

# FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

142, 153, 154		GLO. K+	see data sheet
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## Photograph



Photo 1. L to R: 1068, 1070, 1072, 1078 Washington Street

**Town/City:** Gloucester

**Place (neighborhood or village):**  
Lanesville

**Name of Area:** Lanesville Center

**Present Use:** residential, commercial, recreational,  
burial

**Construction Dates or Period:** ca. 1800 to 1966

**Overall Condition:** good to excellent

### Major Intrusions and Alterations:

Side and rear additions, dormers, artificial siding

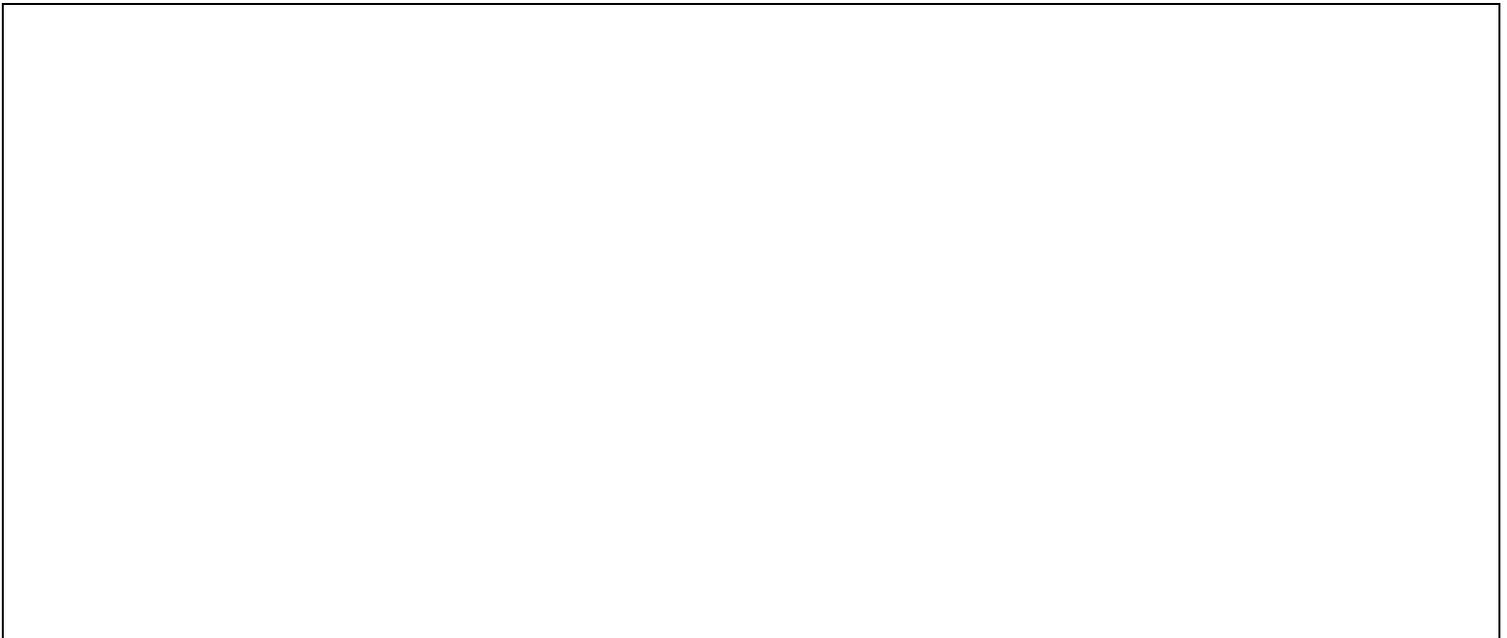
**Acreage:** approximately 15 acres

**Recorded by:** W. Frontiero and K. K. Broomer

**Organization:** Gloucester Historical Commission

**Date (month/year):** d r a f t – June 2016

## Locus Map



see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

*Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.*

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

*Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.*

Located at the northern tip of Cape Ann, the Lanesville Center Area consists of the small harbor of Lane's Cove and a compact village center. The latter is a visually and architecturally cohesive group of commercial and residential buildings dating primarily from the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It contains one of the most cohesive groups of commercial buildings in Gloucester outside of downtown. All of the buildings are wood frame, and most are set gable end to the street. In addition to buildings, major cultural resources in this survey area include the granite breakwaters and piers that define Lane's Cove, an early 18<sup>th</sup> century burial ground, and a small parcel of conservation land.

Lanesville Center contains approximately 50 properties along Washington Street and, around Lanes Cove, on Duley Street, Lane's Cove Road, and Andrews Road. Buildings are generally 1 ½ to 2 ½ stories with wood-frame construction and gable roofs. The Italianate style is particularly well represented here, with smaller but significant numbers of Greek Revival, Georgian, and Federal style buildings.

Washington Street (Route 127) is a major thoroughfare along the west side of mainland Gloucester, from the harbor on the south to Rockport on the north. Washington Street curves through the survey area, running mostly east-west and curving to the north at the northern edge of the district. The boundaries of the survey area encompass the core of Lanesville's commercial center, between Young Avenue and Langsford Street; significant bends in the roadway help define the ends of the survey area. Ipswich Bay borders the area to the west. Other dense residential areas of similar architectural character and historical development adjoin the Lanesville Center Area on the north, east, and south.

Topographically, the landscape within the survey area slopes up to the east (from the water's edge) and north. Washington Street rises steadily and gradually from south to north through the survey area. Duley Street dips sharply down from its intersection with Washington Street but runs on flat ground around the southwest side of Lane's Cove. Lane's Cove Road also extends on flat ground as it embraces the northeastern side of the Cove. Andrews Street slopes down towards the Cove from its intersection with Langsford Street, outside of the survey area.

Streetscape features include paved sidewalks with granite curbs on both sides of Washington Street and on the northeast side of Duley Street. Granite retaining walls at the street edge are common along the south side of Washington Street and along the southwest side of Duley Street, accommodating the slope of the land. Granite bollards are occasionally found, and one example of a cast-iron gate survives. Densely developed, buildings are typically set on small lots with minimal front and side setbacks. Occasional buildings, typically found on the side streets, have larger yards, which are maintained in grass. Small street trees have been planted in front of the commercial buildings on the north side of Washington Street.

A lively variety of residential and commercial buildings is dispersed throughout the Lanesville Center Area. The majority of buildings in this area are residential properties constructed from the late 18<sup>th</sup> through late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; most date to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings cluster at the cove end of Duley Street and on Lane's Cove Road, perhaps reflecting the decline of commerce and industry at the harbor. Both domestic and commercial architecture tends to be relatively modest in scale and embellishment. Original rear and side ells are common. Variations of the Italianate style are most prevalent. A number of original or early outbuildings survive. Commercial buildings are

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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concentrated in the center of the survey area, along Washington Street. The burial ground and adjacent conservation land are located approximately in the center of the western side of the area.

Notable historic civic and institutional buildings include a fire station and the meeting hall of a fraternal organization, both constructed in the 1850s. A U.S. post office has been present at various locations in the survey area since at least 1884. All of these buildings are located on Washington Street. A small but remarkable number of historic fish shacks survive around Lane's Cove, along with the granite breakwater and piers that were necessary to sustain the fishing and granite industries here. Significant open spaces in the survey area include Lane's Cove, the Cove Hill Cemetery, and the Harvey Reservation (conservation land)— three adjacent parcels that form the northwest edge of the area, along Ipswich Bay.

Most buildings in the Lanesville Center Area retain integrity of form, setting, and character. Conditions range from fair to excellent, with few intrusions, mostly new infill structures. The most notable alterations in the survey area are side and rear additions; dormers; replacement window sash; and occasional application of artificial siding, accompanied by loss of architectural detail. Major character-defining features remain remarkably intact, however. Area boundaries have been selected to encompass the most concentrated and representative historic architecture in the Lanesville neighborhood, distilling the essence of what is a much larger village having related architectural and historical development. Emblematic properties are described below.

A handful of typically conservative, vernacular Federal-period houses are dispersed along Washington Street, all with side gable forms. Distinguished by its substantial volume, the Andrews-Piper House, 1099 Washington Street (ca. 1800-30; Photo 2) is a 2 ½ story dwelling with a five-bay, center entrance façade; center chimney; and a Colonial Revival porch across the front. The house stands prominently at the head of Duley Street, looking out towards Lane's Cove. 1093 Washington Street (1799; GLO.577; Photo 3) is an excellently preserved half-house, 2 ½ stories high with a compact side-hall plan, offset entrance trimmed with classical pilasters and entablature, 6/9 window sash, and large side chimney. The Levi Dennen House, 1054 Washington Street (ca. 1800-30; GLO.591; Photo 4) appears to be a Federal style half house with a flush, two-bay addition to the side. Two and one-half stories in height, it features an offset entrance framed with classical pilasters and entablature.

The Greek Revival style is well-represented by a small number of houses, typically 1 ½ stories in height with front gables and side-hall plans and a variety of vernacular designs. Some incorporate Italianate influences or later stylistic updates. 1050 Washington Street (ca. 1850-65; Photo 5) is 1 ½ stories high, with its front gable façade distinguished by a full pediment and pedimented trim over the side-hall entrance. At 1067 Washington Street, (ca. 1850-65; GLO.592; Photo 6) strong Greek Revival trim at the wall corners and fascia board of its 1 ½ story volume is augmented by a fanciful Queen Anne style porch at the side-hall entrance, which features a gable roof, turned posts and newels, sawn brackets, and a spindle railing across the top. 1050A Washington Street (ca. 1850-70; Photo 7) is a more vernacular rendition of the style; its 1 ½ story, front gable form has modest corner boards and fascia trim, a granite block foundation, and a minimal, peaked lintel at its offset entrance.

The Italianate and Queen Anne styles are popular in the survey area on a range of mostly front-gable compositions, 1 ½ stories in height, with side hall plans. The quartet of adjacent commercial buildings at 1064, 1066, 1072 Washington Street forms a dominant image of Lanesville Center. The Glover-Marchant Ice Cream Store at 1064 Washington Street (ca. 1880; GLO.585; Photo 8) is a 1 ½ story Italianate building with a gable front and a projecting, flat-roofed storefront with an angled, recessed entrance. Foster's Pharmacy, 1066 Washington Street (ca. 1880; GLO.584; Photo 9) is 1 ½ stories high and Queen Anne in style, featuring a shed-roofed storefront projection with a recessed center entrance, decorative shingling in the gable peak, and a side ell with an L-shaped porch embellished with turned posts and sawn brackets. 1070 Washington Street (ca. 1880-85; GLO.583; Photo 10) also displays the Queen Anne style on its 1 ½ story, gable front form, with a shed roof that encompasses a bay window and offset entrance porch with turned posts and brackets on the first floor, decorative shingling and a peaked window at the top of the gable, and bracketed eaves. Formerly a fire house, the Italianate style Engine No. 7 House at 1072 Washington Street (1859; GLO.582; Photo 10) no longer has its fire-house doors, but contains a three-bay storefront with a recessed center entrance, paired windows in its second story, and plain flat trim.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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3 Duley Street (ca. 1875-90; Photo 11), is an Italianate style, 1 ½ story, front gable house with simple flat trim, no ornament at its side-hall entrance, and 6/6 window sash, but a pair of stylish, round-arched windows in its half-story. 1097A Washington Street (ca. 1875-1900; Photo 12) is a relatively rich example of the Queen Anne style, 1 ¾ stories high with a front gable roof and side-hall plan with a gabled side wing at the rear. The façade contains an offset entrance porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and pedimented gable roof and an angled bay window on the first floor and decorative shingles and a large oval window in the gable peak.

Two of the largest historic houses in the survey area employ the Italianate style. Dr. Saunders House, 1101 Washington Street (ca. 1865-72; GLO.572; Photo 13) is 2 ½ stories high with an L-shaped form, and exhibits an unusual lack of ornament for its size. The main entrance is contained in an enclosed L-shaped projection between the front gable and side wings, which probably originated as a porch. Its front gable contains a small angled bay window on the first floor and two arched windows in the half-story. The Joseph Barker House at 1087 Washington Street (ca. 1875; GLO.581; Photo 14) is more characteristic of the style. The voluminous, 2 ½ story building stands on a large, hilltop site, ornamented with paneled corner pilasters, molded fascia boards, corbelled chimneys, and a three-bay side porch with carefully-detailed square posts.

Pythian Hall-Jackson Brothers Store, 1080 Washington Street (1858; GLO.579; Photo 15) is a distinguished interpretation of the Italianate style on a non-residential building in the Lanesville Center area. Two stories high with a low hip roof, the building historically had three corniced windows across the second floor and storefronts in the lower level that were surmounted by a continuous entablature. The façade presently displays a recessed center entrance flanked by small modern bay windows and only the windows in the two outer bays above. Paneled corner pilasters rise from a granite block foundation to a high entablature with paired sawn brackets on the front and side elevations.

The John K. Dustin Store-Union Hall, 1078 Washington Street (ca. 1850s; GLO.580; Photo 16) is a large, vernacular building with a locally distinctive form. Originally three bays wide along Washington Street by two bays deep, it is 2 ½ stories high with a side gable form. Two storefronts at the west end share a recessed entrance, while a single storefront at the east end has its own recessed entrance; all have plate glass windows, multi-pane transoms, and a continuous wood sign board. Four windows are asymmetrically arranged on the second story of the façade.

The Colonial Revival style is best represented in the Lanesville Center Area on a small, vernacular summer cottage near Lane's Cove. 25 Andrews Street (ca. 1910-30; Photo 17) is 1 ½ stories high with a front-gambrel roof and long shed dormers on either side. The symmetrical façade contains a center entrance flanked by sidelights, an angled bay window on the second floor, and small-paned fenestration throughout. The mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is well represented in a Tech-Built style house at 7 Lane's Cove Road (ca. 1965; Photo 18). Modestly scaled, it rises one story above a raised basement, with a window wall facing west towards Lane's Cove, vertical wood siding, and exposed purlins at its deep overhanging eaves.

Numerous properties in the Lanesville Center Area contain historic (original or early) outbuildings, typically garages and barns, but also occasionally small auxiliary cottages. Representative examples include the following:

An original or early barn stands at the back of the 1087 Washington Street (Barker House Barn; ca. 1875; Photo 19), accessed from High Street. It retains clapboard siding and slender flat corner boards and fascia, but its fenestration has been heavily altered, with the possible exception of plain pedestrian doorways offset on the south and east elevations.

Garages in the survey area are uncommon; the small sizes and setbacks of most lots inhibit the accommodation of cars. The modest garage at 1050 Washington Street (early 20<sup>th</sup> c; Photo 20) is located at a back corner of the lot, accessed by a driveway off the right-of-way leading to the Cove Hill Cemetery. One narrow bay wide, the wood frame structure is oriented with its gable end facing the driveway; it features tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding and double-leaf hinged doors with vertical wood panels and two rows of glazed panes. The garage at 1099 Washington Street (early 20<sup>th</sup> century; Photo 21) is a trapezoidal, one-bay structure built of fieldstone; it features a flat roof, a wood-paneled and glazed

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

door, vertically-oriented stones at the lintel of the door opening, and granite coping. The garage ties into a system of fieldstone retaining walls at the street edge and at the base of the front porch.

A handful of fish houses and other ancillary structures for the maritime trade survive near Lane's Cove today. The Lane's Cove Fish Shack (ca. 1872-1884; Photo 22) is one of the largest free-standing, wood-frame fishery structures surviving in Gloucester. Restored in the 2010s, the barn-like structure is 1 ½ stories in height, with a front gable roof, wood shingle siding, plain flat trim, irregular and utilitarian fenestration, and a small interior brick chimney. Across Lane's Cove Road and also owned by the City of Gloucester is a more typical, much smaller fish house (late 19<sup>th</sup> century; Photo 23), with its gable end facing the road and the cove. Clad in wood shingles, this diminutive structure has flat wood trim and a façade containing one 6/6 window and an offset entrance with a strap-hinged, vertical wood door.

The granite breakwater and seawalls that define Lane's Cove are thought originally to have been built in 1843 (Photo 24); sections of the breakwater have been re-built after multiple storms, as recently as the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The seawalls are typically formed of monumental granite blocks, roughly coursed and dry-laid. The breakwaters are similarly constructed, but typically with somewhat narrower stones and often undulating courses. The wharf extending from the eastern side of Lane's Cove is paved with large granite slabs at its outer end.

The Cove Hill Cemetery (1720; Photo 25) is located on a rise immediately to the west of Lane's Cove. It is a small (half-acre) burial ground surrounded by low fieldstone walls and thickly planted with black locust trees. It contains approximately 130 gravestones, dating from 1729 to 1899. Gravestones are typically laid out in north/south rows, mainly facing west. Carved almost exclusively from slate or marble, they are characteristically simple rectangular tablets with straight, peaked, or arched tops. Most are single burials. Very few stones have pictorial images; these include a winged skull, winged cherub, and several weeping willows. A few family plots are outlined with granite curbstones.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

A late 17<sup>th</sup>-century hamlet on Ipswich Bay, Lanesville Center initially developed as a fishing and farming community at the head of what the early settlers dubbed Flatstone Cove due to the smooth ledges rimming the cove's natural basin shape. The cove became known as Lane's Cove after John Lane settled here, sometime between 1690 and 1700. Lane, with his brother, Samuel Lane, and their families, came to Cape Ann from Casco Bay, Maine, which they abandoned due to continual friction between natives and the English settlers. Five families inhabited this area when John Lane arrived. He was a successful farmer and fisherman, ran a trading post at the cove, and amassed a homestead of thirty acres, including orchards, pasture, swamp, woodlot, and flake yards. The Lane house reportedly stood where the present Andrews Street curves east at the cove; further research is needed to pinpoint the location [Copeland and Rogers, 138-139; Erkkila, 1-2].

John Lane's property also encompassed a burial ground of one-quarter acre, known as Cove Hill Cemetery, 1052R Washington Street (1720), where he was buried in 1738. The burial ground is considered one of the oldest on Cape Ann. Though the first and last recorded burials (Deborah Lane, d. 1729, and Harry Lane, d. 1899) were members of the Lane family, other early settlers are buried here. Surnames represented include Andrews, Duley, Gott, Griffen, Haraden, Langsford, Marchant, Morgan, Munsey, Norwood, Sargent, Wheeler, and Young [McGrath].

The village remained a small fishing and farming community until the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the burgeoning granite industry established a presence at Lane's Cove to ship granite. From that point forward, the cove was vitally important to the fishing and granite industries alike, and their co-existence at Lane's Cove demanded cooperation between those business interests. Five granite quarries had opened at Pigeon Cove (Rockport), on the hills "back of the village" in the 1820s. Excavation and processing of Cape Ann granite soon became a large-scale operation at Pigeon Cove and Lanesville, spreading to Bay View with the opening of a quarry there in 1848. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Lanesville area had at least sixteen quarries and many motions (small quarries). These included Devil's Rock, Blood Ledge, Breakwater, Nickerson Pit, Barker Company, Cheves Pit, Cheves Reservoir, Valley Pit, Long Pit, Canney's Pit, Fitzgibbon Quarry, Bay State Quarry, Butman Pit, Sherburne Motions, Baker Reservoir, and Pine Pit. Dimension stone, for the construction of buildings and monuments, was a major product of the quarries, along with paving stones from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onward. Paving stones were produced at large quarries and motions alike [Erkkila, 43; Copeland and Rogers, 140-142; St. Germain, 19].

The desire to construct a protective breakwater at Lane's Cove and piers from which to load granite onto sloops and schooners led to the incorporation of the Lane's Cove Pier Company on 23 February 1828. Michael Duley (d. 1875) was the first president. After a period of inactivity, accompanied by more persistent calls for piers from the granite companies in the area, a new company of the same name was formed, and held its first meeting on 31 December 1842. The pier company had all powers necessary to acquire lands to make, uphold, and maintain a pier or piers of stone at the cove. Duley, who was named president again in February 1843, also served on the committee to plan for construction of the piers and breakwater. Duley contracted with his neighbor, Jotham Taylor, for the wharf stones, but all the rough stone that strengthened the back of the breakwater was carted from Morgan's Ledge, a small quarry north of the cove. The breakwater was largely completed in 1843, with a 52-foot opening for vessels known as the Gap [Erkkila 33-40]. The breakwater has been rebuilt repeatedly due to storm damage, with the first reconstruction occurring in 1851.

Lining the northeast side of the cove, starting close to the breakwater, was a row of twelve wood-frame fish houses, most of which survived as late as 1899. Fish houses were built to store fishing gear and bait, and for building and repairing equipment; sometimes they were heated with stoves. Spaces between fish houses were often used for storage of gear. The buildings tended to be constructed on an 11½-foot module, the typical dimension for fish drying racks. The drying racks were set up in makeshift flake yards. At Lane's Cove, owners of the fish houses were Capt. James Marchant, George Sargent, Capt. John J. Woodbury, Capt. Elbridge Woodbury, Tip Sargent, Bartlett Morgan, Capt. Herman Marchant, Elias Haraden, Frank Woodbury, Dottie McKie, and Harry Johnson. One of the Marchants owned two fish houses [Erkkila, 10, 18; Frontiero].

As described by Barbara Erkkila in *Village at Lane's Cove* (1989),

[i]n dealing with the fishermen and their fish houses, the Pier Company had to be very tactful. Fishermen were touchy about their rights, since they had been there long before the corporation. In their first agreement, made on 17 February 1844, the company would maintain a road to the east of their fish houses, provided that the fish houses and flake rights remained undisturbed. This was accepted.

The road east of the fish houses is now known as Andrew Street. A new agreement the following year addressed the concerns of the fishermen that they would lose "not only their space for dories in front of their shacks, but their flake rights – the strips they owned each about twenty-five feet wide, extending one hundred and eighty-eight feet back of the new proprietors' road." Consequently, the Pier Company set aside land southwest of the flakes for each right, and the fish house proprietors gave the Pier Company a quitclaim deed. Capt. James W. Marchant maintained a fish market building (ca. 1872-1884, demolished) between the breakwater and the row of fish houses. The row of twelve fish houses and the fish market is no longer intact; some of the fish houses were likely moved elsewhere, and it appears the fish market was demolished. The Lane's Cove Fish Shack, 2 Lane's Cove Road (ca. 1872-1884) survives on the east pier, though atlases of the period do not name the owner. This fish house was rehabilitated by community volunteers in 2013 [Erkkila, 34-36, 39; Brown].

Activity connected to the local granite industry fueled much of the subsequent growth at Lanesville center. An important mixed-use building in the village was the John K. Dustin Store, 1078 Washington Street (1850s, later Dustin & Sanders Store), with its second-floor hall known later known as Temperance Hall. Operating the first large department store at Lane's Cove, Dustin opened his store in the 1850s, selling "everything from washtubs to padlocks and bolts of red flannel" while he continued to work as a stone carver for Barker Brothers quarry. Ramps were placed at the entrance of the store so customers could go in and out with wheelbarrows. While the Lane School (1860, demolished 1967) was under

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

construction on Washington Street to the northeast (outside the boundaries of this area), classes were held in the hall over the store. The Lane's Cove Pier Company officers and directors conducted meetings in the hall, and the Ocean Cornet Band, the first brass band at Lane's Cove, practiced in the hall for the twelve years of its existence (1864-1876). Joseph H. Andrews was the leader of the band. An all-night ritual in the hall on 16 November 1871 inducted twenty-three villagers into the first Knights of Pythias Lodge on Cape Ann. Other lodges met here as well. In 1879, John K. Dustin tripped and fell down the trap door from the store to the cellar; the accident evidently left him incapacitated, after which his son, Worthy Dustin, continued the day-to-day operations of the store in partnership with Joe Sanders as Dustin & Sanders. Worthy Dustin still owned the building in 1899. A historic photograph shows the building without the present storefronts, which appear to be early 20<sup>th</sup>-century additions. Among the businesses here in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were Silas T. Dion's barbershop (his business occupied several locations in the village); a First National Store, managed by Sonny Quinn; Annie Maki's women's apparel shop (about 1940); and Roy Wilbur's barber shop. Three stores were here in 1953 [maps and atlases; Erkkila, 41, 65, 76, 78, 85, 89].

The first post office in the village opened in 1854 with Levi Dennen as postmaster. Dennen maintained a stagecoach business that made the seven-mile run from Lane's Cove to Main Street in downtown Gloucester. The business survived, with subsequent changes in ownership, until 1895, operating from a large stable (burned 1982) south of Cove Hill Cemetery. Before establishment of the post office here, mail was initially brought as far as Annisquam, then to Bay View, and finally came to Lane's Cove by coach daily. The village post office occupied at least four different buildings in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, among them 1071 Washington Street, the former Foster's Pharmacy, 1066 Washington Street, and 1088 Washington Street. Dennen's residence appears to have been 1054 Washington Street (ca. 1800-1830); deed research is suggested to confirm. The first phone call in the village was made from the Lane's Cove post office to its counterpart at Annisquam on 31 August 1880; historic atlases indicate this call could have occurred at the 1088 Washington Street location [maps and atlases; Erkkila, 51-52, 56-57, 60, 136].

In 1879, Jackson Brothers had a clothing store below Pythian Hall, 1080 Washington Street (1858, formerly known as Union Hall). "Two pleasant women, probably widows of the Jacksons," continued the business. Later, John Davis sold candy there and Alphonse McLellan had a clothing store. Twenty-three villagers were initiated into the Knights of Pythias in an all-night ritual in November 1871, held in the hall over Dustin's Store (see above). Rufus McLellan was the first Chancellor Commander, and Nellie Berry was the first officer of Loyal Temple No. 4 of the Pythian Sisters. The Knights later (by 1946) purchased this building, dismantled the storefront partitions, and occupied both floors, though commercial uses have since returned to the storefront level. The early ownership of the building is unclear and merits further research [Erkkila, 76, 89; 1953 Sanborn map].

Growth of the village at Lane's Cove demanded a dedicated fire engine that did not have to travel from existing engine houses at Annisquam and Bay View. The town built the Engine No. 7 House, 1072 Washington Street (1859, Loring Griffin & Company, bldr.), to house a newly acquired tub-type fire pumper, manufactured by Jeffers & Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Erkkila notes, however, that the first sign over the door to the new engine house referred to Hose 3; further research is needed. The Lanesville engine company had twenty call firemen, and horses were trained to run from Dennen's stable at the sound of the alarm bell. In 1875, the engine house was raised two feet higher on a brick foundation, likely to accommodate new apparatus [Erkkila, 55]. Manuel Oliver had a fish market here in 1935. Oliver immigrated to the United States from the Azores. The engine house was converted to residential use by 1953 [1935 directory; 1940 census; 1953 Sanborn map].

Like the post office, Foster's Drug Store operated from successive buildings on Washington Street. B. Howard Foster founded his pharmacy at Lane's Cove in 1872, assisted by his wife, Lizzie, and later his sons, Howard B. Foster and Fred R. Foster. The business was associated with the building at 1066 Washington Street (ca. 1880) from the early 1880s to the late 1940s, when Fred Foster retired. After his older brother, Howard, died in the Spanish Influenza epidemic in 1918, Fred Foster gave up his work selling druggist supplies and came home to Lane's Cove to manage the family pharmacy with his cousin, Nellie Bass, who reportedly was the first woman pharmacist in Massachusetts. For many years, Foster's Pharmacy had the only public telephone in the village. Both Foster brothers were accomplished photographers who

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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compiled what is considered the most comprehensive collection of historic photographs for Lanesville [Erkkila, Preface, 61, 82, 136]

Other small businesses lined the Washington Street corridor from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onward. In the 1880s, James F. Glover ran an ice cream store, also offering pastries and “confectionary,” at 1064 Washington Street (ca. 1880), next to the pharmacy. Clara and Caleb Marchant subsequently operated an ice cream parlor here. Following a small confectionary owned by Helen Young Morey and her husband, George, Fred and Made Saari took over the commercial space about 1935, dividing it to accommodate two businesses with separate doors. May Saari managed a grocery business on the west side, and Fred Saari ran a barbershop on the east side [Erkkila, 77, 136].

In addition to commercial and institutional buildings, this area also includes residences associated with individuals who were important to the community. Among the earlier houses in this area is 1093 Washington Street (1799). Deed research is needed to confirm the original owner, though the house has been attributed to the Young family, a prominent Lanesville fishing family [Gloucester inventory; Erkkila, 34]. The house is shown on the 1851 map without an owner’s name; by 1872, Timothy H. Langsford owned the property. Langsford was a fisherman, a trader, and a director of the Lane’s Cove Pier Company [Erkkila, 18, 39].

Some houses were constructed during the ca. 1850 to 1865 period. W. H. Sargent owned 1060 Washington Street (ca. 1850-1865) in 1872. Further research is needed to determine whether these initials refer to Warren, Wentworth, William, or Winthrop Sargent, all of whom resided in the village in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Sargents were fishermen. In 1860, the granite industry at Pigeon Cove and Lanesville employed 350 men in quarrying granite, hauling the stone to the cutters and shipping piers, and manning the blacksmith shops that sharpened tools and repaired gear. Another 150 men were employed on the sloops, known as “floating ledges,” used to ship the stone. Most residents of Lanesville in 1860 were employed as mariners and fishermen, traders, stone masons and stone cutters, farmers, teamsters, and day laborers. Several women were employed as seamstresses, dressmakers, milliners, or teachers [Erkkila, 174; Copeland and Rogers, 140-142, 146; Granite Industry in Gloucester; 1860 census].

Residents engaged in local industry included Joseph Barker and Charles Piper. Barker was part owner of Barker Brothers, the longest operating granite company in Lanesville, active from 1852 to 1906. The family also owned quarries in Quincy, Massachusetts and Fox Island, Maine, and maintained a headquarters and finishing yard in Philadelphia. Barker Brothers was a leader in trying out new machinery in their quarries, including one of the first polishing mills in the United States in the 1870s, and the first gang saw in the United States in 1877. Their Lanesville quarry was located outside this area, back of the village, up Leverett Street near High Street. The quarry closed when the increasing popularity of macadam roads reduced the need for granite paving blocks. The Joseph Barker House, 1087 Washington Street (ca. 1875), is the most prominently sited house in the village, set high over Washington Street on a terraced lot [Erkkila, 45; Gloucester inventory]. Dr. William Rowley (1864-1922), who emigrated from England to the United States about 1875, owned the Barker House by 1899. In 1901, Rowley became the first physician in Essex County to drive an automobile on his rounds, but reportedly kept a horse and buggy as back-up transportation. His automobile was a single-cylinder Crestmobile, with a six-horsepower air-cooled engine, two speeds forward, but no reverse pedal. During the last ten years that he was active, Dr. Rowley worked with Dr. Hanford Carvell. The house was still in the Rowley family in the 1930s. Dr. Carvell lived just outside the boundaries of this area, at 1038 Washington Street (ca. 1840, see GLO.599) [Erkkila, 54, 63, 65; 1920 census].

Charles Piper, who operated the coal business at Lane’s Cove with Austin D. Griffin in 1884, lived at 1099 Washington Street (ca. 1800-1830[?]). Piper leased space at the wharf from the Lane’s Cove Pier Company. Schooners from Philadelphia brought in 300 tons at a time to Lane’s Cove, where a derrick was used to hoist up staging that enabled workers with wheelbarrows to unload the coal into the proper coal pocket. The coal yard occupied the south side of Duley Street near Cove Hill Cemetery. Preceding Charles Piper at this residence was Amaziah Andrews, though it is not clear whether Andrews built the house. He was a fisherman and also played E flat bass in the Ocean Cornet Band. Before acquiring the Andrews residence, Charles Piper apparently lived at 1067 Washington Street (ca. 1850-1865), where he was shown as the owner in 1872 [maps and atlases; Erkkila, 16, 90].

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

The Dr. Levi Saunders House, 1101 Washington Street (ca. 1865-1872) is associated with not only the village physician but the first resident of Lane's Cove to travel to California in 1849 to participate in the Gold Rush. Schooners carrying eager prospectors left Rockport, Gloucester, Beverly, and Newburyport, sailing around Cape Horn. Saunders sailed on the *LaGrange* out of Salem on 17 March 1849, a journey of 184 days to San Francisco. His party disbanded a month after arriving, and it is not clear whether Saunders himself found any gold. After his return to Massachusetts, Levi Saunders (1825-1908) went on to obtain a medical degree from Harvard University (1875), built one of the largest houses in the village, and later, in retirement, carved a 42-inch model of the *LaGrange* out of teakwood from the old derrick dismantled at Lane's Cove. The model is in the collection of the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem [Erkkila, 57-58; *Directory of Deceased American Physicians*].

Elisha W. Harriman, the village undertaker, likely operated his funeral home from the building he owned at 1070 Washington Street (ca. 1880-1885). John E. Mason and Moses H. Cotton succeeded Harriman in the business, possibly at the same location. Harriman's residence was next door to the engine house, and he was appointed Fire Warden in 1889 [Erkkila, 59, 77]. Joseph Albert Stackpole, a blacksmith-turned-house carpenter, owned side-by-side houses in 1899: his residence at 3 Duley Street (ca. 1875-1890), and the adjacent house at 5 Duley Street (ca. 1880-1899). Directories indicated that Duley Street, which served as the principal route to the coal yard at the cove, was known as Cove Street as late as 1890.

Immigrants from Finland lived and worked in the quarries at Lanesville and Bay View as early as the 1870s, though it was not until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that their presence was evident as residents or shopkeepers of the buildings within this small area at the village center. (*Note: The larger village of Lanesville, demonstrating strong associations with the Finnish community from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onward, is not covered by this area form and recommended for future survey*). While it was not uncommon to find Irish laborers and Italian stone workers in the Gloucester quarries, it was the Finns who left the greatest mark on both the granite industry and social fabric at North Gloucester. The early immigrants established themselves as industrious and reliable workers in their jobs at the quarries. Initially considered unskilled laborers, Finns took the most dangerous and arduous jobs within the quarries, such as drilling, splitting, and hauling the giant granite blocks up and out of the quarry, for further work by skilled stone cutters and finishers. Due partly to the political situation in Finland as Russia strengthened its control over the country, and partly to the availability of jobs in the United States, Gloucester historians estimate that by 1900, between 1,400 and 2,000 Finns arrived in the city, with most settling in Lanesville and the men taking work in the quarries [Granite Industry in Gloucester].

In 1920, a number of first-generation Finnish families in Lanesville lived in this area. Though the Cape Ann granite industry was generally viewed to be on the decline by 1920, due to the increasing use of concrete instead of dimension stone in the building trades and macadam instead of granite pavers for road paving, a number of Finns still worked for the granite companies. Among the residents of this area, Edward Savinen and William Olson were quarrymen; Edward Hendrikson a polisher; Nestor Asiala a stone hammerer; Arvi Ala, William Kantamaa, Henry Saari, Nestor Hill, and Michael Aho were paving cutters; John Pelto a stone cutter; and Gustav Lehtenen a brick layer. They emigrated from Finland between 1882 and 1906 [1920 census].

By 1935, first-generation Finns who had retired from the quarry industry, or their adult children, operated shops in the village. Edward A. Lane's meat market at 1084 Washington Street became Hildonen's Grocery Store, run by Matti Hildonen. Fred Saari was a barber at 1079 Washington Street; his father Henry, had the first gas station in the village. Annie Maki, a resident of nearby Leverett Street, soon opened her women's apparel shop at 1078 Washington Street. Others made their homes here, including John Wirta, a paving cutter residing at 1062 Washington Street, and Anselm Kuivanen, a water department employee living at 1070 Washington Street. Research suggests the possibility that at least one outbuilding in this area may have been used as a sauna: Mrs. Vieno I. Jacobson operated "steam baths" at 21R Andrews Street in 1963. Further research is recommended [directories; Erkkila, 77-78].

Following the decline of the quarry industry on Cape Ann, the larger Lanesville village and neighboring Folly Cove hosted an artists' community, distinguished by its writers, graphic artists, and sculptors, that was comparatively small relative to

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

the artists' community at East Gloucester and Rocky Neck, but cohesive and intensely active. Their presence contributed to the revitalization of the commercial district at Lane's Cove, which was described as having been "lined with vacant and boarded-up stores" in 1964. In the 1960s, Grace A. Robbins and Doris Wheat opened the Locust Lodge Tea Room in the former Pickerel Club Building, 1085 Washington Street, where they brewed tea and sold hand-painted gifts. Lila and Walter Frederick opened The Artist Center in 1964 on one side of the storefront at 1074 Washington Street; Lila Frederick's real estate business operated from the other side. Most artists resided outside this area, though Dutch-born landscape painter Felix P. Bosch (d. 1955) summered at 5 Duley Street in the late 1940s. Landscape painter Morris Hall Pancoast (1877-1963) and his wife, concert singer Minnie Laehy Baer, began summering at Lane's Cove in 1920, eventually buying a small cottage on Andrews Street adjacent to this area. Pancoast died in 1963, arranging to have his ashes scattered from the breakwater at Lane's Cove [*Survey Plan*; Erkkila, 79, 115-116, 119, 157; directories].

In 1964, Boston University announced its interest in establishing a marine science laboratory at Lane's Cove. Though the university ultimately did not acquire any property here, the announcement raised questions as to the public's right to access the cove, which had been used as a public landing since the Colonial period. Lane's Cove fishermen formed the Committee for the Preservation of the Lane's Cove Landing Place, headed by George Toneatti, and sponsored a bill in the Massachusetts General Court calling for the Commonwealth to establish the cove as a public shore reservation. A 1967 Land Court decision affirmed that a common landing existed, encompassing several thousand square feet of waterfront land. On 20 October 1970, the City of Gloucester's Conservation Commission acquired the land, piers, and breakwater at Lane's Cove. Langsford Duley executed the deed with the city, in his capacity as treasurer of the Lane's Cove Pier Company [Erkkila, 157-159].

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# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

GLO.K+

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## AREA DATA SHEET

Addresses reflect current Assessor's records.

Map-Parcel	MHC #	Historic Name	St. #	Street Name	Date	Style
142-57	GLO.>>>		21R	ANDREWS ST	late 19C-early 20C	no style (fish house-sauna)
142-58	GLO.>>> GLO.>>>		24	ANDREWS ST fish shack fish shack	early 20C late19C-early20C	no style no style
142-56	GLO.>>>		25	ANDREWS ST	ca. 1910-30	Colonial Revival
142-51	---	(vacant land)	28	ANDREWS ST	---	---
142-52	GLO.>>>		30	ANDREWS ST	ca. 1937 (?)	no style (fish house?)
142-53	GLO.>>>		32	ANDREWS ST	early-mid-20C (?)	no style
142-42	GLO.>>>		1	DULEY ST	1950	Colonial cottage
142-41	GLO.>>>		3	DULEY ST	ca. 1875-1890	Italianate
142-40	GLO.>>>		5	DULEY ST	ca. 1880-1899	Victorian eclectic
142-33	GLO.>>>		6	DULEY ST	ca. 1880-95	Italianate
142-63	GLO.>>>		6R	DULEY ST	mid-20C (?)	no style
142-39	GLO.>>> GLO.>>>		7	DULEY ST cottage	1956 early 20C	ranch no style

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

Map-Parcel	MHC #	Historic Name	St. #	Street Name	Date	Style
142-34	GLO.>>>		8	DULEY ST	mid- to late 20C	no style
142-36	GLO.>>>		10	DULEY ST	ca. 1880-1895	Italianate
142-35	---	(vacant land)	10A	DULEY ST	---	---
142-37	GLO.>>>		12	DULEY ST	late 19C-early 20C	no style
142-38	GLO.>>> GLO.>>> GLO.>>> GLO.>>> GLO.>>>		2	LANE'S COVE RD Fish Shack fish house marker seawalls breakwater	ca. 1872-1884 late 19C 1931 late 19C 1843-late 20C	no style no style no style no style no style
142-62	---	(vacant land)	3	LANE'S COVE RD	---	---
142-49	GLO.>>>		7	LANE'S COVE RD	ca. 1965	mid-20C Modern
142-11	GLO.>>>		1048	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1800-1830	Federal half-house
142-16	GLO.>>>		1050	WASHINGTON ST garage	ca. 1850-1865 early 20C	Greek Revival no style
142-15	GLO.>>>		1050A	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1850-70	Greek Revival
142-14	---	(vacant land)	1050R	WASHINGTON ST	---	---
142-18	---	(vacant land)	1052A	WASHINGTON ST	---	---
142-19	GLO.>>>	Cove Hill Cemetery	1052R	WASHINGTON ST	1720	---
142-22	GLO.591	Levi Dennen House	1054	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1800-30	Federal half-house +
142-20	GLO.>>>		1054R	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1899-1915	no style
142-23	GLO.589		1058	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1875-1900	Queen Anne
142-24	GLO.587		1060	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1850-65	Greek Revival
142-25	GLO.585	Glover-Marchant Ice Cream Store	1064	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1880	Italianate
142-64	GLO.>>>		1064R	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1890-1920	no style
142-21	---	(vacant land)	1064RR	WASHINGTON ST	---	---
142-26	GLO.584	Foster's Pharmacy	1066	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1880	Queen Anne

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

GLO.K+

Map-Parcel	MHC #	Historic Name	St. #	Street Name	Date	Style
154-8	GLO.592		1067	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1850-65	Greek Rev., QA alt.
142-27	GLO.583		1070	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1880-85	Queen Anne
142-28	GLO.582	Engine No. 7 House	1072	WASHINGTON ST	1859	Italianate
154-7	GLO.590 GLO.>>> GLO.>>>		1075	WASHINGTON ST shop (#1077) house house	ca. 1850-1870 1967 2000	Greek Revival no style no style
142-29	GLO.580	John K. Dustin Store-Union Hall	1078	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1850s	Italianate
142-30 A+B	GLO.579	Pythian Hall-Jackson Brothers Store	1080	WASHINGTON ST	1858	Italianate
154-6	---	(vacant land)	1081	WASHINGTON ST	---	---
142-31	GLO.576		1082	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1850-1870	Greek Revival
154-5	GLO.586		1083	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1850-1870	Greek Revival
142-32	GLO.>>>		1084	WASHINGTON ST	late 19C-early 20C	no style
154-3	GLO.>>>	Pickerel Club Building	1085	WASHINGTON ST	E 20th c?	no style
154-71	---	(vacant land)	1085B	WASHINGTON ST	---	--- (small shed)
154-2	GLO.581 GLO.>>>	Joseph Barker House	1087	WASHINGTON ST barn	ca. 1875 ca. 1875	
142-43	GLO.>>>		1088	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1865-1880	Italianate
154-68	GLO.578		1091	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1880-1890	Italianate
154-69	GLO.577		1093	WASHINGTON ST	1799	Federal half-house
154-70	GLO.575		1095	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1880	Italianate
153-41	GLO.>>>		1097	WASHINGTON ST	2010	Colonial
153-40	GLO.>>>		1097A	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1875-1900	Queen Anne
153-39	GLO.>>> GLO.>>>	Andrews-Piper House	1099	WASHINGTON ST garage	ca. 1800-1830[?] early 20C	Federal Craftsman
153-38	GLO.572	Dr. Saunders House	1101	WASHINGTON ST	ca. 1865-1872	Italianate

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

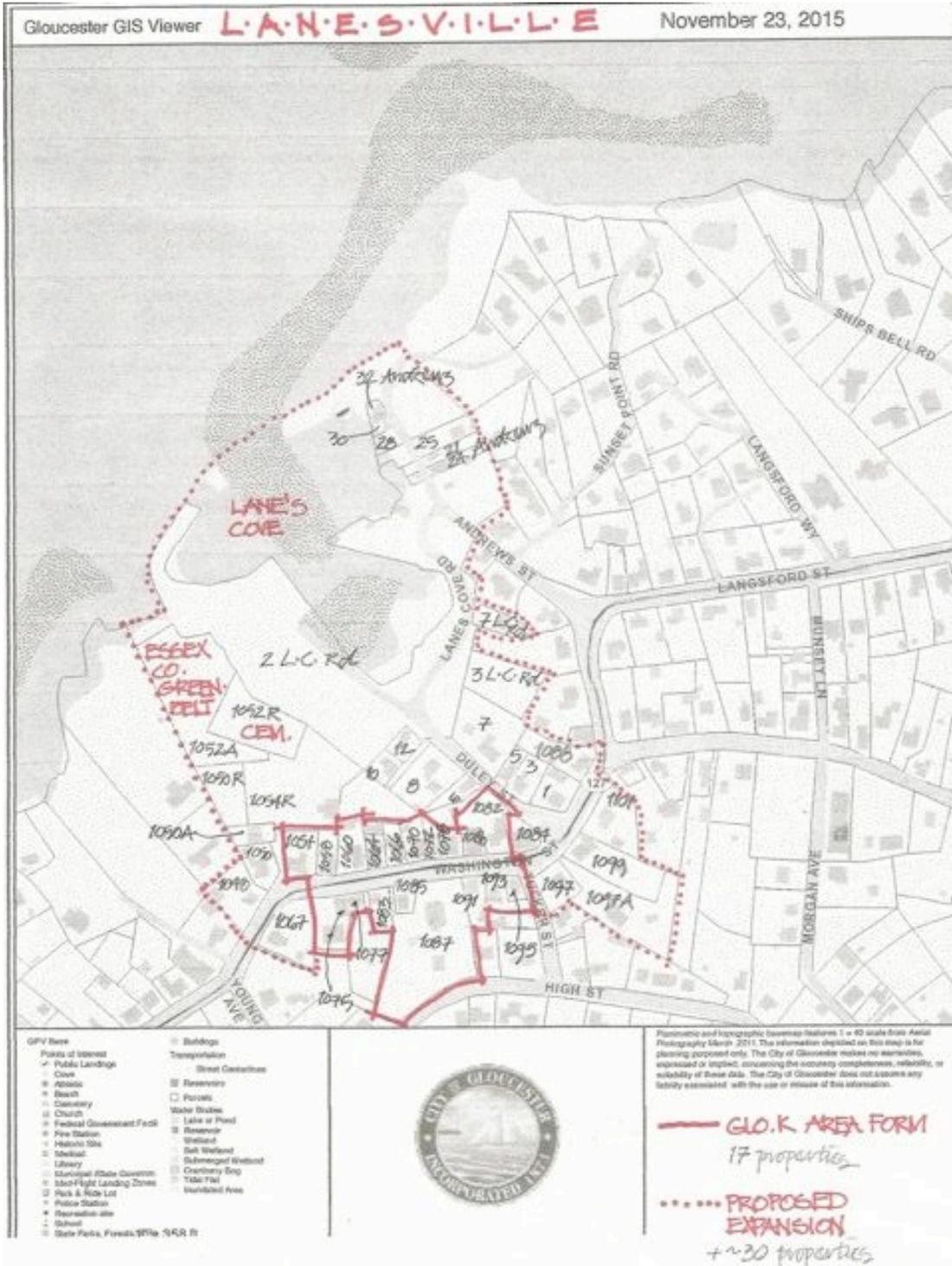
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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## SKETCH MAP



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**



Photo 2. 1099 Washington Street.



Photo 3. 1093 Washington Street.



Photo 4. 1054 Washington Street



Photo 5. 1050 Washington Street

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**



Photo 6. 1067 Washington Street



Photo 7. 1050A Washington Street. South and east (façade) elevations.



Photo 8. 1064 Washington Street



Photo 9. 1066 Washington Street

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**



Photo 10. 1070 and 1072 Washington Street (L to R)



Photo 11. 3 Duley Street



Photo 12. 1097A Washington Street



Photo 13. 1101 Washington Street

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**



Photo 14. 1087 Washington Street



Photo 15. 1080 Washington Street



Photo 16. 1078 Washington Street



Photo 17. 25 Andrews Street

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**



Photo 18. 7 Lane's Cove Road



Photo 19. Barn at 1087 Washington Street



Photo 20. Garage at 1050 Washington Street



Photo 21. Garage at 1099 Washington Street

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

GLOUCESTER

LANESVILLE CENTER

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

GLO.K+

## SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Photo 22. Lane's Cove Fish Shack, 2 Lane's Cove Road. Southwest and southeast (façade) elevations.



Photo 23. Lane's Cove fish house, 2 Lane's Cove Road. West (façade) and south elevations.



Photo 24. Lane's Cove breakwater and seawalls, 2 Lane's Cove Road. View north.



Photo 25. Cove Hill Cemetery, 1052 R Washington Street. View east.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

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*[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]*

**National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form**

Check all that apply:

- Individually eligible       Eligible **only** in a historic district
- Contributing to a potential historic district       Potential historic district

Criteria:     **A**     **B**     **C**     **D**

Criteria Considerations:     **A**     **B**     **C**     **D**     **E**     **F**     **G**

Statement of Significance by \_\_\_\_\_  
*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*