

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



**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Ipswich Mills Historic District

other names/site N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Union Street, the Boston and N/A not for publication
Maine railroad and the Ipswich River

city or town Ipswich N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01938

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

7/9/96
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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8-22-96

Entered in the
National Register

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
82	22	building
01	03	sites
01	00	structures
00	00	objects
84	25	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY/industrial storage
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID 19th CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate/Second Empire
- OTHER/No Style, Dutch Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls SYNTHETIC/vinyl
- WOOD/weatherboard
- roof SLATE/ASPHALT
- other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION

The Ipswich Mills Historic District is a well-preserved example of a small-scale industrial community that provides a visual record of Ipswich's primary industry during its peak production period. Comprised of mill buildings, a cohesive group of tenement dwellings, and a few associated buildings, the district also illustrates the close relationship of immigrant workers to their source of employment, and their physical and social separation from the remainder of the town.

The complex of relatively large-scale masonry mill buildings dominates the district and serves as the gateway to the densely developed residential section. Here, wood-frame dwellings on small lots line a tight grid-work of streets. (See photograph #3.) They include company-built single-family and duplex tenements interspersed with a few earlier houses, some of which were moved into the area. Also included in the district, particularly along Estes and Peatfield Streets, are a number of buildings which served as commercial buildings and social institutions during the early part of the century when the "Alley" was a self-sufficient neighborhood.

The district is an example of an early 20th-century industrial community which retains its basic scale, form and spatial interrelationships. The most significant change results from a down-sizing of the mill in the 1970s that included the demolition of the knitting mill, box shop, machine shop, and foot bridge crossing the river. (See sketch map.) Paved parking lots have been laid in their place. Although these demolitions represent a major loss, the oldest mill structures constructed by Ipswich Mills are extant, providing a record of industrial activity in the area. Other changes include the conversion of commercial buildings to dwellings, and the addition of artificial siding, new window sashes, and enclosed porches to many buildings. Fortunately, some buildings retain their original materials and design features, illustrating the original appearance of their neighbors.

Location

The Ipswich Mills District is situated on the northwest side of the Ipswich River just south of the town center on a site historically associated with industrial development. Known as the Alley or Pole Alley, the area is further bounded by the railroad tracks. Access to the district is limited to the north end, creating not only a physical, but also a psychological boundary that contributes to its unique cohesive character. This riverside land is generally level, except for a hilly area on its northern edge near the mill. Between the railroad tracks and the edge of the district is a narrow strip of mainly vacant land with scrub bushes. A playground constructed by neighborhood residents in the early 1990s on vacant land borders the far southern point of the district, and is not included within its boundary. Kimball Brook runs perpendicular to the river near the center of the district.

Development

Development in the district began in the immediate vicinity of the mill, and gradually moved south in a linear fashion along the river bank. When the Stone Mill was built by Joseph Farley in 1829 (see sketch map; section K), a few residences were present in the district on Union Street and Winter Street (later Saltonstall Street), the first streets in

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetIpswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

the district. (See Assessor Map 42A.) These buildings are no longer extant. At this time, the area formed the southern edge of the town center. Beginning in the 1870s, the street system was expanded to the south, and a small housing development was constructed. The development included the **Estes House** (20 Peatfield St.; c. 1865; #29) and two Italianate houses called the **Samuel Halum Houses** (16 and 18 Peatfield; ca. 1870; #27 and 28; photograph #4) that were later to become mill tenements. The current street system, which features a grid pattern of small lots, was completed between 1902 and 1916. (See Assessor Maps 42A, 41D, & 42C.)

Developed beginning in 1916, the marshy area located between Second and Fourth Streets was the last area to be developed. Unlike most of the other dwellings in the district, those in this section vary in style, form, and size. Included in this area is the **Mill Tenement House at 1-3 Second Street** (ca. 1918; #56) constructed in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It is said that the **Mill Tenement House at 9 Second Street** (early 19th century; #55) was converted from a barn with post and beam construction that was moved to the site. Another house that was probably moved to the area includes the **Mill Tenement House at 6 Fourth Street** (ca. 1860; #58), which before a recent renovation, retained several Italianate stylistic elements.

ArchitectureIndustrial Structures

As the focus of the historic district and once the center of life for many of Ipswich's immigrants, **Ipswich Mills** (Union Street; ca. 1880; #1; photographs #1 and 2) appropriately serves as the gateway to the district. At its peak in the 1920s, the mill consisted of one large complex near the water's edge and a smaller storage area near the railroad tracks. In the 1970s, a portion of the main complex was demolished to make way for a paved parking lot, leaving two extant buildings. (See sketch map.) Although this loss affects the overall integrity of the complex, the two remaining buildings exhibit components of all phases of the mill's primary period of significance, and serve as a representation of the evolution of manufacturing on this site. Included in the extant buildings is the knitting mill, which is the primary visual and functional focus of the mill. Both of the extant buildings are comprised of a main block with several additions. With the exception of one section, all additions were constructed between ca. 1900 and 1920, and, like the main blocks of the buildings, are characterized by red brick construction and simple decorative features derived from the Italianate style. The one exception is a 1950s addition which does not contain any decorative elements, but, because it is constructed of red brick and is small in size, does not negatively impact the character of the mill.

Building #1: Dating to 1880, the main block of the northernmost building served as the yarn mill, and visually dominates the complex. (See sketch map; section A.) The rectangular 16 bay x 34 bay mass rises four stories to a very low pitched roof trimmed with wooden brackets. Slender brick piers define narrow bays, which contain segmentally arched window openings. Sills of the earlier sections are constructed of rough-cut granite, while the later sills are of cast stone. Original 12/12 double-hung sash have been replaced with modern 1/1 windows. All entrances on the front (west) facade have been blocked, and the main entrance is located near the eastern corner of the south elevation. A brick stair tower with brick corbelling is attached to the center of the rear (east) elevation, and serves as an entrance block from the parking lot. There are also several entrances found on the first floor of the original three-story ell which dates from the same time as section A. (See sketch map; section A.) Three wings extend from the north

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 3

elevation of the main block. Two were added in ca. 1900 (see sketch map; section B) and ca. 1905 (see sketch map; section C). Section C was added as a Picker House. These additions continue some of the original materials and design elements, and are three stories and one story high, respectively; section C's openings have been significantly altered. The third wing (see sketch map; section D) was added ca. 1950, and is constructed of brick and contains a large garage door opening.

Building #2: The second building of the complex is made up of four sections constructed at the beginning of the 20th century. Built ca. 1900, the main block was designed as a finishing building for the mill products. (See sketch map; section E.) It is completely exposed on its east side facing the river, where it rises two stories to a very low pitched roof. One-over-one sash windows set in segmentally-arched windows have replaced the original 18/18 sash windows. The main entrance to Building #2 is located on the west facade near the northwest corner of the main block. In 1908, the finishing building was expanded when a two-story addition with paired windows was built on the south elevation. (See sketch map; section F.) A smaller addition was added at this same time to the northeast corner of the ca. 1900 structure. Today the addition contains an entrance to the employee cafeteria. (See sketch map; section G.) The view of both of the two large sections is almost totally blocked from the street by a long rectangular addition built ca. 1920, which with its corbelled brick cornice, is more decorative than the other sections. (See sketch map; section H.)

A large paved parking lot is located to the west of Buildings #1 and 2. It extends to a throughway between the two buildings and ends in another parking lot located between the east elevation of Building #1 and the river bank. A retaining wall exhibiting various time frames of construction is found at the river bank. (See sketch map.) The materials used in construction include coursed ashlar, brick, and cast stone. A cast stone coping covers all of the retaining wall.

Buildings #1 and #2 were once joined with a third similar section located on the water's edge that contained a knitting mill, paper box shop, and dye house. (See sketch map; section I.) This section was taken down in the 1970s at the same time the machine shop was demolished. (See sketch map; section J.) Up until 1880 when the first section of Building #1 was constructed, the company produced its goods in the Old Stone Mill (demolished in 1908). (See sketch map; section K.)

The **Ipswich Mill Company Store House #2** (1 Peatfield Street; 1895; #79) is a brick industrial building located adjacent to the railroad tracks in an area that is now largely vacant, but was once used for open storage by the mill. Though it is stylistically similar to the surviving mill structures, this building has always been physically separated from the main complex, even before the demolition of much of the original complex. The building's main entrance and loading docks face Peatfield Street where it rises two stories. Here the ground slopes down from Peatfield, exposing three stories on the side and rear elevations. The west elevation borders the railroad tracks, and has five entrances at regular intervals that led to a platform (no longer extant) used for loading and unloading cargo. The building has a slightly pitched roof with large exposed rafters at the eaves. Marked by irregular fenestration with windows of various sizes and type, a number of distinctive five-pane horizontal windows are set in squat openings with segmental arches and granite sills, providing an interesting stylistic element. Many of the other openings also feature these segmental arches and granite sills. Two bays were added between 1916 and 1929, and a front entry enclosure was added ca. 1980. The building was originally constructed as a store house for Ipswich Mills. By 1929,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 4

Martin & Burke Inc. was using it as a leather warehouse.

The **Ipswich Tonic Co.** (15-17 Estes St. [rear]; ca. 1885; #8) was a unique operation in the Alley given its apparent lack of association with the mill. By 1924, this business was producing bottled tonics in what appears to be a converted barn or shed. Operation continued into the mid-1940s. The 3 x 2 bay wood frame building is two stories high with a one-story garage addition on its south elevation. The building has been converted to a residence, but retains much of its original appearance due to the presence of original clapboards, 1/1 sash windows, and board and batten doors.

Institutional and Commercial Structures

Of the buildings used for institutional and commercial purposes during the active years of Ipswich Mills, few remain under their original use. Most have been converted to residences, and a few were moved or demolished by Ipswich Mills. The three buildings that remain under institutional or commercial use include the **Riverview House** (20 Estes Street; ca. 1885; #10); the **Polish Legion of American Veterans in the Grocery Store** at 1-3 Estes Street (ca. 1860; #3); and the **Kosciusko Club** (5 Peatfield St.; ca. 1945; #78).

The **Hall/Store** at 30-32 Estes Street/10 Peatfield Street (ca. 1910; #24) is a typical example of a building that has been converted from commercial to residential use. This 2 x 3 bay, gable-front building is two stories high with a low sloping roof-line defined by a wide entablature. Like many of the other buildings in the district once used for commercial purposes, the first floor exhibits evidence of alteration to accommodate residential living. The building operated as a combination Polish Social Club/grocery before being converted to a multi-family dwelling.

The **Riverview House** (20 Estes Street; ca. 1885; #10) rises three stories to a slightly pitched gable-side roof. Nearly rectangular, the building contains a two-story ell on the rear, which may be original, and one-story additions on the side and rear facades accommodating a restaurant and kitchen. The first floor, clad in wooden clapboards, contains modern windows and doors. The second and third floors are clad in aluminum siding, and feature symmetrically placed 6/6 windows that appear to be original. The building continues to operate as a restaurant under its original name.

The **Grocery Store** at 1-3 Estes Street (ca. 1860; #3) now operates as the Polish Legion of American Veterans. Domestic in appearance, the building is sited on a sloping corner lot, with its front facade facing Saltonstall Street. It is composed of a 2-story gable-front house; a large two-story addition constructed on the side facade along Estes Street; and a small one-story addition on the rear of the house. Devoid of ornamentation, the building has replacement 1/1 windows and is clad in aluminum siding.

The **Kosciusko Club** (5 Peatfield St.; ca. 1945; #78) is one of the newest structures in the district. This gable-front, stucco structure is constructed in a very simple rectangular form. The main feature of the building is a center entrance of wooden double doors with full side lights and transom window surrounded by wooden molding and flanked by two vertical windows with steel-rolled frames. The side fenestration consists of the same windows. The group that owns the building operates as a social club for Polish Americans.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 5

Dwellings Pre-dating the Mill

When Ipswich Mills formally began operations in 1868, a few dwellings were present on pre-existing streets. A few of these exist to the present day, and may have been associated with earlier industrial uses on the site as described in Section 8. Others were moved or demolished over time.

The **Whipple House**, constructed ca. 1655, was a notable building moved out of the district. Its original site is now a paved parking lot at 5 Saltonstall (contributing site; #81). This site is included in the district due to the significance of the Whipple House as an important First Period house (and, since 1966, a Registered National Landmark). A number of outbuildings -- including a barn, pumphouse, and woodhouse -- once stood on the site as well, as indicated by an 1840 sketch plan of the property. The Whipple House site holds significant associations as well with Abraham Bond. Bond, who purchased the house in 1841, was a stocking maker from Nottingham, England, whose family owned the Whipple House until it was purchased by the Ipswich Historical Society in 1898. (Beginning the next year, the historical society operated a museum in the house, while demolishing a house that had stood to the north of the property since ca. 1840 in order to provide visitors with an unobstructed view of Depot Square. The Whipple House Museum remained on its original site for the next 28 years, until December of 1927. In that year, the historical society decided to move it directly across the river to its present location on South Main Street, where it continues to house the collection of the Ipswich Historical Society). Research indicates that the original site of the house most likely remained vacant until it was paved by Sylvania some time after 1941. Thus, the site is potentially an important archaeological site (see Section 8, Archaeological Significance).

One that remains is the **W. Lord House** (3 Saltonstall Street; ca. 1850; #2), one of the earliest houses in the district. The house is a 2 1/2 story dwelling constructed in the Greek Revival style. Built on a granite foundation, the house is L-shaped in plan and sheathed in modern synthetic siding. Its Greek Revival stylistic elements include cornice returns, a side-entry three-bay facade, and entablature over the front entrance. Windows contain original 6/6, turn-of-the-century 2/2, and 1/1 sashes. Additions include a 20th century one-story enclosed porch in the inside angle of the L-plan, and a 19th century addition on the back of the structure.

The **Samuel Hallam Houses** (16 and 18 Peatfield Street; ca. 1870; #27 and 28; photograph #4) are Italianate style houses that were part of a small group of three houses (including 20 Peatfield Street) built ca. 1870. Rising from brick foundations, these 2 story, side-gable buildings are built in an L-plan. The house at #16 is sheathed in wooden clapboards and retains many of its Italianate stylistic elements, including a double-door entry with arched glass panes; bracketed entry hood; second-floor window labels; and wide cornerboards. In contrast, the decorative elements on the house at #18 are obscured by synthetic siding; thus, it is similar in character to the majority of the houses in the area. Samuel Hallam, who owned the houses in 1884, operated a small hosiery factory on Estes Street. The house at #18 was probably operated as a bakery and grocery store in the 1920s and early 1930s.

Located next door to the Samuel Hallam Houses is the **Estes House** (20 Peatfield; ca. 1865; #29), the most intact house in the district. Designed in the Second Empire style, the house is sheathed in wooden clapboards and topped with a slate mansard roof featuring pedimented dormers with decorative shutters. Exterior trim includes wide corner boards, and a box cornice with a wide frieze. Fenestration consists of 2/2 sash (probably original), and is slightly irregular on the three-bay front. The front entrance occupies the west bay of the facade, and contains paneled double

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 6

doors beneath a rectangular transom. The entry is sheltered by a one-bay porch with a flat roof supported by square posts. The Estes House was built for James H. and Eliza A. Estes whose daughters worked at the mills for a time.

Housing Types and Characteristics

The workers housing built between 1902 and 1916 by Ipswich Mills includes a variety of wood-frame houses sheathed in wooden clapboards or shingles, and topped with slate roofs. A number of the houses originally featured porches, some of which were enclosed at a later date. A small number of houses exhibit some ornamental details, but overall, they are simple in form with little ornamentation.

Typically, these dwellings were built with a limited number of forms, and identical versions were generally clustered on one street or one side of a street. The basic types include:

Type I: 2 1/2 story, gable-front, single-family dwelling,

Type II: 1 1/2 story, L-plan, single-family dwelling, and

Type III: Side-by-side duplex.

Type I: 2 1/2 Story, Gable-front, Single-family Dwelling

The 2 1/2 story, gable-front, single-family dwelling is the predominant type in the district. Twenty-five structures identical in form were built on the north side of Second Street, the south side of Fourth Street, and both sides of Fifth and Sixth Streets. Six dwellings on River Court resemble the form, although they are not identical. (See Assessor Maps 41D and 42C.)

The **Mill Tenement House** at 10 Second Street (ca. 1906; #51), is one of the most intact company-built tenement houses in the district. It retains its original wooden shingles and distinctive canted drip molding located between the first and second floors, as well as its original storm windows. It serves as a rare surviving example of the original appearance of the tenement building type. The fenestration of the house is typical of the other tenements, and includes regular fenestration on the front, west, and rear elevations. The east elevation has irregular fenestration and an entrance with a beaded board door located near the rear of the building. The house retains many of its original 2/2 windows and storm windows, as well as its slate roof. The changes to the house include a new cinder block foundation (brick foundations are predominant in the district) and probably the enclosed one-story, 2-bay front porch, as well as the addition of two modern casement windows. The **Mill Tenement House** at 3 Sixth Street (ca. 1910; #76; photograph #7) is identical in form to the house at 10 Second Street, but serves as a more typical example of the appearance of houses in the district. It has been resheathed in modern synthetic siding, and the front three-bay porch has been replaced with a one-bay entrance porch supported by modern wrought iron posts.

Type II: 1 1/2 Story, L-Plan, Single-family Dwelling

The **Mill Tenement House** built at 15 Peatfield Street (ca. 1906; #30) is constructed in an L-shaped plan as a single-family dwelling. This 1 1/2 story single-family dwelling is built on a brick foundation, and is similar in plan to

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 7

many of the other houses on the same side of the street. Sheathed in its original clapboard siding (unlike its identical neighbors, which are covered in synthetic siding), this house has a small entrance porch that has been enclosed, occupying the angle of the L-plan. The front facade fenestration is regular with replacement 1/1 sash windows. Other examples of this type include **Mill Tenement Houses** at 11 and 13 Peatfield Street (ca. 1906; #32 and 31; photograph #5), and at 1, 3 and 5 First Street (ca. 1906; #44, 43, and 42).

Type III: Side-by-Side Duplex

The district contains a number of multiple-family dwellings, most of which were built as side-by-side duplexes. The **Mill Tenement House** at 6-8 First Street (ca. 1906; #37; photograph #6) is typical of the area. This gable-side, two-story dwelling is situated between two similar buildings on First Street. Clad in synthetic sheathing, the house at #6-8 has an enclosed center, two-bay porch with two side entrances on its four-bay front. The **Mill Tenement House** next door at 2-4 First Street (ca. 1906; #36; photograph #6) exhibits more of its original elements than the other similar buildings. It retains its original wooden clapboards, 2/2 sash windows, and front porch extending the entire side of the front facade.

The Ipswich Mills Historic District is comprised of industrial buildings, commercial/institutional building, and houses that form a small, cohesive industrial community, providing a well-preserved visual historical record.

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Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric cultural resources within the boundaries of the Ipswich Mills Historic District. At least twenty-one sites have been recorded in the general area (within a mile) including one site (19-ES-106), which lies in the southern portion of the district. Little interpretative information is available for that site except for locational factors, which identifies it "...in a built up section of Ipswich at the south end between the rail road tracks and the west bank of the Ipswich River." The physical characteristics of the district include locational criteria which are favorable for most prehistoric site locations. Most of the district includes well drained generally level or moderately sloping terrace locales adjacent to the Ipswich River and Kimball Brook which bisects the district at its confluence with the Ipswich River. Given the above locational factors, known site densities in the general area and the presence of one recorded site, the presence of prehistoric sites is both documented and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. In general, however, the potential for significant prehistoric survivals in the district is, at best, moderate. Residential and industrial growth in the district dating from the 17th century with intense land use in the 19th and 20th centuries have probably compromised the integrity or destroyed most prehistoric resources present. Resources may survive which have been buried or were located in areas where minimal development has occurred such as the vacant land bordering the railroad tracks.

A high potential exists for significant historic archaeological resources in the district. Structural remains from residential and industrial resources may survive from the 17th and 18th centuries in the district although few specific resources have been identified. The Whipple House (ca.1655), a National Historic Landmark, was moved out of the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetIpswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 8

district in 1927 to a site directly across the Ipswich River. Structural survivals from the house foundation, outbuildings and the remains of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive at its original site at 5 Saltonstall Street (contributing site #81), the present parking lot of Ipswich Mills. After the house was moved, the site reportedly remained vacant until it was paved by Sylvania some time after 1941. Additional structural remains from 17th century residences could also survive as well as 18th century remains for which no example survives in the district. Most residential archaeological sites in the district probably date to the 19th century as residences were demolished to make room for industrial related development. A few residences no longer extant, were present in the district along Union Street and Winter Street (later Saltonstall Street) at the time the stone mill was built in 1829. Some of these structures may actually date to the 18th century. Other dwellings were moved or demolished for the development of Ipswich Mills in the mid-19th century. Many of the 19th century residential sites in the district may have originally been company built housing which was rented to its workers. Occupational related features including sheet refuse patterns could exist as an important resource type with these structures including those still extant.

The location of the Ipswich Mills Historic District on a site historically associated with the town's industrial development indicates industrial resources as potentially the most important archaeological resources in the district. Several mills and manufacturing companies including grist mills, fulling mills, and brick making companies operated in and near the town center during the 17th and 18th centuries. Some of these mills used water power from the Ipswich River and were located within the district. One of the earliest textile mills identified in the district was the stone mill of the Ipswich Manufacturing Company built in 1829. The stone mill was demolished in 1908 to make room for the new knitting Mill and box shop. Portions of the 1829 mill may survive in an archaeological context, however the mill dam is still extant. While many of the oldest 19th century mill structures associated with Ipswich Mills are still extant, the down-sizing of the mill in the 1970's included the demolition of later 19th and 20th century mill structures including the Knitting Mill, box shop, machine shop and a foot bridge that crossed the river. Structural remains from these mill buildings may survive beneath the paved parking lot located waste of mill buildings #1 and #2. Water power related resources are another important resource type that may survive in the district. While the 1829 dam is still extant, the remains of earlier dams may also exist in the same area, possibly beneath the existing dam or nearly in submerged areas of the river. Canal-like structures including headraces and tailraces may also exist beneath fill areas. Wheel pits which supplied power to earlier mills may also be present. One additional industrial resource in the district may include cottage industries which played an important role in the evolution of the textile industry in Ipswich. Evidence may survive including the structural remains from small shop and occupational related features near residential homes from which a lace cottage industry developed in the 17th and/or 18th centuries and small shops with hand powered looms which performed finish work for Ipswich Mills products in the 19th century.

(end of Section 7)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1850-1946

Significant Dates

1868-1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Ipswich Public Library

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Name of Property

Essex County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property See continuation sheet.

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Hartmann, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedburg, National Register Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 1996

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name (Multiple Owners)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ipswich Mills Historic District exhibits integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The district meets criteria A and C of the National Register. The period of significance extends from 1850 to 1946, with a primary focus on the years 1868 to 1928 (the years of operation for Ipswich Mills).

Ipswich is a distinct New England coastal town located in east central Essex County in an area characterized by gentle rolling terrain. As part of an early principal transportation corridor, the town grew rapidly in the early 17th century, becoming an important regional port. Ipswich's importance as a maritime center declined after the Colonial era as nearby towns with better harbor facilities became more popular ports. As a result, manufacturing and agriculture became the key industries in the town. The two remained critical to the local economy until after the mid-19th century when the mechanized advances of the Industrial Revolution were put to work, resulting in an increase in manufacturing activity and a decrease in agricultural production.

Hosiery became Ipswich's dominant industry during its peak as a manufacturing town. Ipswich Mills was the most important of all the hosiery firms, and remains a fine example of the activity in the town. The company was the town's largest employer, and with five mills in New England, it grew to become the largest hosiery manufacturer in the world during its peak production years of 1916 to 1919. The Ipswich plant was its largest producer, and with a location abutting the Boston & Maine Railroad, it had easy access to transportation for movement of raw materials in, and finished goods out. As was typical of other large textile factories in New England, the company built housing that it rented to workers. This residential area was built at the beginning of the 20th century, and became known as "the Alley" or "Pole Alley," referring to the area's long, narrow shape and its largely Polish population.

The mill buildings, workers housing, and other associated buildings make up a district that is significant at the local level, providing a visual narrative of the key industry in Ipswich's manufacturing economy. The district is significant primarily as an illustration of the broad patterns of New England industrial progress, including specialization of products, technological advance, increasing capitalization, expansion of markets and facilities, and employer/employee relations. It is also significant for its strong association with the French, Polish and Greek immigrant groups. The district is significant secondarily as a surviving complex of mill buildings, workers housing, and other associated buildings. The integrity of individual components has been compromised to some extent. The most serious is the loss of approximately 50% of the original mill structure during the 1970s when the knitting mill and machine shop were demolished. Although these losses affect the overall integrity of the complex, components remain from all phases of the mill's primary period of significance. Extant components include the 1880 knitting mill, which has always been the visual and functional focus of the mill. The remaining mill buildings and the associated residential area together present a well-preserved example of an industrial community.

Early Industrial Activity

The industrial history of Ipswich dates back to its beginning as a town when small mills began operating shortly after settlement. Between 1680 and 1750, several small mills and manufacturing companies, including grist mills, fulling mills, and brick-making companies, operated in and near the town center. Some of these used water power supplied

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetIpswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

by the Ipswich River, and were located within the Ipswich Mills District. There are no extant buildings in the district associated with this early activity; however, the former site of the Whipple House, ca. 1655, has been included in the historic district boundary. (See "Buildings Pre-dating the Mill" in Section 7 for more information.)

The early industries first took advantage of the fast-moving water in the area, and later improved the river's ability to generate power by constructing a dam. A small textile industry involving the making of lace, hosiery, and cloth developed during the early period of the Industrial Revolution. These early ventures, characterized by fits and starts, formed a basis for the large-scale production of hosiery, and illustrate the typical manufacturing evolution from a focus on serving local needs to the development of specialized products produced for larger markets.

The textile industry in Ipswich began as a cottage industry involving the making of pillow lace, an art that originated in England. Large quantities of the lace were handmade by men, women, and children in their homes and then distributed from some central source. Little investment was needed to begin this work, making it an attractive means of employment for many of the Ipswich natives who were struggling during the economic hard times following the Revolutionary War.

In 1822, Benjamin Fewkes and George Warner moved the first mechanized lace machine to Ipswich. Earlier these two men had smuggled the machine, which was actually a stocking loom with improvements for making lace, from England. It was George and Augustine Heard, along with Joseph Farley, who convinced Fewkes and Warner to come to Ipswich. The Heards in particular were interested in developing the lace industry in Ipswich, using the money that Augustine made in the China trade as capital. The lace machines were the basis for a company incorporated as the Boston & Ipswich Lace Company in 1824, and located in the center of town on South Main Street. The venture was short-lived, however, and by 1828 operations had ceased.

Fewkes and Warner, along with two brothers named James and Sanford Peatfield, were the first of many trained stocking makers that immigrated to Ipswich from the Nottingham area in England.¹ Back in England many of them had begun work on improving stocking frames, as well as converting some of the machines to lace-making machines. In an attempt to escape the deplorable conditions of the industry in England, they brought these ideas with them to New England.

Shortly after the Boston & Ipswich Lace Company began operations, Dr. Thomas Manning of Ipswich started a lace-making venture in 1827 called the New England Lace Company. He hired skilled male immigrants from England to operate the lace machines. Women and girls (most of them related to the men) were hired to embroider and wash the lace.² A British export tax placed on the thread used in the lace production forced Manning and the other small

¹ James Peatfield was an early resident of the district. His house, the James Peatfield House (2 Peatfield Street; ca. 1860; 80) is located on a street that bears his name. The house was converted into a multi-family dwelling for mill workers at the beginning of the 20th century.

² Fewkes: 19.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

lace producers to cease operations in 1833.

Gradually, many of the former lace producers entered the hosiery industry, joining men like Benjamin Fewkes and George Warner who were involved in a new small-scale hosiery industry. Fewkes and Warner were working with stocking frames designed and constructed by the two Peatfield brothers. Hosiery proved to be a profitable business, and soon other investors followed. (This early manufacturing of hosiery was conducted in buildings outside of the Ipswich Mills Historic District.)

A larger hosiery factory at the Lower Falls was constructed by George Heard in 1834. Heard also helped the Peatfield brothers establish an underwear manufactory in Depot Square that proved to be very successful. Another hosiery concern was established in 1863 on the Ipswich River at County Street. Called the Ipswich Woolen Mills, business prospered until an inventory fire in 1873 caused a setback. The mill never fully recovered and closed operations in 1885.

In addition to lace and hosiery manufacturing, there was an early cloth-making industry in Ipswich, started by many of the same people involved in lace-making. It did reach a point of some regional importance in terms of production, but was soon overshadowed by the large-scale textile producers in Lowell and Lawrence. As a very early user of mechanized power, however, cloth production in Ipswich was part of the evolution towards an increasingly complex technology which contributed to the eventual success of the hosiery industry. Dr. John Manning (his son Dr. Thomas Manning was later involved in lace-making as already described in this section) was a citizen of Ipswich with progressive ideas that he applied in medicine and business alike. In 1792, he constructed the Manning Woolen Mill on the riverbank in the town center on the site of the Caldwell Block. Although his wind-powered venture was short-lived (closing in 1800), it was the first power driven woolen mill in Massachusetts.

The year 1828 marked a turning point in Ipswich's industrial development when Joseph Farley and the two Heard brothers began operation of a cotton mill that was to become a successful long-term operation. Water power had long run fulling and grist mills in Ipswich, but it was not until these three men began operation, that water power was used for cloth production. Within the boundary of the Ipswich Mills Historic District, Farley built a stone mill and a dam (the mill is not extant, while a dam is still present) called the Ipswich Manufacturing Company, which resulted in an operation that produced 450,000 yards of cloth on 260 looms annually. Farley employed mainly Yankee workers in his mill, with women outnumbering the men three to one.³ Expansion of the business continued for six years as Farley purchased additional land for his operation. However, by 1836, he ran into financial difficulties, and in 1846 the Dane Manufacturing Co. bought the business.

Ipswich Mills Early Years, 1868 - 1913

At the time Ipswich Mills was formed, Ipswich was an established industrial town. Yet it was the formation of this company that resulted in a whole new era of large-scale manufacturing marked by expanded markets and facilities.

³ Waters "Ipswich Mills". 30.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetIpswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

The company, which eventually was comprised of five mills including four in other communities, was part of the international development of the hosiery business. Formed at a time when mass-production of hosiery was new to the U.S., it became the largest manufacturer of knit goods in the country, playing an instrumental part in the development of this new industry.

The formation of Ipswich Mills was largely the work of Amos Adams Lawrence (1814 - 1886). Born to the Lawrence family responsible for the name of the large textile city of Lawrence, Amos was involved heavily in the textile industry. After graduating from Harvard, he formed a company with a partner which eventually came to be called Lawrence & Co. This corporation acted as a selling agent for several important textile mills. In 1860 Amos, along with other investors, began work to establish a new textile manufacturing company, formally starting Ipswich Mills in 1868. Two years before, Amos bought out his original partners and started experimenting with the manufacturing of hosiery.⁴

Amos purchased the Old Stone Mill from Dane Manufacturing, and immediately began replacing the cotton cloth-making equipment in the mill with new hosiery machines. These machines were purchased from John Pepper, who manufactured knitting machines in Lake Village, New Hampshire, and had been involved in machine installation and business start-ups for the Lawrence Company in Lowell. In 1868, John Pepper was hired to personally supervise production at Ipswich mills. He also invested some of his own money in the project. However, the years under Pepper's management were unsuccessful, resulting in significant losses for the company. By most accounts, Pepper was skilled at starting new ventures, but less so at maintaining them. By 1872, Pepper's relationship with Ipswich Mills had ended, and a man named Everard Martin had been recruited from England to oversee production. By this time, approximately 21 knitting machines were in use at the mills employing 21 men and 212 women. Small shops with hand-powered looms were involved in finish work for Ipswich Mills products.⁵

Under the supervision of Martin, the fiscal soundness of the mill improved, and in 1873 the company built a brick addition to the stone mill. Other new buildings, including a store house, were added in the late 1870s. The firm's management decided to make a major capital investment in 1880, when it allocated money for a new mill. The mill building was four stories high and 276 x 52 feet with a three story, 37 x 42 foot wing on the north corner of the east elevation. The total cost of the building was \$100,000.⁶ This building is the oldest extant component of **Ipswich Mills** (Union St.;1880; #1; sketch map, section A; photos #1 & 2), and serves as the centerpiece for the complex.

In the 1880s and 1890s, Ipswich Mills continued to expand, purchasing new property located within the district. Land between the river and railroad was purchased from E. H. Martin (most likely Everard Martin) with an understanding that the tenement buildings Martin had begun constructing

⁴ Richard Candee, Notes.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ipswich Mill Papers, Baker Library, vol. 1.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

would be finished so the mill could use them for housing employees.⁷

When Amos died in 1886, his son Amory Appleton Lawrence (1848 - 1912) immediately took over his father's position as president of Ipswich Mills. As a member of the Board of Directors for the mill for over a decade before assuming the presidency, Amory was well-equipped to follow in his father's footsteps.

Amory also took over his father's place in the textile agent firm of Lawrence & Co., which continued to act as an agent for Ipswich Mills. Like his father, Amory was an energetic, astute business man. Under his leadership Lawrence & Co. significantly expanded its market. As a successful selling agent for Ipswich Mills and other textile producers all over the country, Lawrence & Co. closely followed the latest fashions in the hosiery business. This knowledge was, no doubt, of great importance to Ipswich Mills.

The beginning of the 20th century was a time of gradual expansion for Ipswich Mills. New land was purchased, and a number of construction projects were undertaken within the current district. In 1908, the Old Stone Mill was torn down to make way for a new knitting mill and box shop that would cost the company approximately \$150,000.⁸ (See sketch map; section I.) Construction of buildings and acquisition of equipment was continual during these early years of the new century despite the ups and downs the company experienced in production.

The early 20th century was also a time of expansion outside of the Ipswich community for Ipswich Mills. In 1909, Gilmanton Mills in Belmont, New Hampshire, was incorporated into Ipswich Mills.⁹ The corporation also controlled mills in South Boston (opened prior to 1912), Gloucester (opened 1913), and the Middlesex Mill in Lowell (purchased in 1920).

Employer/Employee Relations

As the physical plant expanded, the labor force followed. The firm was employing increasing numbers of workers, many of whom were immigrants. In 1904, about 800 operatives were employed at the mill, and by 1917, that number had nearly doubled to 1,500, 75% of whom were women. The immigrant workers were willing to work for less money than most U.S.-born workers; thus, they provided the inexpensive, unskilled labor needed by companies like Ipswich Mills.

Most accounts indicate the management of Ipswich Mills treated its workers fairly well. It appears this treatment was driven by the economic interests of the firm, possibly mixed with some paternalistic intent. The firm's management recognized that productivity was closely related to the contentment of

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid, vol. 2.

⁹ Gilmanton Mill came under the control of the Lawrence family earlier, but was reopened as a separate entity.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetIpswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 6

its workers, and took pains to monitor their mood. Always keeping the bottom line in mind, wages were set at levels similar to those in other mills located in New England.¹⁰

Amory Lawrence, like his father, was involved in a number of philanthropic efforts, and this probably contributed to the fairly enlightened viewpoint that the management had towards its mill operatives. The company frequently donated money for the benefit of the community and its workers. A typical example includes \$50 contributed to the Y.M.C.A. in 1907 to provide English language instruction for its foreign-born employees.¹¹

Ipswich Mills also recognized the importance of providing adequate housing for its work force. The company built a number of dwellings between 1902 and 1916 for its workers. Among these "cottages" (as the company called them) were twelve dwellings that were authorized in 1907 to cost approximately \$1,200 each. The firm's ledger also noted that six new dwelling houses of eight rooms each were completed in 1912 for a total cost of \$5,963.¹² (The exact location of these buildings is unknown.) While these dwellings were crowded with tenants by today's standards, they did provide the workers with reasonable housing.

The employee/employer relationship appeared to be relatively good until about 1912 when major strikes were taking place in Lawrence and Lowell, affecting the workers in Ipswich. The management of Ipswich Mills recognized the unrest, and as a precaution, increased all wages 5%. When some of the workers found out most New England mills had provided their workers with an increase of 10%, they complained. The management conceded and agreed to make the increase 10%.¹³

The quelling of unrest turned out to be short-lived, because on April 23, 1913, the Ipswich workers struck. They were no doubt encouraged by the success of the textile strike in Lawrence led by the International Workers of the World (I.W.W.). Of the total work force, approximately 75% of the operatives (mainly Greek and Polish immigrants) stopped work, demanding wage increases of 10 to 40%, depending on the department. After a four-week shutdown, the mill opened with approximately 25% of its operatives. Those that returned included mainly English-speaking natives, illustrating the division between the immigrant and non-immigrant workers.¹⁴

Seven weeks later violence broke out between the I.W.W.-led strikers and the police, resulting in the death of one Greek woman. The scene occurred at the mill gates on Saltonstall and Union Streets, an area of crowded tenements inhabited by mainly Greek immigrants. As a result of the violence, the I.W.W. leaders

¹⁰ Ipswich Mill Papers, Baker Library, vols. 1-3.

¹¹ Ibid, vol. 2.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 7

were charged with murder, and 17 Greek workers were arrested. Eventually, the murder charges were dropped. The strike by the Greek and Polish workers continued into July, when many of them were evicted from their tenements. Shortly thereafter, the strike ended, with workers gaining nothing.

The strike created a hardship for Ipswich Mills, but did not result in a crippling financial blow. Many of the town citizen's had sided with the mill management, and in appreciation for the town's support, the mill donated \$10,000 to Ipswich for the construction of a hospital.¹⁵

These early years of operation from 1868 to 1913 were a time of increasing productivity for the mill. New acquisition and capital investments provided the groundwork necessary for the mill to reach its peak during the war years.

Immigrant Workers

The immigrant populations that came to Ipswich in search of employment were in many ways isolated from the rest of the town's population. Language, cultural, and economic differences between the new and the established residents of the town were manifested in the physical separation that evolved as workers housing was built on undeveloped land. For the most part, the newly arrived immigrants settled in the Ipswich Mills Historic District and the area northwest of it roughly bounded by the railroad, Linebrook Road and Brownville Ave. The two areas are separated by the railroad.

Within these two areas, the immigrants conducted their religious, social, and political life. The Ipswich Mills District was the most geographically isolated. Thus, it retained its ethnic associations for the longest period of time. Literally enclosed by the Railroad, the Ipswich River, and the mill, the district was cut off physically from the rest of the town, contributing to the ethnic solidarity of the community.

The residents of the Ipswich Mills Historic District included some French workers until the beginning of the century, and then mainly Polish and some Greek immigrants who lived in the tenement housing built for them by the mill. Once developed after 1906, the Alley houses provided ready housing for the newly arrived immigrants who could rent a room from a fellow countryman or woman. Typically, one family would rent a house and then provide room and board for sub-letters.

The Greeks and Polish followed other immigrant groups who had previously sought employment in Ipswich. The earliest mills in the town employed mainly Yankee natives, but as the industries grew, they began to hire immigrants who were willing to work at unskilled jobs for lower wages. First came the Irish in the 1840s and 1850s, followed by Canadians from the British Provinces and Quebec. By the 1870s, a French Canadian population was well established in the town. When Ipswich Mill first began production, 93% of Ipswich's immigrants were Canadian, English, or Irish.¹⁶ Some of these workers lived in housing that was within the district in the immediate vicinity of the mill, but

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ MHC, Massachusetts Reconnaissance Survey:21.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 8

most lived in the area located northwest of the district.

The growth in the immigrant population in Ipswich mirrored the growth in industrial production. In 1875, seven years after the opening of Ipswich Mills, there were 454 foreign-born people in town, representing 12.4% of the population. By 1915, this number increased to 2,479 foreign-born residents, making up 39.5% of the population.¹⁷

By 1915, the ethnic make-up of the immigrant population had changed significantly, with Poles and Greeks representing over 50% of the foreign-born population.¹⁸ It was for these later groups of unskilled workers, and specifically the Poles, that the workers houses in the Ipswich Mills Historic District were built. While predominantly a Polish neighborhood, the Alley was also home to a few Greek workers. In 1916, the **Mill Tenement House** at 11 Estes Street (ca. 1885; #5) served as a tenement for a group of Greeks. There were also Greek residents at the **Mill Tenement Houses** on 5 and 6 Fifth Street (both ca. 1910; #69 and 60). Although living and working in close proximity, the two groups were separated by language and culture barriers. Each group attended its own church and social functions. The Greeks built their church in 1907 and the Polish in 1908. Both are located just outside of the historic district, separated physically from the area by the railroad.

During the peak of mill production, the district was a very self-contained neighborhood. Within a few blocks, a resident could work, shop, get a haircut, and drop off a child at the nursery. The majority of these businesses and services were located on Estes Street, and although some of the buildings have been demolished by Ipswich Mills, a number are extant. The **Grocery Store** at 1-3 Estes Street (ca. 1860; #3) was used as a store during much of the early and mid-20th century, and today serves as the Polish Legion of American Veterans Hall. Other stores include the **Grocery Store** at 15-17 Estes Street (ca. 1885; #7), the **Hall/Store** at 30-32 Estes Street (ca. 1910; #24), and the store that was located in the **Samuel Hallam House** at 18 Peatfield (ca. 1870; #28). With so many women employed at the mill, the **Mill Day Nursery** (24 Nursery Court; ca. 1870; #13) performed an important service for the community in the peak years of production during World War I.

Although the separation of ethnic groups in Ipswich appears to have evolved based on the availability of vacant land, planned division of ethnic groups was openly advocated by industrial housing experts of the time. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the National Housing Association in 1916, wrote: "It is well-known that certain races do not mix, even when there is no European war on."¹⁹ Housing for the new-comer was differentiated from that of the longer-term resident, and as explained by Vieller, "we need to differentiate in both these classes of dwellings the housing of the American workingmen as distinguished from the alien."²⁰ Not all writers on industrial housing encouraged discrimination between the immigrants and "American

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Veiller: 44.

²⁰ Ibid; 29.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 9

workingmen," but all advocated a separation of the different classes of workers based on the wages they earned.

Those immigrants subject to the most general public disdain were the newest arrivals. In 1913, when Ipswich Mills opened a branch factory in Gloucester, an appeal in the Ipswich Chronicle for female workers indicated that "girls and women now employed by the mill at the various factories are the best and not recently landed immigrants."²¹ In fact, many of the workers employed in Ipswich were new immigrants who spoke only their native language.

Ipswich Mills Peak and Decline, 1914 -1928

The year 1914 marked the beginning of a prosperous time for Ipswich Mills. As a result of the war in Europe, the mill had many overseas contracts for hosiery with foreign armies. Domestic demand was up as well. The management of the mill continued to purchase new equipment and land, and to build new and renovate existing buildings in order to expand capacity at the Ipswich plant.²²

The period of America's participation in World War I was a time of especially high productivity for Ipswich Mills. The Ipswich plant employed 1,500 people in 1917, 75% of whom were women. Several wage raises were given to employees during this period, and between 1916 and 1920, workers' wages increased by 194%. The years 1917 - 1919 marked the highest profits ever for Ipswich Mills.²³

In marked contrast to the profitable war years, the end of the war initiated a period of rapid decline for Ipswich Mills. During the last part of 1920, there was a 50% slowdown in production at the Ipswich plant.²⁴ As soon as the war ended, the demand for the finer and higher grade hosiery, referred to as full-fashioned hosiery, increased dramatically. The Ipswich plant was equipped to produce only old-fashioned circular cotton stockings.

The problem was not that the management of the mill did not recognize the change in the consumer's preference. On the contrary, Ipswich Mills continually monitored the tastes of the buyer through its relationship with textile distributor Lawrence & Co. In fact, the company management planned to switch to full-fashioned stocking manufacturing. The problem was the lack of capital. During their best years, the company had paid out most of its profits in dividends to stock-holders instead of investing it back in the company.²⁵ Thus, it was not financially prepared to meet its losses during 1920 and 1921, and lacked the capital to invest in the expensive new hosiery equipment.

²¹ Ipswich Chronicle, March 28, 1913.

²² Ipswich Mill Papers, Baker Library, vol.2.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ipswich Mill Papers, Baker Library, "Financial History," case 2.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetIpswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 10

An attempt was made to convert the old machinery, and, in fact, the Gloucester mill did have a small full-fashioned department, but the company continued to struggle. The South Boston and Belmont, New Hampshire, mills were closed by 1922, as was the Yarn Mill at Ipswich (leaving the rest of the plant open). (See sketch map, section A.) In 1923, the mill in Ipswich still employed 1,200 people making women's hosiery. The Gloucester and Lowell mills continued production as well. The three divisions all operated under the management of one agent who worked out of Ipswich. Each division had its own supervisor.²⁶

In 1923, the mill management still saw hope for improvement. They continued to look for new ways to advertise and market their products. Because a large number of automobile tourists stopped at their mill in Ipswich, a small house across the river (outside of the district) was purchased and set up as a hosiery shop featuring stockings at full retail price.²⁷ There was also a tea house and inn that operated as a private venture directly across the river from the mill (also outside of the district).

Despite management efforts, profits continued to drop, and in 1927, the Lowell plant was leased. Ipswich and Gloucester, the only two remaining plants under Ipswich Mills, took over the manufacturing of Lowell's ladies rayon underwear. Soon, however, the company was forced to close its Gloucester mill. Following closely behind, the Ipswich mill was closed in 1928.²⁸

The assets of Ipswich Mills were sold to pay some of the creditors. Russian mill owners in Moscow bought 1,200 tons of the outdated hosiery machinery, and three experienced hosiery makers were sent to oversee the equipment installation and train the Russian workers.²⁹ The tenement houses were sold to many former tenants (William J. Riley also bought 20 of the houses), including mostly Polish and some Greek immigrants, for prices ranging from \$1,100 to \$3,200.³⁰ Having divested the company of its assets, Ipswich Mills was dissolved as a corporation in 1929.

Later Times, 1930 - Present

There was little activity at the mill site in the 1930s. With the exception of a short occupation by the Martin &

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ipswich Mill Papers, Baker Library, vol.2.

²⁹ Stone: 414.

³⁰ Ipswich Mill Papers, Baker Library. "Sale and Selling of Tenement Properties," case 25.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 11

Tickelis Shoe Company, possibly during the late 1930s and 1940, the mill complex appears to have been vacant.³¹ In 1941, Sylvania Electric Productions, Inc. purchased the main complex of mill buildings. Since that time the company has contributed to the local economy through the production of various products, including proximity fuses, military and commercial transformers, and tungsten coils. In the 1970s Sylvania demolished several buildings to enlarge its parking area. (See sketch map.)

During WW II many women were employed at the Sylvania plant, many of them residents of the Alley. After the war, few of the district's residents worked at the Sylvania plant. The period of inactivity at the mill site had severed the neighborhood's economic dependence on the mill. With the accessibility of the automobile and the near-by commuter railroad to Boston, residents of the district had access to numerous communities for employment.

The district retains its mixed residential and industrial use. G.T.E. Sylvania, now owned by the German firm called Osram, still occupies the main mill complex, although it is planning a move to another community. (See sketch map, sections A-D, E-H.) The old mill storage house by the railroad tracks now houses Recouro U.S.A., Himalaya Corporation, and Ebinger Brothers Leather Company, Inc. With the exception of the two Polish clubs and the Riverview House in the district, the remainder of the buildings in the district serve as residences. The homes that were originally built as individual dwellings are now mainly owner-occupied, single-family dwellings. The buildings constructed as side-by-side duplexes continue to serve as multiple-family dwellings.

Some of the elderly residents of the Alley are descended from Greek or Polish parents (mainly mothers) who worked in the mill. Many of these people have lived their entire lives in the neighborhood, and there is at least one example of a resident living in the same house where her parents were once tenants.

(end)

Archaeological Significance

While several prehistoric sites have been recorded in Ipswich, the generally low level of documentation for these sites enabled only a general interpretation of the patterns of prehistoric occupation for the town. Any surviving site in Ipswich with the potential for systematic study could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area may offer the potential for an analysis of coastal settlement and subsistence during later Woodland Periods and a comparison of inland versus coastal sites or a result of sea levels rise. Sea level was considerably lower during the Paleo Indian and Archaic Periods resulting in Ipswich area sites occupying inland locations during those times. As a result, prehistoric sites can offer the potential for an analysis of changing settlement and subsistence through time in the town of Ipswich and at a larger scale along the present day coastal zone including Plum Island Sound and the Merrimack River estuary.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social,

³¹ MHC, Survey Forms, Ipswich Mills.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 12

cultural and economic characteristics of a small scale industrial community which developed during the 17th century's first settlement period and grew, reaching it's most prosperous years preceding and immediately following World War I. Archaeological survey and testing can help locate examples of the districts 17th and 18th century residential and industrial components for which no examples survive. Structural remains and occupational related features associated with the Whipple House site can provide details of the town's first settlement period including lifeways and agricultural technologies which were used and shortlived in the district. Archaeological survivals, at the Whipple House site and from later residencies may also provide information on the development and technologies of cottage industries which were responsible for the early growth of the lace industry in Ipswich. These sources of evidence may also contain information of how cottage industries changed through time, possibly developing into the small shops with hand powered looms which provided a labor force involved in finish work for Ipswich Mills products.

Structural remains and trash areas associated with the Ipswich Mills and it's predecessors in the district can provide important insight into how these mills functioned including how textile technologies changed through time and the types of products which were manufactured. The evolution of waterpower technology can also be examined from resources within the district. Historic archaeological resources in the Ipswich Mills Historic District can also contribute information on the relationship between a large textile company and its workers possibly focusing on such topics as the reasons for Company owned housing and the relationship between tenancy and the various types of worker housing built by the Ipswich Mills. Mill workers and their ethnicity can also be analyzed from the worker, the mill owners and how their relationships changed through time. It has been said that during the peak of mill production, the district was a self contained neighborhood. Archaeological resources can help test this concept including how it developed and changed through time as ethnic groups changed.

(end of Section 8)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2

Plan of Caleb K. Moore House and Land. April 21, 1840.

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James Kyprianos, Curator, Whipple House. January 1996 by Mary Conley, Ipswich Historical Society.

(end of section 9)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property

The property is approximately 20 acres.

UTM References

1. 19 /349240 /4726600
2. 19 /349420 /4726540
3. 19 /349340 /4726080
4. 19 /349100 /4725900
5. 19 /348980 /4725925

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Ipswich Mills Historic District are delineated on the accompanying maps with a distinct black line. The map consists of sections of three pages (41D, 42A, and 42C) from the Town of Ipswich's Assessors' Records.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the proposed National Register Historic District encompass a long narrow area of land that includes the mill buildings and associated residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. The main mill complex forms the northern-most boundary of the district. It is surrounded by a commercial area with a number of modern buildings not historically associated with the district. The district's western border is roughly defined by the railroad. The railroad as a boundary is interrupted on the upper western part of the district by a series of large parking lots. This interruption narrows on the lower western section of the district (with the exception of one plot that directly borders the railroad),

where slim plots of mainly vacant land with a few modern buildings separate the district from the railroad. The Ipswich River shoreline (the one closest to the mill) forms a distinct eastern and southeastern border for the district. The far southern tip of the district is separated from the river by a small playground area that was until recently a vacant plot.

(end)

**Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts**

Ass. Map #/ Parcel #	MHC #	NR#	Street Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Status
42A/192	IPS.304	3	1-3 Estes St.	Grocery Store	ca. 1860	No Style	C/B
42A/190	IPS.305	4	7-9 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1885	No Style	C/B
42A/189	IPS.306	5	11 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1885	Cape	C/B
42A/190	N/A	6	13 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1885	Cape	C/B
42A/187	N/A	7	15-17 Estes St.	Grocery Store	ca. 1885	No Style	C/B
42A/187	N/A	8	15-17 Estes St.(rear)	Ipswich Tonic Co.	ca. 1885	No Style	C/B
42C/50A	IPS.307	9	19-21 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
	N/A	9a		Garage	ca. 1930	No Style	C/B
42C/2	N/A	10	20 Estes St.	Riverview House	ca. 1885	No Style	C/B
42C/50	N/A	11	25-27 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1870	No Style	C/B
42C/5	N/A	14	26 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1870	No Style	C/B
		14a		Garage	Mid 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/12	N/A	N/A	28 Estes St.	Vacant Lot	N/A	N/A	NC/Si
42C/49	N/A	N/A	29 Estes St.	Vacant Lot	N/A	N/A	NC/Si
42C/48	N/A	22	31-33 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/13	N/A	24	30-32 Estes St./ 10 Peatsfield	Hall/Store	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
		24a		Garage	Mid 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/47	N/A	23	35 Estes St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1870	No Style	NC/B
42C/19	IPS.409	71	1 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/12	IPS.410	64	2 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/18	IPS.411	70	3 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/13	IPS.412	65	4 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/17	IPS.413	69	5 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/8	IPS.414	60	6 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/16	IPS.415	68	7 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/15	IPS.416	67	8 Fifth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/33	IPS.417	44	1 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/32	IPS.421	36	2-4 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B

**Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts**

42C/32	IPS.418	43	3 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
		43a		Garage	Mid. 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/31	IPS.419	42	5 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/26	IPS.422	37	6-8 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
		37a		Garage	Mid 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/30	IPS.420	41	7 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
		41a		Garage	Mid 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/29	N/A	40	9 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/27	IPS.423	38	10-12 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/28	N/A	39	11-13 First St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
41D/11	IPS.424	63	1 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/6A	N/A	57	2-4 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/10	IPS.425	62	3 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/9	IPS.426	61	5 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/6B	IPS.310	58	6 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1860	No Style	C/B
41D/8	IPS.427	60	7 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1915	No Style	C/B
41D/6C	N/A	59	8-10 Fourth St.	Mill Tenement House	19th C.	No Style	C/B
42C/23	N/A	34	2 Kimball St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/24	N/A	35	4 Kimball St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
		35a		Garage	Early 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/34	N/A	45	6 Kimball St.		ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
		45a		Garage	Early 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
42C/35	N/A	46	8 Kimball St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
42C/3	N/A	12	22 Nursery Court	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1900	No Style	C/B
42C/4	N/A	13	24 Nursery Court	Mill Day Nursery	ca. 1900	No Style	C/B
41D/1	IPS.337	79	1 Peatfield St.	Ipswich Mills Storehouse #2	1895	Late 19th CA. Industrial	C/B
41D/3	IPS.338	80	2 Peatfield St.	James Peatfield House	ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
		80a		Garage	Mid 20th C.	No Style	NC/B
41D/4	IPS.339	78	5 Peatfield St.	Kosciusko Club	ca. 1945	No Style	C/B
42C/22	IPS.430	33	9 Peatfield St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No	
Style	C/B	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 Peatfield St.-		
			See 30-32 Estes St.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts**

42C/21	IPS.431	32 32a	11 Peatfield St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42C/14	N/A	25	12 Peatfield St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1900?	No Style	C/B
42C/20	IPS.432	31	13 Peatfield St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No	
Style 1885	C/B Cape	42C/14 C/B	N/A	26	14 Peatfield St.	Mill Tenement House	ca.
42C/19	IPS.433	30	15 Peatfield St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/15	IPS.434	27	16 Peatfield St.	Samuel Halum House #1	ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
42C/16	IPS.435	28	18 Peatfield St.	Samuel Halum House #2	ca. 1870	Italianate	C/B
42C/17	IPS.340	29	20 Peatfield St.	James H. & Eliza A. Estes House	ca. 1865	Second Empire	C/B
42C/18	N/A	N/A	21 Peatfield St.	Vacant Lot	N/A	N/A	NC/Si
42C/11	IPS.439	21	1 River Court	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/6	IPS.440	15	2 River Court	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/10	IPS.441	20 20a	3 River Court	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 ca. 1940	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42C/7A	IPS.442	16	4 River Court	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/9	IPS.443	19 19a	5 River Court	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42C/7	IPS.444	17 17a	6 River Court	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42C/8	IPS.445	18 18a	7 River Court	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B C/B
42A/193	IPS.347	2 2a	3 Saltonstall St.	W. Lord House Garage	ca. 1850 Mid 20th C.	Greek Revival No Style	C/B NC/B
42A/194		81	5 Saltonstall St.	Former site of Whipple House/ now a paved parking lot	NA	NA	C/Si
41D/5	IPS.348	56	1-3 Second St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1918	Dutch Colonial Revival	C/B
42C/36	IPS.447	47	2 Second St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/37	IPS.448	48 48a	4 Second St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/38	IPS.449	49 49a	6 Second St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B

**Ipswich Mills Historic District
Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts**

42C/39	IPS.450	50 50a	8 Second St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42C/45	N/A	55	9 Second St.	Mill Tenement House	Early 19th C.	No Style	C/B
42C/40	IPS.451	51 51a	10 Second St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1906 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42C/41	PS.452	52	12 Second St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1906	No Style	C/B
42C/44	N/A	54 54a	13 Second St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	19th C. Early 20th C.	No Style No Sytle	C/B C/B
42C/42	N/A	A	14 Second St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1980	Late 20th C.	NC/B
42C/43	N/A	53 53a	15 Second St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1916 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
41D/25	IPS.453	77	1 Sixth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/20	IPS.454	72	2 Sixth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/24	IPS.455	76	3 Sixth St.	Mill Tenement House	ca. 1910	No Style	C/B
41D/21	IPS.456	73 73a	4 Sixth St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1910 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
41D/23	IPS.457	75 75a	5 Sixth St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1910 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
41D/22	IPS.458	74 74a	6 Sixth St.	Mill Tenement House Garage	ca. 1910 Mid 20th C.	No Style No Style	C/B NC/B
42A/186	IPS.356	1 1a	Union St.	Ipswich Mills Retaining Wall	1880 19th C/Early 20th C.	Late 19th C. Industrial N/A	C/B C/St

Total Number of Resourecs

	Contributing	Non-contributing
Buildings	82	22 (mainly garages)
Sites	1	3
Structures	1	0
Objects	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	84	25

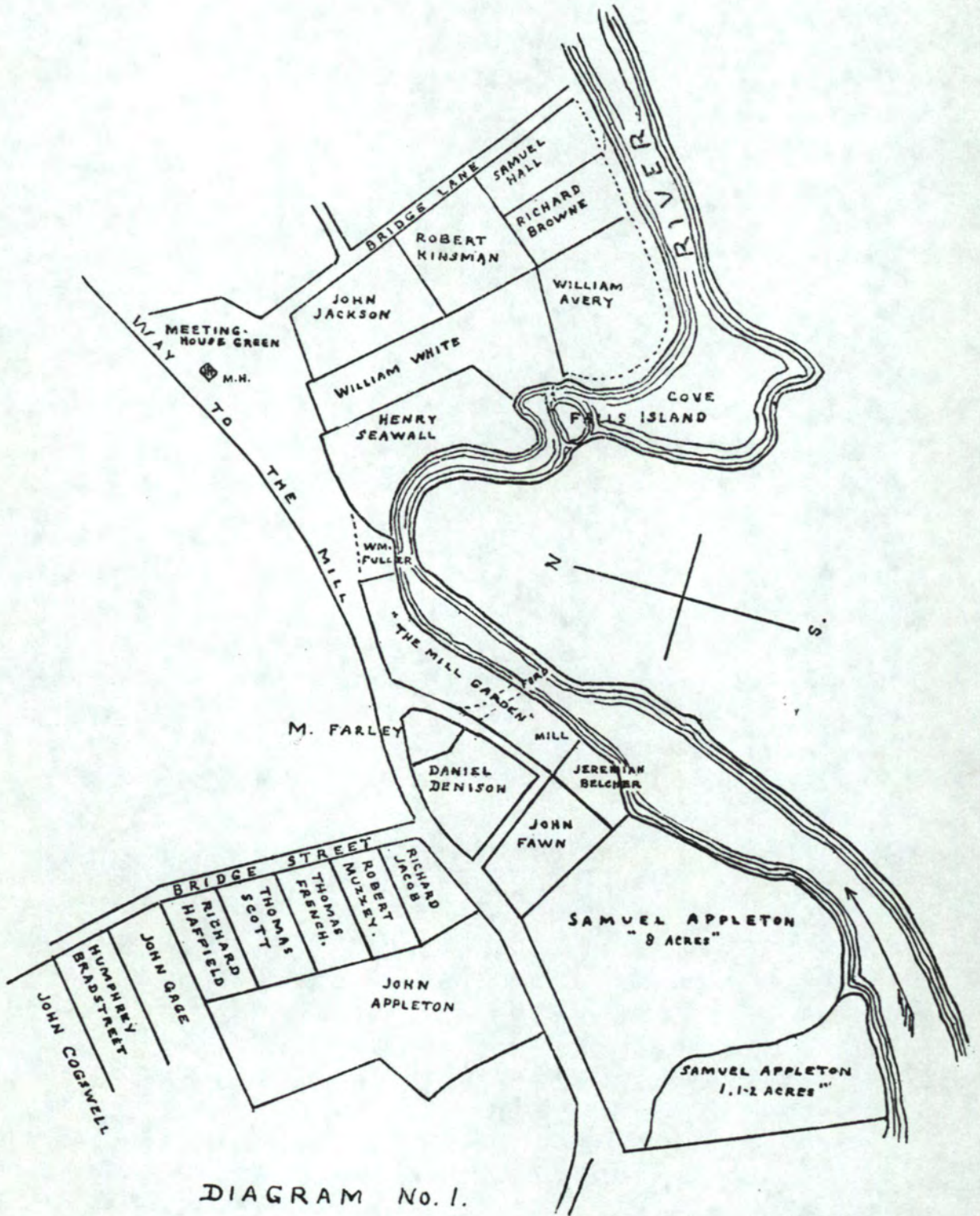
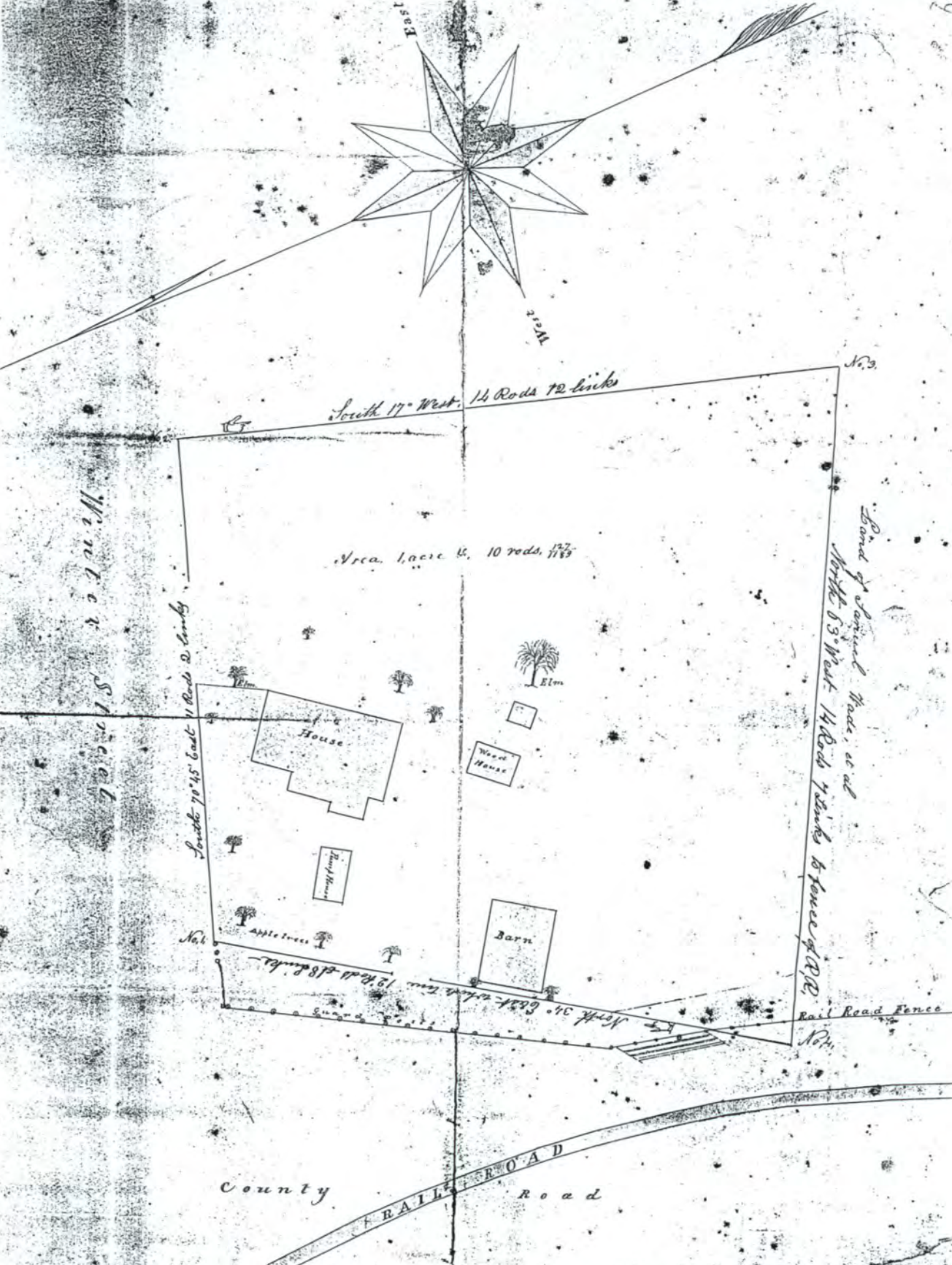


DIAGRAM No. 1.



South 17° West. 14 Rods 12 links

Area 1 acre & 10 rods, 1775

Bound of former tract, as at
North 53° West 14 Rods 12 links & fence of RR.

South 70° 45' East 11 Rods 2 links

WINTER STREET

House

Wood House

Barn

Apple trees

Shed

Well

19 Rods 12 links

North 36° East 12 Rods 12 links

Rail Road Fence

County

RAILROAD Road

SCALE - Two Rods to an Inch

Plan of Caleb K. Moore's House & Land
(Sold to Abraham H. Bond Oct. 7, 1841)

By Harold Cogswell Jr.
April 21



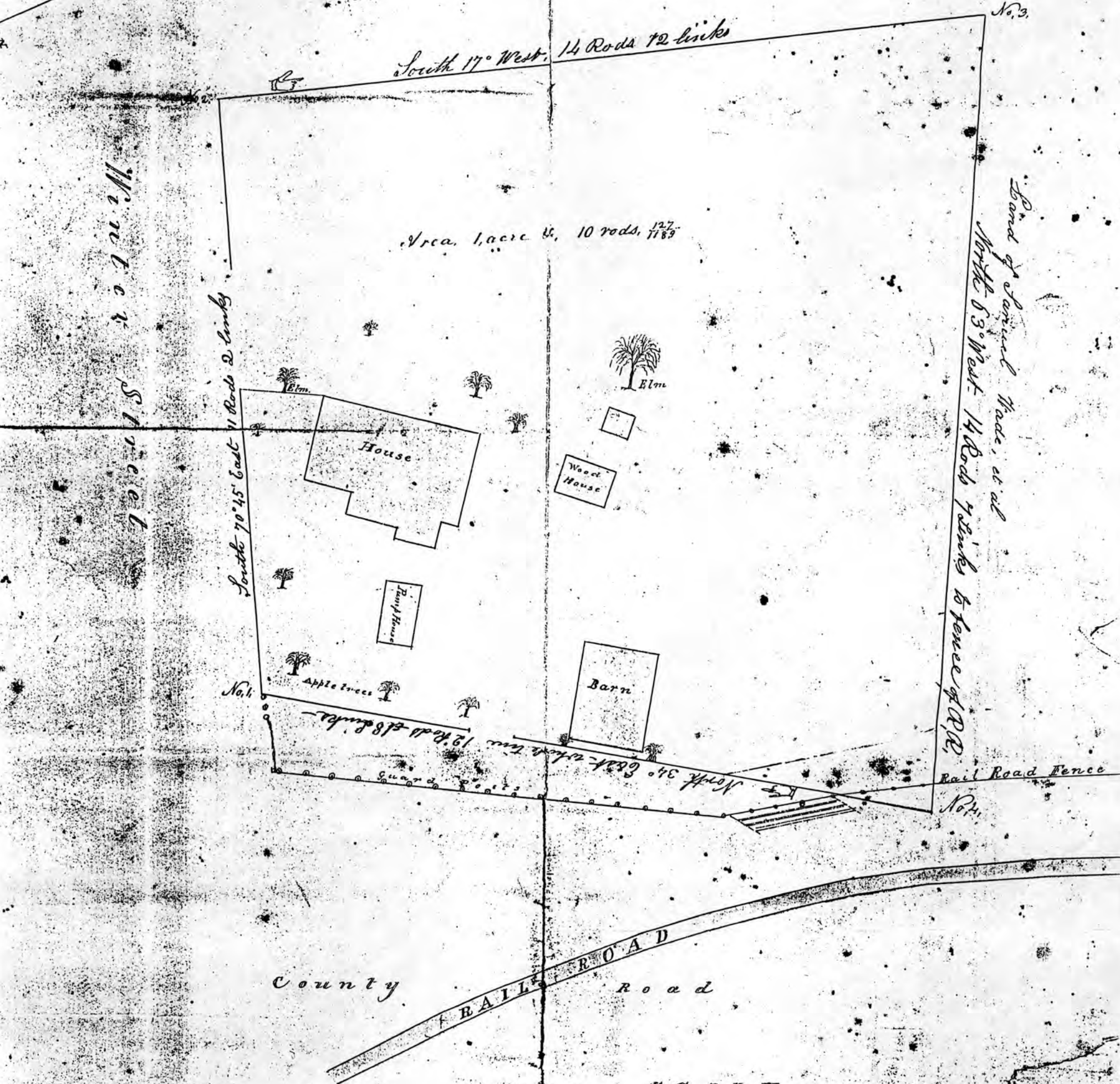
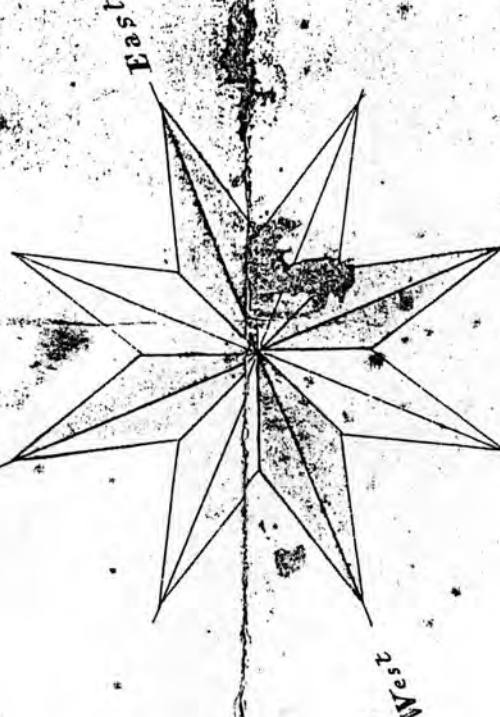
PLAN OF IPSWICH VILLAGE.

SCALE 335 Rods to an Inch

100 f 200 f 300 f 400 f 500 f 600 f

1/4 Mile 1/2 Mile 3/4 Mile 1 Mile

From the map of the Town of Ipswich, surveyed and drawn by Philander Anderson, 1832.



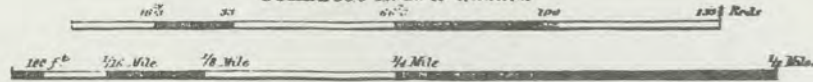
SCALE - Two Rods to an Inch.

Plan of Caleb K. Moore's House & Land
(Sold to Abraham H. Bond Oct. 7, 1841)

By Aaron Cogswell
April 21, 1841

PLAN OF IPSWICH VILLAGE.

SCALE 395 Rods to an Inch



From the map of the Town of Ipswich, surveyed and drawn by Philander Anderson, 1832.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ipswich Mills Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/06/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/22/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/08/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000923

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 8.22.96 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



Ipswich Mills, rear elevation of Building #
Union St.

Ipswich Mills Hist. Dist.

Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA

Credit: Lisa Hartmann

May 1994

Neg. at Ipswich Historical Commission

View looking West from Ipswich River

Photo 1 of 7.

Ipswich Mills

Union Street

Ipswich, MA

Ipswich Mills Historic District



Ipswich Mills Bldg. #1.

Union St.

Ipswich Mills Hist. Dist.

Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA

Credit: Liza Hartman

May 1994

Neg at Ipswich Hist. Commission

View looking NE.

Photo 2 of 7



River Court Streetscape

River Court

Ipswich Mills Hist. Dist.

Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA

Credit: Lisa Harbmann

May 1994

Neg at Ipswich Hist. Com.

View looking West

photo 3 of 7.



Samuel Halum House
16 Peatfield St.
Ipswich Mills Hist. Dist.
Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA
Credit: Lisa Harkness
Neg. at Ipswich Hist. Com.
View looking North
Photo 4 of 7.



Mill Tenement House

11 Peatfield St.

Ipswich Mills HD.

Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA

Credit: Lisa Hartmann

May 1994

Neg. at Ipswich Hist. Com.

View looking South

Photo 5 of 7.



Mill Tenement Houses

2-4, 6-8, 8-10 (L to R) First St.

Ipswich Mills H.D.

Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA

Credit: Lisa Hartmann

May 1994

Neg at Ipswich Hist. Com.

View looking NE

photo 6 of 7



Mill Tenement Houses

1, 3, 5 (R to L) Sixth St.

Ipswich Mills Hist. Dist.

Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA

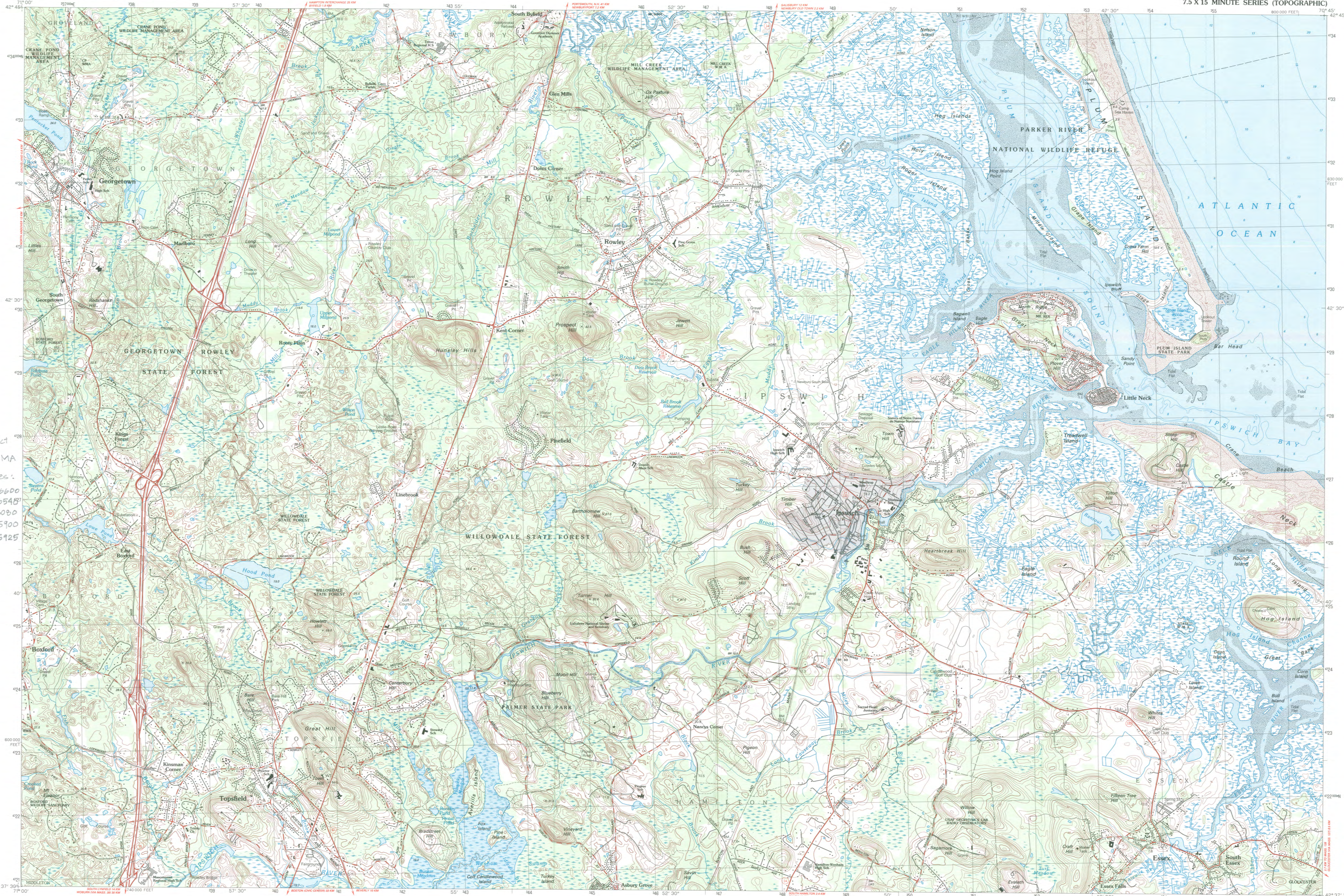
Credit: Lisa Harbman

May 1994

Neg. at Ipswich Hist. Com.

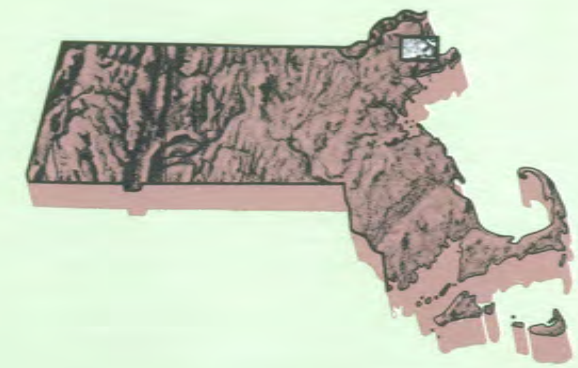
View looking SE

Photo 7 of 7.



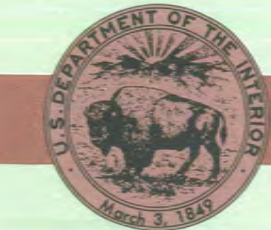
Ipswich MASSACHUSETTS

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

1985

Published by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Created by USGS, NOS-NOAA, USCE, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1985. Supersedes Georgetown and Ipswich 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1966 and 1982 (1978). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
 Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, modified 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 in-holdings 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 0.3 METER
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN METERS
 DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
 SOUNDING SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.6 METERS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

Meters	Feet	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS
1	3.2808		1 Haverhill
2	6.5617		2 Newburyport
3	9.8425		3 Lawrence
4	13.1234		4 Rockport
5	16.4042		5 Reading
6	19.6850		6 Gloucester
7	22.9659		
8	26.2467		
9	29.5276		
10	32.8084		

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

UTM grid convergence (GN and 1983 magnetic) indicated at center of map diagram is approximate

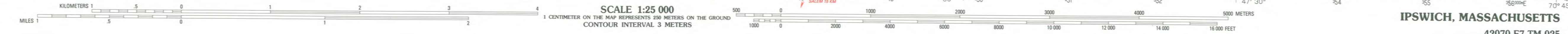
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

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	
Footbridge; 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; land 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	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Wellhead; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; sill or core	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapid, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; wooded	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Ipswich Mills Historical District
 Ipswich, Essex Cty, MA
 UTM References:
 1. 19/349240/472660
 2. 19/349420/4726548
 3. 19/349340/4726000
 4. 19/349100/4725900
 5. 19/348980/4725925



Ipswich Mills Historic District
Assessors Map 42A

- KEY:
- Boundary
 - National Register Number
 - Photo Number

Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts
2013



For Assessment Purposes Only
Not For Property Conveyances

42C

SCALE 1"=100'
ZONING AS SHOWN

M. L. 42C-66
REVISED TO JAN. 1, 1985
John E. O'Donnell & Associates
Auburn, Maine

42A

Ipswich Mills Historic District
 Assessor Map 41D

Key:
 - Boundary
 - National Register Number
 - Photo Number

Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts
 30/3



For Assessment Purposes Only
 Not For Property Conveyances

SCALE 1"=100'
 ZONING AS SHOWN

REVISED TO JAN. 1, 1996
 John E. O'Donnell & Associates
 Auburn, Maine

41D



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 9, 1996

Carol Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Ipswich Mills Historic District, Ipswich (Essex County), Massachusetts, 01938

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has 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.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Marjorie H. Robie, Chairperson, Ipswich Historical Commission, Town Hall, 30 South Main Street, Ipswich, MA 01938
Mary P. Conley, Ipswich Historical Commission
Lisa Hartman, Preservation Consultant, 1417 Beacon Street, #9, Brookline, MA 02146
Richard Candee, Director, Preservation Studies Program, Boston University, 226 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215