

WEST NEWBURY HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Historic Sites Survey Table of Contents  
Emery Lane

Street Address	Page ##	Individual or Group Form	WN Historical Commission Comments
<a href="#">21 Emery Ln</a>	1-7	Individual	This was the home of philanthropists Mary Elizabeth, Louisa, Frances, and Georgianna Emery. <a href="#">Click here to see their Minute History.</a>
<a href="#">Emery Ln Bridge</a>	8-31	Individual	

# FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

R28-210 Newburyport WNB.19

**Town/City:** West Newbury

**Place:**

## Photograph



Southwest and façade (southeast) elevations.

**Address:** 21 Emery Lane

**Historic Name:** Stephen and Hannah Emery House

**Uses:** Present: Religious Retreat Center

Original: Single Family Residence

**Date of Construction:** ca. 1746

**Source:** Howells, *Architecture of the Merrimack*, p. 182

**Style/Form:** Georgian

**Architect/Builder:** unknown

**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:** garage, attached chapel; six hermitages; two cabins (all ca. 1980s)

**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): Side and rear ells and additions (18<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> c), bay windows (turn of 20<sup>th</sup> c?) - dormers on rear ell (L 20<sup>th</sup> c)

**Condition:** Excellent

**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

**Acreage:** 38.00 acres

**Setting:** Rural setting on a large, mostly undeveloped lot bordered by Main Street, Emery Lane, and Artichoke River, very near the Merrimack River. Owned in tandem with a large open property on the west and north sides of Emery Lane. Emery Lane is a narrow, two-lane road bordered by dry-laid fieldstone walls on both sides and an extraordinary allee of densely spaced, mature street trees. Emery Lane ends at the Emery mill site and dam (WNB.906) at the north end of the property at the Artichoke River.

## Locus Map



**Recorded by:** Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission

**Date:** June 2018

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

WEST NEWBURY

21 EMERY LANE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.19

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.**Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.***ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:***Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.*

The Stephen and Hannah Emery House at 21 Emery Lane stands on the east side of Emery Lane, near where it bends eastward towards the Artichoke River. Overall, the undulating terrain of this largely undeveloped property slopes steeply down to the east towards the Artichoke River. The southern portion of the site is densely wooded; the northern portion, surrounding the main house, is maintained in open fields with occasional trees and shrubs. A small, orchard-like grove of trees stands to the northeast of the main house.

Set close to the road, the main house faces south (away from the street); it contains a double-pile main block, rear ell, and side ell. A free-standing garage is located to the north of the house. A modern chapel (ca. 1980s) to the southeast of and downhill from the main house is attached to the main house at basement level. On the east side of the property, near the river, stands a cluster of contemporary hermitages (guesthouses) that was constructed in the 1980s.

The main house is a rectangular volume with gabled ells to the rear and east side. Set low to the ground, the main block rises 2½ stories to a side gable roof with minimal overhangs, no gable returns, and a very large center chimney at the ridge. Walls are typically sheathed in wood clapboards with flat corner boards and a narrow fascia board. Windows on the main block typically have 12/8 sash on the first floor, 8/8 sash on the second floor, and band molding. A well-developed cornice molding ornaments the first floor windows on the façade (south elevation) and all windows on the west elevation of the main block.

Not quite symmetrical, the five-bay façade has a substantial, pedimented center entrance vestibule, featuring a flushboard façade, clapboard sides (including a 9/6 window in its west wall), and a single-leaf door with flat pilasters and a molded entablature. The west (left side) elevation of the main block is symmetrically composed, with a broad gable end, two widely spaced window bays at the first and second floors, and a small 6/6 window in the half-story. The exposed rear (north) elevation of the main block has an off-center, single-leaf door with flat pilasters, high molded entablature, and pediment, and one bay of vertically-aligned windows to each side.

The side-gabled east ell is two stories high plus a full, clapboarded basement and a fieldstone foundation; an interior chimney rises from the ridge near the end wall. The ell's south elevation is not clearly visible from the street, but has a modern, one-story addition with a hip roof, grouped windows, and glass doors at the front (south). Symmetrically composed, the gable end (east elevation) of the east ell contains two widely-spaced windows at the first and second floors and two small windows in the half-story; the roof terminates in gable returns. The rear (north) elevation of the side ell has one bay of windows at its outer end, featuring a single window at basement level and discrete, angled bay windows above at the first and second floors.

The substantial rear ell rises 2 ½ stories above a fully-exposed, fieldstone basement to a brick gable end wall at the north; no gable returns. Two interior chimneys rise from the ridgeline, one near the end wall and one near the midpoint of the ell. A pair of modern, mostly glazed, gabled dormers punctuates the side slopes near the north end. The west elevation of this ell (facing Emery Lane) is irregular, with a two-bay, lean-to extension at the north end and a small shed-roofed entry vestibule with the door facing south. Windows here are chiefly a mix of 12/12, 18/18, and 18/1 sash.

The brick-faced gable end (north elevation) of the rear ell (laid in Flemish bond) features a narrow, shingled shed attached at the basement level, a small multi-pane bay window towards the west on the first floor, two widely spaced 9/1 windows on the second floor, and two small 4/4 windows in the half-story. The bay window appears to have replaced a single window; that original opening, plus the two windows on the second story, have flared, gauged brick lintels. The asymmetrical east elevation of the rear ell has a large angled bay window and three single windows on the first floor, and four irregularly spaced windows on the second floor.

*Continuation sheet 1*

## INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

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A modest brick connector at basement level joins the east ell with a modern, wood frame chapel to the southeast (ca 1980s). The chapel is two stories high, with a brick foundation and fully-exposed basement level, clapboard walls, a hip roof, and a variety of picture windows and grouped, single-pane windows.

The small, one-bay garage to the north of the house has a front gable roof without returns, a concrete block foundation, clapboard sheathing, and blank side and rear walls.

Well preserved and maintained, Emery Farm is an extraordinary example of a rural Colonial-era property that has elegantly evolved into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is distinguished by its intact setting, the massing of the main block and early ells, prominent chimneys, pedimented center entrance vestibule and rear doorway, cornice moldings on the windows of the two most conspicuous elevations, rare brick-ended rear ell, and Colonial Revival-period bay windows. The contemporary chapel has been sensitively sited and connected to the main house.

Interior inspections were beyond the scope of this survey, but a closer examination of surviving framing, floorplans, and interior features and finishes by an architectural historian with expertise in early Massachusetts building technology could provide additional insights into a likely original construction date and on the physical evolution of the building over time.

**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

*Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.*

Colonel Stephen Emery (1710-1795)<sup>1</sup> constructed the house at 21 Emery Lane circa 1745 on the expansive Emery landholdings. The Emery property remained in the family until 1954 and remains undeveloped into the present day.

In 1641, John Emery, Senior (1598-1683), who had arrived from England in 1635, became a Newbury freeholder. In 1642 or 1645, Selectmen allotted him 40 acres along the Artichoke River with the understanding that Emery would build and operate a grist mill for the use of the community. Emery quickly turned the acreage over to his son, John Emery, Junior (1628-1693). Around the same time, John Emery, Senior, purchased an adjoining 40-acre parcel from Archelaus Woodman, to whom it had been allotted by the Selectmen.<sup>2</sup> This 80-acre property was owned by the Emery family until 1954 when it was bequeathed to the Society of St. John the Evangelist. The two very large extant parcels on the east and west sides of Emery Lane are, together, larger than the original eighty acres.<sup>3</sup> The presence of the Stephen Emery house and its open fields and woodlands that reach from Main Street to the shore of the Merrimack River provide a largely-unchanged view of the house's original setting.

Colonel Stephen Emery (1710-1795) married Hannah Rolfe (1708-1779) in 1732 and is reported to have constructed the house at 21 Emery Lane circa 1745. Stephen Emery received a commission as an ensign in the local militia in 1749. Emery was part of a military expedition to Crown Point in 1754-1756.<sup>4</sup> The couple had at least four children, including Nathaniel Emery (1741-1822) who would inherit the Emery house. Colonel Stephen Emery worked as a cabinetmaker and took over the Newbury cabinetmaking shop of Joseph Brown (1699-1742) upon Brown's death.<sup>5</sup> Stephen Emery was a fourth-generation member of the extended Emery family of joiners, turner, and carpenters.<sup>6</sup> The Emery family was a "large and prosperous family of joiners that was present from the 1630s and continued working into the 18<sup>th</sup> century."<sup>7</sup> About two dozen of their objects remain in museums and institutions. A few of the Emery cupboards from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, described as "extraordinary,"<sup>8</sup> are in the collections of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,<sup>9</sup> the Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum,<sup>10</sup> and the Massachusetts

<sup>1</sup> Findagrave.com Memorial #101120827.

<sup>2</sup> The John Emery House, constructed ca. 1675, was located on Main Street. The building burned in 1937. See Howells, John Mead. *The Architectural Heritage of the Merrimack*. New York, NY: Architectural Book Publishing Company, 1941, p. 183.

<sup>3</sup> Lot R28-190, 67 acres, does not contain older buildings and was not surveyed.

<sup>4</sup> Currier, *History of Newbury*, 564.

<sup>5</sup> Benes, *Old-Town and the Waterside*, 85.

<sup>6</sup> Robert F. Trent, "The Emery Attributions," 211.

<sup>7</sup> Robert F. Trent, "The Emery Attributions," 216.

<sup>8</sup> Robert F. Trent, "The Emery Attributions," 220.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.mfa.org/collections/object/court-cupboard-44557>. Accessed April 18, 2018.



**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Historical Society, among other locations. The Emery shops were founded by Anthony Emery ( - died 1694) and his brother John Emery (1598-1683). John Emery trained his sons John Emery, Jr. (1628-1693) and Jonathan Emery (1652-1723). Grandson Stephen Emery, Senior (1666-1747)<sup>11</sup> was also a woodworker.<sup>12</sup>

Stephen and Hannah Emery's son, Lieutenant Nathaniel Emery (1741-1822),<sup>13</sup> did not become a cabinetmaker or joiner; Nathaniel Emery was identified as a "gentleman," in probate documents.<sup>14</sup> Nathaniel Emery married his first wife, Sarah Short, in 1777. The couple had three children, Abigail, Nicholas, and Eliphalet, who inherited the property upon his father's death. Eliphalet Emery, Esquire (1781-1869) married Sarah Hale in 1820. Captain Eliphalet Emery commanded a local militia company in 1814.<sup>15</sup> Their daughter Mary Hale Emery (1821-1898) inherited the property from her parents. Mary Hale Emery had married Reverend Samuel Moody Emery (1803-1883) in 1841. Rev. Samuel Emery was an Episcopal minister at St. Paul's Church in Newburyport. The couple had six children: Sarah (1842-1903); Mary Elizabeth (1846-1927); Louisa (1849-1939); Samuel (ca. 1851-1904); Frances (1857-1933); and, Georgianna (1859-1952). It appears that none of the children married and that all continued to live in the house on Emery Lane for the remainder of their lives. After their father's death, Sarah took over management of the farm. Samuel worked as a dentist in Newburyport. Aside from managing the farm, the sisters devoted their time to philanthropic enterprises, an activity that was much enhanced after the surprise inheritance of a substantial sum of money from a distant relative in 1905.

The Emery sisters' personal surroundings did not substantially change after the inheritance; they had a new, brick house constructed for themselves at 928 Main Street (WNB.129) for winter use and continued to live at the Emery house during the summer. They gave a small house at 961 Main Street (WNB.130) to three of their household and farm employees. Their charitable contributions to West Newbury and the surrounding area, on the other hand, were substantial. In 1899, they contributed funds to the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. In 1907, the sisters provided land and funds to construct St. John's Memorial Hall (WNB.124) on Main Street. Five years later, they were given permission by the Bishop to construct All Saints Church (WNB.125). The sisters also purchased a house to serve as the rectory. The sisters provided land and funds to construct the G.A.R. Library (WNB.186). They also donated land for the construction of the West Newbury fire station. Financial donations were made to Anna Jacques Hospital and more than forty other organizations.<sup>16</sup>

Georgianna was the surviving sister. Over the years, the sisters had become acquainted with the Cowley Fathers of St. John's Episcopal Church, Bowdoin Street, Boston and supported their work with the urban poor. In order to further their work, Georgianna's estate left the 154 acres at Emery Lane and an endowment to the Society of St. John the Evangelist, the present owners of the property. The Society of St. John the Evangelist operates the property as a retreat center. In the 1980s, the Society of St. John the Evangelist made minor alterations to the property with the construction of the hermitages and chapel. The Society also owns two lots on the west side of Emery Lane (R28-190 (67 Acres) and Lot R28-160 (31 acres)) that appear to be part of the original Emery freehold allotment of 1642/645. A few hermitages and a garage dating from the 1980s are located on those lots.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

"30 Cousins Share Will of Spinster They Never Met." *Boston Globe*. April 4, 1954. Newspaper clipping. Vertical Files. G.A.R. Library, West Newbury.

<sup>10</sup> [http://museumcollection.winterthur.org/single-record.php?resultsperpage=20&view=catalog&srctype=advanced&hasImage=&ObjObjectName=&CreOrigin=&Earliest=&Latest=&CreCreatorLocal\\_tab=&materialsearch=&ObjObjectID=&ObjCategory=Furniture&DesMaterial\\_tab=&DesTechnique\\_tab=&AccCreditLineLocal=&CreMarkSignature=&recid=1966.1261&srchfld=&srchtxt=emery&id=3cb9&rownum=1&version=100&src=results-imagelink-only#.WtfHO4jwZaQ](http://museumcollection.winterthur.org/single-record.php?resultsperpage=20&view=catalog&srctype=advanced&hasImage=&ObjObjectName=&CreOrigin=&Earliest=&Latest=&CreCreatorLocal_tab=&materialsearch=&ObjObjectID=&ObjCategory=Furniture&DesMaterial_tab=&DesTechnique_tab=&AccCreditLineLocal=&CreMarkSignature=&recid=1966.1261&srchfld=&srchtxt=emery&id=3cb9&rownum=1&version=100&src=results-imagelink-only#.WtfHO4jwZaQ). Accessed April 18, 2018.

<sup>11</sup> Findagrave.com Memorial #37079670

<sup>12</sup> Robert F. Trent, "The Emery Attributions." P. 216, citing, Susan Mackiewicz, "Woodworking traditions in Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635-1745" (M.A. Thesis, University of Delaware, 1981) 95, 99, and 104.

<sup>13</sup> Findagrave.com Memorial #101124556.

<sup>14</sup> Massachusetts Probate Records, Probate No. 9003, Ancestry.com.

<sup>15</sup> United States Adjutant General Military Records, 1631-1976. Ancestry.com.

<sup>16</sup> "30 Cousins Share Will..." *Boston Globe*. April 4, 1954. Newspaper clipping. Vertical Files. G.A.R. Library, West Newbury.

## INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

21 EMERY LANE

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

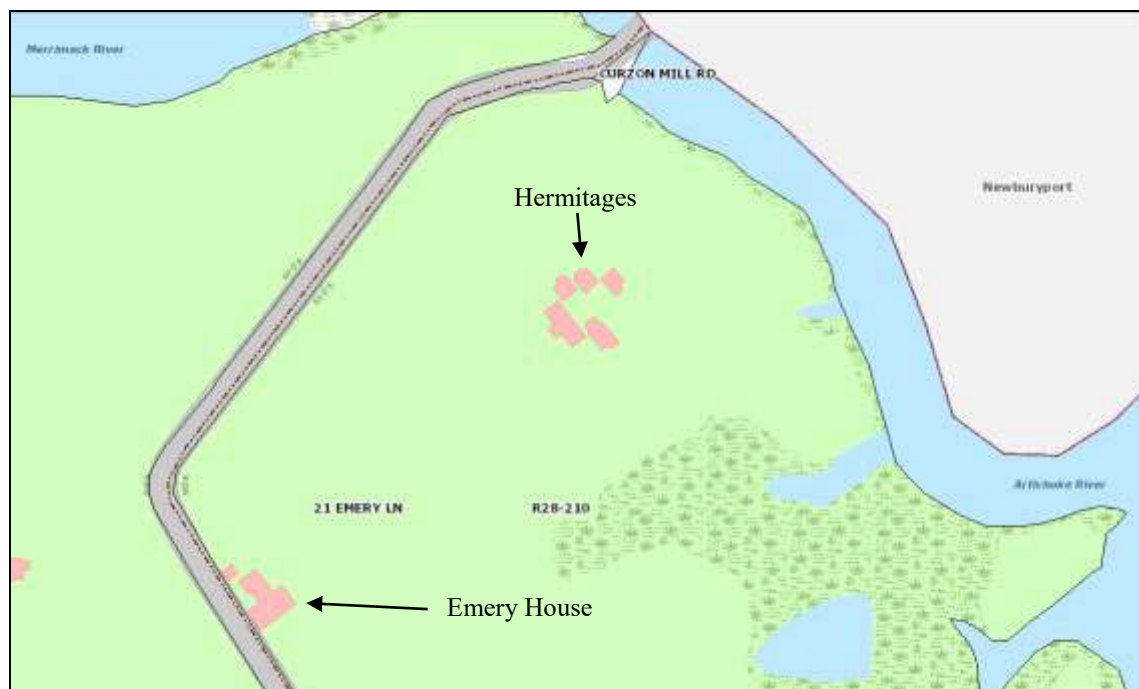
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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## SITE PLAN



**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**

Northwest elevations. Chapel at left.



Allee along Emery Lane. View looking southeast toward Main Street.



View looking northeast toward Artichoke River from Emery Lane. Merrimack River visible through trees at left. Hermitages visible at right, distant.



Hermitages.

**INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET**

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

Check all that apply:

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

Criteria: ☒ A    ☐ B    ☐ C    ☐ DCriteria Considerations: ☐ A    ☐ B    ☐ C    ☐ D    ☐ E    ☐ F    ☐ GStatement of Significance by Stacy Spies*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Stephen and Hannah Emery House is individually eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with the Emery family cabinetmaking-tradition in West Newbury, for the Emery sisters' early 20<sup>th</sup>-century philanthropy that facilitated the construction of many of West Newbury's public institutions, and an extraordinary example of a rural Colonial-era property that has elegantly evolved into the 21st century. It is distinguished by its intact setting, the massing of the main block and early ells, prominent chimneys, pedimented center entrance vestibule and rear doorway, cornice moldings on the windows of the two most conspicuous elevations, and rare brick-ended rear ell. The Emery House retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship. The period of significance begins in 1745 and continues to 50 years prior to the present day.

On this property, four generations of Emery joiners, turners, and cabinetmakers produced exuberant cases and furniture for the upper classes of Essex County through the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. About two dozen of their objects remain in museums and institutions. A few of the Emery court cupboards from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, described as "extraordinary," are in the collections of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Henry Francis DuPont Winterthur Museum, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, among other locations. The Emery shops were founded by brothers Anthony and John Emery in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. John Emery trained his sons, John Emery, Jr., and Jonathan Emery. Stephen Emery, Senior, and Stephen Emery, Junior, continued to tradition into the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Two centuries later, the five Emery sisters had a profound influence on the public well-being of West Newbury. The sisters provided land and funds to construct St. John's Memorial Hall (WNB.124) on Main Street. Five years later, they constructed All Saints Church (WNB.125). The sisters provided land and funds to construct the G.A.R. Library (WNB.186) and donated land for the construction of the West Newbury fire station. The sisters also donated funds for the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial (WNB.190).



# Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

## Scanned Record Cover Page

<b>Inventory No:</b>	WNB.907
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Emerys Lane Bridge over Artichoke River
<b>Common Name:</b>	Curzon Mill Road Bridge over Artichoke River
<b>Address:</b>	Emerys Ln
<b>City/Town:</b>	West Newbury
<b>Village/Neighborhood:</b>	
<b>Local No:</b>	
<b>Year Constructed:</b>	c 1901
<b>Architect(s):</b>	Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Co.
<b>Architectural Style(s):</b>	Truss Warren Single Intersection; Truss Warren With Alternate Verticals
<b>Use(s):</b>	Abandoned or Vacant; Other Engineering; Other Transportation
<b>Significance:</b>	Art; Engineering; Literature; Transportation
<b>Area(s):</b>	
<b>Designation(s):</b>	
<b>Building Materials(s):</b>	



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125  
[www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc)

This file was accessed on: Saturday, November 21, 2020 at 10:40 AM



A-MHC 10-16-80

Date: 6/20/80

Street Name & Route # Emery's Lane Curzon Mill Rd.

Street Name & Route # \_\_\_\_\_

Bridge No. N-11-9/W-20-3 Bridge Key # ~~BTP 537001 001~~ <sup>TWN 525000100</sup> Dist. 5

AASHTO rating: 285 (1-10-86)

## Quantity

Unknown \_\_\_\_\_ Several X (in MASS) \_\_\_\_\_ Many \_\_\_\_\_  
                                (1-10)                                      (10 or more)

Name of Builder: ~~unknown~~ Groton Bridge & Manufacturing Co (B.H.)

Designer: unknown

Plaque: Yes No. X

II. AGE: Pre 1850 1850-1900 1900-1930 1901

## II. TECHNICAL

Bridge Type	Steel Truss - Warren pony
Bridge Width	16'

riveted single intersection w/ <sup>alternate</sup> verticals  
no sway bracing

Total Length of Bridge	38.6
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Number of Spans: 1 35.8 Span Lengths 35.8

Patented:	Yes	No	Unknown	X
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Load Carrying Capacity:	Adequate	Inadequate	X
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Configuration:	Unique	Unusual	Common	X
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Types of Materials: \_\_\_\_\_

List Special Features and Modifications:

Bridge is officially closed

1935 and 1940 photos in Old B.H. files show builders plates mounted atop center of upper chords

NWB 901/  
NWB 907

B.H. ✓

Plans No

Old B.H. N-11 has 1990 photos, W-20 has 1935 photo

#### IV. ENVIRONMENTAL

Aesthetics: Unusual X Good          Common           
 Site Integrity: Retained X Violated           
 History of Bridge and Area:         

See attached sheet

#### V. ECONOMICS

Owner: Municipal X County          State          Federal           
 R.R.         

What is your recommendation?

Maintenance          Replacement X Rehabilitation           
 Are materials available for Rehabilitation: Yes          No           
 Is structure scheduled for replacement? Yes          No         

#### VI. PHOTOS - INDICATE SHOTS TAKEN Dist. photos

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Setting         | 6. Elevation           |
| 2. Builders Plaque | 7. Joint & Connections |
| 3. 3/4 View        | 8. Machinery           |
| 4. Thru View       | 9. Decorative Features |
| 5. Under View      |                        |

#### VII. COMMENTS & CONCLUSIONS

1. In your judgement, does this bridge have historic value? Yes X No
2. Please explain your answer to #1

Tied for 24th oldest of 63 known single-intersection Warren pony trusses in the MDPW data base; this is the most common metal truss bridge sub-type in the data base. One of only 3 known surviving examples in Massachusetts of the work of the Gorton Bridge Company, an upstate New York firm founded in the 1870s. A significant element in a potential historic district centered upon an historic gristmill, and long associated with the family of the prominent American writer, John P. Marquand. In a beautiful, rustic setting.

3. Additional Comments required on back of page.

Preparer: Wayne Reddy  
 Title: asst. Environmental  
 Date of Survey: 6/20/80

Additional comments

S. J. Roper  
 MDPW Historic Bridge Specialist  
 23 Oct. 1987

BRIDGES PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED BY M.H.C. -- CLARIFICATION SOUGHT  
~~CONCURRENCE REAFFIRMED~~

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>On/Over</u>	<u>Br. Dept. No.</u>
Bridge: <u>Newburyport/W. Newbury</u>	<u>Emery Lane, Curzon Mill Rd/Artichoke R.</u>	<u>N-11-9/W-20-3</u>

has previously been reviewed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission and was determined to be: either "Potentially Eligible" or "Not Eligible Individually but located in a  
on 10-16-80 Potential Historic District"

After a review of all known bridges of comparable structural type identified in the M.D.P.W. statewide computerized database, the M.D.P.W. now <sup>recommends that</sup> ~~confirms~~ the initial finding be clarified as:  
~~its concurrence with that initial determination~~ "Not Eligible Individually, but located in a Potential Historic District."

Summary statement of significance:

A typical, and not very early, example of the most common metal truss bridge sub-type, but a significant element in a potential historic district centered upon an historic gristmill and long associated with the family of the prominent American author, John P. Marquand.

Statement prepared by: S. J. Roper, MDPW Historic Bridge Specialist

Date: 1 Nov. 1987

CURZON MILL BRIDGE

NWB. 907

Before passing Newburyport to drop its waters between Plum Island and Salisbury Beach, the Merrimack is met by a last tributary. It is the Artichoke, which rises and falls with the tide and once turned the wheel of a small gristmill close to the junction of the two rivers.

In 1678, John Emery was granted 12 acres of riverside land by the town with a contract stating that he would maintain a mill to grind the community's corn. When the mill was in regular service, its great grooved stone, long since removed, thundered sometimes at night and sometimes during the day, according to the tide. When a concrete dam was built on the river in 1906, to provide a water supply for Newburyport, the turning of the mill wheel ended after 228 years.

The site integrity has been retained with much emphasis being placed on the fact that the family of James Marquand, the famous author, owned the mill. The mill, along with a brick house, a main house, the farm buildings and land, comprised an estate that was owned by his grandfather, Marquand, John Phillips Marquand, for whom he had been named, and his grandmother's sister, Mary Russell Curzon.

John Marquand felt that his childhood summers had been spent, because of Curzon's Mill, in a past more remote than the final years of the nineteenth century and the first half dozen years of the twentieth. This family homestead, which he visited on and off throughout his early years, seemed to be situated, along with the older people who lived there, on a sort of landing, where one could step off into that remoter past.

As stated by Marquand, "Nothing could compare with being beside the mill on a grinding day." He could remember a morning when he watched the horse drawn drays come over the bridge, their barrels of corn rumbling against one another over the deeper rumble of the planks under wheels and hooves. One by one, they stopped alongside the building so that the barrels would be hoisted by ropes into the second story window. From within, came another sound of powerful humming. Standing well away on the grass bank, the child felt himself embraced by a vast, strange vibration, a purring, he thought, like that of a gigantic cat. Inside the mill, this sound was fuller, as though the cat were purring more contently while the corn was prepared for grinding into feed. The walls and rafters were covered with cobwebs and coated with white powder, and the light coming through the dusty windows had a pearly quality. He remembered watching Mr. Knight, to whom the mill was rented, whitened from head to foot, moving among the empty barrels of broken corn cobs that were slowly being fed into the depths where the unseen mill stones resolved. As the meal poured into a trough, Mr. Knight scooped it out with a flat wooden spoon. Marquand came forward and thrust his hands into the meal, which was warm from the friction of the stones and had a sharp, sweet smell.

The present bridge structure was built in 1901 with a joint effort between West Newbury and Newburyport. One of the bridge abutments is connected to the mill house so that a portion of mill house is supported by it.









## FORM F - STRUCTURE

AREA

FORM NO.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
80 BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON, MA 02116

Town WEST NEWBURY, MASSAddress CURZON RD-ARTICHOKE RIVERName CURZON MILL & BRIDGE

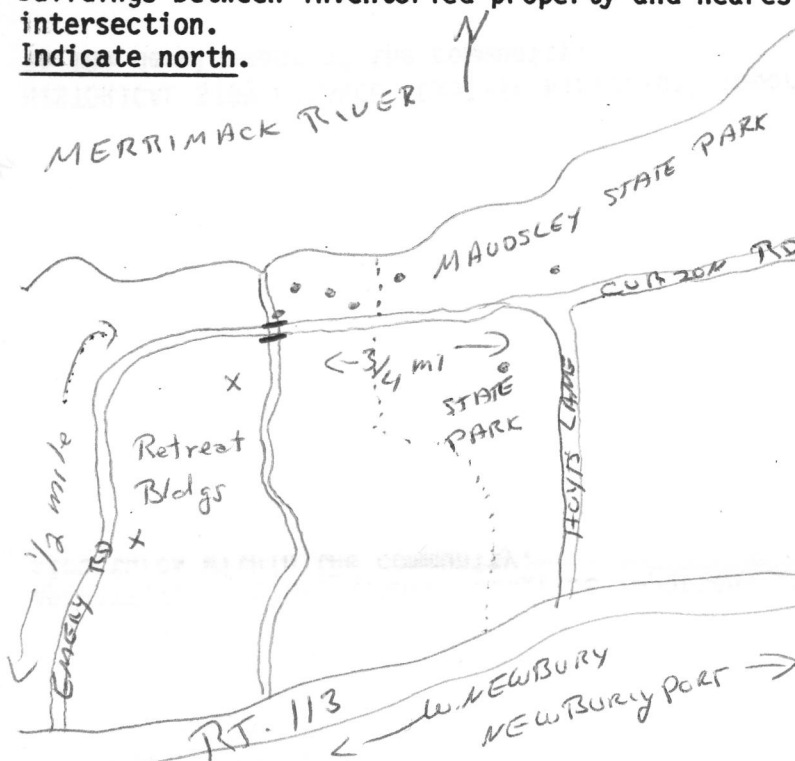
Ownership: Public  
Private

Type of Structure (check one):

bridge <u>✓</u>	pound
canal	powder house
dam	street
fort	tower
gate	tunnel
kiln	wall
lighthouse	windmill

other

Sketch Map: Draw map showing structure's location in relation to nearest cross streets, buildings and/or geographical features. Indicate all buildings between inventoried property and nearest intersection. Indicate north.



## DESCRIPTION

Date 1900Source W. NEWBURY TOWN REPORT

Architect Engineer/Designer (if known):

Construction material STEEL FRAME  
OAK PLANKING

Alterations (with dates)

Condition UNSAFE / CLOSED  
RUST AND DETERIORATION

Moved Date

Acreage

Setting PICTURESQUE - HISTORICAL  
NEAR STATE PARK

Recorded by Audrey LaddOrganization W. NEWBURY HIST. COMMDate JULY 25, 1988

UTM REFERENCE

USGS QUADRANGLE

SCALE

**NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA STATEMENT (if applicable)**

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE** Describe important design features and evaluate in terms of other structures within the community.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE** Explain historical importance of structure and how the structure relates to the development of the community.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE DESCRIBE IMPORTANT DESIGN FEATURES AND EVALUATE IN TERMS OF OTHER STRUCTURES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.**

The bridge over the dam at Curzon's mill is an example of an early pre-fabricated bridge made by the Berlin Branch of the American Bridge Company. The towns of Newburyport and W. Newbury provided the approaches and the rails and planking. Work was done with horse teams and the total cost was \$980.44 which was split by the two towns. It is a spanned bridge approximately 38 feet long and 14 feet wide with a planked decking. The roadway is supported by two two foot wide steel support plates suspended from the top of the span. See sketch attached. It is the intention of the two towns to restore the bridge to its original appearance but to allow only foot traffic. This is one of the few remaining bridges in original condition in our town, and, although a small one, it has a great deal of charm and is well worth preserving..

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE EXPLAIN HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF STRUCTURE AND HOW THE STRUCTURE RELATES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.**

The bridge was built in 1900 to allow teams and autos to cross the old dam at Curzon's mill. This mill has been in operation from 1679 when the land was granted to John Emery for the specific purpose of building a grist mill for the town's corn until the state took over the water rights in the early 1900's in connection with the establishment of the Artichoke reservoir. The bridge is the only way to fully view this historic and lovely site which almost abuts the state park at Maudsley on the Newburyport side. The West Newbury abutter to the bridge is the Episcopal Church Retreat and land which they lease to a local nursery. The area is thus ideal for quiet walking which is the main use of the bridge. As this entire area is of rich historic significance we feel the access to it should be preserved. The bridge is presently closed due to the deterioration of the approach railings, the undermining of the approach abutments on the Newburyport side and the rusting away of the steel support plates.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCES**

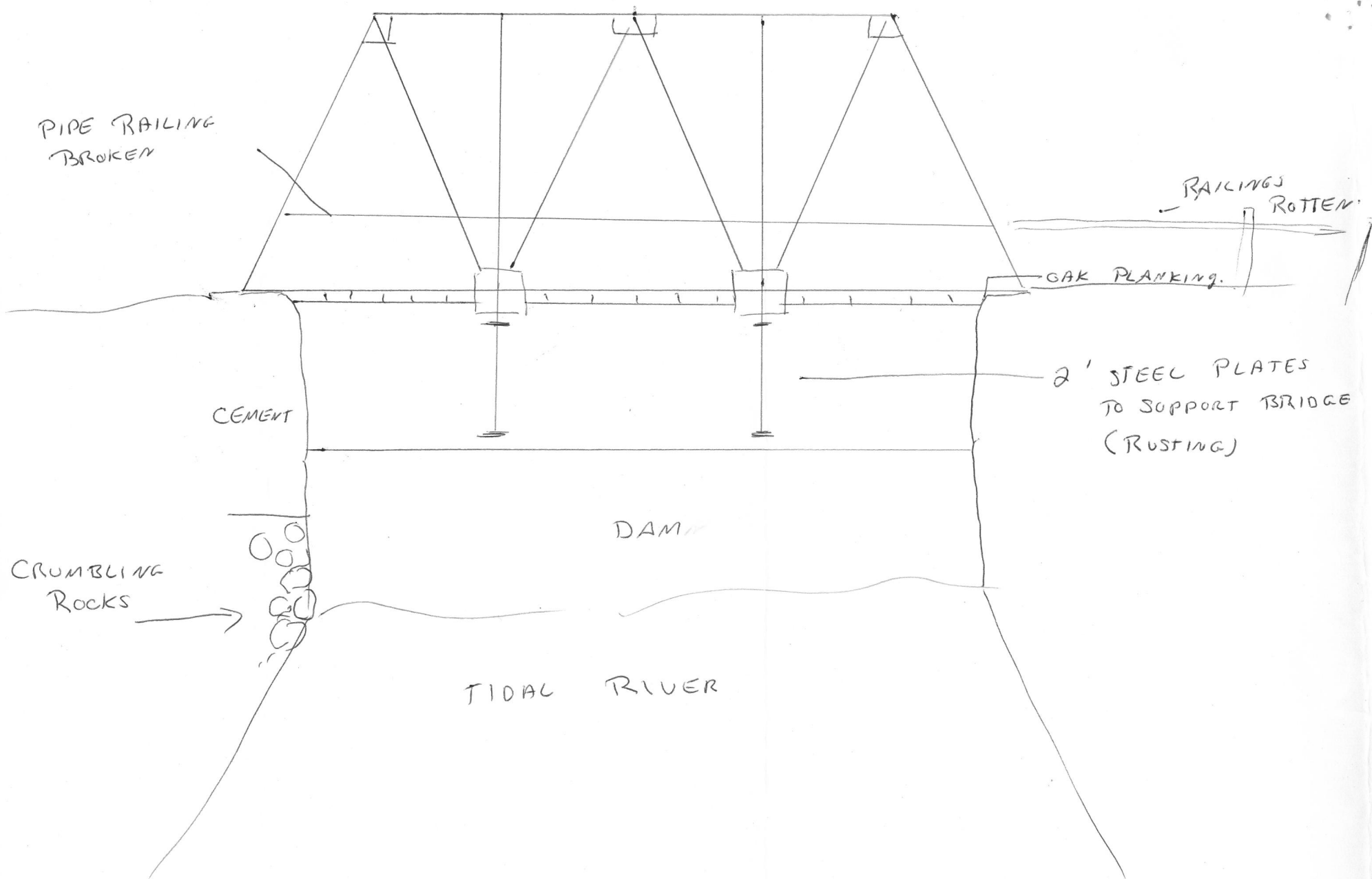
West Newbury Town Report 1901 page 33 see att:

A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport and West Newbury " by Joshua Coffin pg 121

Personal viewing of the bridge

NWB. 901/

WNB. 907





## FORM F - STRUCTURES

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
Office of the Secretary, State House  
Boston 02133

## 1. Category

Bridge

Canal

Dam

Fort/fortification

Gate

Kiln

Light

Powder house

Pound

Tower

Street/road

Vehicle

Vessel

Wall/fence

Windmill

Other mill2. Town West NewburyLocation Emery LaneOwner Town of W.N. and City of Newburyport  
each own a halfDate before 1686Source of date "Old Newbury" John S. Currier  
P. 271Original owner Sergeant John Emery

Designer \_\_\_\_\_

Available to public no3. Condition Bridge - poorPresent use Recently temporarily closed -4. Type Dam - good

Dimensions \_\_\_\_\_

Construction material Bridge - steel supports, wood over  
Dam - cement

## 5. Setting

In a steep, valley, very beautiful large handsome trees around  
Artichoke River here runs side Merrimac River - It is tidal, the dam was  
a tidal dam, and mill very picturesque, the rivers both very lovely here.

## 6. History (continue on reverse side)

Apr. 10, 1644 laid out to John Emery, jr - 80 Acres of land on S. bank of Merrimac R. and west bank of Artichoke River! Forty Acres of this a grant to his father, from town of Newbury, who gave it to his son - other forty bought from Archelaus Woodman.<sup>2</sup>  
1678 town meeting granted to John Emery, jr 12 Acres on W. side of Art. R. provided he build & keep a corn mill. 1686 town meeting appt. a comm. to lay out a highway to Emery's mill. 1693 - John, jr. conveyed the property to his son Stephen Emery.<sup>3</sup>  
1696 - confirmatory vote of town meeting as to Emery's ownership of the land across the dam on the Newburyport side where the mill stands. <sup>4</sup>  
1696 also a deed of a way for passing & repassing on west side of Artichoke for people of Newbury. <sup>4</sup>  
1746 - Mill and Emery farm land inherited by Stephen Emery, jr.  
1761 - The mill & sawmill adjoining sold to Jonathan Bagley.<sup>5</sup>  
1920's - 30's the mill & dam became the property of John P. Marquand, the famous writer.

7. Indicate location of structure in relation to cross sts., other structures or permanent points of reference.

Footage of structure from street on the streetRecorder Mary A. PooreFor W.N. Hist. Commission

Photo \_\_\_\_\_

Date June 23, 1972

SEE REVERSE SIDE



JUN 29 1973

## 7. History, cont.

The mill is in the city of Newburyport, but half the bridge, and dam belong to the town of West Newbury. It is all a delightful, picturesque spot, a delight to behold the fact, who wrote of it - "and here are pictured Artichoke, and Curson's bowery mill." - Celea Thayer used to live here and love the area. Japheth Brown, the artist, lived near and often sketched.

Mill now no longer used, but in 1896 the mill was still in good repair & good order. <sup>6</sup>

## 8. Bibliography

1. Records of town of Newbury Apr. 16 44
2. Emery genealogy - by Rev. Rufus Emery
3. Bk. 9 p. 119
4. All of above from "Old Newbury" by John J. Currier - p 270, 1, 2.
5. Bk. 120, p. 144
6. "Old Newbury" J. J. Currier p. 273

## RESTRICTIONS

Deed Information: Book number 9 Page 119, South Essex Registry of Deeds

also

Bk 224 p. 99

Bk 166 p. 217

Bk 146 p. 158

Bk 120 p. 144 etc.

JUN 2 1973



TO: Betsy FRETURN TO REVIEWER BY \_\_\_\_\_  
(DATE)FROM: WM. SmithDATE: 7/12/88TOWN: Newburyport / West NewburyPROPERTY: N-11-9 / W-20-3 Emergy's Lane (CURZON M.H. RD)  
(NAME AND ADDRESS) over Artichoke River

1. Does this property meet the criteria for NR eligibility?

☐ YES☒ NO

- M.H.C. determined not eligible individually but:
- A. Criteria Located in a possible Hist. Dist. ~~not~~
- a. events
  - b. lives
  - c. characteristics
  - d. information
- The bridge would be a contributing element in the district act 10, 1980
- B. Local \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ National \_\_\_\_\_

2. Statement of Significance: OR Why not eligible?

1901 steel single-intersection with alternate  
verticals

common bridge type

\* GROTON Bridge & Manufacturing Co. (one of only 3 known surviving bridge from this company)

☐ DOE LETTER WRITTEN

FILED IN ER FILE \_\_\_\_\_

(DATE)

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY (MHC OPINION)

DPW letter sent  
10/16/80  
NWB.901/  
WNB.907

TO: VAZ  
FROM: phs  
DATE: 10/15/80  
TOWN: NEWBURYPORT

RETURN TO REVIEWER BY \_\_\_\_\_  
(DATE)

PROPERTY: CURZON MILL BRIDGE (DPW Bridge N-11-9)  
(NAME AND ADDRESS) Emery's Lane over Artichoke River

1. Does this property meet the criteria for NR eligibility?

- ☒ YES  
☐ NO

A. Criteria

- a. events
- b. lives
- c. characteristics
- d. information

B. Local ✓ State \_\_\_\_\_ National \_\_\_\_\_

2. Statement of Significance: OR Why not eligible?

Mill adjacent, MHC #81; ~~and~~ Marguand house (#82) and brick  
house adjacent (#83) from potential district. See attached  
description of mill.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ DOE LETTER WRITTEN

FILED IN ER FILE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(DATE)

James A. Walsh  
February 16, 1989  
page 2 of 7

The Massachusetts Historical Commission Disagrees with the preliminary finding of the MDPW for the following Bridges. The MHC finds the bridges to meet criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sheffield                      S-10-2                      St. 7A over Housatonic River

1925 steel single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Oldest Warren pony truss with polygonal top chord. It is the earliest example of the modern Warren pony truss. The polygonal top chord design reduces the amount of steel required, which also reduces the dead weight of the structure.

Although the Massachusetts Historical Commission agrees with MDPW's preliminary finding that the following three bridges do not meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register, MHC finds that each of these bridges is a potential contributing element in a possible National Register historic district. Project plans for any of these bridges should take this factor into consideration.

Cummington                      C-21-13                      Bridge Street over Westfield River

1920(?) steel riveted single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Contributing element to the eligible historic district in West Cummington. Period of Significance would be mid 19th century through early 20th century.

Granville                      G-10-14                      Reservoir Road over Munn brook & Granville Reservoir spillway

1929 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Bridge, Dam, & Reservoir appear to be contributing elements in the potential National Historic district at Granville Reservoir. The water works development period of significance is 1928-1929. The major early modern period development was built to supply Springfield with water.

Newburyport/West Newbury      N-11-9/W-20-3      Emery's Lane, Curzon Mill Road over Artichoke River

1901 steel riveted single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Bridge appears to be a contributing element to a proposed National Historic district.

The Massachusetts Historical Commission agrees with MDPW's preliminary finding that the following nineteen bridges do not meet criteria for individual listing in the National Register. However, each of these bridges is within, or adjacent to, a known or possible historic district or property. Some of these nineteen bridges might eventually be found to be contributing elements within potentially eligible historic districts. Project plans for any of these bridges should take this factor into consideration.



NWB. 901  
WNB. 917

James A. Walsh  
February 16, 1989  
page 3 of 7

- Acton                      A-2-4                      St. 27, Main St. over B & M Railroad  
1906 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located in the village of South Acton, a potentially eligible National Register Historical District, and near Jones Tavern and Exchange Hall, which are individually listed in the National Register.
- Athol                      A-15-9                      Chestnut Hill Ave. over Millers River  
1921 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located near turn-of-century mill complex.
- Ayer                      A-19-7                      West Main St. over B & M Railroad  
1936 steel riveted single-intersection with vertical Warren pony truss. Located near Ayer Main Street historic district. (National Historic Register Listing pending.)
- Barre                      B-2-7                      St. 32, South Barre Road over Ware River  
1937 steel single-intersection with vertical Warren pony truss. Adjacent to the 19th century mill Village of South Barre.
- Boston                      B-16-214                      Saratoga Street over MBTA  
1913 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located near Orient Heights, turn-of-the-century residential and commercial area.
- Brockton                      B-25-19                      Meadow Lane over Conrail  
1895 steel riveted single-intersection Warren pony truss. Located adjacent to the Brockton sewage pumping station (1893), a fine Richardson Romanesque building that appears individually eligible for the National Register.
- Colrain                      C-18-2                      Foundry Village Road over East Branch, North River  
1939 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located near the remnants of early to mid-19th century industrial village. This bridge is also near the Kendall Mill Complex.
- Dudley                      D-12-10                      West Dudley Road over Quinebaug River  
1938 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located within a possible National Register historical district in West Dudley. Period of significance for the paper mills would be 1880 to 1940.

NWB. 901 /  
WNB. 907

James A. Walsh  
February 16, 1989  
page 4 of 7

East Brookfield      E-2-7      Bridge Street over Conrail

1892 steel riveted single-intersection Warren pony truss. Near East Brookfield Village Center, a rural hamlet with 19th century houses. Richardsonian train station located west of bridge.

Lawrence      L-4-47      Access Road over North Canal

1938 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located within the North Canal National Register Historic District.

Lee      L-5-2      Willow Street over Housatonic River

1951 steel riveted single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Located in western end of 19th century rural village of South Lee. Adjacent to mid-19th century paper mill complex.

Montague      M-28-15      Fifth Street over upper canal

1954 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony trusses. Located in Turners Falls National Register Historic District.

Royalston      R-12-14      King Street over Millers River

1937 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Adjacent to the remains of a 19th century industrial settlement. Archaeological remains are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Royalston      R-12-15      St. 68, Royalston Road over Millers River

1937 steel riveted single-intersection with verticals Warren pony truss. Located in 19th century mill village of South Royalston.

Sandisfield      S-3-4      St. 8, over Housatonic River

1930 steel riveted single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Located in New Boston Village, an eligible National Register Historic District. Near New Boston Inn, which is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Somerville      S-17-6      Walnut Street over B & M Railroad

1894 wrought iron riveted single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Located behind Somerville City Hall and Main Library. National Register designation for both properties are pending.

James A. Walsh  
February 16, 1989  
page 5 of 7

Somerville                      S-17-8                      School Street over B & M Railroad

1898 steel riveted single-intersection with alternate verticals Warren pony truss. Located near Somerville City Hall and Main Library. National Register designation for both properties is pending.

Somerville                      S-17-9                      Sycamore Street over B & M Railroad

1902 steel riveted single-intersection Warren pony truss. Adjacent to National Register properties.

Whately                      W-33-12                      Williamsburg Road over West Brook

1901 steel riveted single-intersection Warren pony truss. Located at one end of rural hamlet of West Whately. Possible National Register district.



James A. Walsh  
 February 16, 1989  
 page 6 of 7

The Massachusetts Historical Commission concurs with the preliminary findings of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works that the following bridge does not appear to meet criteria for listing in the National Register if Historic Places.

<u>Ashland</u>	A-14-13	Howe Street over Conrail
<u>Ayer</u>	A-19-3	Main Street over B & M Railroad
<u>Boston</u>	B-16-126	West Fourth Street, Foundry Street over MBTA, Conrail
<u>Brimfield/Palmer</u>	B-24-12/P-1-11	Kings Bridge Road over Quaboag River
<u>Brockton</u>	B-25-16	East Nilsson Street over Conrail
<u>Brockton</u>	B-25-17	Perkins Avenue over Conrail
<u>Brockton</u>	B-25-18	Plain Street over Conrail
<u>Chester</u>	C-11-2	Middlefield Road over Conrail
<u>Chester</u>	C-11-27	Old State Highway over Penn. Central Railroad
<u>Colrain</u>	C-18-1	Franklin Hill Road over East Brook, North River
<u>Colrain</u>	C-18-14	Adamsville Road over West Brook, North River
<u>Colrain</u>	C-18-26	Reils Road over East Brook, North River
<u>Conway</u>	C-20-14	Reeds Bridge Road over South River
<u>Great Barrington</u>	G-11-7	Bridge Street over Housatonic River
<u>Hawley</u>	H-13-7	St. 8A, West Hawley Road over Chickley River
<u>Hinsdale</u>	H-16-12	Bullards Crossing over Penn Central Railroad
<u>Hubbardston</u>	H-24-5	Old Princeton Road over Ware River
<u>Lee</u>	L-5-3	Meadows Street over Housatonic River
<u>Malden</u>	M-1-6	Clifton Street over B & M Railroad

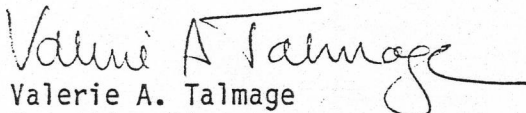
James A. Walsh  
February 16, 1989  
page 7 of 7

NWB.901/28  
WNB.907

<u>Medford</u>	M-12-12	College Avenue over B & M Railroad
<u>Medford</u>	M-12-15	Grove Street over Conrail
<u>Medway</u>	M-13-1	Walker Street over Charles River
<u>Monson</u>	M-27-12	Hovey Street over Conrail
<u>Natick</u>	N-3-12	Boden Lane over Penn Central Railroad
<u>Newbury</u>	N-10-3	Hanover Street over Little River
<u>Palmer</u>	P-1-20	St. 32, Tenney Street over Conrail
<u>Sandisfield</u>	S-3-2	St. 57, over Clam River
<u>Somerville</u>	S-17-11	Lowell Street over B & M Railroad
<u>Somerville</u>	S-17-12	Cedar Street over B & M Railroad
<u>Somerville</u>	S-17-15	Lowell Street over B & M Railroad
<u>Somerville</u>	S-17-18	Dane Street over B & M Railroad
<u>Stockbridge</u>	S-26-2	Glendale Middle Road over Housatonic River
<u>Tyngborough</u>	T-9-8	Island Road over Merrimack River
<u>Waltham</u>	W-4-15	U.S. 20, Main Street over B & M Railroad
<u>Williamstown</u>	W-37-4	Cole Avenue over Hoosic River
<u>Williamstown</u>	W-37-24	Belden Street over Hemlock Brook
<u>Worcester</u>	W-44-21	Graham Street over Conrail

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact William Smith of this office.

Sincerely

  
Valerie A. Talmage  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Frank Bracaglia, MDPW

VAT/WS/tb



NWB.901/  
WNB.907



February 16, 1989

James A. Walsh  
Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Transportation Systems Center  
55 Broadway - 10th Floor  
Cambridge, MA 02142

ATTN: Mr. H. Pearlman

RE: Warren Pony Truss Bridges, National Register Eligibility

Dear Mr. Walsh:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission has reviewed the historic bridge inventory forms prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. The MHC concurs with the preliminary finding of the MDPW that the following bridges appear to meet criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Brimfield                      B-24-18                      Washington Street over Conrail  
  
1890 wrought iron riveted single-intersection Warren pony truss with outrigger sway braces. Oldest and best preserved of a group of 11 similar bridges built for the Boston and Albany Railroad during the latter part of the 19th century.

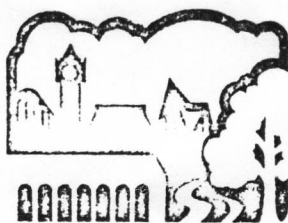
Brockton                      B-25-22                      Field Street over Conrail  
  
1894 steel riveted single-intersection Warren pony truss. Oldest and least altered of a group of 5 similar bridges. Very unusual top chord design. MHC concurs with the change in determination.

Grafton                      G-8-4                      Brigham Hill Rd. over Quinsigamond River  
  
1888 wrought iron single-intersection Warren pony truss with outrigger sway braces. Oldest and best preserved example of the most common bridge type in MDPW data-base.

Southborough                      S-20-14                      Bridge Street over Conrail  
  
1901 steel single-intersection Warren pony truss with unusual sway braces. It displays both of the sway bracing systems characteristic of the Boston and Albany Railroad pony trusses in a single bridge.

(page 1 of 7)

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Valerie A. Talmage, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*  
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470  
Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*



MASSACHUSETTS  
HISTORICAL  
COMMISSION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Office of the Secretary of State

294 Washington Street  
Boston, Massachusetts  
02108  
617-727-8470

MICHAEL JOSEPH CONNOLLY  
Secretary of State

October 16, 1980

CHIEF ENGINEER  
RECEIVED

OCT 21 1980

Justin Radlo, Chief Engineer  
Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
100 Nashua Street  
Boston, MA

Re: Historic Bridge, National Register Evaluation

Dear Mr. Radlo:

MHC staff have reviewed several bridge inventory forms submitted by MDPW. The following bridges do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Salem	S-1-9	March St. over B&M RR
(note: The Thomas March Wood Bridge House, listed in the <u>National Register</u> , is located a few yards east of this structure.)		
Salem	S-1-8	Cross St. over B&M RR
Salem	S-1-4	Congress St. over inlet of Salem Harbor
Newbury	N-10-1	Thurlow Bridge
Cambridge	C-1-12	Mass. Ave. over MBTA
Sandwich	S-4-2	Old County Rd. over Conrail

The following bridges may meet criteria for listing in the National Register, either individually or as a part of an historic district:

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Newburyport	N-11-9	Curzon Mill Bridge

The bridge along with the adjacent Mill (MHC#81), the Marquand House (MHC#82), and the adjacent house (MHC#85) form a potential district.

NWB.901/  
WNB.907

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<u>TOWN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
Wareham	W-6-14	Main St. over East River

The bridge is a good example of a reinforced concrete arch bridge built in the first great period of popularity. Probably the oldest and longest reinforced concrete bridge in Wareham.

Rawley	R-11-7	"Old Stone Arch Bridge"
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This bridge is believed to have been constructed in 1642-43 as a part of the Bay Road, the first road ordered to be laid out in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The bridge is adjacent to a number of mill sites (Rawley Area "B") and is a potential National Register district.

If you should have any further questions, please feel free to call Valerie Talmage, State Archaeologist.

Sincerely,

*Patricia L. Weslowski*  
Patricia L. Weslowski  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

PLW:pmb