

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

25-14, 25-15

Marblehead N

BEV.AY,  
BEV.X

see data  
sheet

**Photograph**



Photo 1. Burnside: Caleb W. Loring House and driveway approach, looking south.

**Town/City:** Beverly

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*):  
Pride's Crossing

**Name of Area:** Burnside (Caleb W. Loring Estate),  
573 and 579 Hale Street

**Present Use:** residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** ca. 1850 – 1969

**Overall Condition:** excellent

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:**

Addition to main house (1877), enclosed porch on south elevation (L 20<sup>th</sup> c)

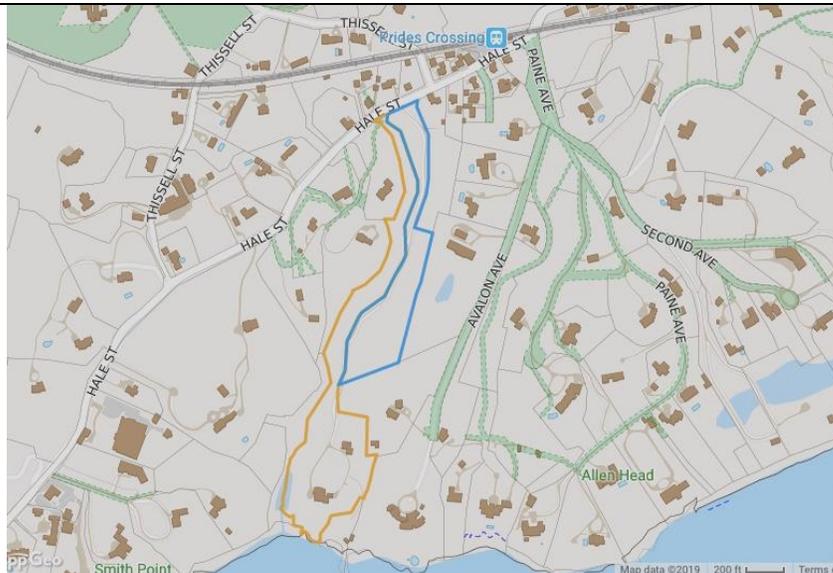
**Acreage:** 13.84

**Recorded by:** Wendy Frontiero and Martha Lyon,  
preservation consultants

**Organization:** Beverly Historic District Commission

**Date** (*month/year*): August 2019

**Locus Map** (north is at top)



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see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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See data sheet

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  
*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

## VISUAL/DESIGN ASSESSMENT

### Context/Setting

The two parcels totaling 13.84 acres that make up the property known as "Burnside" lie along the south side of Hale Street (Route 127) in the Pride's Crossing area of the City of Beverly. The small Pride's Crossing commercial area stretches along Hale Street to the east, and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) tracks stand across Hale Street to the north. To the south of Hale Street and accessed by long driveways are single-family residential lots overlooking the Atlantic Ocean's Plum Cove. Most of these 1.5 to 5.0-acre properties, several of which abut Burnside, were created through the subdivision of larger estates in the 20th century. The terrain of the Pride's Crossing area south of Hale Street undulates upward from sea level at the ocean to a high point of 112 feet atop one of the several rocky promontories. The Burnside house, barn and gardens sit on a gently sloping plateau at 40 feet above sea level, set back approximately 250 feet from the mean high tide line.

### Entrances/Circulation

Visitors to Burnside enter via a 3/10-mile long **drive** extending southward from Hale Street (Photo 13). Three 12" square, pyramidal-topped, rock-face **granite posts** (Photo 12) mark the entrance to the driveway, two on the east side (spaced approximately four feet apart and creating a pedestrian-width entrance) and one on the west to mark the vehicular entrance. Eighteen-inch height dry-laid **stone walls**, backed by tall rhododendron hedges, flank the east and west posts, reinforcing the property frontage (Photo 12). Approximately twelve feet in width and curving gently through mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands, the drive is one of Burnside's most appealing features, laid out by Caleb William Loring in the 1850s. Along the north end of the drive, visitors pass rugged rock outcrop dotted with white pine, a grassy lawn (containing the imprint of an abandoned tennis court), and a wetland area replete with skunk cabbage and fern. Moving southward, the drive crosses a **field stone culvert and field stone-edged stream** (Photo 14) and enters a mixed hemlock, red maple, hickory, and elm woodland with an understory of azalea, followed by a grove of hemlock and mountain laurel at the southern terminus. The woodland then opens to a clearing that holds the house and barn. From here the drive splits into a west branch leading to a cul-du-sac and the house's front door, and an east branch leading past the barn to the kitchen door. A narrow **dirt road** leads from the east drive branch southward, along a stone wall and down a moderate slope to the beach. West of the culvert, a **second footpath** begins at the culvert and follows the stream edge southward, past a pond (located on the abutting property) to the beach.

### Topography/Views

In contrast to the rock ledges and narrow valleys covering much the area between Hale Street and Plum Cove, gently sloping grades dominate the Burnside property. The land descends from a high point of 50 feet above sea level at Hale Street to 40 feet at the house, with the grade of the drive descending to a low point of 30 feet at the stream crossing before ascending again to reach the house. Two grassy gently sloping terraces separated by rock outcrop extend southward from the house and, and from the lower terrace, the grade descends precipitously to the sea. A rock boulder **sea wall** traversed by a set of **stone steps** (Photos 18 and 19) reinforces this steep slope; to the east and west of this wall and steps are beaches. Pleasing views are possible looking southward down the drive through the woodlands and through the clearing to the house. From the south terraces looking southwestward, views include Marblehead Neck, Marblehead, and Salem Harbor.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

## Buildings

The Burnside estate contains two buildings, the original house and an early barn. The house stands near and well above the shoreline; the barn is located a short distance to the north, at the split in the driveway. Well maintained and well preserved, both buildings are of wood-frame construction and are oriented roughly east/west on the property.

The Caleb William Loring House (1851-1852, 1877; Photos 1-6) is an irregular, roughly L-shaped building comprised of two main parts: the original main block (1851-1852), oriented north/south, which is 2 ½ stories high with a hip roof, and a 2 ½ story, square-shaped addition on the southeast (1877), which features a gable roof; its south elevation is continuous with the south elevation of the main block. Two substantial brick chimneys with corbelled tops rise from the interior of the main block and the addition; a small chimney rises up the exterior of the northeast corner of the addition. A small, one-story storage shed is appended to the northeast corner of the 1877 addition.

The modestly-embellished house rises from a granite rubble foundation to clapboard-sheathed walls; the roofs are clad with asphalt shingles. On the original main block, walls are trimmed with flat sill boards and corner boards; the deep roof eaves are embellished with horizontal, sawn brackets. Windows are typically sheathed with clapboard and trimmed with flat sill boards and corner boards. Windows typically contain 6/6 sash with flat trim; windows on the north and east elevations have projecting cornices supported on small carved brackets. Addressing the driveway entrance, the north elevation is distinguished by a three-bay, gabled center pavilion with pronounced gable returns, a semi-circular lunette window in the half-story, and round-arched windows with bold curved moldings on the first floor. The façade (east elevation) features a two-story angled bay window on a projecting bay, a one-story porch with chamfered posts and a spray of brackets at the top. Tucked under the porch, the modest main entrance comprises a single leaf door with narrow full-height sidelights and a peaked lintel. A modern glassed-in porch spans the seaside (south) elevation on the first floor, enclosing the base of a two-story, angled bay window.

The 1877 addition has a slightly overhanging second story supported by small modillion brackets, and features a cut-way southeast corner on the first story and a jerkin-head roof at the half-story on the east elevation. Walls are trimmed with flat corner boards, and flat casings trim the windows. The two-bay façade has French doors at each story, with small balconies having low vertical-board railings at the second story level. The addition's deep roof eaves are punctuated by U-shaped sawn brackets. Two large gabled dormers with ornamental eave brackets face the ocean; their 2/2 windows are surmounted with small shed-roofed hoods supported on sawn brackets. The east and north elevations of the addition are irregular, displaying mostly 2/2 sash with flat trim and angled brackets at the end gable eaves. Low dormers line the north elevation of the addition and much of the east elevation of the main block. A small, end-gabled storage shed, formerly the laundry, projects from the northeast corner of the addition; it has an off-set entrance and a variety of single and paired windows on its north elevation.

The Loring House Barn (ca. 1870s and L 20<sup>th</sup> c; Photos 7-11) is a small, roughly L-shaped structure rising 1 ½ stories to a pair of asymmetrical gable roofs with asphalt shingles. Facing south, the main block rises from a low fieldstone foundation and features a rear bay contained within an integral lean-to roof. This volume is sheathed with wood clapboards with flat sill boards and corner boards. Windows are typically 6/6 sash with flat casings. The asymmetrical façade of the west wing features an offset barn door on the east, a small pedestrian door slightly off-center, one high horizontal window, and a 6/6 window in the westernmost bay. A wood trellis covers most of this elevation. The west elevation, facing the driveway, is symmetrical in the main volume, with two 6/6 windows on the first floor, three diamond-paned windows in the half story, and a small diamond-paned window under the gable peak, the remnant of a dovecote. The northernmost bay in this elevation, under the lean-to roof, has one 6/6 window. The rear (north) and east elevations are utilitarian, with a variety of mostly 6/6 windows. A vertical-board barn door occupies the center bay of the rear (north) elevation, and a small, vertical-board loft door is set at the half-story level on the east elevation. Attached to the southeast corner of the main block, the east wing of the barn appears to be a relatively modern addition. It is sheathed with board and batten siding and trimmed with flat corner boards; the foundation is not visible. Its irregular fenestration consists principally of 6/6 windows with flat trim; the west façade has a pair of diamond-paned windows in the half-story over a wide garage door opening with sliding, vertical-board doors. Another pair of diamond-paned windows lights the south elevation. The east elevation features an offset garage doorway.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

## House Environs and Gardens

The Loring family has created and maintained several garden areas in the area immediately surrounding the house, each with its own distinctive character. The **north garden** (Photo 15) lies in the area formed by the east and west driveway branches, and between the house and barn. Designed by landscape architect Peter Hornbeck and approximately 4/10 acre in size, the oval-shaped plot features a bowl-shaped lawn, fruit trees and several crescent-shaped perennial beds screened from the drive by forsythia, lilac and spiraea shrubs. A mature yellowwood tree stands at the south end near the house. A wood horizontal slatted fence stands five feet tall along the east side of the oval and screens a wood-post clothesline structure. The rectangular-shaped **dooryard garden** (Photo 16), also designed by Hornbeck, sits between the garage and kitchen door, adjacent to the east side of the house. Separated from the driveway by a low painted wood spindle fence, the garden covers approximately 700 square feet and serves as a gathering space as well as entryway. Bluestone pavers provide a walking surface and outline several rectangular plant beds filled with bulbs and perennials and offset by small sculptures. The **seaside garden** (Photos 17 and 18), covering approximately ½ acre between the south side of the house and the sea, consists of upper and lower grassy terraces separated from one another by rock outcrop interspersed with junipers, mugo pines, and herbaceous perennials.

## Significant Plant Materials

In addition to the many tree, shrub and herbaceous plant materials growing in the woodlands and wetlands along the driveway and stream, Burnside contains an array of species of native and non-native trees and shrubs. Examples of these include a large stand of American beech covering the property's west edge between the house and pond, and several specimen beeches growing to the east of the house. In addition to the mature yellowwood growing in the north garden are several younger of the species growing near the barn. The masses of mature rhododendron shrubs growing along the north end of the driveway, along with laurel and andromeda near the south end, may have been brought to the site, or have descended from species brought to the site by Caleb William Loring.<sup>1</sup> Loring family tradition holds that several renowned landscape designers and plantsmen made horticultural contributions to Burnside, including Asa Gray, Charles Sargent, and Daniel Foley. Written documentation of these contributions was not found through the survey process; however further research on the subject is warranted.

## Extant Historic Landscape Features

Burnside has remained in the Loring family since its construction in the 1850s, and as a result, much of its historic landscape has been preserved. Extant features include the entry structures, the horizontal layout of the drive, the stone culvert as well as the stones lining the stream. The north garden, while updated by Peter Hornbeck in the 1990s, historically contained garden plots. The seaside garden with its two terraces, boulder retaining wall and stone steps were also created in the 19th century by the Lorings. In addition, many of the plant species documented in family records as having been purchased for the site, including rhododendron, laurel, andromeda and fern, still flourish throughout. The mature yellowwood growing in the north garden likely dates to Burnside's earliest years. While added in the 1990s, the size, scale and detail of Hornbeck's north and dooryard gardens complement the historic landscape.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

The summer home of members of the locally prominent Loring family since the 1850s, Burnside is a significant estate property in Pride's Crossing. Used originally as a summer home and since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a year-round residence, the survey area retains a large house, constructed in two major stages, an early barn, and a notable landscape.

<sup>1</sup> The Loring family "farm book" contains a record of importing *Rhododendron catawbiense*, along with *Kalmia latifolia* and *Andromeda floribunda* to the property as early as 1859. Loring family tradition holds that members of the family may have been instrumental in the first importation of some species of rhododendrons to America, although this has not been confirmed.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

Burnside has been owned and occupied by five generations of the Loring family, beginning with Caleb William Loring and Elizabeth Smith Peabody Loring, who built Burnside in 1851-1852, and continuing to their great-great-grandson, Peter Loring and his wife Babette Loring in the present day. Members of the Loring family were among the earliest summer residents of Beverly Farms, beginning with the acquisition of a large parcel of land in 1844 by Charles Greeley Loring (CGL) (1794-1867), a prominent Boston lawyer. Loring descendants believe that CGL's original property extended northward from Plum Cove to Common Lane, including what is now Off Lots, the estate of Augustus P. Loring Sr. (110 Common Lane, Beverly BEV.AW). Immediately to the west of what is now Burnside, Charles Greeley Loring (CGL) built a seaside house (431 R Hale Street; BEV.728) and established a scientifically-run farm where he raised cattle, swine, and poultry.

Burnside was constructed by Caleb William Loring (1819- 1897), the oldest of CGL's three children. A graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, Caleb William Loring's career included law and trust management. He also served as president of the Plymouth Cordage Company, the world's largest manufacturer of rope and twine in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Caleb William Loring (CWL) was married to Elizabeth Smith Peabody (1822-1869), with whom he had four children: Katharine Peabody Loring (1849-1943), William Caleb Loring (1851-1930), Louisa Putnam Loring (1854-1924), and Augustus Peabody Loring (Sr.) (1857-1938). The Loring family genealogy observes that Caleb Loring "lived in Boston and at Pride's Crossing[,] where he built a summer home in 1852; after 1872 he lived there all the time. His love of nature was great and he developed his estate very beautifully." (Loring genealogy: 263)

The house at Burnside was constructed in 1851-1852; a letter documents the family's moving into the house in 1852. First used as a summer residence, CWL and his daughters Katharine and Louisa began to live at the estate full time in 1872; according to Loring family records, the substantial Stick Style addition was constructed in 1877. Given its architectural style, the barn likely dates to the same period; its original use is unknown at this time.

Following CWL's death in 1897, his children Katharine, William, and Louisa inherited Burnside, along with his grandson, Augustus Peabody Loring, Jr. (1885-1951); daughters Louisa and Katharine continued to occupy the estate. The names of APL Jr. and Louisa and Katharine appear together on this property on historic maps in 1907 and 1919.

Katharine and Louisa Loring lived primarily at Burnside, but also occupied a couple of other smaller houses nearby. Katharine spent ten years in London (around the 1880s) with Alice James, sister of William and Henry, where she made associations with John Singer Sargent and the circle of Pre-Raphaelite artists. In addition to their interests in music, literature, and art (and their associations with many leading figures in those fields), the Loring sisters were energetically involved in Beverly's civic affairs and a variety of social causes. Katharine Loring served as a trustee of the Beverly Public Library for forty years and as president of the Beverly Historical Society from 1918-41. Louisa Loring was prominent in many charities, especial health-related organizations. She headed the Boston and Beverly chapters of the American Red Cross, was an officer with the local and state Anti-Tuberculosis Leagues, and served as a director of Beverly Hospital. As documented by signatures in their visitors book, the Lorings entertained many notable personalities at Burnside, including President William H. and Helen H. Taft (who summered in Beverly), Sergei Rachmaninoff, and John Singer Sargent (a frequent guest, he painted the Loring sisters several times).

Augustus P. Loring, Jr. was graduated from Harvard, trained as a lawyer at Boston University, and was occupied as a manager of trusts and real estate, first with the company of his father-in-law, Alfred Bowditch, and later with his own firm, Loring Coolidge Service Corp. Like his father and grandfather, APL Jr. was chairman of the board of directors of Plymouth Cordage Co., and director of numerous other businesses. He served as trustee of several schools, churches, and philanthropic organizations, and was active in the Republican party on the local and state levels. He was elected to Beverly's Common Council while a sophomore at Harvard and served on the Beverly School Committee for 19 years, 14 of them as chairman.

Augustus P. Loring, Jr., moved into Burnside in 1945, after his aunt Katharine's death. After APL Jr. died in 1951, the property was owned and occupied by his son, Augustus P. Loring III (who worked, in the family tradition, as a manager of trusts and as Chairman of the Board of Plymouth Cordage Co., and of various other corporate and non-profit boards), and his wife Elisabeth Blake. They were followed in 1991 by the current owners, their son Peter and his wife Babette Loring.

### Historical Development of the Burnside Landscape

The original Burnside property was just two acres in size, carved out of Charles Greeley Loring, Sr.'s original large estate at Plum Cove. In conjunction with the construction of Burnside house in the winter of 1851-1852, Caleb William Loring (CWL) began buying what would amount to sixteen acres of additional land from as many as ten estates for a total of \$3,500 so that he would have access to the house from Hale Street. In 1862, he installed stone gate posts and an iron gate at the entrance, and in 1865 rebuilt and pointed the flanking stone walls. All of the large trees on this land had been cut, and it was here that he laid out the "winding avenue crossing the brook."

The driveway followed the contour of the valley and was built alongside a brook that supplied the estate with pure water. In 1861, CWL and his father dammed the brook, dug out the pond and had two hydraulic rams (water pumps) built, one of which pumped water to the attic of Burnside. In 1866 the stone arch bridge at the end (ocean side) of the pond was built (Photo 20; not on the Burnside Estate parcels). The stone walls used for banking to the south of the house (sea walls) were constructed in the spring of 1864, and four years later, he purchased another lot on the east side that included the beach. A stone wall was constructed in conjunction with purchase along the boundary line between Burnside and the adjacent Paine estate, to the east<sup>2</sup>

CWL brought many species of trees and shrubs to the site, including Norway firs and arbor vitae (planted in front of the house), hemlocks (arranged as a hedge), and rhododendrons imported from England. Others included laurel, magnolia and azalea. He transported English beeches from the John Phelps Putnam estate in North Andover. After inheriting the property following CWL's death in 1897, Louisa Loring laid out a boxwood-bordered garden, installing shrubs from the Joseph Sebastian Cabot garden in Salem.

Beginning in the early 1900s, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (MHS) began awarding Honorary Medals in October of each year, where it recognized the outstanding contributions of horticulturalists, plant innovators, and those who had made significant contributions to the enjoyment and appreciation of plants and the environment. On September 5, 1925, the Caleb William Loring Estate received such a distinction, referred to by the society as a "Large Gold Medal." CWL may have been a "Life Member" of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (Note: the list of MHS life members includes William Caleb Loring, inducted in 1898. This may be a mix up in the names, or it could also be CWL's son, who built Pine Hill on land adjacent to Burnside).

In 1991, Peter Loring, great-great grandson of Caleb William Loring, along with his wife Babette and children, moved into Burnside. Soon afterward, they hired landscape architect Peter Louis Hornbeck (1935-1998) to design the dooryard and north gardens. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard's Graduate School of Design (GSD), Hornbeck practiced landscape architecture throughout his near 50-year professional career, through his North Andover-based firm, Hornbeck Associates. He worked on several historic estates, including Castle Hill (Ipswich, MA) and Oldfields (Indianapolis, IN) and restored the landscape at the North Andover Public Library. He served on the faculty of the GSD for seventeen years.

### Additional Information from the Loring Museum (farm book)

#### House and Outbuildings (only the house and its addition are extant)

- Construction on the *house* began in the fall of 1851 and was completed on about July 1, 1852
- The *water closet and wash closet* were added to the lower floor in 1860
- The *laundry* was added in the winter of 1863
- The *stable* was enlarged in 1865
- The *well house* was added in summer of 1865

<sup>2</sup>The pond, stone arch bridge and stone wall along the east boundary line are all on properties adjacent to the Burnside properties.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

- An *addition* was made to the house in 1877
- *Bath house* was made in 1861
- *New bath house* added in 1878

## Landscape (not all elements are extant)

- A *fence* was built in November 1852
- A *path* around the point to the south of the house, possibly connecting to the stone steps, was made in August 1859; no such path exists today
- *Pond* was dug out by CWL in 1861 and cleaned many times between then and 1876, the *arch bridge* at the end of the pond was made in 1866
- *Stone gate posts and iron gate* were put up in 1862
- *Stone walls used for banking to the south of the house* were built in spring of 1864
- *Stone wall* at entrance to land was rebuilt and pointed in 1865
- *Stone wall between CWL's property and that of Mr. Paine* (to the east) built in 1868

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

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- Ancestry.com. Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2011. Accessed June 2019.
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- Loring, Katharine Peabody. *The Earliest Summer Residents of the North Shore and Their Houses*. Salem, Mass.: The Essex Institute, 1932.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission, Form B, Beverly Public Library, 32 Essex Street, Beverly, BEV.180.
- Massachusetts Historical Society. Collection Guides: Bowditch-Loring Family Papers. [www.masshist.org/collection-guides/view/fa0382#](http://www.masshist.org/collection-guides/view/fa0382#). Accessed September 2018.
- Morison, Samuel Eliot. *August Peabody Loring, Jr. 1885-1951*. Boston, Mass.: The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1964.
- Plymouth Cordage Company Museum. "Plymouth Cordage Company". [www.plymouthcordageco.org](http://www.plymouthcordageco.org). Accessed September 2018.
- United States federal census: 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.

## **Maps**

- City of Beverly, 1947 USGS Ortho Imagery
- City of Beverly, GIS-based mapping. <https://beverlyma.mapgeo.io>
- Historic Atlases, 1897 (Walker), 1907 (Walker), 1919 (Yaeger-Klinge)

## **Periodicals**

- "An Inspiring Seaside Estate," *Country Life in America*, July 1909
- "The Perfect, the Unique, the Personal Gardens Win Mass. Award," *Boston Evening Transcript*, September 26, 1925

## **Loring Family Photographs, Drawings and Memorabilia**

Loring family photographs (provided by Jonathan Loring)

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

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Loring Museum (farm book)

**Personal Interviews**

Babette Loring, 16 April and 9 May 2019

Jonathan B. Loring, 17 May 2019

**Websites**The Cultural Landscape Foundation: [www.tclf.org](http://www.tclf.org)**BURNSIDE (CALEB W. LORING ESTATE), 573-579 HALE STREET  
DATA SHEET**

<i>Map-Block</i>	<i>MHC #</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>St. #</i>	<i>Street Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
25-14	BEV.725	Caleb William Loring House	573	Hale Street	1851-52 and 1877	Italianate, Queen Anne
25-14	BEV.1265	Caleb William Loring House Barn	573	Hale Street	ca. 1877	Queen Anne
25-14, 25-15	BEV.9013	Driveway	573-579	Hale Street	1850s	No style
25-14, 25-15	BEV.9014	Stone walls and granite posts	573-579	Hale Street	1862, 1865	No style
25-14, 25-15	BEV.9015	Fieldstone culvert	573-579	Hale Street	1850s	No style
25-14, 25-15	BEV.9016	Fieldstone-edged stream	573-579	Hale Street	1850s	No style
25-14	BEV.9017	Footpaths	573	Hale Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> c	No style
25-14	BEV.9018	Seaside garden	573	Hale Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> c	No style
25-14	BEV.9019	Sea wall and steps	573	Hale Street	1864	No style
25-14	BEV.9020	North garden	573	Hale Street	1990s	No style
25-14	BEV.9021	Dooryard garden	573	Hale Street	1990s	No style

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BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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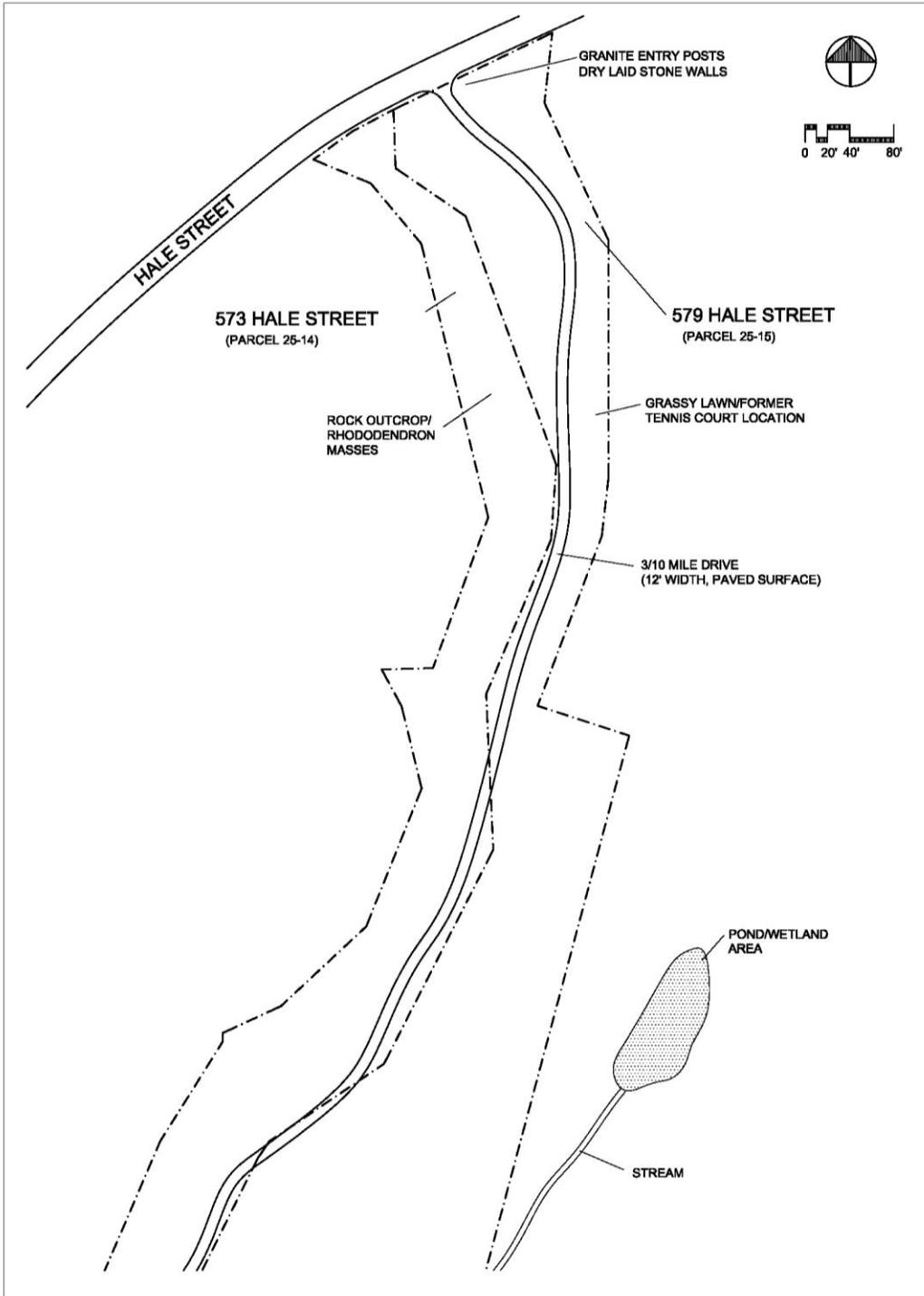
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

**SKETCH MAP** (north is at top; not to scale)

Note: 579 Hale Street was part of the original Burnside property that was subdivided in 1990.



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

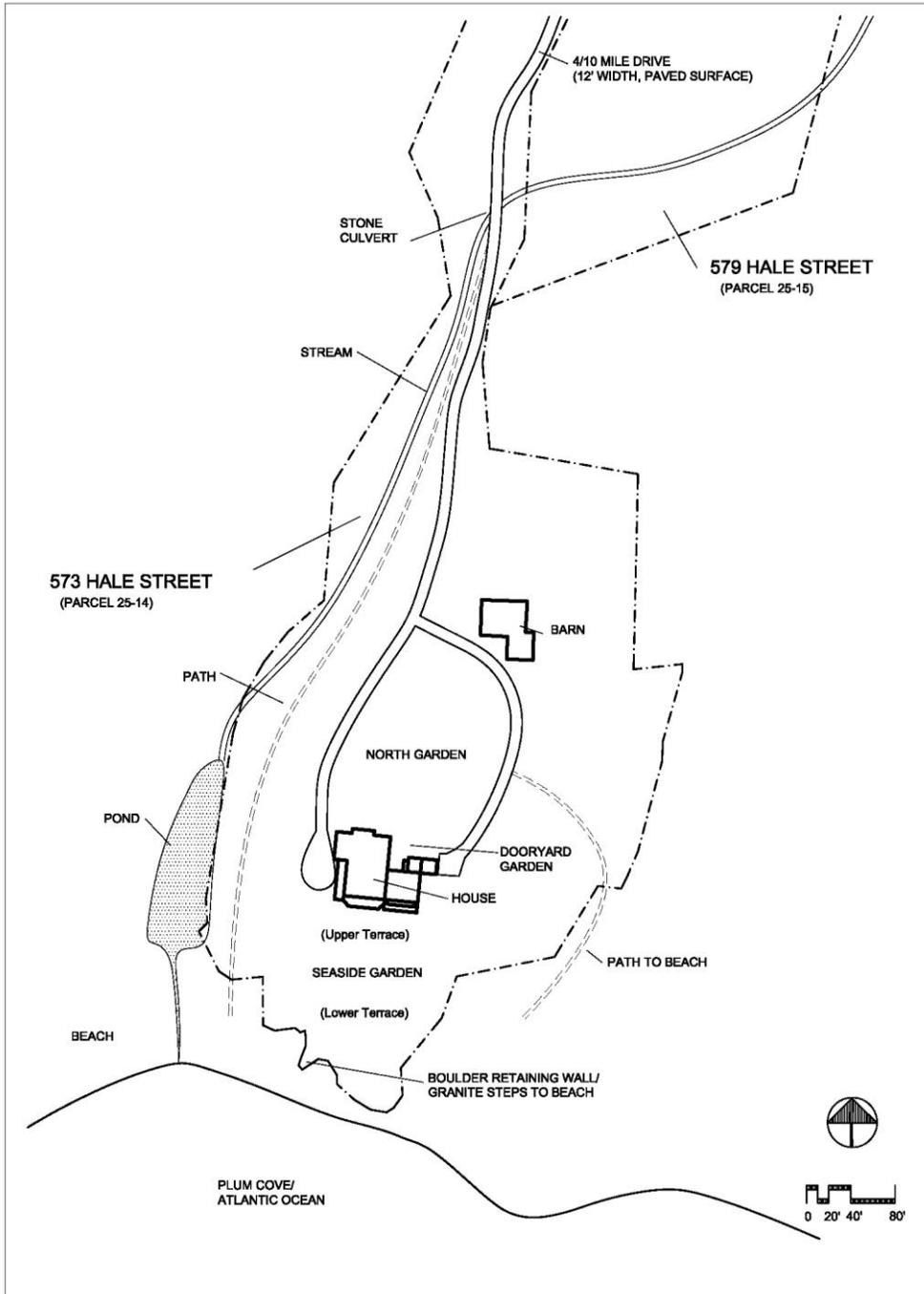
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**SKETCH MAP** (north is at top; not to scale)



**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

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Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**



Photo 2. Caleb W. Loring House: North and façade (west) elevations



Photo 3. Caleb W. Loring House: North and façade (west) elevations



Photo 4. Caleb W. Loring House: Façade (west elevation)



Photo 5. Caleb W. Loring House: South elevation

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

**SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES**



Photo 6. Caleb W. Loring House: East and north elevations



Photo 7. View of Loring House Barn from house, looking north.



Photo 8. Loring House Barn: West elevations



Photo 9. Loring House Barn: West and façade (south) elevations

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See data sheet

**SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES**



Photo 10. Loring House Barn: North and west elevations



Photo 11. Loring House Barn: East elevation



Photo 12. Entrance to Burnside from Hale Street, looking south.



Photo 13. Driveway and stream, looking north

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See data sheet

**SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES**



Photo 14. Fieldstone-edged stream, looking south.



Photo 15. North perennial garden, looking northwest.



Photo 16. Dooryard garden, looking west.



Photo 17. Seaside garden, looking southwest from house.

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BEVERLY BURNSIDE, 573-579 HALE ST

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BEV.AY, BEV.X

See data sheet

**SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES**



Photo 18. Caleb W. Loring House, looking northeast from beach. (Seawall and steps in foreground.)



Photo 19. Seawall and steps at beach, looking northeast.



Photo 20. Retaining wall, stone arch bridge, and culvert located on adjacent parcel to west (25-7C, 531R Hale Street).

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See data sheet

**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 Wendy Frontiero and Martha Lyon

*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

Burnside (Caleb W. Loring Estate) is significant as a well-preserved summer estate from the era of intense development of Beverly's coastline as a summer resort for the wealthy in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The property has been continuously owned and occupied by members of a single family, headed by Caleb W. Loring, that was prominent in local and regional business, industry, and philanthropy. Architecturally, Burnside is significant for the quality and intactness of its main house, constructed in several phases in the Classical Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles, and its early barn, which is unusually ornamental. The estate also demonstrates visual significance in the remarkable landscape elements of the approach to the house, with its long winding driveway, fieldstone-edged stream, and circulation pattern, and the dramatic siting of the house above the ocean. Many comparable residences from this period in Beverly are being demolished and replaced, and their large acreages are subdivided for new construction.

Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, Burnside is recommended for National Register listing with significance at the local level.