

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Formreceived AUG 14 1985
date entered SEP 12 1985See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Boston Road

and or common Washington Street Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Washington, Main, Holton and Sewall Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Peabody N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Essex code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
☒ district	☐ public	☒ occupied	☐ agriculture
☐ building(s)	☒ private	☐ unoccupied	☒ commercial
☐ structure	☐ both	☐ work in progress	☐ educational
☐ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	☐ entertainment
☐ object	☐ NA in process	☒ yes: restricted	☐ government
	☐ being considered	☐ yes: unrestricted	☐ industrial
		☐ no	☐ military

☒ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☒ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Essex County Registry of Deeds

street & number 32 Federal Street

city, town Salem state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Assets of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Inv #s: 17,133-147,163-166,281 has this property been determined eligible? yes ☒ nodate 1977 federal ☒ state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission

city, town 80 Boylston Street, Boston state Massachusetts

7. Description

Washington Street Historic District, Peabody, Mass

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Washington Street Historic District is a nineteenth-century residential neighborhood located to the southeast of Peabody Square, the downtown commercial area in Peabody, Massachusetts. The 12.83-acre district's focus, as its name suggests, is Washington Street, which is perpendicular to Main Street, and runs in a generally south-north direction. The district abuts Main Street to the north, and extends approximately one-quarter mile along Washington Street as far as Aborn Street. Also included are a number of properties on Holton Street, which is parallel to Washington, and Sewall Street, which is perpendicular to Holton and Washington. The area is mostly level and slopes slightly down towards Peabody Square.

The Washington Street Historic District contains forty-eight properties, only two of which are intrusions that do not contribute to the district's significance. The area is dominated by comfortable nineteenth-century frame houses built by Peabody's manufacturers and prominent citizens. Most of the houses are single-family residences of moderate size, although there are several "estates", including the Thomas O'Shea House, 2 Washington Street (1897, Photo #3; Map #1; MHC #133) and the Abel Proctor Estate, 7 Sewall Street (1830; Map #44, MHC #141). The district also includes a large three-story brick school, a brick church and rectory, a small frame church and an early-nineteenth century carriage factory. Building materials include wood, brick and stone; scale ranges from two to three stories. Although the district reflects a diversity of architectural styles, the predominance of frame construction and the consistent height and massing of two- and three-story residential structures gives the area a cohesive appearance.

Most of the houses in the district remain in single-family residential use, although some have been subdivided for apartment use. In addition, several houses contain ground-floor commercial or office use. The only industrial building in the district, the carriage factory, was converted in the 1940s to a small automobile salesroom. The buildings in the district are largely in good condition. Only a few buildings have suffered serious alterations. Small porches and iron railings have been added to a number of residences and several houses have had synthetic siding applied.

Commercial activity in the area had been focused at Peabody Square

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic District
Peabody, Massachusetts Item number 7

Page 1

since the early eighteenth century. The Washington Street district achieved its visual and social separation from the commercial downtown area during the nineteenth century, when it was developed by Peabody factory owners and merchants as a residential area convenient to factories and Peabody Square. As commercial development moved east along Main Street from Peabody Square in the early 1900s, the Washington Street area became even more distinct. The district remains essentially separate from adjacent commercial uses along Main Street today. Even though there are several ground-floor commercial uses, they are located in nineteenth-century residences, and the overall feel of the district remains residential.

Washington Street is a broad thoroughfare lined with brick sidewalks, granite curbing and some trees. There are occasional iron hitching posts and granite mounting blocks along the street. Houses are situated on generous lots, set back evenly from the street (about 20-30 feet on the east side and 7-10 feet on the west side of the street). The district's other streets, Holton and Sewall Streets, are narrower than Washington, and the houses along these streets are set more closely to the road and to each other. Although there are no public open spaces in the district, the large rear and side yards give the district a feeling of spaciousness. Somewhat exceptional is the Abel Proctor Estate, 7 Sewall Street (1830; Map #44, MHC #141) which has a particularly expansive lawn planted with tall, dense pine trees.

The architectural character of the Washington Street district reflects its development as a residential area over the course of the nineteenth century. Architectural styles found in the area are mainly local adaptations of high-style nineteenth-century residential architecture. The three styles found most often are the Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles, with the Greek Revival style appearing the most frequently. Other styles occurring less frequently include the Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The quality of design ranges from elaborately articulated interpretations of nineteenth-century styles to very simple examples in the vernacular tradition. Most houses exhibit simple styling which often mixes architectural details in an adaptation of style and taste. The characteristic mode of stylistic distinction is the application of varied decoration to a standard symmetrical structure.

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic District
Peabody, Massachusetts Item number 7

Page 2

The earliest extant structures in the district date from the Federal period. The Joseph Osborn House, 111 Main Street (ca. 1795; Map #32) is the oldest standing building in the district. The house was built by Joseph Osborn, a Peabody potter who ran his pottery shop next to his house. The five-bay, three-story frame Osborn House is a finely-proportioned Federal-style building with a hipped roof and central entrance. Windows of graduated height emphasize its attenuated proportions, which are reminiscent of the Samuel McIntire houses in Salem. The short end of the house faces the street, with a large addition to the back.

Built slightly later, the General Gideon Foster House, 35 Washington Street (1810; Photo #1, Map #15, MHC #17) was the home of a local Revolutionary War hero. It is identical to the Osborn house in its design, with the exception of a shallow entrance porch and later ell addition. (This property was listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976).

Throughout the nineteenth century, a number of prominent local merchants and manufacturers erected houses in the Washington Street district. Abel Proctor, a leading Peabody leather merchant, built a generously-proportioned Federal-style house at 7 Sewall Street (1830; Photo #8, Map #44, MHC #141). The two-story, four-bay, frame Abel Proctor Estate has a hipped roof and has had several long additions to its rear facade. A well-preserved Stick Style carriage house stands adjacent to the house. The Proctor House occupies a large, landscaped corner lot that distinguishes the property and adds to the area's atmosphere of quiet and comfort.

Most of the houses in the district were built at mid-century, when Greek Revival architecture was very popular. Its easy adaptability made the Greek Revival style by far the most frequent choice of those who were built in the Washington Street district at this time. Typical Greek Revival houses in the district are two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, clapboard buildings with gabled roofs, pedimented ends, and corner boards. Houses are situated with either their entrance or gable end facades facing the street, depending on size of the lot.

One example of this Greek Revival style is 19 Washington Street (1847; Map #9). This house was built by William Dole, whose carriage factory was nearby at 13 Washington Street. The two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed Dole House is placed with its gable end

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic District, Peabody, Mass Item number 7 Page 3

to the street, and an entrance on the long, side elevation. The street facade of the house features a pediment enclosed by a wide frieze board that wraps around the long sides of the building. Fluted corner boards evoke pilasters. The building, like most in the district, also has a rear ell addition.

The combination of two styles in one building is characteristic of vernacular architecture in the district. One common practice was to add Italianate brackets and doorhoods to a Greek Revival house. Typical examples of this practice are 47 Washington Street (ca. 1850; Map #24) and 16 Holden Street (ca. 1844; Photo #7, Map #42). A more complete blend of styles is evident in 5 Holden Street (ca. 1849; Map #34). The three-bay, two-and-one-half-story clapboard block has a pitched roof in a simple Greek Revival style. The addition of brackets under the roof line, a flat roofed entrance portico, elaborate window moldings, and elongated first-floor windows add Italianate detail. This house reflects a carpenter-builder's assimilation of two popular nineteenth-century styles.

Other Italianate houses in the area adhere more closely to the textbook Italianate style. 39 Washington Street (1857, Photo #1, Map #18, MHC #142) is constructed in the four-square Tuscan Villa style. It has a flat roof and a prominent overhanging cornice. The symmetrical facade is sheathed in rusticated boards designed to resemble stone and corners are set off by rusticated quoins. The windows are distinguished by molding frames and lintels, with curved lintels at the second-story windows.

The Gothic Revival, another popular nineteenth-century architectural style, is not common in the Washington Street district. One of the few examples is the Gothic Revival cottage at 23 Washington Street (1853; Photo #1, Map #10). Although it lacks the asymmetry of a true Gothic Revival building, the house does feature steeply pitched gables, a carved vergeboard, and matched wooden boards to imitate stone. This house reflects the vernacular tradition of defining style through the application of architectural details, or through simple variations in roof line or siting.

The Second Empire style is evident at 10 Holten Street (1850, Photo #7, Map #37, MHC #163) built by Caleb Frost, a Massachusetts State Representative and director of the South Danvers National Bank. The building has a prominent mansard roof punctuated with well-articulated dormers. Bracketed eaves, molding framed windows

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic
District, Peabody, Mass

Item number 7

Page 4

and a cupola crowning the roof suggest the Italianate style. The structure's large mass and intricate details make it one of the more imposing buildings in the district.

One of the area's most elaborate and architecturally significant houses is the Thomas O'Shea House, 2 Washington Street (1897; Photo #3, Map #1, MHC #133). Built by Josiah B. Thomas, a prominent Peabody manufacturer, the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house is L-shaped in plan, with both ends of the L terminating in two-story pedimented porticos. The center section of the house is dominated by a conical-roofed tower rising above the roof line. The clapboard facades are decorated with two-story pilasters, an elaborately carved entablature around the entrance, broken scroll pediments above the windows, a carved frieze, and dentils along the cornice. A Colonial Revival carriage house is adjacent to the main house. The O'Shea House is on the site of the Bell Tavern (1757-1840). In its prominent location at the corner of Washington and Main Streets, it provides an anchor to the Washington Street district.

There are two churches in the Washington Street district. The United Methodist Church, 24 Washington Street (1836, Photo #4, Map #11), formerly the Second South Congregational Church, originally stood in Peabody Square. The building was moved to its present site in 1843. The clapboard-sheathed church has round-arched windows, and an imposing three-bay facade crowned by a two-stage central tower. (The uppermost portion of the church tower was replaced in 1929 after a fire.) Above the entrance, the central bay is filled with four tall round-arched windows and is flanked by two smaller windows in the outer bays. The flanking windows are recessed within molded, arched panels that terminate in a parapet with a deep cornice.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 12 Washington Street (1914, Photo #2, Map #5, MHC #135) is a sturdy, brick church of early twentieth-century Gothic Revival design, with pointed-arched windows, brick buttressing on the side walls, and a small square tower. An adjacent Greek Revival house at 16 Washington Street (ca. 1832; Map #7, MHC #136) serves as the rectory. Both churches, set back from the street with generous side yards, add to the spacious feel of Washington Street.

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic
District, Peabody, Mass Item number 7 Page 5

The Wallis School, 17 Sewall Street (1869; Map #48, MHC #140) is the only other institutional building in the district. It is a simple Second Empire building. The first two stories are constructed of brick, while the third story is of frame construction. The school has an intact slate mansard roof, a central entrance pavillion and elongated, bracketed windows.

The Washington Street Historic District has only two properties which are modern intrusions. 38 Washington Street (1923; Map #17) is a small, one-story commercial structure which breaks the continuity of height and massing created by the two- and three-story residential buildings along the street. 12 Holten Street (1948; Map #12), a 1940s bungalow, does not contribute to the nineteenth-century residential district. The Dole & Osgood Carriage Factory, 13 Washington Street (1822; Map #6) has undergone dramatic alterations in its modern uses, yet continues to contribute to the historical character of the Washington Street district.

Since the Washington Street area has experienced very little construction since the mid-nineteenth century, domestic subsurface features from that period are likely to remain intact. Yet, because of the heavy nineteenth-century development of the area, archeological evidence of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century settlement is unlikely to be found undisturbed.

8. Significance Washington Street Historic District, Peabody, Mass

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
☐ prehistoric	☐ archeology-prehistoric	☐ community planning	☐ landscape architecture	☒ religion
☐ 1400–1499	☐ archeology-historic	☐ conservation	☐ law	☐ science
☐ 1500–1599	☐ agriculture	☐ economics	☐ literature	☐ sculpture
☐ 1600–1699	☒ architecture	☐ education	☒ military	☐ social/
☒ 1700–1799	☐ art	☐ engineering	☐ music	☐ humanitarian
☒ 1800–1899	☒ commerce	☐ exploration/settlement	☐ philosophy	☐ theater
☒ 1900–	☐ communications	☒ industry	☐ politics government	☒ transportation
		☐ invention		☐ other (specify)

Specific dates 1797–1914 **Builder/Architect** multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Washington Street Historic District in Peabody, Massachusetts, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as a nineteenth-century residential neighborhood. Important for its associations with early activity in the leather industry and carriage manufacturing, the district is significant to the commercial, social and early industrial development of Peabody. The district was the home of numerous prominent manufacturers and community leaders. The residences they built represent nearly all of the architectural styles popular in the nineteenth century, and present a cohesive and distinguishable residential neighborhood. The Washington Street Historic District meets criteria A, B and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, with significance at the local level.

The city of Peabody was first settled in 1626 as part of the town of Salem. The eastern part of Peabody was known as Brooksby at that time, named after the several streams that flow through the area. Brooksby was later included in the town of Danvers, which was set off from Salem as a separate district in 1752, but not incorporated as a town until 1775. By that time, Brooksby had developed as the village of South Danvers. South Danvers separated from Danvers in 1855. In 1868 the town changed its name to Peabody in honor of its native son, the noted philanthropist George Peabody (1795–1869); Peabody was incorporated as a city in 1916.

Although primarily an agricultural community in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, South Danvers' streams and brooks had led to the establishment of several tanning shops and potteries as early as the 1680s. These were scattered throughout the parish. The commercial and institutional center of the village grew up where the current Peabody Square is located. The village's early connection with Salem remained strong--what is now Main Street was known in the period as the "road to Salem."

In 1750, a new route from Salem to Boston was constructed, providing the impetus for construction in what is now the Washington Street Historic District. The Boston Road ran west along the existing "road to Salem," but turned south approximately a quarter-mile before reaching South Danvers village, and then ran along the Danvers-Salem town line to Lynn and on to Boston. A portion of the Boston Road in Peabody is now called Washington Street.

Continued

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 12.83

Quadrangle name Salem

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	4	2	1	2	0
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4	7	0	9	4	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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3	4	2	0	3	0
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4	7	0	9	3	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	9
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3	4	1	7	2	0
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4	7	0	9	3	8	0
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D

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3	4	1	8	7	0
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4	7	0	9	5	4	0
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E

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F

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see Assessors map attached, also see continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Kate Sampson with Jeffrey Luxenberg, and John Wells of the Department
Julie Johnson, of Community Development,
Peabody

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 1985

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Valerie A. Talmage

title Executive Director, Mass. Hist. Comm.

date July 30, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Melvyn Bryan
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9/12/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic District
Peabody, Massachusetts Item number 8 Page 1

The development of the Washington Street area followed the construction of the Old Boston Road. One of the first buildings in the area was the Bell Tavern (1757; demolished 1840), which was located at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, now the site of the Thomas O'Shea House (1897; Photo #3, Map #1, MHC #133). The Bell Tavern was the local gathering place and an important stopping point on the route to Boston. In 1777, the tavern was the home of the first printing office in Peabody.

On April 19, 1775, one hundred and twenty six "Minutemen and Militiamen" from South Danvers assembled on the grounds of the Bell Tavern with a company from Danvers to march to the Battle of Lexington. The company from South Danvers was led by General Gideon Foster, a Revolutionary War hero and local leader. The General Gideon Foster House, 35 Washington Street (1810, Photo #1, Map #15, MHC #17, NR: 1976), is one of the oldest houses in the district.

During the Federal period, South Danvers began to shift from an economy based largely upon agriculture to an economy centered on manufacturing. A few of the town's early industries disappeared while others were revolutionized and expanded. The pottery industry had been fairly prominent in South Danvers through the late eighteenth century. By the end of the War of 1812, when pottery began to be imported inexpensively from England and domestic products could no longer compete, most potters were no longer in business. A pottery business begun in the Washington Street district by Joseph Osborn in 1795 was more successful. A member of a large family of Peabody potters, Osborn remained in operation until 1853. The Joseph Osborn House, at 111 Main Street (ca. 1795, Map #32) stands at the edge of the district, although Osborn's adjacent pottery shop is no longer extant.

Unlike the potteries, the town's early tanning shops grew and multiplied through the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. By the 1830s, the availability of tanned leather produced by the growing leather industry spawned both shoe and boot manufacturing, and carriage making. The shoe manufacturing business would prove more important to Peabody as a whole. However, carriage making, which required a ready supply of leather, is important in the history of the Washington Street district. The blacksmith shop of Moses Dole at 13 Washington Street, (1822; Map #6), was expanded by his son William T. Dole in the 1830s to hold a carriage

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Washington Street Historic District

Continuation sheet Peabody, Massachusetts

Item number 8

Page 2

manufacturing shop. Dole and his partner W. E. Osgood operated the Dole and Osgood Carriage Factory throughout most of the nineteenth century. The firm sold carriages domestically and abroad. They also produced wagons for the local fire department. The Osgood family continued the carriage business until the 1940s. At this time, the upper stories of the building were removed and the building converted to a car dealership. Although the building has since undergone extensive alterations, part of the original structure remains. The building's use has always been associated with the transportation industry. Today it is home to an American Motors Jeep Dealership.

In response to the growing number of small businesses in Peabody, Peabody's first bank, the Danvers Bank, 125 Main Street (ca. 1825; Photo #5, Map #33) was established in 1825. The bank building is one of Peabody's finest Greek Revival structures. Borrowing its form from domestic architecture the building is a five-bay, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed block set with its gable end to the street. A large, semicircular fanlight window is centered in the pediment, and three round-headed windows indicate a public space on the first floor. The building now houses dental offices.

The growth in leather manufacturing and related industries continued in South Danvers in the 1830s and 1840s. By 1955, the leather industry was the town's chief industry, with 27 tanneries, 24 currying establishments and 13 morocco manufacturers in business. The leaders of the burgeoning industry began to build their residences in the Washington Street area in great numbers. In 1830, Abel Proctor, a prominent Peabody leather merchant, was one of the first of Peabody's successful factory owners to build his house in the district. Proctor was the founder of the Proctor Tannery, which grew from a 60-vat tanyard in 1825 to one with more than 200 vats in 1870. The Abel Proctor House, 7 Sewall Street, (ca. 1830; Photo #8, Map #44), just off Washington Street, is a large, generously-proportioned Federal-style frame house situated on a spacious, landscaped lot. Acquired in 1920 by the Sutton Home for Aged Women, the house has been altered somewhat by additions, but it remains well-preserved. The property is significant to the district both because of the open space provided by its large lot and as a example of the grand aspirations and wealth of Peabody's early industrialists.

Continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic District, Peabody, Mass Item number 8 Page 3

The Robert S. Daniels House, 4 Washington Street (ca. 1841; Photo #2, Map #2), was built by another of Peabody's nineteenth-century leaders, Robert S. Daniels. Daniels was a leading Peabody shoe manufacturer who also had a long and distinguished political career, which culminated in his election as Peabody's representative to the Massachusetts State Senate. Daniels' military career included service in both the War of 1812 and the Civil War. His house is significant as the best-preserved Greek Revival house in the Washington Street district. A well-proportioned, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay clapboard building, its Greek Revival details include a central recessed entrance, (with sidelights, simple pilasters and entablature), window moldings, and a frieze board that wraps around the building enclosing pediments on both ends of the structure.

The erection of a large number of houses in the Washington Street area in the mid-nineteenth century prompted members of the United Methodist Church to purchase the Second Congregational Church, which had been erected in 1836 in Peabody Square. In an early preservation effort, the building was moved in 1843 to 24 Washington Street, becoming the United Methodist Church (1836; Photo #2, Map #11). Today, the building's unique Romanesque and Italianate details reflect an 1859 remodeling campaign. The presence of this well-preserved frame church in the district reflects the early community-building efforts of the area's nineteenth-century residents. United Methodist is the oldest extant church in Peabody.

After mid-century, innovations in the leather manufacturing process fuelled the continued expansion of Peabody's leather industry, and the shoe and boot manufacturing businesses prospered. The population of South Danvers grew from about 700 inhabitants in 1852 to about 6,000 at the time of the town's separation from Danvers in 1855. As South Danvers grew into the city of Peabody, local manufacturers and factory owners with businesses nearby continued to erect their homes in the Washington Street area. John Pinder, a partner in the Pinder and Brown Company from 1847-1867, and in the Pinder and Winchester Leather Company from 1867 to 1884, built his Italianate house at 17 Washington Street (1862; Map #8, MHC #137) in the early 1860s. Pinder and Winchester had one of the most extensive leather plants in Peabody in the late nineteenth century.

The Wallis School, 17 Sewall Street (1869; Map #17, MHC #140) was one of four schools built by the Town of Peabody in the late 1860s and 1870s. An earlier school, also named after Dennison Wallis, a

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Washington Street Historic District
Peabody, Massachusetts Item number 8

Page 4

Revolutionary War patriot and Peabody tanner, had stood at the site, but was sold and moved at the time of the present school's 1869 construction. This three-story Second Empire building stands at the eastern edge of the district. The Wallis School was in continuous use as a school until 1979 when declining enrollments forced its closing. The building is slated to be reused by the community as housing.

Construction of new residences in the Washington Street district slowed in the late-nineteenth century. One of Peabody's grandest houses was built near the end of the century by Josiah B. Thomas, the prosperous owner of J. B. Thomas Leather Co. who was also active in real estate development. Erected in 1897 on the site of the Bell Tavern (1757-1840), the large, elaborately articulated Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house built by Thomas at 2 Washington Street (1897; Photo #3, Map #1) reflected his wealth. Thomas' holdings included a wholesale meat business and firms involved in wool, shoe and box manufacturing. Locally, his house is known as the Thomas O'Shea House, after the leading Peabody leather manufacturer who lived there from 1900 until his death in 1920. O'Shea, whose real estate holdings were extensive, built two of Peabody Square's larger commercial blocks in the late nineteenth century.

A few large single-family houses continued to be built in the district in the early years of the twentieth century. The Depression of the 1930s, however, caused the leather industry in Peabody to falter and decline. Along with the rest of Peabody, the Washington Street area in turn began to suffer. During this period, many of the district's wealthy homeowners lost their houses and others were unable to maintain them. Several houses were split into apartments or took on partial commercial uses.

Only two buildings were built in the district after 1920. These comprise the district's only intrusions. They include the small, one-story commercial building at 38 Washington Street and the 1940s bungalow at 12 Holden Street. The impact of these intrusions on the Washington Street district is minimal.

While no prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within the district or within a quarter mile of it, there is a possibility that such sites do survive. Surviving sites would help document the prehistory of Peabody, which is poorly understood at present.

Continued

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Washington Street Historic District

Continuation sheet Peabody, Massachusetts

Item number 8

Page 5

Historic archaeological potential includes foundations and features from non-extant seventeenth- through early nineteenth-century buildings as well as occupation related features (pits, privies, wells) associated with the buildings still standing in the district. These features have the potential to document the social, cultural and economic patterns of development within the district in a precise and detailed manner.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Washington Street Historic District
Peabody, Massachusetts

Item number 9

Page 1

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John A. Wells.

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of John A. Wells.

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DEC 16 1991

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Washington Street Historic District,
Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts
Additional Documentation

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Osborne, Theodore Moody, History of Peabody, Massachusetts. 1888.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

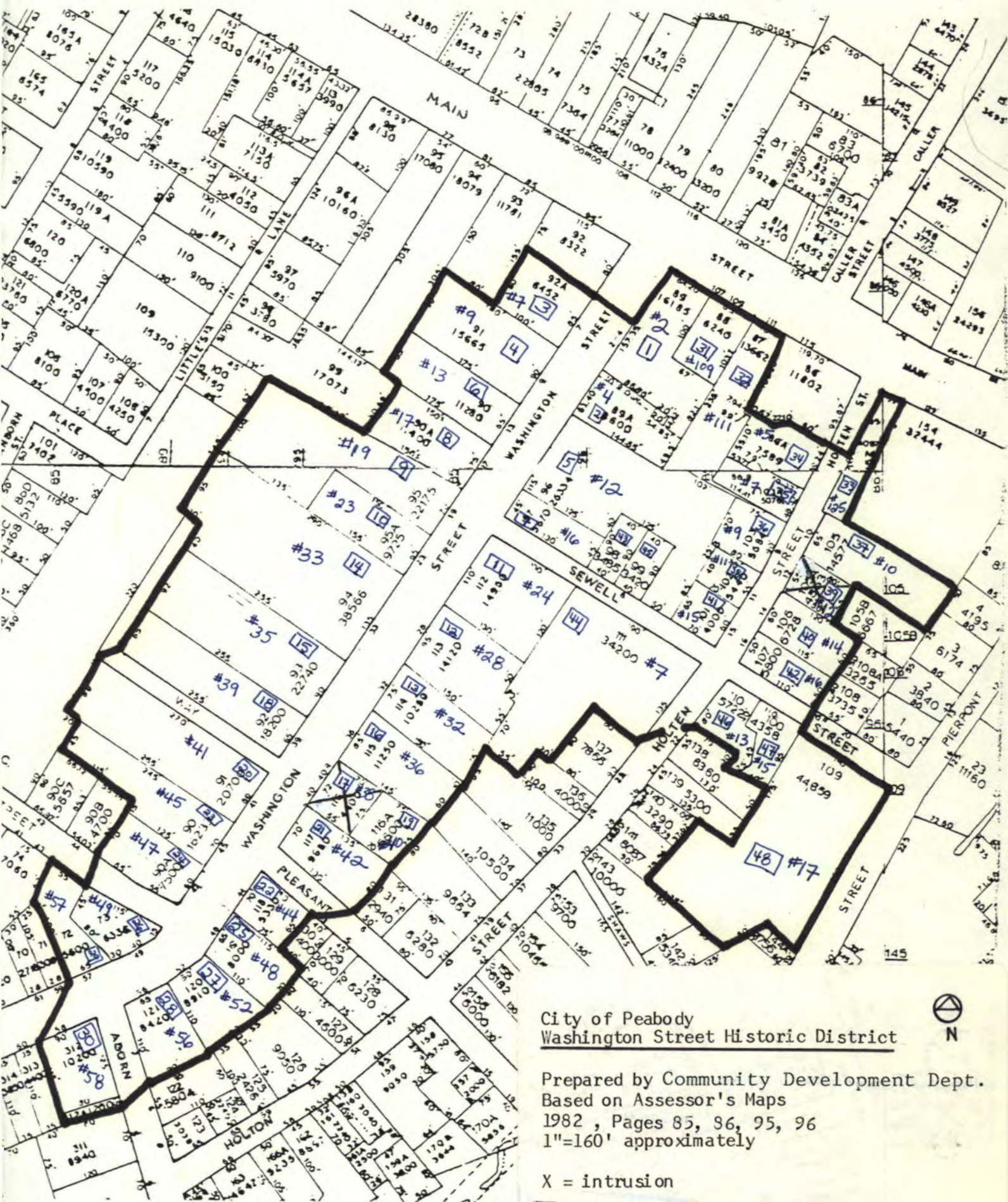
Washington Street Historic District
Continuation sheet Peabody, Massachusetts Item number 10

Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Washington Street Historic District are shown on the enclosed map prepared by the Peabody Community Development Department, based on Peabody Assessor's maps. The boundaries of the district are essentially drawn to include the greatest number of intact, nineteenth-century residences, while excluding obvious noncontributing properties. The district is primarily linear, extending along Washington Street from Main Street to just south of Aborn Street. Secondary streets within the district include a portion of Holton Street between Main Street and just south of Sewall Street. Holton Street runs parallel to Washington Street. The other secondary street is a portion of Sewall Street, running perpendicular to Washington between Washington and Holton Streets.

To the north of the district, the buildings along the north side of Main Street as well as those to the east and west along Main Street are commercial. Only four properties along Main Street are included in the district--109, 111, and 125 Main Street and 2 Washington Street (corner of Washington and Main)--all of which relate directly to the themes of the district. The property between 111 and 125 Main Street is a ca. 1960 one-story commercial building that is excluded because it would not contribute to the district. Beyond the boundary of the district to the east on Pierpont Street and southeast along Holton Street are residences built in the nineteenth century, but much less well-maintained and more altered than those residences within the district. A high proportion of the houses have had mid-twentieth century artificial siding applied and decorative details removed. South of the district along Washington Street and to the west on Little's Lane, residences have been similarly altered.



City of Peabody
Washington Street Historic District

Prepared by Community Development Dept.
 Based on Assessor's Maps
 1982 , Pages 85, 86, 95, 96
 1"=160' approximately

X = intrusion

[#] = Map number and Photo number

= Street number

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Washington Street Historic District
Essex County
MASSACHUSETTS

Ref. 85002380
Working No. AUG 14 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-4-86
Date Due: 9/12/85 - 9/28/85
Entered in Action: ACCEPT
National Register: RETURN
REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Washington Street
#41, #39, #35, #33, #23
Peabody, MA 01960

Julie Johnson
January, 1984
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 1 of 8
West side, Washington Street
(looking south)



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Washington Street
#2, #4, St. Paul's, United Methodist
Peabody, MA 01960

Julie Johnson
January, 1984
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 2 of 8
East side, Washington Street
(looking south)



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Thomas O'Shea House
2 Washington Street
Peabody, MA 01960

Julie Johnson
January, 1984
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 3 of 8
West side, Washington Street



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

United Methodist Church
24 Washington Street
Peabody, MA 01960

Claudia DePaola
November, 1983
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 4 of 8
East side, Washington Street



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Danvers Bank
125 Main Street
Peabody, MA 01960

Julie Johnson
January, 1984
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 5 of 8
South side Main Street, Holten St. in background



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Holten Street

#15, #11, (left); #16, #14, (right)

Peabody, MA 01960

Julie Johnson

January, 1984

Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 6 of 8

Holten Street (looking north)



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Holten Street
#10, #14, #16 (left to right)
Peabody, MA 01960

Julie Johnson
January, 1984
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 7 of 8
East side, Holten Street
(looking north)



WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Abel Proctor House
7 Sewall Street
Peabody, MA 01960

Claudia DePaola
November, 1983
Community Development Dept., Peabody

Photo No. 8 of 8
Corner of Holten/Sewall



LEXINGTON MONUMENT
METHODIST CHURCH
WASHINGTON STREET HIST. DIST.
PEABODY, MA

PHOTO: DOUG KELLEHER
LOC. OF NEG: MHC
DATE: FEB 1992

VIEW: FACING EAST
SHOWING LEXINGTON MON-
UMENT, ; METHODIST
CHURCH

PHOTO # 1 OF 5



LEXINGTON MONUMENT
WASHINGTON STREET HIST. DIST.
PEABODY, MA

PHOTO: DOUG KELLNER

LOC. OF NEG: MHC

DATE: FEB 1992

VIEW: FACING EAST
SHOWING WEST ELEVATION
OF LEXINGTON MONUMENT

PHOTO # 2 OF 5

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

APRIL 19, 1775

SAMUEL COOK AET 33

BENJAMIN BALAND AET 25

GEORGE SOUTHWICK AET 25

JOTHAM WEBB AET 22

HENRY JACOBS AET 21

EBENR. GOLDTHWAITE AET 21

PERLEY PUTNAM AET 21

CITIZENS OF DANVERS
FELL ON THAT DAY

"DULCE EST DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI"

LEXINGTON MONUMENT
WASHINGTON STREET HIST. DIST.
PEABODY, WA

PHOTO: DOUG KELLENHER
LOC. OF NEG.: MHC
DATE: FEB 1992

VIEW: FACING EAST
SHOWING PLAQUE ON
WEST SIDE OF MONUMENT

PHOTO # 3 OF 5

ERECTED
BY THE CITIZENS OF
DANVERS
ON THE
60 TH ANNIVERSARY
1835

LEXINGTON MONUMENT
WASHINGTON STREET HIST. DIST.
PEABODY, MA

PHOTO: DOUG KELLEHER

LOC. OF NEG: MHC

DATE: FEB 1992

VIEW: FACING WEST
SHOWING PLAQUE ON
EAST SIDE OF MONUMENT

PHOTO # 4 OF 5



LEXINGTON MONUMENT
WASHINGTON STREET HIST. DIST.
PEABODY, MA

PHOTO: DOUG KELLNER

LOC. OF NEG: MHC

DATE: FEB 1992

VIEW: FACING SOUTHWEST
SHOWING WEST & NORTH
SIDES OF MONUMENT

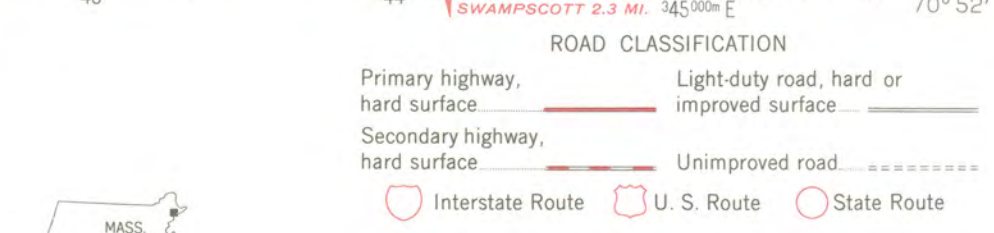
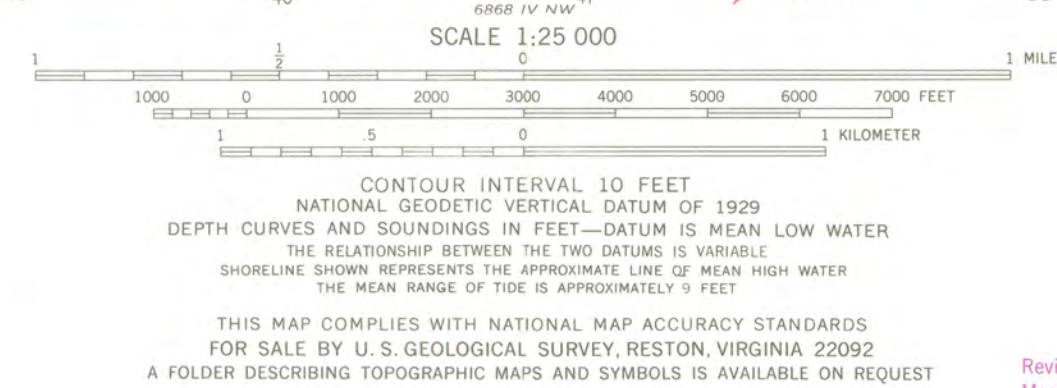
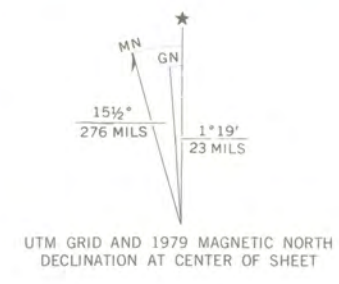
PHOTO # 5 OF 5



WASHINGTON STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Peabody, Massachusetts

Salem Quadrangle
UTM References:
A. 19/342120/4709480
B. 19/342030/4709380
C. 19/341720/4709380
D. 19/341870/4709540

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1938. Topography by planimetric surveys 1942
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 240 and
241 (1970). This information is not intended
for navigational purposes.
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Boundaries in tidalwater areas from information supplied
by Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



SALEM, MASS.
N4230—W7052.5/7.5
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6669 III SW—SERIES V814

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

82 ✓
BF MKS
file w/NR

May 28, 1985

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts, 02116

Dear Ms. Talmage:

RE: Washington Street Historic
District
Peabody, Massachusetts

In accord with the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 and Federal regulations 36CFR Part 60 and your letter dtd May 13, 1985, both my wife and I wish to go on record to object to our property at 57 Washington Street, Peabody, Massachusetts, 01960 being listed as part of the historic district since we have owned it for over forty years and we feel this represents a limitation of our property rights.

Very truly yours,

Constantine Massios

Constantine C. Massios

anastasia massios

Anastasis Massios
57 Washington Street
Peabody, Massachusetts 01960

Notarized this 1st day of June, 1985



Paul P. Codrinh
Notary Public

My Commission Expires Dec. 7, 1990

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church

RECEIVED

JUL -1 1985

✓S2
filed/
Peabody

12 Washington Street
PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS 01960
Tel. 531-2732

MASS. HIST. COMM.

June 23, 1985

Ms. Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
Office of the Secretary of State
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Ms. Talmage:

As sole owners of the properties of 12 Washington Street and 16 Washington Street, Peabody Massachusetts, located in the Washington Street Historic District, we wish to object to listing our properties in nomination for the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate the consideration, but feel that it would be in our best interest to not be included in the listings.

Sincerely yours,

Donald R. Wilson

The Reverend Donald R. Wilson, Rector

Reinhold L. Winter

Reinhold L. Winter, Senior Warden

Elaine Briggs

Elaine Briggs, Junior Warden

Richard E. Hobbs

Richard E. Hobbs, Treasurer

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 27th
day of June 1985

Philip J. Clum
Notary Public Comm Exp August 1985



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

July 31, 1985

Ms. Carol Shull
Department of Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the following nomination forms:

Washington Street Historic District,
Peabody, Massachusetts. 45 properties. 2 objections.

All have been voted by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Comments received to date are attached to the nomination forms.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah J. Zimmerman".

Sarah J. Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/ljs

AUG 14 1985



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

August 18, 1986

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
18th and C Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

This letter is to inform you of the destruction of a contributing building in a recently listed National Register district in Peabody, Massachusetts. The United Methodist Church at 24 Washington Street in the Washington Street Historic District (NR: 9/12/85) was burned in December, 1985. This property should be noted as noncontributing on the district data sheet.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah J. Zimmerman".

Sarah J. Zimmerman
Director, Preservation Planning
Massachusetts Historical Commission

SJZ/dr

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

Additional Documentation

PROPERTY NAME: Washington Street Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 3/04/92

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY:

4/18/92

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 85002380

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

☒ ACCEPT

☐ RETURN

☐ REJECT

4/17/92

DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Black and white photos have now
been provided.*

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

DATE

Accept
Savage
Architectural History
4/17/92

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y ☒ see attached SLR Y ☒

CLASSIFICATION

☐ count ☐ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

☐ historic ☐ current

DESCRIPTION

☐ architectural classification
☐ materials
☐ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

☐ acreage ☐ verbal boundary description
☐ UTM's ☐ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

☐ sketch maps ☐ USGS maps ☐ photographs ☐ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Washington Street Historic District

Essex County MASSACHUSETTS

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

 4-17-92

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWashington Street Historic District,
Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts
Additional DocumentationSection number 7 Page 6

The following changes have occurred in the Washington Street Historic District since it was listed in the National Register in 1985.

The Lexington Monument, Peabody, was moved approximately 480 feet in September 1985, from the site it had occupied for the past eighteen years (not its original site) at the intersection of Main and Washington Streets, just outside the district boundaries, to a new site at the southeast corner of Sewell and Washington Streets. The new location places the obelisk well within the boundaries of the Washington Street Historic District.

The monument is an obelisk commemorating the Battle of Lexington. It was designed by Asher Benjamin and erected in 1835. Despite its relocation, the obelisk continues to be of historic, architectural, and artistic importance and now can be considered to contribute to the district's significance.

In its present location, the monument sits approximately eight feet back from the curb on a brick-faced plot belonging to the adjacent Methodist church. Of the 14,950-square-foot lot owned by the church, a 367-square-foot area was set aside to create a tiny park that holds the monument and three wooden benches facing the monument on two sides. An iron fence separates the small area from the church's lawn. The present church was built after 1985; the time that the Washington Street Historic District was listed in the National Register (NR 1985), the lot was occupied by the United Methodist Church of 1836, an imposing wood-frame building exhibiting characteristics of the Italianate and Romanesque styles. The historic church burned in late 1985 and was replaced shortly thereafter by the present structure. The new building, a modest gable-front building fronted by a two-story portico and capped by a slender spire, is smaller in scale than its predecessor and set back from the street. While noncontributing due to its recent construction, its impact upon the existing district is minimal.

The monument is built of locally quarried granite. The obelisk rises twenty-two feet above a seven-foot-square base, which itself rests on a two-tiered granite platform. At the time of its dedication in 1835, on the sixtieth anniversary of the battle, commemorative items were placed in the monument's base. These have since been removed to the Peabody Historical Society.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Washington Street Historic District,
Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts
Additional Documentation

Section number 7 Page 7

A marble tablet mounted on the eastern side of the base commemorates the seven Danvers (later Peabody) minutemen who fought and died at Lexington on April 19, 1775. The inscription reads as follows:

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON
April 19, 1775.

Samuel CookAET 33
Benj. Daland. . . .AET 25
George Southwick . . . AET 25
Jotham Webb.AET 22
Henry Jacobs.AET 21
Eben'r Goldthwaite.AET 21
Perley Putnam.AET 21

Citizens of DANVERS
Fell on that day.
"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

On the base's western side, an inscription reads "Erected by Citizens of Danvers on the 60th Anniversary, 1835."

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded at the location of the monument, it is possible that sites are present. At least five sites are recorded in the general area. In general, however, the potential for significant archaeological remains, either prehistoric or historic, seems low because of the small size of land on which the obelisk is located.

Additional Documentation Summary:

- 1 Contributing Object (Lexington Monument)
- 1 Noncontributing Building (Methodist Church ca. 1985)
- 1 Noncontributing Structure (Iron Fence ca. 1985)
- 1 Noncontributing Object (Flagpole)
- 1 Contributing Building Demolished (United Methodist Church ca. 1836)

(end)

DEC 18

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWashington Street Historic District,
Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts
Additional DocumentationSection number 8 Page 6

The Lexington Monument, Peabody, now located within the Washington Street Historic District (NR 1985), retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Designed by master architect Asher Benjamin and erected in 1835 to commemorate the 16th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the monument was executed in the then-popular Egyptian Revival style. It is one of the Commonwealth's earliest memorials to those who fought in the Battle of Lexington. The monument was moved into the historic district in 1985. The Lexington Monument thus now contributes to the Washington Street Historic District, fulfilling National Register Criteria A and C, and Criteria Consideration B, on the local level.

The present Methodist Church, built in 1985, replaces an historic, formerly contributing building on the site. The new church is considered noncontributing.

An 1888 history of Peabody describes the ceremonies surrounding the 1835 dedication of the Lexington monument:

The sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was chosen for the dedication of a monument to those citizens of Danvers who fell on that memorable day. It is built of hewn sienite [granite], and was formerly surrounded by an iron railing, which inclosed a small square of grass in which the monument stood. But with the increased use of the streets it became more difficult to keep this little strip of turf in proper condition; the fence fell to decay, and as the travel and the introduction of the horse railroad to Lynn demanded more room, a simple foundation of hewn stone was substituted for the turf and iron railing; . . . [it] still occupies its old site, on the place where the minute men gathered on the morning of the battle, and from which they took up their . . . march . . .

. . . At ten o'clock [on April 20, 1835] a procession of Revolutionary patriots and citizens of Danvers and vicinity was formed in the square before the Old South Meetinghouse under the direction of the marshals of the day. The Danvers Light Infantry . . . escorted the procession, which proceeded through Main Street at the old burial ground near the Salem line, where several of the slain were buried. Three volleys of musketry were fired over their graves, and the procession then marched to the site

(continued)

DEC 1 6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Washington Street Historic District,
Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts
Additional Documentation

of the monument, then called Eagle corner. . . The venerable General Foster, with the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, proceeded to place the corner-stone, beneath which was deposited a box containing various memorials of the times specially prepared for the occasion, including late copies of some of the newspapers of the vicinity, printed on cloth, and records durably engrossed upon parchments.

General Foster then briefly addressed his fellow-citizens with a few words full of simple eloquence, and the stone was put in its place. The artillery fired a salute of twenty-four guns, and amid the ringing of church bells and to the stirring strains of "Auld Lang Syne," the procession marched to the Old South Church, the very building in which, sixty years before, the solemn and impressive funeral services of four of the young heroes had been held . . . the church, though enlarged from its dimensions at that earlier time, was crowded in every part, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

(Theodore Moody Osborne, History of Peabody, Massachusetts, 1888, pp. 1013-1014)

The monument's original site was on Washington Street, twenty-five feet south of the intersection of Main and Washington Streets (that site was just outside the boundaries of the Washington Street Historic District). As was noted at the time of the monument's dedication, the site marked the meeting place of the 300 local men who fought in the battle. In 1964, the monument was damaged by a speeding motorist. Restored in 1967, it was removed from its original location and placed in a new site, at the center of the intersection of Main and Washington Streets (just outside the district boundaries and about 480 feet from its present site). At that time, the commemorative materials in its base were removed. Eighteen years later, the monument, by then considered an impediment to passing traffic, was moved again by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, this time to a small corner location beside the city's newly built Methodist Church.

Historian Arthur Krim, in writing about early Massachusetts monuments, identified the Peabody obelisk as one of the Commonwealth's earliest. The oldest survivor, according to Krim, "is the granite obelisk erected in 1799 on

(continued)

DEC 16 1991

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWashington Street Historic District,
Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts
Additional DocumentationSection number 8 Page 8

Lexington Common to commemorate those slain on the nineteenth of April. Financed by both the town and the Commonwealth, the Lexington Battle Monument represents the most advanced architectural thinking of its day. The choice of an obelisk indicated the search for an appropriate historic style among the classic civilizations as well as the influence of Egyptian design which was then the rage in Europe as a result of Napoleon's expedition. While modest in scale and now obscured by ivy, it is the earliest example of the Egyptian Revival style for a public monument in the United States and deserves wider recognition for its architectural originality." (MHC Newslester, Fall 1981)

Krim continues: "The Federal period memorials represent the first flush of nationalism after the Revolution and the striving for a new historical identity. These monuments are early markers of the historic landscape in Massachusetts and are now as historic as the sites they commemorate."

The Peabody monument, also an example of the Egyptian Revival style and the second oldest known monument to the battle at Lexington, is further significant as an identified work of well-known Massachusetts architect Asher Benjamin (1771-1845). It is apparently the only Benjamin-designed monument in the Commonwealth. Benjamin was widely recognized for his ecclesiastical designs in Massachusetts and elsewhere (among them the Old West Church and the Charles Street Meeting House, both in Boston). However, perhaps his most far-reaching impact came following the publication of several patternbooks between 1799 and 1830. Benjamin's Country Builder's Assistant, American Builders' Companion, and Practical Home Carpenter, the first of their kind to be published in the United States, quickly became the standard for the new nation's architects, carpenters, and builders.

Other surviving commemorative obelisks in Massachusetts include the Bunker Hill Monument (1824-1842), other Revolutionary war monuments at Acton (1851) and Needham (1851), and Concord's Civil War memorial (1866). The famous Bunker Hill example, as well as the monuments in Acton and Concord, have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as contributing elements in historic districts.

(end)

Washington Street Historic District
Peabody, Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET (Revised December 91)

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>MHC#</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>MAP#</u>
Thomas O'Shea Estate	2 Washington Street	133	ca. 1897	Colonial Revival	1
Robert S. Daniels House	4 Washington Street		ca. 1841	Greek Revival	2
David Daniels House	7 Washington Street		ca. 1840	Greek Revival	3
Judge John W. Proctor House	9 Washington Street	134	ca. 1827	Federal	4
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	12 Washington Street	135	ca. 1914	Gothic Revival	5
Dole & Osgood Carriage Factory	13 Washington Street		ca. 1822	Commercial	6
St. Paul's Episcopal Church Rectory	16 Washington Street	136	ca. 1832	Greek Revival	7
Pinder-Bushby House	17 Washington Street	137	ca. 1862	Italianate	8
William T. Dole House	19 Washington Street		ca. 1847	Greek Revival	9
Charles A. Dole House	23 Washington Street		ca. 1853	Gothic Greek	10
United Methodist Church	24 Washington Street		ca. 1836 (Burned 1985)	Italianate	
Methodist Church	24 Washington Street		ca. 1985		
Lexington Monument	24 Washington Street	902	ca. 1835	Obelisk	
Thorndike Daniels House	28 Washington Street	138	ca. 1841	Greek Revival	12
na	32 Washington Street		ca. 1842	Greek Revival	13
Dennison Osborn House	33 Washington Street	139	ca. 1875	Italianate	14
General Gideon Foster House	35 Washington Street	17	ca. 1810	Federal	15
J. R. Poor House	36 Washington Street		ca. 1851	Greek Revival	16

Washington Street Historic District

2.

Peabody, Massachusetts

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>MAP #</u>
na	38 Washington Street		ca. 1923	Commercial (NR)	17
Rufus Brown House	39 Washington Street	142	ca. 1857	Italianate	18
na	40R Washington Street	143	ca. 1914	Queen Anne	19
Miles O. Stanley House	41 Washington Street	144	ca. 1859	Italianate	20
Alex B. Merrill House	42 Washington Street		ca. 1876	Italianate	21
Edward Forness House	44 Washington Street		ca. 1844	Greek Revival	22
David Elwell House	45 Washington Street		ca. 1852	Italianate	23
Caleb S. Currier House	47 Washington Street	145	ca. 1850	Greek Revival/ Italianate	24
Dole House	48 Washington Street	146	ca. 1845	Greek Revival/ Italianate	25
Palmer-Osborn House	49 Washington Street	147	ca. 1798	Federal/Vernacular	26
Daniels House	52 Washington Street		ca. 1850	Greek Revival/ Italianate	27
Joshua Giddings House	56 Washington Street		ca. 1854	Greek Revival/ Italianate	28
Caleb Lowe House	57 Washington Street		ca. 1852	Greek Revival/ Italianate	29

Washington Street Historic District

3.

Peabody, Massachusetts

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>MAP #</u>
Benjamin C. Osborne House	58 Washington Street		ca. 1840	Greek Revival	30
Ebenezer Shillaber House	109 Main Street		ca. 1845	Greek Revival	31
Joseph Osborn Jr. House	111 Main Street		ca. 1795	Federal	32
Danvers Bank	125 Main Street	281	ca. 1825	Greek Revival	33
Henry Cook House	5 Holten Street		ca. 1849	Greek Revival/ Italianate	34
na	7 Holten Street		ca. 1910	Queen Anne	35
Jonathan Shove House	9 Holten Street		ca. 1839	Greek Revival	36
Caleb Frost House	10 Holten Street	163	ca. 1850	Second Empire	37
na	11 Holten Street	164	ca. 1907	Colonial Revival	38
na	12 Holten Street		ca. 1948	Bungalow (NC)	39
Joseph W. Fornis House	14 Holten Street	165	ca. 1844	Greek Revival	40
na	15 Holten Street	166	ca. 1902	Colonial Revival	41
Joseph Beckett House	16 Holten Street		ca. 1844	Greek Revival/ Queen Anne	42
Methodist Parsonage	6 Sewall Street		ca. 1861	Greek Revival	43

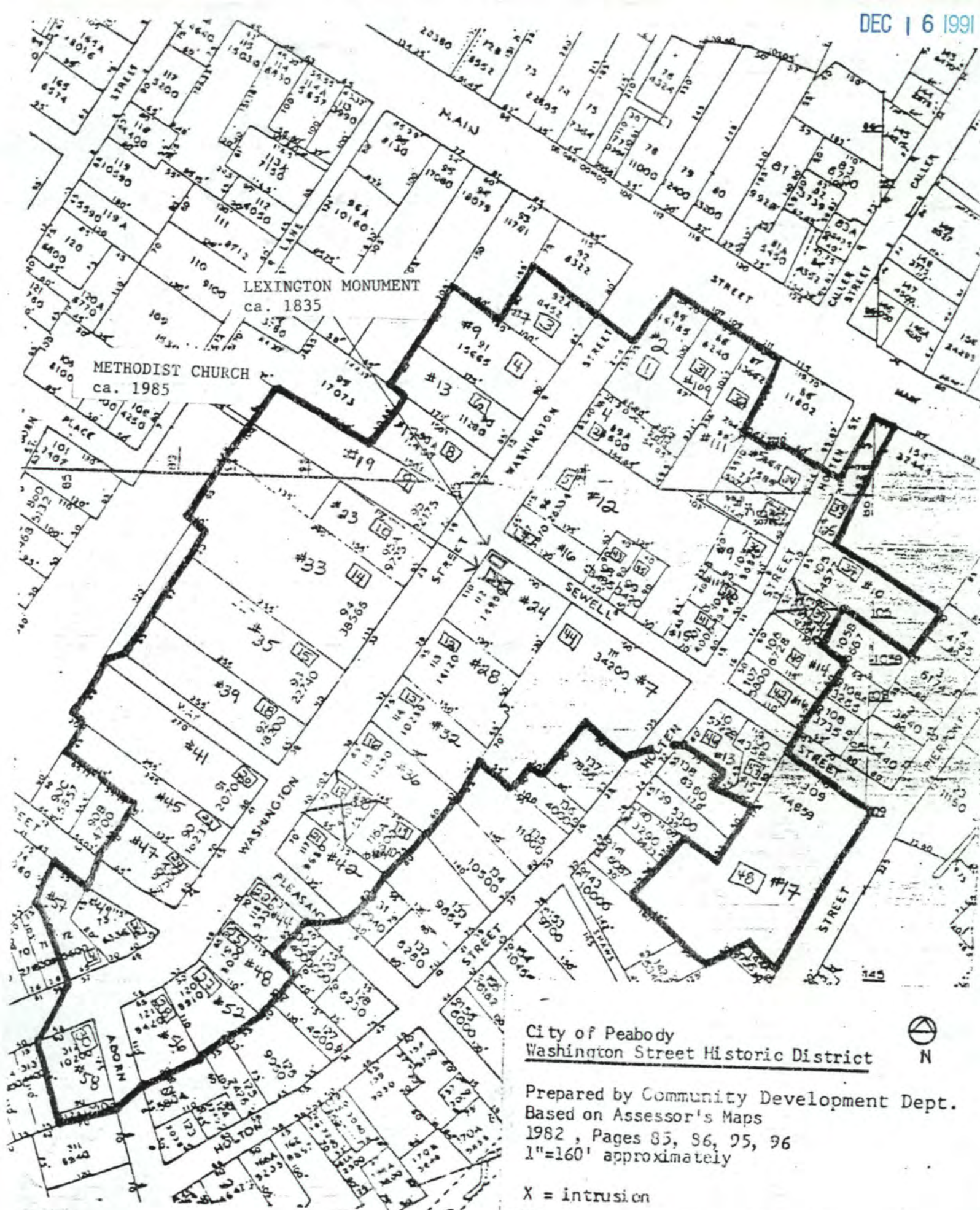
Washington Street Historic District

4.

Peabody, Massachusetts

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>MHC #</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>MAP #</u>
Abel Proctor Estate	7 Sewall Street	141	ca. 1830	Federal	44
Oliver Poland House	8 Sewall Street		ca. 1857	Gothic Revival	45
Jonathan Shove House	13 Sewall Street		ca. 1831	Greek Revival	46
Jeremiah Peasley House	15 Sewall Street		ca. 1832	Greek Revival	47
Wallis School	17 Sewall Street	140	ca. 1869	Second Empire	48



City of Peabody
Washington Street Historic District

Prepared by Community Development Dept.
 Based on Assessor's Maps
 1982, Pages 85, 86, 95, 96
 1"=160' approximately

X = intrusion

[] = Map number and Photo number

= Street number



NATIONAL
REGISTER

87-002380

December 6, 1991

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find additional documentation for the following National Register nomination:

Washington Street Historic District, Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts, 01960. This nomination was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 12, 1985.

This additional documentation has been voted eligible by the State Review Board. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosure

cc: Richard Higgins, Chairman, Peabody Historical Commission
Robert Driscoll, President, Peabody City Councillors
Maria Rezendes, Peabody Community Development & Planning Department
Methodist Society
Beth Savage, NPS/NRHP

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*



RECEIVED
MAR 6 1992
NATIONAL
REGISTER

February 26, 1992

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the resubmitted additional documentation for the following National Register nomination:

Washington Street Historic District, Peabody (Essex County), Massachusetts, 01960. This nomination was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 12, 1985.

Enclosed are black and white photographs, which were requested to make this nomination complete. If you need any additional documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me at this office.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Kelleher
National Register Assistant
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Richard Higgins, Chairman, Peabody Historical Commission
Robert Driscoll, President, Peabody City Councillors
Maria Rezendes, Peabody Community Development & Planning Department