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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

ON

THE NARBONNE HOUSE

Salem Maritime National Historic Site

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July 1965

for

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Eastern Office, Design and Construction
Division of Architecture

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A P P R O V A L S H E E T

RECOMMENDED

Superintendent Date _____

Chief, EODC Date 7-28-65

Regional Director, Northeast Region Date 10-20-65

APPROVED

Director Date 12-9-65

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

The Narbonne House is a clapboard wood frame building set on stone foundations and has a large centrally located brick chimney, now covered with stucco. The original (north) portion of the dwelling was probably built in the third quarter of the seventeenth century and consisted of a cellar, a large room on the ground floor with chamber and attic above, and a narrow entry and fireplace chimney at the southern end. This arrangement is known as a "half-house". It was customary in the seventeenth century to build one section of a house in anticipation of the later symmetrical addition. The House of Seven Gables, also in Salem, started as a "half-house". To form a "whole-house" one simply added a similar unit (side-to-side); with the original chimney, stairs and entry serving both the old and new rooms.

The Narbonne addition is in the form of a story and a half "gambrel" rather than the two and a half story "gable" which would have matched the original house. There have been several major additions to the original or "half-house". A leanto was added along part of the rear (east) wall before the "gambrel" appeared. There were two additions to the leanto, one extending the north wall to the street and the other one extending the south wall to be flush with that of the "gambrel" addition. Thus, the leanto additions have roof pitches in the same plane as the original leanto roof, and the plan of the house has become rectangular.

The oak sills, girts, summer beams, plates and posts of the original house are exposed on each floor. These members show the hand tool marks and some are chamfered. The roof construction is typically seventeenth century with a system of principal and common rafters. The entire structural fabric appears to be in sound condition. An investigation must be undertaken to verify this.

There are many unusual features in the house. One is the carving of the shoulders of the posts supporting the summer beam in the "half-house" lower room. Another is the first house staircase, presumably original and composed entirely of wedge-shaped treads or "winders". The entire construction is enclosed with vertical sheathing, which in the second story entry is handsomely moulded. A built-in cupboard in the leanto addition of the "gambrel" has a much earlier door with one half of a rare seventeenth century cock's head hinge, probably salvaged from some part of the original house. There is a very early door that leads to the attic with hand-wrought strap hinges and a fine wooden latch. An unusual arched closet is found at the left of the fireplace in the chamber of the "half-house" which presently serves as the toilet.

Oak clapboards formed the original exterior sheathing. Early clapboards can be seen in the leanto attic. The pine clapboards that exist today are in poor condition and many of them will have to be replaced along with some of the exterior trim. The roof is covered with

asphalt shingles which are in need of repair. Wood shingles were undoubtedly the original roof cover and should be used again.

The original windows (which have not survived) would probably have been filled with fixed leaded glass and casements. Most of the existing exterior window frames and the wide muntins are typical of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. It can be assumed that the original leaded glass windows were probably replaced at the time of the "gambrel" addition. The two dormer windows and a new front door are nineteenth century alterations.

Originally there were no plaster ceilings in the "half-house". The underside of the floor boards of the room above would have formed the ceiling in each room. The inside finish trim of the principal rooms of the original house and the "gambrel" addition is eighteenth century, and appears to be in good condition. This includes the folding shutters, corner cupboards, paneling of the fireplace walls and most of the plastering. The mantels in the lower rooms and the stamped tin found in the leanto were introduced in the nineteenth century.

In conclusion, one should draw attention to the wonderfully unspoiled character of the structure and its details. Care must be taken in order that they may be preserved.

Today the Narbonne House is considered important as an expression of several families and different generations, a reflection of

changing tastes and varying means; it could hardly be restored to any one period without destroying parts of the character of the structure. In light of this reasoning, preservation of the entire structure is paramount. Exploration will be carried on only to authenticate details of historical value and to determine the condition of the structure. As there is evidence of insect activity in the cellar, the entire structure will be checked and eventually treated.

The estimated cost of research required to complete architectural investigation for basic preservation and stabilization is \$2400.00.

Included in the research will be investigation and recording of the Chaise House, an early nineteenth century carriage house or barn located to the southeast of the house. It is a two story wooden frame building with double doors, loft door, and a semi-circular gable opening on the north side. The exterior finish of wood shingles is covered in some sections with tar paper. The roofing is asphalt shingles. The building is in very poor repair and it is hoped that it will someday be restored as part of the historic scene.

The Narbonne House: Title

The earliest history of this property is obscure. As Sidney Perley, the historian of Salem, has pointed out "No record of the first layout of Salem is known to exist. . . . The recording of deeds began too late to give the earliest changes of title."¹ Timothy Laskin of Salem was the first owner of the land as far back as can be traced. This we know from a deed executed on Dec. 28, 1696, by Timothy Laskin, Jr., in which he refers to the property as "land [which] was formerly my Owne father Timothy Laskin his land" (Appendix II-A). Timothy Laskin, Sr., died before 1659² by which time his widow, Damaris, had become the wife of Paul Mansfield. There were two minor children, John and Timothy Laskin, Jr.

Through this marriage Paul Mansfield, "fisherman," as he is described in the early deeds, seems to have come into the property which had belonged to his wife's first husband. These same deeds and (later) his will indicate that he owned the entire western end of the block bounded by Derby, Orange, and Essex Streets, his own house standing more or less upon the site of the present Custom House. His name occurs more than once in the early records of Salem, and in 1659 he was one of three who petitioned the General Court to be allowed to purchase the Salem harbor island "called Morton's Misery" - inasmuch as they had "for our furtherance in our trade of fishing settled a stage" upon it.³

We do not know how the land in this neighborhood was laid out originally. Soon after Paul Mansfield acquired possession, however, the plots along Essex Street were given more or less their present form. The earliest transactions involving the Narbonne lot (as it is called throughout this report) are not on file, but through the deeds which established the boundaries of the adjoining houselots on either side of it we gain some idea of the early changes in title. On April 5, 1661, Paul Mansfield sold to Samuel Robinson of Salem, "Baker," for 45 shillings a "p'cell of ground" measuring two poles on Essex Street and running back six poles in length. This lot, lying immediately to the east of the Narbonne property, was then bounded "on the south & west with the land of me, the sayd Paule Mansfield;"⁴

Paul Mansfield was still in possession of the Narbonne land when Samuel Robinson sold the houselot on Essex Street to "Michell Chappellman" of Salem, "seaman," on April 7, 1669, bounded as before "on y^e south & west with y^e land of Paule Mansfield."⁵ A few years later, however, title had passed to one Thomas Ives through an unrecorded transfer.⁶ Knowledge of this fact derives again from a deed to adjacent land, in this case on the western line of the Narbonne property. Mansfield had apparently sold the lot a short time before (no record on file), and on Jan. 6, 1676, George Hollard of Boston, "marrenour," and his wife conveyed the premises

to Robert Stone of Salem, "marrenour." This tract contained "eighteene rodd & an halfe" and was bounded on the east by "land of Tho. Ives"⁷

Thomas Ives, described as "slaughterer" in the deeds, first appeared in Salem in 1668, as Perley tells us, and was married there on April 1, 1672, to Martha Withe. He bought and sold a number of houses during the years which followed, and was prosecuted for rent due on Nov. 16, 1674. The verdict went to the plaintiff and was satisfied by "Attachment of house and land of defendant."⁸ Later, on May 31, 1690, he describes himself as "lately of Salem now living in y^e Bounds of Lynn. . . ."⁹ We cannot be certain that he made his home consistently in the Narbonne House though it has been assumed that he built the house and was living there at the time of his death.

His residence in Lynn could not have been for long. He was a resident of Salem again on Dec. 24, 1690, when the first recorded deed for the Narbonne House and land was filed with the Essex County Register of Deeds. By this instrument Thomas Ives, Sr., conveyed to "Maj^r Charles Redford. . . M^r ch.^t" of Salem "about thirty Rod or pole of upland" for £85 "in good & Lawfull money of new England." The boundaries are described as "Est erly with the land of Micael Chapleman: Northerly with the highway or maine street: Southerly with the land of Paul^r Mansfield Sen: Westerly

with the land of Robert Stone Sen^r Ded^d: Together with the Dwelling house shop Barne and all other houseing and outhouseing there upon" (Appendix II-B). Although there have been some minor changes in the lines of the lot, it is interesting to note that it measures now, as it did in the 17th century, about thirty poles in extent.

There is nothing in the language of Thomas Ives' deed to Major Redford to suggest that this was any other than an outright conveyance of property. As will shortly appear, however, the transaction seems to have had more the character of a mortgage. Major Redford died within a few years, and a probate memorandum filed on Sept. 3, 1694, informs us that "the Estate of Charles Redford Deceased is Justly Debtor to the Estate of John Turner Deceased for what Remained of S^d Estate in the possession of the widow administratrix of Said Estate when Said Charles Redford married her the full Sum of [£] 6208:17:11. . . The Ballance due to John Turner as Administrator to his fathers Estate"¹⁰

This explains why, when Thomas Ives died a short time later, the inventory of his estate, taken on Sept. 26, 1695, describes the "hous & land," appraised at £95, as "mortgaged to m^r Turner" (Appendix II-C). His widow (and second wife), Elizabeth, remarried one John White on Jan. 16, 1695/6, and on Dec. 28, 1696 the mortgage was redeemed in the form of another outright conveyance of the property, in this case from John Turner, "Merch.^t" to John and Eliza-

beth White for £95 "Currant money of New England" (Appendix II-D).

On the same day Timothy Laskin, "Cooper," released for £8 an interest in the property presumably acquired in 1688 from his step-father, Paul Mansfield (Appendix II-A).¹¹

Of John White, the second husband of Mrs. Thomas Ives, we know little more than that he, too, was a "Slaughterer."¹² On March 27, 1699, John and Elizabeth White conveyed to Simon Willard of Salem, "Shoreman," for £95 "Currant money" the "Dwelling house" with its "Outhouseing & land" containing about "thirty pole more or less" bounded at the north on the "Main Street," east with the house and land of Michael Chappleman, south with the land of Timothy Laskin, and west with the house and land of Benjamin Stone (Appendix II-E).

Deacon Simon Willard, described variously in the deeds as "Weaver," "Worsted Comer," and "Cloather," came to Salem from Ipswich in 1681. His first wife, Martha Jacobs, was of Ipswich and died Oct. 14, 1721, aged 72. He then married in Salem on July 25, 1722, the widow Priscilla Buttolph. Having acquired the Narbonne property in 1699 he apparently lived there till his death on June 23, 1731. On Feb. 14, 1706/7, when the property was engaged as surety for a bond to Capt. William Pickering of Salem, "Marriner," Simon Willard calls it "my Dwelling house and homestead being about Thirty Rod or Pole of Ground with a Shop or wood house and small Barn standing thereon"¹³

A few years before his death, on Jan. 6, 1728/9, Simon Willard, "Weaver alias shoreman," conveyed to his son Josiah Willard, "Inholder," for £170 in "Province Bills of Credit. . .my Now Dwelling House & Land" in Salem "with that Land I bought of Thomas Laskin. . ." (Appendix II-F). The property had contained about thirty poles of land until this time. The frontage now, as it was in the late 18th century, is about fifty feet, and one assumes that this was the measurement of the lot on the street as originally conveyed by Mansfield to Ives. If so, the depth would have measured ten poles. The deed from Thomas Laskin, "Cooper," of the land referred to in Simon Willard's conveyance to his son, is on file, dated Dec. 29, 1707, and indicates that a strip of "about twenty rod or pole of ground" was added to the south of the original houselot (Appendix II-G).

Very shortly before his death Simon Willard for "Love, good will & Affection, which I have & do bear toward my Daughter Sarah Willard, Wife to my Son Jacob Willard. . .Tanner," gave over to her on March 31, 1731, "my Household Goods I have now in Possession in my Dwelling House, or Lent,"¹⁴ and some two weeks later, on June 19, 1731, filed notice "That whereas my Wife Priscilla hath left me for a Considerable Time, in all my Sickness & Illness, and not attending on me, according to our Bargain, I. . .do Renounce her. . . from having or Recieving any part or Portion or proportion of my Estate, as not Carrying to me as my Wife."¹⁵

Having acquired title to the Narbonne property before his father's death, Josiah Willard, "Shoreman," promptly conveyed to his "Brother Richard Willard of Salem. . .Mariner" for £85 in "Province Bills of Credit. . . The Moiety or One half part of that Dwelling House & Land . . .being the Northerly End or part with the One half of the Northerly Sellar wth half the Well & half the foreyard. . .Reserving Liberty for Me & my Successors to go Over Rich^d Willards part of Land to the Well & Return. . . ." This deed is dated June 11, 1729 (Appendix II-H).

On the same day, Richard Willard mortgaged the property, described as "my Father Cap^t Symond Willards Dwelling House and half his Land," for £60 "Province Bills of Credit" to "Cap^t Thomas Ellis of Salem. . .Mariner," being the same man for whom there exists an interesting personal account of capture by pirates in 1717/8.¹⁶ The mortgage was to fall due a year later on June 11, 1730 (Appendix II-I). During the interim Richard Willard died, and Capt. Ellis evidently made some effort to foreclose when the term expired. On Sept. 28, 1731, there is record of an action in the Court of Common Pleas in which it is set forth that Richard's widow, Hannah Willard, the defendant, "tho often requested refuses to Deliver the Possession of y^e Premises to him. . . y^e s^d Thomas Ellis. . ." Inasmuch as on the day of the action "The plt appeared and the Deft tho' solemnly called to come into Court did not appear but made Default It is

therefore considered by the Court that y^e said Thomas Ellis shall recover of the said Hannah Willard Possession of the Land & Premises sued for and Costs of Court unless y^e Def^t shall within Two Months time pay to y^e plt the Sum of Sixty Eight Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Principal & Interest & Costs of Court taxed at Three Pounds & nine Shillings" (Appendix II-J).

Apparently this matter was allowed to drag along, for there is a further reference under date of Aug. 13, 1734, to the "Estate Being Mortgaged to Thomas Ellis of Salem, S^d Mortgage Being Sued for and the Time almost Expired"¹⁷ A month later, on Sept. 4, 1734, when an inventory of Richard Willard's property was taken "one half of A Dweling hous and About one Eight part of An acre of land formerly bought of Josiah Willard" was entered and appraised at £125 (Appendix II-K).

Nevertheless, the mortgage was not redeemed, and at some time in the period which followed Capt. Thomas Ellis was successful in his suit. By Feb. 8, 1742, when his will was drawn, he had removed to Beverly. It is unlikely that he or any member of his family ever inhabited the northerly part of the Narbonne House. An inventory of his estate, taken May 23, 1743, mentions "the messiage: at: Salem that was Wilerds consisting of Twenty Six Rods of Land with ye prevelidg of one half of the yard & well aJoyning to It at £46-16^s" and "the Dweling House that is Standing on Said Land at [£] 28-00-00"¹⁸

The property remained in the hands of the Ellis family for several years, during which time it was presumably let to tenants. On March 28, 1757, Sarah Ellis of Beverly, "Widow Relict of Thomas Ellis late of said Beverly Mariner" for £15 "Lawful Money" conveyed to her "Son Richard Ellis of said Beverly Ship Joyner. . .that Part of the Real Estate of my said late husband. . .which was Mortgaged to him by Richard Willard by a Deed dated the eleventh Day of June . . .1729" (Appendix II-L). On the same day, March 28, 1757, Richard Ellis of Beverly, "only Surviving Son of my late Father Thomas Ellis late of said Beverly. . . (my brethren namely James Ellis Francis Ellis & Samuel Ellis. . . being all deceased without Issue and my Mother Sarah Ellis. . . having by a Deed dated this Day Released her Right by Virtue of my said Father's last Will" conveyed for £60 "Lawful Money" to Joseph Hodges of Salem, "Merchant. . .the Northerly half Part of the Dwelling House formerly of Cap^t Simon Willard in Salem. . . with the Land under the same with One half of the Homestead Land Adjoyning" (Appendix II-M). This is the first deed which attempts to show by description of the bounds how the line ran which divided the property in half; without dimensions or a plan, however, it is difficult to reconstruct the division with any accuracy.

Going back now to 1729, we have seen that on June 11 of that year Josiah Willard conveyed one half of the property to his brother Richard. The other half remained in the hands of Josiah

and his heirs. The inventory of his estate, presented Sept. 20, 1731, mentions "half a Dwelling house Purchased of his Father Simon Willard with Half the land Belonging thereunto [£] 85 00 00"¹⁹ Some twenty years later, on May 18, 1750, Josiah Willard, "Sailmaker," and Mary Johnson, widow, "both of Boston," for £13 6 8 conveyed to Joseph Hodges of Salem, "mariner," this half of the property which had belonged to their father, Josiah Willard of Salem (Appendix II-N). Josiah's daughter, Margaret Hasey of Newport, Rhode Island, "widdow," conveyed her interest in the same premises to Joseph Hodges on June 1, 1750, for £8 13 4, lawful money.²⁰

Who had occupied the house from the time of Simon Willard's conveyance to his son Josiah in 1729 until 1757 when Capt. Joseph Hodges reunited in single ownership the two halves of the property? Almost certainly Simon lived here until his death in 1731. Presumably the son Richard, who acquired one half title, lived here, too, until his death at about the same time. His widow, Hannah, may well have continued to make this her home during the period of ownership by the Ellis family.

Josiah Willard, who owned the other half of the house, had acquired property elsewhere as early as 1711, as the deeds show, and at the time of his death was apparently the proprietor of the "Crown Tavern" located at the corner of Hardy and Essex Streets.²¹ In one of the accounts presented in the settlement of his estate

there is mention of credit "By Rent of halfe house of Jacob Willard [L] 40"²² No other reference to Josiah's brother, Jacob, as an occupant of this house has been found, but it will be recalled that Jacob's wife was deeded the household goods of her father-in-law, Simon Willard. She survived her husband, Jacob, and died in 1743.

Some confusion must be admitted in the question of total size of the property during the 18th century. Recall that Simon Willard sold to his son Josiah both the original houselot of some thirty poles and a strip to the south which he had bought of Thomas Laskin, amounting to twenty poles. When Josiah sold one half the property to his brother, Richard, (and in subsequent deeds) no mention is made of the acreage. Richard Willard's inventory mentions about one eighth of an acre (about twenty poles) which the same property appears as twenty-six poles in the inventory of the estate of Capt. Thomas Ellis. Despite this disparity it might appear that Josiah Willard had intended to convey one half of the total of the two tracts. One assumes, then, that Capt. Joseph Hodges, having acquired both halves of the property by 1757, now possessed an acreage of some fifty poles. Earlier, on Sept. 25, 1746, he had purchased of Ephraim Ingolls of Salem, "Taylor," for £200, old tenor, the land immediately to the west of the Narbonne property, described as a "Certain piece of Land in Salem. . . Containing about Sixteen Pole. . . with the Buildings thereon. : ." ²³

Capt. Joseph Hodges thus became the master of a property which may have totalled as much as sixty-six poles.²⁴ He was a native of Salem, having been born on March 8, 1714/5, and was first a mariner, later a merchant. His name appears during the 1750's as master of the schooners Eagle and Mary, and of the sloop Success in voyages to and from Virginia and the Barbadoes.²⁵ He and his wife remained childless, and apparently did not live in the Narbonne House, at least in later years. By the terms of his will, dated Nov. 6, 1778, he left to "Gamaliel Hodges Son of John Hodges," his brother, "my Mansion House I now live in, together with all the land. . . ."²⁶ The inventory of his estate, taken on Jan. 20, 1786, after he had sold the Narbonne property to its next owner, mentions "his Mansion house & about 40 Poles of Land with the out-houses situate in East Parish [L] 375-"²⁷

In any event, Capt. Joseph Hodge's acquisition of the property in 1750 and 1757 marks the beginning of a two century continuity of ownership in the same family. While the descent of title is by no means from father to son, a distinct family relationship can be traced among all the successive owners to the present time.

Some thirty years after he acquired title Joseph Hodges conveyed the property on March 6, 1780, to Jonathan Andrew of Salem, "tanner," for £200 "lawful money." The boundaries as set forth in the deed are worth noting as dimensions are included for the first

time. These dimensions have remained substantially unchanged until the present day: "beginning at the main street running southerly by land of said Joseph Hodges two poles twelve feet & nine inches, thence easterly by land of said Hodges fifteen feet & three inches thence southerly by land of said Hodges eight poles & two feet thence easterly by land of E Hasket Derby two poles eleven feet & nine inches thence northerly by land of Willi^m Silsbee ten poles fourteen feet & three inches thence by the street three poles & six inches. . .with the buildings thereon" (Appendix II-0). From his larger acreage Joseph Hodges thus measured off about thirty poles, and the property took on once again roughly the shape it had known in the 17th century.

Jonathan Andrew died within a year of his purchase of this property on May 16, 1781, aged forty-three. By his will, dated Oct. 9, 1773, his children, Mary Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Sarah and Jonathan Andrew were to share in his estate "as they respectively arrive at the Age of twenty one years" (Appendix II-P). An inventory taken on June 16, 1783, mentions "The House & land adjoining purchased of Cap^t. Joseph Hodges [£] 250," as well as the usual household furnishings (Appendix II-Q). It is through his daughter, Mary Andrew, that relationship is established with former owner. In 1783 she married Joseph Hodges (1757-1826), nephew of the Capt. Joseph Hodges who had sold the property to her father.

The house continued to be owned and occupied by Jonathan Andrew's heirs, including his widow, Mary (Gardner) Andrew who did not die until Jan. 19, 1820, aged eighty-one. The Rev. William Bentley in 1812 refers to this as the house "where Mrs. Andrews lives. . . ."28

The daughter Sarah, who married Matthew Vincent on October 24, 1790, also lived here as we know from a statement by B. F. Browne in 1860. Matthew Vincent, son of Joseph, he writes, "Was at that time [1802] foreman of his father's ropewalk, and lived at No. 71 Essex Street, now occupied by his only surviving child, Mrs. Sarah Narbonne. He subsequently had a twine factory in Pleasant, near Spring street and lived in the immediate vicinity."29 The Vincents were here as early as 1798 when the Direct Tax was levied by the Federal Government. "Mary Andrew & Matthew Vincent" are listed as "Occupants, or Possessors." The property included 1 dwelling house, 1 "out houses," with 22 perches of land in the lot, valued at \$700 by the "Principal Assessors," \$1050 by the "Commissioners" as "revised and equalized."30

Jonathan Andrew, Jr., never married and apparently made the Narbonne House his life-long home. He is listed here at 71 Essex Street when the first Salem directory was published in 1837. At a somewhat earlier date he had bought out the interests of the other heirs. On July 28, 1818, Nathaniel Vincent, "Mariner," and

his sister, Sarah, (grandchildren of the first Jonathan Andrew), released joint interest to thier uncle Jonathan Andrew, "Trader," for \$40 (Appendix II-R). A few months later, on Oct. 30, 1818, Gamaliel Hodges, Jr., "Mariner," and his sister, Mary, (wife of Ward Chipman), children of Joseph and Mary (Hodges) Andrew, conveyed their rights for \$200. (Appendix II-S).

Matthew and Sarah Vincent had a number of childrer, presumably born in this house. Their daughter, Sarah, born Feb. 16, 1795, married Nicholas Narbonne in Salem on Nov. 9, 1823. Nothing at all is known about this man whose death is not on file in Salem. By him Sarah (Vincent) Narbonne had two children, a daughter Mary Andrew Narbonne, born May 23, 1824, and a son, Nathaniel A. Narbonne. The husband, Nicholas Narbonne, was no longer in the picture by 1842 when Mrs. Sarah Narbonne, "sempstress," is noted in the Salem directory as residing at 71 Essex Street with her uncle, Jonathan Andrew. By his will, dated April 16, 1844, she was to inherit the house and land. He died two days later on April 18, and Sarah Narbonne, "widow," was appointed executrix on July 1 (Appendix II-T).

Here in the old house Mrs. Narbonne continued to live throughout the remainder of her life with her unmarried daughter, Mary Andrew Narbonne. At her death on March 13, 1890, (according to the terms of her will, dated Oct. 27, 1881), the daughter, Mary A., inherited the estate (Appendix II-U). Miss Narbonne lived on until March 21, 1905,

and, dying intestate, the property passed to her nephew, Gardner H. Narbonne of Los Angeles, "as her only heirs-at-law and next of kind."³¹ "Previous to Miss Narbonne's death," writes the Salem Evening News on Nov. 22, 1922, "the house was furnished with rare and valuable furniture and contained a large number of priceless heirlooms." A number of these are visible in the two interior photographs taken by Frank Cousins in 1891 (Figs. 2 and 3), and others are mentioned in the inventory of Miss Narbonne's estate, presented April 6, 1905 (Appendix II-V). Particular interest centers on the silver whose inscriptions, as described in the inventory, can be identified with earlier owners. Thus the porringer and spoons marked J^GE would have belonged to John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Gardner, married in 1725, parents of the first Jonathan Andrew's wife.

Mr. Gardner L. Narboone never occupied the house. Instead it was rented to a cousin, Frank W. Hale, who raised his family here. After the death of Gardner L. Narbonne in California the house passed to his widow under the terms of his will dated Aug. 17, 1918.³² The widow and heir, Helen Narbonne, as executrix of his will, conveyed the title to Frank W. Hale on Sept. 10, 1948 (Appendices II-W, II-X, and II-Y), and on Nov. 5, 1958, the title was transferred by Mr. Hale's widow, Mary E. Hale, to their unmarried daughter, Miss Margaret E. Hale, in whom it is still vested (Appendix II-Z).

NOTES

- ¹ Sidney Perley, The History of Salem / Massachusetts (Salem, 1924-8), I, 313.
- ² Mentioned June 28, 1659, as then deceased in the settlement of his father, Hugh Laskin's estate. (The Probate Records of Essex County / Massachusetts [Salem, 1916-20], 281.)
- ³ Perley, op. cit., II, 240.
- ⁴ Essex County Deeds, II, 14.
- ⁵ Ibid., III, 55.
- ⁶ In his deed of Dec. 28, 1696, Timothy Laskin, Jr., refers to the property as that which was "formerly sold to Thomas Ives. . .by my father In Law [i.e., step-father] Paul Mansfield. . ."
(Appendix II-A).
- ⁷ Essex County Deeds, IV, 152.
- ⁸ Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County / Massachusetts (Salem, 1911-21), V, 421.
- ⁹ Essex County Deeds, IX, 101.
- ¹⁰ Essex County Probate Records, docket no. 23427.
- ¹¹ On May 15, 1688, Timothy Laskin, Jr., conveyed certain properties to his step-father "in Consideracon of Two parcellls of Land Conveyed unto me by Paul Mansfield. . . as Deed bearing Even Date with These presents More fully appeareth. . . ." (Essex County Deeds, XIV, 192). The deed in question is not on file, however,

though it would seem from a deed for adjoining land, conveyed the same day by Paul Mansfield, Sr., to Paul Mansfield, Jr., (Essex County Deeds, XIV, 192), that one of the two parcels mentioned must have been the Narbonne property. Just why Paul Mansfield should have had any right to convey an interest in 1688 to land which he had earlier sold to Thomas Ives is explained somewhat in a reference in Timothy Laskin Jr.'s release of interest to John and Elizabeth White on Dec. 28, 1696: "I doe alsoe Covenant & promise that Said Land is Clear & free from any former Sales Mortgage & Encumbrances Except the Deed of Sale to s^d Ives from my Said father in Law [i.e., step-father] Mansfield" (Appendix II-A). This latter deed also, it will be recalled, was never recorded, so that we cannot know what "Encumbrances" the grantor put upon it or labored under. Undoubtedly this restriction involved the rights of inheritance in the property of Timothy Laskin, Sr.'s children who were minors at the time of his death. At the very end of the 1688 deed Timothy Laskin, Jr., adds that he promises to save Paul Mansfield, Sr., harmless "from any Trouble Suit at Law Cost or Charge whatsoever That shall or May arise by reason of any land sold by said Mansfield to any person or persons whatsoever which was my father Timothy Laskins Deceased"

¹² Essex County Deeds, XII, 97.

¹³ Ibid., XXIV, 158.

- 14 Ibid., LIX, 37.
- 15 Ibid.
- 16 Perley, op. cit., III, 310.
- 17 Essex County Probate Records, docket no. 29951
- 18 Ibid., docket no. 8804.
- 19 Ibid., docket no. 29947. Josiah's wife, Susannah, was administratrix of the estate.
- 20 Essex County Deeds, XCVI, 22.
- 21 See the inventory of his estate, Essex County Probate Records, docket no. 29947, and Essex Deeds, LXXII, 101, in which this property is appraised and subsequently sold by his widow on Feb. 28, 1735.
- 22 Essex County Probate Records, docket no. 29947.
- 23 Essex County Deeds, LXXXVIII, 183. This property bounded north "on y^e Main Street there measureing Two Poles five feet & Nine Inches," easterly on "Land formerly Willards Seven Pole & Seven Inches then Southerly on Land formerly Willards One Pole & five Inches then Westerly on Land of Sam^l Manning Nine feet & four Inches then Southerly on Land of y^e s^d Sam^l Manning One Pole Nine feet & Two Inches then Westerly partly on Land of y^e s^d Samuel & partly on Land of Jacob Manning Six Pole Nine feet & Nine Inches to the Street. . . .
- 24 The question is one of interest but not vital to the history of the house. A thorough study of all the abutting properties would

settle the matter, and would, in particular, disclose what became of the twenty poles acquired by Simon Willard from Thomas Laskin in 1707.

- 25 "A Record of the Entrances and Clearances of the Port of Salem, 1750-1769," Essex Institute Historical Collections, LXIII, 152: LXVIII, 56; and LXIX, 164.
- 26 Essex County Probate Records, docket no. 13482.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 The Diary of William Bentley. . . (Salem, 1905-14), IV, 122.
- 29 B. F. Browne, "An Account of Salem Common and the Levelling of the same in 1802, with short notices of the subscribers," Essex Institute Historical Collections, II, 132.
- 30 Records of the Direct Tax, 1798, ms., New England Historic and Genealogical Society, VII, 2.
- 31 Essex County Probate Records, docket no. 96286.
- 32 Ibid., docket no. 224727.

The Narbonne House: The Architectural History

Lacking the earliest deeds to this property we may never know specifically who built the house or in just what year. Paul Mansfield, the second known owner of the land, disposed of four contiguousouselots on Essex Street, three of which at least were unimproved when he sold them. Though the deed which might clarify the matter is not on file, it is more than likely that such was the case with the fourth of these lots, the Narbonne property.

The next owner, Thomas Ives, a recent comer to Salem, must have had the question of a new house very much in mind, pending his marriage in 1672. The writer would suggest that the original portion of the Narbonne House was thus built between 1669 (when Paul Mansfield still owned the land) and 1672 when Thomas Ives married. This conclusion is adequately borne out by structural evidence. The construction of the roof in particular, utilizing as it does a system of principal and common rafters, is typical of houses built well before 1700. A similar arrangement can be found in the attic of the earliest part of the nearby House of Seven Gables, built about 1669 by John Turner. Before the end of the century the more familiar system of rafters and purlins had become almost universal.

As originally built, the house, which faced west, consisted of a single large room on the ground floor with chamber and attic above

and a narrow entry and large chimney at the southern end. The high, steeply pitched roof was furnished with a facade gable as we know from diagonal cuts in the original boarding. The face of the chimney was ornamented with at least a single (possibly a double) pilaster, the base of which survives in the attic below the ridge of the roof (see Fig. 4). The original windows (which have not survived) would have been filled with fixed leaded glass and casements, but without removing the covering of the house frame it is almost impossible to know their exact size and arrangement. The covering, consisting now of pine clapboards, would almost certainly have been oak clapboards at the start. The roof would have been shingled.

Within doors, while much of the existing trim is of later date, the oak sills, girts, summer beams, plates and posts of the original one room house are exposed both upstairs and down (see Fig. 2) and are chamfered, as one might expect. The carving of the shoulders of the posts supporting the summer beam of the lower room is unique.

One of the exciting features of this first house is the staircase, presumably original and composed entirely of "winders," as the wedge-shaped treads are called (see Fig. 5). The whole construction is enclosed with vertical sheathing which in the second story entry is handsomely molded. The profile of this

"spline" molding is as elaborate as any which has survived from the 17th century. The same molding can be found also on a door at the head of the stairs which is now walled over on its reverse side by later paneling. The doorway is awkwardly placed in relationship to the stairs, and may well represent some subsequent change, but the door itself, which remains embedded in the wall, dates certainly to the earliest period of construction. Another original (or very early) door with handwrought strap hinges and fine wooden latch (designed to be operated with the aid of a latch string) leads to the attic.

Originally there were no plaster ceilings in the house. The underside of the floor boards of the room above would have formed the ceiling in each room. The floor boards of the earliest chamber and the attic above are presumably original. Through cracks between these attic floor boards it can be seen that the floor joists (now concealed by the later plaster ceiling of the chamber) were whitewashed when exposed - according to a practice which extends well back into the 17th century.

There have been four major additions to the first house, and the order of their progression is fairly clear. The question of when the first of these additions was made, however, is problematical. The appraisors of Thomas Ives' estate in 1695 recorded only one piece of real estate, the house and land then mortgaged

to John Turner, which would almost certainly have to be the Narbonne property. Mention is made of "the northern: room: below," "the chamber: of the northern end," "the Southern Chamber," "the Southern lower room," "the kitchin," "the kitchen Chamber," and "the Shop," (Appendix II-C), suggesting that both the main house, ell and a leanto were then in existence. From the way in which its gambrel roof is attached to the original house (as seen in leanto attic), one assumes that the ell at the south, consisting of a lower room and chamber above, was the first addition, while the northern half of the leanto was a second, still later addition (see Fig. 5). It is hard to believe, however, from what we can see at present that either of these additions could have been made before 1695. A definitive answer concerning the date of the gambrel ell must await structural exploration. It might conceivably turn out to have been built before 1695 if (1) it can be discovered that the early frame (now cased) in the lower room was originally exposed and chamfered; (2) evidence for the former existence of leaded glass windows can be found in the walls, and (3) a typically 17th century fireplace is found behind the present early 19th century mantel.

On the other hand, one can see in the attic that the collar ties of the ell chamber, chamfered as they appear below the plaster ceiling, are not chamfered above it, suggesting that

there was always a ceiling here. This evidence would pretty much preclude a date for the ell before 1715.

The construction units of the leanto are of small size, totally inconsistent with normal 17th century building practices.

In all superficial aspects the one and one half story gambrel roof ell would appear to the writer to be no earlier in date than about 1725. Recall that the property was appraised at £95 at the time of Thomas Ives' death in 1695. Deacon Simon Willard sold the house and land to his son Josiah for £170 in 1729, a jump in value which cannot be taken lightly. Six months later, when Josiah sold one half of the property to his brother Richard, for exactly one half this sum (which would more or less rule out any major improvements in the interim), both northern and southern halves of the house are mentioned in the deed.

If the 1695 inventory does indeed refer to the Narbonne House we must ask whether Deacon Simon Willard removed existing 17th century additions and erected the present southern gambrel roof ell about 1725, or, notwithstanding the higher valuation, whether the presumptive 17th century additions remained until the son Josiah replaced them after 1729. The second possibility is implied by the Rev. William Bentley in a diary entry of Oct. 6, 1812: "By conversation with Deacon Prince's G. Daughters, who have passed four score, I find Deacon Willard's house was where

Mrs. Andrews lives now. . . . The old house enlarged by the son."
(Italics added)

The exterior window frames of the ell and the original sash with wide muntins, as they have survived in some of these windows, are typical of the second quarter of the 18th century (Fig. 9). The same kind of window frames exist in the earliest part of the house as well (Fig. 10), and one assumes that the original leaded glass windows were replaced with the present frames (and surviving original sash) when the southern ell windows were installed.

The inside finish trim of the principal rooms of the original house and ell, with the chambers above, can be dated within the 18th century. This includes the folding shutters, corner cupboards, and paneling of the fireplace walls. The mantels in both of the lower rooms are later still, having been introduced early in the 19th century (Fig. 2). The character of all this work is simple, and a more specific date cannot easily be suggested. In the southern ell further investigation may show that elements of the surviving finish of the fireplace walls, upstairs and down, are contemporary with the building of the ell, other details having been added later in the 18th century.

It can easily be seen in the attic over the kitchen that the leanto attached to the northern or earliest half of the house preceded the leanto of the ell. As originally constructed, perhaps in the middle of the 18th century, the first leanto extended

along only a portion of the rear wall of the original house (see Fig. 5). Early clapboards, still in place on that wall, indicate at just what point it stopped short of the street. There are clapboards also in the leanto attic on what was once the outside southern wall. The leanto fireplace was butted up against the chimney of the original house, its piers jutting out into the kitchen. This fireplace has been reduced somewhat in size by the addition of a brick lining, but has never been closed.

Later, perhaps before 1800, the leanto was extended to cover the rear wall of the ell or southern half of the house (see Fig. 5). A door was cut through the horizontal boarding of the southern wall of the earlier leanto, and what had apparently been an exterior door in the east (rear) wall of the main room of the ell survives now as an inside door, having never been replaced. A built-in cupboard in this latest leanto has a much earlier door with one half of a rare 17th century cock's head hinge, probably salvaged from some part of the original house.

Either before or after the southward extension of the first leanto - or perhaps in conjunction with it - the addition of one short bay at the north end was made. This brought the leanto out to the street, flush with the end wall of the original house, thereby preserving the clapboards on the rear wall of the main house as we see them today. The original end wall of the leanto

was removed, and this newly enlarged space became a "Cent Shop." The wide shop door leading directly into the street still survives, though now boarded up (see Figs. 5 and 7).

There have been virtually no major architectural changes or additions since the installation of the front door and downstairs mantels in the early 19th century. Some of the 18th century window sashes have been replaced; the leanto walls and ceiling have been sheathed (in part) with matched boarding and stamped tin; the original doors to the upper halves of both corner cupboards have been exchanged for glazed sash (see Fig. 2); and the present occupants have introduced a half partition in the chamber of the earliest house. Only two noticeable alterations have been made on the exterior: (1) the addition of an "eye brow" dormer window in the center of the leanto roof (see Fig. 7), introduced probably about the middle of the 19th century (it appears in the earliest known drawing of the rear of the house by Edwin Whitefield, published in 1880 in the third edition of The Homes of Our Forefathers. . . in Massachusetts); and (2) the addition of a dormer window in the front roof of the southern ell (see Fig. 11). On the basis of two dated photographs in the collections of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, one with and the other without the dormer, its introduction can be fixed between 1885 and 1895.

In conclusion one should perhaps draw attention again to the wonderfully unspoiled character of all the surviving detail. A rather unusual arched closet at the left of the fireplace in the chamber of the first house has been damaged by the introduction of a toilet bowl, but elsewhere there are few, if any, modern facilities to mar the early work. Throughout the back portions of the house, especially in the leanto attic, much of the primitive construction is still exposed, having never been finished off.

The Narbonne House: Suggested Future Development.

The Narbonne House has been a well-known landmark in Salem since the 19th century. Shortly after 1900 an effort was made by the North Bridge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to secure the building for permanent headquarters. The effort was not successful, but hope has persisted that the house might be professionally preserved. The question of its future has been discussed, among others, by Mr. Edwin Small, former superintendent of the Salem Maritime National Historic Site in a memorandum dated Nov. 12, 1937 (on file at the Custom). Today the house is considered important as an expression of several families and different generations, a reflection of changing tastes and varying means. For an education-conscious generation it is a three dimensional text book in architectural history. One could hardly "restore" any one given period of the building without destroying parts of the whole.

Total restraint in restoration is a relatively new concept. Professional historians now realize that fifty years of brisk restoration activity have helped to create in some respects a sterile impression of our architectural past. The strict period house is indeed a lesson written in bold face. The unrestored house, on the other hand, may require greater efforts of interpretation, but can be a more effective learning tool in the long

run. It tells a fundamentally human story without elaboration and without over simplification. In place of the unified impression of a single moment in history - the fly in amber - there evolves instead a sense of the continuing past. The house of several periods is a visible means of emphasizing the time and distance which separates the 20th from the 17th century.

We keep much closer faith with the facts of an early house when "restoration" is restricted to an absolute minimum. If the carved frame of the main room in the Narbonne House is of one period and the paneling of another, and the early occupants not only fashioned it so but lived with this mixture for several generations, then any effort to bring the room back to its 17th century appearance would mean both the loss of perfectly good 18th century paneling which has existed here for the better part of two hundred years, and also a situation which is artificial in terms of the later history of this particular house. There would be practical objections as well: it seems certain, for example, from peering through cracks in the woodwork, that the lintel of the original fireplace has been removed. It can also be seen that the original sheathing of the fireplace wall has disappeared. A restoration of the 17th century aspect of this room would mean a considerable amount of new work, some of it perhaps purely conjectural, to create what could only be considered a replica at best.

In the light of this reasoning only the following major steps in restoration would be recommended:

- (1) removal of the 20th century half partition in the chamber of the original house;
- (2) removal of the modern toilet and restoration of closet detail in the chamber of the original house;
- (3) removal of the late 19th century match boarding and tin ceiling in the leanto area;
- (4) reopening of the fireplaces and removal of modern paint from the brickwork;
- (5) removal of later brick lining from the leanto fireplace;
- (6) removal of modern paint from surfaces of all woodwork and restoration of those paint colors in each room which relate to the existing finish trim; repapering of the walls with appropriate period papers if the evidence warrants;
- (7) replacing late 19th century window sash with sash which match those surviving examples of the early 18th century throughout the house;
- (8) removal of the late 19th century dormer window of the ell (though it is early looking in character) and replacement with period copies of both the corner cupboard doors (now 19th century) might also be well advised.

There remains one problem of particular importance to scholars. As mentioned before, we cannot know in detail without structural exploration exactly how this house grew or how much original material may be buried behind later walls. In order that we may learn as much as possible about its architectural history a complete structural analysis should be undertaken. This would involve temporary removal of the present trim in a number of areas throughout the house. Concerning replacement, an expedient has been developed within recent years which allows the early house to preserve later woodwork and still reveal to the student and other interested persons whatever is found behind. By hinging portions of the finish trim to open and close (entire paneled walls have been so treated by the North Andover (Mass.) Historical Society in its recent restoration of the Parson Barnard House of about 1715) valuable though later woodwork is left intact while the traces of what once existed are made available for inspection on call - a perfect example of having one's cake and eating it too. In one stroke the specialized student is furnished with access to whatever original evidence remains, and the tourist can have recreated for him all the excitement of archeological discovery by simply and dramatically throwing back a hinged panel.

Certainly a more thorough exploration of the house will yield many interesting architectural discoveries. Final decisions and

ultimate policies for interpretation must wait until that mission has been accomplished.

APPENDIX

Prepared by Abbott Cummings - under contract with the National Park Service

The Narbonne House: Historical and Architectural Significance

In no other city in New England is there any more graphic evidence of three centuries of maritime activity than in Salem, Massachusetts. No where else can one find a 17th century frame house of the scale and magnificence of John Turner's mansion, popularly known as the House of Seven Gables. Standing at the very edge of the sea, it recalls a period when the great merchant-traders built their houses and warehouses within a few feet of each other and as close as possible to the broad avenue of their wealth. No where else can one find two such extraordinary public collections of maritime materials as those preserved by the Essex Institute and the Peabody Museum. Moreover, Salem is the only New England community in which the National Park Service maintains a group of monuments commemorating the two great maritime eras before and after the American Revolution when Salem ranked sixth as a commercial port in the United States.

Despite the coming of the railroad and modern industry and the sweeping ravages of a fire in 1914 which destroyed one whole section of the old city, Salem preserves much of the outward appearance created by her generations of sea-faring inhabitants.

Chestnut Street, lined with the homes of prosperous ship-captains of the early 19th century, has become a national symbol.

The houses surviving from an earlier generation are naturally fewer in number. Of these, one of the earliest and most important is the Narbonne House at 71 Essex Street, so called from its 19th century inhabitants. It stands directly behind the mid 18th century home of Richard Derby which is now a part of the National Park Service Site. Located somewhat farther in from the shore than the Derby House, it is perhaps significant that among its occupants over the years can be numbered a few men who practised other than seafaring crafts - a fact which only adds to the diversity of its interest. Without exception they are typical of the solid core of people who have helped to make Salem one of the great trading ports in early America.

Built by a "Slaughterer" and owned during the early 18th century by a weaver who was also a prominent deacon and had led an expedition against the eastern Indians in 1689, its most distinguished owner was Capt. Joseph Hodges who acquired the property in the 1750's. He was first a master mariner and later a merchant, and was an uncle of the Capt. Joseph Hodges who achieved maritime fame in Salem in the early years of the 19th century.

After the Revolution the house was owned by Salem's equally well-known Andrew family, tanners and merchants, and was inhabited around 1800 by an Andrew in-law, one Matthew Vincent, rope maker.

Since 1844 the house has been twice occupied by older women and their unmarried daughters - for which we can be grateful today. This genteel use has gone far to preserve the building from radical change.

While none of the occupants of the Narbonne House rose to the level of importance represented by the Derbys and Crowninshields, the structure itself, speaking architecturally, stands pre-eminently in a class apart. There are still standing within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as we know from a careful examination of the record, some seventy-five houses of the 17th century. Of these the great majority date to the last quarter of the century. Less than twenty remain which can be verified as having been built before 1675.

Three of them are located in Salem: The John Pickering House on Broad Street, the House of Seven Gables on Turner's Lane, and the Narbonne House. The House of Seven Gables was very much restored in 1909 and the John Pickering House has been successively modernized through the years. The Narbonne House, however, remains in almost unbelievably pristine condition. Additions to the original dwelling - as well as changes - have been made, both in the 18th and 19th centuries, but structurally the house is largely unspoiled - a fact which adds enormously to its scholarly importance and interest. Much of the original, finely carved frame is still exposed, the stairs are original, 17th century trim and hardware survive in several places throughout the house, and there have been few, if

any, of those radical changes which obscure the basic character of an early house.

There is abundant structural evidence to support the early date which is revealed in the documents. Of even greater significance is the form of the house as a whole. Often in the 17th century it was customary for the young builder starting out in life to construct a dwelling of one room plan with a chimney at the end. This unit was designed to serve the needs of his family until additional space was needed. Both the House of Seven Gables and the Pickering House in Salem (as well as many other surviving 17th century dwellings elsewhere) started thus as "half-houses." The addition when it came took the form of a similar unit (without chimney) added to the existing house in such a way that the original chimney became the central feature, serving both the old and new rooms. The Narbonne House retains its basic "half-house" character, and is one of only a half dozen 17th century examples surviving in Massachusetts which do. The addition in this case was in the form of a lower, story and a half gambrel ell which not only helps to preserve intact the lines of the original house but to create picturesque interest as well. The plan, on the other hand, is thoroughly typical of the central chimney house with added leanto.

Among the relatively few first-rate houses of the 17th century which are still privately owned the Narbonne House is outstanding.

Advantageously situated at the very center of one of New England's leading historic cities, its future is a matter of focal importance. It is earnestly to be hoped that this house will fall into the most sympathetic hands.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

Mrs. Sarah Narbonne seated
in the front room of the Narbonne
House, 71 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.
Copy of an original photograph dated
1888, Society for the Preservation
of New England Antiquities.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

Fireplace wall of the front
room Narbonne House, 71 Essex Street,
Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original
Frank Cousins negative (No. 501)
exposed 1891, the Essex Institute.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

Northeast corner of the
front room, Narbonne House, 71 Essex
Street, Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original
Frank Cousins negative (No. 502)
exposed 1891, the Essex Institute.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

Measured elevation showing appearance of the west front as originally constructed. Narbonne House, 71 Essex Street, Salem, Mass. (gable location and size determined by cuts in the roof boarding, door location approximate, fenestration one of two or more possibilities based on pin-hole evidence in the front girth. Second story entry window wholly conjectural.)

Author

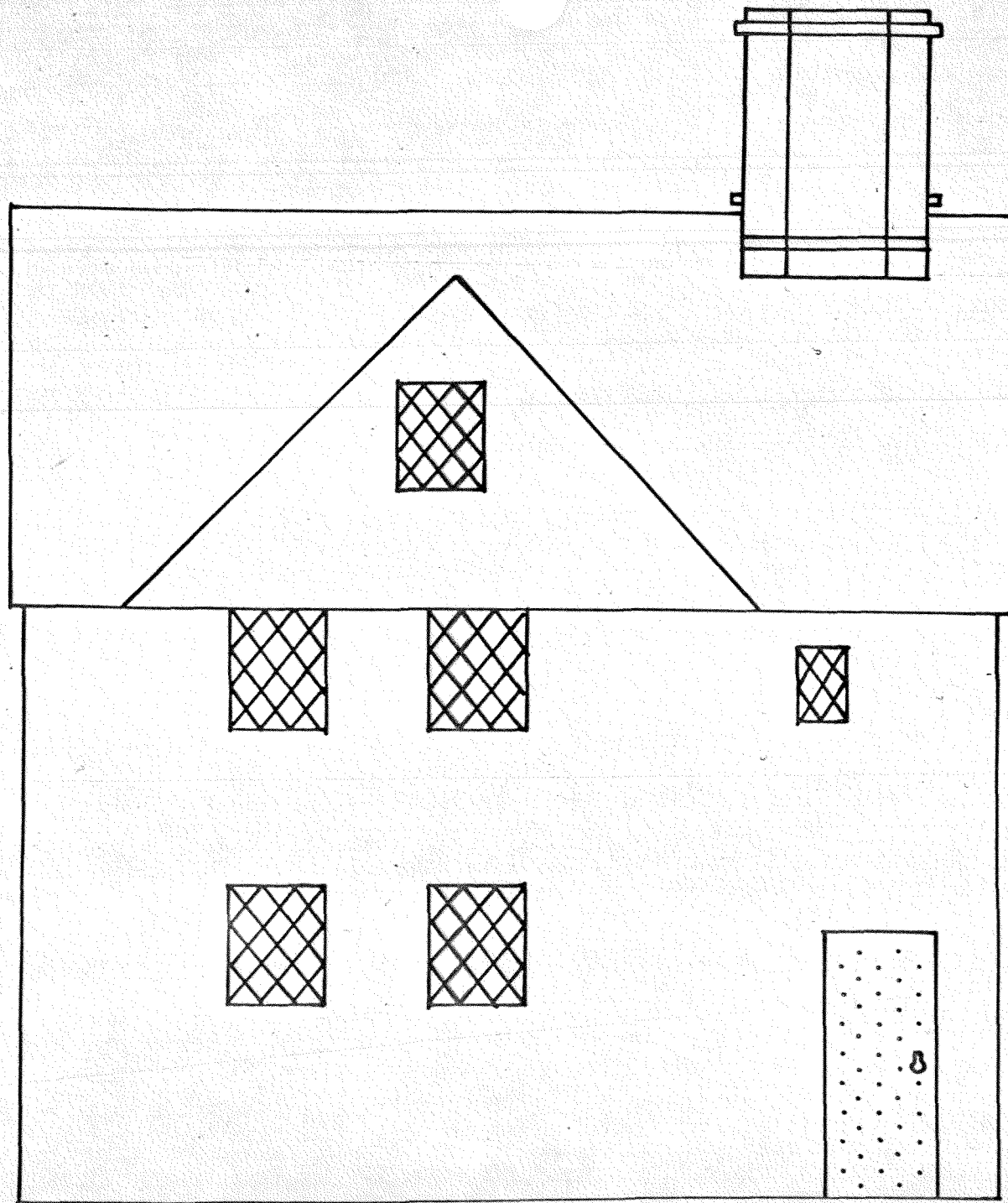
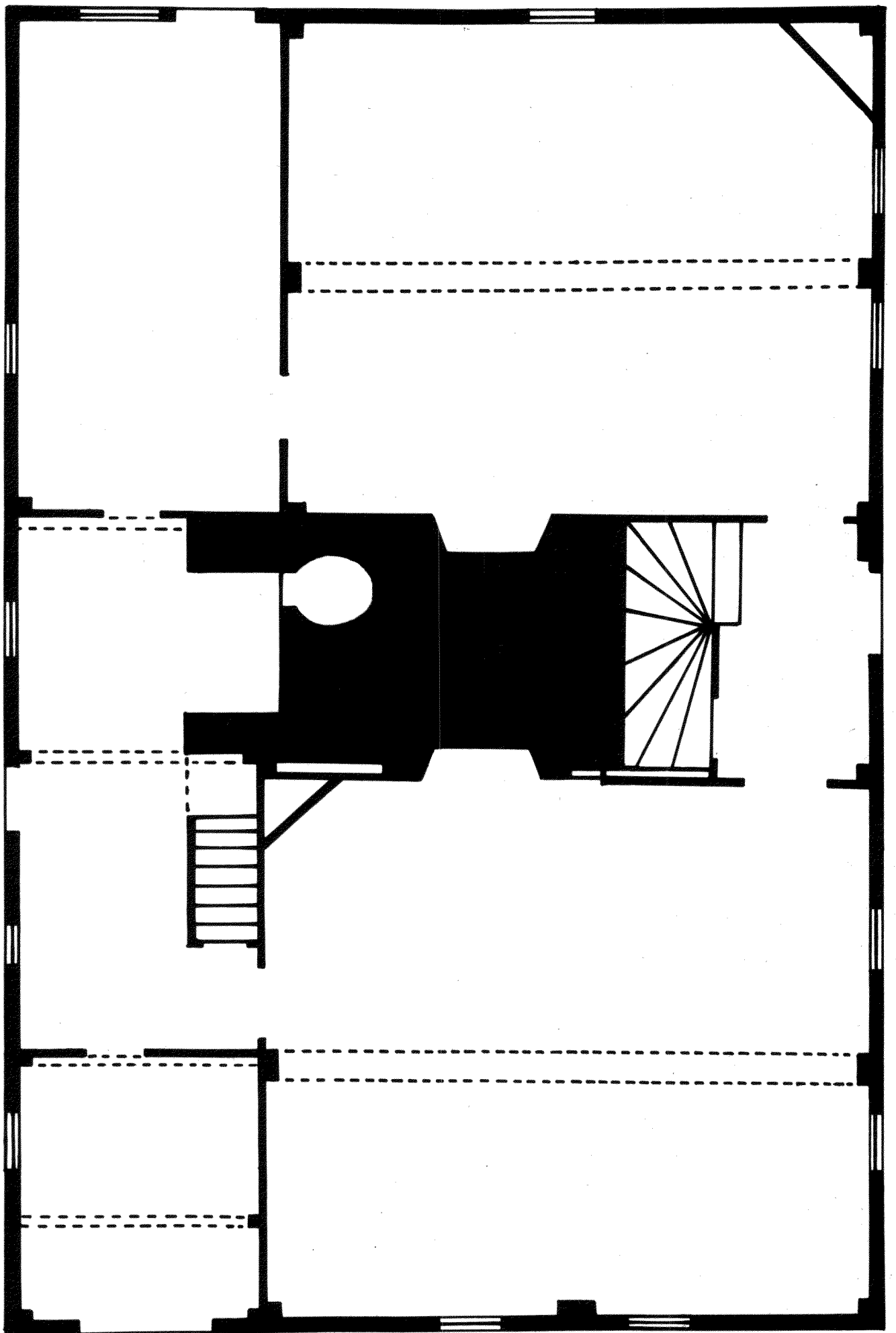


ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

First floor plan (with
overlay showing pattern of growth)
Narbonne House, 71 Essex Street, Salem,
Mass.

Author



FIRST LEANTO

CENT SHOP

CLAP-
BOARDS
↓

SECOND LEANTO

← CLAPBOARDS
(LEANTO ATTIC)

FIRST (ORIGINAL) HOUSE

ELL

ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

West front and street
gable end. Narbonne House, 71
Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the
original Halladay Negative (No.
2954A) exposed before 1895, Society
for the Preservation of New England
Antiquities.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

Lean-to and street gable
end, Narbonne House, 71 Essex
Street, Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original
Wilfred A. French negative
(No. 2425B) exposed about 1884 to
1895, Society for the Preservation
of New England Antiquities.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

Rear view of gambrel ell and
lean-to, Narbonne House, 71 Essex
Street, Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original
Frank Cousins negative (No. 214)
exposed 1891 The Essex Institute.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

Detail of front windows,
gambrel ell, Narbonne House, 71
Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original Frank Cousins negative (No. 2270) exposed probably about 1900.

The Essex Institute.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

Detail of first story window main portion Narbonne House, 71 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original Frank Cousins Negative (No. 2271) exposed probably about 1900. The Essex Institute.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

West front and street gable
end, Narbonne House, 71 Essex Street,
Salem, Mass.

Photograph printed from the original
Wilfred A. French negative (NO. 2908B)
exposed about 1884 to 1895 Society
for the Preservation of New England
Antiquities.



ILLUSTRATION NOS. 12 and 13

Rear view of gambrel ell and
lean-to, front view of Chase House.
Narbonne House, 71 Essex Street, Salem,
Mass.

Photograph printed from the original
Harold I. Lessem negatives exposed
May 1961 Custom House, Salem.





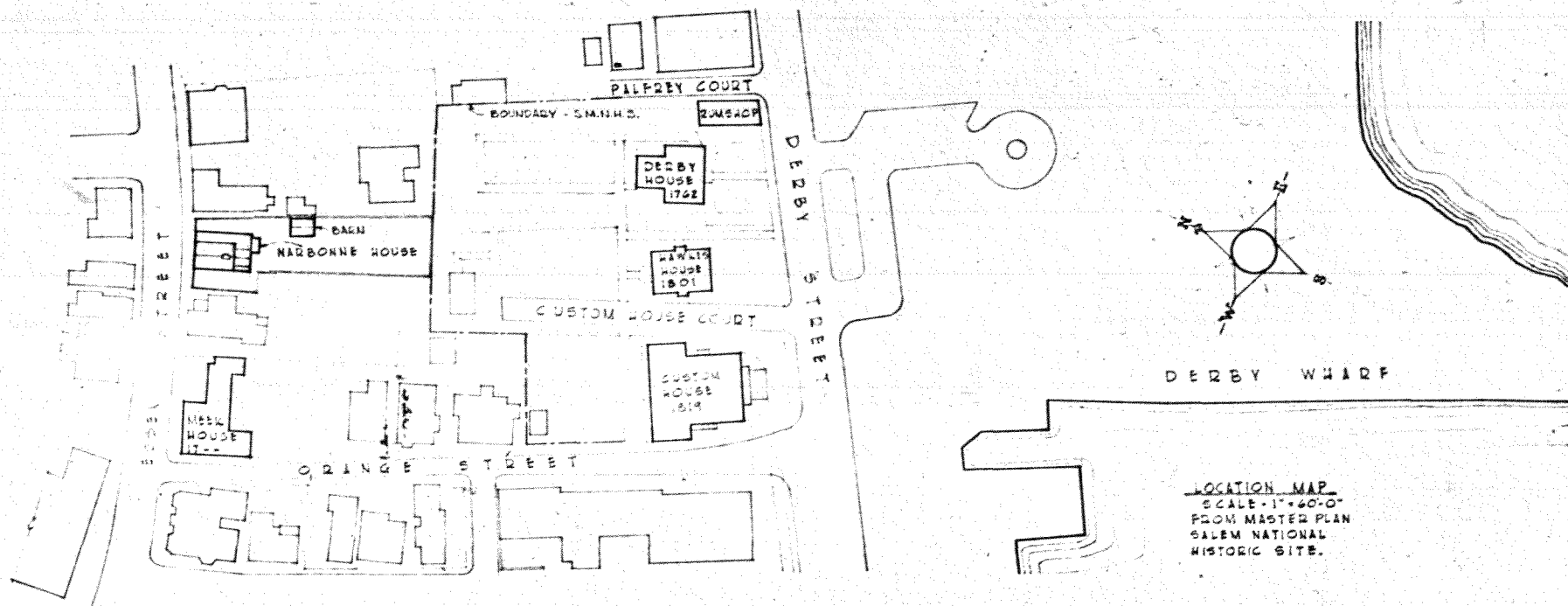
THE NARBONNE HOUSE

71 ESSEX STREET

SALEM

ESSEX COUNTY

MASSACHUSETTS



THE FRONT OR "HALF HOUSE" PORTION OF THIS STRUCTURE, WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BUILT IN 1671, HAS HAD A GAMBREL ROOFED ADDITION TO THE REAR AND A LEAN-TO ADDITION TO ONE SIDE. IT IS AN EXCELLENT SURVIVING EXAMPLE OF A LOCAL SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOUSE WITH MUCH OF THE ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL REMAINING INTACT. THE HOUSE WAS LAST USED AS THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF THE RECENTLY DECEASED MRS. MARGARET HALE. THE PROPERTY ADJOINS THE SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

THIS NATIONAL PROJECT WAS FINANCED BY FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN AUGUST, 1962, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF: CHARLES E. PETERSON, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, HISTORIC STRUCTURES, ARCHITECT RUSSELL V. KEUNE, MINUTE MAN NATIONAL PARK PROJECT; ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS: CHARLES W. BRITTAIN, GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY; ROBERT LANCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY; ALAN R. McDONALD, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

ALAN R. McDONALD, DEL., 1962

MINUTE MAN N.H.P.P. SURVEY II, 1962
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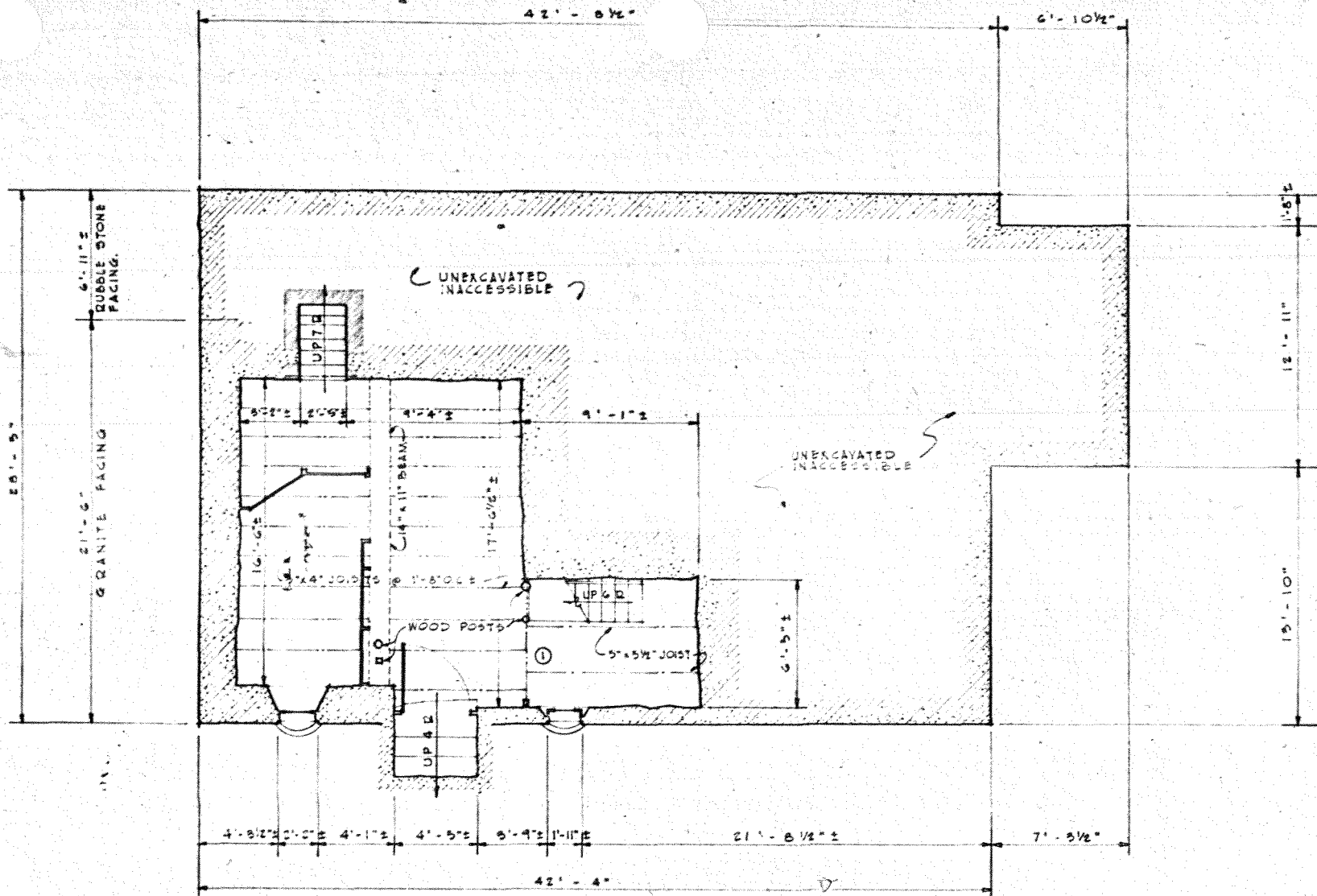
NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE NARBONNE HOUSE
71 ESSEX STREET - SALEM - ESSEX COUNTY - MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
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CELLAR PLAN
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



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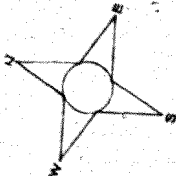
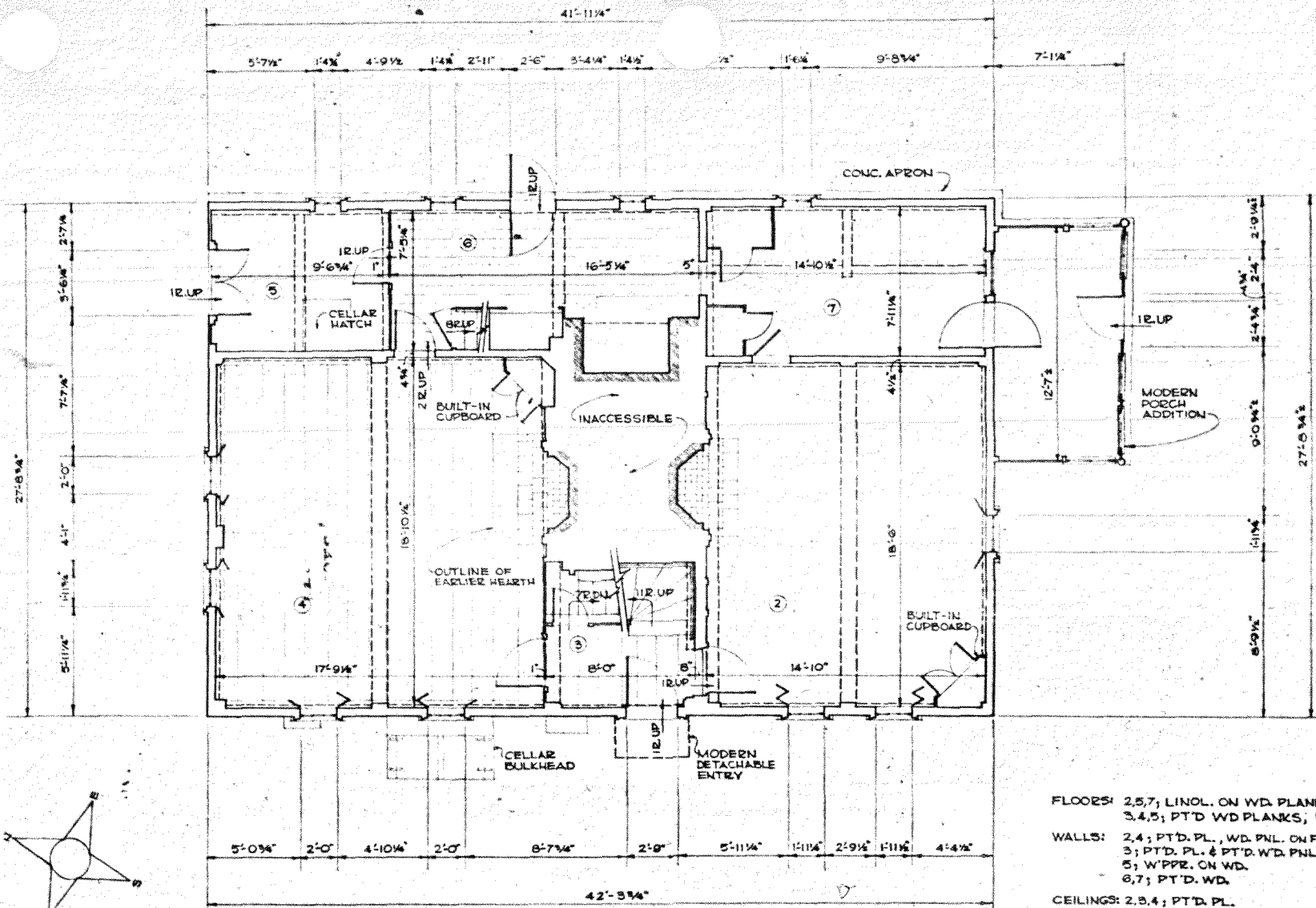
THE NARBONNE HOUSE
71 ESSEX STREET, SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

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ESSEX STREET



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

- FLOORS: 2,5,7; LINOL. ON WD. PLANK
 3,4,5; PT'D WD PLANKS; 11'-1 1/4"
- WALLS: 2,4; PT'D. PL., WD. PNL. ON FPL WALLS
 3; PT'D. PL. & PT'D. WD. PNL'S
 5; W'PFR. ON WD.
 6,7; PT'D. WD.
- CEILINGS: 2,3,4; PT'D. PL.
 5,6,7; PT'D. WD.

NOTE: DOTTED LINES INDICATE --
 (1) BEAM OVERHEAD ---
 (2) CEILING CREASE - - - -

CHARLES W. BRITAIN, DEL., 1962

MINUTE MAN N.W.P.P. SURVEY 1 1962
 CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

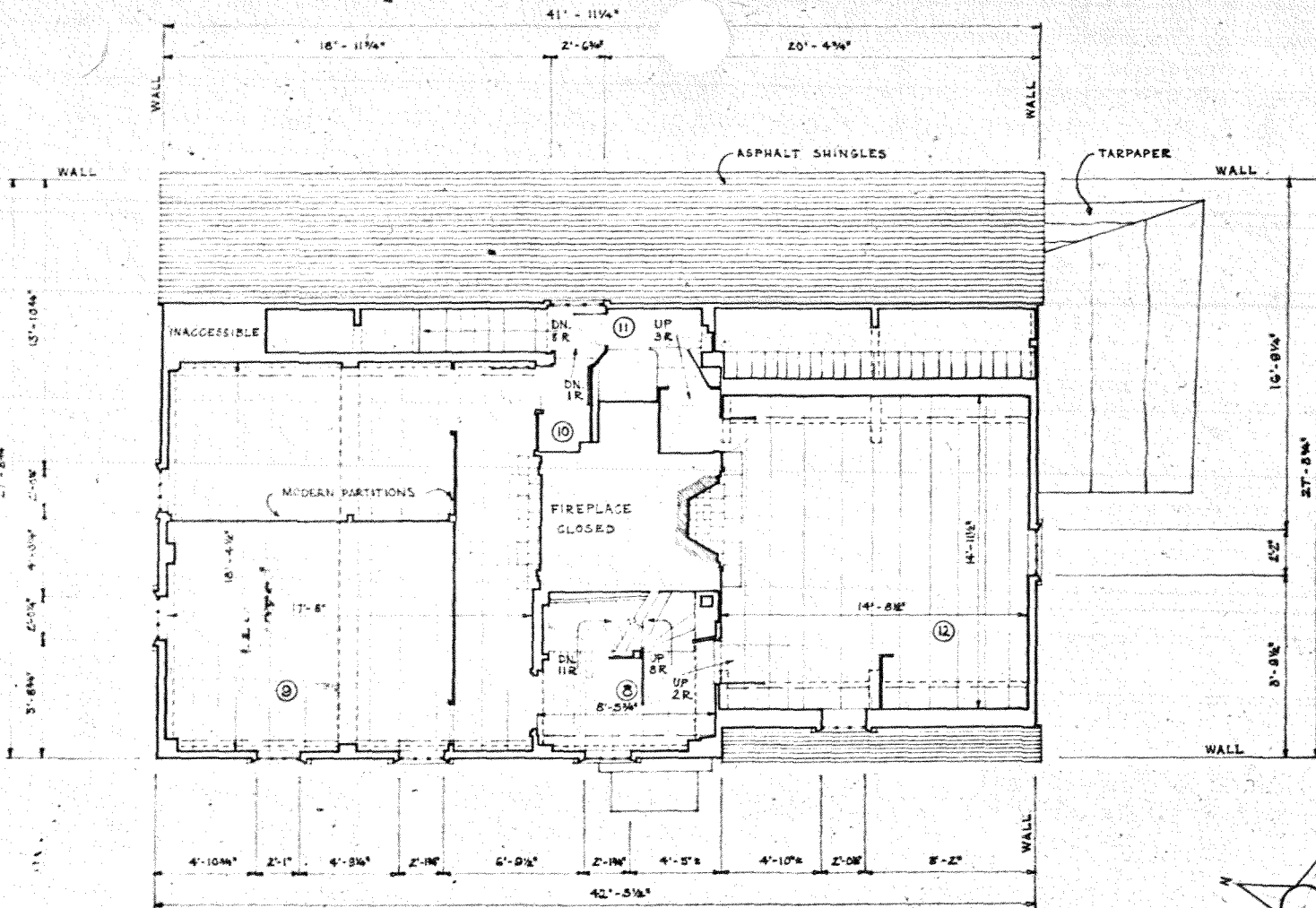
THE NARBONNE HOUSE
 71 ESSEX STREET · SALEM · ESSEX COUNTY · MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.

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 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

FLOORS: PTD. WD. PLANK 10" TO 22 1/2"

WALLS: ②, ③ PTD. PL.

④ PTD. PL. & PTD. WD. PANELING FIREPLACE WALL

① UNFINISHED

⑤ WALLPAPER OVER PL. & PTD. WD. S. & B. FIREPLACE WALL

C'L'G: PTD. PL.

NOTE: DOTTED LINES INDICATE
 1) BEAMS OVERHEAD -----
 2) CEILING CREASES - - - - -

ROBERT LANCASTER, DEL., 1962

1/4" = 1'-0" 0 5 10 15

WHITE MAN N.H.H.R. SURVEY # 1962
 CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE NARBONNE HOUSE
 71 ESSEX STREET - SALEM - ESSEX COUNTY - MASSACHUSETTS

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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