

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bridge Street Neck HD

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bridge St. and side streets between March/Osgood Sts. and Howard/Webb Sts. not for publication

city or town Salem _____ vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01970

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon May 29, 2002
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
 - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Bridge St. Neck HD
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

382 31 building

1 2 sites

structures

objects

383 33 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single, multiple dwellings

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

Education: school

Religion: religious facility

Landscape: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single, multiple dwellings

Commerce/Trade: specialty store

Education: school

Religion: religious facility

Landscape: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial: Georgian

Mid 19th Century: Greek Revival

Late Victorian: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen

Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick

walls wood

synthetics

roof asphalt, slate

other

Narrative Description

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

Bridge Street Neck HD

Name of Property

Essex, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

Ca. 1780-1952

Significant Dates

N/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Moses Farmer

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bridge Street Neck HD
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ca. 80 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	344750	4710490	3. 19	344930	4709860
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	345100	4710260	4. 19	344810	4709780
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

__ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Mausolf, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 2002

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bridge Street Neck Historic District
Salem (Essex County), MA

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Portions redacted

7. DESCRIPTION

Located on a peninsula of land between the North River and Collins Cove, Salem's Bridge Street Neck is a compact urban neighborhood located a short distance from downtown Salem and serving as an important gateway into the city from the town of Beverly to the north. The resources of Bridge Street Neck, ranging from the late 18th century to the present day include the homes of prosperous sea captains and merchants, as well as the dwellings of the middling and working classes who found employment in the neighborhood's maritime-related businesses and, in nearby factories and car shops during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Despite incremental changes to individual buildings, the nominated district taken as a whole possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The district's spine is Bridge Street, which extends in a north/northeast to south/southwest direction. The significance of this transportation corridor, early on serving as the route to the ferry and bridge, later serviced by streetcars, and today connecting Salem to Beverly, cannot be overemphasized. In addition to the buildings along Bridge Street, the district also includes resources on a number of lesser intersecting streets that run roughly in a east-west direction. Projecting from the west side of Bridge Street within the district are (from south to north) Howard Street Extension, Northey Street, Lemon Street, Saunders Street, Pearl Street, Conant Street, Skerry Street and March Street. To the east of Bridge Street, the intersecting streets included are (from south to north) Arbella Street, Barton Street, Beacon Street, Lathrop Street, Cromwell Street and Osgood Street. Cross Street is a north-south street which runs from Conant Street to Lemon Street, while shorter streets which run in the same direction include Woodbury Court, Smith Street, Lemon Street Court and Warner Street. Parallel to Bridge Street to the east is East Collins Street which extends along the Collins Cove waterfront. Conners Street is a mid 20th century street which is U-shaped in plan, with two access points off the east side of East Collins Street. The Boston & Maine Railroad tracks and the North River mark the western boundary of the district while Collins Cove is the bound to the east. The southern boundary of the Bridge Neck district also abuts the Washington Common National Register District.

In total, the Bridge Street Neck National Register District is comprised of 382 contributing buildings and 31 noncontributing buildings. Also included in the district are 1 contributing site and 2 noncontributing sites.

In the late 19th century, the growth of Bridge Street Neck was fueled by a variety of neighborhood industries including factories that produced jute bags, leather, and lead products as well as the repair shops and car barns for several railroads. Today, there are few vestiges of the

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area's industrial history. Commercial buildings are found along Bridge Street, but the majority of the buildings in the district are residential in nature. The residential buildings include both side-gabled and gablefront forms and range in size from a single story to three stories. The district includes single-family dwellings, duplexes, and a few three-deckers and other multi-family residences. With the exception of a brick dwelling at 8 Cross Street, all of the residential buildings are of wood-frame construction. Stylistically, the district includes variations on the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire and Queen Anne styles with fewer representatives of late 19th and early 20th century styles such as the Colonial Revival. Construction dates range from the late 1700s to the present day, although a slight majority were built between the end of the Civil War and 1900. Synthetic sidings of asbestos, aluminum, and vinyl cover many of the wood-frame buildings.

In terms of use, commercial buildings are generally concentrated on Bridge Street and include late 19th century buildings which combine first floor storefronts with upper story residential use, domestic buildings converted to commercial purposes, and early to late 20th century commercial buildings. In the past forty years additional commercial construction has occurred including gas stations. Industrial uses have all but vanished from the district but were formerly oriented to the railroad corridor running along the North River. Present institutional uses include the Carlton School on Skerry Street, the Calvary Baptist Church at 122-124 Bridge Street and the Collins Cove Municipal Park.

Most of the buildings in the district are set close to the street on relatively small urban lots of less than 5,000 square feet with small side yards. Lots on Bridge Street tend to be somewhat larger, but generally do not exceed 10,000 square feet. The topography of the district, set on a peninsula between two water bodies, is quite level.

A description of key and representative buildings in the district follows. Contributing resources range in date of construction from ca.1780 to ca.1952.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The district, located within an area believed to be the first settlement of Europeans in Salem in 1626, is one of the first colonies along the New England coast. Unfortunately, there are no known remains of the "Old Planter's" settlement of the 1620s and 1630s. Bridge Street was one of the earliest roads in Salem. The area along the North River continued to be used as a residential area after the town center moved slightly westward to the South River.

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Until its demolition in 1990, the Ephraim Skerry House at 22 Conant Street (ca.1725, MHC #2917) was the earliest known surviving residence within the district. The late First Period dwelling was two stories in height with a six-bay south-facing facade and two gable-roofed enclosed entrance porches in the next to end bays. A ca.1800 remodeling resulted in the removal of the massive central chimney. Other later alterations included the replacement of the original windows with 1/1 sash and the application of wood shingles over clapboards.

With the loss of the Skerry House, the earliest extant dwellings in the Bridge Street area are believed to date to the late 18th century. A variety of building forms appear to survive here from this period, and the examples described below merit a closer examination of their plan configurations and surviving interior fabric. Displaying deep and squat proportions characteristic of the Georgian style, the Captain Edmund Upton House, 5 Saunders Street (ca.1770-1800, MHC #2875) appears to be the earliest remaining dwelling in the district, despite a variety of later alterations including new clapboards, alterations to the entrance, and the replacement windows. A more modest Georgian-style residence, built on the half-house plan is visible at 25 Cross Street (ca.1770, MHC #2866).

The completion of the Beverly Bridge in 1788-9 no doubt ushered in a period of increased building along the Bridge Street corridor and several 2½ -story, side-gabled dwellings which still stand on Bridge Street are evidence of this activity. The main house block at 127 Bridge Street (ca.1790, MHC #3162) with its squat proportions and integral lean-to illustrates a traditional regional building form, while its porch with Doric pilasters, enclosed pediment, and circular side windows heralds the application of Federal style elements. The Captain John Putnam House, 103 Bridge Street (ca.1790-1810, MHC #3103, photo #3) is a good example of a single-pile form and displays a handsome pedimented door surround. The John D. Wilson House, 114 Bridge Street (by 1811, MHC #2873) is notable for its pilastered center entry with semicircular fanlight and its shallow roof pitch, both of which are Federal in character. Other early two-story houses include the house at 127 Bridge Street (ca. 1790, MHC #3162) and the Samuel Sawyer House, 21 Lemon Street (1810, MHC #2845).

Within the district there are several houses built on a half-house plan, probably prior to 1800. Both 5 March Street (by 1800, MHC #2957) and 23 Lemon Street (by 1800, MHC #2846) are 2½ -story dwellings with three-bay facades and entrances in the third bay. Despite later alterations both houses retain integral rear lean-tos and shallow eaves which are characteristic of the period. A similar modest Federal period house at 8 Lemon Street (ca.1800, MHC #2868, photo #8) has seen its original window openings replaced by paired windows.

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The gambrel-roofed house is characteristic of a type that persisted in Salem from the 18th into the 19th century. Among the best preserved of the gambrel-roofed 2½ -story dwellings in the district is the house at 130 Bridge Street (ca.1800, MHC #2835, photo #5). The house displays a typical five-bay facade with center entry and is noteworthy for its doorway, flanked by fluted Doric pilasters, a semi-circular fanlight and broken pediment. The house across the street at 129 Bridge Street (ca.1800, MHC #3163) displays a somewhat unusual cross-gambrel plan but has been considerably altered by the addition of a two-story bay on the Bridge Street facade and an infill porch. The gambrel-roofed John Conant House, 12 Conant Street (ca.1800, MHC #2922) displays a 5 x 1-bay massing and entablatured doorway but its integrity is lessened by the addition of siding and new windows. Other examples of the gambrel type are visible at 14 Conant Street (ca.1810, MHC #2921); the Yarrington House, 5 Barton Street (ca.1800, MHC #3091); the Joseph Gardner House, 6 Lathrop Street (ca.1800/moved & alt. ca.1870, MHC #3071) and 14 Lathrop Street (ca.1800, moved ca.1870 MHC #3070) but have even less integrity. The district also includes several examples of a 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed house including the Brown House, 23 Cross Street (ca.1770, MHC #2865). Another 1 1/2-story gambrel cottage, the Jacob Berry House at 13 Skerry Street (ca.1800, MHC #3636) was apparently moved to its present site ca.1870 and stands in poor condition.

The Peabody Double House, 32-34 Northey Street (ca.1800, MHC #2825, photo #37) is an unusual Georgian-era double house which displays a broad gable end which is four bays wide. Similar closed entrance porches are centered on both of the three-bay wide side elevations.

In the late 18th and early 19th century, the three-story, low hipped roof residence with an attenuated upper story found great popularity with Salem's wealthier residents including merchants and sea captains. The Jacob Lord House, 134 Bridge Street (1808, MHC #2284) is the preeminent example of the form within the district. Further enhanced by its corner site, the five-bay square clapboarded dwelling displays principal facades facing both Bridge Street and Northey Street. Each of the entries features a semi-elliptical fanlight, sidelights and an open portico supported by Doric columns. A denticulated cornice wraps around the building under the eaves of the shallow-pitched hip roof. Another excellent example of the style is the Captain Isaac Smith House, 121 Bridge Street (1800, MHC #3160, photo #4) which the master mariner constructed on the corner of Bridge and Pleasant Streets, just a short distance from the Common. The clapboarded dwelling retains its 6/6 windows and an enclosed entrance porch decorated by fluted Doric pilasters and dentils. There is a simpler Federal style doorway on the west side and a Greek Revival-style entrance porch and doorway on the east side. Despite the addition of new windows and doors, the clapboarded house at 104 Bridge Street (ca.1800, MHC #2910, photos 3, 15) is also good example of the style. The house displays paired end chimneys and a doorway

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treatment which is particularly ornate with a semi-elliptical fanlight, sidelights, and a portico supported by Roman Doric columns.

Lesser examples of the three-story, hip-roofed Federal period house include the Benjamin Webb House, 98-100 Bridge Street (by 1806, MHC #2912) which has seen various alterations including the application of wood shingles, 6/1 windows and a bracketed door hood. The Miles Searle House, 11 Northey Street (1808, MHC #2286) is a more modest variation on the three-story, five-bay, hip-roofed houses built during the Federal Period and displays a side elevation which is just two bays wide. The clapboarded house's center entry has sidelights, transom lights, and a portico supported by fluted Doric columns. Twin chimneys rise from the rear of the hip roof. Down the street, the side-by-side houses at 30 Northey Street (ca.1800, MHC #2826) and 26 Northey Street (ca.1800, MHC #2827) are representative of the same house type and are also oriented with their narrow, two-bay wide ends to the street. The house at 30 Northey Street retains its semi-circular fanlight framed by pilasters and an entablature while its neighbor has seen the addition of an ornate mid-19th century door hood.

An unusual variation on the three-story, hip-roofed Federal house is the John Dwinnell & Elisha Quimby Double House, 113 Bridge Street (1798, MHC #3143) which shares the same form of many of Salem's Federal-period single family residences. The center entry features an enclosed entrance porch adorned by pilasters and a modillioned entablature. The double house at 8-10 Burnside Street (ca.1820, MHC #2951) appears to be another example of Federal style multi-family housing and may have been moved to its present site after Burnside Street was laid out in 1872. Two stories in height, the building is capped by a hip-roof with a symmetrical facade arranged with three bays on either side of a central bay housing two entrances. The concrete foundation and 6/1 and 1/1 double-hung windows are evidence of 20th century alterations.

Smaller-scaled, hip-roofed houses include the well-preserved two-story Thaddeus Gwinn House, 12 Osgood Street (1806, MHC #3043, photo #19) that was moved to its present site from what is now 53 Bridge Street in 1876. Constructed for a ropemaker, the 5 x 1-bay house is rectangular in plan with ornament confined to the center entrance. The modern replacement door is decorated by a semi-circular fanlight and a broken pediment supported by pilasters and decorated by dentils. A similar but extensively altered hip-roofed house is the Josiah Dodge House, 8 Conant Street (ca.1820, MHC #2924).

As a result of Bridge Street Neck's continued mid 19th century development, the Greek Revival style is evident in a great many buildings within the district. The beginnings of a modest Greek Revival influence is evident in the entrances of several 1½ and 2½ -story, side-gabled dwellings.

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At least four houses can be described as transitional Federal-Greek Revival in style. The Fenton Symonds House, 11 Barton Street (1845, MHC #3094); 14 Cross Street (ca.1840, MHC #2884); the James Short House, 14 Northey Street (1839, MHC #2830) and the William M. Dodge House, 5 Lemon Street (ca.1840, MHC #2839) are all 2½ -story, 5 x 2-bay dwellings with stylistic detailing limited to an entablatured and/or sidelit entrance. The Clark-Brown House at 8 Cross Street (ca.1830, MHC #2889, photo #23) is the only residential building within the district to be constructed of brick. Centered on the five-bay facade, the main entrance is framed by transom and partial side lights. The double-hung 6/6 windows display rectangular stone sills and lintels and there is a wood-frame lateral wing. One of the finest Greek Revival dwellings in the district is undoubtedly the Upton Double House, 126-128 Bridge Street (by 1851, MHC #2836, photo #5), a 2½ story, side-gabled Greek Revival-style double house displaying a symmetrical four-bay facade accented by wide, full-height pilasters which support a two-part entablature. The paired entries both incorporate sidelights and pilasters but share a common portico supported by fluted Greek Doric columns. The tri-part windows on the facade replace earlier 6/6 sash. Side-gabled 1½ story dwellings with Greek Revival-inspired ornament include the 3 x 3-bay John Hay House, 12 Pearl Street (1857-9, MHC #2893) and the 5 x 2-bay J.M. Martin House, 78 Bridge Street (1842-1850, MHC #2927). Despite later alterations, the house at 7 Beacon Street (ca.1855, MHC #3074) is a good example of a classic cottage with an overscaled entrance featuring sidelights, a transom and pilasters supporting an entablature with dentiled cornice. The gable wall dormer may well be a later addition.

The most common Greek Revival-style house form in the district is the 2½-story, temple-front. Nearly all of the houses of this type are found on Northey and Bridge Streets. The best preserved example is the Joseph Millett House, 12 Northey Street (ca.1845, MHC #2831, photo #9) which displays a facade sheathed in flush boards while the remaining elevations are clapboarded. The sidehall entrance is framed by transom and sidelights and sheltered by a shallow portico with fluted Greek Doric columns. The windows have 6/1 replacement sash but retain the original window frames with corner block moldings. There is a segmental arched window in the pediment. The three-sided bay window over the entrance was added in 1886. Despite the later wood shingled sheathing, the William P. Fuller House, 23 Northey Street (1846-1850, MHC #2813, photo #10) retains a handsomely detailed sidehall entrance, framed by side and transom lights and sheltered by a shallow portico supported by fluted Doric columns with guttae decorating the entablature. Marred only by the application of vinyl siding, the Honeycomb-Chapple House at 10 Cross Street (1845, MHC #2888) is a classic example of the Greek Revival style with its pediment end, simple corner pilasters and sidehall entrance with Doric portico. The George D. Phippen House, 118 Bridge Street (1845, MHC #2871) is a similar aluminum-sided dwelling with a recessed sidehall entrance topped by a later three-sided bay window. The

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original windows were replaced by 6/1 sash in the early 20th century but retain fluted surrounds with cornerblocks. The house at 138 Bridge Street (1835-1845, MHC #2282) is a similar building.

Several unusual variations on the 2½ -story, pediment front form include the William F. Nichols Jr. House, 116 Bridge Street (by 1837, MHC #2872) which features an entryless three bay facade sheathed in horizontal flushboards and outlined by pilaster cornerboards. The front block is unusually shallow, and the unadorned entrances are located on the east side of the house. The 2½ story Solomon Woodbury House, 29 Northey Street (by 1837, MHC #2815, photo #10) is somewhat unusual for presenting a four-bay wide, pediment end to the street. Instead of a sidehall plan, the recessed entrance is located in the third bay. Other features include prominent cornerboards and peaked lintels over the facade windows and main entrance. There are also several Greek Revival-style buildings within the district which display 2½ story gablefronts but lack the closed pediment. These include the Aaron Kehew, Jr. House, 146 Bridge Street (1836-1841, MHC #3828) and the George Brown, Jr. House, 18 Northey Street (1839, MHC #2829) which although sheathed in wood shingles is notable for its recessed sidehall entrance with corner blocks and rectangular panels. The Samuel Simonds House, 137 Bridge Street (1837, MHC #2288, photo #17) is a two-story, Greek Revival house built according to an L-shaped plan with the entry set in the one story porch in the corner of the two gables. An unusual triangular window dominates the front gable. A similar window is visible at 109 Bridge Street (ca.1835, MHC #3142). Much of the facade of this former Greek Revival-style residence is obscured by a ca.1950 storefront.

The 1½ story gablefront Greek Revival John P. Reynolds House, 27 Northey Street (1845, MHC #2814, photo #10) is unusual for the location of its main entry which is recessed beneath an engaged porch supported by fluted Doric columns and extending along the south elevation. The entrance is flanked by full side and transom lights and a cornerblock surround. A band of guttae encircles the house. Simple 1½ story gable-front dwellings with Greek Revival-inspired entrances include the G.D. Clark House, 13 Barton Street (1846-1850, MHC #3095) and 15 Conant Street (ca.1850, MHC #2904).

The Gothic Revival style is represented within the district by a single, well-preserved example. The Captain John Goldsmith House, 1 Arbella Street (1860, MHC #3105, photo #28) is a two-story, side-gabled, 3 x 2-bay dwelling displaying hallmarks of the style including a steeply pitched gable wall dormer and the facade's flush board sheathing, scored to resemble masonry. The elongated front windows with bracketed window lintels are indicative of an Italianate influence.

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A handful of Second Empire-style dwellings were erected in the Bridge Street Neck area in the mid to late 19th century. The best example of a modest Second Empire-style house is the Frederick Lamson Rental Property (Woodbury House), 9 Northey Street (1871, MHC #2285, photo #36). Although the house is only two bays wide, it manages to incorporate nearly all of the major characteristics of the style. Rusticated flush boards sheath the facade which is outlined by rusticated quoins and capped by a cornice of paired brackets above which is a bellcast mansard roof. The recessed entry with paneled embrasure is topped by a bracketed door hood which in turn supports a second story bay window. The first floor windows as well as the attic dormers display pedimented lintels supported by pairs of brackets while those on the second story have flat entablature lintels, also supported by brackets. Also two bays wide, the George O. Harris House, 135 Bridge Street (1865, MHC #3827, photo #17) combines horizontal flushboard on the facade with clapboards on the side elevations. The recessed entrance is sheltered by a door hood supported by ornate consoles and decorated by small paired brackets. The varied window treatments includes a bay window adjacent to the entrance and second floor windows capped by segmentally-arched lintels. Wrapping around the building, the cornice has a two-part frieze with a distinctive raised center molding and brackets.

A trio of Second Empire-style cottages are found on Arbella Street, which was laid out in 1860. The Mary E. Plummer House, 18 Arbella Street (1873, MHC #3138) is another well-preserved example of the style. Two bays wide, the two-story house is capped by a bellcast mansard roof clad in fishscale slate shingles. There is a three-sided bay window mounted over the bracketed door hood. Other features include a cornice of paired brackets, pedimented dormers and varied window trim on the facade. The Martha and Abraham Edwards House, 26 Arbella Street (1872, MHC #3136, photo #7) is quite similar in its massing and detailing but has been sheathed in asbestos shingles and lacks the decorative window lintels. The Samuel A. Lewis House, 27 Arbella Street (1869-1872, MHC #3133, photo #29) is a smaller Second Empire cottage which has seen various alterations including the introduction of paired windows on the facade and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The center entrance has a Greek Revival-style entablature surround. The Lucy Knight House, 2 Beacon Street (1874, MHC #3089) is capped by a shallow bellcast mansard roof.

Several larger Second Empire-style dwellings are found on Bridge Street. The James McShane House, 58 Bridge Street (ca.1870, MHC #2954, photo #11) is a 3 x 3-bay, two-story dwelling capped by a slate covered mansard roof with straight sides and pedimented dormers. Originally sheathed in a combination of horizontal flushboards and clapboards, the building is now covered with synthetic siding but retains its bracketed cornice, ornate door hoods and bay windows. The flat-roofed, two-story annex apparently originally functioned as a saloon. The Mrs. J. Hunt

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House, 92 Bridge Street (1870, MHC #3519, photo #14) is another large Second Empire-style dwelling with a bracketed cornice, slate mansard roof and arched first floor window lintels. Additional mansard-roofed houses which have witnessed more extensive alterations include the William B. Smith House, 72-74 Bridge Street (1867, MHC #3518) and the Perry Collier Rental Property, 11 Skerry Street (1869, MHC #2931).

The continued growth of industry in the district in the mid 19th century was accompanied by additional residential construction, much of it Italianate in style. Italianate-style dwellings within the district fall into several basic forms: 2½-story houses with a side-gabled form, 1½ and 2½ story gablefront buildings, and a few other buildings which display a cross-gable plan or flat-roofed profile.

Within the category of 2 1/2-story, side-gabled Italianate dwellings, the Captain William Bates House, 102 Bridge Street (1851, MHC #2911, photo #3) appears to be representative of a transition between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Centered on the five-bay facade is a fully sidelit doorway with corner pilasters. Peaked window lintels are indicative of a late Greek Revival style influence while the cornice brackets and door hood are evidence of an Italianate-style influence. The house at 156 Bridge Street (ca.1851, MHC #2278) similarly displays a fully sidelit entrance with transom borrowed from the Greek Revival, although the elaborately consoled doorhood with paired brackets which are repeated in the cornice reveal the flourishing of the Italianate style.

Many of the side-gabled Italianate homes in the district display double-hung 2/2 windows with prominent entablatured window lintels and hoods, paired cornice brackets and double-door entrances. Houses displaying a 3 x 2-bay massing and these characteristics include the James T. Goldsmith House, 22 Arbella Street (1869-1872, MHC #3137) and the James Fairfield House, 62 Bridge Street (1871, MHC #2938, photo #12).

The Arthur and George Phippen Double House, 2-4 Saunders Street (1873, MHC #2909, photo #26), constructed by George D. Phippen for his two of his sons, is an outstanding example of an Italianate double house, notable for the richness of its detailing and its high state of preservation. The 2½ story, 3 x 2-bay dwelling is embellished by pilasters, modillions, bracketed cornices and paneled bay windows. Central paired entries are located beneath a porch supported by chamfered posts with a three-sided bay window mounted over the porch, in turn capped by a decorative gable. The Augustus Francis Double House, 9 Pearl Street (c1872, MHC #2896, photo #24) also conforms to the 3 x 2-bay form but in this case a three-sided, two-story bay

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window on either side of the double-door center entry with flat-roofed door hood. The John Beede House, 14 Lemon Street (1874-6, MHC #2858, photo #8) appears to have originally been three bays wide with its principal entrance in the easternmost bay. The entrance is sheltered by a bracketed hood which supports a paneled second-story bay. The windows have bracketed lintels of several different designs. Even simpler examples of the Italianate style include several houses where ornament is limited to a decorative door hood. Two of the houses, the Charles Endicott House, 14 Osgood Street (1872, MHC #3042, photo #19) and the Jacob Striley House, 22 Osgood Street (1875, MHC #3040) display a 3 x 2-bay massing while the Charles Woodbury Property, 26 Osgood Street (1851-1874, MHC #3039) and the Asa Wiggin House, 9 Skerry Street (ca.1860, MHC #2930) display a 5 x 2-bay form.

Despite its asphalt siding, the S.W. Pease House, 101 Bridge Street (1856, MHC #3102, photo #2) is a notable example of the Italianate style. The 3 x 2-bay building displays various trademarks of the style including a bay window, rounded window hood, and a flat-roofed entrance porch with segmental arches and wooden posts with recessed panel trim. Another fine example of the Italianate style is the Ezra Woodbury Double House, 166-168 Bridge Street (ca.1878, MHC #2276, photo #6), a 2½ story, 4 x 2-bay duplex which is notable for its variety of window lintels including semicircular, flat and segmental as well as the Gothic-arched sash centered in the front gable wall dormer. The paired, recessed center entries share an ornately flat-roofed doorhood and the projecting eaves are decorated by brackets.

Other examples of the Italianate style within the district display a gablefront form. Typical of these simple vernacular buildings is the Asahel Quimby House, 20 Northey Street (1869-1872, MHC #2828), a 2 1/2-story dwelling displaying a sidehall entrance sheltered by a flat-roofed doorhood with pendants which is topped by a three-sided bay window. Other ornamental details include bracketed window caps and paired cornice brackets at the bay, door hood and cornice. Similar features are visible on the Ezra Woodbury House, 164 Bridge Street (after 1851, MHC #2277, photo #6). A somewhat simpler example which illustrates the transition between Greek Revival and Italianate styles is the John Whipple House, 14 Arbella Street (1860, MHC #3139) which includes an entrance framed by sidelights and transom as well as a projecting door hood but lacks the characteristic bracketed cornice. The house at 3 Cross Street (ca.1870, moved in 1931, MHC #2916) has a bracketed door hood supporting a bay window. Framed by a dentil cornice, the gable is punctuated by a distinctive pair of windows with round-arched lintels. The Robert Hill House, 23 Arbella Street (1875, MHC #3117, photo #29), displays a facade which is just two bays wide but elaborated by a bracketed doorhood surmounted by a three-sided bay window, bracketed window lintels and a cornice of paired brackets.

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Lastly, there are several Italianate-style dwellings in the district which display a more high style, cross-gable plan. Despite the application of siding, the Jesse Edwards House, 64 Bridge Street (1868, MHC #2937) retains its original single-story porch with chamfered posts and an original wrought iron railing. The Andrew Elliott House, 6 Skerry Street (ca.1872-4, MHC #3933) is another example of this form with a two bay-wide gable facing the street, an arched window in the attic and a cornice of paired brackets. The single-story porch between the gables has been enclosed with jalousie windows. The John Wells House, 16 Cross Street (1876, MHC #2883) is another cross-gable plan but has been more heavily altered by the application of wood shingles and the enclosure of the porch.

Despite the application of siding and resulting loss of architectural details, the John B. Lord Double House, 97-99 Webb Street (1869-1872, MHC #3170, photo #32) is the only Italianate style dwelling in the district to display a flat-roofed form with cupola. Another simpler, flat-roofed Italianate-style house is the David Cook House, 8 Beacon Street (1873, MHC #3086).

Modest-scaled examples of the Italianate style include the 1½ story, gablefront Capt. William D. Johnson House, 10 Arbella Street (1867, MHC #3140). The unusual and well-preserved cottage features a double-door entrance, elaborate peaked window hoods, and an oriel window centered in the front gable.

Many of the houses built in the district in the late 1880s and 1890s conform to a common house form, displaying a 2½ story gablefront which is two bays wide with a two-story bay window located on the facade adjacent to a main entry sheltered by a doorhood or entrance porch. Among the most elaborate of the type is the Michael Conway House, 12 Barton Street (1896, MHC #3130) that despite the application of asbestos shingles, retains an apron of decorative wood shingles between the first and second floor of the bay window and a two-bay wide porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. On the Terrance Dannahy House, 15 Skerry Street (1889, MHC #2932), the bay window is rectangular in plan and a hip-roofed door hood caps the entrance. Other similar structures with three-sided bay windows include the Mary Smith House, 7 Warner Street (1893-1897, MHC 3115); the Mary Ward House, 113½ Bridge Street (1896, MHC #3144); the W.J. McDonnell House at 5 Pearl Street (1911, MHC #2898, photo #24); and the house at 6 Pearl Street (ca.1890, MHC #2890). Similar in form, the Charlotte Fairfield House, 7½ Burnside Street (1889, MHC #2942) lacks the two-story bay window but is notable for its contrasting clapboards and wood shingles and the Queen Anne-style window in the door. The cornice is enriched by paired brackets, a holdover from the Italianate style. The Samuel A. Lewis, Jr. House, 36 Arbella Street (1893-1897, MHC #3133, photo #7) is also notable for paired

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brackets at the cornice, two-story, rectangular bay window and flat-roofed doorway. One of the later examples of the house form is the John J. Carr House, 3 Pearl Street (1905-6, MHC #2899, photo #24) which is further elaborated by a wrap-around porch and a second two-story bay window on the side elevation. In other cases, such as the William Honeycomb House, 7 Lemon Street (by 1836 with later alt., MHC #2840), earlier houses were updated with Queen Anne style features such as doorhoods and two-story bay windows.

Variations on the same basic house form were also used for a number of duplexes within the district. The best-preserved example is the building at 2- 2½ Warner Street (1888-1890, MHC #3110, photo #30) which has a central rectangular bay window flanked by two hip roof hooded entrances. Contrasting with the predominant clapboard siding is the shingled gable and pent. Brackets decorate the door hoods as well as the bay windows and the front doors retain Queen Anne-style windows. The integrity of the adjacent, identical James Fanning Double House at 4-4½ Warner Street (1890, MHC #3109, photo #30) has been lessened by the application of aluminum siding, the replacement of the original 2/2 windows and alterations to the entrances. Despite the application of wood shingles, the Charles Jackman House, 11-11½ Conant Street (1900, MHC #2902) is notable for its Colonial Revival-inspired entrance porch which displays a scallop shell and raised detailing in its pediment. The George & Abbie Dickey Double House, 7-9 Conant Street (1898, MHC #2901, photo #22) is sided but displays a Queen Anne-style porch with turned posts. The side-by-side Owen Riordan Houses at 7 March Street (1893-1897, MHC #2958) and 9 March Street (1893-1897, MHC #2959) are mirror images of each other, with identical hip-roofed door hoods supported by decorative brackets and adjacent three-sided bay windows. A similar double house is the Phippen Double House, 3-5 Cromwell Street (1898, MHC #3046).

Despite the application of vinyl siding, the Whitehouse-Gonet House at 22 Lemon Street (ca.1861/ca.1890, MHC #2849, photo #35) is one of the district's more distinctive examples of late 19th century eclectic architecture. Portions of the house may date back to the early 1860s although the building was apparently updated ca.1890 with decorative rakings, porches, new windows and doors. Rakings with raised circles and supporting jigsaw brackets with cut-out X's decorate the main gable, bay window and offset gablefront wing. Other Queen Anne-style features include turned posts, a spindle frieze, Queen Anne sash in the double doors and window surrounds with simplified ogee arches. A modest example of the Queen Anne style but one which differs from any other in the district, the James Ellis House, 3 Lemon Street (1901-2, MHC #2838) is a 2½ story, side-gabled dwelling which is given an asymmetrical profile by a

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square corner tower set at an angle balanced by a first -story bay which rises into a squared second story projection with gable roof. The integrity of the building is lessened by the application of siding and the replacement of the front porch posts with modern wrought iron supports.

The Queen Anne style is also represented by more modest cottages. A row of three worker cottages on Beacon Street, the Ebenezer Berry House, 13 Beacon Street (ca.1887, MHC #3077, photo #21); the James Ellis House, 15 Beacon Street (ca.1887, MHC #3078) and the John Blanchard House, 17 Beacon Street (ca.1887, MHC #3079), are all 1½ story dwellings set with their one bay wide gable-front to the street including a three-sided bay window on the first floor and the main entrance centered on the side elevation. At the end of Beacon Street, two much-

altered matching houses, the James Wilkins House, 14 Beacon Street (ca.1893, MHC #3895) and the Julia Carr House, 16 Beacon Street (ca.1893, MHC #3083, photo #27) are two-story dwellings with gablefronts dominated by two-story bay windows projecting from the top of the gable. With its bracketed eaves and double-doored entrance with flat roof hood, the 1½ story W.E. Bates House, 35 Arbella Street (1887, MHC #3120, photo #31) is a house which shows the continued popularity of the Italianate style into the late 1880s. The Aaron Burnham House, 10 Conant Street (1887, MHC #2923) is a similar 1½ story, gablefront dwelling which displays a hip roofed door hood with spindle frieze and incised decoration. The Phippen Rental House at 1 Beacon Street Avenue (1893-1896, MHC #3081) is a unique example of the Queen Anne style with cutaway corners on both corners of the gablefront. The Daniel Sullivan House at 6 Cromwell Street (1897-1900, MHC #3048) is a modest 1½ story, gablefront dwelling with a one-story bay window and a decoratively shingled gable. The Jackson-Whalen House, 19 Cross Street (1904, MHC #2862) is a two-story gablefront dwelling with bay window adjacent to a recessed corner entrance porch.

The Queen Anne style was also utilized within the district for several large tenement blocks at the end of Northey Street, constructed on former property of the Salem Gas Light Company. Despite the recent application of vinyl siding which obscures the original wood-shingled exterior and new 1/1 windows which replace the original sash, the multi-family Hamilton, Balcomb & Peterson Tenements at 35-41 Northey Street (1892, MHC #2811) presents a dramatic facade dominated by three oversized gambrels. Indicative of the Queen Anne style is the varied rhythm of paired rectangular and individual windows, some of which are topped by Chippendale-inspired lintels. The center entries are sheltered by flat roof porches and flanked by bay windows. The Hamilton, Balcomb & Peterson Tenements at 38-44 Northey Street (1891, MHC #2823, photo #38) and 46-52 Northey Street (1891, MHC #2822) have symmetrical gable fronts

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consisting of a paired entry flanked by two-story pedimented bays and side entries recessed within porches. Despite the asbestos shingles, the building at 38-44 Northey Street is the more intact and is notable for retaining its original double-hung windows which feature an unusual upper sash. The 2½ story Lizzie McEligett Double House at 17-19 Lemon Street (ca.1898, MHC #2844) is also typical of the multi-family housing constructed throughout the neighborhood in the late 19th century. The side-gabled building is symmetrically arranged with entries in the two outer bays sheltered by hip-roofed hoods and a pair of two-story bay windows rising at the center bays, topped by gable wall dormers.

Little residential activity took place in the district in the early 20th century. The 2½ -story hip roofed John T. Folsom Double House at 10 Warner Street (1902, MHC #3106) is a subtle combination of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles displaying gable wall dormers, bay windows and turned posts supporting the wide front porch. The William G. Edwards Double House, 30-32 Arbella Street (1911, MHC #3134, photo #7) is another example of a Colonial Revival two-family residence with detailing including Doric porch columns, a full pediment, dentiled cornice, and two-story paneled bays on the facade and side elevation. A rare example of the Four Square style is visible at the Silas Boyes House, 82 Bridge Street (1912, MHC #2926). Despite the application of synthetic siding, the dwelling is fairly intact. Significant defining features include the complex hip roof with central hip dormer, wrap-around porch supported by plain posts, and second story three-sided bay window. The two-story, hipped roof C.H. Carlman House, 6 Cromwell Street (1912, MHC #3048) is a more modest and unusual example of the Four Square style. Typical of its style, the house displays squat massing and a hip roof with front hip dormer but this example is set apart by the unusual way in which the first floor is recessed from the front wall.

Within the district there are several three-deckers which are typical of the rental housing being erected in urban Massachusetts in the early 20th century. Of these, the Fannie and Rose Winer Three Decker, 11 Lemon Street (by 1908, MHC #2842, photo #8) is the most intact. The three-story, flat-roofed building displays a center entry flanked by three-story bays, the southern set consisting of open porches. Additional three-story, three sided bay windows are located on the side elevation. The clapboarded building displays a simple bracketed cornice and is notable for retaining its original double-hung facade windows with upper sash divided by five vertical mullions. The Hyman & Rose Friedman Three Decker at 4 Northey Street (1910, MHC #2834, photo #9) is dominated by an asymmetrical arrangement of three-story, paneled bays and three-story porches which are embellished by Colonial Revival-inspired dentil moldings. A similar placement of porches and bay windows is visible at the side-by-side Pearl Shefts Three Deckers

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at 140 Bridge Street (1909, MHC #3906, photo #18) and 144 Bridge Street (1909, MHC #2280) which display other Colonial-inspired detailing including Doric porch posts. Other three-deckers are located at 13 Spring Street (1911, MHC #3169) and 60 Bridge Street (1913, MHC #2939).

The last concentrated period of building activity within the district took place in 1949-50 and resulted in the construction of approximately a dozen Cape Cod-style and a Ranch-style dwellings built on Conners and East Collins Road. Many of these dwellings have seen the application of synthetic sidings and the installation of new windows. A fairly unaltered example of the Cape Cod house form is the John Lowe House at 10 Conners Road (1949, MHC #3068).

There has been little residential building construction within the district within the past fifty years. In a few cases garages or accessory buildings have been built. The infill housing which has been constructed, particularly the houses at 13 Cross Street (ca.1990, MHC #2914) and 22 Lathrop Street (ca.1990), is generally compatible with neighboring structures in terms of design, scale and setback.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND OTHER RESOURCES

In addition to a preponderance of residential buildings, the district also includes several public properties and commercial buildings.

The former Hose No. 2 firehouse, 121 Webb Street (ca.1855, MHC #3942, photo #33) is a two-story, gable-front wooden building which despite the loss of its Italianate open pyramidal-roof belfry and paneled front sliding door, retains other period features including paired cornice brackets and round and segmentally arched windows with hood molds.

The Lynn & Boston Electric Railroad Company Barn, 3 Webster Street (1887, MHC #3172, photo #34) is representative of the industrial buildings that were scattered throughout the neighborhood in the 19th century. The two-story, brick structure displays a broad gablefront and originally had two large openings for railway cars (one is now filled) flanking a central pedestrian entrance. The side elevations are punctuated by segmental arched openings containing pairs of 2/2 sash.

Located at the corner of Bridge and Lemon Streets, the former Calvary Baptist Church, 122-124 Bridge Street (1904, MHC #3825, photo #5) is the only religious building within the district. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the wood-frame building displays an asymmetrical massing

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accentuated by a corner tower with a bellcast hip roof. The building has been covered in aluminum siding which obscures what was probably originally a shingled exterior. Each of the main elevations features a gable with bracketed pent.

Located near the site of an earlier school, the Carlton School, 12-20 Skerry Street (1949, MHC #3835) is an asymmetrical brick building with concrete trim, constructed in 1949 with a later 1967 addition.

The earliest building in the district constructed strictly for commercial purposes appears to be the Harris Grocery Store, 132 Bridge Street (by 1851, MHC #3826). The single-story, clapboarded building has a later, bracketed falsefront which conceals its gablefront. The building at 102 Webb Street (ca.1890, MHC #3939, photo #32) was probably originally constructed as a clubhouse for the Myopia Club but served this purpose for only a few years before being converted to commercial use. Several other small houses in the district originally served non-residential purposes. The single-story house at 1 Webster Street (by 1908, MHC #3173) originally served as a lunch room which was probably frequented by workers at the nearby streetcar barns while the building at 16 Saunders Street (ca.1905, MHC #2878), next to the Cass & Daley factory, served as a variety store, bakery and restaurant. The narrow, single-story store building at 51A Bridge Street (ca.1920, MHC #3811) displays novelty siding on its side elevations, suggesting a construction date of ca.1920. Naumkeag Chevrolet, 63 Bridge Street (1938, MHC #3049, photo #1) is a rare and well-detailed example of an Art Deco-style commercial building. The two large showroom display windows have been bricked in but the building retains distinctive concrete piers with chevron insets and a decorative central parapet. Other more utilitarian buildings constructed to serve automotive or truck uses include 56 Bridge Street (ca.1930, MHC #3897), 65A Bridge Street (ca.1920, MHC #3813) and 148 Bridge Street (ca.1925, MHC#3906). A small brick building was constructed for a local construction firm at 119 Webb Street (MHC #3941) in 1931.

Most of the buildings along Bridge Street which served a commercial use were either converted from residential use or mixed a first floor storefront with apartments or offices on the upper levels. Sometime between 1874 and 1897 James McShane constructed a handsome addition on the side of his house at 58 Bridge Street (ca.1870, MHC #2954) to serve his liquor store/saloon. The detailing on the two-story, flat-roofed annex including the bracketed cornice and elaborate door hood, echoes that of the larger house. The G.H. Sargent Building, 69 Bridge Street (1879, MHC #3814) is a side-gabled, 2½ story Italianate style buildings which first saw first floor commercial use in the 1910s. Later tenants included the First National Store, Inc. grocery store.

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Less sympathetic accommodations for commercial operations include the storefronts which were added about 1940 to the John Sommerby House, 77 Bridge Street (ca.1870, MHC #3816) and ca.1950 to the Lee House, 105-7 Bridge Street (by 1837, MHC #3104) and the Capt. Nathaniel Ingersoll House (ca.1835, MHC #3142).

Flat-roofed blocks which were constructed to combine first floor commercial uses and upper story apartments include the two-story Knight Building, 61 Bridge Street (1908, MHC #3812, photo #1) and the three-story Thomas Pepper Block, 97-99 Bridge Street (1876, MHC #3822, photo #2). The most interesting of the mixed use blocks is the Fireman Building, 93-95 Bridge Street (ca.1912, MHC #3101), a three-story flat-roofed commercial block outlined by paneled pilasters which give rise to a three-part frieze decorated by jigsawed wood with incised lines and brackets.

There has been limited new commercial construction over the past forty years, none of which has visually enhanced the district. Small commercial garages were built at 9 Lathrop Street (ca.1970, MHC #3912) and 15 Pearl Street (ca.1965, MHC #3930). Commercial intrusions include the Mobil Station, 94 Bridge Street (ca.1990, MHC #3900); Coffee Time Bake Shop, 96 Bridge Street (ca.1960, MHC #3901) and two large concrete block buildings constructed for Gold Star Coffee at 51 Bridge Street (MHC #3810) and 57-59 Bridge Street (MHC #3898) ca.1960.

Within the district, there is one large municipal park/playground overlooking Collins Cove, a landscaped pathway along the old railroad bed north of Webb Street and two smaller urban playgrounds on March and Northey Streets. Collins Cove Playground, 2 Collins Street (ca.1940, MHC #903) consists of a 4.2 acre parcel of land located to the east of East Collins Street and Conners Road, south of where George Phippen's garden stood in the late 19th century. The land on which the park was constructed was filled in the early 20th century. A poured concrete wall runs along the sidewalk, built on a squared rubble base. The sea wall was completed in 1960. To the north of the park the stone retaining wall takes on a different character. It is possible that parts of the wall date back to Phippen's garden. More recently, playgrounds have been constructed on March and Northey Streets.

Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for locating evidence of ancient Native American sites in the Bridge Street Neck Historic District.

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Environmental characteristics of the area indicate the presence of several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of ancient sites. The district currently lies in an area classified as urban land deposits where natural soil characteristics have been obscured by urban development. Overall characteristics of the general locale and historical sources, however, indicate that most of the district may have originally contained well-drained soils within outwash plain deposits. Poorly drained shoreline areas have been filled along the eastern and western boundaries of the district. Level to moderately sloping topography characterizes the district within a peninsula bordered by the North River, Danvers River, Beverly Harbor and Collins Cove from west to east. The district area borders a marine related ecosystem that would have provided a variety of flora and fauna resources for exploitation by Native American groups. Ancient Native American sites have been identified in Downtown Salem and the Salem Neck locale since the early 19th century.

Documented site types
in the general area include lithic scatters, shell middens, burials and single artifact finds.

The potential for locating
intact ancient resources with integrity, however, is low to moderate. Various forms of historic land use since the 17th century have had adverse impacts on any ancient Native American resources in the district area. Some resources that occur in deeper deposits such as burials and buried sites may survive.

There is a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. The district is located within an area believed to be the first settlement of Europeans in Salem, settled in 1626. The exact location of the Old Planter's settlement, as the initial settlement was known, has never been established with certainty although many researchers believe the group choose the north side of the Naumkeag peninsula for their settlement. Salem Historian, Sidney Perley, states the Old Planter's had 19 cottages that had all but disappeared by 1661. Structural evidence of residential dwellings, barns and outbuildings may survive in the district related to the Old Planter's settlement. Archaeological evidence from occupational related features (trash pits,

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privies, wells) associated with early farmstead or homestead building complexes may also exist. Recent excavations at the site of the Ephriam Skerry House, located near the end of Conant Street within the district, located a thin layer of 17th century artifacts hypothesized to be deposited during occupation of the Skerry House or during occupation of the area by the Old Planter's. First Period sites characteristically yield thin or low density evidence of that period. Any sites associated with the Old Planter's might have extremely low visibility because of the relatively short duration of that settlement. Similar evidence from structures and features describes above should also exist in the district associated with later 17th century settlement. Seventeenth century houses were known to exist along the Bridge Street Corridor. Both John Neal and his son Jeremiah were known to build adjacent 17th century homes on Bridge Street and farm land westward to the North River. Site potential for 18th century sites in the district is higher than the preceding period. Some agricultural use of the district appears likely, however, residential and any commercial or industrial sites are increasingly dominated by maritime based enterprises throughout the period. A maritime influence continued to characterize the district's population and economy until the mid-19th century when increased industrial activity developed. Residential sites and extant homes dating from the 18th through 20th centuries characterize most land use in the district during that period. The Captain Edmund Upton House (ca. 1770-1800) at 5 Saunders Street is the earliest surviving example in the district. Structural evidence from residential buildings, barns and outbuildings may survive throughout the district from the entire 18th through 20th century period. While some earlier buildings may retain a function within a farmstead complex, most structures serve an exclusively residential function. Some level of manufacturing or other commercial functions may have occurred in outbuildings near residences. Most potential industrial/commercial sites in the district relate to fishing, shipbuilding and shipping activities. Archaeological evidence from one windmill operated late in the 18th century by Quaker David Northey may survive at the foot of Northey Street. Stone wharves and pilings associated with docking facilities may exist along the North River and Collins Cove shorelines. These structures may be related to any of the maritime occupations listed above. Shoreline sites may also exist related to early fish drying activities. Archaeological evidence may also exist from warehouses and other outbuildings associated with coastal trading activities. Evidence may also exist from shipbuilding or drydock areas where vessels were periodically cleaned and/or repaired. At other locations in the district rope making and later jute, leather and lead related maritime industries developed. Ropewalks were known to exist along Bridge Street and Lemon Streets. Any archaeological evidence of commercial buildings may be concentrated along Bridge Street while later industrial buildings were concentrated along the railroad corridor parallel with North River. Important industrial sites in the district include the former Nevins Bagging Mill, later Lynch Brothers (leather) Factory on Skerry Street and the Salem Lead/National Lead

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Company Site at the later site (1903) of the Cass and Daley Company shoe manufactory between Saunders and Pearl Streets. Archaeological evidence related to the 19th century Salem Gas Works may also exist at the end of Northey Street where three tenements were built in the 1890's. Archaeological evidence including evidence of structures and right of way corridors should also exist from railroads beginning in the mid 19th century and later street railways. Structural evidence may survive from a large car barn, part of the Salem Street Railway at the corner of Webster and Webb Streets. Similar evidence may survive from a B+M Railroad Repair Shop at the site of the existing filling station at 65 Bridge Street. Other potential sites in the district may include the site of a small store no longer extant at 15 Lemon Street, an earlier school reported to be near the site of the existing Carlton School at 12-20 Skerry Street and greenhouses, replaced by an auto service station at 56 Bridge Street. Stratigraphic evidence of landscape changes in the district may also exist. Approximately 70 acres of coastal shoreline was reclaimed or filled in the early 20th century. From 1933-1943 the area along the west side of Collins Cove was filled creating the Collins Cove Park and Playground on the southern part of the parcel. The former St. Peter's Basin between Northey and Howard Street was also filled after the Salem fire of 1914.

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8. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Portions redacted

The Bridge Street Neck District is significant as a reflection of nearly four hundred years of development and documents the evolution of one of the centers of Salem's early settlement from a community dependent on maritime-related activities to a small-scale urban neighborhood which was transformed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by its proximity to major transportation corridors and a growing industrial component. The district is significant on the local level and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Within the district are well-preserved vernacular examples of a variety of architectural styles, ranging from the late 18th to the mid 20th century, with an emphasis on 19th century styles including the Georgian/Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, and Queen Anne. The period of significance begins ca. 1780, the date of the earliest extant building in the district, and extends until 1952.

Despite its close physical proximity to Salem Common, the history of Bridge Street Neck reflects very different historical themes. The distinctive development of the Bridge Street Neck District is one which was repeatedly impacted by transportation issues, including its proximity to the North River and an important early transportation corridor leading to Beverly, its growth due to the construction of the Beverly Bridge; and later the impacts of the railroad and the increasing relationship between Bridge Street and automotive uses. The area's unique development was also shaped by an industrial component, which initially manifested itself in maritime-related uses including ropemaking and later included jute, leather and lead-related industries as well as car shops for the railroad. Proximity to major transportation routes and industries resulted in the construction of various forms of vernacular housing. Initially, the district was attractive to many who made their living from the sea, including prosperous sea captains, mariners, and merchants. Increasingly, over the 19th century, the neighborhood became home to members of the middle class who found work in nearby factories. Also important to the story of the neighborhood is its evolving landscape which included early Planter's fields, 19th century greenhouses and avocational gardens, the filling in of waterfront areas in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and finally urban playgrounds.

What is now Salem was first settled by European colonists in 1626 when Roger Conant and fifteen men and their families arrived at the plantation of Naumkeag. Sponsored by the Dorchester Company in England, the group, known as the Old Planters, came to the area after a failed attempt to start a settlement on Cape Ann and sought an area which was well suited for both fishing and animal husbandry. The exact location of the Old Planters' settlement has never been established with certainty although many believe that the group chose the north side of the

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Naumkeag peninsula for their settlement. Certainly the cove on the shallow southeast shore of the North River which offered a good beach on which to pull up their boats and which was protected from the northeast winds by a ridge of land (now March Street) would have been a logical site. According to research published by Salem historian Sidney Perley in the early 20th century, the Planters constructed nineteen cottages along the North River which had all but disappeared by 1661 and utilized an area on Collins Cove for fields and marshes which produced reeds for thatching. The Planters were also fishermen, and their fishing boats, called shallops, were moored in the coves and especially in Shallop Cove, now called Collins Cove. What is now Bridge Street was one of the earliest, if not the earliest road in Salem and was undoubtedly used by the Old Planters. The Old Planters' settlement existed as an organized community for only about ten years. In 1628 John Endicott arrived on a ship named "Arabella" to take control of the settlement. By about 1637 the alienated Roger Conant and the Old Planters had settled in what would become the town of Beverly. Under Endicott's leadership, the community was moved southward, and house lots were laid out along what is now Washington Street.

The ferry from Salem to Beverly was established in 1636 and what is now Bridge Street was of major importance as the road to the ferry. What is now Bridge Street was called "the lane" in 1657; "the country road leading from Salem meeting house to the ferry" in 1681; "the highway leading to the ferry leading to Beverly" in 1713; Ferry Lane in 1743; and finally Bridge Street in 1794. Development increased along Bridge Street after the completion of the Beverly Toll Bridge in 1788-9, which was subsequently visited by George Washington in 1789 on his way to examine the first cotton manufactory in nearby Beverly.

Early settlers in the Bridge Street area after the Old Planters included the Skerry family, which was in residence before 1661 and held ownership until the 1790s. Lemon Street, leading from what is now Bridge Street to the North River was in existence in the 17th century although it was not known by its present name until the 19th century. In the 17th century much of the Northey Street area was owned by the Neal family. John Neal, a yeoman and his son Jeremiah, a carpenter, built adjacent houses on Bridge Street and used the land behind the houses, extending to the North River, as farmland. The land was conveyed to John Lemmon, a mariner, in 1749, and in 1804 John Fisk sold the property to the Northeys, a prominent Salem family of silversmiths and metalworkers. Northey Street was laid out in 1807 by an agreement between Abijah Northey, Moses Hale, and Ezra Northey. The land was commonly known as Windmill Point and took its name from the windmill which Quaker David Northey operated at the foot of Northey Street in the late 18th century. Between 1795 and 1806 Benjamin Webb, keeper of the Sun Tavern on Essex Street purchased portions of the Skerry Estate and by 1799 Webb's land

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holdings extended from the east side of Lemon Street to the west side of Skerry Street. Webb divided the land into house lots and built a house for himself at 98-100 Bridge Street in 1806.

By the time of the 1820 map, Northey Street, Lemon Street, Smith Street, Saunders Street, Conant Street, and March Street had all been laid out west of Bridge Street to the North River while Osgood Street led from Bridge Street, east to Collins Cove (renamed from Shallop Cove since 1780 after Francis Collins, a carpenter who was in Salem in 1652 and perhaps as early as 1637 and lived on the south side of Essex Street, near English Street). In 1820 Bridge Street ran southwest only as far as Mall Street, beyond which point the North River came over the present roadbed. (This section of Bridge Street, known as Forrester Street in the 19th century, was filled after 1851 and renamed Bridge Street in 1853.) About 1830 housewright Israel Woodbury built four houses on what would become Woodbury Court.

By the first half of the 19th century the Bridge Street neighborhood had been developed as an area of maritime-related manufacturing. From the beginning Salem residents had engaged in fishing, shipbuilding and shipping. Shallop or Collins Cove was an important landing place and winter harbor for fishing vessels and, prior to 1760, was much deeper than it is now. Approximately four feet deep at low water, the cove was capable of floating vessels of forty tons.

As early as 1643 trade had been initiated with the West Indies. Salem prospered from this trade route until 1763 when England enacted measures which limited the commercial activities of the American colonies. After the Revolution, Salem merchants made pioneering voyages to the East Indies, China, and the Pacific Coast of North America, ushering in a period of tremendous prosperity and cultural expansion. From the 18th century through the mid 19th century, a significant number of houses in the Bridge Street Neck area were owned or rented by mariners, captains and other people involved with maritime industries, shipping or other support industries such as fishing and supplying baked goods to the ships' crews.

In particular, much of the rope and cordage which was essential to Salem's maritime activities was produced in local ropewalks in the Bridge Street area. The Vincent and Sparhawk families are known to have operated ropewalks in the area east of Lemon Street, ultimately extending into Collins Cove, while William Stickney owned several ropewalks on Bridge Street. These included Brigg's ropewalk which ropemaker William Stickney moved in parts to Bridge Street in 1803. Another ropemaker, Thaddeus Gwinn, was in business prior to 1803 and in 1806 moved his ropewalk from Williams Street to a piece of land on the north side of Bridge Street that he purchased from John Osgood. Clearly, the existence of the ropewalks in the 18th and early 19th

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centuries temporarily squeezed out other development in the Bridge Street neighborhood. The length of the ropewalk structure was determined by the length of the longest rope desired. As the size of ships increased, so did the size of the ropewalks. For some ships this meant ropes with lengths of 140 fathoms (or 840 feet), and buildings just as long. Several ropewalk operations continued into the first half of the 19th century. In 1837 the ropewalks of William Stickney and Joshua Safford on Bridge Street were totally burned. Stickney immediately rebuilt his ropewalk and spinninghouse and continued the business until his death in 1839. Gwinn's ropewalk, north of what is now Burnside Street, was still in operation in 1851. The long, narrow lot which survives today at 56 Bridge Street is a visual reminder of the location of the former ropewalk.

Inspection of the 1851 map shows that a number of new streets had been added to the Bridge Street Neck area in the last thirty years. Cross Street (originally Short Street) and Spring Street were laid out prior to 1836, increasing the density of development on the west side of Bridge Street. To the east, new streets included Barton Street (by 1846), the north end of Webster Street (then known as Barton Court), and Collins Street which existed as far north as Barton Street. Osgood's Wharf was located at the end of what is now Lathrop Street although that street had not yet been laid out. The town voted to move the town scales from Broad Street to Bridge Street in 1831. In 1841 the city scales were built on Bridge Street in front of the Howard Street Burial Ground, across the street from the hay and pig market which stood on what was then the waterfront of St. Peter's Basin. In 1853 what had been Forrester Street was made part of Bridge Street. Webb Street was completed from Essex Street to Bridge Street in 1856.

Another important new physical feature which first appears on the 1851 map is the railroad. The first railroad to reach Salem was the Eastern Railroad, which opened for travel from Salem to Boston in 1838 and was extended to Ipswich the following year. In 1848 the Essex Railroad was opened to Lawrence and the following year the railroad began construction of a depot on Bridge Street, near Washington Street, southwest of the current study area. The 1851 map shows the tracks of the Eastern Railroad extending along the North River shoreline while the Essex Railroad tracks were located along the North River as far north as Lemon Street where they turned southeast toward Collins Cove, just north of the present Webb Street.

In the years prior to the Civil War, the Bridge Street neighborhood also had important ties to Moses Farmer, a famous American inventor who served as an electrical consultant to Alexander Graham Bell. Farmer moved to Salem in 1849 and worked as a telegraphic engineer and later became famous as the inventor of a fire alarm system. In July 1859, twenty years before Thomas Edison "invented" the electric light, Farmer illuminated his house at 11 Pearl Street with battery-

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powered electric incandescent lights, in what was the first demonstration of the electric light in America.

Salem's maritime prosperity came to an abrupt end after the Civil War but a number of manufacturing concerns soon replaced maritime-related industry in the Bridge Street area. The Salem Gas Light Company was organized in 1850 and shortly thereafter built gas works at the end of Northey Street. The first stores to be lit by gas in Salem were in operation on December 17, 1850 and the street lights were illuminated on December 25th of the same year. From about 1846 to 1884 Nathaniel Pulsifer operated a small factory near the horse railroad stables on Spring Street manufacturing painted carpets. By 1874, the Wenham Lake Ice Co. had been established north of March Street and adjacent to railroad tracks. Charles Julyn also had an ice house on the west side of Bridge Street between Burnside and March Streets.

The Salem Car Company began the manufacture of horse cars in 1863 in a building north of Lathrop Street. The facility was sold to the Eastern Railroad prior to 1874 and still later to the Boston & Maine Railroad, both of whom used the facility as primarily repair shops. Bounded by Bridge, Cromwell, East Collins and Lathrop Streets, the multi-building car shops included a paint shop, car repair shops, a lanning shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop and passenger car shop. In 1888 about 150 workers were employed.

In 1864 Francis Peabody built a jute factory on Skerry Street. He was the son of mariner Joseph Peabody as well as the developer of lead mills in Stage Point and Forest River neighborhoods. Francis Peabody was also an accomplished scientist with a national reputation as a developer and builder of windmills and was a Gothic Revival architect and designer of some skill. The national jute industry started in Salem because of Francis Peabody's efforts, later spreading to Boston and other U.S. cities. In 1870 Peabody's jute factory became known as the Bengal Bagging Company and in 1875 was taken over by the Nevins family. Together with a second jute mill on English and Webb Streets, the two mills had over a thousand spindles in 1888, with a capacity of five million yards of bagging annually. The two mills employed a total of 268 workers of which 101 were women and 102 children. The factories utilized jute-butts from Bengal and the finished bagging was shipped south, predominately to Galveston, Texas, for use in baling cotton.

The Salem Lead Co. was incorporated in 1868 and established a facility at the end of Saunders Street which dominated the Pearl Street area. The company manufactured white lead, lead pipe, and other lead products and employed about 30 people in 1888. After 1888 and prior to 1897 the property was sold to the National Lead Company.

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The Parker Brothers Game Company was established in 1883 and in 1888 moved to larger quarters on Bridge Street, west of Howard Street. Over the years, Parker Brothers continued to expand and was one of Salem's biggest employers for over a century. (Probably best known for the "Monopoly" board game, Parker Brothers continues today as part of Hasbro Co.) The land on Skerry Street which had been occupied by the Nevins bagging mill later became the site of the Lynch Brothers Factory which manufactured dull and bright dongola kid and black and colored goat and morocco and also dealt in sheepskins and patent leather. In 1897 the factory employed 25 in a year-round operation.

The increase in industrial activity brought into the neighborhood a tremendous influx of laborers needing affordable housing. Much of the land east of Bridge Street in the study area was laid out after 1850, and considerable new construction occurred. Arbella Street was laid out forty feet in width and 513 feet long on December 24, 1860. By 1874 Lathrop Street and Beacon Street (originally known as East Watson) had also been laid out within the District while Planters Street was laid out just to the north, on the alignment of an old cordage factory. East Collins Street was set out between Lathrop and Planters Street. West of Bridge Street, Burnside Street was set out between March Street and Skerry Street in 1872. Local builders such as James Smith and John Sanderson are known to have been active in the area but directory research indicates that there were many other carpenters residing here as well, who may have built their own houses. Jesse B. Edwards, building mover, was headquartered at 64 Bridge Street. The moving of older structures to new sites appears to have been fairly routine during this period. Buildings which are documented as being moved in the late 19th century are found on Beacon, Conant, Cross, Lathrop, Northey, Pearl, and Skerry Streets. No doubt there are many others that have not yet been discovered.

An influx of new residents increased the demand for small stores. By 1851 grocer Thomas Bickford had his business as well as his residence in the building at the corner of Bridge and Pleasant Streets (1 Pleasant Street). By 1874 the property was occupied by a baker. In order to serve the growing neighborhood population, a new schoolhouse was constructed on Skerry Street in 1875 and completed Feb. 12, 1876. A firehouse was built by the Constitution Hose Company (#2) on Webb Street ca.1855. While many neighborhood residents found work in nearby industries, others traveled to jobs in other parts of Salem on streetcars. By 1874 the Salem Street Railway had constructed a large car barn (no longer extant) at the corner of Webster and Webb Streets and the line extended from the corner of Bridge and Webb Streets, down Webster Street to Pleasant Street and Washington Square East. The line was later operated by the Lynn and Boston Electric Railroad Company. North of Webb Street, two tracks ran down the center of

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Bridge Street into the early 20th century. The Lynn and Boston Electric Railroad Company built a new brick car barn at 3 Webster Street in 1887. In response to the increasing need for multi-family housing, the developing firm of Hamilton, Balcomb and Patterson built three large tenements at the end of Northey Street in the 1890s, on land which had formerly been occupied by the Salem Gas Works. Cromwell Street was laid out just north of the B & M Car Shops about 1897. Others who were active in the construction of rental worker housing in the district in the late 19th century included Charles Woodbury, George Phippen, Percy Collier, and Charlotte Fairfield.

Industry continued to dominate the local economy in the early years of the 20th century. In 1903 the Cass & Daley Co. built a substantial shoe manufacturing operation between Saunders and Pearl Streets on the former Salem Lead/National Lead Company site. By the early 20th century Bridge Street Neck could be characterized as a middle and working class residential neighborhood with scattered retail establishments, predominantly along Bridge Street, providing goods and services. James McShane operated an apothecary/liquor store/saloon at the corner of Bridge and Burnside Streets (now 58 Bridge/2½ Burnside Street) from about 1872 until the turn of the century. Further down the street, at the corner of Bridge and Northey Streets (130 Bridge Street) a grocery store was operated for many years by I.P. Harris. In the early 20th century, most of the other neighborhood merchants occupied first floor storefronts in approximately ten buildings on the east side of Bridge Street, roughly between Cromwell and Pleasant Streets. Businesses included grocers, a baker, hairdresser, variety store, apothecaries and a Chinese laundry. Other commercial establishments not located on the Bridge Street corridor included a little store in front of 15 Lemon Street (no longer extant), a neighborhood grocery located in a former clubhouse at 102 Webb Street and a small store at 16 Saunders Street, adjacent to the shoe factory.

Despite the needs of industry and the demand for more worker housing that dominated the neighborhood in the post Civil War period, the history of Bridge Street Neck also has a landscape component typical of an urban fringe neighborhood. Vestiges of more rural occupations co-existed in the neighborhood into the 20th century. From about 1864 to 1872 Frederick Lamson, florist and seedman, maintained greenhouses on the riverfront slope behind the house at 11 Northey Street. Lamson was especially known for his camellias and tea roses. Another large horticultural operation was located at 56 Bridge Street in the late 19th and early 20th century, on the former site of Gwinn's twine factory. William Ward, florist, occupied the site from about 1881 into the 1890s. The 1897 and 1911 maps of Salem show a series of long greenhouses extending back from the narrow Bridge Street frontage. The business, later known

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as Bridge Street Greenhouses, was operated by Mrs. Jessie Julyn from about 1899 until 1914. The last known proprietor was F.E. Smith who owned the business in the early 1920s before it gave way to an auto repair facility.

The most dramatic landscapes within the district were undoubtedly the works of George Dean Phippen (1815-1895). Employed as a cashier at the Salem Bank and living most of his life at 118 Bridge Street, Phippen had a deep interest in the natural and colonial history of Bridge Street Neck, serving as a founding member and first librarian of the Essex Institute and writing a number of papers on the Old Planters, local flora and floral symbolism. Phippen initially maintained gardens at his home at 118 Bridge Street, on a lot on Pleasant Street and, until 1865, on a 112' by 148' lot on Arbella Street. Over the years however, Phippen purchased 2½ acres of land lying east of Bridge Street on Collins Cove, bounded by East Collins Street, Lathrop and Osgood. Deed records confirm that during the mid 19th century Phippen was extremely active acquiring property within the district. Between 1858 and 1875 he is listed as the buyer in over fifty real estate transactions relating to properties on Arbella, Bridge, Lathrop, Osgood, East Collins and Planters Streets. Much of the land was developed into his garden while worker housing was later constructed on other lots.

According to a recollection contained in a 1946 publication of the Salem Garden Club, Phippen's Collins Cove garden initially included only vegetables which were soon entirely replaced by rare trees, shrubs, a rose garden and rows and rows of peonies, hyacinths, verbenas, columbines, prickly pears, pansies, iris, phlox and lilacs. There were retaining walls on two sides of the garden and on the shoreline there was a bath house. Other small buildings were covered by trellises and arbors of wisteria and honeysuckle. At the head of the garden was a building which contained tools on the first floor and a rest room on the second. Another building at the foot of the garden contained the water pipes and hose. A small summerhouse was located over the edge of the waterlily pool, adjacent to the rockery. Yet another building housed a telescope. After Phippen's death in 1895, his garden was apparently maintained by his estate for some time. An article on Salem Gardens appearing in the Boston Globe in 1904 notes the existence of the garden on Osgood Street. Between 1888 and 1896, noted watercolor artist and teacher Ross Sterling Turner (1847-1915) lived in the house at 126 Bridge Street. He lived at 135 Bridge Street from 1896 until his death. Turner taught painting and art at MIT from 1884 until 1914 and brought his students to Salem to paint architecture and landscape, with a particular focus on the Phippen gardens. (Today nothing remains of Phippen's garden other than one known painting by

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Turner and possibly some stone retaining walls on the waterfront; the Connors Road residential development was laid out on the land in the late 1940s.)

In the early 20th century, Collins Cove became the focus of extensive planning efforts which sought to fill the mud flats in order to lay out a circular Shore Boulevard and construct a high class residential sub-division, reserving part for a swimming pool, marine park and playground purposes. A tide dam would have maintained the basin's water level after the dredging and filling. In all approximately seventy acres would have been reclaimed, of which approximately 23 acres were owned by the heirs of George D. Phippen. The full 1917 plan developed by Landscape Architect Harlan Kelsey was never realized.

In 1933 George Phippen's heirs sold the City of Salem their holdings on the flats of Collins Cove. An additional 36,355 square feet of land on Collins Street was sold to the City two years later and in 1939 the remaining 3½ acres on East Collins and Planters Street (Planters Street Point) was sold to the Salem Gas Light Company who subsequently built a series of large gas tanks on the property.

Sometime between 1933 and 1943, an area of land east of Collins Cove, spanning from just south of Barton Street to Lathrop Street was filled by the City and Collins Cove Park and Playground was established on the southern part of the parcel. In 1943, the project started under the W.P.A. remained unfinished. In that year, a wall was constructed at Collins Cove at a cost of \$10,000.

An additional waterfront area which was reclaimed in the early 20th century was the former St. Peter's Basin, between Northey and Howard Streets, which was filled after the Salem fire of 1914. In 1935 a W.P.A. funded municipal garage was constructed on the site. The garage is no longer extant although stone walls behind Northey Street mark the extent of the previous shoreline.

In the early 20th century streetcar service ended and Bridge Street witnessed higher and higher volumes of automobile traffic traveling between Beverly and Salem. The impact of the automobile was also manifested in the uses which were attracted to the Bridge Street corridor. In a few cases, small family-owned markets gave way to national franchises. First National Stores Inc. had a store at 67 Bridge Street in 1930, which later moved to 85 Bridge Street and remained there into the 1950s. As early as the 1920s the former greenhouses at 56 Bridge Street were replaced by an auto service station and a filling station was located at 65 Bridge Street, on land

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which had formerly housed the B & M Railroad Repair Shops. Naumkeag Chevrolet constructed an automobile dealership next door at 63 Bridge Street in 1938. The facility was later taken over by Salem Auto Spring Service. By the late 1950s there were also gas stations at 94 and 106 Bridge Street.

A small U-shaped road named Conners Road was laid out east of East Collins Street in 1949, on land which had been part of George Phippen's garden. As part of the effort to increase housing opportunities after World War II, the city provided veterans with land at a reasonable prices and furnished utilities and any required fill. City records indicate that lots on East Collins Street were sold to veterans Walter Coan, Albert Michaud and Arthur Connery for \$15 each in 1949 while the following year Frank Sosnowski purchased land between Osgood and Conners Streets for \$1. A new Carlton School was constructed on Skerry Street in 1949 on the site of the former Lynch Brothers factory. A two-family dwelling was moved from 14 Skerry Street to 4 Skerry Street to make way for the new school yard.

Over the next several decades, traffic along Bridge Street continued to increase and conditions along Bridge Street deteriorated. Larger homes were converted to apartments or business use or demolished altogether. During the early 1990s, the Bridge Street Neck Area gained attention in anticipation of critical impacts from various construction projects including those to be undertaken by the South Essex Sewage District and the Massachusetts Highway Department. The new Beverly-Salem Bridge was completed in 1996. Future plans include construction of a Bridge Street bypass road and the reconstruction of historic Bridge Street. Two significant industrial properties, the Parker Brothers/Hasbro plant on Bridge Street, west of Howard Street Extension, and the Salem Shoe Company at the end of Saunders Street, were cleared during this same period and today there are no remnants of the area's former industrial component. Located on Conant Street, the 17th century Ephraim Skerry House, a First Period dwelling which retained its original landscape setting overlooking the North River, was demolished in 1990.

Archaeological Significance

Although numerous ancient Native American sites have been recorded in the Salem area, few sites have been systematically studied making inter and intra site comparisons difficult to make. As a result, much of our knowledge of the area's ancient Native American history focuses on the environmental characteristics of sites and information from other locales often with little actual cultural information. Any ancient sites that survive in the Bridge Street Historic District may contribute substantive information that contribute to research topics including the subsistence

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and settlement of the coastal region of southern Essex County and the effects of sea level rise on those activities.

Recent professional studies of ancient Native American sites in the Salem Neck and district area indicate several of the known sites in this locale are significant and have been listed on the National Register as part of the Salem Neck/Winter Island Archaeological District.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contain important information that documents many of the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized historic settlement in the Bridge Street Neck Historic District from the period of the Old Planter's settlement to existing residential use. Additional historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help locate examples of the Early Planter's settlement and later First Period homes known to exist in the district area. This information can help document the location and pattern of First Period settlement in the district locale and the components of early farmsteads. Structural evidence of buildings and analysis of the contents from occupational related features may contribute important information that documents the architectural details of early homes and the economic activities that characterized early settlement. Information may exist that documents the extent that agriculture and husbandry were integrated with maritime trades during the early period of settlement and the point at which they diverged as co-dependant occupations in the 18th and/or early 19th centuries. Structural evidence from outbuildings and information from occupational related features associated with extant buildings and archaeological sites may also contribute important information relating to the lifestyles of families and individuals who lived in the district. Residential buildings in the district represent a wide spectrum of Salem society including the homes of wealthy sea captains, merchants and working class families. Archaeological features may contain information that documents the characteristics and differences between these socio-economic groups through time. Information may also exist that documents patterns of ethnicity in the district and town as different ethnic groups characterized the maritime and industrial based working class population. Structural evidence and occupational type features may also contribute important information that documents the origins, technologies and demise of the district's maritime related businesses and later factories and car shops. Most evidence related to the district's industrial past is no longer extant. Additional historic research combined with structural evidence and archaeological features associated with the district's maritime related businesses may establish where these businesses were located and when they were established. Salem's maritime prosperity began in

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1643 with trade to the West Indies. Maritime related businesses in the area may also date to that period and continued in importance throughout the first half of the 19th century. During the late 19th century, the district's industry moved from a maritime emphasis to the production of shoes, leather and other products and services. Archaeological resources may help document the production facilities used for these industries as well as the technologies and goods they used and produced.

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UTM References:

E	Z19	E344720	N4709780
F	Z19	E344700	N4709760
G	Z19	E344620	N4709780
H	Z19	E344510	N4709660
I	Z19	E344360	N4709800

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the nominated district is delineated on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include a dense area of 18th and 19th century houses as well as commercial properties along Bridge Street itself. It excludes the now-isolated area on March Street and March Street Court west of the railroad right-of-way, as it is now cut-off visually from the rest of the area by the modern March Street bridge. The northern boundary of the district is March Street as the area to the north is characterized by various intrusions including a 20th century motel complex. The southern boundary of the district is conterminous with the Salem Common National Register Historic District.

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**BRIDGE STREET NECK NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS**

Assessor's # (Lot/Parcel #)	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date of Construct.	Style	Resource Type	Status
36-381	3105	Capt. John Goldsmith House	1 Arbella Street	1860	Gothic Revival	B	C
36-381		Garage	1 Arbella Street	c1930		B	C
36-420	3141	Mary Ward House	8 Arbella Street	by 1884		B	C
36-419	3140	Capt. William D. Johnson House	10 Arbella Street	1867	Italianate	B	C
36-418	3139	John H. Whipple House	14 Arbella Street	1860	Italianate	B	C
36-417	3138	Mary E. Plummer House	18 Arbella Street	1873	Second Empire	B	C
36-393	3116	Capt. William F. Upton House	19-21 Arbella Street	1864	Italianate	B	C
36-415	3137	James T. Goldsmith House	22 Arbella Street	betw. 1869 & 1872	Italianate	B	C
36-394	3117	Robert Hill House	23 Arbella Street	1875	Italianate	B	C
36-416	3894	House	24 Arbella Street	c1890		B	C
36-414	3136	Martha & Abraham Edwards House	26 Arbella Street	1872	Second Empire	B	C
36-395	3118	Samuel A. Lewis House	27 Arbella Street	betw. 1869 & 1872	Second Empire	B	C
36-395		Garage	27 Arbella Street	c1940		B	C
36-413	3135	William H. Plummer House	28 Arbella Street	c1870 (moved back c1906?)	Italianate	B	C
36-412	3134	William G. Edwards Double House	30-32 Arbella Street	1911	Colonial Revival	B	C
36-396	3119	House	31 Arbella Street	c 1890	--	B	C
36-397	3120	William E. Bates House	35 Arbella Street	1887	Italianate	B	C
36-397		Garage	35 Arbella Street	c1950		B	C
36-411	3133	Samuel A. Lewis, Jr. House	36 Arbella Street	betw. 1893 & 1897	Queen Anne	B	C
36-407	3129	House (Former barn?)	2 Barton Place	c1920		B	C

36-402	3125	Garage	3 Barton Place	c1920		B	C
36-406	3128	House	4 Barton Place	c1870 (moved c1920)	Italianate (alt.)	B	C
36-405	A	Vacant Lot	6 Barton Place				
36-372	3100	Hezekia Wilkins House	4 Barton Street	1861	Greek Revival	B	C
36-363	3091	Yarrington House	5 Barton Street	c1800	Vernacular Georgian	B	C
36-363		Garage	5 Barton Street	c1930		B	C
36-371	3099	Hovey-Goodwin House	6 Barton Street	c1854	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B	C
36-364	3092	Timothy Lawless House	7 Barton Street	1881	Italianate	B	C
36-387	3111	E. F. Francis House	8 Barton Street	c1850		B	C
36-365	3093	James Chase House	9 Barton Street	c1820	Federal	B	C
36-409	3131	William S. Cleveland House	10 Barton Street	1881	Italianate	B	C
36-366	3094	Fenton Symonds House	11 Barton Street	1845	Greek Revival	B	C
36-366		Garage	11 Barton Street	c1910			C
36-408	3130	Michael J. Conway House	12 Barton Street	1896	Queen Anne	B	C
36-408		Garage	12 Barton Street	c1920		B	C
36-367	3095	George D. Clark House	13 Barton Street	betw. 1846 & 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
36-368	3096	Charles Pope House	13 1/2 Barton St.	1893	Queen Anne	B	C
36-368		Garage	13 1/2 Barton St.	c1930		B	C
36-369	3097	William H. Howard Rental Property	15 Barton Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	---	B	C
36-370	3098	William F. Staples House	17 Barton Street	c1870	---	B	C
36-305	B	Vacant Lot	19 Barton Street				
36-349	3081	Phippen Rental Property	1 Beacon St. Ave.	betw. 1893 & 1896	Queen Anne	B	C
36-350	3082	Phippen Rental Property	2 Beacon St. Ave.	betw. 1893 & 1896	---	B	C
36-358	3089	Lucy Knight House	2 Beacon Street	1874	Second Empire	B	C
36-357	3088	Edward Abbott House	4 Beacon Street	1872	Vernacular Italianate	B	C
36-357		Garage	4 Beacon Street	c1940		B	C
36-341	3073	William Fernandes House	5 Beacon Street	betw. 1884 &		B	C

				1890			
36-356	3087	O'Dell House	6 Beacon Street	c1870		B	NC
36-342	3074	House	7 Beacon Street	c1855	Greek Revival	B	C
36-342		Garage	7 Beacon Street	c1950		B	C
36-355	3086	David Cook House	8 Beacon Street	1873	Italianate	B	C
36-343	3075	House (Perkins & Collier Rental Housing)	9 Beacon Street	c1800 (moved 1871)	Georgian (alt.)	B	C
36-354	3085	House	10 Beacon Street	after 1897 (or moved?)		B	C
36-344	3076	Perkins & Collier Rental Housing	11 Beacon Street	c1860	Italianate	B	C
36-353	3084	John McGarrell Double House	12 Beacon Street	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
36-345	3077	Ebenezer Berry House	13 Beacon Street	c1887		B	C
36-352	3895	James Wilkins House	14 Beacon Street	c1893	Queen Anne	B	C
36-346	3078	James Ellis House	15 Beacon Street	c1887		B	C
36-351	3083	Julia Carr House	16 Beacon Street	c1893	Queen Anne	B	C
36-347	3079	John Blanchard House	17 Beacon Street	c1887		B	C
		Garage	17 Beacon Street	c1920		B	C
36-348	3080	Phippen Rental Property	19 Beacon Street	betw. 1893 & 1896		B	C
36-292	3808	Joseph Tracey, Sr. House	49-49 1/2 Bridge St.	1863/ alt. c1900		B	C
36-172	3809	Burchsted-Julyn House	50 Bridge Street	by 1874		B	C
36-172	3896	Stable/Store	50 Bridge Street	1873		B	C
36-293	3811	Commercial Building	51A Bridge Street	c1920		B	C
36-294	3810	Joseph Tracey, Jr. House	51 Bridge Street	1873 (alt. c1960)		B	NC
36-170	3897	J & W Marine (Former Gas. Station)	56 Bridge Street	c1930		B	C
36-295	3898	Gold Star Coffee Garage	57-59 Bridge St.	c1960		B	NC
36-169	2954	James McShane House	58 Bridge Street (2 1/2 Burnside St.)	c1870	Second Empire	B	C
36-155	2939	Commercial/Apartment Building	60 Bridge Street	1913	Col. Revival Triple Decker	B	C

36-300	3812	Knight Building	61 Bridge Street	1908	20th c. Commercial	B	C
36-154	2938	James Fairfield House	62 Bridge Street	1871	Italianate	B	C
36-298	3049	Naumkeag Chevrolet	63 Bridge Street	1938	Art Deco	B	C
36-153	2937	Jesse B. Edwards House	64 Bridge Street	1868	Italianate	B	C
36-153	3899	Jesse Edwards Carriage House	64 Bridge Street	c1868		B	C
36-301	3813	Gas Station	65A Bridge Street	c1920	Col. Revival	B	C
36-339	3814	G.H. Sargent Building	69 Bridge Street	1879	Italianate	B	C
36-152	3815	Edward Sampson House	70 Bridge Street	betw 1861 & 1864	Italianate	B	C
36-340	3072	George H. Sargent House	71 Bridge Street	c1875	Italianate/Stick	B	C
36-136	3518	William B. Smith House	72-74 Bridge Street	1867	Second Empire	B	C
36-135	2928	William B. Smith House	76 Bridge Street	betw. 1837 & 1842	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B	C
36-490	3816	John P. Sommerby House	77 Bridge Street	c1870/ alt. c1940		B	C
36-134	2927	J. M. Martin House	78 Bridge Street	betw. 1842 & 1850	Greek Revival (alt.)	B	C
36-359	3817	Lucy Knight House	79 Bridge Street	by 1874	Italianate	B	C
36-133	3818	Frank Barker House	80 Bridge Street	c1892	Queen Anne	B	C
36-360	3819	Stickney Property	81 Bridge Street	c1892		B	NC
36-132	2926	Silas Boyes House	82 Bridge Street	1912	Col. Revival	B	C
36-361	3520	George A. Brown House	83 Bridge Street	1850		B	C
36-362	3090	Mary Ward House	85 Bridge Street	by 1864		B	NC
36-373	3820	John Norfolk House	87 Bridge Street	1862		B	NC
36-373		Garage	87 Bridge Street	c1910		B	C
36-374	3821	J.C. Furbush House	89 Bridge Street	1851	Italianate	B	C
36-374		Garage	89 Bridge Street	c1930		B	C
36-121	3519	Mrs. J. Hunt House	92 Bridge Street	1870	Second Empire	B	C
36-375	3101	Fireman Building	93-95 Bridge St.	c1912	Col. Revival	B	C
36-120	3900	Mobil Station	94 Bridge Street	c1990		B	NC
36-117	3901	Coffee Time Bake Shop	96 Bridge Street	c1965		B	NC
36-376	3822	Thomas Pepper Building	97-99 Bridge St.	1876	Italianate	B	C
36-116	2912	Benjamin Webb House	98-100 Bridge St.	by 1806	Federal	B	C

36-377	3102	S.W. Pease House	101 Bridge Street	1856	Italianate	B	C
36-115	2911	Capt. William B. Bates House	102 Bridge Street	1851	Italianate	B	C
36-378	3103	Capt. John F. Putnam House	103 Bridge Street	c1790-1810	Georgian	B	C
36-114	2910	House	104 Bridge Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-114	3902	Carriage House	104 Bridge Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-380	3104	Lee House	105-107 Bridge St.	by 1837/ c1950 alt.		B	C
36-73	3903	Magic Muffler	106 Bridge Street	c1960		B	NC
36-422	3142	Capt. Nathaniel Ingersoll House	109 Bridge Street	c1835/ c1950 alt.	Greek Revival (alt.)	B	C
36-72	3823	Helen Johnson House	110 Bridge Street	by 1845	Greek Revival	B	C
36-71	2874	House	112 Bridge Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-423	3143	John Dwinnell-Elisha Quimby Double House	113 Bridge Street	1798	Federal	B	C
36-421	3144	Mary G. Ward House	113 1/2 Bridge St.	1896	Queen Anne	B	C
36-70	2873	John D. Wilson House	114 Bridge Street	by 1811	Federal	B	C
36-62	3904	Gardner Barton House	114 1/2 Bridge St.	c1895		B	C
36-69	2872	William F. Nichols Jr. House	116 Bridge Street	by 1837	Greek Revival	B	C
36-69		Garage	116 Bridge Street	c1920		B	C
36-68	2871	George D. Phippen House	118 Bridge Street	1845	Greek Revival	B	C
36-67	2870	Joseph Hardy Phippen House	120 Bridge Street	by 1846	Greek Revival	B	C
36-67		Garage	120 Bridge Street	c1940		B	C
36-444	3160	Isaac Smith House	121 Bridge Street	1800	Federal	B	C
36-445	3824	Thomas Cronan Building	121 1/2 Bridge St.	1921		B	C
36-32	3825	Calvary Baptist Church	122-124 Bridge St.	1904	Queen Anne	B	C
36-446	3161	Dodge House	123 Bridge Street	c1800-1810	Federal	B	C
36-30	2836	Upton Double House	126-128 Bridge St.	by 1851	Greek Revival	B	C
36-447	3162	House	127 Bridge Street	c1790	Georgian/ Federal	B	C
36-448	3163	House	129 Bridge Street	c1800-1810	Federal	B	C
36-29	2835	House	130 Bridge Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-449	3164	Thomas Hovey House	131 Bridge Street	c1795	Federal	B	C
36-449		Garage	131 Bridge Street	c1930		B	C
36-28	3826	Harris Grocery Store	132 Bridge Street	by 1851?		B	C

35-45	2284	Jacob Lord House	134 Bridge Street	1808-9	Federal	B	C
35-49	3827	George Harris House	135 Bridge Street	1865	Second Empire	B	C
35-44	2283	Staniford House	136 Bridge Street	early 19th		B	C
35-50	2288	Samuel Simonds House	137 Bridge Street	1837	Greek Revival	B	C
35-43	2282	House	138 Bridge Street	betw. 1835 & 1845	Greek Revival	B	C
35-42	3906	Pearl Shefts Three Decker	140 Bridge Street	1909	Col. Revival	B	C
35-599	2281	House	142 Bridge Street	c1810? (moved c1909?)	Federal	B	C
35-602	2280	Pearl Shefts Three Decker	144 Bridge Street	1909	Col. Revival	B	C
35-41	3828	Aaron Kehew, Jr. House	146 Bridge Street	betw. 1836 & 1841	Greek Revival	B	C
35-41	3907	Commercial Garage	148 Bridge Street	c1925		B	C
35-49	3908	Theodore Brown House	150 Bridge Street	c1858		B	C
35-38	2279	Double House	152-154 Bridge St.	c1820		B	C
35-37	2278	House	156 Bridge Street	c1851	Italianate	B	C
35-36	3829	Dr. Solomon Holbrook House	158 Bridge Street	by 1861	Greek Revival	B	C
35-35	3830	Joseph Holbrook House	160 Bridge Street	1868	Italianate	B	C
35-35	3831	Benjamin B. Price House	162 Bridge Street	1881	Italianate	B	C
35-34	2277	Ezra Woodbury House	164 Bridge Street	after 1851	Italianate	B	C
35-33	2276	Ezra Woodbury Double House	166-168 Bridge St.	c1878	Italianate	B	C
36-168	2953	Michael Ryan House	4 Burnside Street	betw. 1866 & 1872		B	C
36-156	2940	Philip Brown House	5 Burnside Street	1873-4		B	C
36-167	2952	House	6 Burnside Street	c1870		B	C
36-157	2941	Charles Chase House	7 Burnside Street	c1870		B	C
36-158	2942	Boston & Maine Car Shop Worker Housing (Charlotte Fairfield Rental Property)	7 1/2 Burnside Street	1889	Queen Anne	B	C
36-166	2951	Double House	8-10 Burnside Street	c1820? (moved?)	Federal	B	C
36-494	2943	James Fairfield, Jr. House	9 Burnside Street	1874	Italianate	B	C
36-159	2944	Phippen Rental Property (Ward House)	11 Burnside Street	c1870	Italianate	B	C

36-165	2950	Thomas Devine House	12 Burnside Street	1889	Queen Anne	B	C
36-164	2949	John F. Plummer House	14 Burnside Street	c1870		B	C
36-160	2945	Boarding House	15 Burnside Street	1897-8		B	C
36-163	2948	William J. Anderson House	16 Burnside Street	1872-1874		B	C
36-162	2947	Willie House	18 Burnside Street	c1890		B	C
36-161	C	Vacant Lot	20 Burnside Street				
36-425	3145	Aaron Welch House	1 Collins Street	c1870		B	C
36-473	993	Collins Cove Playground	2 Collins Street	c1940		H	C
36-410	3132	Samuel R. Honeywell House	3 Collins Street	1861		B	C
36-398	3121	House	5 Collins Street	betw. 1890 & 1893		B	C
36-399	3122	Jane Johnson House	7 Collins Street	1888-1890	Italianate	B	C
36-400	3544	James G. Goldthwait House	9 Collins Street	betw. 1866 & 1872		B	C
36-401	3545	House	11 Collins Street	1957	Cape Cod	B	C
36-403	3576	House	13-15 Collins Street	c1885		B	C
36-404	3547	William Sosnowski House	17 Collins Street	1948	Cape Cod	B	C
36-404		Garage	17 Collins Street	c1950		B	C
36-131	2925	Capt. Joseph W. Luscomb House	4 Conant Street	c1800-1810	Georgian	B	C
36-104	2901	George & Abbie Dickey Double House	7-9 Conant Street	1898	Queen Anne	B	C
36-130	2924	Josiah Dodge House	8 Conant Street	c1820		B	C
36-129	2923	Aaron Burnham House	10 Conant Street	1887	Queen Anne	B	C
36-105	2902	Charles M. Jackman House	11-11 1/2 Conant Street	1900	Queen Anne/ Col. Rev.	B	C
36-128	2922	John Conant House	12 Conant Street	c1800	Georgian	B	C
36-106	2903	Thomas Fuller House	13 Conant Street	c1897	Former barn?	B	C
36-127	2921	House	14 Conant Street	c1810	Georgian	B	C
36-107	2904	House	15 Conant Street	c1850 (moved here c1880?)	Greek Revival	B	C
36-126	2920	John Colyer House	16 Conant Street	c1810-20	Federal	B	C
36-108	2905	House	17 Conant Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B	C

36-108		Garage	17 Conant Street	c1920		B	C
36-125	2919	House	18 Conant Street	c1830	Federal	B	C
36-109	2906	Wilmot Vivuan House	19 Conant Street	1873		B	C
36-124	2918	House	20 Conant Street	early 19th	Georgian	B	C
36-110	2907	House	21 Conant Street	c1870	Second Empire	B	C
36-110		Garage	21 Conant Street	c1920		B	C
36-123	3909	House	22 Conant Street	c1980	Colonial Revival	B	NC
36-111	2908	House	23 Conant Street	c1900	Italianate	B	C
36-455	D	Vacant Lot	24 Conant Street				
36-112	E	Vacant Lot	25 Conant Street				
36-312	3054	Carroll Dickinson House	3 Conners Road	1964		B	NC
36-313	3055	Walter Lombard House	5 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-317	3058	Arthur Connery House	6 Conners Road	1949		B	C
36-314	3056	Thomas Pawlyk House	7 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-328	3069	John Canty House	8 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-315	3057	Frank Cosnowski House	9 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
		Garage	9 Conners Road	c1960		B	NC
36-327	3068	John Lowe House	10 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-327		Garage	10 Conners Road	c1960		B	NC
36-326	3067	Thomas Hever House	12 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-326		Garage	12 Conners Road	c1960		B	NC
36-325	3066	Thomas Cronan House	14 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-324	3065	Walter Coan House	16 Conners Road	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-296	3046	Phippen Rental Double House	3-5 Cromwell St.	1898	Queen Anne	B	C
36-299	3048	Daniel F. Sullivan House	6 Cromwell Street	betw. 1897 & 1900	Queen Anne	B	C
36-297	3047	C.H. Carlman House	7 Cromwell Street	1912	Col. Revival Four Square	B	C
36-298		Garage	7 Cromwell Street	c1920		B	C
36-122	2916	House	3 Cross Street	c1870 (moved here in 1931)	Italianate	B	C

36-103	2900	Ellen Sylvester House	4 Cross Street	1900		B	C
36-90	2889	Clark-Brown House	8 Cross Street	c1838	Federal/ Greek Revival	B	C
36-89	2888	Honeycomb-Chapple House	10 Cross Street	1845	Greek Revival	B	C
36-4	2914	House	13 Cross Street	c1990		B	NC
36-84	2884	House	14 Cross Street	c1840	Federal/Greek Rev.	B	C
36-119	2915	William Bates Double House	15-17 Cross Street	1896		B	C
36-83	2883	John F. Wells House	16 Cross Street	1876	Italianate	B	C
36-59	2862	Jackson-Whalen House	19 Cross Street	1904	Queen Anne	B	C
36-58	3832	House	20 Cross Street	c1820	Greek Revival	B	C
36-60	2863	House	21 Cross Street	c1830		B	C
36-60	2864	House	21 1/2 Cross Street	c1830 (moved from Saunders St. after 1911)		B	C
36-61	2865	Brown House	23 Cross Street	c1770	Georgian	B	C
36-63	2866	Richard Hay's Hat Shop	25 Cross Street	1814	Federal	B	C
36-57	2861	House	26 Cross Street	c1880	Italianate	B	C
36-64	2867	Mary Flakefield House	27 Cross Street	c1840		B	C
36-85	2885	Alonzo G. Cornelius House	5 Cross Street Ct.	c1850	Italianate	B	C
36-86	2886	House	7 Cross Street Ct.	1948		B	C
36-88	2887	House	8 Cross Street Ct.	1947		B	C
36-310	3052	Charles Woodbury House	15 East Collins St.	betw. 1869 & 1872	Italianate	B	C
		Garage	15 East Collins St.	c1960		B	NC
36-311	3554	House	15 1/2 East Collins St.	1950	Cape Cod	B	C
36-318	3553	House	17 East Collins St.	c1980		B	C
36-304	3050	F. John DeSantis House	18 East Collins St.	1953	Cape Cod	B	C
36-319	3552	Chester Konopka House	19 East Collins St.	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-320	3551	House	21 East Collins St.	c1990		B	C
36-321	3550	August Beaulieu House	23 East Collins St.	1950	Cape Cod	B	C
36-322	3549	Albert Michaud House	25 East Collins St.	1950	Cape Cod	B	C

36-323	3548	John Wallace House	27 East Collins St.	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
35-32	2275	G.P. Woodbury House	48 Howard Street	c1890	Queen Anne	B	C
35-31	2274	Albert Woodbury House	50-52 Howard St.	c1890	Queen Anne	B	C
35-31		Garage	50-52 Howard St.	c1930		B	C
35-30	F	Vacant Lot	Howard St.				
36-338	3910	Laura Johnson House	4 Lathrop Street	1877	---	B	C
36-337	3071	Joseph Gardner House	6 Lathrop Street	c1800 (moved/alt. c.1870)	Georgian	B	C
36-336	3911	Joseph Gardner Property	8 Lathrop Street	c1820 (moved?)		B	C
36-302	3912	Commercial Garage	9 Lathrop Street	c1970		B	NC
36-335	3913	Joseph Gardner Property	10 Lathrop Street	c1840 (moved betw. 1851 & 1874)	Greek Revival	B	C
36-303	G	Vacant Lot	11 Lathrop Street				
36-334	3070	House (Perkins & Collier Rental Housing)	14 Lathrop Street	c1800? (moved betw. 1851 & 1874)	Georgian	B	C
36-333	3914	House (Perkins & Collier Rental Housing)	16 Lathrop Street	1851-1874 (alt. c1890)		B	C
36-332	3915	Herman Carlman House	18 Lathrop Street	1887		B	C
36-331	3916	William Smith House	20 Lathrop Street	1887		B	C
36-330	3917	House	22 Lathrop Street	c1990	Queen Anne Revival	B	NC
36-329	3918	Phippen Rental Property	24 Lathrop Street	1893-1896		B	C
36-32	2837	House	1 Lemon Street	c1800 (moved c1900)	Federal	B	C
36-33	2838	James H. Ellis House	3 Lemon Street	1901-2	Queen Anne	B	C
36-33		Garage	3 Lemon Street	c1930		B	C
36-34	2839	William M. Dodge House	5 Lemon Street	c1830	Federal/ Greek Revival	B	C
36-66	2869	Thomas F. Cronan House	6 Lemon Street	1915-16		B	C
36-35	2840	Wm. H. Honeycomb House	7 Lemon Street	by 1836/ c1880 alt.		B	C
36-35		Garage	7 Lemon Street	c1920		B	C

36-65	2868	House	8 Lemon Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-37	2841	House	9 Lemon Street	c1800		B	C
36-36	3919	Pulsifer House	9 1/2 Lemon Street	c1850		B	C
36-56	2860	John Balcomb Double House	10 Lemon Street	1886	Queen Anne	B	C
36-38	2842	Fannie & Rose Winer Three Decker	11 Lemon Street	by 1908	Col. Revival	B	C
36-55	2859	W.H. Honeycomb Property	12 Lemon Street	by 1851		B	C
36-39	2843	Albert Plummer House	13 Lemon Street	1860	Greek Revival/ Italianate	B	C
36-54	2858	John Beede House	14 Lemon Street	1874-6	Italianate	B	C
36-40	3920	William Murphy House	15 Lemon Street	by 1874		B	C
36-53	2857	John Beede House	16 Lemon Street	by 1869		B	C
36-53		Garage	16 Lemon Street	c1920		B	C
36-41	2844	Lizzie McEligett Double House	17-19 Lemon St.	c1898	Queen Anne	B	C
36-52	2856	Moses Fairfield House	18 Lemon Street	1845?		B	C
36-52	3921	Owen Reardon House	18 1/2 Lemon St.	1883		B	C
36-51	2855	House	20-20 1/2 Lemon St.	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-42	2845	Samuel Sawyer House	21 Lemon Street	1810	Federal	B	C
36-45	2849	Whitehouse-Gonet House	22 Lemon Street	c1861/c1890	Queen Anne	B	C
36-43	2846	House	23 Lemon Street	by 1800	Federal/ Italianate	B	C
36-44	2848	Timothy O'Leary House	24 Lemon Street	1874	Italianate	B	C
36-14	2847	House	25-27 Lemon St.	by 1851		B	C
36-47	2851	George Chase Rental Property	1 Lemon St. Ct.	by 1851		B	NC
36-48	2852	James Clement House	2 Lemon St. Ct.	c1846		B	C
36-46	2850	Fennell-Murphy House	3 Lemon St. Ct.	1890		B	C
36-49	2853	House	4 Lemon St. Ct.	betw. 1874 & 1897		B	NC
36-50	2854	House	6 Lemon St. Ct.	betw. 1874 & 1897		B	C
36-173	2957	House	5 March Street	by 1800	Federal	B	C
36-175	2958	Owen Riordan House	7 March Street	betw. 1893 & 1897	Queen Anne	B	C

36-177	2959	Owen Riordan House	9 March Street	betw. 1893 & 1897	Queen Anne	B	C
36-176	2961	Riordan Rental Property	11 March Street	betw. 1893 & 1897		B	C
36-178	2960	Bengal Bagging Housing	13 March Street	c1870		B	NC
36-179	2962	Riordan Rental Property	13 1/2 March Street	1906-7		B	NC
36-181	9013	Curtis Playground	19 March Street	c1990		H	NC
36-505	H	Vacant Lot	March Street				
36-27	2834	Hyman & Rose Friedman Three Decker	4 Northey Street	1910	Col. Revival	B	C
36-27	2833	House	6 Northey Street	c1800 (moved here after 1911?)		B	C
36-26	2832	John O. Hutchinson Double House	8-10 Northey St.	1889	Queen Anne	B	C
35-46	2285	Frederick Lamson Rental Property (Woodbury House)	9 Northey Street	1871	Second Empire	B	C
35-47	2286	Miles Searle House	11 Northey Street	1808	Federal	B	C
36-25	2831	Joseph Millett House	12 Northey Street	c1845	Greek Revival	B	C
36-24	2830	James Short House	14 Northey Street	1839	Federal/ Greek Revival	B	C
36-24		Garage	14 Northey Street	c1920		B	C
35-48	2287	Stephen Whipple House	15 Northey Street	c1880	Queen Anne	B	C
35-48	3922	Secondary Building (former barn)	15 Northey Street	1861		B	C
35-48		Garage	15 Northey Street	c1930		B	C
36-23	2829	George Brown, Jr. House	18 Northey Street	1839	Greek Revival	B	C
36-451	2812	George Brown House	19 Northey Street	betw. 1842 & 1846		B	C
36-451		Garage	19 Northey Street	c1920		B	C
36-22	2828	Asahel Quimby House	20 Northey Street	betw. 1869 & 1872	Italianate	B	C
36-452	2813	William P. Fuller House	23 Northey Street	betw. 1846 & 1850	Greek Revival	B	C

36-21	2827	House	26 Northey Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-453	2814	John P. Reynolds House	27 Northey Street	1845	Greek Revival	B	C
36-454	2815	Solomon Woodbury House	29 Northey Street	by 1837	Greek Revival	B	C
36-20	2826	House	30 Northey Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-20		Garage	30 Northey Street	c1930		B	C
36-19	2825	Peabody Double House	32-34 Northey St.	c1800	Georgian	B	C
36-8	2810	Woodbury Property	33 Northey St./ 2 Woodbury Ct.	c1820		B	C
36-9	2811	Hamilton, Balcomb & Peterson Tenement	35-41 Northey St.	1892	Shingle/ Col. Revival	B	C
36-18	2824	House	36 Northey Street	c1807	Federal	B	C
36-17	2823	Hamilton, Balcomb & Peterson Tenement	38-44 Northey St.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
36-6	9014	Gonyea Playground	41 Northey St.	c1990		H	NC
36-495	I	Vacant Lot	behind Northey St.				
36-16	2822	Hamilton, Balcomb & Peterson Tenement	46-52 Northey St.	1891	Queen Anne	B	C
36-291		Garage	8 Osgood Street	c1960		B	NC
36-289	3043	Thaddeus Gwinn House	12 Osgood Street	1806 (moved 1876)	Federal	B	C
36-290	3044	House	12 1/2 Osgood Street	c1840 (moved 1894?)		B	C
36-288	3042	Charles Endicott Property	14 Osgood Street	1872	Italianate	B	C
36-287	3041	Charles Woodbury Rental Property	18 Osgood Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	---	B	C
36-287	3923	Charles Woodbury Rental Property	20 Osgood Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	---	B	C
36-286	3040	Jacob Striley House	22 Osgood Street	1875	Italianate	B	C
36-285	3039	Charles Woodbury Rental Property	26 Osgood Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	Italianate	B	C
36-284	3038	John White House	28 Osgood Street	betw. 1866 & 1872	Italianate	B	C
36-284	3924	John White House	30 Osgood Street	betw. 1866 &1872		B	C
36-283	3037	Richard Shea House	32 Osgood Street	betw. 1866 & 1872	Italianate	B	C

36-283		Garage	32 Osgood Street	c1920		B	C
36-282	3036	Charles A. Brown House	36 Osgood Street	betw. 1866 & 1872		B	C
36-282		Garage	36 Osgood Street	c1940		B	C
36-309	3051	L.L. Holt House	40-42 Osgood St.	1897		B	C
36-308	3925	Edward Hellen House	50 Osgood Street	1951	Ranch	B	C
36-307	3926	Peter Georgilakis House	52 Osgood Street	1949	Cape Cod	B	C
36-306	3927	John Snow House	54 Osgood Street	1948	Cape Cod	B	C
36-306		Garage	54 Osgood Street	c1970		B	NC
36-450	3928	Garage	2 Parker Court	c1930		B	C
36-102	2899	John J. Carr House	3 Pearl Street	1905-6	Queen Anne	B	C
36-118	2913	House	4 Pearl Street	c1810	Federal	B	C
36-101	2898	W.J. McDonnell House	5 Pearl Street	1911	Queen Anne	B	C
36-91	2890	House	6 Pearl Street	c1890	Queen Anne	B	C
36-100	2897	Patrick Carr House	7 Pearl Street	1877		B	C
36-100		Garage	7 Pearl Street	c1940		B	C
36-92	2891	Francis Dutra House	8 Pearl Street	1849		B	C
36-99	2896	Augustus B. Francis Double House	9 Pearl Street	c1872	Italianate	B	C
36-93	2892	Augustus B. Francis House	10 Pearl Street	betw. 1851 & 1855	Greek Revival	B	C
36-97	2895	William Knight Jr. House	11 Pearl Street	betw. 1846 & 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
36-98	3929	House	11R Pearl Street	c1890		B	C
36-94	2893	John A. Hay House	12 Pearl Street	betw. 1857 & 1859	Greek Revival	B	C
36-96	2894	Salem Lead Co. Housing	13 Pearl Street	c1830 (moved here by 1874)	Federal	B	C
36-95	3930	Commercial Building	15 Pearl Street	1965		B	NC
36-431	3147	Thoms Bickford House	1 Pleasant Street	c1800		B	C
36-113	2909	Arthur & George Phippen Double House	2-4 Saunders Street	1873	Italianate	B	C
36-75	2875	Capt. Edmund Upton House	5 Saunders Street	c1770-1800	Georgian/ Federal	B	C

36-82	2882	House	8 Saunders Street (3 Cross St. Ct.)	c1820/1870	Federal/ Italianate	B	C
36-81	2881	House	10 Saunders Street	c1820/c1880		B	C
36-76	2876	Joseph Upton House	11 Saunders Street	c1840 (moved c.1882?)	Greek Revival	B	C
36-80	2880	House	12 Saunders Street	c1820 (moved c1920?)		B	C
36-77	2877	Upton House	13 Saunders Street	c1810	Federal	B	C
36-79	2879	House	14 Saunders Street	c1820-30	Federal	B	C
36-78	2878	Store (later House)	16 Saunders Street	c1905		B	C
36-87	J	Vacant Lot	24 Saunders Street				
36-379	3931	Donald Jacques House	3 Skerry Street	c1990	Colonial Revival	B	NC
36-151	3932	House (Bengal Bagging Co. Housing)	4 Skerry Street	c1860 (moved here from 14 Skerry in 1949)	Greek Revival	B	C
36-151		Garage	4 Skerry Street	c1920		B	C
36-137	2929	J.N. Martin House	5 Skerry Street	1852	Italianate	B	C
36-150	3933	Andrew Elliott House	6 Skerry Street	c1872-4	Italianate	B	C
36-138	3934	George Johnson House	7 Skerry Street	1872		B	NC
36-138		Garage	7 Skerry Street	c1970		B	NC
36-146	3935	House	8 Skerry Street	c1885	Italianate	B	C
36-139	2930	Asa Wiggin House	9 Skerry Street	betw. 1859 & 1861	Italianate	B	C
36-140	2931	Perry Collier Rental Property	11 Skerry Street	1869	Second Empire	B	C
36-145	3835	Carlton School	12-20 Skerry Street	1949		B	C
36-141	3936	Jacob Berry House	13 Skerry Street	c1800 (moved c1870)	Georgian	B	C
36-141		Garage	13 Skerry Street	c1920		B	C
36-142	2932	Terrance Dannahy Double House	15 Skerry Street	1889	Queen Anne	B	C
36-142		Garage	15 Skerry Street	c1920		B	C
36-143	2933	George Berry House	17 Skerry Street	c1851	Greek Revival	B	C

36-144	K	Vacant Lot	19 Skerry Street				
36-147	2935	House	1 Skerry Street Court	c1875	Italianate	B	C
36-148	2936	House	2 Skerry Street Court	c1900		B	C
36-149	L	Vacant Lot	5 Skerry Street Court				
36-13	2819	James Smith Rental Property	2-4 Smith Street	by 1851	Italianate	B	C
36-14	2820	House	3 Smith Street	by 1851		B	C
36-12	2818	John Sanderson Rental Prop.	6 Smith Street	1859		B	C
36-15	2821	House	7 Smith Street	c1890	Queen Anne	B	C
36-11	2817	Sanderson & Smith Rental Property	8 Smith Street	betw. 1851 & 1874		B	C
36-10	2816	Tilton-Dean House	10 Smith Street	1852	Greek Revival	B	C
36-459	3166	House	3-5 Spring Street	c1800	Federal	B	C
36-460	3167	House	7 Spring Street	c1810	Federal	B	C
36-461	3168	House	9 Spring Street	by 1846	Federal/ Greek Revival	B	C
36-462	3169	Three Decker	13 Spring Street	1911	Col. Revival	B	C
36-388	3112	Downie House	1 Warner Street	1879	Italianate	B	NC
36-386	3110	Double House	2-2 1/2 Warner Street	1888-1890	Queen Anne	B	C
36-389	3113	Samuel Berry House	3 Warner Street	c1850	Greek Revival	B	C
36-390	3937	John Clark House (Former Barn?)	3 1/2 Warner Street	1905		B	C
36-385	3109	James Fanning Double House	4-4 1/2 Warner St.	1888	Queen Anne	B	C
36-391	3114	John Bridges House	5 Warner Street	c1846-50	Greek Revival	B	C
36-391		Garage	5 Warner Street	c1930		B	C
36-384	3108	Henry Waitt House	6 Warner Street	c1820 (moved c1879)	Federal	B	C
36-392	3115	Mary Smith House	7 Warner Street	betw. 1893 & 1897	Queen Anne	B	C
36-383	3107	George L. Upton Property	8 Warner Street	betw. 1893 & 1897		B	C
36-382	3106	John T. Folsom Double House	10 Warner Street	1902	Queen Anne/	B	C

					Col. Revival		
36-463	3170	John B. Lord Double House	97-99 Webb St.	betw. 1869 & 1872	Italianate	B	C
36-464	3938	William & Mary Grauer House	101 Webb Street	1940	Cape Cod	B	C
36-424	3939	Club House/Store	102 Webb Street	c1890		B	C
36-424	9014	Walking Trail	102 Webb Street				
36-496	M	Vacant Lot	115 Webb Street				
36-426	3940	Kelleher Double House	117 Webb Street	1931	Col. Revival	B	C
36-427	3941	Walsh Construction (now Hayden Lock)	119 Webb Street	1931		B	C
36-428	3942	Constitution Hose Co. No. 2	121 Webb Street	c1855	Italianate	B	NC
36-429	3943	Charles Gaffney House	123 Webb Street	c1870	Italianate	B	C
36-430	3146	George W. Felt House	125 Webb Street	betw. 1869 & 1872	Second Empire	B	C
36-467	3173	Clapper Lunch Room (House)	1 Webster Street	by 1908		B	C
36-437	3154	Barn (for 15 Pleasant St.)	2 Webster Street	by 1874		B	C
36-466	3172	Lynn & Boston Electric Railroad Company Car Barn	3 Webster Street	1887		B	C
36-438	3155	Thomas & Beatrice Ruane House	4 Webster Street	1948	Cape Cod	B	C
36-465	3171	House	5 Webster Street	c1995		B	NC
36-7	3944	Israel Woodbury House	4 Woodbury Court	1830		B	C
36-457	N	Vacant Lot	5 Woodbury Court				
36-5	3945	House	8 Woodbury Court	c1830		B	C
36-456	3946	House	9 Woodbury Court	c1830		B	C
36-3	3947	House	10 Woodbury Ct.	betw. 1851 & 1874		B	C
36-2	O	Vacant Lot	11 Woodbury Ct.				
36-1	1544	House	12 Woodbury Court	betw. 1851 & 1874		B	C

TOTALS

382 Contributing buildings 31 Noncontributing buildings 1 Contributing site 2 Noncontributing sites

	36-225	3000	Wilbur F. Norwood House	33 March Street	betw. 1866 & 1872	Italianate	B	C
	36-223	2998	House	35 March Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	Greek Revival	B	C
	36-222	2997	Sanderson Rental Property	37 March Street	betw. 1851 & 1874	Italianate	B	C
	36-221	2996	Sanderson Rental Property?	41 March Street	betw. 1874 & 1884		B	C
	36-220	2995	House	43-45 March Street	betw. 1893 & 1897	Queen Anne (alt.)	B	C

36-118	2886	House	7 Cross Street	by 1851		B	C
36-118	2886	House	7 Cross Street	by 1851		B	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bridge Street Neck Historic District
Salem (Essex County), MA

Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001 (#1-10 are 8 x 10")

Negatives: City of Salem, Planning Department

1. 61, 63 Bridge Street, view looking south
2. 93-101 Bridge Street, view looking northeast
3. 104, 102; 87-107 Bridge Street, looking north from Saunders Street
4. 121-131 Bridge Street, looking south from Pleasant Street
5. 130-124 Bridge Street, looking north at west side of Bridge Street
6. 48 Howard Street; 168-162 Bridge Street, looking north at west side of Bridge St.
7. 3 Collins Street; 36-26 Arbella Street, looking west down Arbella St. from Collins
8. 9-13 Lemon Street; 16-10 Lemon Street, looking west at Lemon Street
9. 12-4 Northey Street, looking northeast at north side of Northey Street
10. 19-29 Northey Street, looking east from Northey/Woodbury intersection
11. James McShane House, 58 Bridge Street, view looking north
12. 63-60 Bridge Street, view looking north
13. 67-77 Bridge Street, view looking southeast
14. 92-80 Bridge Street, view looking northwest
15. 112-104 Bridge Street, looking north
16. 107-111 Bridge Street; 1 Pleasant Street, looking north up Bridge Street
17. 135, 137 Bridge Street, looking east from Northey Street
18. 140, 138 Bridge Street, looking north from Oliver Street intersection
19. 12 Osgood, with 14-26 Osgood in background, looking east
20. 24-16 Lathrop Street, looking west
21. Beacon Street, odd numbers, looking northwest at Beacon St./Beacon Ave. intersection
22. 3 Pearl St., 4 Cross St., 7-9 Conant St., looking north at Pearl/Cross corner
23. 8 Cross St., 6-12 Pearl Street, looking west at Pearl/Cross intersection
24. 11-3 Pearl Street, view looking northwest
25. Pearl Street, looking east towards Bridge Street
26. 2-4 Saunders Street, looking northeast
27. 16-12 Beacon Street, looking southwest
28. 1 Arbella Street, looking northeast
29. 23-31 Arbella Street, looking northeast
30. 4-4½ and 2-2½ Warner Street, looking northwest
31. 31, 35 Arbella Street and Collins Street, view looking north

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Continuation Sheet

Bridge Street Neck Historic District
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- 32. 13 Spring St., 97-102 Webb St., looking southwest at Spring/Webb/Collins intersection
- 33. 119-125 Webb Street, looking west
- 34. 3 Webster Street, looking southeast
- 35. 24-22 Lemon Street, looking northwest
- 36. 9-11 Northey Street, looking southwest
- 37. 34-30 Northey Street, looking east
- 38. 52-38 Northey Street, looking northwest

(end)



Bridge Street Neck
National Register
District
Salem, Mass.

- Noncontributing bldg
- ▨ Noncontributing site
- Vacant lot (noncontributing site)

--- District Boundary



City of
Salem, MA
PARCEL
Map 36



- Parcels on other sheets:
 - Includes parcels that are coded with a maplot number from another tile
- Parcels without maplot numbers
- Inland waterways
- Parcel Line
- Map Title Outline
- Right-of-Way
- Easement or ROW
- Edge of Pavement
- Railway
- Town Boundary

Parcel Key:

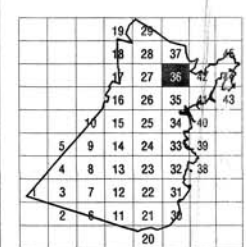
- Lot Number
- Land Area
- Frontage Dimension
- Street Address

Comments:

Source: Parcel data automated by Camp Dresser & McKee to Querin & Associates landbase supplied by City of Salem Engineering. Relative accuracy expected +/- 2 feet.
Landbase converted to GIS by Camp Dresser & McKee, July 1999.



Scale 1" = 100'



Map Number
36
January, 2001

City of
Salem, MA
PARCEL
Map 35



- Parcels on other sheets:
 - Includes parcels that are coded with a map-tile number from another tile
- Parcels without map-tile numbers
- Inland waterways
- Parcel Line
- Map Tile Outline
- Right-of-Way
- Easement or ROW
- Edge of Pavement
- Railway
- Town Boundary

Parcel Key:

- Lot Number
- Land Area
- Frontage Dimension
- Street Address

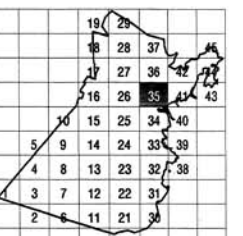
Comments:

Source: Parcel data automated by Camp Dresser & McKee to Quartin & Associates
Landbase supplied by City of Salem
Engineering. Relative accuracy expected
±2 feet.

Landbase converted to GIS by Camp Dresser & McKee, July 1999.



Scale 1" = 100'

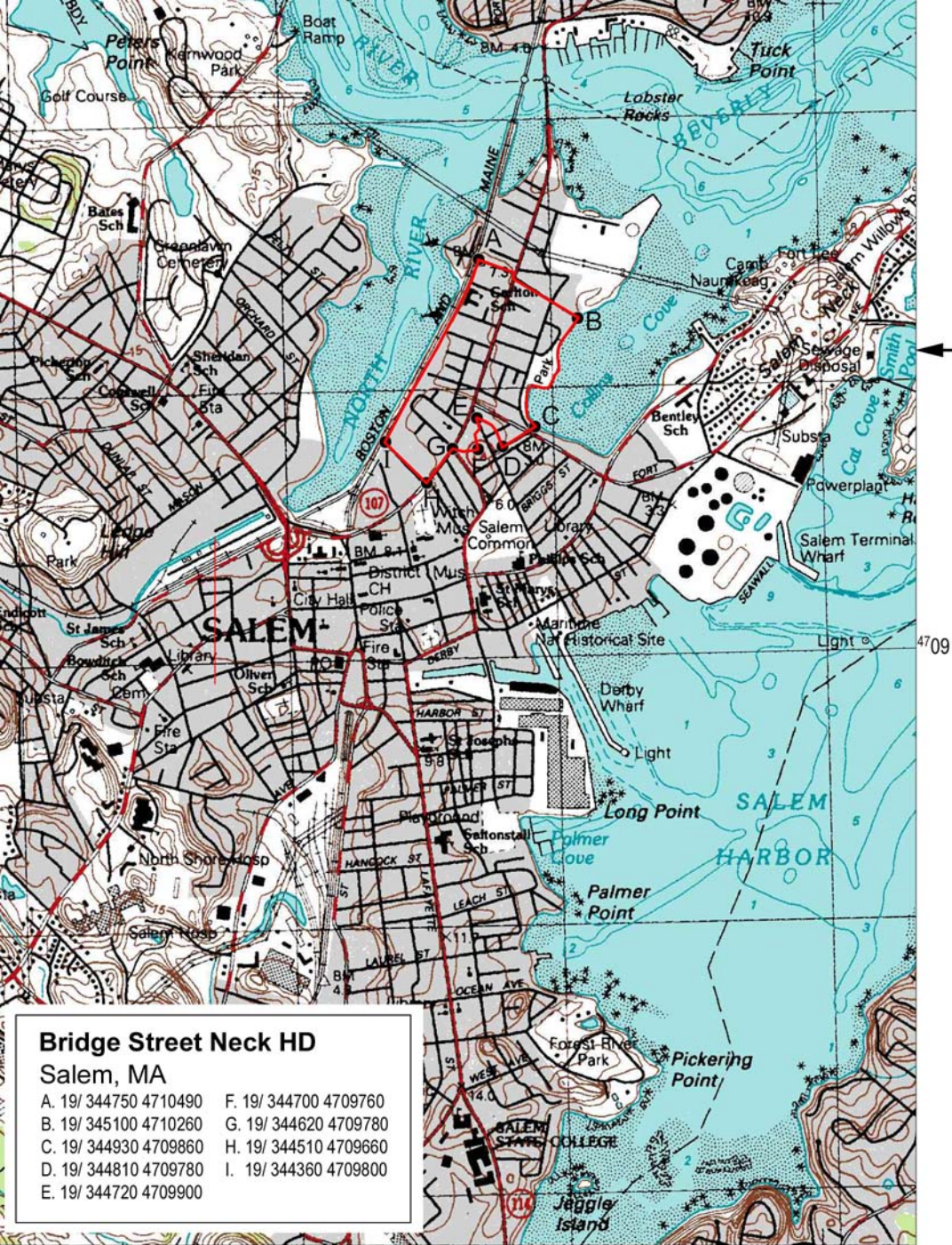


Map 46-Bakers Island Map 47-Thinkers Island

Map Number

35

January 2001





1. 61, 63 Bridge Street, view looking south (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



2. 93-101 Bridge Street, view looking northeast (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



3. 104, 102; 87-107 Bridge Street, looking north from Saunders Street (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



4. 121-131 Bridge Street, looking south from Pleasant Street (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



5. 130-124 Bridge Street, looking north at west side of Bridge Street (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



6. 48 Howard Street; 168-162 Bridge Street, looking north at west side of Bridge St. (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



7. 3 Collins Street; 36-26 Arbella Street, looking west down Arbella St. from Collins (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



8. 9-13 Lemon Street; 16-10 Lemon Street, looking west at Lemon Street (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



9. 12-4 Northey Street, looking northeast at north side of Northey Street (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)



10. 19-29 Northey Street, looking east from Northey/Woodbury intersection (Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, April 2001)

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



11. James McShane House, 58 Bridge Street, view looking north



12. 63-60 Bridge Street, view looking north

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



13. 67-77 Bridge Street, view looking southeast



14. 92-80 Bridge Street, view looking northwest

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



15. 112-104 Bridge Street, looking north



16. 107-111 Bridge Street; 1 Pleasant Street, looking north up Bridge Street

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



17. 135, 137 Bridge Street, looking east from Northey Street



18. 140, 138 Bridge Street, looking north from Oliver Street intersection

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



19. 12 Osgood, with 14-26 Osgood in background, looking east



20. 24-16 Lathrop Street, looking west

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



21. Beacon Street, odd numbers, looking northwest at Beacon St./Beacon Ave. intersection



22. 3 Pearl St., 4 Cross St., 7-9 Conant St., looking north at Pearl/Cross corner

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



23. 8 Cross St., 6-12 Pearl Street, looking west at Pearl/Cross intersection



24. 11-3 Pearl Street, view looking northwest

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



25. Pearl Street, looking east towards Bridge Street



26. 2-4 Saunders Street, looking northeast

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



27. 16-12 Beacon Street, looking southwest



28. 1 Arbella Street, looking northeast

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



29. 23-31 Arbella Street, looking northeast



30. 4-4½ and 2-2½ Warner Street, looking northwest

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



31. 31, 35 Arbella Street and Collins Street, view looking north



32. 13 Spring St., 97-102 Webb St., looking southwest at Spring/Webb/Collins intersection

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



33. 119-125 Webb Street, looking west



34. 3 Webster Street, looking southeast

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



35. 24-22 Lemon Street, looking northwest



36. 9-11 Northey Street, looking southwest

Bridge Street Neck Historic District, Salem (Essex Co.), MA



37. 34-30 Northey Street, looking east



38. 52-38 Northey Street, looking northwest