Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No: SWA.AA

Historic Name: Glover, John Farmhouse

299 Salem St

City/Town: Swampscott

Village/Neighborhood:

Local No:

Year Constructed:

Use(s): Abandoned or Vacant; Agricultural; Single

Family Dwelling House;

Significance: Agriculture; Architecture; Recreation;

Designation(s):

Building Materials:

Demolished No



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Tuesday, December 26, 2023 at 8:49 AM

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125 1-1, MAR 20-10, SAL 17-29, SWA

Salem

MAR.BL SAL.JN SWA.AA

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

MAR.2752 SWA.1643 (see Data Sheet)

Photograph



Town/City: Marblehead, Salem and Swampscott

Place (neighborhood or village): Vinnin Square

Name of Area: Glover Farm

Present Use: vacant

Construction Dates or Period: 18th through mid-20th

centuries

Overall Condition: well-preserved but physically

deteriorated

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Layers of alterations to the Glover Farmhouse and Gift Shop, and large areas of

the site paved for parking. **Acreage:**4.22 acres

Recorded by: John D. Clemson

Organization: Swampscott Historical Commission

Date (month/year): November 2023

Locus Map



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MASS. HIST. COMM.

see continuation sheet

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM AND SWAMPSCOTT **GLOVER FARM**

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

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MAR.2752 SWA.1643

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Glover Farm is comprised of an enclave of three major buildings and two barns sited on a large polygonal parcel that fills the northwest corner of Tedesco Street in Marblehead (known as Vinnin Street in Salem) and Salem Street in Swampscott. Two of the major buildings, the John Glover farmhouse, aka General Glover Inn/ Restaurant and Little House flank the boundary between Marblehead and Swampscott; two barns are located entirely in Swampscott at 299 Salem Street and a third major building in Marblehead at 202 Tedesco Street. Part of the property, where it fronts on Vinnin Street, is part of Salem but no buildings are located there. This arrangement of buildings on the property can best be understood by observing the locus and locator maps.

This parcel is the remnant of an originally much larger agricultural property owned by Salem merchant and loyalist William Browne during the 18th century that was later acquired by Revolutionary War General John Glover in 1781. Although deed descriptions are vague, this property evidently extended northward into Salem to the Forest River and was centered on the surviving farmhouse owned by both Brown and Glover, the John Glover Farmhouse, 299 Salem Street, Swampscott and 202-204 Tedesco Street, Marblehead, prior to 1781. This important 18th-century farmstead, later greatly expanded in two campaigns during the early and mid-20th century, when it was occupied by the tea house of Lillian Little, known as the General Glover Inn and later by the eponymous restaurant owned by well-known restauranteur Anthony Athanas, is described in detail in individual building form MAR.2752/ SWA.1643.

The property acquired its current configuration after its acquisition by Lillian A. Little at some point during the first decade of the 20th century. At this time and on an ongoing basis she made changes and improvements to the property, removing earlier outbuildings and barns and replacing them with new buildings (see figures). She soon added to the Glover farmhouse and built a second substantial building at 299 Salem Street, Swampscott, the Little House, 1905-1924 as a residence for her and her husband, former shoe manufacturer Alexander E Little (see narrative). This large, fashionable building is enclosed in a high side gambrel over a single full first story that sits on a half-exposed stone foundation. The main façade, which faces southwest toward Salem Street, is covered by an enclosed full front porch resting on a brick foundation. The porch may originally have been open but appears to have been enclosed as early as the early 20th century. Centered on the porch is a projecting gabled entrance pavilion with an at-grade double-leaf door that opens onto an enclosed stair leading to the first floor. The second level of the main gambrel is expanded by broad shed dormers front and rear. Other expansions include deep side porches. A complex series of rear ells extending in an L-shape toward the north- and southeast to an attached outbuilding that resembles a bungalow will be discussed separately below.

Like many examples of the Shingle style this barn-like building is elaborately finished with a mixture of rustic wood shingles trimmed in classical devices. The front porch is supported by paired square columns with molded capitals resting on a molded-panel parapet. Large banks of quadruple casement windows light the porch (the divided-light casements in the left half are likely original to the enclosure; the right side has replacement single-light casements). The northwest side porch, also likely an early addition, has a similar treatment but with diamond-paned, double-hung sash flanking a broad centered entrance with sidelights. Centered on the gambrel above is a full Palladian window with solid flankers decorated by pilasters and a prominent keystone centered on the arch. Elsewhere on the building standard six-over-six sash are arranged in a symmetrical pattern, singly and in pairs, within edge-molded casings. The southeast side porch is entered through an elaborate shallow porch, facing southwest toward the front, supported by lonic-order fluted columns.

Extending from the right-rear (northeast) corner of the main building is a long ell that turns 90° toward the southeast to connect to a second domestically-scaled section under a low-pitched side gable that resembles a bungalow.

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Map evidence suggest this was a post-1924 addition but it's appearance suggests the early 20th century; its location in a separate town, Marblehead, may have been the reason for its non-depiction. This ell and attached building are finished in a manner similar to the main building, with stained wood shingles and classical devices. The northeast-oriented first leg of the ell is expanded by a row of canted oriels with an enclosed off-center entrance porch. The entry here is sheltered under a shed extension of the main roof supported by fluted lonic-order columns that may have been salvaged from an earlier building. A secondary northwest-facing entry at the elbow of the ell where it turns toward the southeast, opening into another enclosed porch, has a similar treatment. In the northeast-facing side of this porch is an oculus and in the gable above is a full-arched window. The southeast leg of this large ell connects to what appears to be a side-gable bungalow with an engaged porch and gabled dormers above, however this section of the building is barely visible behind an overgrowth of mature vegetation. Its southwest-facing façade has a prominent half-enclosed, gabled central entrance porch supported by smooth Tuscan columns. It is anticipated that there will be an opportunity to acquire additional images once the vegetation is removed.

Just south of the main building of the **Little House** is a small detached **barn (numbered 1), 1905-1924**. Elaborately finished to match the main building, this barn faces northwest with two garage openings filling the right two of four bays in the eave elevation there. The bays are filled with articulated garage doors at the end of a low concrete ramp. Elsewhere the building is well-lit by standard double-hung sash with diamond panes in the uppers and gabled dormers in the loft. An at-grade side shed expands the southwest side elevation. In addition to the windows and dormers, this outbuilding is articulated by open soffits supported by decorative rafter tails. East of this barn is a small wood-frame utility shed that appears to date to the late-20th century.

Tucked in the re-entrant angle of the main building's ell on the southeast side is a second **Little House barn (#2), or outbuilding, 1905-1924**. Although map evidence suggests it was built as a barn, it appears to have undergone a modernization and conversion to a two-story domestic space during the early to-mid-20th century, with tripart picture windows at the first level and standard eight-over-eight sash above. The plain clapboard siding and low-pitched gable roof suggests a modernist aesthetic. This outbuilding is attached to the main gambrel building by a low brick hyphen, and the rear elevation is lit by large, elaborate picture windows that appear to ante-date the rest of the finishes.

Another altered building, sited northeast of the Glover farmhouse entirely in Marblehead, is the **General Glover Inn Gift Shop, 202-204 Tedesco Street, 1905-1924**. This building has a long, low profile under a low-pitched gable, resembling a ranch house of the mid-20th-century. A large porte-cochere, evidently a mid-20th-century addition, is centered on the northeast-facing façade, where a large plate-glass opening, combined with a faded "bank drive-in" sign on its gabled end, suggest it was built to house a drive-through teller. Centered on the left half of the façade is a main pedestrian entry under a smaller gable. To the left is a lower hip-roofed wing. This building is finished in brick veneer with a wood shake roof but a paucity of trim suggests a modernist aesthetic. Map evidence and historic images suggest this building is the renovated original gift shop of the General Glover Tea Room that operated here during the early 20th century.

The open land surrounding the three major and two minor buildings at the site is generally paved in asphalt for parking. The property is entered through a pair of pillars centered on the Salem Street frontage. A long curb cut breaks the long north frontage on Tedesco Street to the north. Along the edges of the property and near the buildings abundant overgrown vegetation prevails. Historic images reproduced below, however, suggest much of this land was used for market gardening until the middle of the 20th century.

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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The history of ownership of Glover Farm has been traced to prior to the American Revolution and is related in detail in individual inventory form MAR.2752/ SWA.1643. At some time during the first decade of the 20th century this and other extensive holdings to the east and south in Marblehead and Swampscott were acquired by Lillian A. Little, the wife of Alexander E. Little of Lynn. Alexander Eldridge Little (1859-1956) was a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts and became a successful manufacturer of shoes in Lynn, operating the A.E. Little Company, 70 Blake Street, with his brothers Walter S. and Harland G. Little. The company manufactured women's and children's shoes under the brand name Sorosis between the late 19th century and 1932, when the firm entered bankruptcy. Numerous sources suggest the Littles, with the A.E. Little Company, operated a highly developed farming operation in various locations throughout Marblehead known as Sorosis Farm, primarily in order to provide the company's work force with fresh meat, dairy, eggs and produce at cost in what was evidently a paternalistic endeavor, but they also distributed the products of the farm to the general market. Newspaper and other accounts indicate the farm successfully husbanded prize herds of sheep, cows and chickens, maintained market garden crops and orchards, and operated a large dairy.¹

Little married widow Lillian (Morrison) Gerould (1864-1960) in 1905, a daughter of Charles V. Morrison and Alice L. (Bowen) of Woburn, and resided at 264 Ocean Street, Lynn. She was the widow of Edwin Zenas Gerould, a dealer in dry and fancy goods, whom she married in 1887 and with whom she had one son, Edwin Morrison Gerould (born 1888). According to his obituary A.E. Little, in addition to his activities manufacturing shoes, was a close friend of president Calvin Coolidge and was a founding member of the Tedesco Country Club. In 1908 the Littles began acquiring large parcels of agricultural land in the southwest section of the Marblehead peninsula that was placed in Lillian's name. Although it was not possible to trace every acquisition, the full extent of these holdings was documented in an indenture recorded in 1922, when the A.E. Little Company pledged all of its real estate and assets as collateral in order to finance a bond issue of \$1.5 million underwritten by the Old Colony Trust Company (ECSRD 2534:121-190, 1922). These holdings eventually totaled just-under 270 acres (see MAR.958 for a detailed account of the activities and physical plant of Sorosis Farm). It was possible to trace several of these acquisitions, and the grantors included several old-line Marblehead farming families such as William J. Goldthwait and his heirs, owners of the subject property during the late 19th century.²

According to period maps, by 1924 Lillian Little had improved the Glover Farmhouse, converting it into use as a restaurant known as the Glover Tea Room, aka General Glover Inn, however newspaper accounts of activities here indicate it was active as early as 1914.³ At around this time a gift shop was built just south of the Glover farmhouse and tea room at 202-204 Tedesco Street, Marblehead, as well as the large complex of buildings and barns at 299 Salem Street known as the Little House. Also at this time the Littles engaged in other major developments on surrounding properties to the south in Swampscott. Records of this period are not clear with regard to the use of specific buildings, but they identify entities called the Sunbeam Inn (demolished, formerly located near 495 Paradise Road), Sunbeam Country Day School, evidently at the same location, "Ye Castle," also on Paradise Road, an ice cream parlor at number 1012 run by Little's son Edwin M Gerould, also demolished, the General Glover Inn, and Bushway Cottage. However the Little House, its ell, and connected bungalow (Bushway Cottage?) gives the appearance of a large dedicated restaurant or small hotel, bringing into question the historic use of this large complex. Although the Littles evidently resided for decades at 264 Ocean Street, Lynn (evidently not extant), A.E. Little's obituary listed his residence as 299 Salem Street, Swampscott, suggesting they resided at there late in life. Reporting in the *Marblehead Messenger* indicates Lillian Little obtained liquor licenses for both the Glover Tea Room and Glover Inn, suggesting both buildings or parts of them may

¹ Pam Peterson, "Marblehead 101: The Sorosis Farm," Wicked Local, posted Feb. 28, 2013 (accessed 2/8/2021); *Boston Daily Globe*, Dec. 4, 1932, p. A27, Restarick, "Real Estate Transactions, A.E. Little Property, Lynn, to be Sold at Auction;" ibid, Jun. 26, 1932, p. A8, "Farguhar Named Receiver for A.E. Little Company."

² Ancestry: vital records, marriage; 1900-1940 Federal Census, inclusive; *Boston Daily Globe*, Jul. 20, 1956, p. 23, obituary; ECSRD 2177:220-222, Aug. 10-13, 1909; 1978:271, Aug. 4, 1909; 2336:95, Jul. 6, 1916; *The Genealogy of the Family of Gamaliel Gerould, son of Dr. Jacques (or James) Jerauld, of the Province of Languedoc, France* (Enterprise Power Press, 1885) p. 9.

³ Indexes of the Lynn *Item* and Marblehead *Messenger* between 1900 and 1940 were consulted by coverage was generally limited to events announced at the Glover Inn; the Inn was granted a full liquor license by the towns of Marblehead and Swampscott in 1934.

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have served as restaurant venues at various times during the early 20th century. Newspaper accounts from the mid-1950s suggest the Littles resided at the building called the Little House. A profile of Lillian Little published in 1956 when she was 97 years old described her and her husband as "indestructible Yankees" and provided the following description of the property:

Part of [the property] was operated as a truck farm for well over a hundred years until the Littles took possession. It was years before husband and wife had completed their plans for the old house. Much had to be done in the way of remodeling. Huge fireplaces had to be uncovered and restored to use. Antiques from far and near were brought in to grace the ancient rooms and restore their Colonial charm. Mr. and Mrs. Little remodeled the barn, with its century-old timbers, and moved into it. Meanwhile the fame of the General Glover Inn as a roadside restaurant and tea room was spreading, as tourists and neighbors alike stopped at the gracious old inn, viewed the curios and the museum, and remained for refreshments.⁴

This account suggests both the Glover Farmhouse and what is here called the General Glover Inn, probably the Little House, served as both restaurant space and residence of the Littles; perhaps they actually resided in the bungalow at the southwest corner of the ell. It also suggests the "Inn," or Little House, is a converted barn. Careful observation of maps reproduced below suggests this is a possibility. An interior inspection of physical evidence would be required to make a possible verification of this account, however this large, sophisticated piece of architecture does not appear to be a conversion of an 18th century barn, which would not have had a gambrel roof.

An advertisement for an auction published a year later lists an extensive number of antiques to be sold out of "the premises of [Mrs. Lillian A. Little's] home rear of General Glover Inn…elaborate furniture, oil paintings and works of art." The advertisement provided a long list of art and domestic furniture with a large number of tables. This advertisement seems to cast additional confusion regarding the specific use of each building at the site. Period photographs reproduced below indicate that much of the open land surrounding the buildings at this site, now asphalt-paved parking lots, remained in agricultural use well into the 20th century.⁵

In 1961 the property as currently configured was acquired by the well-known restauranteur Anthony Athanas from a trust named for Lillian A Little. The certificate of title referenced a 1957 lease of the property to Hawthorne Café Inc of Lynn, another restaurant of Athanas', suggesting he had been a tenant of the Glover farmhouse for four years when he acquired it. A profile of the General Glover restaurant published in 1962 described and named several of the picturesque spaces created by Athanas and perhaps the Littles in this complex building.

Located on a beautiful expanse of green, with abundant free parking, The General Glover has a décor so authentically Colonial that it is worth visiting alone for its historic interest. Included in the General Glover property is the original home of General John Glover, a soldier in the Revolution and 'father of the American Navy.' Recognized as one of New England's oldest houses, it is nearly two centuries old and was for many years operated as the General Glover Inn by Mrs. A.E. (Lillian) Little...Favorite dining rooms in The General Glover with lovers of fine food and congeniality are the Sir-Loin Room, the Tack Room and the Musket Room, each with its own arresting décor.⁶

Athanas (1911-2005) was a native of the town of Korcha, Turkish Albania, leaving the town by donkey with his mother, Evangeline, in 1916 to join his father and other siblings in New York. Entering the restaurant industry at the age of 12, he eventually became a successful restauranteur in the Boston area. In 1938 he purchased a restaurant in downtown Lynn that eventually became known as Anthony's Hawthorne, later adding the General Glover House, Anthony's Pier 4, a restaurant with a national reputation, in 1963, Hawthorne by the Sea Tavern in Swampscott and Anthony's Cummaquid

⁴ Boston American, Jul. 7, 1956, pp. 5 and 10.

⁵ Ancestry.com: 1931 Swampscott town directory, 1936 and 1940 Marblehead town directories.

⁶ Boston Herald, "Anthony's Famous Trio," Sep. 30, 1962, pp. 46, 49-50.

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Inn in Yarmouth. He served as president of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, on the board of the National Restaurant Association, and was named "Restauranteur of the Year" in 1976.⁷ The restaurant at this site operated between roughly 1957 and ca 1990, after which it was abandoned and has been vacant since. Circumstances suggest the extensive additions to the original 18th century farmhouse took place, therefore, beginning in the early 20th through the late-1950s to early 1960s (see description).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Ancestry.com. Census schedules, vital records, city directories, maps & genealogies. Google Books.

Marblehead

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Atlas of Essex County, Massachusetts. NY: D.G. Beers & Co., 1872. Map of Essex County. Geo. H. Walker, 1881.

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Swampscott

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South Essex County Registry of Deeds, footnoted as ECSRD (book):(page), (date)

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Nathan P. Sanborn, Gen. John Glover and his Marblehead Regiment in the Revolutionary War, A Paper Read Before the Marblehead Historical Society, May 14, 1903 (the society, 1903)

Bruce P. Stark, "The Myth and Reality of Slavery in Salem, Connecticut," (Association for the Study of Connecticut History) pp. 159-180.

⁷ ECSRD Certificates of Title 10909 (1935); 27044 (1957); 30248 (1961); 30341 (1961); *Boston Daily Globe*, May 21, 2005, p. 1, obituary by Alison Arnett.

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John M. Wathne and Jillian Borghardt, Structures North, "General Glover House Structural Investigation," prepared for SHC and chair Nancy Schultz, Apr. 6, 2023

___, Roof Plan, not dated

DATA SHEET

MHC #	Street #	Street	Name	Form	Style	Date	Parcel #
MAR.2752 SWA.1643	299	Salem Street, SWA	John Glover Farmhouse General Glover Tea House	Side gable block with ell	Colonial	Prior to 1781	1-1, MAR 17-29, SWA
MAR.2893 SWA.1644	299	Salem Street, SWA & MAR	Alexander E and Lillian A Little House	Gambrel block	Shingle	1905-1914	1-1, MAR 17-29, SWA
SWA.1645	299	Salem Street, SWA	Little House Barn 1	Gabled	n/a	1905-1914	17-29, SWA
SWA.1646	299	Salem Street, SWA	Little House Inn Barn 2	Gable block	n/a (altered)	1905-1914	17-29, SWA
MAR.2894	202- 204	Tedesco Street	General Glover Inn Gift Shop	Gable block	Colonial Revival	1905-1914	1-1 MAR

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM AND SWAMPSCOTT GLOVER FARM

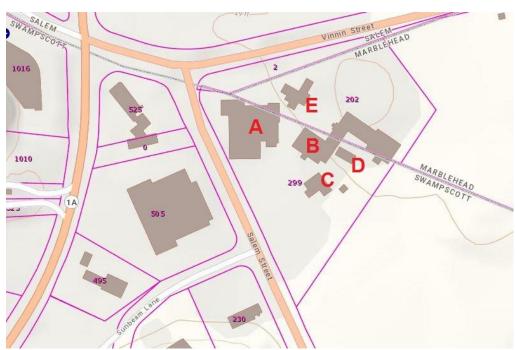
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

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FIGURES



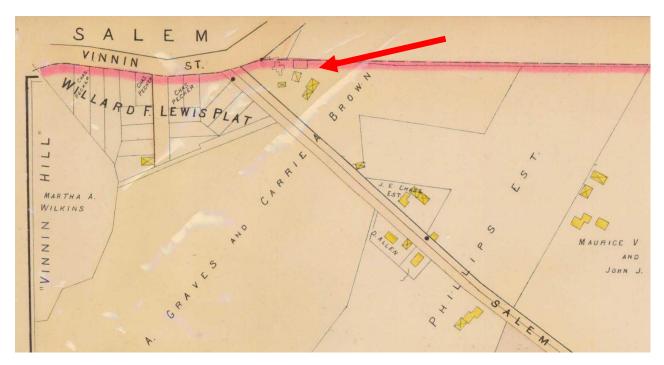
Massmapper GIS capture: A: John Glover Farmhouse with Little and Athanas additions; B: General Glover Inn; C: detached barn 1; D: attached barn 2; E: General Glover Inn Gift Shop with mid-20th century bank conversion.

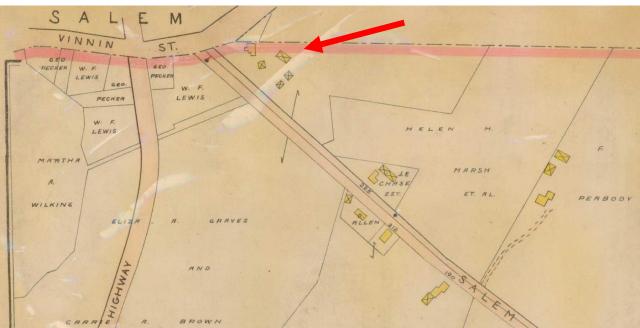
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1897 (top) and 1905 (bottom) Richardson Lynn atlases depicting the property in the ownership of Goldthwait and Pitman heirs indicated by red arrows. North is upper left. Maps show evident minor changes to footprints and outbuildings that may be inaccuracies or simplifications. The barn indicated by the arrow may have been converted for use as a residence by the Littles.

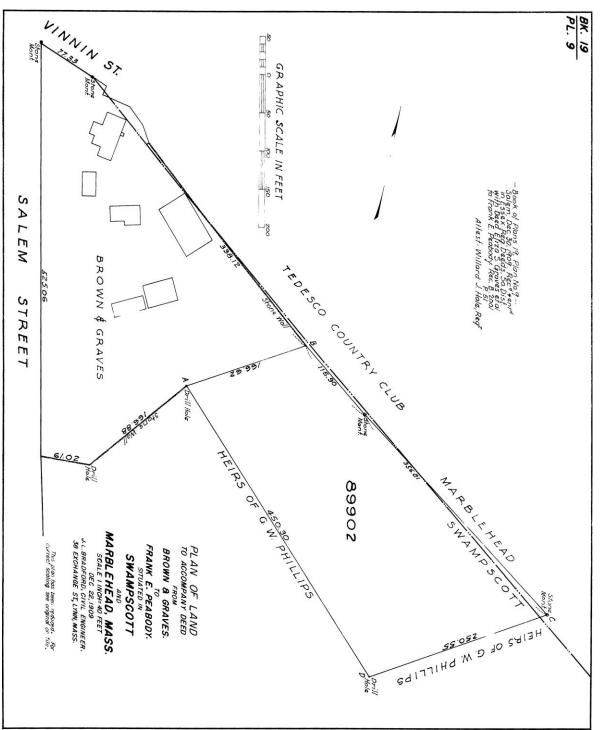
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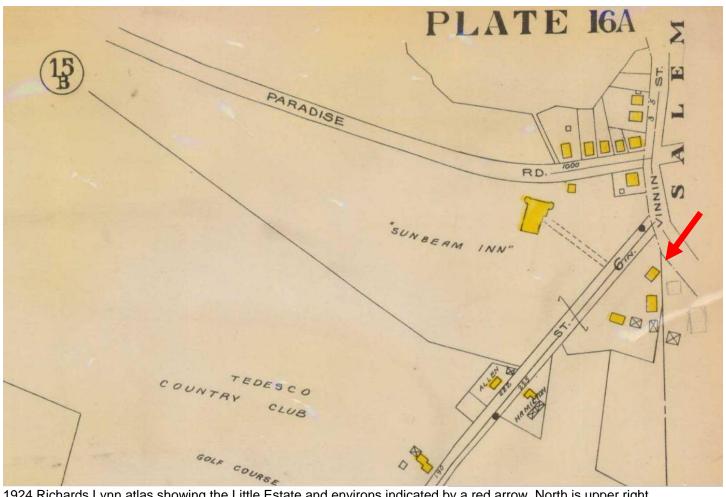
ECSRD Plan 19:9 (1909) depicting the Little Estate just prior to purchase by Lillian Little. Some of the outbuildings depicted may have been removed replaced or converted by Little within about a decade.

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM AND SWAMPSCOTT **GLOVER FARM**

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1924 Richards Lynn atlas showing the Little Estate and environs indicated by a red arrow. North is upper right.

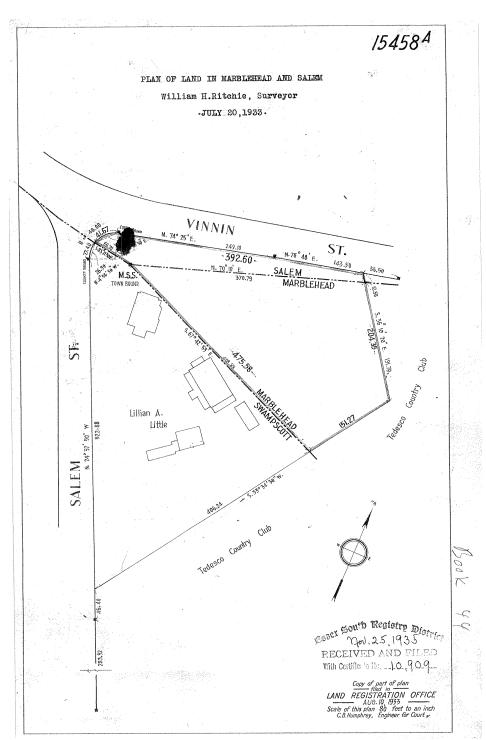
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ECSRD Registered Plan 15458A (1935). The buildings in Marblehead are not depicted but were present by this time.

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17th century Glover Farmhouse from E, undated, late 19th century. (Digital Commonwealth)



Glover Farmhouse from N (far right) with barns in the background, undated, late 19th century. (Swampscott Public Library)

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM AND SWAMPSCOTT GLOVER FARM

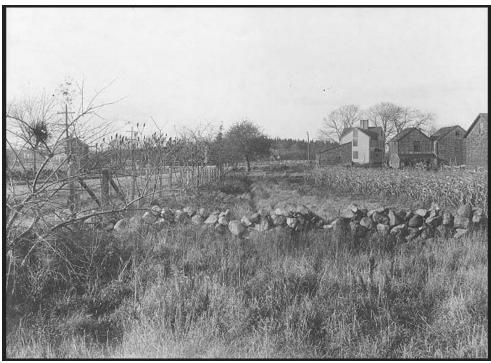
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Glover farmstead with outbuildings from S, undated, late 19th century. The farmhouse is far left. (Wikipedia)



Glover farmstead with outbuildings from SE. The farmhouse is the left-most of the buildings. (Swampscott Public Library)

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Glover Farmhouse from N, undated, early 20th century. (Digital Commonwealth)



Current image of Glover Farmhouse north-facing façade from N. Additional photographs and description are included with MAR.2752/ SWA.1643.

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125



Glover Farmhouse from rear and Little House from S. Early 20th century. Note planting beds in foreground. (Swampscott Public Library)



Current image of Little House from SW.

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM AND SWAMPSCOTT GLOVER FARM

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Glover Farmhouse from rear (S) showing a stone building (not extant) and the Glover Inn Gift Shop, far right. (Swampscott Public Library)



Glover Inn Gift Shop from NE, undated, early 20th century, left (Swampscott Public Library) and current image of the gift shop building converted to use as a branch bank, currently abandoned.

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Little House barn 1 from S. (Swampscott Public Library)



Current image of Little House barn 1 from S.

MARBLEHEAD, SALEM AND SWAMPSCOTT **GLOVER FARM**

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Little House, period photograph, left (Swampscott Public Library) and current, from NW. EA Little is just visible in the period image near the pedimented door. The balcony in the foreground (not extant) is part of the Glover farmhouse.



Lillian A Little, Boston American, Jul. 6, 1956, p. 5.

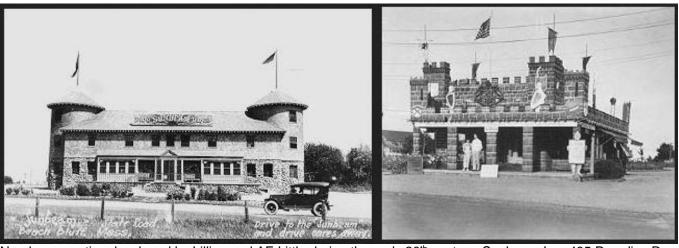
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Nearby properties developed by Lillian and AE Little during the early 20th century: Sunbeam Inn, 495 Paradise Road, left, and "Ye Castle" ice cream parlor, also on Paradise Road, both demolished (Swampscott Public Library).

PHOTOGRAPHS



Little House barn 1 from NE.

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Little House barn1 from NW.



Little House barn 2 from SW.

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Little House barn 2 from NE.



Little House NW leg of ell from NW.

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Little House, NW leg of ell from N.



Little House bungalow from N.

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Little House bungalow from SW.



Little House rear ell, SE wing, from S.

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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 D
Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G
Statement of Significance by John D. Clemson The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The area surrounding the pre-1781 John Glover Farmhouse (recorded individually and recommended for individual listing as MAR.2752/ SWA.1643), includes two buildings and two barns added to the site during the first two decades of the 20th century to house the tea house, gift shop, restaurant/inn and residence built by then-owner Lillian A Little (1864-1960), the wife of prominent Lynn shoe manufacturer Alexander E Little (1859-1956). In addition to being a major employer in Lynn, Little undertook a substantial agricultural operation in Marblehead during the early 20th century known as Sorosis Farm, the brand name of his factory's line of women's and children's shoes. Sorosis Farm was evidently a large paternalistic endeavor intended to provide his workers with produce, milk, butter, eggs and meat at cost. The General Glover Tea House, which occupied the 18th century Glover farmhouse, and Inn/ Little House, ca 1909-1914, at 202-204 Tedesco Street, Marblehead and 299 Salem Street, Swampscott, indirectly associated with the Sorosis Farm operation, was developed as an entertainment, dining venue and residence by the Little family. According to AE Little's obituary the family resided at the Little House at the time of his death. The entire property is eligible under criteria A and B for its associations with both Glover and Little. For its 18th through early 20th century architecture it appears to be eligible under Criterion C. Although badly deteriorated and with layered alterations to the Glover farmhouse, the other buildings at the site retain substantial original building fabric and integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The once rural, agricultural surroundings of this site have been developed during the second half of the 20th century with intensive commercial uses in the form of a shopping mall and the golf course of the Tedesco Country Club (early 20th century), so integrity of setting does not apply. Areas of significance include architecture, commerce and entertainment/ recreation.