

WEST NEWBURY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-103	Newburyport West		WNB.262 WNB.263
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking northeast.

Address: 5 Bridge Street

Historic Name: Thomas and Katherine Sullivan House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1883

Source: maps, deeds

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (early 20th C)

Major Alterations (with dates): Rear ell, side dormer, replacement window sash (Late 20th C)

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.75 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge, which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill. Set in a cluster of small scale, heterogeneous residential development near Main Street.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

5 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.262
	WNB.263

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

5 Bridge Street is located on the northeast side of Bridge Street, roughly centered between the side lot lines of its deep, rectangular parcel, with a moderate front setback. The house stands several feet above street level, beyond which the terrain slopes very gently up towards the back of the lot. The grounds are maintained chiefly in lawn, with a variety of shrubs as foundation plantings along the front and right sides of the house. A paved driveway is located to the right (southeast) of the house, leading to a small, early 20th century garage with a front-gable roof, clapboard siding, and flat wood trim set in back of the house. The building contains a 1-½ story, L-shaped main block and a 1-story rear addition.

The L-shaped main block rises 1-½ stories from a brick foundation to a front-gabled roof without gable returns. A small brick chimney rises from the right slope of the block. The façade, left (northwest) elevation of the front block, and gable end of the perpendicular ell are sheathed with clapboards; the remaining walls are clad with wood shingles. Walls are trimmed with corner boards and flat fascia with narrow bed molding. Windows typically have 1/1 replacement sash with flat trim.

The side hall plan of the main block has a three-bay façade (southwest elevation) with two windows symmetrically arranged in the half-story. The offset entrance contains a single-leaf door (possibly original or early, with molded wood panels that include an arched upper panel) with flat trim and wood steps.

The right side (southeast) elevation has one window bay on the front-gabled volume and two windows on each floor of the rear ell's gable end. A one-story gabled addition at the rear of the L-shaped volume has a center door and two flanking double-hung windows on its right (south) side. The left (north) side of the main block has two vertically-aligned windows near the rear of the volume, and a small gabled dormer near the front of the house. The left (northwest) side of the one-story rear addition is flush with the main block and has a group of three casement window and one double-hung sash.

The garage has two vehicle doors across the facade (southwest elevation) and three window bays with 2/2 sash along the right (southeast) elevation. The façade features vertical wood doors, a six-light window in the half story, and a clipped gable roof at the front.

Well maintained, 5 Bridge Street is a modest example of traditional, vernacular architecture in West Newbury, with minimal stylistic detail. It is notable for its L-shaped form, mostly original fenestration (but not sash), possible original or early main door, and intact early 20th century garage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

5 Bridge Street was likely constructed circa 1883, soon after shoemaker Thomas Sullivan purchased this parcel of land, which had been recently subdivided from 9 Bridge Street.¹ Thomas Sullivan (1848-1916)² lived here with his wife, Katherine (ca. 1851-), whom he had married in 1883.

¹ Essex South Deed Book 1109, p. 263.

² Findagrave.com <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46404136>. Accessed Dec. 18, 2019.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

5 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.262
	WNB.263

In 1917, Etheel and Rachael Willey of Haverhill purchased the house.³ Etheel Willey worked as a furniture salesman. The couple lived here with their two daughters. From 1926 to 1972, 5 Bridge Street was owned by Edgar and Gladys Bridges.⁴ Edgar Bridges worked as a mechanic in an automobile factory; in 1940, he was working as a machinist at a Navy Yard.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGE

Southwest and southeast elevations. View looking north.



Garage. WNB.263. View looking north.

³ Essex South Deed Book 2378, p. 310.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 2702, p. 56 and Book 5879, p. 678.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-102	Newburyport West		WNB.264 WNB.265
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 7 Bridge Street

Historic Name: James and Martha Kerr House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1888

Source: Deed

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards, shingles, and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn/garage (Late 19th C?)

Major Alterations (with dates): Front door surround, window alterations, exterior chimneys, side and rear additions (20th C)

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge, which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill. Set in a cluster of small scale, heterogeneous residential development near Main Street.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

7 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.264
	WNB.265

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

7 Bridge Street is located on the northeast side of Main Street, centered between the side lot lines of its long, narrow, rectangular parcel, with a moderate front setback. The house stands several feet above street level, beyond which the terrain slopes very gently up towards the back of the lot. The grounds are maintained chiefly in lawn, with a variety of shrubs as foundation plantings along the front of the house. A modern flat-stone retaining wall defines the street edge of the property. An asphalt-paved driveway is located on the southeastern side of the house. The building consists of a 1 ½ story main block and 1-story rear addition.

The original block rises 1 ½ stories from a low brick foundation to a front-gable roof with minimal gable returns and a slender brick chimney rising from the right slope of the roof. Walls are sheathed with wood clapboards on the façade and wood shingles on the side elevations. Corner boards and flat fascia boards with narrow bed molding trim the walls. Windows typically have 6/6 double-hung sash with flat trim.

The side hall plan of the main block has an offset entrance with a late 20th century, Colonial Revival surround, which features full height sidelights and a pediment. Modern brick and flagstone-tread steps access this doorway. Façade (southwest elevation) windows include a three-part picture window on the first floor and two symmetrically placed windows in the half-story.

The asymmetrical right (southeast) elevation has two windows towards the front of the first floor, a small window under the eave at the half-story level, a substantial exterior brick chimney in the middle of the elevation, and a shed-roofed porch addition towards the rear. The shingle-clad, 1-story rear addition is offset from the main block. Not clearly visible from the street, it has flat trim, two windows on its side (southeast) elevation, and a large exterior chimney on its rear wall, centered on the ridge line. The asymmetrical left (northwest) elevation contains one double-hung window near the center point, a pair of small casement windows under the eave at the half-story level, and a modern pair of casement windows with an arched transom towards the rear. Both side elevations are clad with wood shingles.

A 1-story gabled barn (WNB.265) is set to the back and left of the house, along the property line; it is not clearly visible from the street. Its ridgeline runs parallel to the street, and its walls are clad with board-and-batten siding. Parts of two multi-pane windows are visible on the street-facing (southwest) elevation over a vertical board fence.

Well maintained, the house is a modest example of traditional, vernacular architecture in West Newbury. The building is notable for its 1 ½ story front-gable form, plain detail, and small windows under the eaves at the half-story. Alterations to the fenestration and the exterior chimney detract from the historic character of the original cottage.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

7 Bridge Street was likely constructed circa 1888, shortly after James Kerr purchased the property, which had been recently subdivided from 9 Bridge Street.¹ Scottish immigrant James Kerr (1857-1922)² had married his wife, Martha (1852-1927)³ in 1885. Census records note that James Kerr worked as a shoemaker, gardener, and laborer.

¹ Essex South Deed Book 1202, p. 284.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

7 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.264
	WNB.265

House carpenter William Dunn and his wife, Helen (known as Nellie), purchased the house and property in 1923 from James Kerr's estate.⁴ At the time of the 1930 census, William and Nellie's daughter, Helen, worked as a packer in a silver factory, probably the Towle silver factory in Newburyport; By the 1940 census, Helen Dunn had been promoted to an inspector in a silver factory. The house remained in the Dunn family until 1963.⁵

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Walling, Henry Francis. *A Topographical Map of Essex County, Massachusetts...* Smith & Worley, 1856.

West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE

Barn. WNB.265. View looking northeast.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/110561883>. Accessed Feb. 20, 2020.

³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/110561967/martha-maria-kerr>. Accessed Feb. 20, 2020.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 2561, p. 416.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 5069, p. 139.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number 7

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

R13-101 Newburyport West WNB.266

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 9 Bridge Street

Historic Name: Thomas and Hattie Hills House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1810

Source: Visual

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (late 20th C)

Major Alterations (with dates): Main entry surround, replacement window sash, side addition (late 20th-early 21st C)

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.65 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge, which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill. Set in a cluster of small scale, heterogeneous residential development near Main Street.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

9 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.266

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

9 Bridge Street stands on the northeast side of Bridge Street, roughly centered between the side lot lines of its long and narrow rectangular parcel, with a deep front setback. The front yard is maintained in lawn on the north and in brick paving on the south; a modern picket fence lines the street edge. A paved driveway accesses a modern, two-bay, front-gabled garage standing behind and to the right of the house.

The long and wide main block rises 2-½ stories from a brick foundation to a side gable roof without gable returns; two small brick chimneys are positioned at the ends of the ridgeline. Walls are sheathed with clapboards on the façade (southwest elevation) and side walls and trimmed with a flat sill board, corner boards, and fascia boards. Windows typically have 1/1 double-hung replacement sash with flat trim.

The five-bay, center entrance plan has windows of different heights on the two floors. The modern doorway has a single-leaf door with half-height sidelights, fluted jambs, a minimal pediment, and modern wood steps. Windows occur singly, with the exception of paired windows surmounting the entrance.

The symmetrical right (southeast) elevation has two pairs of widely spaced windows on each floor and a small 6/6 window (possibly original or early) centered in the half-story. A two-story gabled addition on the left (northwest) side of the main block is flush with the five-bay façade. It has a band of multi-pane triple window on each floor of its façade. Its side (northwest) elevation has four windows centered on the second story; the first floor is not clearly visible from the street due to trees and shrubbery.

Well maintained and reasonably well preserved, 9 Bridge Street is notable for its relatively large size and mostly original fenestration pattern. Replacement window sash, the modern door surround at the main entrance, and the altered windows above it compromise the integrity of the building's historic character.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

No house appears in this location at the time of the 1830 map. However, the style and form of the house indicates that it was likely constructed in the first or second decade of the 19th century. The house may be a late (post-1830) example of the Federal style in West Newbury, it may have been omitted from the 1830 map, or was, perhaps, moved to this location from elsewhere. In 19th century West Newbury, it was not uncommon for houses to be moved from one location to another. Interior inspections were beyond the scope of this survey, but a closer examination of surviving framing, floorplans, and interior features and finishes by an architectural historian could provide additional insights into a likely original construction date and on the physical evolution of the building over time. The name Moses Carr is noted as the owner of 9 Bridge Street on the 1856 map. Moses Carr owned several properties in West Newbury, including 476 Main Street (WNB.96), and 36 Coffin Street (WNB.278), which also appears to have been moved to its location.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

9 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.266

In 1867, Thomas G. Hills and his wife, Hattie, purchased the house from Moses Carr.¹ Shoemaker Thomas Gorham Hills (1840-1902)² and Hattie Lewis (1838-1930)³ were married in 1860 and had four children. Thomas G. Hills served two tours as a private in the Civil War.⁴ Shoemaker Charles Bradley and his wife, Ella, owned the property from 1886 to 1914.⁵ Charles Bradley also served in the Civil War, as a Sergeant.

Ann Jane Baird purchased the property in 1914.⁶ Ann Jane Baird lived here with her husband, James Baird and their four children. James Baird worked as a laborer. After James Baird's death in 1922, their son, John, and his wife, lived at 9 Bridge Street with Ann Baird. John Baird worked as a silversmith, most likely in Newburyport. Gladys worked as a stitcher in a shoe factory. The property was sold out of the Baird family in 1969.⁷

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<https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82ks49q>
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¹ Essex South Deed Book 732, p. 117.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/99332137>. Accessed Nov. 22, 2019.

³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/101884672/harriet-a-hills>. Accessed Nov. 22, 2019.

⁴ Civil War Veterans Schedule, 1890. Ancestry.com accessed Dec. 18, 2019.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 1178, p. 27 and Book 2191, p. 373.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 2253, p. 511.

⁷ Essex South Deed Book 5599, p. 798.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number 10

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

0130 0000 01040	Newburyport		WNB.378
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Façade (southeast) and northeast elevations.

Address: 12 Bridge Street

Historic Name: Edmund and Annie Sharp House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1911

Source: Deed; City Directory; Visual Assessment

Style/Form: Bungalow

Architect/Builder: Not Known

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete and concrete block

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (mid to late 20th c)

Major Alterations (with dates): Glass-enclosed front porch? (mid to late 20th c?)

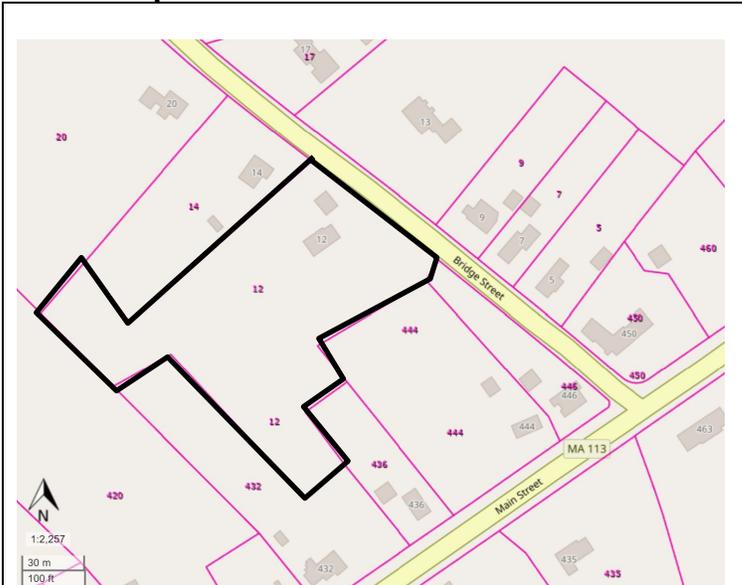
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 3.90 acres

Setting: Located in a thickly settled, heterogeneous residential neighborhood, on a thoroughfare that stretches between Main Street and the Rocks Bridge across the Merrimack River. Surrounding development is typically small in scale and heterogeneous in siting, form, style, and age.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2023

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

12 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.378

 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The house at 12 Bridge Street occupies the north corner of a large, irregularly shaped lot on the southwest side of Bridge Street. The terrain slopes down gently from the street towards the house, and the western end of the parcel slopes steeply down to the northwest. The house is set well back from the street, and a later garage has been placed in the front setback, just to the north of the house. A Y-shaped, paved driveway leads to the front entrance of the house and to the garage. The large, utilitarian garage has a front-gabled roof and two garage bays on its façade.

Measuring 49 feet long by 26 feet deep overall, the house rises one story from a textured concrete block foundation to a hip roof that shifts to accommodate subtle changes in massing. The building has two small chimneys: a short chimney rising above the southeast slope of the roof, towards the front, and a taller, concrete-block chimney at the southwest end of the house. Walls are sheathed with wood clapboards and trimmed with flat corner boards. Windows typically occur singly and have 6/6 sash and flat casings with a narrow band of molding above the lintels.

The façade (southeast elevation) of the house has a glass-enclosed entry porch at the front (east) corner of the building, with a single-leaf door facing southeast, away from the street, and concrete steps. Two windows are situated to the left of the entrance, and a pair of modern, 6-light casement windows occurs toward the south end of the elevation. The northeast (street-facing) façade contains two windows to the right (north) of the entry porch. The rear (northwest) elevation of the building has a band of three square, diamond-paned windows towards the front and four 6/6 windows on the remainder of the wall.

Well preserved and well maintained, 12 Bridge Street is an uncommon and handsome example of the bungalow style in West Newbury. Notable architectural features include the house's deep setback, orientation to the side of its lot, modest scale, subtle but effective shifts in wall and roof planes, corner entry porch, and trio of diamond-paned windows.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The house was likely constructed circa 1911, the year in which Edmund and Annie Sharp purchased a 9-acre lot of land here.¹ The 1912 city directory identifies the couple's address as Bridge Street. Edmund Sharp worked as a farmer. Edmund Sharp sold the property in 1918.

Winslow G. Weeks owned the property from 1919 until 1923.² Winslow George Weeks (1876-1948) was born in Maine and was working as a shoe cutter in Haverhill by 1917.³ The 1920 census noted Week's residence on Bridge Street and his occupation as farmer.

In 1923, farmer Charles Spencer purchased the property. Charles William Spencer (1861-1953)⁴ lived here with his wife, Nellie, and their family. Daughter Florence Spencer worked as a dietician in a hospital. Charles Spencer sold the property in 1946.⁵ Roland V. and Minerva J. Osborne owned the house from 1946 until 1955.⁶ Roland Osborne was active with the Laurel Grange and was installed as Master in 1951.⁷

¹ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 2091, p. 281.

² Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 2560, p. 520.

³ World War I Draft Registration Card. Ancestry.com.

⁴ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/204817538/charles-william-spencer>. Accessed May 23, 2023.

⁵ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 3472, p. 361.

⁶ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 4160, p. 525.

⁷ "Installation at Laurel Grange," *Newburyport Daily News*, 8 October 1951, p. 2.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

12 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.378

Francis D. and Mary A. Breen of Cambridge, Massachusetts purchased the house and 9-acre property in 1955. Francis D. Breen (1918-1987)⁸ and his wife, Mary Anne Keegan Breen (1917-1997),⁹ were married in 1949. After purchasing the 9-acre property at 12 Bridge Street, builder Francis D. Breen began subdividing the property and constructing buildings on the lots. 14 Bridge Street can be confirmed as constructed by Breen in 1961.¹⁰ Breen planned to build at least one other house.¹¹ The Breen family owned the house until 1998.¹²

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Essex County Registry of Deeds.

Findagrave.com.

"Installation at Laurel Grange." *Newburyport Daily News*. 8 October 1951: 2.

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Town of West Newbury. Tax Assessor records.

United States Census. Ancestry.com.

"West Newbury Says No to Lots of Half-Acre." *Newburyport Daily News*. 16 June 1961: 2.

World War I Draft Registration Cards. Ancestry.com.



Rear (northwest) elevation.

⁸ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/138726415/francis-d.-breen>. Accessed May 23, 2023.

⁹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/138726447/mary-anne-breen>. Accessed May 23, 2023.

¹⁰ Essex County Registry of Deeds Plan 286 of 1961.

¹¹ "West Newbury Says No to Lots of Half-Acre," *Newburyport Daily News*, 16 June 1961, p. 2.

¹² Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 14623, p. 80.

FORM E – BURIAL GROUND

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

0130 0000 00510	Newburyport		WNB.805
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Town: West Newbury

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Address or Location: 0 Bridge Street

Name: Bridge Street Cemetery

Ownership: *Public* *Private*

Approximate Number of Stones: 400 and 1 tomb

Earliest Death Date: 1724

Latest Death Date: 2005 observed; likely later

Landscape Architect: None

Condition: Excellent

Photograph



Photo 1. View looking northeast from Bridge Street edge of cemetery.

Locus Map



Acreage: 9.0 acres

Setting: Located in a well-settled, mostly residential neighborhood, on a thoroughfare that leads between Main Street and the Rocks Bridge across the Merrimack River into Haverhill. Heterogeneous development features regularly spaced houses on relatively small lots. Large open fields border the property on the northeast and southeast.

Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2023

INVENTORY FORM E CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

BRIDGE STREET CEMETERY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.805

 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***Describe landscape features, gravestone materials, designs, motifs, and symbols that are either common. Note any known carvers.*

Bridge Street Cemetery occupies five acres of land on the northeast side of Bridge Street. The rectangular parcel measures approximately 380 feet along Bridge Street (its southwest side), 525 feet along its northwest side, 400 feet along its northeast side, and 530 feet along its southeast side. A U-shaped drive traverses the front two-thirds of the parcel, having asphalt paving on its long sides and gravel at its back end. A secondary U-shaped vehicular road extends perpendicular from the north corner of the main drive; it is surfaced in dirt and gravel. The land is generally flat near the street edge and undulates gently in the mid-section, with a pronounced rise occurring just east of the midpoint of the parcel, where the oldest markers are located. The back third of the property, beyond the main drive, rises steeply to the northeast.

The surface of the burial ground is maintained in rough turf. Four large evergreen trees stand in a row along the top of the U-shaped main drive, and another small group lines the street edge at the south corner of the parcel. A third group stands near the mid-point of the back property line. The northern end of the Bridge Street frontage is bordered by a dry-laid stone wall with multiple styles of construction. The western entrance to the drive is marked by a stack of two long, cut-granite blocks, the upper of which has a peaked top and is engraved "1856." Chain link fencing lines the south corner of the burial ground and the entire northwest side and wraps around the northern half of the back (northeast) property line. A nondescript, concrete block storage building with a corrugated metal roof is positioned nearly in the center of the parcel, near the back end of the main drive. A modern flagpole stands between it and Bridge Street, next to the main drive.

Bridge Street Cemetery contains approximately 400 gravestones and markers from the early 18th century through the early 21st century, representing a variety of materials and motifs. Stones are arranged roughly in northwest/southeast rows. Most stones face southwest; the collection of oldest stones, in the center, typically face northwest. The most recent stones are typically on the northwestern and northeastern sides of the property; the 18th and 19th century stones tend to occur in the south quadrant. The rows of markers are generously spaced, although the rows as well as the individual stones are more closely spaced in the oldest, south quadrant of the burial ground. Several family plots, typically located near the southwest and northeast edges of the cemetery, are delineated by granite curbing.

Gravestones in Bridge Street Cemetery are usually thin, rectangular slabs of granite, marble, and slate, with the occasional use of sandstone in the south quadrant. Marker forms also include several obelisk monuments (mainly in the southwestern half of the burial ground), at least one pressed metal memorial, and a few modern metal plaques set flush with the ground at the top of the main U-shaped drive. Only one footstone was observed, although others may exist. Nearly all the stones are dedicated to a single person. Most have a shaped top—generally curved, occasionally peaked. Gravestones exhibit a full range of styles, and a significant number are boldly ornamented. Inscriptions are generally limited to names, birth and death dates, age at time of death, and, for women, their spouse. A minority of stones includes epitaphs, which are usually brief and religious in nature. An extraordinary collection of early 18th stones, clustered in the center of the burial ground, have round heads and round shoulders and are ornamented with an abstract face, abstract pinwheel and rosette motifs, carved side bands, and all-capital lettering. A fine set of late 18th and early 19th century stones stands near the earliest stones and along the street frontage near the south corner of the parcel. Their ornamentation includes cherubs (with and without wings) and urn-and-willow motifs, often with delicately carved decoration. More sophisticated examples have architectural motifs with columns, an entablature, and realistic depiction of willow trees and urns. One tomb exists from this period. Victorian markers are relatively restrained, although they often feature deeply carved floral or other symbolic motifs and have more three-dimensional forms. Carvers are identified on three stones from the first half of the 19th century: Myrick (of Lawrence), B. Day (Lowell), and F. A. Brown (Haverhill). The initials L.A.B. are found on a stone with a death date of 1862.

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Bridge Street Cemetery is well maintained, and most stones are in remarkably good condition. Lichen is present on a number of stones in the earliest section of the cemetery and should be professionally cleaned to protect and enhance the stonework.

Representative and Notable Individual StonesMrs. Ann March (d. 1724) (Photo 6)

Commemorating the wife of Mr. Samuel March, this sandstone marker has an arched top and round-headed shoulders. The tympanum contains two rosettes with a star-shaped design flanking an abstract face; the shoulders have a circular, flower-like motif; and the side bars are intricately scrolled. An inscription at the bottom reads "SHE WAS THE FIRST GROWN PERSON BURIED HERE". At the base of the stone is what appears to be a signature: "Prics – 26." Text is carved in serified, all-capital letters. Very similar stones nearby mark the graves of Ann Chase (d. 1726), Mrs. Hannah Ordway (d. 1726), Hugh March (d. 1727), Merrill March (d. 1729), Mrs. Sarah Ordway (d. 1734), Abigail Chase (d. 1736), Ann Chase (d. 1736), and Rebekah Chase (d. 1736). A few other nearby stones feature similar carvings on the shoulders and side bars but more realistic skull heads in the tympanum.

Mrs. Sarah March (d. 1741) (Photo 7)

The wife of Captain Hugh March, Sarah is memorialized with a round-headed, wedge-shaped slab with round shoulders. The tympanum is ornamented with an abstract, grimacing skull and the suggestion of curvilinear wings. The shoulders have a minimalist, bulls-eye motif. The sidebars display an abstract scroll design, while a band across the bottom is carved with a chain-like pattern. Text is carved in serified, all-capital letters.

Mrs. Sarah Chase (d. 1782) (Photo 8)

Unlike the two previous stones, which are described as marking the bodies of the two women, this later stone "is Sacred to the Memory of" the "Late Consort of Mr. David Chase." The round-headed stone has an image of a smiling, winged angel. The marker's round shoulders are minimal in size, and their only ornament is a pair of lines that runs around the sides and base of the stone. The inscription is written in an italic style, using both lower case and initial capital letters, and includes biographical information in a large font size and a small, three-line epitaph across the bottom. Blachowicz attributes this stone to carver Robert Fowle (See below).

John Osgood (d. 1821) (Photo 9)

The only tomb in Bridge Street Cemetery, this marker features a free-standing earthen mound. At its southwestern end is a segmentally-arched brick base surmounted by a free-standing brick pier that measures approximately three feet high by three feet wide and is topped with a stone cap. Centered in the southwest-facing elevation of the pier is a large, white marble plaque inscribed simply "JOHN OSGOOD'S / TOMB 1821," in serified letters.

Daniel Pressey (d. 1831) (Photo 10)

The tall slate gravestone commemorating Daniel Pressy has a round head and narrow, square shoulders. The large tympanum features a weeping willow tree and urn with a picked background. A horizontal band below the tympanum has a lotus-like motif; the side bands have bas-relief scalloping. The simple inscription (name, death date, and age at death) is carved in decorative, serified capital letters. The carver's name is inscribed at the base of the stone: "Myrick, Lawrence."

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett (d. 1835) (Photo 11)

Elizabeth Bartlett, "Formerly wife of / Mr. John Chase," is memorialized in one of the most elegant gravestones in the burial ground. Her large slate stone has a round head and narrow square shoulders. Delicately carved columns supported a scalloped entablature with ball finials and, in the tympanum, a willow tree and urn standing on a decorative base; the background behind the tree has a picked finish. Centered in the main body of the stone, among the columns, is an oval formed by intertwined leaves that frame the inscription. Mrs. Bartlett's name is carved in all capital, serified letters; her former spouse's name, her date of death and age at death are carved in italic lettering.

Stephen Nichols (d. 1847) (Photo 12)

Mr. Nichols' simple marble gravestone has a smooth finish and shallow peaked top. His name is recessed within a rectangular frame and carved in bas relief with stubby but bold, all-capital letters. All-capitals and a mix of upper and lower case, serified lettering record his death date and age. The carver's name, "B. Day, Lowell," is prominently inscribed at the base of the stone.

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Richard Larricy (d. 1883), Mary Larricy (d. 1861), et al (Photo 13)

Richard and Mary Larricy and six of their children are commemorated on a white marble obelisk that rises from a marble and granite base. The tall, square shaft tapers as it rises to a pyramidal top. The top of each face of the obelisk is ornamented with a bas-relief cross over the letters IHS. Several epitaphs are carved in small italic lettering underneath the names of the interred.

Betsey Noyes (d. 1862, age 92) (Photo 14)

This marble stone is heavily ornamented with an arched top having scrolled shoulders; below the arch is a bas relief with flowers and a hand pointing to an open book. Betsey Noyes's name, death date and age are carved on a projecting, arch-shaped plaque with an elaborate variety of lettering, some in bas relief. Below this biographical information is a lengthy epitaph, carved in italic letters, testifying to her advanced age (92): "Fate seemed to wind her up for four score years, / Yet freshly ran she on twelve winters more..." The sides of the slab are elaborated with an elaborate tassel along their full height. The initials L.A.B. are carved at the base of the stone, which presently lies flat on the ground. (It appears originally to have stood upright.) A very similar adjacent stone for Samuel Noyes (d. 1839) likely represents Betsey's husband.

Hosea Ordway (d. 1910) (Photo 15)

The marker for Hosea Ordway is an uncommon example of cast metal memorials. The multi-tiered, molded base has rock-faced and foliated panels and the name "ORDWAY" displayed in a twig-like font. The rectangular shaft features a rock-faced border around an arch-topped plaque with Hosea's name and birth and death dates in raised block letters, surmounted by a band of scrolled foliage. The decorative, two-tiered top has hipped forms and a large anthemion centered on the long sides.

Frank E. Bailey (d. 1928) and Sarah E. Davis (d. 1918) (Photo 16)

Husband and wife are commemorated on a single, large granite stone. A substantial granite base with a rock-faced finish supports a thick, square-shaped tablet with a smooth front and arched top; the remaining surfaces are rock-faced. A band of delicately-carved leaf designs wraps around the top edge of the stone, immediately below the arched top, framing a bas relief carving of "BAILEY" on the front face. Inscribed below are the names and birth and death years of Mrs. and Mrs. Bailey.

Well preserved and well maintained, Bridge Street Cemetery is notable for an outstanding collection of gravestones from the first half of the 18th century, especially, through the early 19th century, and fine representations of funerary art through the early 20th century.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Explain religious affiliations, major period of use, and evaluate historical association of this burial ground with the community.

Bridge Street Cemetery has been in use since 1724. The burial ground was originally called Old Ferry Burying Ground.¹ The 1729 map identifies Bridge Street as "Ferry Lane," appropriately named as the road led from Main Street to a ferry crossing at the present-day location of Rocks Bridge. In 1725, William Morse sold a ½ acre of land to John Bailey, Daniel Bartlett and Samuel March, Assessors of the Newbury West Parish (which constitutes present-day West Newbury).² The parcel's west boundary was described as "the high way that leads down to Sweet's Ferry." The cemetery contains gravestones created by a number of known carvers. Blachowicz has identified and attributed carvers for 70 stones in the cemetery.

Francis A. Brown (1820-1893),³ Haverhill, Mass.

Blachowicz identified 10 stones by Francis A. Brown in the Bridge Street Cemetery and 31 in other West Newbury cemeteries.⁴ Born in Providence, Rhode Island, Francis A. Brown married Hannah A. Roby in Lowell, Massachusetts in 1842 and lived in Derry, New Hampshire circa 1842 to 1845. By 1847, Brown and his family were living in Haverhill. The birth record for Brown's son, George Henry Brown, in Haverhill in that year notes Francis A. Brown's occupation as "gravestone cutter."⁵ The 1850 census recorded Brown and family in Haverhill, where his occupation was recorded as "marble cutter." Haverhill city directories

¹ Follansbee, *Cemetery Records...*, p. 1

² Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 49, p. 89.

³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/250384439/francis-a-brown>. Accessed May 24, 2023.

⁴ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 291 with accompanying thumb drive of additional data and images.

⁵ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 288.

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indicate that Brown continued to work into the 1880s.⁶ Brown's work is included in MACRIS in the Old Byfield Parish Cemetery, Georgetown and Newbury (GEO.803 and NEW.801) and Fairview Cemetery, Westford (WSR.806).

Nathaniel Davis (1801-1867), Newburyport, Mass.

Blachowicz identified 4 stones by Nathaniel Davis in the Walnut Hill Burial Ground and 6 in other West Newbury cemeteries.⁷ Born in Groton, Mass., Nathaniel Davis moved to Newburyport circa 1826 to work for his brother, gravestone cutter Abel Davis. After his brother's death, Davis continued the work alone (ca. 1835).⁸ Davis had a shop at 73 Merrimac Street in Newburyport and census records note his occupation as "marble-worker." "77 percent of Davis' business was gravestone work...the rest of his business included door sills and steps, hearths, cistern covers..."⁹ By 1855, Davis returned to Groton where he worked as a farmer.

Benjamin Day (1783-1855), Salem and Lowell, Mass.

Blachowicz identified one stone by Benjamin Day in the Bridge Street Cemetery, the only stone by Day in West Newbury. Born in Shirley, Massachusetts, Benjamin Day "opened a stone carving shop in Beverly in 1807 and was living in Salem, Mass., in 1809 when he married Mary (Polly) Barrett. His advertisements offer-- in addition to gravestones -- fireplaces, tables, window and door frames, and other architectural stonework. Day moved to Lowell by 1830 and remained there until his death. Ironically, he is buried in an unmarked grave.¹⁰ Day's earlier style is characterized by slate stone with an "urn and willow design...[and] a trademark motif of an oval with a border of small triangles."¹¹ His later work, like the Stephen Nichols stone (Photo 12), was characterized by marble stones with oakleaf borders and fronds.¹² "An extremely prolific carver, 700 stones signed by or attributed to Day are found throughout northern Essex and Middlesex counties and in southern New Hampshire. His gravestones include a marker for Salem's pre-eminent architect of the Federal period, Samuel McIntire (d. 1811)."¹³ Day's work appears in 20 cemeteries listed in MACRIS.

Robert Fowle (1743-1805), Newburyport and Boston, Mass.

Blachowicz identified 9 stones by Robert Fowle in the Bridge Street Cemetery and 5 in the Walnut Hill cemetery. Robert Fowle "appears to have been a full-time carver with a decade of work to his credit. Born in Boston, Fowle appears to have worked in Charleston with carvers Joseph and John Lamson 1769-1773 before moving to Newburyport in 1775. Much of Fowle's work had been misattributed¹⁴ as that of the Lamsons, but Chase and Gabel¹⁵ and Blachowicz have documented Fowle's work in the Newburyport area.¹⁶ Fowle returned to Newburyport after serving in the Revolutionary War and moved back to Boston circa 1789. Fowle later entered into a partnership with Caleb Lamson II.¹⁷ Fowle's work is included in MACRIS in the Charter Street Burial Ground, Salem (SAL.806), Old Sturbridge Burial Ground, Sturbridge (STU.801), and the Old Burying Ground, Watertown (WAT.9170).

John Marble (1764-1844), Bradford, Mass., Quincy, Mass. and Portsmouth, N.H.

Blachowicz identified 27 stones by John Marble in the Bridge Street Cemetery and 49 stones by Marble in other West Newbury burial grounds.¹⁸ Born in Bradford, John Marble learned stone carving from his father, Joseph Marble (see below), who worked in the Merrimack Valley Style. John Marble "was apparently sent away for his apprenticeship as his stones are well carved and lettered in urban styles on a good slate..." in a style quite different than that of his father.¹⁹ He moved to Quincy, Mass. in 1798

⁶ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 289.

⁷ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 203 with accompanying thumb drive of additional data and images.

⁸ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 202.

⁹ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 203, citing Kelleher (1999).

¹⁰ Frontiero, "Dodge Burial Ground" National Register nomination.

¹¹ Frontiero, "Dodge Burial Ground" National Register nomination.

¹² Blachowicz, Vol. 2, pp. 304-306.

¹³ Frontiero, "Dodge Burial Ground" National Register nomination.

¹⁴ See Ralph Tucker, "The Lamson Family Stonecutters of Charlestown and Malden, Mass." *Markers*. X: 151-217. (1993).

¹⁵ Chase and Gabel, *Gravestone Chronicles*. Vols. 1 and 2. Boston: New England Genealogical Society, 1997.

¹⁶ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 51.

¹⁷ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, pp. 51-53.

¹⁸ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 266 with accompanying thumb drive of additional data and images.

¹⁹ Tucker 1989.

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and to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1801. In 1807, Marble returned to Bradford, where he resided until his death in 1844. "Stones by John Marble are concentrated in northern Essex County and Southern New Hampshire, dated between 1780 and 1831. Marble's early work (in the 1780s and 1790s) featured winged faces and faces in niches. In 1795, his repertoire changed to an unusually wide variety of distinctive urns, a motif he used into the 1830s²⁰ and which is present in the Simeon Chase stone. John Marble "frequently signed his stones, often adding 'sculptor'."²¹ John Marble's work is included in MACRIS in the Old Byfield Parish Cemetery, Georgetown and Newbury (GEO.803 and NEW.801), the Bradford Burial Ground, Haverhill (HVR.801, NR), and the Dodge Burial Ground BEV.802). Blachowicz attributes 745 stones to John Marble in eastern Massachusetts.²²

Joseph Marble (1726-1805), Bradford, Mass.

Blachowicz identified 2 stones by Joseph Marble in the Bridge Street Cemetery.²³ Joseph Marble lived and worked in Bradford. Marble is considered part of the group known as the Merrimack Valley carvers, who were active in the second half of the 18th century. Marble's technique has been described as "more akin to engraving than carving" and is characterized by a "line death head" that uses "triangular noses, eyes sometimes with pupils added, and straight or oval mouths" and "simple borders."²⁴ Joseph Marble's work is included in MACRIS in the Bradford Burial Ground, Haverhill (HVR.801, HVR.X, NR).

Enoch Noyes (1773-1832), Newburyport, Mass.

Blachowicz identified 7 stones by Enoch Noyes in the Bridge Street Cemetery and 14 stones elsewhere in West Newbury.²⁵ Born in Newburyport to gravestone carver Paul Noyes (see below), Enoch Noyes "took over the lion's share of the gravestone production of [his father's] shop from about 1796" while also operating a paint shop.²⁶ Noyes began carving at age 46 in 1787.²⁷ Noyes "produced tree and urn stones similar to those of his father and others. This type of stone is so standardized that it can only be attributed to a given carver when signed or probated."²⁸

Paul Noyes (1741-1810), Newburyport, Mass.

Blachowicz identified 3 stones by Paul Noyes and one from Noyes' workshop in the Bridge Street Cemetery. Paul Noyes generally worked as a "carver" [i.e., wood carver] and "stone cutter," according to property transactions. The earliest stone that Blachowicz was able to attribute to Paul Noyes was the signed stone Noyes created for his father in 1787.²⁹ Benes notes that Paul Noyes' introduction of cherub designs, "essentially extinguished the local vernacular tradition" of the Merrimack school carvers. "Notable is the maze design of the border as well as the design of the spirit symbol that is carved in a stylized primitive manner and shows a downturned mouth – the distinguishing feature of the Merrimack school. Stones bearing this mark by Newbury, Haverhill, Rowley, and Bradford gravestone makers were the only type placed in fourth and second parish burying grounds in Newbury until" Noyes began carving cherubs.³⁰ After Robert Fowle's departure from Newburyport (see above), Paul Noyes appears to have taken up gravestone carving in Newburyport. Paul Noyes' work is included in MACRIS in the Colonial Burying Ground, Salisbury (SLS.801).

Other Carvers

Wendy Frontiero identified one stone as possibly signed, "Prics – 26" on the stone for Mrs. Ann March (d. 1724). Frontiero also identified a stone as "Myrick, Lawrence" on the stone for Daniel Pressey (d. 1831) and "Myrick" on the stone for Ebenezer Hosum (d. 1844). Blachowicz also identified the name "Myrick" on the stone for Daniel Pressey.

²⁰ Frontiero and Hartford, BEV.802, 2016.

²¹ Tucker 1989.

²² Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 265.

²³ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, with accompanying thumb drive of additional data and images.

²⁴ Tucker 1989.

²⁵ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 157, with accompanying thumb drive of additional data and images.

²⁶ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 153.

²⁷ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 155.

²⁸ Tucker 1989.

²⁹ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 149.

³⁰ Benes, p. 45.

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Blachowicz attributed two stones in the Bridge Street Cemetery to:

- David Marble (1758-1824) of Bradford, Massachusetts.³¹

Blachowicz attributed one stone each in the Bridge Street Cemetery to:

- Joseph Lamson III (1760-1808) of Charleston, Massachusetts.³²
- Myrick
- Park (This could be a member of the Park family of carvers of Groton, Massachusetts.)
- Warren Theodore

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³¹ Blachowicz, Vol. 2, p. 254.

³² Blachowicz, Vol. 2, pp. 71-72.

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Photo 2. Wall at northwest end of Bridge Street frontage.



Photo 3. South corner of cemetery, along Bridge Street, looking southeast.

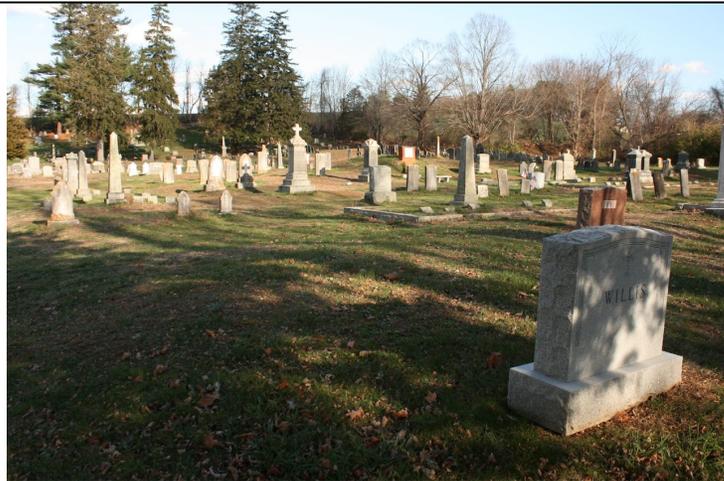


Photo 4. Southeast side of cemetery, looking east..



Photo 5. Oldest section of cemetery (approximately in the center of the parcel), looking southeast.



Photo 6. Marker for Mrs. Ann March, d. 1724.



Photo 7. Marker for Mrs. Sarah March, d. 1741.

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Photo 8. Marker for Mrs. Sarah Chase, d. 1782.



Photo 9. John Osgood's tomb, 1821.



Photo 10. Marker for Daniel Pressey, d. 1831 (carver: Myrick)



Photo 11. Marker for Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, d. 1835.

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Photo 12. Marker for Stephen Nichols, d. 1847 (carver: B. Day).

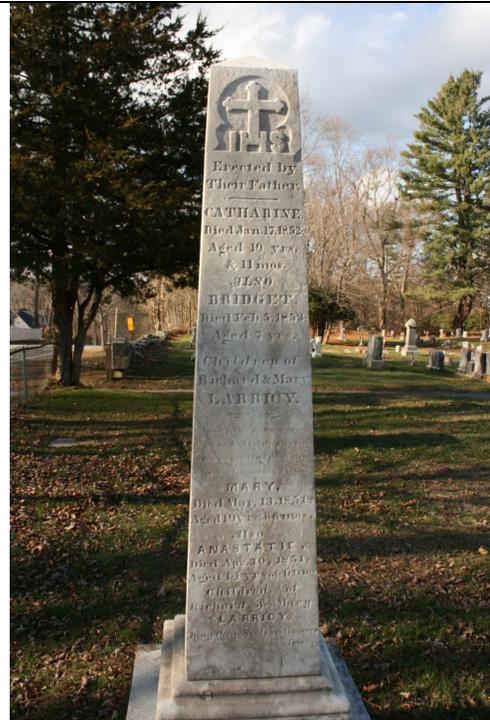


Photo 13. Marker for Richard and Mary Larricy and family, 2nd half of 19th c.



Photo 14. Marker for Betsey Noyes, d. 1862.



Photo 15. Marker for Hosea Ordway, d. 1910.

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Photo 16. Marker for Frank and Sarah Bailey, d. 1928 and 1918.

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

Criteria: **A** **B** **C** **D**

Criteria Considerations: **A** **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G**

Statement of Significance by Stacy E. Spies and Wendy Frontiero
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Bridge Street Cemetery is significant for its association with the early history and development of West Newbury from the early 18th century into the 21st century. The burial ground is also important as a well-preserved and distinctive display of New England funerary art in the 18th and 19th centuries. The burial ground includes a number of stones crafted by known local carvers, including Francis A. Brown, Nathaniel Davis, Benjamin Day, Robert Fowle, John Marble, Joseph Marble, Enoch Noyes, and Paul Noyes.

The Bridge Street Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship. The cemetery is recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with significance at the local level under Criteria A and C. The property meets Criteria Consideration D because of its age, distinctive design features, and craftsmanship of its gravestones, and its association with the history of West Newbury.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number 25

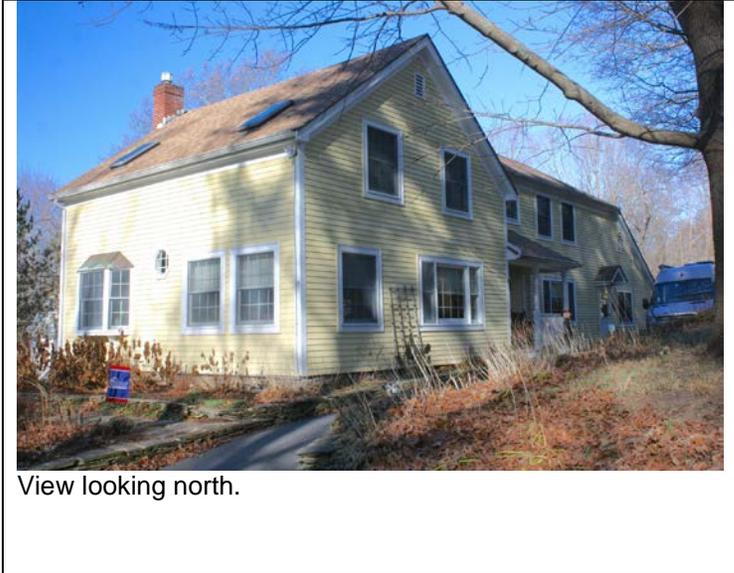
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

R13-49 Newburyport West WNB.267

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 65 Bridge Street

Historic Name: William and Jane Young House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Ca. 1852

Source: Deed; Visual

Style/Form: Victorian Eclectic

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (early 20th C)

Major Alterations (with dates): Side and rear additions, removal of main entrance, changed fenestration, dormer, replacement window sash (late 20th c)

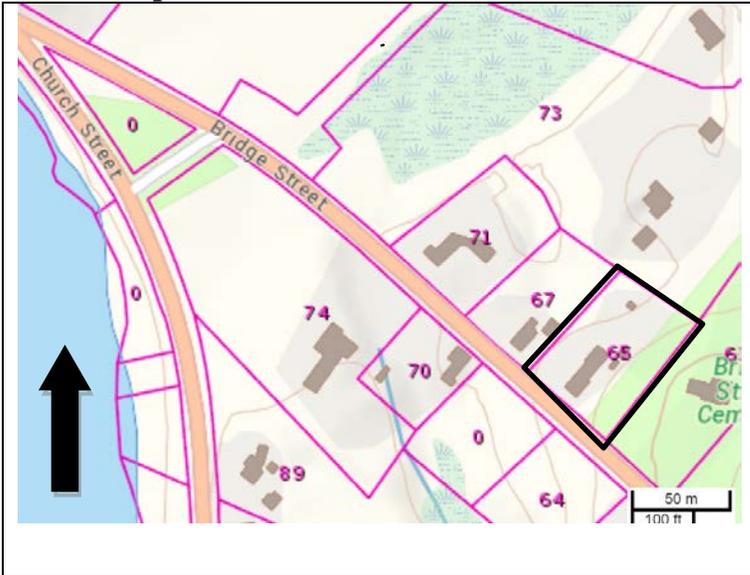
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.76 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge (which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill), near its intersection with Church Street. Set in an area of small scale, heterogeneous residential development from the 19th and 20th centuries, near the Merrimack River.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

65 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.267

 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

65 Bridge Street is located on the northeast side of Bridge Street, roughly centered between the side lot lines of its generally rectangular parcel, with a modest front setback. Retaining walls constructed of flat fieldstone define two narrow terraces in front of the building. Bridge Street slopes down from southeast to northwest in front of the property, and the lot slopes gently up from the street. The yard is maintained chiefly in lawn, with shrubs and plantings along the foundation on the front and left side of the house. An asphalt-paved driveway extends along the right (southeast) side of the house, leading to a small gable-front outbuilding behind the right rear corner of the house. A small, modern, garden shed stands behind the left rear corner of the house. The building consists of a small 1 ½ story main block with a series of rear ells and additions.

The main block rises 1 ½ stories from a low brick foundation to a side gable roof without gable returns. An exterior brick chimney rises up the middle of the left (northwest) elevation. A low, two-story rear ell culminates in a 1 ½ story side-gabled addition. Walls are clad with wood clapboards and trimmed with narrow corner boards and a narrow fascia with bed molding. The most typical windows contain 8/8 double-hung replacement sash with band molding. Windows are generally single, but also appear in paired and tri-partite configurations.

The three-bay façade (southwest elevation) has a high post stud wall, a modern angled bay window where the original entrance was probably located, a small octagonal window in the center of the wall, and two grouped windows to the right. The right (southeast) elevation of the main block has one double-hung window on the first floor and two in the half story, and a tri-partite window towards the rear of the first floor. On this elevation, the rear ell is 2 stories high, with a shed-roofed porch of indeterminate age at the corner with the main block, a small hooded entrance towards the rear, and irregular fenestration, including double-hung and tri-partite units. At the end of the rear extensions, the 1 ½ story cross gabled addition has paired windows at the first floor.

The left (northwest) elevation of the main block has a modern brick exterior chimney rising up the center of the wall, flanked by two windows of varied sizes in the half-story. The rear ell on this side is 1 ½ stories high, with a shed-roofed, screened-in porch at ground level and a low dormer across most of the roof slope. The cross-gabled rear addition is not clearly visible from this side of the property. A small gabled addition with three evenly spaced windows is located at its left rear corner.

The building is a modest example of traditional, vernacular architecture in West Newbury. Although well-maintained, it is much altered on all elevations and retains little historic integrity.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

65 Bridge Street was likely constructed for William Young circa 1852. In that year, William Young purchased a 0.5-acre lot from Samuel S. Chase, a developer who also sold several small lots on Bridge Street, Prospect Street, and Church Street around that time.¹ At the time of the 1855 census, farmer William Young (1799-1875) and his wife, Jane (1804-1890),² both born in England, lived in West Newbury with their three children.

¹ Essex South Deed Book 461, p. 17.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/185149104>.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

65 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.267

Jacob Morss of North Andover purchased the property in 1856 but does not appear to have lived here, as he does not appear in census data or directories for the period.³ However, the 1856 and 1872 maps identify the house in this location as that of "G. Bradley" and "Mrs. G. Bradley." Census data from the period does include a George Bradley in the area.

William E. Sharples, who grew up next door at 67 Bridge Street, purchased the property in 1881.⁴ William E. Sharples (1852-1926)⁵ married Carrie Ramsey (1857-1937)⁶ in 1875. The couple lived here with their sons, Justin and Sherman, their son-in-law, Howard Sherburne, and their grand-daughter, Minerva C. Sherburne, known as Carrie. William E. Sharples worked as a laster in a shoe factory but was also a talented taxidermist. "When William Sharples got tired of shoemaking, he went out into the fields to hunt. He brought back many birds which he, as a self-taught taxidermist, mounted. Sharples had one of the finest and complete collections of native birds in the area. The Peabody Museum of Salem acquired part of his collection."⁷ William E. Sharples was also a skilled photographer. "From about 1900 until his death in 1926, he took many photographs of West Newbury scenes, several of Rocks Bridge, and of the construction of the Haverhill railroad station."⁸ During the 1920s and 1930s, Carrie Sherburne continued to live with her grand-parents, supporting herself with "art embroidery" and later, as a secretary for a legal firm, according to census records.

In 1941, Sherman Smith Sharples and his wife, Ina, purchased the property from his niece, Carrie Sherburne.⁹ With that sale, Carrie Sherburne was given the right to lifetime residence in a building on the property identified as "the Shop." Sherman Sharples' estate sold the property in 1983.¹⁰

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<https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82ks49q>
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- West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

³ Essex South Deed Book 532, p. 16. Deed recites that this is the same land that was purchased of Samuel S. Chase in 1852.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 1058, p. 293.

⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/19817051>. Accessed Jan. 7, 2020.

⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/19817064/carrie-m-sharples>. Accessed Jan. 7, 2020.

⁷ Ladd, *Contentious Citizens*, p. 83.

⁸ Follansbee and Wild, *Images*, p. 77.

⁹ Essex South Deed Book 3262, p. 89.

¹⁰ Essex South Deed Book 7124, p. 270.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

65 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.267
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SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE



View looking northeast. North elevation and west elevation (right).

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number 29

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

R12-19	Newburyport West		WNB.6 WNB.268
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 67 Bridge Street

Historic Name: John and Mary Sharples House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1854

Source: maps, deeds

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (late 19th C?)

Major Alterations (with dates): Replacement window sash, modern bay windows (late 20 – early 21st c)

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.60 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge (which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill), near its intersection with Church Street. Set in an area of small scale, heterogeneous residential development from the 19th and 20th centuries, near the Merrimack River.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

67 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.6 WNB.268
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

67 Bridge Street is located on the northeast side of Bridge Street, in the south (right) corner of its rectangular lot, with a moderate front setback. While the street slopes down from southeast to northwest in front of the property, the lot slopes gently up from the street. Small shrubs line the foundation at the front and left (northwest) side of the house; the yard is maintained chiefly in lawn. A modern wood picket fence extends along the front edge of the parcel to the left of the house. A paved driveway extends along the southeast side of the house and leads to a barn behind the right rear corner of the house. The building consists of a 1 ½ story main block with 1-story additions across the back.

The modest, original main block rises 1 ½ stories from a low foundation to a front-gable roof without gable returns; a slender interior chimney is set near the center of the ridgeline on the right slope. Walls are sheathed with wood clapboards and trimmed with corner boards and a flat fascia board. Windows typically feature 6/6 double-hung replacement sash with flat casings.

The side-hall plan features a three-bay façade (southwest elevation) with two windows evenly spaced in the half-story. The offset entrance contains a single-leaf door, full-height sidelights, flat pilasters, a high flat entablature and pronounced cornice molding. Modest brick steps access the entrance.

The asymmetrical right (southeast) elevation has three irregularly spaced windows. A small rear addition is flush with this elevation of the main block; it features a slightly pitched roof and a modern, angled bay window with casement sash.

The left (northwest) elevation of the main block is blank with the exception of a modern, angled bay window with casement sash that is set towards the rear. A one-story, gabled addition is flush with the main block on this side and contains a pair of casement windows towards the front and a single double-hung window towards the rear.

Located near the mid-point of the site, the 1 ½ story barn (WNB.268) is front-gabled, with clapboard siding and trim, no gable returns, and a variety of fenestration (with replacement sash), all trimmed with flat casings. The first floor of the façade (southwest elevation) has one 6/6 double hung window set off-center, flanked by an offset pedestrian door on the left and a square-ish barn door opening on the right. Paired double-hung windows are centered in the loft area above. The left (southeast) elevation is clad with wood shingles and appears to be blank; the right (northwest) elevation is not visible from the street.

Well preserved and well maintained, the house and barn are good examples of conservative mid-19th century development in West Newbury. The house is notable for its front-gable form, simple yet bold Greek Revival entrance, and original fenestration. The free-standing barn is an increasingly rare survival of early outbuildings.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

67 Bridge Street was likely constructed circa 1854, soon after John Sharples purchased this property from his father-in-law, William Qusted, who lived down the street at 87 Bridge Street (WNB.8).¹ John Sharples (1827-1904)² married Mary Qusted

¹ Essex South Deed Book 494, p. 44.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

67 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.6 WNB.268
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(1825-1901) in West Newbury in 1850. John immigrated from England in 1848; Mary immigrated from England in 1842. The couple went on to have at least six children, one of whom, William (1852-1926), purchased the house next door at 65 Bridge Street (WNB.267) in 1881. John Sharples worked as a shoemaker, as did several of his sons. John and Mary Sharples lived at 67 Bridge Street until the end of their lives. It appears that the property was inherited by a relative, widow Florence Buzzell, who lived here in the 1910s with her children, Cora and Frank.

George W. Tuttle purchased the property in 1914.³ At the time of the 1920 census, George W. Tuttle (ca. 1888-) lived here with his wife, Mabel, their son, Walter, and his father, George. George W. Tuttle worked as a cutter in a shoe factory; his father worked as a caretaker at Hilldale Cemetery in Haverhill. Charles L. and Ruth Garthwaite purchased the property in 1935⁴ and sold the property fifty years later, in 1985.⁵

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<https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82ks49q>
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² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/110568043>. Accessed Jan. 8, 2020.

³ Essex South Deed Book 2273, p. 412.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 3036, p. 139.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 7767, p. 478.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

67 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.6 WNB.268
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SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES



Entrance detail. West elevation.



Barn. WNB.268. West elevation (façade).

FORM B – BUILDING

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

R13-47	Newburyport West		WNB.269
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 70 Bridge Street

Historic Name: Thomas and Betsey Hills House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Ca. 1783

Source: Visual; marriage date.

Style/Form: Federal/Saltbox

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None visible

Major Alterations (with dates): Greek Revival door surround (mid-19th C); Rear ells (late 20th C)

Condition: Fair

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge (which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill), near its intersection with Church Street. Set in an area of small scale, heterogeneous residential development from the 19th and 20th centuries, near the Merrimack River.

Photograph



View looking north.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

70 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.269

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

70 Bridge Street is located on the southwest side of Bridge Street, in the east corner of the lot, behind a narrow front setback. Bridge Street slopes down from southeast to northwest across the property; the parcel is flat near the street edge and slopes gently down to the rear. The yard is largely open, with large shrubs across the front of the house and a vertical board fence extending along the street edge to the right (northwest) of the building. The assessors map shows an L-shaped outbuilding in the west corner of the parcel; it is not visible from the street. The L-shaped house consists of a salt-box form main block with a long rear ell.

The main block of the house rises 2 ½ stories from a low foundation to a side gable roof without gable returns; it has a salt-box rear shape, and a small, very slightly off-center chimney at the ridgeline. Walls are sheathed in clapboards and trimmed with corner boards and flat fascia boards. Windows typically contain 6/6 double-hung sash with flat casings.

The nearly symmetrical façade (northeast elevation) has five bays with a main entrance that is positioned slightly off-center. Detail is focused on the doorway, which features a single-leaf door with modern half-height sidelights, chunky pilasters, and a high entablature with prominent cornice.

The left (southeast) elevation has one window centered under the ridgeline on each floor, augmented by paired smaller windows on the first floor of the lean-to and one window towards the back of the second floor. Flush with the main block, a gabled one-story ell has paired windows towards the front and two single windows centered in a gabled projection at the rear.

The right (northwest) elevation also has one window centered under the ridgeline on each floor, and a modern, angled bay window at the back of the lean-to extension. The northwest elevation of the rear ell is not clearly visible from the street.

Largely intact, 70 Bridge Street is a striking example of originally rural, Federal period architecture in West Newbury. The building is distinguished by its historic setting, 2 ½ story and lean-to form, historic window sash and fenestration, and assertive center entrance ornament. Rear additions are small in scale and compatible in architectural character.

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

70 Bridge Street was likely constructed for Thomas Hills, Esq. (1757-1838)¹ around the time he married Betsey Chadwick (unk.-1811) in 1783. Thomas Hills might have been the owner of the nearby "T. Hills Tavern" depicted on the 1830 map at the corner of Bridge Street and Main Street (i.e. the current location of 450 Main Street). Thomas Hills married for a second time in 1823 to Fanny Ayer (1782-1867)² of Haverhill.

In 1829, Daniel Pressey (ca. 1786-1831) purchased 70 Bridge Street.³ Pressey and his wife, Anna (*nee* Griffin) (ca. 1789-1845), had recently relocated to West Newbury from New Hampshire and Pressey was working as a laborer. Daniel Pressey died just a few years after purchasing the house. In 1835, widow Anna Griffin Pressey married Ebenezer Hosum. Anna Griffin Pressey

¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/99332060>. Accessed April 7, 2020.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/108839513>. Accessed April 7, 2020.

³ Essex South Deed Book 259, p. 299.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

70 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.269

Hosum died in 1845, shortly after formally sharing ownership of the house and property with her son, Joseph Pressey.⁴ After Anna's death, the property ended up at public auction and the winning bidder was yeoman William Young of West Newbury.⁵

William Keeler purchased the property from Young in 1849.⁶ Comb maker William Keeler (ca. 1802-1881) and his wife, Mary Salkins Keeler (ca. 1814-), were both born in England.

John H. Keeler was the second generation of the Keeler family to live in the house. John Henry Keeler married Frances Salome Case in 1866. At the time of the 1880 census, John Keeler was noted as the head of the household and that he lived here with his wife and four children in addition to his parents, William and Mary Keeler. John Keeler worked as a shoemaker. Emma Josephine Keeler (1874-1927), one of the children of John and Frances Keeler, lived in the house until the end of her life.⁷

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<https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:cj82ks49q>
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⁴ Essex South Deed Book 354, p. 165.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 380, p. 129.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 410, p. 294.

⁷ *The Greenwood Genealogies, 1154-1914: the ancestry and descendants of Thomas Greenwood of Newton, Mass.* Ancestry.com. Accessed Jan. 8, 2020.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

70 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.269
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SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE



Detail. Entrance. East façade.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

70 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.269

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- Individually 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 Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero
The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

70 Bridge Street is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of Colonial-period architecture in Essex County. The building is distinguished by its historic setting, 2 ½ story and lean-to form, historic window sash and fenestration, and assertive center entrance ornament. Rear additions are small in scale and compatible in architectural character.

The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

Additional information on the architectural integrity of the interior of the building would be necessary in order to confirm this preliminary recommendation.

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.7
Historic Name:	
Common Name:	
Address:	71 Bridge St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	BR4
Year Constructed:	1870
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Altered beyond recognition; Greek Revival
Use(s):	Cobbler; Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture; Industry
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard Foundation: Stone, Uncut



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

This file was accessed on: Wednesday, November 4, 2020 at 7:00: AM

USGS NEWBURY
SECT A

card no map no

(Attach photo here)

7	BR 4
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West Newbury
 address Bridge
 James J Schuff
 original & present Home
 present owner James J Schuff
 to public No
 1870 Style ORIGINAL ^{Creek} Revival
 date of date GUESS
 subject

OR part of Area # _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material STONE

WALL COVER: Wood Clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 1 1/2 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed 1971

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 1964 PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/~~side~~ Ornament _____

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

5. Indicate location of building in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

USGS-Newburyport West (96)

6. Footage of structure from street 15'
Property has 180 feet frontage on street

Recorder _____

For _____

Photo # _____ Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE

JUN 29 1973

1. Outbuildings Born

2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features River View
Landscape architect _____

3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern
Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

Portion of rear ell at one time had a cobbler shop.

DESCRIPTION

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS

Original Owner: _____
Deed Information: Book Number 4994 Page 392, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number 41

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

R12-16 Newburyport West WNB.8

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking northwest.

Address: 87 Bridge Street

Historic Name: William and Ann Qusted House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Ca. 1849

Source: Visual; Deed

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Granite block; flat fieldstone; brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage and barn (Late 20th C)

Major Alterations (with dates): Bay windows, main entrance surround, dentils on fascia (Late 20th C)

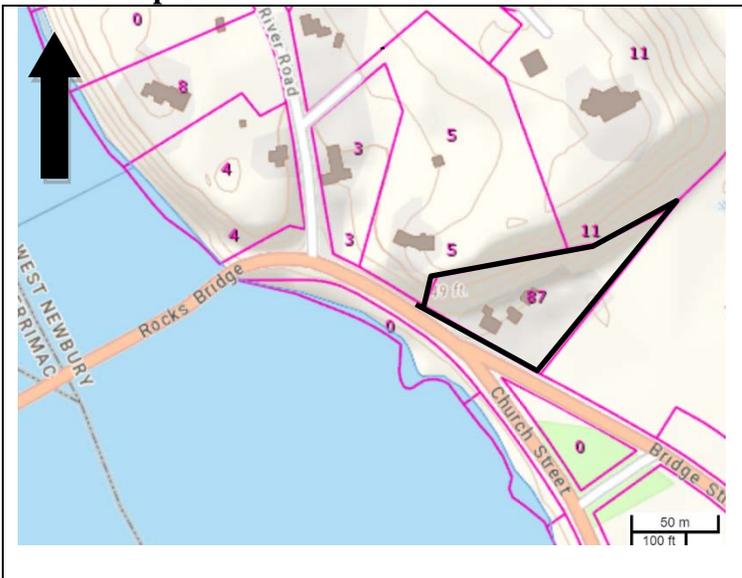
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 1.5 acres

Setting: Located on a busy thoroughfare between Main Street and Rocks Bridge (which crosses the Merrimack River between West Newbury and Haverhill), at its intersection with Church Street and across the road from the banks of the Merrimack River. Set in an area of small scale, heterogeneous residential development from the 19th and 20th centuries on large open properties.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

87 BRIDGE ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.8

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

87 Bridge Street is located on the northeast side of Bridge Street, roughly centered between the side lot lines at the street edge of its roughly triangular parcel, with a moderate front setback. Adjacent to a steep hill on the north, the parcel is generally flat. The house stands on a very slight berm, behind a small front yard maintained chiefly in lawn. Small shrubs line the front of the house, and a set of modern brick steps leads up the berm to a large concrete stoop at the front entrance of the house. A paved driveway lined by a retaining wall of modern concrete masonry units extends along the southeast side of the house, leading to modern outbuildings in the form of a two-car garage and a small, board-and-batten, gambrel-roofed barn. The house consists of a large main block with a small addition at the right rear corner.

The main block rises 2 ½ stories from a low foundation to a side gable roof with virtually no gable returns. Two slender brick chimneys with corbelled tops rise from the ridgeline at each end of the roof. Walls are sheathed with wood clapboards and trimmed with sill boards, corner boards, and a flat fascia. Windows are typically 2/2 double-hung sash with band molding. Louvered shutters frame the window openings.

The three-bay façade (southwest elevation) has a center entrance flanked by modern angled bay windows. The entrance consists of a single-leaf door with modern sidelights and a Colonial Revival pediment. The two bay windows have large picture window sash on the front face and recessed paneling above and below. The fascia has a course of large flat dentils, which are likely a later addition.

The building's broad side elevations (northwest and southeast) were designed with two vertically aligned windows on each floor and a window centered in the half-story. The northwest elevation presently has a side entrance with pair of sliding doors inserted at the back of the first floor. A 1-story, gabled addition projects from the north corner of the house. Visible from the street are a single 2/2 window on the street-facing elevation and a small brick exterior chimney centered on the back wall.

Although well maintained, 87 Bridge Street has been so extensively altered as to lose much of its historic integrity. The house is notable for its setting at the base of a steep hill and proximity to the Merrimack River, its large open site, ample volume, and corbelled chimneys. Significant alterations to the facade include bay windows and a stylized dentil course at the roof eave.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

From 1849 to 1917, 87 Bridge Street was be home for three generations of the Qusted family. In 1849, farmer William Qusted purchased 20 acres of land and "the buildings thereon" from Jeremiah Bartlett.¹ William Qusted (ca. 1795-1873)² and his wife, Ann (ca. 1801-1888), were both born in England.

In 1861, James Qusted purchased the house and the 19-acre property.³ Farmer and shoemaker James Qusted (ca. 1824-1897) lived here with his wife, Ann E. Kennett Qusted (ca. 1828-1888)⁴, and their nine children. James and Ann E. Qusted

¹ Essex South Deed Book 406, p. 158.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/108286224>. Accessed Jan. 8., 2020.

³ Essex South Deed Book 628, p. 254.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

87 BRIDGE ST**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.8

were both born in England and were married in West Newbury in 1846. Their daughter, Mary Quested (1825-1901), married neighbor John Sharples in 1850 and the couple set up housekeeping in Sharples' new house at 67 Bridge Street (see WNB.6).

In 1894, James and Anne E. Quested sold the 19-acre property, which included a house, barn, and outbuildings, to their daughter, Olive, and her husband, Sam Foote Chase.⁵ Sam Foote Chase worked as a shoemaker.

In 1917, Frank Carter and his daughter, Amy, of New Hampshire, purchased the property.⁶ At the time of the 1930 census, Frank Carter was retired, Amy Carter was employed as a domestic worker, and a boarder helped make ends meet. Amy Carter's estate sold the 19-acre property in 1961.⁷

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SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE

View looking east.

⁴ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/108286455>. Accessed Jan. 8, 2020.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 1407, p.261.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 2370, p. 192.

⁷ Essex South Deed Book 4744, p. 143.