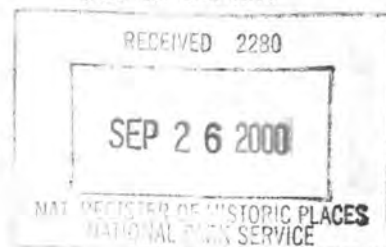


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

Excluded
Rev
1272



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

1. Name of Property

historic name NORWOOD-HYATT HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 704 WASHINGTON STREET not for publication

city or town GLOUCESTER vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county ESSEX code 009 zip code 01930

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

9/20/2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the
National Register

☐ other (explain):

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

10/26/00

Norwood-Hyatt House
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ 1 _____ building
_____ sites
_____ structures
_____ objects
_____ 1 _____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

_____ n/a _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ DOMESTIC; single dwelling _____

_____ EDUCATION; research facility _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ DOMESTIC; single dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

_____ COLONIAL: Georgian _____

_____ EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ STONE & BRICK _____

walls _____ WOOD: shingle and weatherboard _____

roof _____ ASPHALT _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

7. DESCRIPTION

The Norwood-Hyatt House is a single-family, wood-frame building set back from the southwest side of Washington Street in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Clay plaster walls, early iron hardware, and heavy structural framing timbers and floor joists (visible in the cellar) suggest that this building is the remaining core of a c. 1664 house built for Francis Norwood, a mariner and early settler of Gloucester, that was expanded into the present 2 ½ story structure in the 18th and early 19th centuries; however, further investigation is still needed to confirm this theory. Today the Norwood-Hyatt House retains both its early and later features and represents typical New England building practices during the 18th and 19th centuries. Historic photographs taken during the Hyatt family's ownership (which began in 1879) show that no significant alterations have been made to the building since the last quarter of the 19th century. The 3.5-acre site, located on the Annisquam River between Lobster and Goose Coves, retains its rural characteristics and consists primarily of lawn, gardens, mature trees and woods. A narrow dirt driveway provides access to the property from Washington Street. The Norwood-Hyatt House and its surrounding property retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Like the Norwood-Hyatt House, most of the neighboring buildings in this area are well-preserved examples of late Colonial, Federal, and early Greek Revival styles of architecture that were built during the period of Gloucester's prosperity as a ship-building and fishing community in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Several Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Colonial Revival and craftsman style structures built during Gloucester's heyday as a summer resort in the late 19th and early 20th centuries are also present.¹

The Norwood-Hyatt House consists of a 2 ½ story main house, a two-story ell attached to the west elevation of the main house and several single story shed additions attached to the northwest corner of the ell (see floor plans and photos 1,2,5&6). The foundation of the main house is stone set in mortar, with the exception of the east foundation wall, which is brick (photograph 4). The exterior elevations of the main house and ell are covered with wooden shingles, with the exception of the west elevation of the main house, which is sided with clapboards (photographs 1-6). The south five-bay faced which overlooks the Annisquam is symmetrical and consists of a Colonial Revival porch constructed in 1902 that runs across the east three bays (center entry and two east windows) of the first story. A late Federal style door surround, with Doric pilasters,

(continued)

¹ Donna DeBoever and Anne Forbes with Betsy Friedberg, *Annisquam Village National Register District Nomination Form – Draft September 1998*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, p. 1-3.

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Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

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sidelights and transom frames the four-panel entry door at this location (photographs 1-3). The differences in the fenestration between the south façade and north elevation are significant. At the south façade, the window openings define the bays of the structure: at the first story bays one, two, four and five consist of double-hung sash that light two parlors at the first story and two chambers at the second story. The third bay represents the entry into the central hall. At the north elevation of the house (photograph 5), there appears to be four bays. However, an examination of interior room arrangements reveals that the window openings located at the first and second story of bay four were added after these rooms were divided for bathroom and kitchen use in the late 19th century. Thus, it seems likely that prior to this new room arrangement, the original northeast and northwest rooms were lit by one window (located at bays one and three) at the north elevation, with a center entry located at bay two.

The north elevation also features a late Federal door surround adorned with Doric pilasters, sidelights, transom, full entablature and a four-panel entry door (photograph 5). A small enclosed entry porch sides with clapboards provides access to the cellar at the east elevation of the house (photograph 4). Most windows in the main house and ell have flat casings edged with applied moldings, and feature 9/6 double-hug sash, 20th century reproductions of 18th century sash. At the west elevation of the main house, the lower sash of the second story's south window was removed and its opening enlarged in the early 20th century to accommodate two casement windows with diamond-shaped panes (photograph 2). Also at this time, the second story east window at the north elevation of the main house was replaced with a 9/6 casement window (photograph 5). Projecting shed roof window hoods at the north and west elevations are supported by undecorated, wooden braces (photographs 2 and 5). The cornice consists of flat, undecorated fascia boards with a wooden gutter. In addition, flat boards with applied bed moldings are located at the south and north sidewalls of the house, below the soffit. Cornice returns are present at both gable ends of the main hose. Asphalt shingles cover all roof slopes at the main house and ell. At the main hose, two 19th century brick chimneys rise at opposite ends of the ridgepole.

The first story of the two-story ell addition was probably added to the west elevation of the main house in the early 19th century, and contains a privy and shed at the first story. A second story comprised of a sleeping porch was added in the late 19th century (photographs 5 and 6). The small one story shed additions were later added (c. 1900) to the northwest corner of the ell, and are sided with clapboards and board-and-batten siding (photographs 2, 5 and 6). Located north of the hose is a large boulder with a bronze memorial plaque commemorating the life of Alpheus Hyatt, who occupied the house in the late 19th century. His widow and children erected this monument soon after his death in 1902. The following text is inscribed on the plaque:

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Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

“ALPHEUS HYATT AS CURATOR OF THE
BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HIS-
TORY INSTIGATED & DIRECTED THE
TEACHER’S SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
OF BOSTON. AIDED BY THIS SOCIETY AND
THE WOMAN’S EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION HE ESTABLISHED A SEA-
SIDE LABORATORY THAT HAD ITS BIRTH IN HIS
HOUSE AT ANNISQUAM 1880. THE MARINE BIO-
LOGICAL LABORATORY OF WOODS HOLE IS AN
OUTGROWTH FROM THIS LABORATORY AND ALPHEUS
HYATT WAS ITS FIRST PRESIDENT IN 1888.
BORN 1838 – DIED 1902.”

The interior of the main house is two rooms deep and has a center hall floor plan. Numerous original and early features are intact and well preserved, including structural timbers, clay plaster walls, paneled woodwork and doors, wide pine floorboards and early wrought iron hardware (photographs 6 & 7). Original mantelpieces survive throughout the house; however, most fireboxes are currently covered and not visible (photograph 10).

At the first story, the center entry hall features an ambitious straight-run, closed stringer staircase, oriented toward the south façade of the building with hand-carved balusters and a heavily proportional handrail; railings terminate at square newel posts, several of which have later newel caps (photographs 7 & 13). The straight-run stairs commence at the cellar and terminate at the attic; however, the balustrade enclosing the stair opening to the cellar appears to be later in date than the other portions of the staircase, perhaps as late as the last quarter of the 19th century. At the first story of the entrance hall, a marked “Carpenters” lock is found at the north entry door, a heavy four-panel door dating to the mid 19th century. 20th century additions to the hall include the decorative wall painting and wood paneled wainscot. At the second story of the center hall, lime/sand plaster walls are embellished with a 20th century painted motif featuring a railing of bold balusters. This decorative scheme is found at all of the hall’s second story walls (including the west hall to the ell) as well as the east wall leading up to the attic. The attic landing features two square newel posts, one of mortise-and-tenon construction, and the other attached using wrought iron nails.

At the southeast parlor, the most predominate feature of the room are the boxed structural members. At the ceiling, hand-carved moldings have been applied as bed-moldings, adding

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Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

further decoration to the framing. 18th century wood paneling that Hyatt family tradition maintains was found in a hen house on the property was re-installed in its present location c. 1920 (photographs 9 & 10). The sash located in this parlor is early 9/6 dating to the early 18th century. Each window features wood shutters with two raised field panels at each leaf; the shutters are attached using small wrought iron foliated hinges. Finally, decorative carved-wood curtains were installed during Alpheus Hyatt's tenure and almost certainly pre-date similar treatments used by designer Henry Davis Sleeper at his nearby property "Beauport" (NRIND 1976), located in the Eastern Point neighborhood of Gloucester.

The northeast dining room features boxed framing members; however, in this case there is no additional decorative application of beading or moldings (photographs 11 & 12). Molded trim is found at the door to the center hall, and the early lime/sand plaster walls are flush with the door trim. The two-panel door at this opening is attached with 19th century butt hinges; however, the shadows of an earlier attachment using foliated H-hinges are evident. At the south wall, heavier plain stock surrounds the opening to the southeast parlor. The two-panel door at this opening is similar to others found throughout the house, featuring wide featheredges and 19th century hinges and latches that replaced earlier elements. At the east wall, a double casement window dates to the late 19th or early 20th century; at the north wall, the 9/6 sash is comprised of an 18th century upper sash and a mid 19th century lower sash with a Greek Revival muntin profile.

Across the center entry hall at the southwest room, the predominate feature is its timber framing, evident at the ceiling, cornerpost and intermediate post locations. These timbers are decoratively boxed, featuring carved beads along numerous edges. An early two-panel door, with a wide featheredge, 19th century butt hinges and Norfolk latch, leads to the center entry hall and features decorative painting at both sides of the top panel. On the door's room side, the frog motif is attributed to one of Alpheus Hyatt's first oceanographic students, while later alterations include installation of hardwood floors (unknown date) and mid 20th century wallpaper.

At the second story, boxed structural members are found in the southeast chamber, along with early wide pine floorboards and a lime/sand plaster ceiling and walls adorned with 20th century decorative painting. Evidence of early 18th century features remain as well, at the west wall door surround. Although the present raised-field, four-panel door dates to the mid 19th century, evidence of early foliated hinges is preserved at the frame jamb of this door surround. At the north wall – which presumably dates to the installation of the two 19th century chimneys – are found two mid to late 19th century four-panel doors, one leading to a closet and the other to the small east room.

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Norwood-Hyatt House
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Features at the northeast chamber are consistent with many others found throughout the house: wide pine floorboards, early lime/sand plaster at the walls and ceiling, boxed and beaded structural framing, and flat unadorned baseboards (photograph 14). The two-panel door has a wide featheredge and is attached with foliated iron H hinges, the frame leaf of which is mounted under the door surround's molded trim. This trim is flush with the abutting plaster wall. At the north window opening, an early 20th century casement window has replaced the earlier double-hung sash window.

The southwest chamber was re-configured in the 19th century, presumably when new chimneys were constructed. The addition of a new (now west) wall separated the original space into two small rooms, now called the southwest chamber and small southwest room. At both rooms, structural timbers are boxed and feature beaded edges at several locations. Wide pine floorboards and early lime/sand plaster are intact. At the east wall of the main chamber, several late 17th century or early 18th century features are evident: small pieces of clay plaster are preserved under lime/sand plaster along the east wall door surround, and wrought iron foliated hinges remain attached to the raised-field, two-panel door. At this door opening, molded trim is flush with the plaster walls. Early flat baseboard surrounds the room, but the simple, diminutive cornice is clearly later in date, probably installed concurrently with the later dropped ceiling. At the westernmost exterior wall in the small southwest room, the lower sash window was replaced with a casement window; in addition, a new matching casement window was installed immediately abutting the replacement casement to its north.

The first and second story rooms located in the northwest corner of the Norwood-Hyatt House are the most significantly altered of all the rooms in the house. At the first story, the northwest room was altered in the 20th century to accommodate a bathroom, accessed through the southwest room. Modern kitchen conveniences are located within the remaining portion of the northwest room. A significant early feature is a batten door, fastened with early iron H-hinges, which leads to the ell. At the north wall, the westernmost 9/6-sash window is a modern reproduction of an earlier Georgian muntin profile; however, the easternmost sash window features a Greek Revival muntin profile, dating this sash window to the mid 19th century. At the second story, in the northwest corner of the house, two bathrooms exist in the area that was almost certainly originally one northwest chamber. In addition, the west hallway now bisects the northwest bathrooms and southwest chambers; presumably the space now occupied by this hallway was originally part of each of the original chambers.

At the cellar, the two cellar rooms underwent alteration in the late 19th century: kitchen facilities were installed at the northeast room, and the abutting southeast room was transformed into a summer dining room. 2/2 casement windows were installed at both the east and south foundation

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Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

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walls, allowing significantly more light into the room as well as providing a view of the nearby waterway. Structural timbers were boxed, the ceiling and walls were plastered over, and the floor covered with brick. Woodwork finishes include paneled wainscot and two corner cupboards, each featuring decorative elements that were either carved into, or applied onto, the cupboard. At the west and north walls are two four-panel doors, respectively leading to the west end of the cellar and to the first story of the house. Several layers of pink and green paint finishes remain (photograph 15). In the attic, the principal rafter and common purlin roof frame is visible and appears to date from the 18th or early 19th century (photograph 16). A fiber optic borescope examination conducted in 1986 found rough hewn, undecorated framing members inside beam boxes in the first and second stories of the house, and no evidence of whitewash on earlier ceiling boards presently covered with plaster and lath. These findings suggest that much of the existing building was constructed after 1720.

Of further significance in the building's interior are numerous late 19th and early 20th century decorative paintings found throughout the house on walls and doors (photographs 8, 10-12, & 14). Most of these are the work of Audella Hyatt, wife of Alpheus Hyatt. Images include scenes of trees, flowers, leaves, architectural elements and views of rooms inside the house. The decorative painting at the stairhall walls dates to c. 1926 and was executed by Alpheus and Barbara Mayor, grandchildren of Alpheus and Audella Hyatt (photograph 7, 13).

Archaeological Description

No prehistoric sites have been recorded on the Norwood-Hyatt House property, however, information is present indicating the area has a high potential for locating sites. Three sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). Unprovenanced artifact collections, including burials, are also known for the "Annisquam" area of Gloucester located to the north and east of the nominated property. Environmental characteristics in the area indicate several locational criteria (soil drainage, slope, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. The Norwood-Hyatt House is located on a well drained, level to moderately sloping coastal terrace on a point of land on the Annisquam River between Lobster and Goose Coves. The Annisquam River drains northerly to Ipswich Bay and the Atlantic Ocean less than one mile away. The area is rich in both marine related and upland resources. Given the above information, the size of the parcel (3.5 acres) and the availability of open space, a high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources on the nominated property.

There is also a high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources on the Norwood-Hyatt House property. Construction features (builder's trenches) and structural

(continued)

Norwood-Hyatt House

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Essex, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTUREARTEDUCATIONSCIENCE**Period of Significance**1879-1950**Significant Dates****Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Alpheus Hyatt**Cultural Affiliation**N/a**Architect/Builder**unknown**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Society for the Preservation of N.E. Antiquities

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Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

remains may be present from initial building of the house in the 17th century and later renovations to its present form. Structural remains might also exist from outbuildings including barns and sheds. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also be present. A privy is present in the two-story addition added to the west elevation in the 19th century, however, earlier privies may also exist.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The Norwood-Hyatt House is a well-preserved building that exemplifies typical building practices and tastes in Gloucester, Massachusetts during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This single-family house possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Norwood-Hyatt House is historically significant for its long association with the Norwood family, mariners and early settlers of Gloucester, who owned the house from 1664 to 1879. The House is also significant for its historical associations with a major local, state and national figure: Alpheus Hyatt (1838-1902), a Boston scientist who specialized in paleontology and marine biology, and who conducted a seaside laboratory at the house which evolved into the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts, spent several summers at the house. In addition, it was the home of Anna Hyatt Huntington (1876-1973), a nationally known sculptress who designed the statue of Joan of Arc at the WW I Memorial in Gloucester. Today the property consists of c. 3.5 acres bounded by the Annisquam River to the south, and Washington Street, a major Cape Ann road, to the north. The open space of the property retains its rural characteristics and consists primarily of lawn, gardens, mature trees and woods which provide a natural setting that endow the Norwood-Hyatt House with scenic, natural and aesthetic value and significance at both the local and state levels.

First settled in 1623, Gloucester, Massachusetts has been a community dependent on the sea and the fishing industry. After the Revolution and through the 1830s, commercial fishing, along with the fish curing and packing businesses, grew enormously resulting in a significant period of development during these years. Another period of development occurred during the last quarter of the 19th century, as new advancements in transportation made Gloucester a popular summer resort. Members of the upper, middle and working classes from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and beyond were attracted to Gloucester's natural beauty, variety of scenery, invigorating air and sweeping views. Additionally, scores of artists including painters, photographers, actors, writers and sculptors were also drawn to Gloucester's natural resources and settled there. During this

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Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

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period, many existing buildings in Gloucester were adapted for summer use and new structures were built specifically for seasonal residents. These ranged from small and vernacular cottages to spacious, high-style mansions.² The Norwood-Hyatt House exemplifies and preserves typical building practices and tastes in Gloucester during these two periods of development.

In *The Gloucester Guide: A Retrospective Ramble*, Joseph Garland dates this house to 1664, the year after Francis Norwood settled at Goose Cove on land granted to him from the Town of Gloucester as well as land Norwood had purchased from John Pearce.³ Norwood is believed to have fled England, along with his father, during the restoration of Charles II. Francis Norwood married Elizabeth Coldom (daughter of Charles Coldom) on October 15, 1663 and had nine children. Francis Norwood established a fishing business and lived with his family in a house that likely evolved into the present Norwood-Hyatt House, as future generations enlarged and updated the house to accommodate their lifestyles and tastes. He died in 1709 and left his dwelling house to his sons, Francis and Caleb. Francis Norwood Jr. continued the family's fishing business, married Mary Stevens (daughter of Des. James Stevens) in 1693, and occupied the house with their nine children. In 1745 Francis sold the house to his son Jonathan, who then sold it in 1722 to his son Francis. This Francis Norwood was also a mariner and sold the house to his brother Samuel in 1781. Samuel's ownership was short-lived; he sold the property to his brother-in-law Joseph Baker in 1785. Joseph Baker owned the house until his death in 1823, when he left the house to his wife's nephew, Nathaniel Parsons. Parsons died shortly after Joseph Baker without a will and the house was divided among his nine children. Nathaniel's daughter Esther and her husband John Wheeler took full ownership of the house in 1866. They defaulted on a mortgage held by the Cape Ann Savings Bank and lost possession of the house in 1879 when the bank foreclosed on the property. This event ended more than two centuries of ownership by the Norwood family.

The same year Audella Hyatt of Cambridge purchased the property from the Bank for use as a summer residence. Her husband, Alpheus Hyatt, was a Boston scientist who specialized in paleontology and marine biology. He was the son of Alpheus and Harriet R. (King) Hyatt, and a descendant of Charles Hyatt who was a resident of Maryland in 1694. Born in Washington D.C. in 1838, Alpheus Hyatt was raised at his family's home "Wansbeck" near Baltimore, where his father was a leading merchant. Hyatt first studied under tutors and then at the Maryland Military

(continued)

² Wendy Frontiero with Betsy Friedberg, *Gloucester Multiple Property National Register Nomination: Summer Resorts Context – Draft 21 July 1998*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, p. 2-4.

³ Joseph E. Garland, *The Gloucester Guide: A Retrospective Ramble* (Gloucester, MA: 350th Anniversary Celebration, Inc., 1973), p. 39

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Norwood-Hyatt House
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Academy. He entered Yale in 1856 and the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard in 1858. At Harvard, Hyatt was influenced by the teachings of Louis Agassiz and was drawn to the study of natural history. In 1861 he undertook field research on the island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence where he collected fossils and marine animals. After graduating from Harvard in 1862, he raised a military company in Cambridge to serve the Union cause during the Civil War. Enlisting as a private, Hyatt later made captain in the 47th Massachusetts. Following the war, Hyatt returned to Cambridge and resumed his scientific work as the head of the fossil cephalopods in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. In 1867 he established the Peabody Academy of Sciences in Salem, Massachusetts, and founded the *American Naturalist*, the first American journal devoted to the biological sciences. The same year, Hyatt married Audella Beebe of Kinderhook, NY, and they made their home in Cambridge, where they raised their two daughters Anna and Harriet. During the next thirty years, Hyatt would publish many articles on his research, which was devoted to fresh-water Polyzoa, sponges and cephalopods. He was curator of the Boston Society of Natural History and professor of zoology and paleontology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In the summer of 1880, Alpheus Hyatt conducted a seaside laboratory in a first floor bedroom at the Norwood-Hyatt House. The following year, Hyatt moved the lab to a nearby building on a wharf at Lobster Cove.⁴ This building survives today (although not part of the present 3 ½ acre site) and is labeled on a 1932 subdivision plan of the property as "Studio." This location on the Annisquam quickly proved unsuitable for Hyatt's research and he joined with others to establish the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Hyatt was very interested in the natural beauty of New England and was an original member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, serving as president in 1887. Hyatt died of heart failure in 1902.⁵

During the ownership of the Hyatts, several decorative paintings were executed throughout the house on walls and doors. Most of these paintings are the work of Audella and include images of trees, flowers, leaves and architectural elements. Decorative painting at the stairhall walls dates to around 1926 and was created by Alpheus and Barbara Mayor, grandchildren of Alpheus and Audella Hyatt.

The property continues to be used by the Hyatt family as a summer home throughout the 20th

(continued)

⁴ Ralph W. Dexter, "The Annisquam Sea-Side Laboratory of Alpheus Hyatt," *Scientific Monthly*, May 1952.

⁵ *Dictionary of American Biography*, vol., 9 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1932), p. 446-447.

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**Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA**

century. Alpheus' daughter, Anna Hyatt Huntington, was one of America's foremost sculptors and the first woman creator of heroic statues. She spent several summers at the Norwood-Hyatt House during the early years of her life, and is noted for her equestrian statues of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive in New York City (which was replicated and erected at the World War I Memorial at Legion Square in Gloucester) and El Cid Campeador in Seville, Spain. Hyatt's other daughter, Harriet Mayor, was also a sculptress and married Baltimore marine biologist Alfred Goldsborough Mayor. They had four children including Alpheus Hyatt Mayor, who became curator of prints at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. This extended family continued to spend summers in the Norwood-Hyatt House until it was conveyed to Alpheus Hyatt Mayor in 1932. He and his wife, Virginia Sluder, along with their two children, Alfred Mayor and Martha Smith, continued to summer in the house through the 20th century. The property was conveyed to the children in 1963; Alfred Mayor purchased his sister's interest in 1986. The Norwood-Hyatt House remains in the Mayor family and continues to function as a single-family summer residence. The building has undergone few alterations since the early 20th century and is in good condition overall.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Gloucester are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can help document the effects of sea level rise on Native American settlement and subsistence through time and the ways in which Native peoples adapted to that change. The proximity of the property to ocean waters may indicate the potential for prehistoric sites in this area to contain valuable information on fishery technologies, particularly involving the exploitation of more open water or pelagic species including swordfish and whales. Prehistoric sites in this area may also contain data relating to prehistoric tool technologies, including the extent to which local and regionally important volcanic lithic complexes including the Lynn Volcanics complex were utilized on local sites.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on Gloucester's social, cultural and economic growth from the 17th through 20th centuries. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing on the property can help document the original construction date for the house and the changes that occurred as it evolved over the next three centuries. This research can document the extent to which the original house, constructed in ca. 1664, was incorporated into the present structure. Careful mapping of structural remains from outbuildings can also help document the layout of the

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

**Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA**

property through time and the functional changes that occurred under different ownership. This information combined with the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) can contribute important information on the lives of inhabitants of the house including their occupations and the extent to which they were interrelated. These sources may contribute information important to studies of agriculture, fisheries and other maritime trades pursued during occupations by the Norwood family. Information may be present indicating the extent to which these occupations were conducted seasonally or by some other division of labor. Research methodologies described above might also contribute important information describing the marine research conducted by Alpheus Hyatt in the house during the 19th century. This information could be important in the history of marine research and 19th century scientific studies in general.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

9. BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Babson, John J. *History of Gloucester, Cape Ann*. Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1972 (first published in 1860)

_____. *Notes and Additions to the History of Gloucester, Part First: Early Settlers*. Gloucester: MVB Perley Telegraph Office, 1897.

Bradford, A.M. *Map of Gloucester – Showing the Location of Early Settlers*. Rockport, MA: Bearskin Press/Cape Ann Historical Association, undated.

Candee, Marjorie Dent, ed. *Current Biography 1953*. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1953.

“City of Gloucester Archives, Names and Property of Early Settlers 1642-1714/15, Compiled from the 1850 Transcript of First Volume of Gloucester Town Records.” Unpublished, Cape Ann Historical Museum and Archives, 1995.

DeBoever, Donna and Anne Forbes, with Betsy Friedberg. *Annisquam Village National Register Historic District Nomination Form – September 1998*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1998.

Dexter, Ralph W. “The Annisquam Sea-Side laboratory of Alpheus Hyatt,” *Scientific Monthly*, February, 1952.

Essex County Registry of Deeds and Probate Records.

Frontiero, Wendy and Betsy Friedberg. *Gloucester Multiple Property National Register Nomination Summer Resorts Context – Draft 21 July 1998*. Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1998.

Garland, Joseph E. *The Gloucester Guide: A Retrospective Ramble*. Gloucester 350th Anniversary Celebration, Inc., 1973.

Hilbert, D. and E. Woodford. Massachusetts Historical Commission, form B, #660. 1985

Malone, Dumas, ed. *Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. 9*. New York: Scribner's, 1932

(continued)

Norwood-Hyatt House
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.5 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 362780 4723220
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph Cornish, Asst. Stewardship Manager, SPNEA with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 2000

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Alfred Hyatt Mayor

street & number 170 East 77th Street telephone 212-734-8424

city or town New York City state NY zip code 10021

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA

Section number 9/10 Page 2/1

Map of Gloucester, Cape Ann and Rockport, MA, 1831. Rockport: Bearskin Press, undated
Reprint

Pringle, James R. *History of the Town and City of Gloucester, Cape Ann, Massachusetts.*
Gloucester: James R. Pringle, 1892.

Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts to the End of the Year 1849. Topsfield:
Topsfield Historical Society, 1917.

Walling, Henry F. and John Hanson. *Map of Gloucester, 1851.*

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the Northeasterly corner of the premises on Washington Street at a stone post at Lot #2 on a plan hereafter mentioned; thence running south 74 degrees 15' west two hundred eight-four (284) feet to an old drill hole; thence south 54 degrees 20' west through a bolt in a wall to the waters of Goose Cove; thence by the waters of Goose Cove southeasterly, southerly, easterly, southerly, northeasterly thence southeasterly by the line and wall of Lot #4 on said plan to Washington Street; thence northerly by Washington Street to the stone post and point of beginning. Being Lot #3 on Plan of Subdivision of Land Washington Street, Annisquam, Mass., belonging to Mrs. Audella Hyatt, dated September 8, 1932, Harrison P. Wires, Engineer, recorded in Essex South Registry of Deeds, Plan Book 61, plan 92.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire 3 ½ acre site, which is located on the Annisquam River between Lobster and Goose Coves and consists primarily of lawn, gardens and woods which endow the Norwood-Hyatt House with scenic, natural and aesthetic value and significance.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number photos Page

**Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester (Essex), MA**

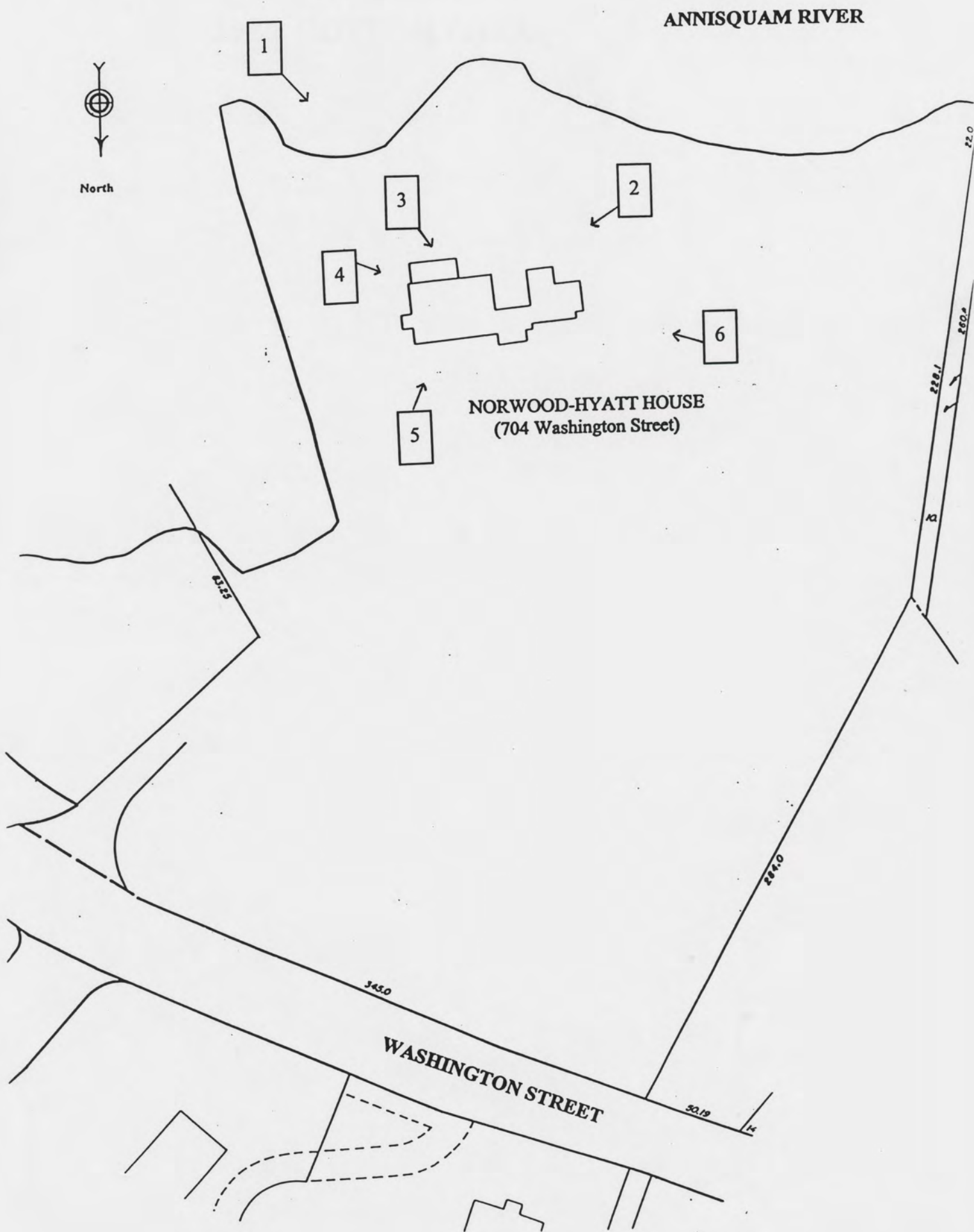
PHOTOGRAPHS

- **Photographer: J. David Bohl**
- **Date: July 1999**
- **Location of Negatives: SPNEA**

1. South façade and east elevation, looking NW
2. West elevation and south façade, looking NE
3. South façade, detail of front door, looking NW
4. South façade and east elevation, looking NW
5. North elevation, looking S
6. North and west elevations, looking SE
7. First story entrance hall, looking NE from south entry
8. First story entrance hall, west wall, detail of door to southwest parlor
9. Southeast parlor, looking SE at east and south walls
10. Southeast parlor, looking NW at west and north walls
11. Southeast parlor, looking NW into northeast parlor
12. Northeast parlor, looking SW at south and west walls
13. Second story stairhall, looking NE from south wall
14. Northeast chamber, second story, looking E at north, east and south walls
15. Cellar (main block) southeast room, looking SW at south and west walls
16. Attic (main block) looking E at east wall

(end)

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Norwood--Hyatt House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 9/26/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/10/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/26/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/10/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001272

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 10/26/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



1. Norwood - Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. South Facade and East Elevation, looking northwest
7. #1



1. Norwood - Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. West Elevation and South Facade, looking northeast
7. #2



1. Norwood - Hyatt House

2. Essex County, MA

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA

6. South Facade, Detail of Entry Door, Looking northwest

7. #3



1. Norwood - Hyatt House

2. Essex County, MA

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA

6. South Facade and East Elevation, looking northwest

7. #4



1. Norwood-Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. North Elevation, looking South
7. #5



1. Norwood - Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. North and West Elevations, looking Southeast
7. #6



1. Norwood-Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. First storey Entry Hall, looking northeast from South Entry
7. #7



1. Norwood - Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. First Storey Entry Hall - West Wall; Detail of Door to
Southwest Parlor
7. #8



1. Norwood-Hyatt House

2. Essex County, MA

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston,
MA

6. Southeast Parlor, looking southeast at East and South walls

7. #9



1. Norwood - Hyatt House

2. Essex County, MA

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA

6. Southeast Parlor, looking northwest at West and North Walls

7. #10



1. Norwood-Nyatt House

2. Essex County, MA

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA

6. Southeast Parlor, looking northwest into Northeast Parlor

7. # 11



1. Norwood-Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA
6. Northeast Parlor, looking southwest at south and west walls
7. #12



1. Norwood-Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities,
Boston, MA
6. Second Storey Stairhall, looking northeast from South Wall
7. #13



1. Norwood-Hyatt House

2. Essex County, MA.

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA

6. Northeast Chamber (Second story) looking east at North,
East and South Walls

7. #14



1. Norwood-Hyatt House
2. Essex County, MA
3. J. David Bohl
4. July 1999
5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
Boston, MA
6. Cellar (Main Block) Southeast Room, looking Southwest at
South and West Walls
7. #15



1. Norwood - Hyatt House

2. Essex County, MA

3. J. David Bohl

4. July 1999

5. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA

6. Attic (Main Block) looking east at East Wall

7. #16

Norwood - Hyatt 1:42070-F5-TM-025

Rockport

MASSACHUSETTS

Gloucester, MA

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1984

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS NOAA, USCE, and Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1984. Supersedes Gloucester and Rockport 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1973.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 13278, 13279 (1983), and 13281 (1982).
This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19; Universal Transverse Mercator.
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone 1927 North American Datum.
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 42 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE RELATIONSHIP SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.2 METERS
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80215, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence (km) and false magnetic declination (MM) at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Newburyport
2
3
4 Ipswich
5
6 Salem
7 Gloucester
8

ISBN 0-607-23436-9

9 780607 234367

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, trail
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
Bridge: drawbridge
Forthbridge; overpass; underpass
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure

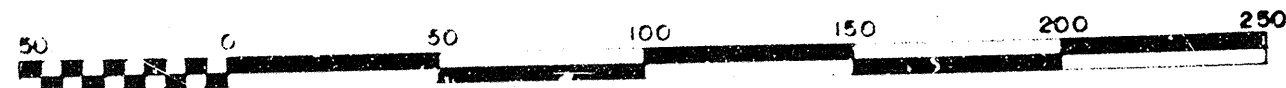
Boundary:
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section
Range, township; section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Caveground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Disturbed surface: strip mine, levee, sand
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Ravine, large and small; falls, large and small
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



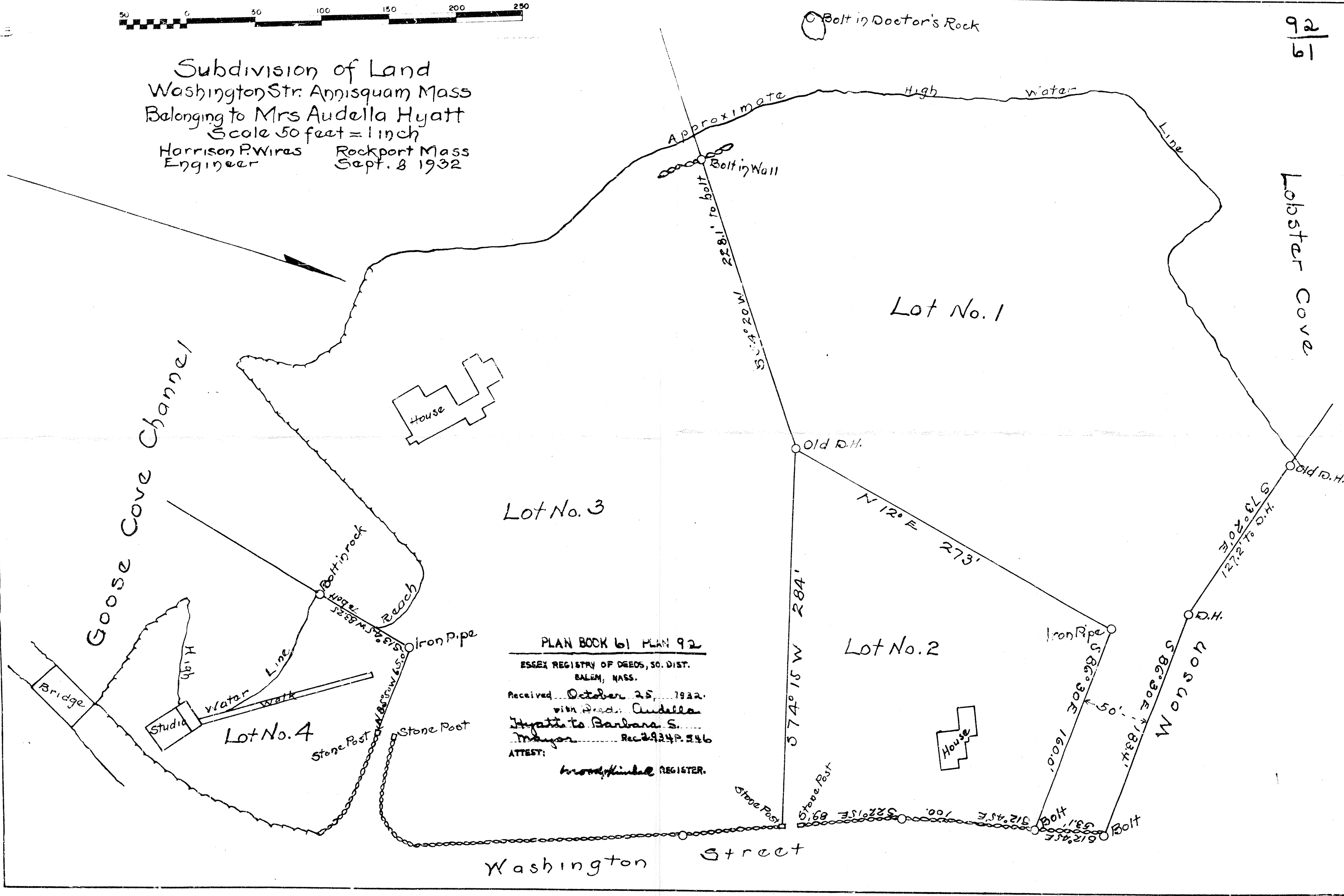
Norwood-Hyatt House
Gloucester
Essex County, MA

4723220 362780



Subdivision of Land
Washington Str. Annisquam Mass
Belonging to Mrs Audella Hyatt
Scale 50 feet = 1 inch
Harrison P. Wires Rockport Mass
Engineer Sept. 8 1932

92
61



PLAN BOOK 61 PLAN 92
ESSEX REGISTRY OF DEEDS, SO. DIST.
SALEM, MASS.
Received October 25, 1932.
with Deed Audella
Hyatt to Barbara S.
Mayor Rec 2934P. 546
ATTEST:
Harrison P. Wires REGISTER.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

September 22, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Norwood-Hyatt House, 704 Washington Street, Gloucester (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Gloucester were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Alfred Hyatt Mayor
Kirk Noyes, Gloucester Historical Commission
Joseph Cornish, SPNEA, Preservation Consultant
Bruce Tobey, Mayor, City of Gloucester
Community Development Office, City of Gloucester