properties on both sides of the cove. One wall, along the northwest property line of 18 River Road (GLO.1864), is a reminder of one of several short village lanes that are no longer in existence. The historic stone resources of Annisquam also include several sets of late-19th century granite steps at Cambridge Beach and along Washington Street, and a rustic **stone seat** (GLO.9061) that was found in a quarry and placed at the intersection of Leonard Street and Chester Square in the mid-19th century, probably by Moses Clough or his son. Among the later granite resources are several early 20th-century street-side stone garages scattered throughout the district.

Numerous historic wooden picket fences, too, enhance the character of the village. Some of the oldest are located at 28 Leonard Street and in the adjoining area around the Leonard School, Engine House, and the Village Hall.

Town landings are important sites in New England's waterfront communities, and at least two public landings in Annisquam were in use well before 1900. At Squam Point, the public landing at 27 River Road (GLO.9063) beside the old Griffin's (formerly Woodbury's) Wharf is today occupied by a small marina with wooden docks and two small shed structures that are very like those seen in late-19th century photographs. At the head of the cove is the oldest identified town landing in Annisquam, which served the early shipyards and the cluster of buildings around the village church. Here there are remnants of a ramp descending along Lane Road from Leonard Street to a platform-like area of flat paving stones. Just to the east is a commemorative marker of 1931 and a double line of granite fence posts. Much of this upper town landing is still publicly-owned property (GLO.9056-9058).

Finally, Annisquam has a site of great natural and manmade beauty in its cemetery. Located on the east side of Leonard Street between the head of the cove and Chester Square, the curving paths of the 1848 **Mt. Adnah Cemetery** (GLO.811, photo 18) mount a low hill, then wind partway down a steep hillside above the western shore of the upper cove. The 1890 **Soldiers Monument** (GLO.905, photo 19) marks the cemetery entrance, and the village's 1876 brick and granite **receiving tomb** (GLO.9060) is situated on one of the paths. Terraced with granite-block retaining walls and dotted with a variety of granite curbing, Victorian funerary monuments, tombs, obelisks, and headstones, Mt. Adnah is perhaps the most timeless of Annisquam's remarkable array of historic resources.

(end)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- ART
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY
- MARITIME HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1656-1968

Significant Dates

1728
1847

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Rayne Adams
- Clarence Blackall
- William Chase
- Moses Clough
- Moses Clough, Jr.
- Epes Davis
- James Dennison
- Kendall & Young
- Caleb Norwood
- George Ricker
- William Ricker
- C.W. Silloway
- James Wheeler

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Annisquam Village Historic District includes both a small, well-preserved 18th to 19th century maritime community and a 19th to 20th century summer resort colony. Located on Cape Ann in northeastern Massachusetts, Annisquam is one of several secondary villages in the city of Gloucester. The village flanks Lobster Cove, the long, sheltered harbor off the Annisquam River near its outlet into Ipswich Bay. The protective advantages of the cove made Annisquam a natural home base for fishing operations as early as the mid-17th century, and for the building of seagoing vessels in the 18th and 19th centuries. For nearly 200 years, the village flourished as both a fishing and shipbuilding center. In the middle of the 19th century, however, Gloucester's fishing and shipbuilding industry shifted to Gloucester harbor on the south side of Cape Ann, and Annisquam's importance as a port declined. In the last quarter of the century, the village gradually took on a new identity as a summer colony, as visitors took advantage of improved transportation to come and experience the beauty of its panoramic views, the quaintness of its streets, and the sandy beaches on the bay and the river. In turn, beginning in the 1890s and continuing to the present day, these same attributes lured artists to Annisquam, and the village became the site of a significant artists' community. For its importance in the shaping of Gloucester's maritime history, and for its later roles as a summer resort and artists' colony, the Annisquam Village Historic District meets Criterion A.

The district meets Criterion C for its large number of significant, well preserved examples of residential, utilitarian, and institutional architecture representing Annisquam's early development as an important maritime community and its later role as a summer resort and artists' colony. Today, barely altered by modern development, Annisquam occupies a unique cultural landscape with resources remaining from several historic periods, and a variety of architecture that exemplifies the local and regional tastes and building practices of the various eras of its evolution. Granite-walled wharves accentuate portions of the shorelines, and the Colonial, Federal and Greek Revival houses of the early fishermen, sea captains, and shipbuilders remain along the narrow streets of the main village on Planters Neck. Well-preserved houses of the same periods are also located around the Third Parish Church at the head of Lobster Cove, and, beginning in the early 19th century, along its southeastern shore, as well. Buildings from the later 19th and early 20th century period of summer resort and artists' colony development are interspersed along the earlier streets, and also form a cohesive summer community at Babson Point and the southwest end of Planters Neck.

The Annisquam Village Historic District meets both criteria of the National Register at the local level, and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance extends from ca. 1656, the date of the oldest resource (Edward Harraden House, 14 Leonard Ave) to 1968, which is 50 years from the present. The 50 year-rule has been established by the National Park Service as an adequate time frame for an objective historical perspective.

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

Annisquam's maritime history

Historically, Gloucester has been geographically, economically, and culturally dependent on the sea. Temporarily occupied as early as 1623, Gloucester's early colonial development was not centralized. Instead, small and widely separated enclaves formed along the Annisquam River, the Ipswich Bay shore, and around Gloucester Harbor. Annisquam was the first of these enclaves to be permanently settled, and from the late 17th to the mid-19th centuries it rivaled the village around Gloucester harbor as the largest and most prosperous seaport on Cape Ann.

Several major development patterns emerged as Annisquam grew to be a prosperous fishing village. First, the population of the village remained reasonably stable in composition for over 300 years. Over the generations, the early Annisquam families—Harradens, Norwoods, Griffins, Lanes, Davises and others, increasingly interconnected by marriage, continued to occupy the village. Even today, descendants of the original settlers still live here. Second, during Annisquam's days as an important seaport, residential development occurred in clusters primarily at the waterfront near the mouth of Lobster Cove, and around the meetinghouse/village church at the head of the cove.

Essential non-residential buildings followed the same pattern: The forerunner of the present Third Parish Church was erected at the head of the cove in 1728, while the first school in Annisquam was located near the waterfront in the heart of the village. Third, the villagers, known as Squammers, rarely demolished older buildings. More than in most communities, houses were moved from one location to another, and barns, fish houses, and other utilitarian buildings were repositioned and often converted to residential use. And throughout the village's entire development, Cape Ann granite, from the natural stone that shapes the terrain of even the smallest properties to the quarried blocks that form foundations, stairs, retaining walls and especially, the many stone wharves along the shore, was utilized everywhere.

Most activity in Annisquam from the 18th through the late 19th centuries was concentrated along the west side of Lobster Cove. The deep cove was a safe haven for early fishermen and shipbuilders. Its mouth was protected by a sand bar that discouraged unfamiliar vessels from entering the harbor, and its waters were sheltered and provided good anchorage for sailing vessels. The highlands along Ipswich Bay concealed the masts of ships in the harbor, and the entrance to the cove was entirely hidden from ocean view.

Fishing and shipbuilding, 1631-1780

Annisquam's origins as a fishing village date back to 1631, when Abraham Robinson brought a party of men from Plymouth to Planters Neck, the high peninsula along Ipswich Bay and the northeast side of the mouth of the Annisquam River, to establish seasonal fishing stages and flake yards at Stage Cove, the small harbor at its southern tip. At first this was a summer

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operation, but later on Robinson and his family settled on the neck. By 1656 **Edward Harraden** of Chebacco (Essex/Ipswich) had bought 56 acres of land and built his house at Stage Cove, becoming the first permanent settler. Harraden's First Period house with its mid-18th century additions at 14 Leonard Street (GLO.714) is the oldest surviving dwelling in Annisquam, and the only building in the district previously listed in the National Register (NRTRA/IND 1990). Several years later, on the east side of Lobster Cove, Francis Norwood built a house on a large farm overlooking the mouth of the cove and the river, and established a grist mill to the east on Goose Cove. The earliest part of the **Norwood-Hyatt House** at 704 Washington Street, (GLO.753; outside the district), also listed individually in the National Register, is believed to date to ca.1664.

It was at the south end of Planters Neck, however, that a small colonial village slowly developed. Captain Andrew Harraden, Edward's son, built a house opposite his father's at 11 Leonard St./2 River Road (GLO.734) in about 1700. Andrew was Captain of *The Squirrel*, a sloop built in Annisquam, and his daring exploits with pirates off the New England coast are legendary in the history of Cape Ann.

By 1700 others had settled in Annisquam, as well. Among them was William Young, who received a land grant mid-way up the neck.. Young's grant, which stretched from Lobster Cove to Ipswich Bay, included an area just outside the present district known as Young's pasture. The pasture and "Young's great rock," today known as Squam Rock, are still prominent landscape features that for a background to the district today. William Young married Sarah York, daughter of Joseph York. York purchased land in Annisquam in 1708, where by about 1717 he built a wharf, warehouse, and a two-family house for his daughters ("**The Castle**," **York/Young House**, 63-65 Leonard Street, GLO.686).

Since there was very little cultivable land on Planters Neck, most who came to Annisquam were fishermen, rather than farmers. By the early 18th century, the local fishing industry had expanded, and trade with other colonies and foreign countries increased. In 1730, Annisquam and Gloucester schooners were transporting fish to Virginia, the Carolinas, and other southern colonies. By 1750, vessels were engaged in trade with the West Indies, Spain, and Surinam, bringing back rum, sugar, and molasses. By the second half of the 18th century, Annisquam had become a preeminent maritime village. Seven small ship yards were established along the western shore of Lobster Cove and at Stage Cove, and shipbuilding was a thriving business here, supported by the availability of large supplies of timber and sawmills nearby to cut it. At first, two-masted pinkies and "Chebacco boats" were built here. Later on, sloops, brigantines, square riggers, and schooners were built in Annisquam. The earliest known commercial wharf, **Humphrey Griffin's Wharf**, (ca. 1707; 4 Lane Road GLO.9068), is located next to the old town landing at the head of the cove. Throughout the 18th century, the shores and wharves of the cove became dotted with flake yards, fish houses, ship's chandleries, cooperages, and blacksmith's shops.

The dwellings of many of the fishermen, merchants, shipbuilders, and sea captains still survive in Annisquam, as do those of a few farmers. Many of the houses even consist of two or more buildings built decades apart and later combined. At the head of the cove, the **James Davis House** at 6 Nashua Avenue (GLO.657; photo 11, center), was already standing in 1755, when

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Davis sold a tiny piece of land adjoining it to his son, James Davis, Jr., to build his own house on. The result was the two-part building consisting of the 1730s 2 ½-story center-chimney house of the father and the late 1750s 1 ½-story gambrel-roofed cottage of the son. At the south end of the village, legend has it that a family shipwrecked on the sand bar in the Annisquam River dismantled their boat and in about 1665-1670 used its timbers and spars to build a house on the cove that later became the ell of Asa Woodbury's 1792 house at 18 Arlington Street (Asa Woodbury House and Store, GLO.723).

As for other mariners, George Dennison, owner of a number of cod fishing vessels that sailed to the Grand Banks, built his first house in the village overlooking Stage Cove (**Dennison/Babson/-Lane House, 10 River Road, GLO.731; ca. 1725 and 1777**), before relocating to Revere Street, outside the district. In 1728, Thomas Goss, a sea captain from Marblehead, married Patience Harraden and built a house on land once used as a summer camping ground by the Agawams (Captain Thomas Goss/"**Madame Goss House,**" 47 Leonard Street; GLO.690).

The first church and schoolhouse in the village were erected in the second quarter of the 18th century, as well. In 1726, 40 residents of Annisquam petitioned the town of Gloucester for land to build a meetinghouse. In 1728, permission was granted and the village constructed the Third Parish Church of Gloucester at the head of the cove. In 1830, at the time of Annisquam's greatest prosperity, that church was taken down and a new one dedicated in 1831. (**Third Parish Church, 834 Washington Street, GLO.654**). In 1735, Annisquam was one of seven school districts in Gloucester. Each district was required to furnish a school building to "receive the services of a traveling schoolmaster, who as overseer, rotated between the districts" (Thayer 9). At first, Betty Griffin's home served as the schoolhouse. After her house burned down, Annisquam built its first official schoolhouse near the waterfront in about 1743. It was a flat-roofed, one room building approximately 20 by 20 feet, later expanded into a house (**First Annisquam Schoolhouse/ "Bunny Cottage," 2 Arlington Street, ca. 1743/1835, GLO.718, photo 31**).

Various artisans' shops and small commercial buildings are also known to have existed before 1800. During the late 18th century, Steven Chard operated a store in his home (**Steven Chard House, 49 Leonard Street, ca. 1780, GLO.689**).

Fishing and shipbuilding, 1780-1870

1780 began the "golden age" in Annisquam. Following the Revolutionary War, prosperity increased from fishing and expanded trade routes to Europe, the West Indies, Trinidad, California, and the orient. This growth in fishing and trade subsequently brought about an expansion of shipbuilding activity, as well. Historical estimates say that from the late 1700s through the early 1800s as many as 65 vessels sailed from Lobster Cove, and in the spring of each year, 1,500 men from around Cape Ann flocked to Annisquam to work on the ships and in the shore facilities. At this time, Asa Woodbury's fish flakes covered the ground from his house at 18 Arlington Street to the shore. His mid to late 18th century fish-smoking house still survives at 29 River Road ("Old Custom House," GLO.1870). Local lore also connects the

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building with an English government customs official who was run out of town before the Revolutionary War, and with another report about smuggled goods stored there during the War of 1812. At least two other fish houses from this prosperous period are still extant, in altered form. Now at 39 Walnut Street and converted to a cottage, a mid-19th century fish house (GLO.1891) was later moved up from the waterfront to the property of **Albert R. Duley**. The former **Ricker Fish House** at 123 Leonard Street, GLO.668, was also relocated from the waterfront, and is believed to date to the mid-19th century.

Even the War of 1812 did little to slow Annisquam's growth. By 1829-1832, 75 variously sized vessels sailed out from Annisquam. Most of the many extant granite-block wharves, some of them associated with the local ship yards, are believed to have been constructed during this period, and many survive along the west shore of Lobster Cove and at Stage Cove. At least one commercial wharf on the east side, **Dennison's Wharf** (GLO.9051), was also in existence by about 1830.

In the 1830s at least six ship yards were operating in Annisquam, including those owned by William Day, Epes Davis, Capt. George N. Davis, Capt. David Lane, Gideon Lane III and Oliver Lane, and Gustavus Griffin. George Norwood & Son and Gustavus Griffin owned the two largest fleets of vessels. In addition to building ships and smaller vessels, shipyard owners and many family members were frequently engaged as sea captains in the fishing or trading business. Brothers George and Eben Davis (George N. Davis's sons), built a great number of fine schooners for fishing. On one three-month expedition to the Grand Banks, Captain George Davis caught 17,000 fish, the largest catch ever landed on Cape Ann. Oliver and Gideon (III) Lane built large trading vessels such as the *Gloucester*, captained by Oliver. Gideon commanded the *Federalist* and *A Welcome Return*, ships built by his father, Gideon Lane, Jr. Epes Davis and several sons are said to have built from 50 to 100 vessels at his yard on Lobster Cove, including the brig *Elizabeth* and the *Independence*.

Epes Davis (1774-1856) was also pastor of the Third Parish Church at the turn of the 19th century during a period of theological discord that led to sweeping changes in the nature of Gloucester's congregations. He left the pulpit there in 1811. The next minister, the Rev. Ezra Leonard, oversaw the church's change in direction from Orthodox Congregationalism to Universalism, a movement which had its roots in Gloucester. Other protestant denominations were gathering followers, as well, and in 1828 Epes Davis built an early Greek Revival Baptist Meetinghouse at 36 Leonard Street, where he preached until 1837. (**Annisquam Baptist Church/Mechanics Hall/Village Hall**, GLO.699).

Annisquam's architectural development during the maritime years, 1780-1870

Along with the growth in the fishing and shipbuilding industries, there was a corresponding increase in population, and in the second quarter of the 19th century, Annisquam experienced a residential building boom, especially in the main part of the village. In less than a decade, the number of houses doubled, from approximately thirty in 1828 to sixty in 1837. During the late Federal and early Greek Revival periods, shipbuilders, fishermen, traders, and sea captains built

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fashionable residences along Leonard and Arlington Streets, which today still exemplify the growing wealth of many Annisquam residents during this period.

Asa Woodbury's handsome 1792 hip-roofed Federal residence on Arlington Street was possibly the first of its type in Annisquam. (**Woodbury House and Store**, 18 Arlington Street, GLO.723). In 1817 he built another high-style Federal house across from his own for his eldest daughter, Cynthia, who married William Winchester (**W.D. Winchester House**, 22 River Road, GLO.725). Twenty years later, however, when Woodbury built a house next door to his own for his youngest daughter, Correlia (m. Timothy A. Smith), it was constructed in the Greek Revival style (**Smith/Davis/Norwood House**, ca. 1835, GLO.724). The three related family houses vividly illustrate the transition in style through the Federal to the Greek Revival over the first half of the 19th century.

Other high-style houses built by Annisquam's elite during the long period of prosperity continue to grace its tree-lined streets. The largest number were built during the first three decades of the 19th century. Captain Jonathan Harraden, grandson of Edward and sailing master of the *Constitution* from 1799 to 1804, built an early Federal style house next door to his grandfather's. This residence was later inherited by wharf owner George Norwood, who had married Elizabeth Harraden (**Capt. Jonathan Harraden/George Norwood House**, 16 Leonard Street, 1780; GLO.713). Nearby, in about 1840 ship builder Elias Davis, a son of Epes, built a large late Federal period house with details heralding the change to the Greek Revival style (**Elias Davis House**, 12 Arlington Street, GLO.722). Captain Oliver Lane built an imposing Greek Revival residence overlooking the cove at 8 Arlington Street in 1833 (GLO.720). His brother, Gustavus, a sea captain, also built a fine Greek Revival residence, at 39 Leonard Street (GLO.965). Apparently dating to the 1820s, it was probably updated to its pedimented gable-front form sometime after 1830.

Construction in the village slowed after the economic recession of the late 1830s, but several residences built during the middle of the 19th century illustrate the variety of architectural styles prevalent at that time. Captain James Wheeler's house, the village's only Gothic Revival residence, was supposedly built by Captain Wheeler himself in 1849. (**Captain James Wheeler House**, 28 River Road, GLO.727). This land was originally part of the Woodbury Farm, and Wheeler had purchased it and the Woodbury fish house ("Old Custom House") from Asa Woodbury's widow. Wheeler kept a kettle and press in the fish house, from which he extracted "pogie" oil from fish trash and sold it to tanners. Next door to Wheeler's house is an Italianate cottage of the 1860s, the **Willard P. Griffin House**, 26 River Road (GLO.728). Among several larger Italianate houses built in the 1860s and early 1870s is that of **Stewart Colby** at 26 Leonard Street, GLO.710. Colby was the owner of one of two stagecoach lines in Annisquam. Another is a large hip-roofed house built ca. 1866 by Moses Clough, Jr. for his son-in-law, James Jewett, a shoe and boot manufacturer—maker of the popular "red jack" boots. (**James Jewett House**, 5 Bridgewater Street, GLO.697). That same year, Moses Clough built an Italianate cottage for his daughter at the entrance to Chester Square (**Griffin/Clough House**, 71 Leonard Street, GLO.679).

Large residences were also constructed at the head of the cove during this period. The largest house among the cluster around the Third Parish Church is the early Federal double house

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owned jointly by the Rev. Ezra Leonard and Jonathan Kimball (**Kimball/Leonard House**, 150 Leonard Street, GLO.655). Another large residence, the **Dyer/Partridge House** at 152 Leonard Street (GLO.655) apparently began as a Federal style house between 1815 and 1825 and was later updated to the Greek Revival. The only Second Empire building in Annisquam is located just off of Washington Street near the church. This was the home of **Henry H. Bennett**, Treasurer of Cape Ann Granite Company, built about 1870 at 1 Bennett Street (formerly 827 Washington Street; GLO.653).

The stylish character of even small houses reflects the success of Annisquam's residents during the first half of the 19th century. The 1 ½-story cottage built by **Christopher Sargent** early in the 19th century at 21 Leonard Street (GLO.711,) has a high-style Federal louvered elliptical fan above the entry. Spacious, two-room deep Cape Cod cottages continued to be ubiquitous here as in other parts of Massachusetts. Two that may predate 1830 are located on the southeast shore of the cove. Both the **James M. Lane House** at 726 Washington Street and the **Samuel Sylvester, Jr. House** beside it at 728 Washington Street have center chimneys and full-width rear leantos. Slightly later examples from the 1830s, such as the **Saville/Harvey House** at 17 Leonard Street (GLO.712), and the **Kimball House** at 846 Washington Street (GLO.650) display later Greek Revival detailing.

Transportation in Annisquam

By the early 1800s, George N. Davis had initiated a ferry service between Babson Point at the tip of Planters Neck and Coffin's (Wingaersheek) Beach on the west side of the river, connecting the village to the west part of Gloucester. Overland transportation between Annisquam and the main part of Gloucester was introduced about 1830 by Ezekiel Chard and his brother, William. Ezekiel lived at 53 Leonard Street, a handsome 1790s Federal house updated with Greek Revival details (GLO. 687). William Chard lived in a ca. 1830 Greek Revival cottage at 37 Walnut Street. (GLO.675). Between their houses, the Chards built a stagecoach office on the site of today's 60 Leonard Street with stables, a general store named "The Mutton", and a post office next door. Adjoining them in about 1835, their brother-in-law John Pierce built a large Greek Revival house with a Doric-columned façade porch at 54 Leonard Street (GLO.688). He took over the stagecoach line from Ezekiel and William, and later Orin Griffin and his son, James Edward, acquired it. The Griffins ran the stagecoach until the advent of the streetcar in the 1890s, at which time they moved part of the stable to Chester Square, where it was converted to a dwelling. (**Former Griffin coach barn/converted Ricker barn**, 29 Chester Square, GLO.1821). They moved the little office (GLO.1882) to a spot across River Road from their joint mid-19th century residence at 56 River Road (**Bassett/Griffin House** GLO.1883).

Other transportation improvements of the first half of the 19th century also contributed to Annisquam's development and prosperity. At the southeast end of Annisquam on the mainland side of the village, a bridge was constructed across the mouth of Goose Cove about 1800, and Washington Street was extended south from the head of the cove to connect with it. In 1834 the bridge was replaced by a dam and causeway, at which time Capt. Gideon Lane III and others built a tide mill at the causeway's south end (GLO.757, 672 Washington Street—outside the

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district). That business, which consisted of both a grist mill and saw mill, soon failed, and by 1840 both the mill and the water-power rights had been acquired by **William Hodgkins**. Hodgkins settled in Annisquam north of the causeway on the southeast shore of Lobster Cove, a part of the village that was subsequently occupied by many of his family members. Hodgkins lived in a two-story Federal house of about 1830 at 734 Washington Street (GLO.1777) together with the owner of the wharf there, **Jonathan Dennison**. William's son, **Daniel B. Hodgkins**, who ran the tide mill through the end of the century, settled across the street, at 731 Washington Street, built about 1840 (GLO.1774).

A major transportation advance for Annisquam took place in 1847, when a drawbridge was constructed across the middle of Lobster Cove, between the Davis ship yard wharf on the west shore and Dennison's wharf on the east. It was a toll bridge, operated by the Point Bridge Company founded by Annisquam entrepreneurs George Norwood, Gideon Lane, and Timothy A. Smith. The bridge became part of a town road called Bridgewater Street, which ran between Leonard and Washington Streets. Only the section of the road west of the cove is an official street today, but a wooden pile bridge (**Annisquam/Lobster Cove Bridge** (GLO.901)) has spanned the cove in the same location for over 170 years. The town of Gloucester took over the structure in 1859, and replaced the original bridge in 1861. The north end of the cove gradually silted up through the end of the 19th century, and the last large vessel, the *Lucy May* of Maine, passed through the draw in 1896. After a long series of repairs, including a near-complete rebuilding and removal of the draw section in 1947, the deteriorating bridge was eventually closed to vehicular traffic in 1968, and finally to pedestrians, as well, in 1987. Listed in the National Register in 1983, the bridge was again rebuilt in 1988. Strong local support led to the installation of a near replica of the span as rehabilitated in 1947. Although it has been rebuilt a number of times, the current foot bridge, with a public ramp and floating boat dock, remains a beloved structure that contributes greatly to the present-day life of the village.

The building of the original Lobster Cove bridge, which allowed travelers to avoid the long land route around the head of the cove, was associated with other changes, as well. Shortly after the bridge's construction, in 1853 the Town officially laid out River Road through what had been the bustling wharf area along the west shore of Lobster Cove, connecting it to the short earlier section of road at Stage Cove. For many years, both parts of River Road were called Curve Street.

Institutional development

In 1831, the original Third Parish meetinghouse was torn down and a new Gothic Revival church was built in its place (834 Washington Street, **Third Parish Church**, GLO.654). In 1848 a group of Annisquam residents founded the five-acre **Mt. Adnah Cemetery** (GLO.811) on Leonard Street on the upper west shore of Lobster Cove. A cast zinc statue of a Union soldier, the **Soldiers Monument**, dedicated to the nine men from both Annisquam and Bay View who were killed in the Civil War, was placed at the cemetery entrance in 1890. The monument was cast at the Monumental Bronze Company, Bridgeport, CT.

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Also in the second quarter of the 19th century, a new village schoolhouse and firehouse were built. The 1837 Greek Revival schoolhouse (**Leonard School, 32 Leonard Street, (GLO.701)** was in use as a school until about 1940. The Annisquam engine house, which had a series of names over the years, was built about 1849 by Moses Clough at the northeast corner of Leonard and Walnut Streets. It was moved to its present location beside the schoolhouse in 1884; ("**Hose House #8,**" 32 Leonard Street, GLO.700).

The Baptist Church had closed by 1846, at which time Timothy A. Smith bought the 1828 building from the Rev. Epes Davis. (**Baptist Church/Mechanics Hall/Village Hall, 36 Leonard Street, GLO.699**). Smith enlarged the one-story building by adding a second story. It was later expanded again by Gustavus Lane and subsequent owners. Typical of the mid-19th century, the new second story contained a meeting hall. But, characteristic of a maritime community, the hall also served as a sail loft and storage area where fishermen could mend and store their nets. For a time the hall was also occupied by a private school. At the first level were two stores that were occupied—at different times—by a tailor shop; a book bindery; a fruit, drugs, and family goods store; and later a meat market and restaurant. Local organizations have always used the meeting hall, beginning in the mid-19th century with the Christian Temperance Society and the Annisquam Female Benevolent Society, which, under its subsequent name as the Sewing Circle, still continues today as the oldest society of its kind in New England. In the 1880s, the building became a combined commercial and meeting facility named "Mechanics Hall." Today, under the Village Hall Association, a subsidiary of the non-profit Annisquam Association, it functions together with the Leonard School as part of Annisquam's social center.

Commercial development.

Several commercial buildings from the Federal and early industrial periods survive in Annisquam today, as well as many houses that once contained small stores. At least two stores were operating in the village in the late 18th century. One was in the home of Asa Woodbury at 18 Arlington Street, where he sold supplies for the fishing fleet. Another store was located at the head of the cove in the **Day/Dennis House and Store** at 840 Washington Street, (ca. 1750/ca. 1800, GLO.651). In the early 19th century, a store was located in **Oliver Griffin's** house at 50 River Road (GLO.1881,) and Gustavus Griffin had a store near his wharf. Ezekiel and William Chard operated a store on the site of 60 Leonard Street (later moved to 37 Walnut Street). Gideon Lane, III first opened a store in 1828 in his house at 10 River Road. Then in 1829, on his brother Gustavus Lane's land on Leonard Street, Gideon built another store (**Lane/Sargent Store, 44 Leonard Street, GLO.693**). Gideon ran the store until 1831 when he began building ships. Gustavus Lane took over the store, selling fish, other foods, and dry goods until 1876. After his death, Gideon's son, George Edward Lane, bought the store and ran it until the late 1890s, when he sold it to Edward Sargent. **Alvah Griffin** had two 19th-century stores on River Road. Following on the store in the house at 50 River Road, in about 1870 he built a larger store across the street at 47 River Road (**Griffin Store/Hyatt lab/Harvey Studio, GLO.1879**). At least one early- or mid-19th-century store was recorded on the east side of the cove in 1869, located on Dennison's Wharf.

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Between 1790 and 1793, Gideon and Gustavus's father, Capt. Gideon Lane, Jr., (1764-1821) purchased the **Thomas Goss House** at 47 Leonard Street (GLO.690). Lane added a second story in the rear and turned the house into a tavern which was active until 1815, when the building was partially converted to a boarding house. In the same era another tavern was located in the old **Captain Andrew Harraden House** at 11 Leonard Street/2 River Road (GLO.734). Thomas Saville had married Betsy Harraden, and she inherited the property. For many years Saville carried on a public house there called "Saville's Tavern," displaying a sign with a gold ball on top and a picture of a glass of beer. During the War of 1812, Saville's Tavern was briefly used as a barracks

Local industrial activities

Several smaller manufacturing shops continued to be active in Annisquam even as the shipbuilding industry declined. There were several blacksmiths in the village in the early 19th century, such as **Thomas Pulcifer**, who produced ironwork needed in shipbuilding at his 1829 home at 31 Leonard Street (GLO.703), and a blacksmith shop was recorded standing on Dennison's Wharf on the eastern shore at mid-century. At least three early cooperages were active in the main part of the village in the first half of the century. One was located in the little building at 21 Walnut Street (GLO.705) and the other at 3 Chester Square (GLO.1816). **Thomas Moses** of 35 Leonard Street (1840s; GLO.698) was both a cooper and a ship's carpenter.

Although most Squammers were still engaged in maritime pursuits or related activities until 1870, some took up employment in the granite quarries north of the village in Lanesville or east of the district in the smaller quarry off of Bennett Street. A few men did try quarrying west of Walnut Street on Lookout Hill on a very limited basis. In the 1830s, Mark Wood and Ebenezer Bent came to Annisquam from Quincy, and began to quarry stone there. Mr. Wood was killed in 1832 when a block of stone fell on him, but his son continued the quarrying operations until 1852. **Nathan W. Fellows** subsequently quarried granite on the hill, shipping stone from a long wharf on the Ipswich Bay shore ("**Old Wharf Lot**," 56 Adams Hill Road, GLO.9066). Fellows, locally called "the hermit," lived alone on a large piece of land that ran from Walnut Street all the way down to the bay. He farmed the land, and quarried there in a one-man operation called a "motion," cutting paving stones into grout—small irregular pieces of stone—which he sold to large companies. At the time of his death of a fractured skull—possibly the result of another quarrying accident—Fellows was listed as a stone mason. A quarry pond still exists today on the property of 24 Adams Hill Road (GLO.9055).

Industrial development: Declining years: 1837-1870

The financial panic of 1837 took its toll on the industries of Annisquam. Prosperity had led to over-investing, and the ship manufactories in Annisquam had grown dependent on loans and discounted notes. When the money panic caused a suspension of all loans to business enterprises, many ship owners in Annisquam began to sell their holdings. Social changes also affected the shipbuilders. For generations, sons had followed their fathers into the fishing and shipbuilding trades, but by the mid-19th century, many sons no longer chose to enter their families' businesses.

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Toward the middle of the century, even the fishing and trading businesses began to shift away from Annisquam to Gloucester harbor. By this time, the natural advantages of Lobster Cove had become a disadvantage. Annisquam's harbor was small and not deep enough for the deeper-draft vessels that began to dominate the maritime industry, so most of the local fishing industry relocated to Gloucester harbor. The *Alaska*, built in 1867 at Davis's shipyard in Stage Cove, was the last ship of any size to roll down Annisquam's marine railways. Also, as trade laws and taxation policies changed, commercial shipping shifted to Boston's larger facilities.

With the decline in shipbuilding and foreign trade, and the development of easier means of travel to the commercial center in Gloucester, Annisquam gradually became a sleepy residential village with some coastal fishing and lobstering, some small farming, and only minor quarrying taking place. After the Civil War, most Squammers worked either in the fisheries of Gloucester or in the stone quarries north of the village in Lanesville, or kept small local shops or workshops.

Annisquam as a summer resort, 1870s-1960s

In the 1870s, the village began to stir with activity of another kind. While Annisquam was struggling, the Industrial Revolution had brought increased prosperity and leisure time to many Americans. Wealthy urbanites seeking to escape the heat and congestion of the city during the summer months were attracted to the pure air, sunshine, and picturesque surroundings of Massachusetts' North Shore and Cape Ann. Annisquam, tucked away in a quiet corner of Gloucester, had a distinctive appeal for summer visitors. The quaint dwellings; narrow, tree lined, winding streets and lanes; old wharves; panoramic views; gentle breezes; and splendid beaches were ideal for those seeking a respite from the urban centers of the Northeast. In addition, transportation to Annisquam in the second half of the 19th century was facilitated by regular train and boat service to Gloucester. Over the rest of the century, the village increasingly became a destination for summer visitors. Beginning in the 1890s, once visitors arrived in Gloucester, they could even take an electric streetcar, which left every fifteen minutes, to Annisquam. After 1900, many summer residents traveled to the village by chauffeured car.

Gradually, the character of Annisquam began to change. As marine industries declined, services for summer visitors became Annisquam's chief commodity. Each June, scores of vacationers arrived in the village. New summer residences were built, and hotels, small inns, guesthouses, and boarding houses proliferated.

By the early decades of the 20th century, Annisquam was unevenly divided into two worlds—the winter world and the summer world. There were clear social lines drawn between the seasonal and year-round residents, a trend reflected in the development patterns of the village. Most permanent residents lived on the east part of Planters Neck, in homes on Arlington, Leonard, and Walnut Streets, Chester Square, and River Road in the main village. Others lived on the southeast shore of the cove where the trolley ran along Washington Street. Summer residents predominantly lived on newer roads laid out over the west portion of Planters Neck: Cambridge and Adams Avenues, Highland Avenue (now Planters Neck Road,) Adams Hill

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Road, and in the later developments to the north on the former Lookout Hill. There, they built spacious seasonal mansions on large lots, many designed by Boston or Cambridge architects. The earliest summer house standing on the neck is apparently “**Crown Cottage**” at 5 Squam Rock Lane (GLO.750) which stood alone for many years at the very top of the hill on a 4-acre strip of land north of Nathan Fellows’ farm. Built in the 1870s for **Daniel A. Buckley**, editor of the *Cambridge News*, the design of the house, with its wraparound veranda and rooftop belvedere that commands sweeping views over Ipswich Bay, is said to have been based on Benjamin Dwight’s 1866 mansion for General Benjamin Butler at Bay View (GLO.635).

While wealthy summer residents like Daniel Buckley brought household servants with them, many employees on the summer estates resided in the village—some in older houses purchased by their employers. Others lodged in boardinghouses such as Mrs. Rice’s boarding house (**Rice House** “**Motor Inn**,” 18 Leonard Street, GLO.1842), which in the early automobile era housed some of the chauffeurs who drove cars that were serviced at her husband’s repair garage next door (recently demolished). The later summer developments prohibited the building of barns and stables, so several outbuildings for the estates were built along Walnut and Leonard Streets, such as the former **Adams stable and garage/Lelia Adams House** at 6 Walnut Street, ca. 1905, GLO.1886.

While Daniel Buckley later put up some additional cottages on his 4 ½ acres through the 1890s (today’s Squam Rock Road area—outside the district), the south tip of the Planters Neck peninsula at Babson Point was the first part of Annisquam to be laid out for an entire new neighborhood of summer residences. Due to the large numbers of residents hailing from Cambridge, Massachusetts, the area became known as the Cambridge settlement, or the Cambridge Colony. James H. Hall of Thurston, Hall & Co., a flourishing cracker company in Cambridge, became enamored of Annisquam’s charms, and bought most of the point in about 1879-1880. Hall’s land included a long stretch of sandy beach at the mouth of the river which became known as Cambridge Beach (GLO.9060), and the new road across the south tip of the point was named Cambridge Avenue. In the early 1880s Hall built several summer houses there, including a fine summer residence for himself and a summer boarding house (both demolished). He persuaded many other wealthy Cambridge residents to summer in Annisquam, as well. They were attracted not only by the sea and shore, but also by the congenial religious atmosphere of the Universalist Third Parish Church. Mr. Hall and his friends were members of the First Universalist Church in Cambridge, and became liberal supporters of the little church in Annisquam. Among the families who came to Annisquam with Mr. Hall were the Thurston family, the Curtis Davis family, and the Teal family. The Teals’ large early 1880s shingled summer cottage still stands at 6 Cambridge Avenue (**Teal/Whittemore Cottage**, GLO.737).

Also in 1878-1879, across Lobster Cove at the tip of the southeast shore (outside the district), another prominent Cambridge family, **Alphaeus and Audella Hyatt**, established a longtime summer retreat when they bought the old colonial farmstead of Francis Norwood from the last of the Norwood heirs. The National Register-listed property, the **Norwood-Hyatt House**, is still owned by their descendants. Alphaeus Hyatt was an eminent marine biologist who was instrumental in founding several institutions including the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, MA. He briefly operated a small laboratory in the Norwood farmhouse, and

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commissioned a two-masted schooner which, skippered by Gilbert Davis (of 4 Leonard Street), conducted research expeditions from the New England coast as far north as Newfoundland and Labrador. But from about 1882 through 1886, under Director B.H. Van Vleck, and in conjunction with the Women's Educational Institute and the Teachers' School of Science in Boston, Hyatt also conducted a summer marine biology training school in the former Griffin store building at 47 River Road (GLO.1879). The adult students at the summer school, who numbered as many as twenty-six in one season, lived as summer boarders in the village.

The summer resort area at the tip of Babson Point soon expanded northward. In about 1880, Dr. Isaac Adams of Cambridge, inventor of the electromagnetic-plating process, put up a large Queen Anne mansion with commanding views of the cove, the river, and the bay on a parcel of about two acres. He also built a stable with an elegantly furnished billiard room, a laundry, and hen houses, and had extensive gardens with strawberry beds, orchards, and grape vines. ("**The Ledges/Homestead**," 24 Adams Hill Road, GLO.743). The stable was eventually remodeled into a summer cottage by Dr. Adams' son Walter. (**Adams Stable**/**"Vista View**," 8 Adams Hill Road, GLO.744). The former quarry pond (GLO.9055) was incorporated into the landscaping of the family compound. After Nathan Fellows' death in 1887, the entire remaining acreage of his 30+-acre farm became part of the expanded Cambridge Colony. Fellows' former farm barn became part of the house at 62 Adams Hill Road, (GLO.1935) and his mid-19th century dwelling may have been incorporated into the house at 66 Adams Hill Road (GLO.1936). In 1899, Dr. Adams' daughter and son-in-law, Edward Mellen, built a large Shingle Style house, which they named "**Cherrycroft**," at 33 Adams Hill Road (GLO.745). Other Adams family members also built summer homes on Lookout Hill, which took on the new name of "Adams Hill."

Between about 1880 and 1900, several summer hotels were constructed, or converted from some of the first private summer cottages. The ca. 1880 **Bywater Inn** (later the **Annisquam Inn**,) survives today as a single-family home at 4 Planters Neck Road (GLO.740). The house of Isaac Adams' friend Curtis Davis at 12 Cambridge Avenue, also built about 1880, later became the **Brynmere Hotel** (GLO.738,) and still operates today with eleven guest rooms. At least two other summer hotels, no longer extant, were also built in the Cambridge Colony—The Hotel Overlook, and the Grandview (later named the Wonasquam Lodge.).

To fulfill the needs of the burgeoning summer crowd, many native Squammers opened seasonal businesses in the village. Miss Nancy (or Marcy) Flagg ran a gift shop and tea room in her late-19th century boarding house, **The Barnacle**, at 25 River Road (GLO.1869). At the foot of River Road, Mrs. Publicover also had a tea room in her boarding house at the old **Capt. Andrew Harraden House** at 11 Leonard Street/2 River Road, where she also opened an ice cream parlor. Mrs. Rice provided home cooked meals at her boarding house—a boon to many families on the maid's day off.

Probably the most important center of social and sporting activity for summer visitors was the **Annisquam Yacht Club**, which provided sailing and tennis lessons. Called "the finest clubhouse north of Marblehead," the original 1898 building burned and was replaced in 1924 by the building that survives today. (**Annisquam Yacht Club**, 17 River Road GLO.729).

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The artists' colony at Annisquam

The same natural beauty, peaceful surroundings, and quaint historic village character that drew summer vacationers to Annisquam also attracted many artists. In particular, Annisquam provided an ideal setting for landscape painters, who came for the rugged beauty, the shifting colors and movements of the sea, the clean pure light, the dawns, and the sunsets. Some artists just paid a short visit to Annisquam, while others became an active part of the summer scene and returned year after year. Among those who briefly visited Annisquam were William Morris Hunt, Edmund Tarbell, Joseph DeCamp (1886), and Maurice Prendergast (1902). Winslow Homer spent part of one summer at 4 Leonard Street in the late 1870s. N.C. Wyeth, A.J. Wiggins, Antoinette Inglis, Cecilia Beaux, and Rosamond Bowe are also reported to have visited the village in the early 20th century.

Other notable artists spent extended time in Annisquam. Augustus W. Buhler lived in the village, but had his painting studio in East Gloucester. In 1885, when Buhler first came to Annisquam, he joined artists such as Tarbell, DeCamp, Parker Hayden, Stephen Parrish and his son Maxfield Parrish, William Lamb Picknell (who regularly summered in Annisquam in the 1880s), Hugh Bolton Jones and his brother Francis Coates Jones, Jerome Ambrose Prichard, Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts, and Edward Potthast. By 1890, the returning group had grown to include approximately 30 artists. Maxfield Parrish, who was 21 when he first came to Annisquam, had a studio right near the stagecoach right-of-way. In a letter to Dorothy Buhler, daughter of A.W. Buhler, Parrish said that he slept in the attic of Charlotte Lane's boarding house (8 Arlington Street, GLO.720).

By the end of the 19th century, the early Annisquam artists' colony was being supplanted by other enclaves in East Gloucester and on Rocky Neck in Gloucester harbor. Some artists remained for many years, however, such as George Wainwright Harvey and his wife, Martha Hale Rogers. George had been born and raised in Gloucester, and in 1890 he returned to Annisquam. He and Martha bought the former Griffin store building on River Road, which had most recently housed Hyatt's lab and summer school, and turned it into a dwelling with side-by-side studios. George Harvey was known for his paintings and etchings; Martha Hale Rogers was a photographer, and many of her photographs of local scenes are part of Gloucester's historical collections today. Mr. Harvey's work, which was often based on his wife's photographs, was exhibited in Boston, Chicago, and New York.

Around the 1920s, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne also began summering in Annisquam, drawn to the village by her patron, Henry Wisewood, who spent summers on Adams Hill with his family. Miss Browne was a nationally known portrait painter, recognized for her delicate interpretations of personality. She painted portraits of golf champion Bobby Jones, Henry Ford, and King Alfonso XIII of Spain, among others. Miss Browne's studio was at 31 River Road (GLO.1871).

Also in the early 20th century, illustrators Frances and William Brundage had a joint studio at 15 River Road, in a house built about 1895 where, as Miss Browne had done, they added a large northwest studio window (**Wyman/Brundage House, GLO.730**). About the same time, Melbourne Hardwicke had a studio built at 21 River Road (GLO.1866).

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Earl Edward Sanborn, a stained glass artist, lived on lower Leonard Street until 1929. At that time, he bought the Dennison Farm on Revere Street (outside the district), where he constructed a stone chapel as his studio. His works can be found in the National Cathedral in Washington, DC, Boston College Library, in the Church of St. John the Divine in New York City, and at Trinity College in Hartford, CT.

Writers and musicians also found inspiration in Annisquam. Rudyard Kipling stayed at 1 Cambridge Ave./2 Leonard Street (GLO.1895) while he was writing *Captains Courageous*. Twentieth-century playwright Russel Crouse had a summer home in the village, and he and his writing partner, Howard Lindsay, did much of their writing and composing while staying in Annisquam. *The Sound of Music* was written during one such summer. Their other works include *Anything Goes* (1934, score by Cole Porter), *Life with Father*, *Arsenic and Old Lace*, Pulitzer-Prize winner *State of the Union* (1946), *Call Me Madam*, *Mr. President* (music by Irving Berlin), and *Red, Hot, and Blue*.

Present-day Annisquam

After World War II, a new phase of Annisquam's history commenced. The proportion of summer visitors began to decline. Many of them, including some artists, became permanent residents of the village, and some summer cottages were transformed into year-round houses. In spite of these changes, however, little had visibly changed in Annisquam, which remains much the same today as it was in the late 19th century.

For the most part, the historic houses that lined the narrow streets of the peninsula during the 18th and 19th centuries survive, and in spite of some alterations and many expansions, most are well-preserved today. And while only a few businesses presently operate in Annisquam, the village center is still an active place. The **Leonard School**, **Hose House #8**, and the **Village Hall** are owned by the Village Hall Association, a non-profit association formed in 1903 to manage the Village Hall and its programs. The Village Hall Association is now part of the larger non-profit Annisquam Association. In the Leonard Schoolhouse, the organization operates the non-profit Annisquam Exchange on the first floor, while the second floor is occupied by an art gallery that focuses on artists from Cape Ann, and Annisquam in particular. Hose House #8 serves as the headquarters of the Annisquam Historical Society, another division of the Village Hall Association. The Society's records, photographs, and memorabilia, such as the old Griffin stagecoach, are stored in the building. The Village Hall is occupied by the Annisquam Library, the Leonard Club, and the village real estate office, and is the location of frequent meetings.

Along the upper part of the eastern shore of the cove is another property owned by the Annisquam Association that maintains the open, wooded character it has always had. The long, narrow 3.5-acre landscape between Washington Street and the cove was once owned jointly by Nathan Fellows and William Hodgkins. In 1929, due primarily to efforts by Annisquam resident Olga Lingard, four acres of it, including a gift of land from Miss Lingard, were dedicated as a

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memorial to the men from Annisquam who served in World War 1 (**Soldiers Memorial Woods**, GLO.9052). A bronze plaque on a boulder near the cove includes the name of Miss Lingard's brother, Ensign Eric Lingard, a naval gunner who died in 1918 after his patrol plane crashed in an aerial retaliation against a German U-boat off the coast of Cape Cod. (GLO.9053).

Lobster Cove itself continues to be a focus of life in the village, providing a sheltered harbor for the many pleasure craft, as well as several fishing boats, that are moored here for much of the year. Activity in the harbor, and foot traffic between the two sides of the cove, has been enhanced in recent years by the replacement of the Lobster Cove bridge, which includes a public ramp and float that make it a favorite resource for both small-boaters and swimmers. The **Annisquam Market** operates the village's principal marina at its mid-20th century building and docks at 33/35 River Road (GLO.1872), and a boat livery service runs from the docks at the lower town landing at 27 River Road (GLO.9063). The **Annisquam Yacht Club** is still going strong after 120 years at Squam Point, where its docks and tennis courts are another center of summer activity in the village (GLO.729 and GLO.9062).

Many descendants of the early settlers still live in Annisquam today. Squammers are intensely proud of their village, its heritage, and its historic character. Although Annisquam has been less touched by contemporary development pressures than other parts of Gloucester, residents have voiced concerns about possible condominium construction and potential subdivision of the larger properties in the west part of the village. National Register listing is a vital planning tool in preserving the unique qualities of this well-preserved historic community.

(End)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Essex County records

Southern Essex County Registry of Deeds and Probate. Various deeds, plans, and probate records.

City of Gloucester documents/local repositories

Annisquam Historical Society: Vertical files; Scrapbooks, Photograph Collection.

Cape Ann Museum.

City of Gloucester Directories, various years 1860 to 1960.

Gloucester town and city records, including vital records.

Sawyer Free Public Library: Vertical files.

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 #s _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # 115 (Lobster Cove Bridge)

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Annisquam Historical Society; Cape Ann Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): See District Data Sheet

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 300 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 362700 | Northing: 4724400 |
| 2. Zone: 19 | Easting: 363020 | Northing: 4724450 |
| 3. Zone: 19 | Easting: 363060 | Northing: 4724260 |
| 4. Zone: 19 | Easting: 362780 | Northing: 4723620 |
| 5. Zone: 19 | Easting: 362090 | Northing: 4723220 |
| 6. Zone: 19 | Easting: 361950 | Northing: 4723400 |
| 7. Zone: 19 | Easting: 362120 | Northing: 4724100 |
| 8. Zone: 19 | Easting: 362500 | Northing: 4723800 |
| 9. Zone: 19 | Easting: 362540 | Northing: 4724180 |

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

The district boundaries follow current property lines as displayed on the City of Gloucester Assessor's Maps # 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 158, 183, and 186. Along all shore lines, the district boundaries extend to the mean low-water mark as well as to the water-side edges of all fixed structures such as wharves, sea walls, and retaining walls.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the Annisquam Village Historic District encompass what is traditionally known as the "old" village—consisting of the 17th- through mid-19th century fishing, farming, and ship-building village that began with the small settlement at Planters Neck and spread southeast and east to both shores of Lobster Cove and north along Leonard and Washington Streets to the head of the cove, where a residential cluster of buildings developed around the Third Parish Church.

The district also encompasses Annisquam's first major summer-cottage area, located in the southwest part of the area at Babson Point and on Lookout/Adams Hill. Occupying part of the site of the first mid-17th century settlement at Planters Neck and a small 19th-century quarry, this late-19th and early-20th century summer community forms a link between the earlier year-round village and the subsequent summer resort developments (outside the district) that stretch to the north between Leonard Street and Ipswich Bay.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Anne Forbes, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Blvd.
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us, anneforbes@verizon.net
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: June, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Annisquam Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Gloucester

County: Essex State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Anne Forbes

Date Photographed: July to December, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 31. Leonard Street, view southwest (l to r): 1 Cambridge Ave.; 4, 8, 10, and 14 Leonard St.
- 2 of 31. Stage Cove, view SSE with wharves, 15 River Rd., and Annisquam Yacht Club (17 River Rd.)
- 3 of 31. 6 and 10 River Rd., view southeast.
- 4 of 31. View southwest (l to r): 29, 28, and 32 River Road.
- 5 of 31. View west from bridge, to 36 Leonard St., 4 and 6 Bridgewater St., and 43 Leonard St.
- 6 of 31 View southeast to 742, 740, 740R, 738, and 732R Washington St.
- 7 of 31. 22 River Road, view east.
- 8 of 31. 146 Leonard Street and 6 Dennis Court, view west.
- 9 of 31. 5 Nashua Avenue, looking north.

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- 10 of 31. Third Parish Church (834 Washington St.) and 152 Leonard St., view west.
- 11 of 31. L to r: 4 and 6 Nashua Ave., and 152 Leonard Street, view west.
- 12 of 31. 21 Leonard Street, view east.
- 13 of 31. L to r: 59 and 53 Leonard Street, view north-northeast.
- 14 of 31. 32 Leonard Street: Leonard School and Hose House #8, view west.
- 15 of 31. 32 and 36 Leonard St.: Hose House #8 and Baptist Church/Village Hall, view west
- 16 of 31. 728 Washington Street, view west.
- 17 of 31. L to r: 2 and 3 Chester Square, 71 Leonard Street, view north.
- 18 of 31. Mt. Adnah Cemetery, view north.
- 19 of 32. Soldiers Monument, with (l to r): 115 and 113 Leonard Street, view northeast.
- 20 of 32. L to r: 50 and 47 River Road, view north.
- 21 of 32. 51 River Road, with view east across Lobster Cove.
- 22 of 31. 5 Squam Rock Lane, view southwest.
- 23 of 31. 6 and 12 Cambridge Avenue, view west.
- 24 of 31. 33 Adams Hill Road, view north.
- 25 of 31. 76-78 Adams Hill Road, view west.
- 26 of 31. 732 Washington Street, view northwest.
- 27 of 31. 4 Walnut Street and 28 Leonard Street, looking north.
- 28 of 31. 150 Leonard Street, view northwest.
- 29 of 31. 5 Bridgewater Street and 36 Leonard Street, looking west.

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30 of 31. 11 Leonard Street/2 River Road, view northwest to 16 and 18 Leonard Street.

31 of 31. 2 Arlington Street, view east.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MHC #	Map & Parcel	Address	Historic Name	Date	Description	Status	Type	Photo #
GLO.1904	119-43	1 Adams Ave.	Stanton Cottage	ca. 1880	Victorian eclectic	C	B	
GLO.1905			converted outbuilding	ca. 1890	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1906	119-29	2 Adams Ave.	H.P. Boutelle House	ca. 1890	altered Stick Style	C	B	
			garage	mid-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.739	119-42	3 Adams Ave.	"Larch Cottage" (Fiske)	ca. 1885	Italianate vernacular	C	B	
GLO.1913	121-24	1 Adams Hill Rd.	house	1995	astylistic modern house	NC	B	
GLO.1914	121-38	3 Adams Hill Rd.	Weller House	ca. 1924	stucco English Cottage	C	B	
GLO.1915			writer's studio	mid-20th C.	astylistic	NC	B	
GLO.1916	121-45	5 Adams Hill Rd.	converted barn/stable	ca. 1900	Shingle Style	C	B	
GLO.744	119-11	8 Adams Hill Rd.	I. Adams Stable/"Vista View" (Walter Adams Cottage)	ca. 1880/ early 20thC.	Queen Anne/Classical Revival	C	B	
			garage	early 20th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.746	119-1, 2, 3, 4	11 Adams Hill Rd.	Gray Rocks"/ "Sheeprocks"/ Edward Garrigues House	1936	eclectic/Arts & Crafts	C	B	
	121-44	13 Adams Hill Rd.	vacant			V		
GLO.1918	119-10	14 Adams Hill Rd.	house	ca. 1925	Craftsman bungalow	C	B	
	119-7	16 Adams Hill Rd.	vacant			V		
	119-18	18 Adams Hill Rd.	vacant			V		
	119-9	18R Adams Hill Rd.	vacant			V		
	121-43	19 Adams Hill Rd.	vacant			V		
GLO.1919	119-60	22 Adams Hill Rd.	house	late 20th C.	late Shingle Style	NC	B	
GLO.1920	121-40; -41	23 Adams Hill Rd.	house	1970s	modern house	C	B	
GLO.743	119-6	24 Adams Hill Rd.	"The Ledges: (I Adams Hse. "The Homestead" (Rayne Adams Hse.)	ca. 1880	Stick Style/Col. Revival	C	B	
			garage	1994	utilitarian	NC	B	

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MHC #	Map & Parcel	Address	Historic Name	Date	Description	Status	Type	Photo #
GLO.9055			quarry pond	mid-19th C.	remnant of granite quarry	C	Si	
GLO.1922	119-5	28 Adams Hill Rd.	"Rock Nest" (Walter Adams Cottage)	ca. 1912	Shingle Style	C	B	
GLO.745	121-39	33 Adams Hill Rd.	"Cherrycroft" (E. Mellen & I. Adams Cottage)	ca. 1890	Shingle Style	C	B	24
GLO.1923	121-50	35 Adams Hill Rd.	garage with loft	ca. 1905	Shingle Style/utilitarian	C	B	
	119-9		vacant			V		
	119-7, 8		vacant			V		
GLO.1924	121-46	41 Adams Hill Rd.		ca. 1930s	stucco Col. Revival	C	B	
			garage	late 20 th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.1926	121-47	43 Adams Hill Rd.	house	ca. 1940/ late 20 th C.	Cape Cod house	NC	B	
GLO.748	120-9	47 Adams Hill Rd.	house	mid-20 th C.	Colonial Revival	C	B	
GLO.747	120-27	48 Adams Hill Rd.	Stone/McNutt House	ca. 1906	Shingle/Craftsman	C	B	
GLO.1927	120-10	49 Adams Hill Rd.	house	ca. 1920s	Col. Revival Cape	C	B	
GLO.1928	120-26	50 Adams Hill Rd.	C.V. Mellen House	ca. 1898	Shingle/Craftsman	C	B	
GLO.1929	120-11	51 Adams Hill Rd.	house	3 rd qtr 20 th C.	Col. Revival	NC	B	
			garage	late 20 th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.1931	119-40	52 Adams Hill Rd.	house	late 20 th C.	modern 2-story house	NC	B	
	119-39	52R Adams Hill Rd.			vacant	V		
GLO.1932	120-12	53 Adams Hill Rd.	stone garage/boat shed	early 20 th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1933	120-25	54 Adams Hill Rd.	former Mellen bath house	ca. 1890	altered Shingle Style	C	B	
GLO.9066	120-21	56 Adams Hill Rd.	"Old Wharf Lot"	early-mid 19 th C.	stone wharf	C	St	
			tennis courts	20 th C.	two tennis courts	NC	St	
GLO.749	120-13	57 Adams Hill Rd.	William C. Chase House/"Bayberry Ledge"	ca. 1896s/2004	rebuilt eclectic/ Shingle Style	C	B	

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	120-24	58 Adams Hill Rd.	vacant			V		
GLO.1934	120-23	60 Adams Hill Rd.	house	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	C	B	
GLO.1935	120-22	62 Adams Hill Rd.	Fellows barn/Williams House	late 19th/late 20th C.	modern barn conversion	NC	B	
GLO.1936	120-19	66 Adams Hill Rd.	house	late 19 th /early 20th C.	Colonial Revival	C	B	
			garage	late 20 th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.1938	120-15, -16	76-78 Adams Hill Rd.	Bradley House	ca. 1890s	Colonial Revival	C	B	25
			garage	late 20 th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.706	118-60	5 Arbor St.	Peter and Ernest Griffin House	1830s	Cape Cod cottage	C	B	
GLO.1847	118-37	1 Arlington St./	Griffin/Rice House	early 19th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1848		19 Leonard St.	fishing shack/shed	19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
	118-36	1A Arlington St.	vacant			V		
GLO.718	118-44	2 Arlington St.	1st Annisquam Schoolhouse/ "Bunny Cottage"	1743/converted 1835	Georgian half-house	C	B	31
GLO.1849			converted shed/fishing shack	19th C.	converted utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1850	118-35	3 Arlington St.	house	2000	rebuilt Colonial Revival	NC	B	
GLO.721	118-34	5 Arlington St.	Capt. Thomas Saville House	early 19th C.	Fed./Greek Revival Cape	C	B	
GLO.1851			former cabin	mid-1950s	astylistic/altered	NC	B	
GLO.719	118-45	6 Arlington St.	Capt. Epes Davis House	early 19th C. or earlier	Federal house	C	B	
GLO.1852	118-33	7 Arlington St.	Frank Brown House and Post Office	ca. 1930	half-Cape	C	B	
GLO.720	118-46	8 Arlington St.	Capt. O. G. Lane House	1833	Greek Revival	C	B	

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			garage	late 20thC	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.1853	118-25	9 Arlington St.	E.R. Shippen Cottage	early 20th C.	Colonial Revival/Shingle	C	B	
GLO.1854	118-70	10 Arlington S.	Lane Cottage	ca. 1855/ 2007	Grk. Revival/ rebuilt	C	B	
GLO.722	118-47	12 Arlington St.	Capt. Elias Davis House & barn	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	C	B	
GLO.1855	118-48	16R Arlington St.	Elias Davis, Jr. House	ca. 1880	Italianate vernacular	C	B	
GLO.723	118-49	18 Arlington St.	Asa Woodbury House and Store	ca. 1792	Federal	C	B	
GLO.724	118-50	22 Arlington St.	Smith/Davis/Norwood House	ca. 1835	Greek Revival	C	B	
GLO.1856			studio	1990s	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO. 653	124-9	1 Bennett St..	Henry Bennett House	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C	B	
GLO.1784			carriage house/garage	ca. 1870	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.901		Bridgewater St.	Annisquam/Lobster Cove Bridge	1861/1947/1988	wooden foot bridge	NR	St	5
GLO.1791	121-52	2 Bridgewater St.	Epes Davis shop	late 19th C.	astylistic	C	B	5
GLO.696	121-12	4 Bridgewater St.	Epes Davis House	ca. 1820s	Federal	C	B	5
GLO.697	118-61	5 Bridgewater St.	James Jewett House	ca. 1866	Italianate	C	B	29
GLO.1773	117-19	4 Butternut La./ 729 Washington St	Hodgkins 2-family house	mid-19 th C./ca. 1900	converted outbuilding	C	B	
GLO.1895	119-26	1 Cambridge Ave./ 2 Leonard St	Albert Davis House	mid-19th C.	Greek Revival	C	B	1
		Garage		late 20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.736	119-27	3 Cambridge Ave.	L.E. Tiff Cottage	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	B	
GLO.1896	119-52	4 Cambridge Ave.	house	late 20th C.	modern house	NC	B	
GLO.1897	119-28	5 Cambridge Ave.	Andrews House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	C	B	

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			garage	late 20th C.		NC	B	
GLO.737	119-50	6 Cambridge Ave.	Teal/Whittemore Cottage	early 1880s	Shingle/Colonial Revival	C	B	23
GLO.1899	119-49	8 Cambridge Ave.	W. Hastings Cottage	ca. 1880	Italianate/Queen Anne	C	B	
GLO.1900	119-44	11 Cambridge Ave.	Francis Strater Cottage	ca. 1880 and later	altered Queen Anne	C	B	
GLO.738	119-48	12 Cambridge Ave.	Curtis Davis House/ "Brynmere Hotel"	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	C	B	23
GLO.1901	119-46	16 Cambridge Ave.		2017	new house	NC	B	
			garage/workshop	mid-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
	119-45	20 Cambridge Ave.	vacant			V		
GLO.9060	119 and 120	off Cambridge Ave.	Cambridge Beach	N/A	beach	C	Si	
GLO.9061	122	Chester Sq. at Leonard St.	stone seat	N/A	stone (granite)	C	O	
GLO.1815	122-29	1 Chester Square	Davison Bungalow	ca. 1910	Craftsman	C	B	
GLO.679	122-27	2 Chester Square	Moses Clough, Jr. House	ca. 1839-40	Greek Revival	C	B	17
GLO.1816	122-22	3 Chester Square	former cooperage	early 19th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.680	122-23	4 Chester Square	James A. Dennison House	ca. 1820	Federal	C	B	
			small barn/shed	early 20 th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
	122-24	10 Chester Square	vacant			V		
GLO.682	122-21	11R Chester Square	Colby/Charles Griffin House	early 19th C.	Gambrel Cape Cod	C	B	
GLO.1818			studio	ca. 2008	utilitarian	NC	B	
	122-20	11A Chester Square	vacant			V		
GLO.681	122-19	13 Chester Square	Jonathan L. Lane House	early 19th C.	Federal	C	B	
GLO.683	122-49	15 Chester Square	Samuel Witham House	early 19th C.	altered Federal	C	B	
GLO.1819	122-18	17 Chester Square	Lane/Wallis House	early 19th C.	Federal	C	B	
			garage	ca. 2016	utilitarian	NC	B	

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GLO.684	122-17	19 Chester Square	Butler/Harraden/Sargent House	ca. 1835/ 1905	Greek Revival	C	B	
			garage	1921	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1821	122-16	29 Chester Square	converted Ricker Barn/former Griffin coach barn)	late 19th C./ early 20th	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1822	122-10	31 Chester Square	George Ricker House	1912 and later	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.662	186-36	6 Dennis Court	Harvey barn/studio	19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1751	114-16	2 Dennison St.	house	ca. 1931	1-story house; astylistic	C	B	
			garage	ca. 1930s	1-car stone garage	C	B	
GLO.661	124-6	2 Lane Road (830 Washington St.)	Wellman House	early 20th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.9056	124	Lane Road	Old Town Landing	by early 18th C.	paved/grassed lot	C	St	
GLO.9057			"Ye Old Town Landing" marker	1931	granite block; bronze plaque	C	O	
GLO.9058			fence posts	ca. 1930	granite posts	C	O	
GLO.9059			two guide boards	21 st century	2 informational wood signs	NC	O	
GLO.660	183-2	4 Lane Road	David Day/G. McQuestion House	early 19th C.	altered Federal cottage	C	B	
GLO.1792			converted barn/studio	19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.9068			Humphrey Griffin's Wharf	ca. 1707	grassed lot w. stone wall	C	St	
GLO.1845	119-62	3 Leonard St.	house	late-20th C.	modern house	NC	B	
			garage		utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.717	119-25	4 Leonard St.	Gilbert and Andrew Davis House ca. 1800	Federal	C	B		1
GLO.1844	119-59	5 Leonard St.	Griffin/Bent House	ca. 1870	Italianate	C	B	

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GLO.716	119-24	8 Leonard St.	Wm. Babson/Geo. Davis House	late 18th C.	Federal half-house	C	B	1
GLO.715	119-23	10 Leonard St.	Gordon Earle House	1920s	Craftsman Bungalow	C	B	1
GLO.1843	119-23	10R Leonard St.	"Fifty-nine Steps" (Earle)	early 20th C.	Craftsman cottage	C	B	
GLO.734	118-23	11 Leonard St./ 2 River Road	Capt. Andrew Harraden House	ca. 1700	First Period/Georgian	C	B	30
GLO.714	119-22	14 Leonard St.	Edward Harraden House	ca.1656/18th C.	First Period saltbox	NR	B	1
GLO.713	119-21	16 Leonard St.	Capt. Jonathan Harraden/ George Norwood House	1780	Federal	C	B	
GLO.712	118-38	17 Leonard St.	Saville/Harvey House	1830s	Grk. Revival Cape Cod	C	B	
GLO.1842	119-20	18 Leonard St.	Rice House (former stable) "Motor Inn"	19th C.	astylistic 2-story	C	B	
GLO.1841	119-17, -19	20/22 Leonard St.	Condominium complex	2000	2 joined stone & shingle buildings	NC	B	
GLO.711	118-43	21 Leonard St.	Christopher Sargent House	early 19th C.	Federal half-cape	C	B	12
GLO.1840	118-42	23 Leonard St.	former Dennis Barn/Carriage Hse.	late 19th C.	converted outbldg.	C	B	
GLO.1839	119-16	24 Leonard St.	Harvey outbuilding	early 20th C.	converted outbuilding	NC	B	
GLO.709	118-41	25 Leonard St.	Parsons/Fuller/Dennis House	ca. 1801	Federal	C	B	
GLO.710	119-15	26 Leonard St.	Stewart Colby House	ca. 1870	Italianate	C	B	
GLO.1838	118-39	27 Leonard St.	Sebastian Davis House and studio	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	C	B	
GLO.702	118-65	28 Leonard St.	Lurvey House	mid-18th C.	Cape Cod	C	B	27
GLO.707	118-64	29 Leonard St./6 Union Ct.	Whittredge/Jones/Going House	ca. 1755/ ca. 1800	Cape Ann cottage/w. Federal additions	C	B	
GLO.1837			cottage	2004	astylistic	NC	B	
GLO.703	118-63	31 Leonard St.	Thomas L. Pulcifer House	1829	Federal	C	B	

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			garage	early 20 th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1836		31R Leonard St.	converted barn or shop	19 th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.701	121-13	32 Leonard St.	Leonard School	1837	Greek Revival	C	B	14
GLO.700	121-13	32 Leonard St.	Hose House #8	ca. 1846	Greek Revival	C	B	14, 15
GLO.698	118-62	35 Leonard St.	Thomas Moses/John Davis Hse.	ca. 1840s	Greco-Italianate	C	B	
GLO.699	121-14	36 Leonard St.	Baptist Church/Mechanics Hall/Village Hall	1828	Greek Revival	C	B	5, 15, 29
GLO.695	121-11	39 Leonard St.	Gustavus Lane House	1820s	Greek Revival	C	B	
	121-10	41 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.1835	121-9	43 Leonard St.	"The Bake House"	early 19th C.	astylistic	C	B	5
GLO.693	121-15	44 Leonard St.	Lane/Sargent Store	ca. 1829	altered Greek Revival	C	B	
GLO.690 /GLO.689	121-7	47 Leonard St.	Capt. Thos. Goss/"Mme. Goss House"	1728/2007 (two houses combined)	no style	NC	B	
GLO.694	121-16	48 Leonard St.	Sargent/Jewett House	early 19th C.	Cape Cod	C	B	
GLO.1834	121-6	49R Leonard St.	former fishing shack	19th C.	converted utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.692	121-17	50 Leonard St.	William Sargent House	ca. 1830	Cape Cod	C	B	
			garage	late-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.1832	121-54	51 Leonard St.	Joseph Davis House/ Clarence Davis fish market	early 19th C./ ca. 1900	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.691	121-18	52 Leonard St.	Gideon and William Davis House	1820-1830	Federal/Greek Revival	C	B	
			garage	mid-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.687	121-4	53 Leonard St.	Ezekiel Chard House	ca. 1830	Federal/Greek Rev.	C	B	13
GLO.688	121-19	54 Leonard St.	John Pierce House	ca. 1835	Greek Revival	C	B	
	121-51	58 Leonard St.	vacant			V		

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GLO.1830	121-3	59 Leonard St.	David Chard/Sargent House	early19th C.	Federal	C	B	13
GLO.1828	121-20	60 Leonard St.	Edwards/Stanwood House	ca. 1905	Colonial Revival	C	B	
			garage	ca. 1915	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1827	122-43	62 Leonard St.	house	2000	modern Colonial Rev.	NC	B	
GLO.686	121-2 and 121-49	63 and 65 Leonard St.	Joseph York/Wm. Young Hse. "The Old Castle"	ca. 1717	First Period and later	C	B	
GLO.1826	122-33	64 Leonard St.	Eaton/Stanwood House	ca. 1880	astylistic	C	B	
	122-34	66 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.1825	121-1	67 Leonard St.	Chapelle/Davison House	late-19th C.	Queen Anne/eclectic	C	B	
GLO.1824	122-32	69 Leonard St.	Davison Cottage (former Helen Davis cottage)	early 20 th C.	Dutch Colonial	C	B	
GLO.1823	122-35	70 Leonard St.	Wellman guest house	ca. 1950	altered garage	NC	B	
GLO.685	122-30	71 Leonard St.	Griffin/Clough House	ca. 1860	Italianate cottage	C	B	17
	122-36	72 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
	122-26	73 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.678	122-25	75 Leonard St.	Robert Davis House	ca. 1850s	Italianate	C	B	
	122-37	76 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.677	122-15	77 Leonard St.	Nathaniel Duley House	ca. 1820s	Cape Cod	C	B	
GLO.1814			shed, converted to cottage	19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
	122-38	78 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
	122-14	79 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.676	122-13, -12	81 Leonard St.	Joel Griffin House	ca. 1820	Cape Cod	C	B	
	122-13	81A Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.1813	122-11	83 Leonard St.	Goodwin House	mid-19th C./ 1960	Grk. Revival/altered Cape Cod	NC	B	
	122-48	95 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.1812	122-9	97 Leonard St.	house	late 20th C.	Cape Cod cottage	NC	B	

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GLO.1811	122-8	99 Leonard St.	Clifford Lust House	1958-60	bungalow	C	B	
GLO.1810	122-7	101 Leonard St.	John Flanagan House	1958-60	bungalow	C	B	
GLO.1809	122-6	103 Leonard St.	Margaret Griffin House	1920s	Craftsman	C	B	
GLO.1808			garage	late-20th C.	N/A	NC	B	
GLO.1807	122-5	105 Leonard St.	Brown House/Wiggin Chauffeur's House	ca. 1920s	altered Craftsman	NC	B	
GLO.811	122-4	109 Leonard St.	Mt. Adnah Cemetery	1848; 1860	cemetery	C	Si	
GLO.905			Soldiers Monument	1890	statue/monument	C	O	18, 19
GLO.9060			Mt. Adnah receiving tomb	1876	brick & stone tomb	C	St	
GLO.1806	122-3; -47	113 Leonard St.	John D. Cunningham House/ former Ricker Barn (moved)	19th C./ early 20th	Colonial Revival	C	B	19
GLO.669	122-2	115 Leonard St.	Clough/Ricker rental house	19 th C. (moved)	altered former Cape	NC	B	19
GLO.1804	122-1	117 Leonard St.	William H. Ricker House	1916-17	Craftsman	C	B	
			Ricker garage	ca. 1920	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.667	183-9	121 Leonard St.	D. Griffin/R. Ricker House	early 19th C.	moved/altered Federal	C	B	
GLO.668	183-8	123 Leonard St.	former Ricker fish house	19th C./mid-20th C.	utilitarian/Cape Cod	C	B	
GLO.1802	183-7	127 Leonard St.	Currier/Gokey House	early 20th C.	altered Craftsman	NC	B	
GLO.1801	183-6	127R Leonard St.	house	mid-20th C.	alt. 2-story house	NC	B	
GLO.1800	158-17	128 Leonard St.	Tonberg House	1968	altered shingle house	NC	B	
GLO.666	183-5	129 Leonard St.	Otis Davis/Capt. J.E. Day House	1850s	Greek Revival	C	B	
			garage	early-mid-20th	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1798	158-16	130 Leonard St.	house	ca. 1973	modern house	NC	B	
GLO.665	183-4	131 Leonard St.	William Day/Langsford House	early 19th C.	Federal half-cape	C	B	
GLO.1797	183-11	134 Leonard St.	Lois Ricker House	ca. 1920s	altered craftsman	NC	B	
GLO.1796	183-12	134R Leonard St.	Perley Ricker House	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Cape	C	B	
GLO.1795	183-14	136 Leonard St.	house	ca. 1920s	Craftsman cottage	C	B	

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	183-3	137 Leonard St.	vacant			V		
GLO.1794	183-15	138 Leonard St.	house	early-mid-20th	altered cottage	NC	B	
GLO.664	183-16	140 Leonard St.	William Griffin House	mid-19th C.	Greco-Italianate	C	B	
GLO.1793	183-17	142 Leonard St.	Chapman cottage	mid-late 19th C.	altered cottage	NC	B	
GLO.663	186-1	146 Leonard St.	Oliver Griffin/Harvey House	ca. 1766	Colonial gambrel Cape	C	B	8
GLO.659	186-4; -5	150 Leonard St.	Kimball/Leonard House	early 19th C.	Federal	C	B	28
GLO.655	186-28	152 Leonard St.	Dyer/Partridge House	ca. 1815-1825	Federal	C	B	10, 11
	186-27	3 Nashua Ave.	vacant			V		
	186-25	3A Nashua Ave.	vacant			V		
GLO.656	186-6	4 Nashua Ave.	Ricker House	early 19th C.	Cape Cod cottage	C	B	11
	186-7	4A Nashua Ave.	vacant			V		
GLO.658	186-26	5 Nashua Ave.	Benjamin BradStreet. Hse. (First Annisquam Parsonage)	ca. 1728/ca. 1800	Colonial/Federal half house	C	B	9
GLO.1790			garage	1920s-40s	utilitarian	C	B	9
GLO.657	186-8	6 Nashua Ave.	Jas. Davis/Jas. Davis Jr. Hse.	ca. 1830/1755	Colonial	C	B	11
GLO.1908	119-41	3 Planters Neck Rd.	Fiske House	ca. 1890	Shingle Style	C	B	
GLO.740	119-37	4 Planters Neck Rd.	Thos. Clark House/"By-Water Inn"; "Annisquam Inn"	ca. 1880/ 1990	Colonial Revival	C	B	
	119-61	4R Planters Neck Rd	vacant			V		
GLO.741	119-35	6 Planters Neck Rd.	house	ca. 1920s	Colonial Rev./Craftsman	C	B	
GLO.1909	119-34	8 Planters Neck Rd.	house	ca. 1920s	Colonial Rev./Craftsman	C	B	
GLO.1910	119-30	9 Planters Neck Rd.	house	late-20th C./ 2003	enlarged bungalow	NC	B	
GLO.1911	119-31	11 Planters Neck Rd	house	2010	2-story gambrel	NC	B	

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GLO.1912	119-33	12 Planters Neck Rd.	house	late-20th C.	modern 2-story house	NC	B	
GLO.742	119-32	15 Planters Neck Rd.	former N. wing of I. Adams House	ca. 1880/late 20th C.	Queen Anne/astylistic	C	B	
	119-58	2 Quincy Court	vacant			V		
	119-64	3 Quincy Court	vacant			V		
GLO.1941	119-57	4 Quincy Court	workshop	early 20 th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.735	119-53	6 Quincy Court	Quincy Bent House	1923-24	Spanish Revival	C	B	
GLO.1894	119-65	7 Quincy Court	house	1920s/2017	reconstructed house	NC	B	
GLO.1893	119-47	9 Quincy Court	Bent House	1975	modern house	NC	B	
			Bent garage	1930s+	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1857	118-22	3 River Road	P.L. Senat House	late 19th/20th C.	altered	NC	B	
GLO.733	118-24	4 River Road	William Babson III House	ca. 1769-79	Federal	C	B	
GLO.1858	118-21	5 River Road	converted fish house	19th/late 20 th C.	utilitarian/altered	NC	B	
GLO.9069	118-20	5A River Road	Lane's Wharf	18 th -early 19 th C.	stone wharf	C	St	
GLO.732	118-69	6 River Road	Gideon Lane House	between 1764-79	Federal	C	B	3
	118-19	9 River Road	vacant			V		
GLO.731	118-26	10 River Road	George Dennison/Wm. Babson/Gideon Lane, Jr. Hse.	ca. 1725/ca.1777	Georgian	C	B	3
			garage	early 20th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
			garage	late-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B	
	118-18	11 River Road	vacant			V		
GLO.1861	118-27	14 River Road	John N. Davis House	ca. 1800	alt. Federal half house	C	B	
GLO.730	118-17	15 River Road	Wyman/Brundage House	ca. 1895	Colonial Revival	C	B	2
GLO.1862	118-28	16 River Road	house	late 1940s	Colonial Revival	NC	B	

ANNISQUAM VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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MHC #	Map & Parcel	Address	Historic Name	Date	Description	Status	Type	Photo #
			garage	early 20th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.729	118-16	17 River Road	Annisquam Yacht Club	1924	Shingle Style/Tudor Rev.	C	B	2
GLO.9062			tennis courts	20 th C.	N/A	NC	St	2
GLO.1864	118-29	18 River Road	house	ca. 1905	Craftsman cottage	C	B	
GLO.1865	118-15	19 River Road	former T.A. Smith Store	ca. 1870	Greco-Italianate	C	B	
GLO.1866	118-14	21 River Road	Melbourne Hardwick Studio	early20th C.	astylistic/altered	NC	B	
GLO.725	118-30	22 River Road	W.D. Winchester House	ca. 1817	Federal	C	B	7
GLO.1867	118-13	23R River Road	house	2014	modern house	NC	B	
GLO.1868	118-51	24 River Road	house	after 1917	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1869	118--11	25 River Road	"The Barnacle"	late 19th C.	astylistic/altered	NC	B	
GLO.728	118-52	26 River Road	Willard P. Griffin House	ca. 1860s	Greco-Italianate	C	B	
GLO.9063	118-10	27 River Road	Town Landing/Hodgkins Boat Livery	19th-20th C.	open landing, with docks and sheds	C	St	
GLO.727	118-53	28 River Road	Capt. James Wheeler House	1849	Gothic Revival	C	B	4
GLO.1870	118-8	29 River Road	"Old Custom House"	mid-late 18th C.	altered utilitarian	C	B	4
GLO.1871	118-9	31 River Road	Margaret Fitzhugh Browne cottage and studio	early 20th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.726	118-54	32 River Road	Sylvester/"Old Chard" House	ca. 1750	altered Georgian	C	B	4
	118-67	33 River Road	vacant			V		
GLO.1872	118-7	33 (35) River Road	Annisquam Market and marina	mid-20th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1873	118-55	36 River Road	"Spruce Cottage" (Chard/Aldrich)	ca. 1915/ 2006 & 2010	altered Craftsman cottage	NC	B	
GLO.1874	118-6	39 River Road	Jones Blacksmith Shop/Elias Davis Boat Shop/ Cunningham Store and PO	mid-19th C/ ca. 1880/2006	astylistic former cottage	NC	B	

**ANNISQUAM VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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GLO.1875	118-68	40 River Road		1988-89	modern cottage	NC	B	
			garage	1994	utilitarian	NC	B	
GLO.9064			Planters Neck Tercentenary Sign	1930's	metal sign on pole	C	O	
	118-5	41 River Road	open lot (part of Lane's Wharf)			V		
	118-6	43A River Road	vacant			V		
GLO.1877	118-56	44 River Road	Patch/Lane/Cunningham House	ca. 1800	altered Federal/Grk Rev.	C	B	
			garage/shed	early 20th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1879	118-4, -66	47 River Road	Griffin Store/Hyatt Lab/ Harvey Studio	ca. 1870	astylistic	C	B	20
GLO.1880	118-3	49 River Road		2007	astylistic house	NC	B	
GLO.1881	118-58	50 River Road	Alvah Griffin House and Store	early 19th C.	Federal	C	B	20
GLO.1882	118-2	51 River Road	Griffin Stagecoach Office	late-19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	21
	118-71	51A River Road	vacant			V		
	118-1	53 River Rd.	part of G. A. Lane wharf	early 19th C.	part of stone wharf	C	St	
GLO.1883	118-59	56 River Road	Bassett/Griffin House	mid-19th C.	Greek Revival	C	B	
GLO.1884			shed	19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1942	121-28	4 Squam Rock La.	house	ca. 1920s	astylistic house	C	B	
GLO.750	121-30	5 Squam Rock La.	D. A. Buckley House/"Crown Cottage"	ca. 1870s	eclectic	C	B	22
	121-27	2 Squam Rock Rd.	vacant			V		
	121-29	4 Squam Rock Rd.	vacant			V		
GLO.708	118-40	5 Union Court	Griffin/Dennis (Johnson) House	late 18th C.	early Federal	C	B	

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GLO.704	119-12	4 Walnut St. (and 6 Adams Hill Rd.)	Dennison Poole House	first half 18th C.	Gambrel Cape Cod	C	B	27
GLO.1885			cottage/studio	19th C.	eclectic	C	B	
GLO.1886	121-22	6 Walnut St. (and 4 Adams Hill Rd.)	former Adams stable/garage; Lelia Adams house	ca, 1905	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1887	121-25, -53	14 Walnut St.	"Under Ledge"	early 20th C.	converted utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1888	121-21	17 Walnut St.	house	late 20th C.	modern cottage	NC	B	
GLO.705	121-55	21 Walnut St.	house	early 19th C.	utilitarian	C	B	
	122-42	35 Walnut St.	vacant			V		
GLO.675	122-41	37 Walnut St.	W.W. Chard House	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	C	B	
GLO.1889			garage	ca. 1920s	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1890	122-40	39 Walnut St.	Albert R. Duley House	ca. 1816	Cape Cod	C	B	
GLO.1891			office (former fish house)	19 th C.	astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1753	114-15	695 Washington St.	house	ca. 1930	1 ½-story house	C	B	
GLO.1754	114-10	701 Washington St.	Parsons House	late 19 th C./ ca. 1900	2-family dwelling, poss. Converted	C	B	
GLO.1755	114-11	705 Washington St.	William N. Parsons House	ca. 1870	Greco-Italianate	C	B	
GLO.1756	117-7	707 Washington St.	Ralph Parsons House	ca. 1930	altered 2-S. house	NC	B	
GLO.1757	117-12	711 Washington St.	George C. Nichols House	ca. 1931	1 ½-story stone house	C	B	
GLO.1782	117-13	717 Washington St.	house	1930s	Craftsman cottage	C	B	
			garage	ca. 1930s	2-car stone garage	C	B	
GLO.1762	116-9	722 Washington St.	Frank P. Wonson House	early 1920s	2-story Col. Revival	C	B	
GLO.1763	117-14	723 Washington St.	house	mid-late 20 th C.	altered ranch house	NC	B	
GLO.1764	116-10	726 Washington St.	James M. Lane House	ca. 1830	1-S. leanto cottage	C	B	
GLO.1765			garage	ca. 1965	utilitarian	C	B	
GLO.1766	116-11	726R Washington St.	house	ca. 2003	2-story house	NC	B	
GLO.1767	116-12-1	728 Washington St.	Samuel Sylvester, Jr. House	ca. 1830	1-S. leanto cottage	C	B	16

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GLO.1768	116-12-2	728B Washington St.	house	late 19 th C/2014	converted outbuilding	NC	B	
			garage	ca. 1980s	2-car garage	NC	B	
GLO.1770	116-12-3	728C Washington St.	house	ca. 1895	converted outbuilding	NC	B	
GLO.1771	116-13	730 Washington St.	house	late 1930s	gambrel cape	C	B	
GLO.1772	116-15	730R Washington St.	house	mid-20 th C.	altered 2-story house	NC	B	
GLO.1774	116-20	731 Washington St.	Daniel B. Hodgkins House	ca. 1840	2-story, astylistic	C	B	
GLO.1775	116-17	732 Washington St.	Albert Cole House	ca. 1901	Four-Square	C	B	26
GLO.1776	116-16	732R Washington St.	house	1920s-1940s	altered 1-story cottage	C	B	6
GLO.1777	116-18	734 Washington St.	Jonathan Dennison/William Hodgkins House	ca. 1820	Federal	C	B	
GLO.9050	116-19 to -28	734R Washington St.	Hodgkins Wharf	early 19 th C.	portion of stone wharf	C	St	
GLO.1778	116-29	738 Washington St.	John W. Dennison House	mid-19 th C.	Cape Cod cottage	C	B	6
GLO.9051	116-29,-32	738, 740R Washington St.	Dennison's Wharf	early 19 th C.	stone wharf	C	St	6
GLO.1779	116-30	740 Washington St.	Ellery Store	ca. 1890	2-story, w. overhang	C	B	
GLO.1780			former Ellery garage	ca. 1920s	garage alt. to cottage	NC	B	6
GLO.1781	116-33	742 Washington St.	house	ca. 1890s	astylistic house	C	B	6
	116-34	744 Washington St.	vacant			V		
GLO.9052	124-1, -2	746 and 768 Washington St.	Soldiers Memorial Woods	1929 (dedicated)	open land	C	Si	
GLO.9053			memorial boulder, with plaque	1929	bronze plaque	C	O	
	124-3	814 Washington St.	vacant			V		
	124-4	816 Washington St.	vacant			V		
GLO.9054	124-7	833 Washington St.	vacant: (Essex Co. Greenbelt land)	open land		V		
GLO.652	124-5	828 Washington St.	Moore House	ca. 1810	Federal	C	B	
GLO.1783			garage	early 20 th C.	utilitarian	C	B	

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GLO.654	183-1	834 Washington St.	Third Parish Church	1831	Gothic Revival	C	B	10																																																															
GLO.651	186-29	840 Washington St.	Day/Dennis House and Store	ca. 1750/ ca.1800	Federal	C	B																																																																
			garage	late-19th C.	utilitarian	C	B																																																																
	186-30	844 Washington St.	vacant			V																																																																	
GLO.650	186-31	846 Washington St.	Kimball House	ca. 1830s	Greek Revival Cape	C	B																																																																
GLO.1789			shed/fish house	late-19th C.	utilitarian	C	B																																																																
<i>THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT</i>																																																																							
GLO.9070			series of granite-block wharves	18th- mid-19th centuries		C	St																																																																
GLO.9071			system of granite walls and retaining walls	18th, 19th, early 20th C.		C	St																																																																
GLO.9072			various wood fences	19th, early 20th C		C	St																																																																
GLO.9073			road network	17th-early 20th C.		C	St																																																																
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Resource type:
 B (building,)
 St (structure,)
 O (object,)
 Si (site),
 V (vacant)

Status:
 C (contributing,)
 NC (noncontributing)

CITY OF SALEM
MANAGER OF PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
WATERMETER SERVICE

