

WEST NEWBURY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Historic Sites Survey Table of Contents

Main Street 300's Block

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318 Main St	20-22	Individual	
319 Main St	23-28	Individual	
320 Main St	29-31	Individual	Formerly Somerby C Noyes Comb Factory, then West Newbury Grange— Comb Factory Minute History is here.
322 Main St	32-35	Individual	Formerly Somerby C Noyes Comb Packing Shop— Comb Factory Minute History is here
323 Main St	36-41	Individual	
325 Main St	42-46	Individual	Home of Capt. Eleanor Keegan Marquis, the first woman to lead an American expeditionary force, serving in Eisenhower's North African command. Her Minute History is here.
331 Main St	47-51	Individual	
333 Main St	52-56	Individual	
335 Main St	57-62	Individual	
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347 Main St	74-79	Individual	Home of Orin and Eliza Sawyer Warren He was a Town doctor and Civil War Surgeon who built the controversial Carr Post. His Minute History is here.
356 Main St	80-84	Individual	
360 Main St	85-90	Individual	
363 Main St	91-107	Individual	Carr Post/ Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building
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369 Main St	111-113	Individual	
370 Main St	114-117	Individual	
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Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.72
Historic Name:	Saint Ann's Catholic Church
Common Name:	
Address:	300 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	300
Year Constructed:	1879
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Victorian Gothic
Use(s):	Church
Significance:	Architecture; Religion
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Glass; Wood; Wood Clapboard Foundation: Brick; Stone, Cut



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
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(Attach photo here)

USGS-NEW
SECT A

Card # 72 map # 300



2. Town WEST NEWBURY, MASS.

Street address 300 MAIN ST.

Name ST. ANN'S CHURCH

Use: original & present CATHOLIC CHURCH

Present owner ARCHDIOCESE OF BOSTON

Open to public FOR SERVICES ONLY.

Date 1899 Style Gothic

Source of date _____

Architect _____

OR part of Area # _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material STONE & BRICK

WALL COVER: Wood CLAPBOARDS Brick Stone Other _____

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

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

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed NONE

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 NONE PORTICO NONE Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front/side Ornament _____

Entrance: Side Front: Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied Stained Glass Memorial windows

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards ORNAMENTAL

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



6. Footage of structure from street 36'
Property has 159 feet frontage on street

Recorder E. Thompson

For _____

Photo # _____ Date May 31/73

SEE REVERSE SIDE

JUN 29 1973

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings NONE
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features OUT DOOR ALTAR AND SHRINE
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)

FIRST MASS WAS CELEBRATED ON
CHRISTMAS DAY IN 1879.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS

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

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.197
Historic Name:	West Newbury Second Congregational Church
Common Name:	
Address:	308 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	
Year Constructed:	1909
Architect(s):	Ashton and Huntress; Brooks, Arthur J.; Hook and Hastings; Thomas, Seth Clock Company
Architectural Style(s):	Shingle Style
Use(s):	Church; Church Hall; Private School
Significance:	Architecture; Community Planning; Education; Religion
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Cobblestone; Glass; Wood; Wood Shingle; Stone, Uncut Foundation: Cobblestone



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
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FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

			197
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place: (neighborhood or village):

Photograph

Address: 308 Main Street

Historic Name: Second Congregational Church

Uses: Present: church

Original: church

Date of Construction: 1909-1910

Source: area newspapers, church history

Style/Form:

Architect/Builder: Ashton & Huntress, of Lawrence, architect: Arthur J. Brooks of Newburyport. builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: wooden shingles, with a fieldstone tower

Roof: shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Major Alterations (with dates):

1966: a 3-story Christian Education wing was added to the rear of the church.

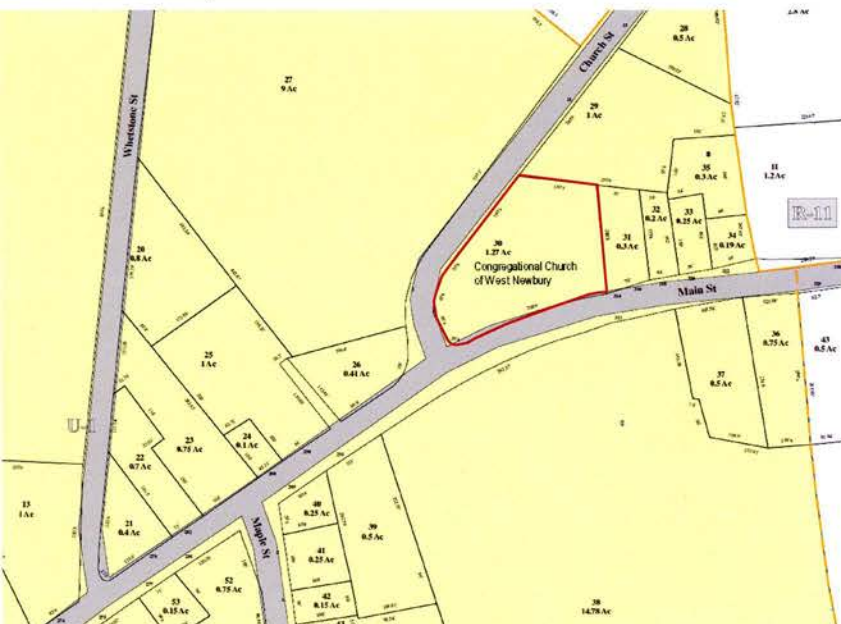
1984: fire heavily damaged the church, and it was enlarged and remodeled

Condition: good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 1.27 acres

Setting: at the corner of Church and Main Streets; St. Ann's Catholic Church is on the opposite corner, and a garden stand across the street. It is otherwise surrounded by houses.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Susan Follansbee
Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission
Date (month / year): October 2011

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2011

MASS. HIST. COMM

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

The present church building was built in 1909; the architecture seems to be some kind of Gothic, but is not clearly of any significant style. The 1910 building, which was built in the same time frame and designed by Ashton & Huntress, is not at all similar.

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.

The Building

On June 1, 1731, the Fourth Parish of Newbury, later known as the Second Parish of West Newbury, was set off from the Second Parish of Newbury, later known as the First Parish of West Newbury, and they built a meetinghouse on the top of Silloway's Hill, or Meetinghouse Hill. This building was said to be similar to the Rocky Hill Meetinghouse in Amesbury: a square weathered structure, without steeple or bell.

This building fell into disrepair, and in 1816, after years of debate, a new church was built on what became Maple Street. This was a typical New England meetinghouse, similar to the Unitarian Church in Newburyport, but not so elaborate. In 1856 the building was moved to the present location at 308 Main Street so that more people would be able to walk to church. When it reached its new location, the building was enlarged and the architecture changed to Gothic; some people called it a cathedral.

In 1908 the tower was badly out of repair, and a major renovation was begun, removing the tower and reducing the size of the building. The night before the newly renovated church was to have its first service, the building burned to the ground.

Churchpeople immediately set out to raise money for a new building, which was finished in 1910, with an 80-foot tower. The town of West Newbury purchased a Seth Thomas clock and put it in the tower and re-cast the bell, to be used as a fire alarm. A new organ, by Hook-Hastings Co., Organ Builders of Boston, was given at this time. There were modifications over the next 50 years: an oil furnace in 1952, flush toilets in 1953, basement and kitchen remodelling in 1954, church steps replaced with stone and cement in 1956.

In 1964 the two First and Second Congregational Churches merged and were officially incorporated as the Congregational Church Inc. of West Newbury.

In 1966 a three-story Christian Education wing was added at the back.

On April 24, 1984, the church again sustained major fire damage, believed caused by faulty wiring. The roof was burned through in many places, but firemen from West Newbury and eight nearby towns did yeoman work and saved the building. At this time the sanctuary and basement diningroom were enlarged to its present form and remodelled.

Church and State

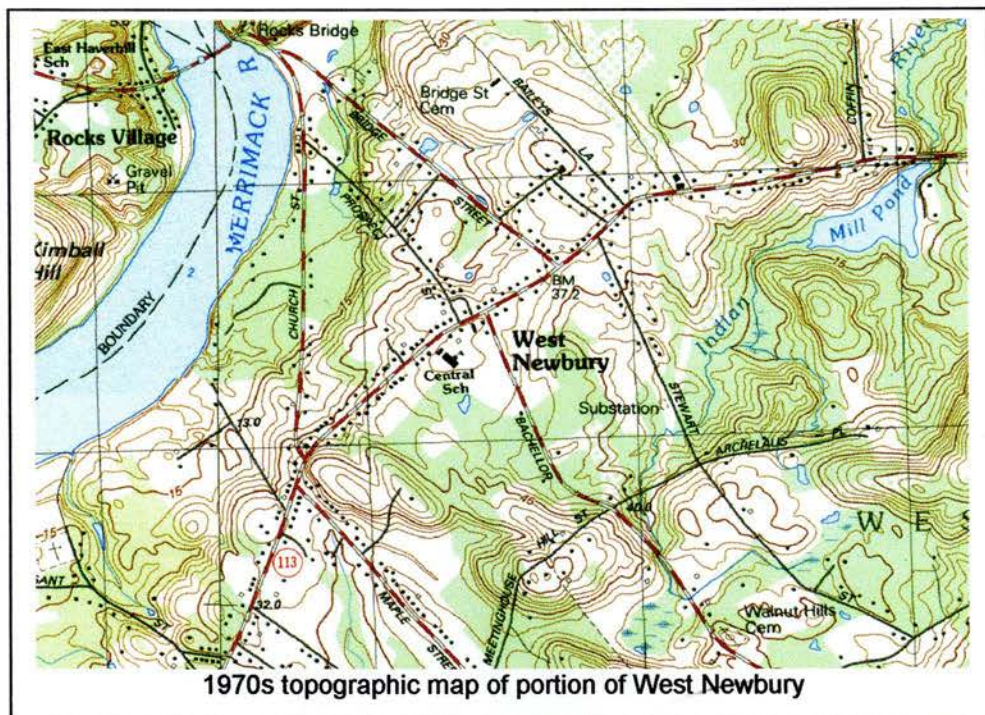
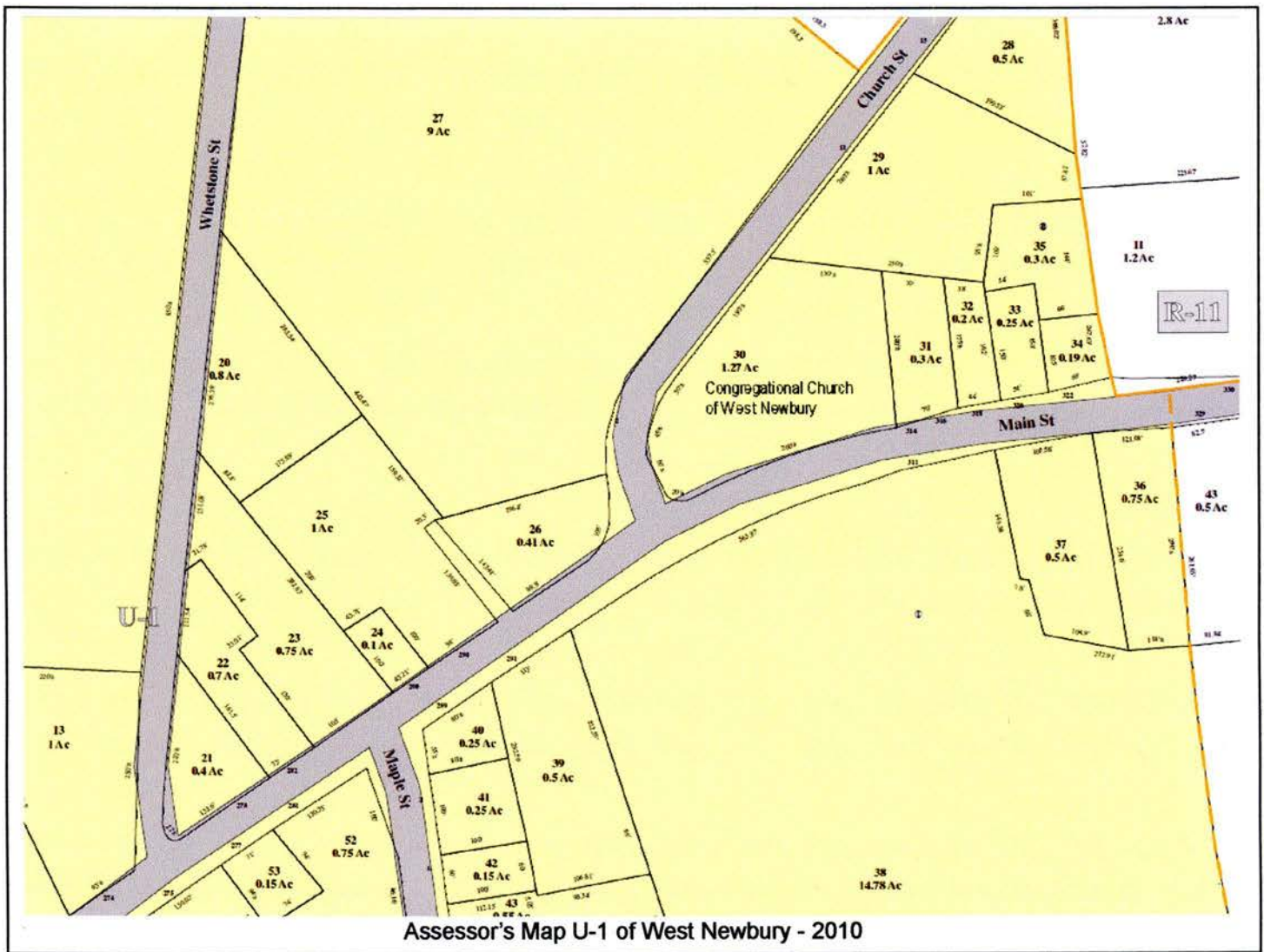
For many years, from the time of the first settling in Newbury in 1635, church affairs and town affairs were one and the same. There was only one church - Congregational - which meant that the power and authority rested with the people. Church affairs and town affairs were decided in town meeting. The church was built by vote of the town; the minister was hired by vote of the town; and the people were taxed for support of the church just as they were for town expenses. But no one could vote in town meetings unless he was a member of the church in good standing, and church discipline was very strict. It is apparent that church members took their behavior and their Christian brothers' behavior seriously.

By vote of the parish in 1941 the assessors turned over to the church by deed all real and personal property belonging to the parish. This ended the parish-church setup, and all things concerning the church now became the responsibility of church members. Although the bell in the church tower is no longer used to alert people to fires, the clock is still the Town Clock, and the town has charge of it.

The church has always contributed to the welfare of West Newbury citizens and of people throughout the area and the world. Besides giving money, church women met for years to roll bandages for lepers, to make clothing for poor children in other countries, to support ministry to sailors from abroad. Scouting groups and 10-step groups have met in the building. Essex North Christian School was housed here for a few years, a private kindergarten was here for a time. Since 1989 the church has sponsored a summer day camp program, and a year-round preschool/daycare since 1995.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian, by Sarah Anna Emery
 Unpublished History of the Congregational Church, by Elizabeth Thompson
 1909 and 1910 newspaper articles





2011 Google Map showing same area as Assessors' Map above

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 308 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Prior to 1908 - the building was moved from Maple St.
in 1856



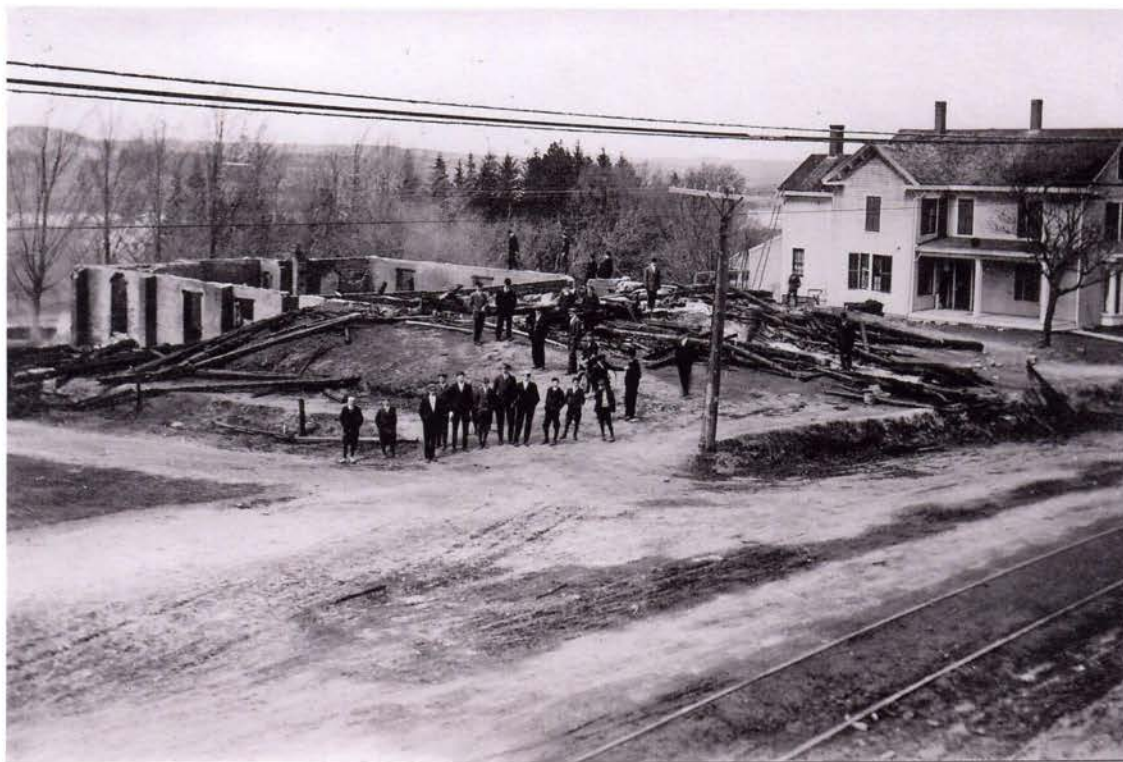
Extensive remodelling was done in 1908-1909

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 308 Main Street

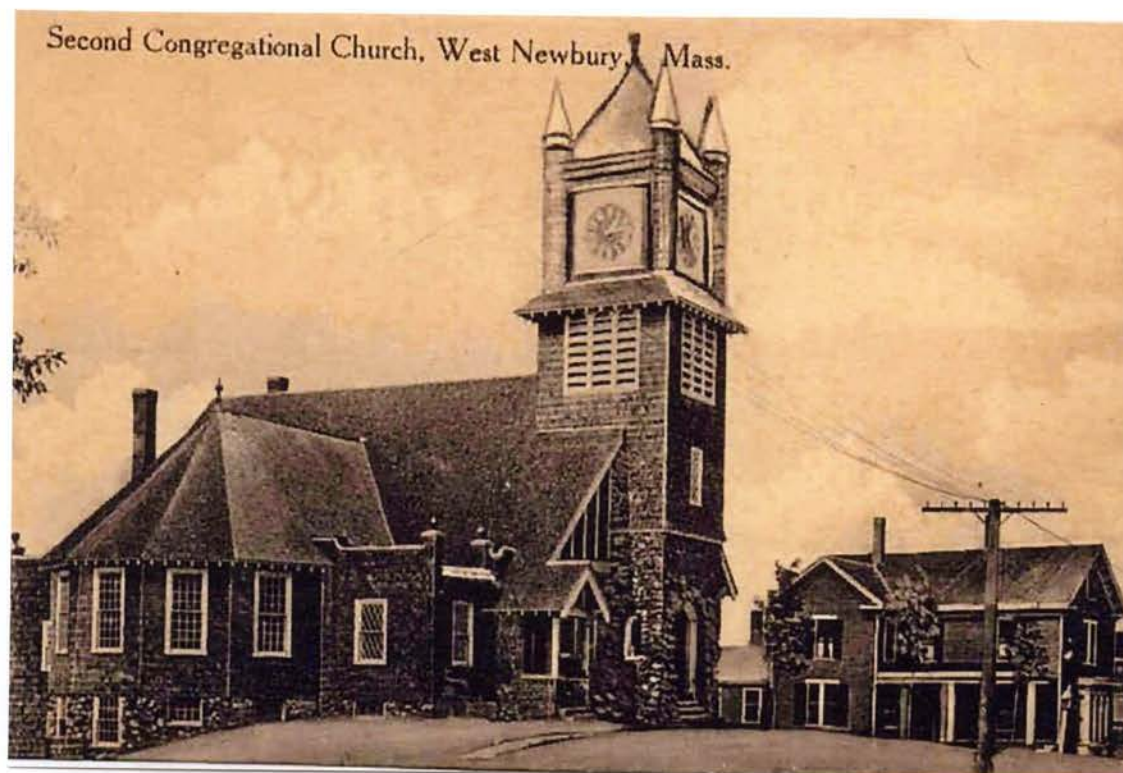
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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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after the 1909 fire



rebuilt 1909-1910

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 308 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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after the 1984 fire



INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: **WEST NEWBURY** ADDRESS: **308 Main Street**

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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Area(s) Form No.

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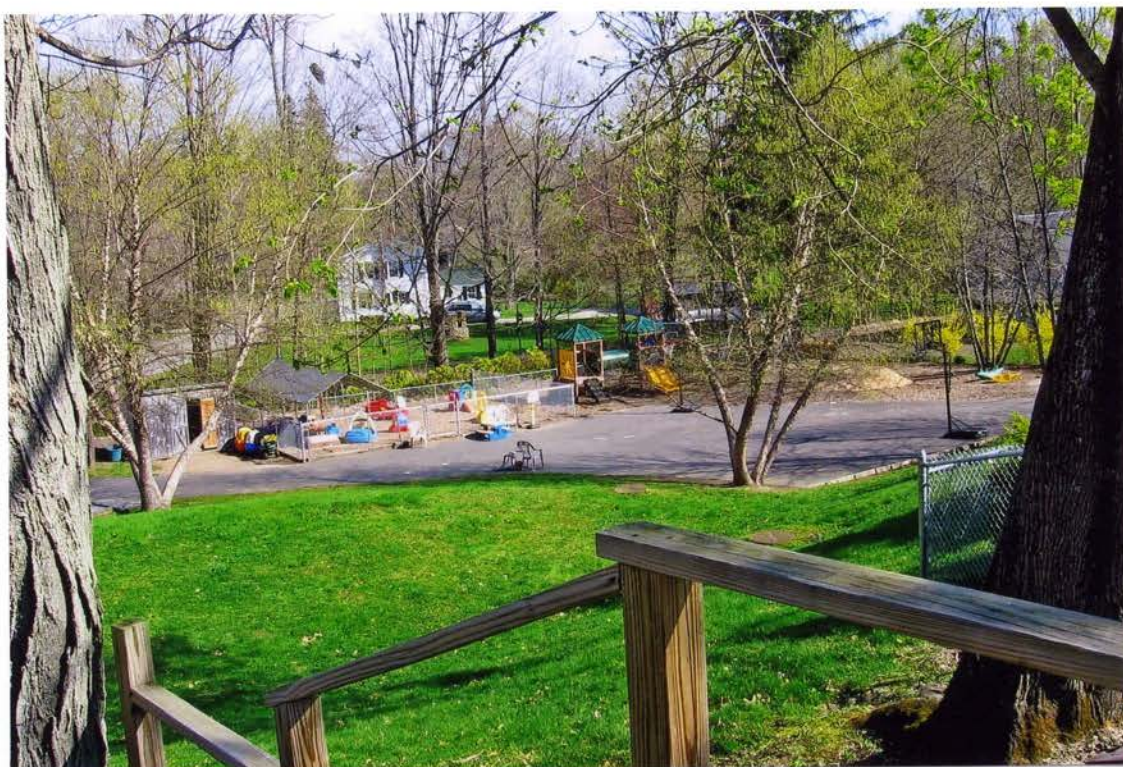
Showing 1966 Christian Education wing

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 308 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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Play yard for day care

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.73
Historic Name:	
Common Name:	
Address:	314 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	314
Year Constructed:	r 1820
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Federal
Use(s):	Multiple Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard Foundation: Concrete Unspecified



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Massachusetts Historical Commission
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(Attach photo here)

FORM B - BUILDING SURVEY

USGS - NEW W
SET A

Card # map #

73

314

2. Town West NewburyStreet address 314 MAIN STName DAUse: original & present - residencePresent owner DAVID JENELLOpen to public early 1800sDate 1885 Style Col.Source of date 1885 Deed

Architect _____

OR part of Area # _____

M
C
1.

A1

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material Cement & woodWALL COVER: Wood Brick Stone Other ClapboardsROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center Ends Interior Irregular Cluster ElaborateSTORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO _____ Balcony

FACADE: Gable end: Front side Ornament _____Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: Pilasters, Straight PedimentWindows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical Varied Wooden Shutters - 2 doors (dbl.)Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

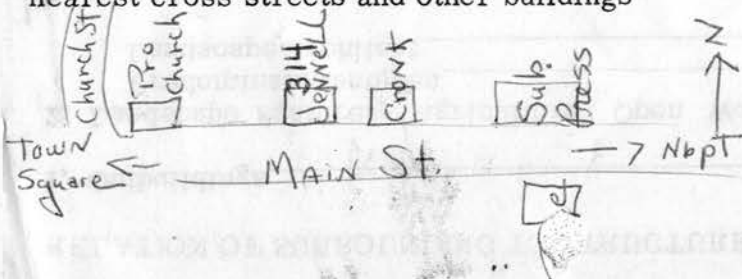
5. Indicate location of building in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings

6. Footage of structure from street 10
Property has 70 feet frontage on streetRecorder Clayton J. [Signature]

For _____

Photo # _____ Date JUN 29 1973

SEE REVERSE SIDE



RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings _____
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
 Predominant features _____
 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)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS

Original Owner: _____

Deed Information: Book Number 5645 Page 701, Essex South Dist. Registry of Deeds

FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

001U 0000
00380

Newburyport

WNB.74
WNB.432

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Northeast and façade (northwest) elevations.

Address: 317 Main Street

Historic Name: George and Lizzie Benware House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1926

Source: Deed

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: George H. Benware, likely

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Wall/Trim: Wood shingles and trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (ca. 1926), Greenhouses (late 20th c)

Major Alterations (with dates): NA

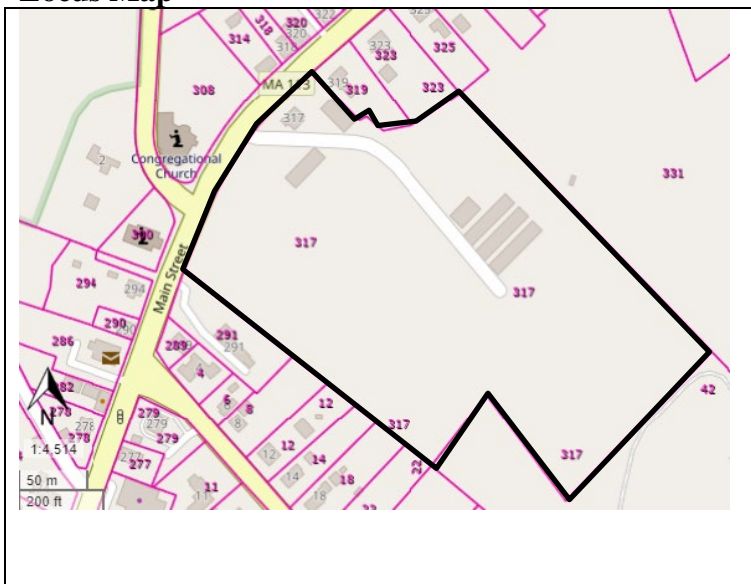
Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 14.78 acres

Setting: Located on the main thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113) in the town center of West Newbury. Part of a densely settled, mostly residential neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2023

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

317 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.74
	WNB.432

☐ 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:

317 Main Street stands on the southeast side of Main Street, at the front of a large agricultural parcel that slopes up towards the back (east) and south. The generous front setback is maintained mostly in lawn, with scattered ornamental shrubs around the perimeter of the house and occasional mature trees. A concrete sidewalk and steps lead to the main entrance from the street. A U-shaped driveway (paved at one end and gravel at the other) circles around the back of the house, accessing a modern greenhouse. A large barn stands near the street on the northeast property line.

The house consists of a gambrel-roofed main block, a glass-enclosed sunporch on one side, and two rear appendages. The eaves along the main roof, side porch, and "pedimented" northeast end are trimmed with shaped, exposed rafter ends. Exterior walls are clad with wood shingles and trimmed with a wood belt course above the second story. Windows typically have 2/1 sash and band molding; they occur singly and in pairs and trios.

The main block measures 39 feet long by 20 feet deep and rises two stories from a fieldstone foundation to a side gambrel roof with shed roofed dormers across the front and back. A chimney rises from the rear slope of the roof at the right (south) end of the house. The first story of the façade has a wide center entrance porch flanked by a trio of windows on each side. The porch consists of square posts, a hip roof, and railings with square-section balusters. Its single-leaf door is flanked by narrow sidelights and molded trim. A shed-roofed dormer extends along most of the front slope of the roof and displays five windows, loosely grouped 2-1-2. A sunporch towards the front of the southwest elevation has a hip roof. The northeast elevation of the house has a pedimented, gabled entrance portico with a single-leaf door. A two-story projection at the southeast end of the house is not clearly visible from the street.

Standing to the northeast of the house is a large, rectangular barn (ca. 1926, WNB.432) that is not clearly visible from the public way. The front section rises two stories from a concrete foundation to a low-pitched front gable roof. Exterior walls are sheathed with wood shingles. The asymmetrical façade has a large barn door and two 6/6 windows on each floor. The upper, rear section of the barn has a front-gabled roof oriented northeast-southwest.

Well preserved and well maintained, the house at 317 Main Street is a handsome yet relatively unassuming example of the Colonial Revival style in West Newbury. Notable features include the simple yet picturesque massing with a variety of building projections, the side-gambrel roof with front dormer, exposed rafter ends, intact fenestration and sash, substantial front porch, and pedimented side entrance. The survival of a largely intact, early barn is also remarkable.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The house at 317 Main Street was constructed circa 1926 for George H. and Lizzie M. Benware.¹ Vermont natives George H. (1875-1949)² and Lizzie (Elizabeth) M. Sanville Benware (1875-1945)³ purchased the 14.5 acre property in 1925⁴ and

¹ Historian Elizabeth Thompson stated that there was a "typical New England house with a center entrance" on the property when George H. Benware purchased the property. Thompson states the Benware "remodeled the house in to a Dutch Colonial." The house's present-day appearance supports a 1920s construction date. More research is recommended. Thompson, "West Newbury Center in Bygone Days," 1981, p. 4.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/255944544/george-h-benware>, citing "George H. Benware," *The Daily Item* [Lynn, Mass.], 27 October 1949, p. 13. Accessed October 13, 2023.

³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68665132/elizabeth-m-benware>. Accessed October 13, 2023.

⁴ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 2630, p. 420.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

317 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.74
	WNB.432

mortgaged the property the following year.⁵ The couple married in 1895 in Westfield, Vermont. The couple moved here from Everett, Massachusetts, where George H. Benware advertised his skills as an architect, builder and contractor.⁶ It seems likely that George H. Benware constructed this house. The couple had been living in West Newbury since at least 1920. After building the house and building a new barn,⁷ George Benware "established a woodworking shop and made trellises for garden centers" here.⁸ Although the family still lived here at the time of the 1940 census, it appears that George Benware found work where he could during the Great Depression. The 1932 Ipswich city directory includes him and his family as residents, with George Benware working as a "garden furniture manufacturer." The family lived in Lynn in 1942, where George Benware found work as a carpenter. The couple lived in Lynn until the end of their lives.

In 1954, brothers Eli (ca. 1891-1980) and Oscar Block (ca. 1896-1977) purchased the house.⁹ The brothers had been living at 318 with their father, Julius, at least since the time of the 1950 census. The Block brothers had extensive market gardens on the top of the hill, sending many a truckload of produce to the Boston market."¹⁰ Eli Block's estate sold the house in 1981.¹¹

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

317 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.74
WNB.432

Barn and house: looking south.



Barn façade (northwest elevation).

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.75
Historic Name:	
Common Name:	
Address:	318 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	318
Year Constructed:	
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	Not researched
Use(s):	Single Family Dwelling House
Significance:	Architecture
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Asphalt Shingle Wall: Asbestos Shingle; Wood Foundation: Concrete Unspecified



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

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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: Friday, November 20, 2020 at 4:58: PM

(Attach photo here)

US62-NEW, W
SELT A

card # map #

75

318

2. Town West NewburyStreet address 318 MAIN

Name _____

Use: original & present _____

Present owner _____

Open to public _____

Date _____ Style Col

Source of date _____

Architect _____

OR part of Area # _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material CementWALL COVER: Wood _____ Brick Stone Other Asbestos ShinglesROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard 3 Dormers
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

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

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed porchPORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO BalconyFACADE: Gable end: Front/side Ornament _____Entrance: Side Front Center Side Details: _____Windows: Spacing: Regular Irregular Identical VariedCorners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards _____

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

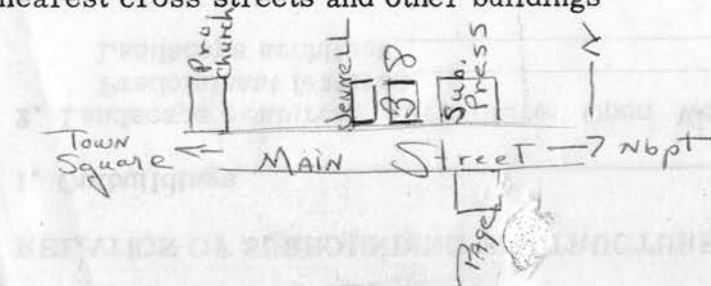
6. Footage of structure from street 3
Property has 40 feet frontage on streetRecorder Harold Van Lan

For _____

Photo # _____ Date _____

SEE REVERSE SIDE

JUNE 29 1973



1. Outbuildings _____
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
 Predominant features _____
 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)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE



RESTRICTIONS

Original Owner: _____

Deed Information: Book Number 3930 Page 215, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

U1-370

Newburyport

WNB.F

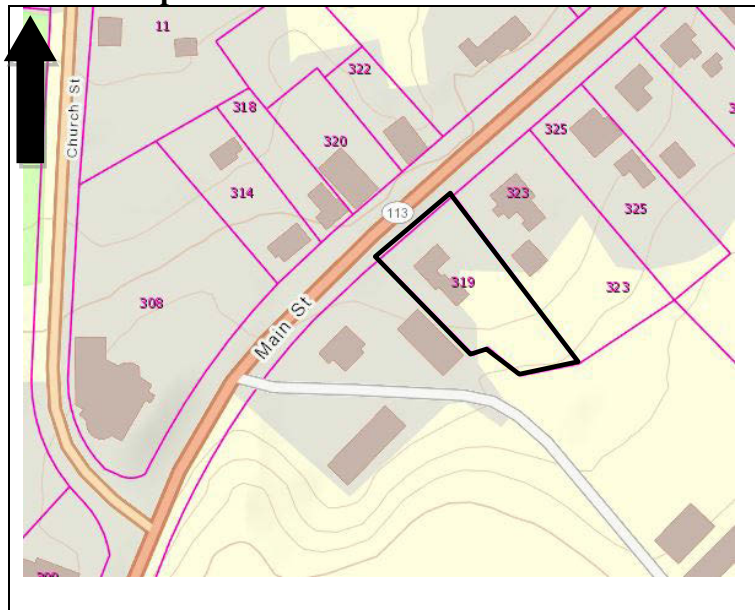
WNB.76

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph

Facade (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. View looking east.

Locus Map

Address: 319 Main Street

Historic Name: Somerby C. Noyes House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1800-1830

Source: Visual

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shed (post-1973)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): 2 one-story ells (post-1973); Chimneys removed.

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded to the southwest by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries. One- and two-story commercial buildings, some of which are converted residences, are located to the west and north.

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: May 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.76

☒ 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.*

319 Main Street is set close to the street on a level portion of a lot that rises to the south beyond the house. The house is oriented toward the northwest and Main Street. The irregularly-shaped lot is laid in turf with ornamental trees in the front yard and mature trees at the rear of the lot. A driveway constructed of masonry pavers leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation of the house.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 19 feet deep, the five-by-two-bay main block rises two stories from a stone slab foundation to a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and small gable-end cornice returns. A single window is located in the gable peaks. A two-story, gabled ell extends three bays from the south end of the rear elevation. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards. The five-bay façade (northwest elevation) has a center entrance that features a high entablature with a projecting cornice supported by pilasters. Full-height sidelights flank the door. Cut stone slab steps lead from the entrance to the poured concrete walk. A wood-frame screen door encloses the entrance. A secondary entrance is located at the junction of the main block and ell on the southwest elevation. The paneled wood door has a large light in the top half. The surround features a shallow pediment and a four-light transom. Windows throughout the house are 6/6 wood sash with narrow molded surrounds. Two 1-story gable-roof ells constructed after 1973 extend from the rear elevation. Of these ells, the two-bay ell has 6/6 sash windows and an interior brick chimney; the sun-room ell has full-height glass panels.

A 1-story frame shed (post-1973) is located at the rear elevation. The side-gabled building has an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafter tails and rests on masonry piers. The building is covered with wood shingles and contains two 6/6 sash windows.

Well-maintained and well-preserved, 319 Main Street is a good example of vernacular Federal architecture constructed at the turn of the 19th century in West Newbury. The building is notable for its original shape and fenestration pattern. The house is similar in form to 209 Main Street (WNB.58) and 259 Main Street (WNB.219).

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.*

Somerby C. Noyes (1806-1887) was the son of Enoch Noyes (1783-1860), a nephew of the pioneer West Newbury comb maker of the same name. Somerby C. Noyes began making combs in 1828 in a shop near this location.¹ The existing house at 319 Main Street was likely constructed in the early 19th century, based on its appearance. Further research is recommended to ascertain a precise construction date prior to 1830. (N.B. In *Comb Making in America*, Walton includes photographs on page 39 of a house and shops with the caption, "Homestead and Comb Shop of Somerby C. Noyes, West Newbury." Primary-source documentation identifies 319 Main Street as the residence of Somerby C. Noyes; However, the photographs identified in Walton do not match the existing house in volume, fenestration, or roof pitch.") Further research is warranted.

In 1827, Somerby C. Noyes and his wife, Mary, were married and appear to have lived here with his parents. In 1830, Somerby C. Noyes purchased the land and house from his father, Enoch Noyes, who also worked as a comb maker.² (Around that same time, Enoch Noyes also sold lots upon which 331 (WNB.81) and 333 (WNB.82) Main Street were constructed.)

¹ Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 41-42.² Essex Deed Book 258, p. 152.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.76

Somerby C. Noyes' efforts grew from the small workshop to become the largest comb manufacturer in West Newbury, S.C. Noyes & Co.³ His company introduced innovative production techniques and supported these techniques with steam-powered machinery that allowed the company to produce quantities far larger than those of their local competitors. Much of this innovation was due to the contributions of William Noyes (1817-1885), Somerby C. Noyes' brother-in-law, who joined the company in 1844 or 1845.⁴ (William Noyes was also the brother of comb-maker David E. Noyes (1795-1861) (WNB.39 and WNB.40)). Prior to this date, William Noyes had invented machinery ranging from a "walking machine" that operated like a standing tricycle to a musical instrument similar to an Aeolian organ. In West Newbury, his inventions involved refining and improving comb-cutting machinery.⁵ In 1850, S.C. Noyes & Co. produced 2,150 grosses of horn combs and 10,300 dozen shell combs with a value of \$38,675.⁶ In 1855, Somerby C. Noyes' son, Somerby N. Noyes, joined the company and introduced many of his own innovations, the most important of which were sawing, pointing, and burring machines.⁷

Of the thirty comb manufacturers in West Newbury in the 1840s, by 1878 only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these "two, with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops of [1838] in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was 110,000 per year.⁸ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.⁹ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed on October 15, 1904.

The Noyes family owned several houses on Main Street near Church Street, including the Somerby N. Noyes House at 323 Main Street (WNB.79), 325 Main Street (WNB.80), and 317 Main Street (WNB.74), which was owned by Anson W. Noyes, Somerby C. Noyes' brother. In 1856, 319 Main Street was owned by Thomas C. Noyes (1827-1890),¹⁰ Anson Noyes' son. Anson and Thomas Noyes were grocers who operated a store and hay scale near this location.¹¹

In 1893, Charlotte Noyes, Thomas Noyes wife, sold 319 Main Street to Michael Silk and his wife, Mary.¹² Census records and city directories note that Michael Silk worked in a comb factory, a shoe factory, and, in later years, as a carpenter. Michael Silk's estate sold the property in 1935 to Mary and Edward King.¹³

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³ Tracy, *History of Essex County*, 422.

⁴ Walton, 41.

⁵ Walton, 40-43.

⁶ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁷ Walton, 47.

⁸ Tracy, 422.

⁹ Walton, 27.

¹⁰ Findagrave.com Memorial #179407712.

¹¹ Anson W. Noyes Probate, 1876.

¹² Essex Deed Book 1379, p. 39.

¹³ Essex Deed Book 3025, p. 308.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.76

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<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.76

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

The Somerby C. Noyes House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.¹⁴ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s¹⁵ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.¹⁶

¹⁴ Tracy, 422.¹⁵ Ibid.¹⁶ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.76

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.¹⁷ After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹⁸ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹⁹ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.²⁰ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury. In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

¹⁷ Walton, 29.

¹⁸ Tracy, 422.

¹⁹ Walton, 27.

²⁰ Walton, 47.

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.77
Historic Name:	Noyes, Somerby C. Comb Shop
Common Name:	West Newbury Grange
Address:	320 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	320
Year Constructed:	1850
Architect(s):	
Architectural Style(s):	No style
Use(s):	Auditorium; Comb Shop; Community Center; Grange; Other Manufacturing; Printing Shop; Speciality store
Significance:	Agriculture; Architecture; Commerce; Industry; Social History
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Wall: Wood Foundation: Brick



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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: Friday, November 20, 2020 at 4:59: PM

(Attach photo here)

USGS-NEW, W
SET A

Card #

map #

77

320

M
C

1.

Ar



2. Town West Newbury, Mass
 Street address 320 Main St.
 Name Somerby C. Noyes
 Use: original & present Comb Shop - Printing Press
 Present owner Mr. & Mrs. Donald Lockwood
 Open to public _____
 Date 1850 Style Col
 Source of date Old
 Architect _____

OR part of Area # _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added _____

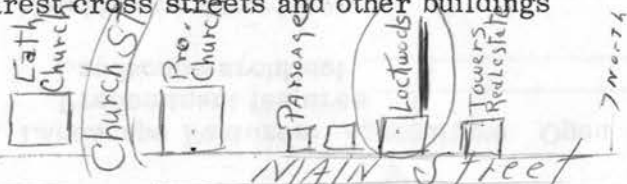
4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material BrickWALL COVER: Wood 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 ElaborateSTORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 PORTICO BalconyFACADE: 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



6. Footage of structure from street 6
 Property has 54 feet frontage on street

Recorder _____

For _____

Photo # _____ Date _____

JUN 29 1973

SEE REVERSE SIDE

1. Outbuildings _____
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features _____
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)

This building was built by Somerby C. Noyes, who opened a comb shop there in 1850. One of the biggest shops in town, it was managed later by Noyes' son, Somerby N., before it was closed in 1904.

Bought by the West Newbury Grange in 1906, the then 2½ story structure became a setting place for suppers, fairs, dances and art exhibits. The second floor auditorium, often used by other town organizations, had a stage running the width of the building. A wing at the rear of the building was used for hitching horses.

A furniture dealer, Charles W. Jacoby of Newburyport, purchased the factory in the mid-40s, later suffering a fire in the upper stories. The building was reduced to one floor with basement and rented in 1950 to Marcus Carroll of Byfield, manufacture of electronic devices for the federal government.

(Since purchasing the property in 1961, the Lockwoods have extensively redesigned the interior of the building.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____

Deed Information: Book Number 4774 Page 485, _____ Registry of Deeds

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

U1-340

Newburyport

WNB.78

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 322 Main Street

Historic Name: S.C. Noyes & Co. Comb Factory Box Shop

Uses: Present: Insurance Office

Original: Comb Packing Shop

Date of Construction: Ca. 1860

Source: Walton

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick; Concrete cinderblock

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards / Wood shingles / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Vinyl replacement windows; Side entrance relocated; window bays on side elevation removed; large multi-light picture windows added on façade (post-1979).

Condition: Good

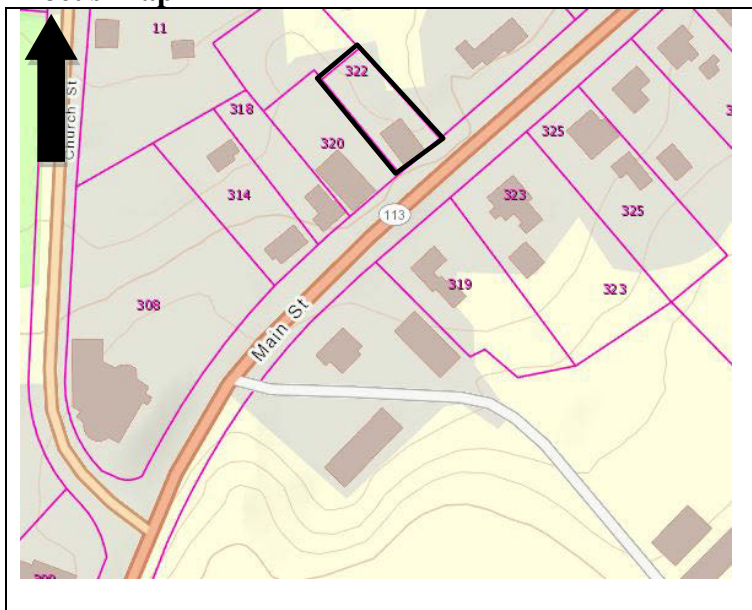
Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.19 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded to the north, east and west by wooded lots and open fields containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries. One- and two-story commercial buildings, some of which are converted residences, are located to the southwest.

Photograph

View looking north.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

322 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.78

☐ 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.*

322 Main Street is set very close to the street on a sloping lot. The building is oriented toward the southeast on a rectangular lot. The lot contains an asphalt-paved parking lot that is accessed by a driveway that leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation. Mature trees line the northeast lot line.

The banked 2 ½-story building measures 24 feet wide and 47 feet deep. The front-gabled building has overhanging eaves. A slender brick chimney rises from the southwest roof slope. A shed dormer rises from the northeast roof slope. The building is covered with shingles on the façade and clapboards on the side elevations. The building rests on a brick foundation that has been extensively repaired with concrete block at the northeast and southeast elevations. The façade has a center entrance with a projecting cornice and is flanked by two 24-fixed-light picture windows. Two 6/6 wood sash windows are located in the gable peak. The five-bay southwest elevation contains a paneled metal door with a pilastered surround and projecting cornice. The entry porch is constructed of pressure-treated wood. Windows are vinyl sash with narrow molded surrounds. The rear (northwest) elevation contains a three-level stair and porch constructed of pressure-treated wood that accesses entrances on each floor.

322 Main Street is rare survivor of the once-dominant local comb manufacturing industry. The building has undergone significant changes to the fenestration and door openings, but retains its original volume, form, and general 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.*

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century with the work of Enoch Noyes, “and matured there and in Newburyport in the days when cattle horn, rather than synthetic compounds, was the comb makers’ raw material of choice... [C]omb-making was a prominent aspect of life at the mouth of the Merrimack River for over 150 years.”¹ In 1828, Somerby C. Noyes (1806-1887) began making “dressing-combs” in a shop behind his house. In 1845, Somerby C. Noyes went in to business with his brother-in-law, William Noyes (1817-1885). William Noyes brought to the partnership an inventor and engineer’s vision for improving machinery and efficiency. Somerby C. Noyes brought to the partnership business acumen.

By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.² In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000 in product,³ of which S.C. Noyes & Co. was the largest producer.⁴ In 1850, S.C. Noyes & Co. produced 2,150 gross of horn combs and 10,300 dozen shell combs with a value of \$38,675.⁵ His son, Somerby Newton Noyes (1835-1904), joined his father’s company in 1855; by this time, William Noyes had moved on to other ventures.⁶ Somerby N. Noyes introduced many of his own innovations, the most important of which were sawing, pointing, and burring machines.⁷

¹ William G. Scheller. “The Comb Industry in Newburyport and West Newbury,” in *1635-1985: Newbury, Newburyport, West Newbury: 350th Anniversary Essays*, 202.

² Scheller, 204 and Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 22.

³ Walton, 29.

⁴ Cyrus Tracy, *History of Essex County*, 422.

⁵ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁶ Walton, 42.

⁷ Walton, 47.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

322 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.78

S.C. Noyes & Co. is reported to have begun in a two-story frame factory building located behind Somerby C. Noyes house at 319 Main Street (WNB.76).⁸ By 1860, a new factory at 320 Main Street (WNB.78) was in use. The building at 322 Main Street was used as a packing house and boxes to ship the combs were made in the lower level. "Each box-maker's bench had a round hold, beneath which was placed a shelf. A hot brick on the shelf kept the paste warm for the convenience of the worker. The finished boxes were sent by a lift to the floor above where the combs were placed in them."⁹

After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. During the 1850s, it was reported that some comb shops were idle for parts of the year; these smaller operators often returned to shoemaking.¹⁰ By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these "two, with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops of [1838] in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was 110,000 per year.¹¹ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹² S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹³

After the factory closed, the factory building (320 Main Street) was used as a meeting hall by the local grange and the Knights of Pythias. 322 Main Street was used for storage by these two organizations. The building was vacant for a period of time during the 1950s and 1960s, but by the 1970s, it was in use as a real estate office.

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<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>
 West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

⁸ Walton, 39.

⁹ Walton, 42-43.

¹⁰ Poore, *The Historical and Genealogical Researches*, 246.

¹¹ Tracy, 422.

¹² Walton, 27.

¹³ Walton, 47.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

322 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.78

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Rear elevation.



S. C. Noyes & Co. used this building as its main comb factory. It is now the home of the Noyes & Co. For making boxes to pack combs for shipping. Now a Real Estate office in 1979.

322 Main Street as seen in a 1979 newspaper clipping.



COMB FACTORY OF S. C. NOYES AND COMPANY, WEST NEWBURY

Showing old comb shop in the background and storehouse in the foreground

320 (left) and 322 Main Street in 1925. Walton, p. 42. After a fire in the upper stories, the factory building at 320 Main Street was reduced to one floor with basement, as it appeared at the time of the 1973 survey (WNB.77). It has since been wholly rebuilt as a two-story building called "The Comb Factory."

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

U1-360

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 323 Main Street

Historic Name: Somerby N. Noyes House and Carriage House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: 1857

Source: Poore

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards / Wood shingles / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Carriage House (ca. 1856); Well head (ca. early 20th c)

Major Alterations (with dates): Fieldstone porch (ca. early 20th C)

Condition: Excellent

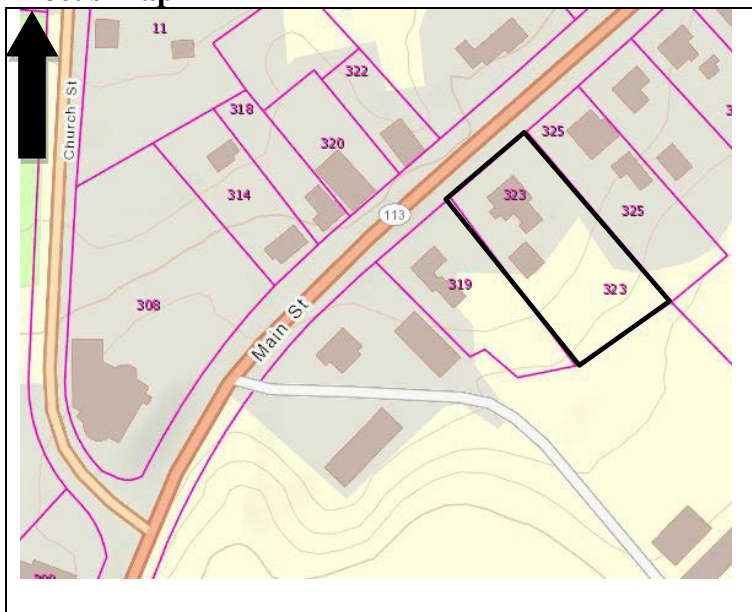
Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.75 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded to the north, east and west by wooded lots and open fields containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries. One- and two-story commercial buildings, some of which are converted residences, are located to the southwest.

Photograph

Facade (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations.
 Carriage house visible at right. View looking southeast.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223☒ 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.*

323 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot at the base of a hill at the rear of the property. The house is oriented toward the northwest and Main Street. The trapezoidal lot is laid in turf with foundation plantings and ornamental trees. The upland rear portion of the lot is wooded. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street to a carriage house located near the south corner of the house. Fieldstone columns located at the sidewalk mark the north and west corners of the lot.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 31 feet deep, the three-bay main block rises 2 ½ stories to a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. On the façade, the cornice is articulated with shallow pendant brackets, each large bracket being separated by five smaller brackets. The side elevations feature only the larger brackets. A pair of slender brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the rear roof slope and the ridge. The building is covered with clapboards and cornerboards. A one-story ell with a poured concrete foundation extends from the rear elevation. A porch wraps around the façade and side elevations. The porch has a fieldstone and cut stone base, fieldstone piers with cut stone caps, and a turned wood balustrade. A wood deck extends from the rear elevation.

The three-bay façade features a center entrance with paneled pilasters and a high entablature surmounted by a large projecting cornice articulated with jigsawn brackets and dentils. A broken transom and full-height sidelights surround the paneled wood door and wood-frame screen door. Box bay windows located on either side of the entrance have flat roofs with projecting cornices adorned with paired jigsawn brackets and dentils in the same form as those at the entrance. The box bay windows have tripartite windows with semi-circular transoms and 1/1 wood sash windows. The second story contains a center 6/6 wood sash window flanked by paired slender 4/4 sash windows. All three windows have pronounced projecting cornices and louvered wood shutters.

The northeast side elevation is two bays deep, with a single window located in the gable peak. The first floor contains two angled bay windows. The north bay window has a hipped roof and a tripartite window of small diamond-shaped lights in a wood frame. The underside of the bay window consists of multiple rows of compound wood moldings. The south bay window is larger than the north window and features a hipped roof and tripartite windows containing decorative leaded glass. The second floor and attic level windows are 6/6 wood sash with projecting cornices.

The southwest side elevation is four bays deep. At the north end of the first floor is located a box bay containing 1/1 sash windows, louvered wood shutters, dentils, projecting cornices, and paired jigsawn brackets. Located beside the box bay is an entrance sheltered by a projecting pedimented gable roof. The roof is supported by square-section wood posts, valance trim, and round-arch spandrels. The second floor and attic levels contain 6/6 wood sash windows with projecting cornices.

A Carriage House (WNB.223) (ca.1856) is located near the south corner of the house and measures 25 feet by 30 feet. The two-story, clapboard-clad building has a pedimented front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The side elevations have bracketed cornices. A square-plan cupola with bracketed eaves is centered on the ridge. The façade contains an off-center vehicle bay with a bracketed projecting cornice, a miter-board sliding door mounted on an overhead track, and a round-arch 4/4 sash window. The second floor contains a centered loft door with broken pediment supported by corbels and an infilled 12-light wood panel in place of a door.

A fieldstone well head is located at the northeast corner of the carriage house. The well head has an integrated seat beneath a side-gabled frame roof. The rear wall contains a round-arch opening edged in brick.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

Well-maintained and well-preserved, 323 Main Street is a fine example of the Italianate style. The building is notable for its traditional shape, volume, fenestration pattern, and chimney placement as well as for its exuberant incorporation of Italianate motifs.

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.

Somerby Newton Noyes (1835-1904) had this house constructed in 1857, the year in which he married Mary Plumer of Newburyport. A contemporary account noted this house as one of the "most costly and elegant" ¹ houses constructed in West Newbury in that year. Two years earlier, in 1855, Somerby N. Noyes had joined his father's very successful West Newbury comb manufacturing business, S.C. Noyes & Co., the largest comb manufacturer in West Newbury. ^{2,3} Somerby C. Noyes (1806-1887) introduced innovative production techniques and supported these techniques with steam-powered machinery that allowed the company to produce quantities far larger than those of local competitors. In 1850, S.C. Noyes & Co. produced 2,150 grosses of horn combs and 10,300 dozen shell combs with a value of \$38,675. ⁴ Somerby N. Noyes introduced many of his own innovations, the most important of which were sawing, pointing, and burring machines. ⁵

Of the thirty comb manufacturers in West Newbury in the 1840s, by 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these "two, with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops of [1838] in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was 110,000 per year. ⁶ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895. ⁷ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed on October 15, 1904. Somerby N. Noyes died one week later. ⁸

Somerby N. and Mary's son, Horace N. Noyes, was an accomplished pianist and owned a jewelry store and piano dealership in Haverhill. Horace Noyes lived in Newburyport as well as at 323 Main Street, where he hosted concerts. In 1938, Horace N. Noyes sold the house to Marion C. Page (1890-1974), wife of Dr. John C. Page (1885-1978), a teacher, principal, and superintendent in the West Newbury schools, and for whom the local elementary school is named. ⁹ John C. Page was the principal of West Newbury High School from 1914 to 1922. In 1928, he earned a doctorate in education at Harvard University and became superintendent of the West Newbury-Salisbury-Merrimac-Newbury school district from 1928 until 1955.

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¹ Poore, *The Historical and Genealogical Researches...*, V.1, n.2, 244.

² Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 42.

³ Tracy, *History of Essex County*, 422.

⁴ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁵ Walton, 47.

⁶ Tracy, 422.

⁷ Walton, 27.

⁸ Walton, 47.

⁹ Essex Deed Book 3152, p. 525.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

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<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>

West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Façade (northwest elevation).



Northeast and façade elevations.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223**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 districtCriteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GStatement of Significance by Stacy Spies*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Somerby N. Noyes House is individually eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the comb manufacturing industry in West Newbury and under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of the Italianate style. The house and carriage house contain fine examples of the Italianate style, including bracketed eaves and round-arch windows. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

The Somerby N. Noyes House is also eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury. Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.¹⁰ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

¹⁰ Tracy, 422.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s¹¹ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.¹²

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.¹³ After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹⁴ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹⁵ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹⁶ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury. In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

¹¹ Ibid.¹² Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.¹³ Walton, 29.¹⁴ Tracy, 422.¹⁵ Walton, 27.¹⁶ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-43

Newburyport
West

WNB.F

WNB.298

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 325 Main Street

Historic Name: Somerby C. Noyes House

Uses: Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828

Source: Deed; visual

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Granite block

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt shingles

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

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Rear ell, attached garages, door hoods, side deck (late 20th C)

Condition: Good

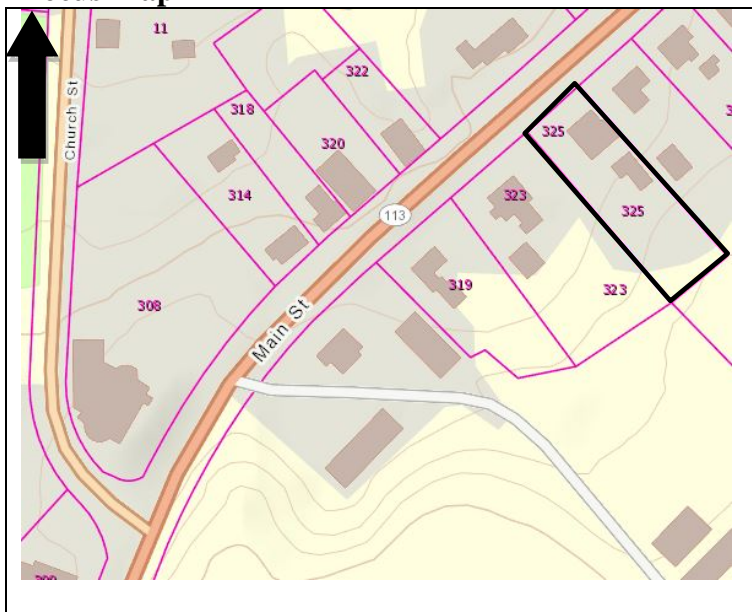
Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.50 acres

Setting: Located on the main thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113) in the town center of West Newbury, near the intersection of Main and Church streets. Part of a densely settled, mostly residential neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes.

Photograph

View looking east.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

325 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.298

☒ 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.*

325 Main Street is located on the southeast side of the road, positioned close to the left (northeast) lot line of its long, narrow, rectangular parcel, with a moderate front setback. Main Street slopes down from northeast to southwest in front of the property, while the parcel rises gently up from the street. The house stands on a low berm, and the yard is maintained chiefly in lawn. Two mature street trees are positioned in the center of the street frontage. A paved driveway extends along the southwest side of the property. The building consists of an L-shaped original block with a later rear ell. A non-descript, one-story garage structure stands behind the right rear corner of the house.

The L-shaped main block rises two stories from a low, granite block foundation to a low-pitched hip roof. Two dissimilar interior chimneys rise from the side slopes of the hip; a third chimney rises from the interior of the ell. Walls are sheathed with wood clapboards and trimmed with sill boards, corner boards, and narrow fascia boards with be molding. Windows typically have 9/6 double-hung sash with band molding.

The five-bay façade has a center entrance with a single-leaf door, half-height sidelights, simple pilasters, and a cantilevered, gabled hood. The right (southwest) elevation is two bays deep. The three-bay ell has a doorway similar to the front entrance. The asymmetrical left (northeast) elevation has two window bays and a modern second-story deck with square-section posts and balusters. The gabled rear addition at the left rear corner of the main block projects beyond the side wall of the main block. Visible on its second story (above a stockade fence at grade) are single and paired windows and a French door leading to the second-story deck.

325 Main Street is a good example of simple, traditional Federal period architecture in West Newbury. Modestly detailed, the building is notable for its L-shape, hip roof, attentive facade and side entrances, and intact fenestration. Modern door hoods detract from the historic integrity of the building.

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.*

325 Main Street was one of a row of half-acre lots along Main Street sold by comb maker Enoch Noyes in 1828.¹ Comb maker Somerby C. Noyes owned 325 and 319 Main Street in the second quarter of the 19th century. Somerby C. Noyes (1806-1887) married his wife, Mary, in 1827. Somerby C. Noyes was the son of Enoch Noyes (1783-1860), a nephew of the pioneer West Newbury comb maker of the same name. Somerby C. Noyes began making combs in 1828 in a shop near this location.² (N.B. In *Comb Making in America*, Walton includes photographs on page 39 of a house and shops with the caption, "Homestead and Comb Shop of Somerby C. Noyes, West Newbury." However, the photographs identified in Walton do not match 319 or 325 Main Street in volume, fenestration, or roof pitch. Further research is warranted.)

Somerby C. Noyes' efforts grew from the small workshop to become the largest comb manufacturer in West Newbury, S.C. Noyes & Co.³ His company introduced innovative production techniques and supported these techniques with steam-powered machinery that allowed the company to produce quantities far larger than those of their local competitors. Much of this

¹ Essex South Deed Book 258, p. 152.² Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 41-42.³ Tracy, *History of Essex County*, 422.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

325 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.298

innovation was due to the contributions of William Noyes (1817-1885), Somerby C. Noyes' brother-in-law, who joined the company in 1844 or 1845.⁴ (William Noyes was also the brother of comb-maker David E. Noyes (1795-1861) (WNB.39 and WNB.40)). Prior to this date, William Noyes had invented machinery ranging from a "walking machine" that operated like a standing tricycle to a musical instrument similar to an Aeolian organ. In West Newbury, his inventions involved refining and improving comb-cutting machinery.⁵ In 1850, S.C. Noyes & Co. produced 2,150 grosses of horn combs and 10,300 dozen shell combs with a value of \$38,675.⁶ In 1855, Somerby C. Noyes' son, Somerby N. Noyes, joined the company and introduced many of his own innovations, the most important of which were sawing, pointing, and burring machines.⁷

Of the thirty comb manufacturers in West Newbury in the 1840s, by 1878 only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these "two, with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops of [1838] in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was 110,000 per year.⁸ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.⁹ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed on October 15, 1904.

The Noyes family owned several houses on Main Street near Church Street, including the Somerby N. Noyes House at 323 Main Street (WNB.79), 319 Main Street (WNB.76), and 317 Main Street (WNB.74), which was owned by Anson W. Noyes, Somerby C. Noyes' brother.

In 1864, Jesse Davis, a farmer and house carpenter from New Hampshire, purchased 325 Main Street from Somerby C. Noyes.¹⁰ Jesse Davis (1796-1880) lived here with his wife, Eliza (1802-1869). The house was likely chosen for its proximity to his extended family; In 1852, Jesse and Eliza Davis' son, Paul, had married Lydia Hosum, whose parents lived next door at 331 Main Street. 325 Main Street may have been divided into multiple units around this time; census data from 1860 appears to corroborate this theory. After the death of her parents, Mary E. Davis retained ownership of the house, described in 1893 as a "two story double tenement house."¹¹

Frances Eleanor Keegan Crumpton Marquis (1896-1984) was raised at 325 Main Street and owned the property until the 1940s.¹² Frances Marquis embraced the women's Progressive movement of the 20th century. Frances Keegan lived with her father, John, a machinist, her mother, Margie, and her three siblings in one of the rented units at 325 Main Street. Keegan was graduated from Simmons College in 1916¹³ and began working as the manager of the Franklin Square House, which provided housing for working women in Boston. By 1920, Frances Keegan had married Samuel Crumpton and moved to New York City. The couple divorced in 1927. In 1931, Frances Keegan married Harry Marquis. At the time of the 1940 census, Frances Keegan Marquis was working as an executive at the American Women's Association in New York City. The American Women's Association had 5,000 members and was described as "a training school for leadership, [and] mental exchange," where ambitious women "can hear what other women are doing." Members included female physicians, lawyers, teachers, a bacteriologist, as well as representatives from many other fields.¹⁴ In 1942, Frances Keegan Marquis enlisted in the U.S. Army and served until 1945. In 1943, Captain Frances Keegan Marquis was commander of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

⁴ Walton, 41.

⁵ Walton, 40-43.

⁶ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁷ Walton, 47.

⁸ Tracy, 422.

⁹ Walton, 27.

¹⁰ Essex South Deed Book 661, p. 252.

¹¹ Essex South Deed Book 1389, p. 189.

¹² Frances E. Keegan Crumpton Marquis owned the property in 1918, perhaps as a bequest of resident owner Mary Davis' estate. Essex South Land Certificate #2734, dated 1918, certifies Frances Keegan Crumpton as the owner of the property. She did not, however, live at this address as an adult. Further research is warranted.

¹³ Simmons College yearbook. 1916. Ancestry.com. Accessed Dec. 17, 2019.

¹⁴ "Streetscapes/The Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street; From Women's Clubhouse to WNET to \$75 a Night."

<https://www.nytimes.com/1998/01/04/realestate/streetscapes-henry-hudson-hotel-353-west-57th-street-women-s-clubhouse-wnet-75.html>. Accessed Dec. 18, 2019.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

325 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

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(WAAC) in North Africa, the first WAAC overseas detachment. In the 1950s, she worked as an observer at the United Nations¹⁵ and as executive director of the Campfire Girls of Greater New York.

John E. Stevens (1910-1990) and Eleanor Stevens purchased 325 Main Street in 1944.¹⁶ Already residents of the building, John Stevens worked as a department store clerk, a salesman for the Haverhill Gazette, and as a "fruit grower."¹⁷ Eleanor worked as a nursemaid for private family. John Stevens was a founding member of the West Newbury Historical Society in 1957.¹⁸ John and Eleanor Stevens sold the property in 1970.¹⁹

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¹⁵ "Mrs. Harry G. Marquis Speaker at Nurses' 36th Annual Meeting."

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/38576697/?terms=harry%2Bmarquis>. Accessed Dec. 18, 2019.

¹⁶ Essex South Transfer Certificate of Title No. 15314. 1944.

¹⁷ Mason Membership Card. St. John's Lodge. West Newbury, Mass. Ancestry.com. Accessed Dec. 18, 2019.

¹⁸ Follansbee, 80.

¹⁹ Essex South Transfer Certificate of Title No. 134014. 1970.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

325 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.298

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

The Somerby C. Noyes House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Manufacturers' Row Historic District (WNB.F). The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Comb makers Enoch Noyes and Somerby C. Noyes owned 325 Main Street in the early 19th century. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319, 323, and 325 Main Street. Buildings in the district retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-420

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.81

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Northeast (side) and northwest (façade) elevations. View looking south.

Address: 331 Main Street* (1973 Survey listed as 329 Main St.)

Historic Name: George and Sarah Hosum House

Uses: Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828

Source: Deed

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (ca. 1971)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Windows and clapboards replaced (ca. 2017); Removal of wrap-around porch (post-1946 and before 1973)

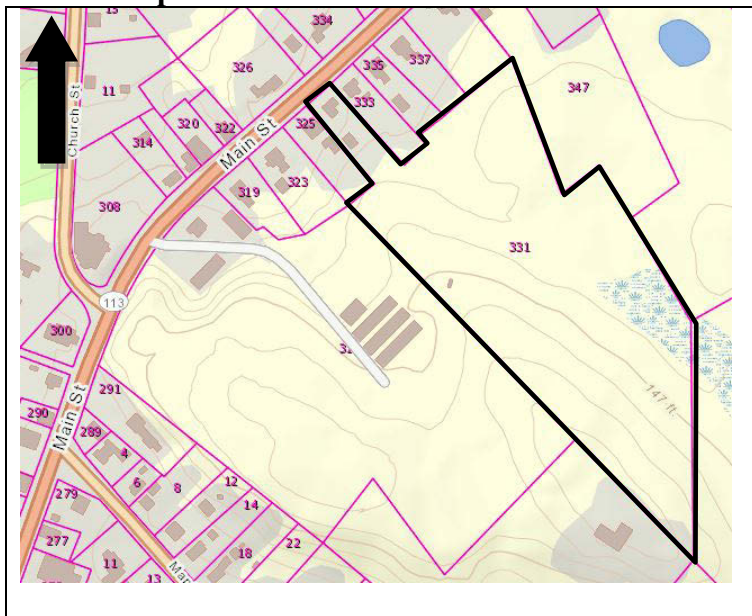
Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 12.0 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.81

☒ 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.*

331 Main Street is set close to the street on a lot with a gentle rise up to the southwest. The irregularly-shaped lot is laid in turf with shrubbery near the house; the rear portion of the lot is wooded. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the northeast elevation of the house to a brick and vertical-board garage with a side-gambrel roof. A run of stone steps leads from the house to a brick walkway.

Measuring 39 feet wide and 19 feet deep, the two-story house is five bays wide and two bays deep. A two-bay-deep ell, measuring 24 feet wide and 16 feet deep, extends from the south end of the rear elevation. The side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves and pedimented gable ends. Two slender interior brick chimneys rise from the rear (southeast) roof slope. The façade has a high entablature beneath a box cornice and large full-height corner pilasters. The entablature wraps around the side elevations. The center entrance features a high entablature with a projecting cornice supported by pilasters. A seven-light transom spans the half-height sidelights and paneled wood door. Windows throughout the building are recent replacements with narrow wood, replacement, surrounds. The first-floor windows are slightly taller than those at the second floor.

The 1973 survey form noted that, at that time, the house contained interior stenciling by itinerant New Hampshire artist Moses Eaton (1796-1886).

331 Main Street retains significant features of its Greek Revival origin, including the pedimented side gables, high entablature, corner pilasters, and pilastered entrance. Extensive use of replacement materials detracts from the building's 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.*

The George and Sarah Hosum House was likely constructed ca. 1828 shortly after George Hosum purchased this lot from Enoch Noyes.¹ Noyes sold several ½-acre lots along Main Street around that time, including 333 Main Street (WNB.82). George Hosum (1797-1881) married Sarah Emery (1797-1887) in 1823. George Hosum worked as a shoe manufacturer. The 1870 census includes George Hosum employed as a farmer. George and Sarah Hosum's daughter, Sarah, married Ebenezer Bailey and moved to 347 Main Street (WNB.84).

Sarah J. Hosum Bailey inherited this property from her parents and the property stayed in the family until 1969. After her parent's deaths, the house was owned by Sarah J. Hosum Bailey's niece, Sarah E. Davis Bailey. The younger Sarah lived here with her husband, Frank D. Bailey, a farmer, and their children Eleanor and Frank E. Bailey. Frank E. Bailey married Sarah O. Morrill in 1904 and the couple lived here with Frank E. Bailey's parents. Frank E. Bailey worked for many years as the superintendent for the W.P.A. gypsy moth eradication project and Sarah O. Bailey worked as a librarian. At the time of the 1920 census, the family was temporarily caring for two young family members, 6-year-old Huntington Wells and 5-year-old Richard Wells. Huntington Wells inherited this property from Sarah O. Bailey and sold it out of the family for the first time in 1969.²

¹ Essex Deed Book 248, p. 276.² Essex Deed Book 5629, p. 73.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.81

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INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.81

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

The George and Sarah Hosum House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.³ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s⁴ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.⁵

³ Tracy, 422.⁴ Ibid.⁵ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.81

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.⁶ After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.⁷ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.⁸ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.⁹ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury. In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

⁶ Walton, 29.

⁷ Tracy, 422.

⁸ Walton, 27.

⁹ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-410

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.82

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Façade (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. View looking northeast.

Address: 333 Main Street

Historic Name: Benjamin and Harriet Edwards House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828

Source: Deed

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Frame outbuilding (pre-1914) (partially visible)

Major Alterations (with dates): None

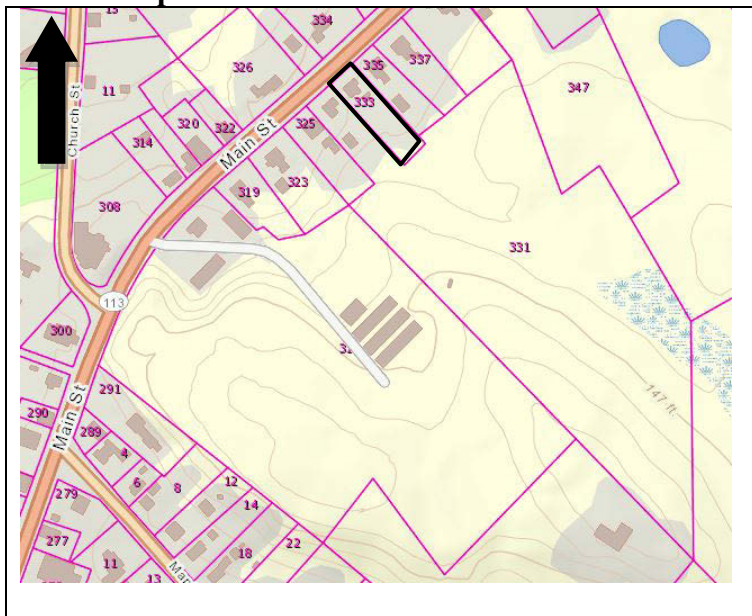
Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

☐ 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.

333 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with shrubbery near the house and mature trees at the rear of the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation of the house. A low, dry-laid stone wall is located along the east edge of the driveway.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 18 feet deep, the house is five bays wide and two bays deep. The house rises two stories from a cut stone foundation to a hipped roof with close eaves and a box cornice. A pair of large brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the rear (southeast) roof slope. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards and skirtboards. The five-bay façade (northwest elevation) has a center entrance composed of a six-panel wood door. The entrance features and entablature with a projecting cornice supported by pilasters with well-defined capitals and plinths. A seven-light transom spans the door and half-height sidelights. A 1½-story, two-bay ell extends from the south end of the rear elevation. The shed-roof encloses a small window in the half story. A secondary entrance with a vertical-board door is located on the southeast elevation at the junction of the main block and ell. The doorway is defined by an entablature and projecting cornice. Windows throughout the house are 6/6 wood sash with louvered wood shutters. The windows have narrow molded surrounds. All windows have external metal-frame storm windows.

Not clearly visible from the street, a one-story gabled-roof outbuilding is located southeast of the house in the rear yard. The building is covered with clapboards.

Well-maintained and well-preserved, 333 Main Street is a good example of Federal period architecture constructed during the early 19th century in West Newbury. The building has a conservative form with the windows tucked up against the plate, volume, and fenestration pattern that is capped with a late Federal-period hipped roof. The fenestration pattern is nearly identical to those at 175 Main Street (WNB.53) and 209 Main Street (WNB.58), among others. The entrance is identical to that at 331 Main Street (WNB.81).

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.

The Benjamin and Harriet Edwards House was likely constructed circa 1828 around the time Benjamin Edwards, Junior purchased the land from Enoch Noyes.¹ Noyes sold several ½-acre lots along Main Street around that time, including 331 Main Street (WNB.81). Benjamin Edwards, Junior (1802-1881) married Harriet Emery (ca. 1806-1881) in 1824 and the couple had two daughters, Sarah and Lydia. Benjamin Edwards worked as a shoe manufacturer and built a factory across Main Street from this house circa 1864.² Benjamin Edwards was also a justice of the peace, and, in 1856, a Representative to the General Court.³ The manufacturing schedule for the 1860 federal census reported that Edwards' factory employed 70 men and 90 women and produced 75,000 pairs of women's shoes with a value of \$65,000.

Benjamin and Harriet's daughter, Sarah Edwards (ca. 1841-1910), did not marry and continued to live in the house after her parents' deaths. Lydia Edwards married Thomas P. Ruddock and moved next door to 335 Main Street (WNB.83). In 1912,

¹ Essex Deed Book 248, p. 276.

² "A Destructive Fire," *Newburyport Daily Herald*, February 23, 1884.

³ Poor, 244 and Hurd, p. 1865.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

Sarah Edwards' estate sold the house to William and Julia Silk.⁴ William Silk worked as a combmaker, and later, as a mail carrier for the railroad.⁵ Julia Silk lived here through at least 1936. In 1973, the property was owned by Frederick and Jean Robbins.

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⁴ Essex Deed Book 2169, p. 259.

⁵ United States Census.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

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

The Benjamin and Harriet Edwards House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.⁶ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s⁷ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.⁸

⁶ Tracy, 422.⁷ Ibid.⁸ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.⁹ After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹⁰ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹¹ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹² By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury. In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

⁹ Walton, 29.

¹⁰ Tracy, 422.

¹¹ Walton, 27.

¹² Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-400

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 335 Main Street

Historic Name: William Claflin House and Carriage House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Ca. 1853

Source: Deed; 1856 map

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Carriage House
(mid-19th C)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Addition of two southwest bays and Italianate details (Ca. 1865); Gable dormers (post-1973)

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.4 acres

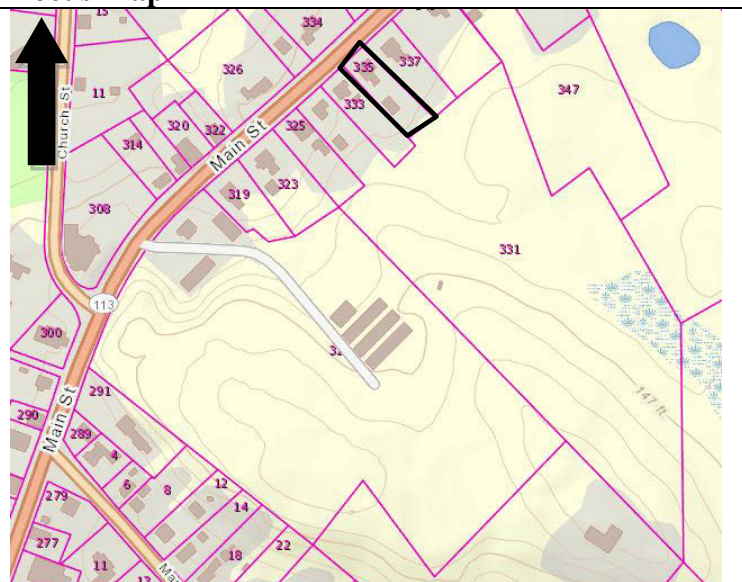
Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Photograph



Facade (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. View looking east.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224☒ 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.*

335 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with shrubbery near the house and mature trees at the rear of the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation of the house to the carriage house.

Measuring 39 feet wide and 31 feet deep, the house is five bays wide and three bays deep. The house rises 2 ½ stories from a cut stone foundation to a side-gabled roof with gable-end cornice returns. Paired jigsaw brackets adorned the cornice of all visible elevations. Two gabled dormers are located on the northwest roof slope. A pair of brick chimneys rise from the ridge. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards. The façade contains a recessed entrance in the northernmost bay. The entry is articulated with a bracketed projecting hood above a flat lintel and channeled pilasters. The carved wood door features a molded gothic arch adorned with a curvilinear floral motif. Full-height sidelights flank the door. Windows throughout the house are 6/6 wood sash with projecting flat hoods supported by paired brackets and louvered wood shutters.

A one-story, gable-roof ell extends from the rear elevation. The ell has two window bays with similar treatment to that on the main block. A small 6'x8' porch is located at the intersection of the main block and the southeast elevation of the ell. The porch has paneled, square-section posts and a bracketed cornice.

A Carriage House (WNB.224) (ca.1865) is located near the southeast corner of the house. The two-story, clapboard-clad building has a front-gabled roof with overhanging, bracketed eaves. A vertical-board sliding door is located at the northeast end of the façade (northwest elevation). The entrance has a bracketed projecting cornice. An off-center, vertical board loft door in the second floor and a 6/6 wood sash window centered in the gable peak have bracketed, shed-roof hoods. All of these openings have channeled surrounds similar to those at the main entrance. A small vertical-board loft door is located at the second floor of the northeast elevation.

Well-maintained and well-preserved, 335 Main Street is a very good example of the Italianate style in the mid-19th century in West Newbury. Noteworthy features are the conservative side gable form with an offset entrance, well-detailed entrance surround and bracketed cornices. 223 Main Street (WNB.213) has the same carved wood door. The carriage house is of particular interest for its high level of integrity. Although in need of repair, the carriage house remains in unaltered original condition.

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.*

In 1853, William Claflin of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, purchased for \$350 a lot of land at 335 Main Street from Joseph Newell of Newburyport¹ and constructed a house on the lot. Claflin does not appear to have lived in the house, as comb manufacturer William Noyes, Junior, and his family appear on the 1856 map and in census records from 1855 and 1860 at this address.

Lydia Edwards (1836-1907)² lived next door at 333 Main Street (WNB.82) with her parents, Benjamin and Harriet Edwards. In 1863, Lydia Edwards married Thomas Ruddock (1835-1898),³ a shoe manufacturer like her father. Thomas Ruddock

¹ Essex South Deed Book 482, p. 215.² Findagrave.com Memorial #151737746.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

purchased the house and lot at 335 Main Street from William Claflin in 1865.⁴ Lydia and Thomas Ruddock had three children, Harriet, Agnes, and Austin.

Thomas Ruddock took over ownership of his father-in-law Benjamin Edwards' women's shoe factory that was located across the street from this house. The T.S. Ruddock Shoe Factory building was 80 feet long, 30 feet wide and five stories in height. The factory building, the boiler house, and two nearby residences burned in 1884, causing \$60,000 in damages.⁵ At the time of the fire, the factory had 103 employees operating 34 machines.⁶ After the fire, Ruddock relocated the business to Haverhill, where he became Haverhill's "leading shoe manufacturer."⁷

In the 20th century, the house was the residence of Myron H. and Sarah G. Goodwin, as noted in city directories. Myron Goodwin was one of the trustees of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial building. After Myron died in 1907, Sarah and their daughter, Madeline, continued to live in the house. After attending Oberlin College, Madeline returned to West Newbury and worked as a teacher through the 1950s.⁸

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

³ Findagrave.com Memorial #151737741.

⁴ Essex Deed Book 691, p. 55.

⁵ "A Destructive Fire," *Newburyport Daily Herald*, February 23, 1884. <http://newburyport.advantage-preservation.com>.

⁶ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule. 1880.

⁷ "Thomas S. Ruddock Dead," *Newburyport Daily Herald*, February 23, 1884. <http://newburyport.advantage-preservation.com>.

⁸ City directory, 1909, 1918, 1954-1956.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

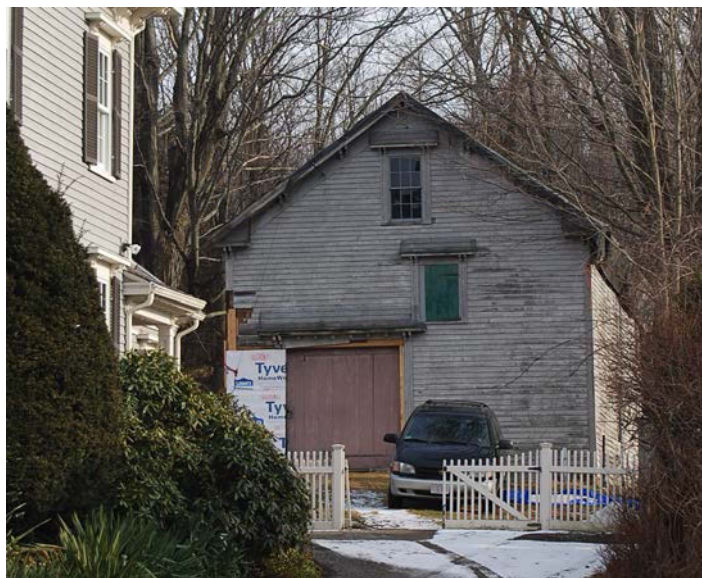
335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224**SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES**

Carriage house. Northwest elevation.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224**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*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The William Claflin House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.⁹ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s¹⁰ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.¹¹

⁹ Tracy, 422.¹⁰ Ibid.¹¹ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.¹² After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹³ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹⁴ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹⁵ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury.

In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

¹² Walton, 29.

¹³ Tracy, 422.

¹⁴ Walton, 27.

¹⁵ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

R10-390

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.225

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

Town/City: West Newbury**Place:****Photograph**

Northeast (side) and northwest (façade) elevations. View looking south.

Address: 337-339 Main Street**Historic Name:** Stanford Chase Double House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828-1830**Source:** visual; deed, 1830 map**Style/Form:** Federal**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none**Major Alterations (with dates):** Bay windows (third Q 19th C); Leaded Glass panels (third Q 19th C); ell (20th C)**Condition:** Excellent**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 0.54 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Locus Map**Recorded by:** Stacy Spies**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.225

☒ 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.*

337-339 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with foundation plantings near the house and mature trees along the northeast property line and at the rear of the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the northeast elevation of the house.

Measuring 43 feet wide and 33 feet deep, the house is five bays wide and four bays deep. The house rises two stories from a cut stone slab foundation to a side-gabled roof with close eaves. The façade and rear elevations feature box cornices. A pair of large interior parged masonry chimneys rise from the ridge. The building is clad with narrow wood clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and a skirt board on the façade and southwest elevation. On the façade, the center entrance has a classical surround with a high entablature and projecting cornice supported by tapered pilasters with defined capitals and plinths. The transom and half-height sidelights feature leaded glass in a circle and diamond pattern. The six-panel wood door is enclosed with a full-glass storm door. Windows throughout the house are 6/6 wood sash with narrow molded surrounds. On the façade, the windows have a shallow Italianate drip molding at the top of the surround.

The side elevations both feature a bay window. The bay windows contain tall, slender 4/4 wood sash windows and rest on brick foundations. The bay window on the northeast elevation retains a bracketed molded cornice. The side elevations both contained centered doorways at one point in time. On the northeast elevation, the doorway features a narrow, molded surround with a shallow Italianate hood, which is capped with a projecting cornice. A single stone slab step leads from the doorway. On the southwest elevation, no doorway is extant. However, a run of four stone slab steps leads from the center of the elevation, indicating the likely one-time presence of a door. A one-story, gable-roof ell extends from the rear of the house. A very small shed-roof ell extends from the north corner of the house.

Well-maintained and well-preserved, 337-339 Main Street is a good example of the a Federal-style house. Noteworthy features are its large volume, large windows and chimneys, main entrance with tapered pilasters and leaded glass transom and sidelights.

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.*

The lot upon which 337-339 Main Street was constructed appears to have been part of the 27 acres that Stanford Chase purchased from Elizabeth Pulsifer in 1828.¹ The house appears on the 1830 map. Stanford Chase (1802-1838) and his father-in-law, John Chase (1783-1865), were partners in a comb manufacturing business in the 1830s² and owned this house together. Stanford Chase married Sarah Dole Chase in 1826. The extended Chase family appears as a single listing in the 1830 census, with a total of 18 people living under one roof, seven of whom were children.

In 1838, it appears that a fatal illness swept through the Stanford Chase household. Five-year-old Betsey Chase died on March 31 of that year, followed by 8-year-old Stanford Sabine Streeter Chase on June 29. Stanford Chase died a few weeks later, on July 9, leaving Sarah Chase to endure alone the death of their infant, also named Stanford Sabine Chase, on November 15. Stanford Chase died intestate, leaving Sarah with "five small children" and significant debts of \$3,994, according to probate records. John Chase administered the Stanford Chase estate and, amid the sale of property to fulfill the debts, secured for

¹ Essex Deed Book 249, p. 43.² Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 29.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.225

Sarah Chase and the children one-half share of the house.³ The estate "set off the west front rooms, the Chamber over the same, with the closets adjoining thereto, the western half of the garret, and the western entry in the house...with the privilege of use of the front door, front entry, on the first and second story, and the western front stairway, and passageway therefrom to the said chamber, as [Sarah] may have the occasion in the occupancy of the room and chamber aforesaid."⁴ In 1841, Sarah Dole Chase married again to Moses G. Merrill and it, appears, moved from the house.

Throughout the 19th century, the building remained a two-family house with deeds using the center of the front door and the front gate as the dividing line and splitting the barn (no longer extant) down the middle. Nearly all of the building owners were employed as shoe or comb manufacturers. In 1854, comb manufacturer William R. Noyes sold his southwest half of the house to John Chase.⁵ The 1856 map notes this building as owned by Walter R. Noyes and John Chase.

Shoe manufacturer Samuel Durgin, owner of 345 Main Street next door, owned the northeast half of the house and sold it to expressman Charles P. Rollins in 1869.⁶ The 1872 map notes this building as owned by William H. Ruddock and Charles P. Rollins. In 1884, shoemaker William H. Ruddock sold the other half of the house to Charles P. Rollins.⁷ Rollins house across Main Street burned in 1884 when the T.S. Ruddock Shoe Factory burned.⁸ Rollins' ownership of both halves of the building is reflected in the 1884 map, which bears only his name at this location.

In 1909, the estate of Charles P. Rollins sold both halves of the building to Walter P. Davis.⁹ Walter P. Davis (1874-) married Carrie Stanwood in 1906 and the couple had a daughter, Virginia, born in 1907. At the time of the 1910 census, Davis worked as a chemist in a silver factory, perhaps Towle Manufacturing Company in Newburyport. It appears that the building continued to house two households; Mary Adams is listed in the other unit in the 1910 census. Walter Davis' estate sold the house and property in 1941. It appears the house continued to serve two households through the 1950s; the 1954-1956 city directory includes Miss Madeline Dyer occupying one unit and the other unit was unoccupied. The building is currently used as a single-family house.

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⁴ Probate Records, Chase, S-Cheever, B, 1828-1991, Feb. 24, 1840. By a Committee composed of Moses Newell, Moses Emery, and Richard Heath. Account papers, Images 174-179. Ancestry.com.

⁵ Essex Deed Book 491, p. 35.

⁶ Essex Deed Book

⁷ Essex Deed Book 1127, p. 31.

⁸ "A Destructive Fire," *Newburyport Daily Herald*, February 12, 1884. <http://newburyport.advantage-preservation.com>. Accessed 5/23/18.

⁹ Essex Deed Book 1964, p. 133.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.225

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE

Façade (northwest) elevation.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.225

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

The Stanford Chase Double House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.¹⁰ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s¹¹ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.¹²

¹⁰ Tracy, 422.¹¹ Ibid.¹² Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.225

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.¹³ After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹⁴ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹⁵ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹⁶ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury.

In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

¹³ Walton, 29.

¹⁴ Tracy, 422.

¹⁵ Walton, 27.

¹⁶ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

R10-380

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.226

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

Town/City: West Newbury**Place:****Photograph**

Façade (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. View looking northeast.

Address: 345 Main Street**Historic Name:** Samuel and Lydia Durgin House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1856**Source:** Visual; 1856 map**Style/Form:** Italianate**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

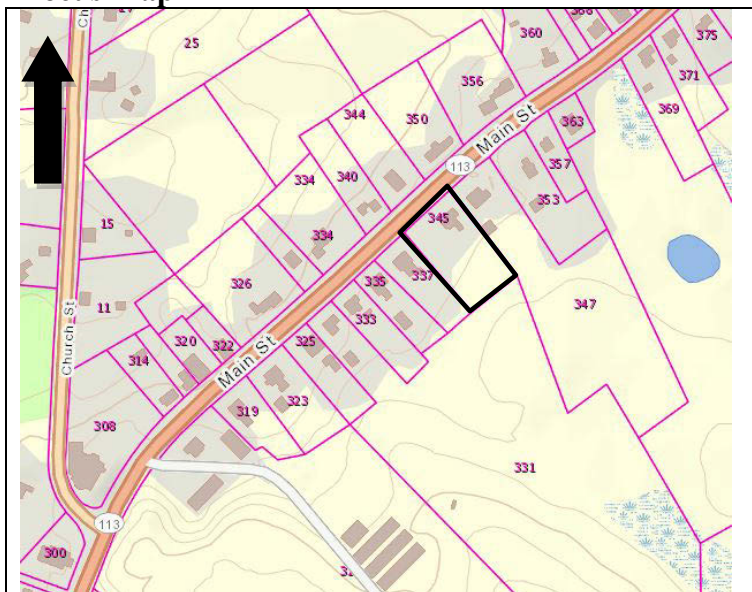
Foundation: Stone, cut; Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None**Major Alterations (with dates):** Windows replaced (20th C)**Condition:** Excellent**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 1.0 acres

Setting: Located on two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Locus Map**Recorded by:** Stacy Spies**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.226

☒ 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.*

345 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The house is oriented toward the northwest and Main Street. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with mature trees at the street and at the rear of the property. A gravel driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation.

Measuring 39 feet wide and 19 feet deep, the main block is three bays wide and two bays deep. The house rises two stories from a granite slab foundation to a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The cornice features compound jigsaw brackets and dentils. A pair of parged masonry chimneys rise from the rear (southeast) roof slope. The building is sheathed with narrow wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards capped with round corner pieces; the cornerboard at the west corner retains a carved wood molding in the shape of a rope.

The double-leaf paneled wood door with tall lights in the top halves is centered on the façade. A deep projecting cornice is supported by very large compound brackets with pendant details and floral motifs. A dentil molding is located at the top of the lintel. The entrance is flanked by three-sided bay windows that rest on stone slab foundations. The center sections contain a pair of slender 1/1 sash windows; side sections each include one 1/1 sash window. Paneled wood muntins and chamfered corner pieces divide the sash. Molded wood panels form the lower section of the bay windows. The bay windows echo the brackets and dentil molding of the roof cornice. The second floor of the façade contains three bays of paired slender 1/1 windows with channeled surrounds. The center windows have segmental-arched lintels and are capped with a bracketed segmental-arch hood. The two other façade windows have flat lintels capped with bracketed hoods.

A two-story, two-bay, ell extends from the rear elevation at the south corner of the house. A shed-roof enclosed porch is located along the southwest elevation and ell. The porch and ell feature a scaled-down version of the bracketed cornice and dentil moldings. The south end of the porch contains two 2/2 wood sash windows and is enclosed with narrow wood clapboards. The porch rests on a brick foundation capped with stone slabs. The north end of the porch contains four 6/6 wood sash windows and is enclosed with novelty siding, indicating that this portion was enclosed at a later date. A multi-light wood door is located in the northwest elevation of the enclosed porch. The second-floor windows have hooded surrounds similar to those on the façade. A single round-arch 6/6 sash window with molded hood is centered in the gable peak.

345 Main Street is a very well-maintained and well-preserved Italianate house. Notable features such are the prominent hoods and cornice, narrow paired windows, detailed brackets, and corner rope details.

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.*

Shoe manufacturer and factory owner Samuel Durgin purchased this lot of land in 1840 from Joseph Stanwood.¹ Combmaker Stanwood owned a house in this vicinity and sold a number of small lots along the south side of Main Street around this time. Samuel Durgin (1811-1885)² married Lydia Emery (1814-1908) in 1834. The couple had five daughters: Mary, Lucy, Ellen, Cordelia and Abbie. Samuel Durgin owned the J. Durgin & Son shoe factory that was located on the site of the present-day

¹ Essex Deed Book 324, p. 141.² Findagrave.com Memorial # 153796602.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.226

West Newbury post office. The firm was founded in 1843. In 1870, the factory employed 28 men and 7 women and produced 36,000 pairs of shoes.³ In 1889, the business relocated to Haverhill.⁴

A house appears in this location on the 1856 map; however, the Italianate design of the house indicates a later construction date. Durgin's business success during the 1860s and 1870s could have facilitated the construction of a new house on the site of an existing one. Further research is recommended to ascertain a construction date.

Abbie Durgin (1841-1917)⁵ continued to live at 345 Main Street after her parents' deaths. Mary Durgin Chase, on behalf of her mother, Lydia Durgin's, estate, sold the property in 1921 to Drusilla and Fred Tarleton.⁶ J. Fred Tarleton worked as a collector for and express company. In 1939, the property was owned by Hugh McGlew.⁷ Mc Glew lived here with his son, Hugh F., a laborer at the navy yard, his daughter Margaret, a registered nurse, and his daughter, Eleanor, a public-school teacher.⁸

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<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>

West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

³ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule. 1870.

⁴ Follansbee and Poore, 94.

⁵ Findagrave.com Memorial # 153820663.

⁶ Essex Deed Book 2476, p. 366.

⁷ Essex Deed Book 3200, p. 524.

⁸ United States Census. 1940.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.226

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

The Samuel and Lydia Durgin House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.⁹ The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s¹⁰ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.¹¹

⁹ Tracy, 422.¹⁰ Ibid.¹¹ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.226

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.¹² After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹³ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹⁴ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹⁵ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury.

In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

¹² Walton, 29.

¹³ Tracy, 422.

¹⁴ Walton, 27.

¹⁵ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

R10-370

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

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

Town/City: West Newbury**Place:****Photograph**

Side (northeast) and façade (northwest) elevations. View looking south.

Address: 347 Main Street**Historic Name:** Bailey-Warren-Nason House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

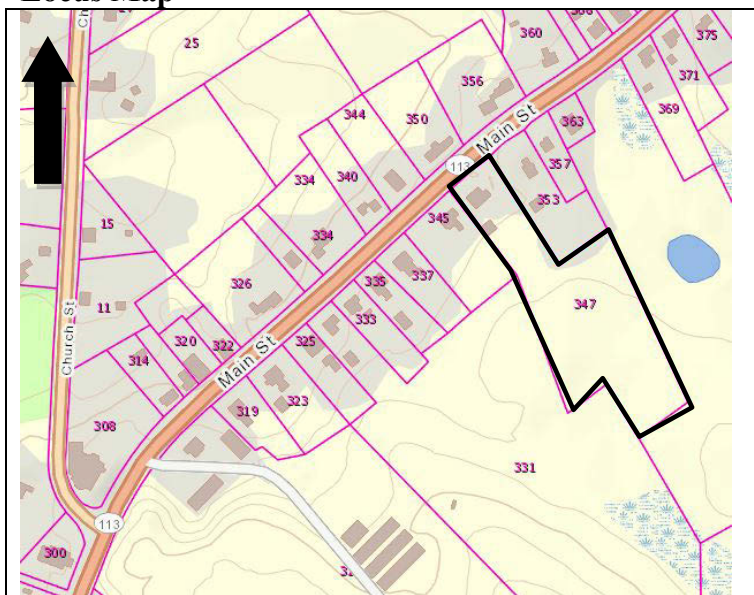
Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1830**Source:** Visual**Style/Form:** Federal**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Carriage house (mid-19th C)**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): 2-story rear extension; Italianate cupola (late 19th C); Entablature altered – fascia removed (20th c)**Condition:** Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 3.3 acres**Setting:** Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.**Locus Map****Recorded by:** Stacy Spies**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227☒ 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.*

347 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The house is oriented toward the northwest and Main Street. Two cut stone slab steps lead from the entrance to a landing where four cast concrete steps lead to the yard. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with mature trees along the southwest property line and at the rear of the property. A gravel driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 34 feet deep, including the two-story rear ell, the main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. The house rises 2 ½ stories from a granite slab foundation to a side-gable roof with a tall fascia, overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. A pair of brick chimneys rise from the rear (southeast) roof slope. A square-section Italianate cupola is centered on the gable peak. Each cupola elevation contains a round-arch 4/4 wood sash window and paneled pilasters supporting a flattened arch spandrel and projecting cornice. The molded window surrounds feature a keystone detail. The building is sheathed with narrow wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards. A vertical-board door with half-height sidelights is centered in the façade. The entrance is framed with narrow pilasters and pilastered muntins beneath an entablature and shallow projecting cornice. Windows throughout the main block, including those in the gable peaks, are 9/6 wood sash with flat surrounds enclosed with a narrow molding.

A two-story, shed-roof, addition extends along the width of the rear elevation. A basement bulkhead opening is located at the junction of the ell and the west elevation of the main block. The extension with two bays deep and contains 6/6 wood sash windows. The wall heights in the ell appear to be slightly shorter than those in the main block, as evidenced by the window placement. An offset ell is attached to the northeast corner of the house. The two-story ell is two bays wide and two bays deep and features an asymmetrical side-gabled roof. Windows throughout the ell are 6/6 wood sash.

A Carriage House (WNB.227) (ca. 1850) is located near the south corner of the house. The two-story building has a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The façade is covered with narrow wood clapboards; the side elevation is covered with wood shingles. A double-leaf, side-hung vertical-board door is centered in the first story. The entrance has a projecting cornice and a transom of three 20th century hopper windows. A slightly larger double-leaf, side-hung vertical-board door is located at the west end of the façade. This door also has a projecting cornice. A third, smaller, vertical-board door is located in the east end of the façade. A sash window is located above this third door. The 6/6 wood sash window centered in the gable peak has a high entablature and a projecting cornice. Two six-light windows are located in the southwest elevation.

347 Main Street is well-maintained and well-preserved Federal house that combines a traditional form with Italianate design details popular during the late 19th century in West Newbury. The house has a traditional center entrance, side-gabled roof and paired rear chimneys and an Italianate cupola. The carriage house is of particular interest as a survivor of West Newbury's agricultural past.

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.*

347 Main Street has been the home of several prominent West Newbury residents. The house may have been constructed by the Stanwood family in the 18th century, as the name "J. Stanwood" appears near this location on the 1830 map. This is likely

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

Joseph Stanwood, Jr. (1799-1878) who sold the land at 345 Main Street in 1840. Comb maker Stanwood sold a number of small lots along the south side of Main Street around this time. It appears that Stanwood resided at 201 Main Street (WNB.210).

In 1831, cordwainer Addison Brown (1796-1883)¹ took over a portion of the mortgage on the property, which included five acres and the buildings thereon. In 1846, Ebenezer C. Bailey purchased this house and property from the estate of Addison Brown, "insolvent debtor."² His parents' house is located across the street at 356 Main Street (WNB.85). Two years later, Ebenezer C. Bailey (1818-1881)³ married Sarah J. Hosum, who lived with her parents at 331 Main Street (WNB.81). Bailey worked as a wholesale boot and shoe dealer. After her husband's death, Sarah J. Bailey sold the property to physician Orin Warren in 1884.⁴

Orin Warren (1833-1916)⁵ and his wife, Eliza (1838-1915), moved here from elsewhere in West Newbury. Born in Maine, Orin Warren attended Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1858. He married Eliza Sawyer in 1860, one year after arriving in West Newbury. At the time he purchased 331 Main Street, Warren was considered "the principal physician in the town of West Newbury."⁶ During the Civil War, Warren was commissioned as assistant surgeon for the 21st Massachusetts Volunteers and as surgeon-in-chief of Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps.⁷ In later years, Warren was a Representative to the General Court for West Newbury in 1879.⁸ Orin Warren and his wife, Eliza, had one daughter, Marion (1869-1956).⁹ In 1916, Marion Warren married Parker H. Nason and the couple lived at 347 Main Street.

Parker H. Nason (1870-1965) worked as a newspaper reporter and was very active in local government. Nason served as West Newbury town clerk for 22 years, as town moderator for 21 years, as selectman, assessor, school committee member, library trustee for 15 years, and as overseer of the poor for 12 years.¹⁰ In 1959, Parker Nason, representing his wife's estate, sold the property.¹¹

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¹ Findagrave.com Memorial #167712903.

² Essex Deed Book 367, p. 27.

³ Findagrave.com Memorial #110509312.

⁴ Essex Deed Book 1128, p. 97.

⁵ Findagrave.com Memorial #58381131.

⁶ Hurd, *History of Essex County*, p. 1891.

⁷ Hurd, p. 1892.

⁸ Hurd, p. 1892 and Follansbee and Poor, *Images*, p. 71.

⁹ Findagrave.com Memorial #58382226.

¹⁰ Follansbee and Poor, p. 68.

¹¹ Essex Deed Book 4553, p. 456.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227Walton, Perry. *Comb Making in America*. Leominster, Massachusetts: Privately printed for Bernard W. Doyle. 1925.<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>

West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

Supplementary Image

Carriage House.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227**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 districtCriteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D**Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**Statement of Significance by Stacy Spies*The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.*

The Bailey-Warren-Nason House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

In the second quarter of the 19th century, West Newbury's economic base shifted from an agricultural focus to a manufacturing focus. During the third quarter of the 19th century, shoes and combs amounted to 85% of the total manufacturing product of West Newbury.

Shoe manufacturing began in West Newbury in the 18th century in small "10-footer" shops where individuals produced small numbers of product by hand. By 1830, shoe production in West Newbury had moved to factory production; from 1830 to 1870, shoe production increased by 450% to 275,000 pairs with three times the number of workers employed in 1830. In the 1870s, the two largest manufacturers in West Newbury were T.S. Ruddock and James Durgin & Son (formerly Durgin Brothers). In 1878, these two factories employed 250 people and produced goods valued at \$250,000.¹² The Ruddock Shoe Factory, located at 324 Main Street, employed 250 people at one point. The factory burned in 1888 and did not reopen. By 1889, there was no more shoe manufacturing in West Newbury.

Comb manufacturing in the United States began in West Newbury in the mid-18th century. Comb-making in the colonies emerged as a distinct trade by the early 1750s¹³ and was expanded by West Newbury comb maker Enoch Noyes beginning in 1759. Noyes' success prompted other residents to take up comb manufacturing. By 1835, more than 30 comb manufactories were located in West Newbury.¹⁴

¹² Tracy, 422.¹³ Ibid.¹⁴ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

As technology advanced and the scale of the operations increased, foot-powered, horse-powered, and later, steam-powered machinery came into use. Among West Newbury's strongest contributions to the comb-making industry were the innovations in comb-manufacturing machinery. By the 1840s, two firms dominated West Newbury comb manufacturing: S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase. In 1845, comb production in West Newbury exceeded \$70,000.¹⁵ After the peak years of the 1830s and 1840s in West Newbury, some manufacturers set off to create larger concerns in Newburyport; Smaller shops were no longer able to compete and fell away. By 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these two, "with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops...in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was \$110,000 per year.¹⁶ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.¹⁷ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed in 1904.¹⁸ By 1905, the two largest manufacturing sectors, shoes and combs, were no longer in business in West Newbury.

In 1915, no manufacturing of any kind was active in West Newbury.

¹⁵ Walton, 29.

¹⁶ Tracy, 422.

¹⁷ Walton, 27.

¹⁸ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-20

Newburyport

WNB.85
WNB.228

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 356 Main Street

Historic Name: Ezra and Hannah Pillsbury House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1727

Source: 1729 map, marriage date

Style/Form: Colonial

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

Roof: Wood Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Attached carriage House (mid-19th C); well house (20th C)

Major Alterations (with dates): One-story connector ell (mid-20th C)

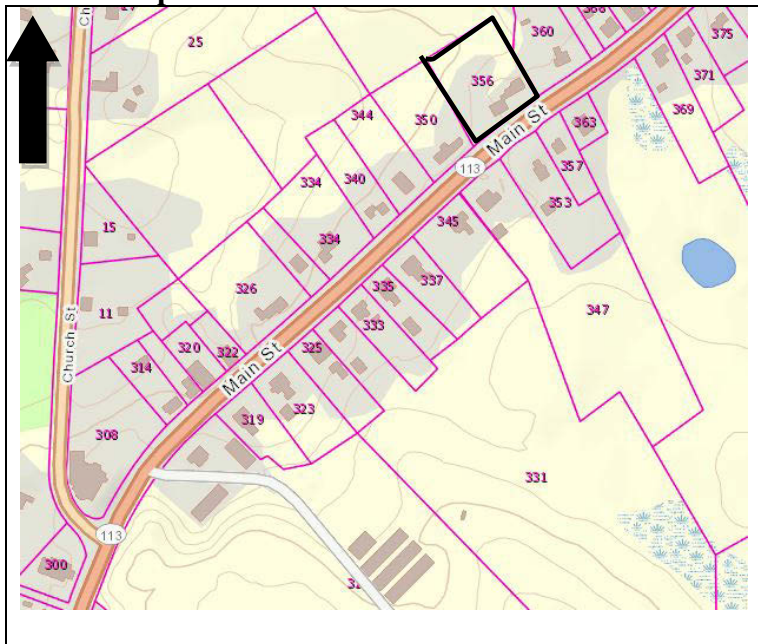
Condition: Excellent

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 1.0 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.85
	WNB.228

☒ 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.

356 Main Street is set close to the street on the high point of a lot that slopes down to the west, away from Main Street. The house is oriented to the southwest and Main Street. The trapezoidal lot is laid in turf with ornamental trees and shrubs located near the house. Mature trees are located around the carriage house and at the rear of the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street to the carriage house attached to the east end of the house.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 28 feet deep, the main block is five bays wide and three bays deep. The house rises 2½ stories from a fieldstone foundation to a side-gabled roof with close eaves. A pair of slender brick chimneys rise from the rear (northwest) roof slope. The building is sheathed with narrow wood clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards. The façade (southeast elevation) has a center entrance composed of a paneled wood door with two vertical panels above two faceted square panels. The entablature and projecting cornice are supported by pilasters with defined capitals and plinths. Half-height sidelights above molded wood panels flank the door. A very large, rounded stone serves as the step leading from the entrance to the herringbone-patterned brick walkway. Windows throughout the house are 9/6 wood sash with very narrow molded surrounds. A 6/6 wood sash window is located in each of the gable peaks. A 30-light, wood-frame fixed window is located in the northwest bay of the northeast side elevation at the junction with the ell.

A two-story, two-bay, Beverly jog extends from the northeast corner of the house. The ell contains a paneled wood door and a 9/6 wood sash window at the first floor and two 6/6 wood sash windows at the second floor. A one-story, side-gabled ell connects the Beverly jog to the carriage house. This ell contains a modern, paneled metal door and metal-frame casement windows. The ells and carriage house are covered with the same clapboard as is the main house.

An attached Carriage House (WNB.228) (ca.1850) extends from the northeast elevation of the ells and rests on a field stone foundation. The 2½-story building has a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. A vertical-board door is located in the east end of the façade. The entrance has a projecting cornice above a segmental-arch lintel. A loft door, a smaller version of the vehicle door, is located above the vehicle entrance. The carriage house has a single 6/6 wood sash window in the first, second and attic levels. Two 6/6 wood sash windows are located in the northeast (side) elevation.

Interior inspections were beyond the scope of this survey, but a closer examination of surviving framing, floor plans, and interior features and finishes by an architectural historian with expertise in early Massachusetts building technology could provide additional insights into a likely construction date and on the physical evolution of the building over time. The 1973 survey form noted that a stone in the cellar is carved with the date 1745, perhaps indicating a construction date.

356 Main Street is well-maintained and well-preserved and is an excellent example of 18th century Colonial architecture in West Newbury. The house has a traditional center entrance, side-gabled roof and paired rear chimneys. The 9/6 and 6/6 windows are in an excellent state of preservation and are noteworthy features. The carriage house is of interest as a survivor of West Newbury's agricultural past.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.85
WNB.228**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.

The Ezra and Hannah Pilsbury House was likely constructed circa 1727 around the time of the couple's marriage. The house appears on the 1729 map. Cordwainer Ezra Pilsbury (1707-1797)¹ married Hannah Hale in 1727 and lived here with their children Hannah, Sarah, Ezra (1740-1820), Susannah (1738-1816), Daniel, Moses, and Mary. (The surname appears as both Pilsbury and Pillsbury in historic documents.)

Walter Bailey purchased this one-acre lot from George Gordon in 1822, "together with a dwelling house and shop thereon."² Walter Bailey (1792-1873) lived here with his wife, Mary Pillsbury Bailey (1798-1873), and their children, Ebenezer C. Bailey (see 347 Main Street, WNB.84), William P. Bailey (see 412 Main Street (WNB.91), and Mary Eunice. (There may be a family connection between Mary Pillsbury Bailey and the original Pillsbury owners. Genealogical research to determine the connection is warranted.) Walter Bailey worked as a farmer, according to the 1870 census. Deeds and census data indicate that the building was used as a two-family home for a time. In 1839, John Chase sold the north half of the house and one acre to Walter Bailey, using the "center of the front door" as the dividing line.³ John Chase lived across Main Street at 337-339 Main Street (WNB.225) with his extended family.

Walter and Mary Bailey's daughter, Mary Eunice, inherited the house after her father's death.⁴ Mary married George W. Russell, who worked in a shoe shop, according to the 1870 and 1880 census. Mary sold the property in 1897 to John D. Murphy.⁵ In 1900, John D. Murphy (1859-1929) owned one half of the house where he lived with his wife, Julia (1866-1969). Murphy worked in a shoe factory. Jeremiah and Mary Twomey owned the other half of the house. Over the next 20 years, John and Julia Murphy continued to live in one half of the house while renting out the other half. In 1962, Julia Murphy sold the house and property to Donald K. and Constance M. Laing. The Laing family named the house "Valley View."⁶

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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- "Valley View is Classic Blend of Early Charm, Modern Convenience." Newspaper Clipping. 1967. Local History Vertical Files. G.A.R. Library, West Newbury.
- Walker, George H. & Co., *Atlas of Essex County*. Boston: George H. Walker & Co., 1884.
- Walling, Henry Francis. *A Topographical Map of Essex County, Massachusetts...* Smith & Worley, 1856.
- West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

¹ Coffin, *Sketch*, 400. Findagrave.com Memorial #162615356. Essex South Deed Book 93, p. 209 notes that Pilsbury was a cordwainer. The deed, however, is for a parcel of land near Crane Neck Road.

² Essex Deed Book 228, p. 276.

³ Essex Deed Book 319, p. 120.

⁴ Walter Bailey. Will. 1872. Ancestry.com.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 1512, p. 423.

⁶ "Valley View is Classic Blend of Early Charm, Modern Convenience." N.p.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.85
	WNB.228

SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES

Photo 2. Detail, entrance.



Photo 3. Carriage House façade (southeast elevation). Connector ell at left.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.85
	WNB.228

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

The Ezra and Hannah Pillsbury House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of Colonial-period architecture in Essex County. Dwellings constructed during the early 18th century in West Newbury are of the central chimney type with symmetrical fenestration and side-gabled roof. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-30

Newburyport

WNB.229
WNB.230

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 360 Main Street

Historic Name: Moses Chase House and Shop

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1713-1726

Source: Patten

Style/Form: Colonial

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut; Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shop (First half of 19th C)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Bay window (mid-20th C)

Condition: Excellent

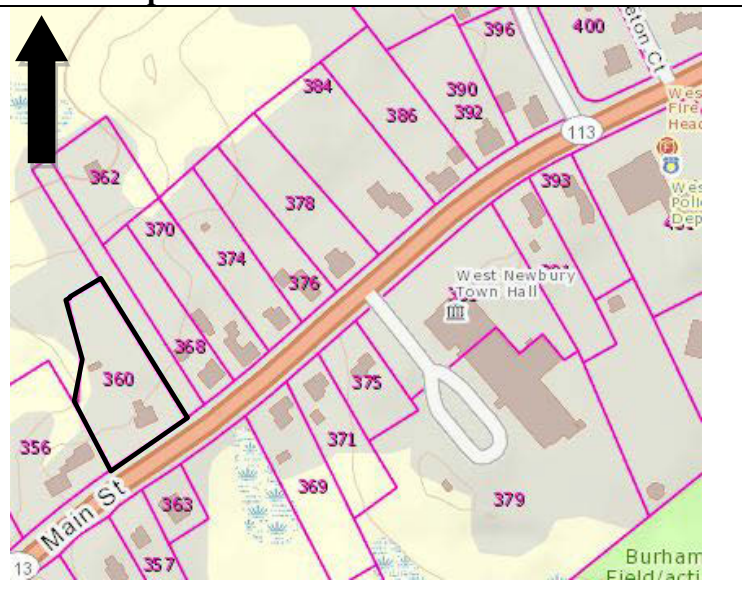
Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.85 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries.

Photograph

View looking west.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

☒ 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.

360 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The irregularly-shaped parcel is laid in turf with mature trees near the house and at the rear of the lot. The house faces southeast toward Main Street. A gravel driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation toward a shop located northwest of the house. A series of large, rounded flat stones are set as a walk from the driveway to the front entrance. Two split granite posts are located at the junction of the walkway and the driveway.

Measuring 44 feet wide and 19 feet deep, the main block of the house is 2 ½ stories high, five bays wide and two bays deep with a center entrance. The fieldstone foundation is capped with three rows of brick. The side-gabled roof has close eaves and a narrow, molded cornice on the façade. A single-story, shed-roof ell is located at the east end of the rear elevation, resulting in a "saltbox" form. A pair of slender brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the ridge. The house is clad with narrow wood clapboards with cornerboards. A projecting front-gabled vestibule with close eaves encloses the entrance. The 6-panel wood door is framed by a pedimented cornice supported by pilasters with defined plinths. A six-light window is located in the vestibule's side elevations. Windows on the first floor are 9/6 wood sash and windows on the second floor are 6/6 wood sash. A 9-light, wood-frame fixed window is located in the gable peak. All windows have narrow, flat wood surrounds. A wood-frame bay window is located on the first floor of the northeast elevation.

A one-story Shop (WNB.230) (ca.1850) is located northwest of the house. The frame building has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with close eaves and is sheathed with narrow clapboards. The northeast elevation contains a vehicle bay with a double-leaf, side-hung door. The wood doors contain a sunburst pattern with lights in the top third. The southeast elevation contains a vertical board door and 9/6 wood sash windows.

360 Main Street is an excellent example of 18th century architecture in West Newbury. The building has several noteworthy features, including the 9/6 and 6/6 wood sash windows and the projecting vestibule's pilastered surround. The shop is a rare survivor of West Newbury's agricultural history and retains a high level of 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.

The Moses Chase House is reported to have been constructed between 1713 and 1726.¹ The 1729 map depicts Moses Chase as the owner of the house. Moses Chase, Jr. (1687-1760)² married Elizabeth Wells (1688-1755) in 1709 and the couple had nine children.

In 1803, Samuel Carr, Junior purchased twenty acres between Main Street and the Merrimack River from Moses Chase, an heir of Moses and Elizabeth Chase.³ Samuel Carr, Junior (1770-1851) married Elizabeth Chase Carr (1778-1854) six years earlier, in 1797. The couple had three children, including Samuel Carr, III, who inherited the property.

Samuel Carr, III (1812-1896)⁴ was married to Sophia Brown (1815-1901). The couple had at least six children, including Caroline Carr (1855-1914), Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Ida, and Robert. At the time of the 1880 census, farmer Samuel Carr owned

¹ Patten, n.p.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #57912723.

³ Essex South Deed Book 172, p. 91.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #110185096.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

25 tilled acres and 37 acres of pastureland and woodlands. In 1900, widow Sophia Carr lived here with three unmarried children, Elizabeth, Robert and Caroline. At the time of the 1910 census, Caroline Carr was noted as the head of the household. In 1914, Mildred Kimball purchased the property from the estate of Caroline Carr.⁵ Mildred and her husband, Charles, lived on the 40-acre property with his mother, Harriet Kimball, their daughter, Charlotte Kimball Wormwood Brown, and Caroline and Marjorie Wormwood. Marjorie Wormwood (1889-1987) was born in Haverhill to George H. Wormwood and Hattie Foster Carr. Marjorie Wormwood worked as a bookkeeper at F.E. Leavitt & Company, and later as a "tag girl" in a shoe factory. Charlotte Wormwood worked as a bank clerk. In 1965, Marjorie Wormwood and Charlotte Wormwood Brown sold the house and property to Robert Mullen of Peabody.⁶

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Anderson, Philander for Moses Pettingell. "Map of the Original Town of Newbury, now divided in Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury." 1830.
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⁵ Essex South Deed Book 2327, p. 110.

⁶ Patten, n.p.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

Entrance detail.



Shop (WNB.230). South elevation.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230



Detail, stone posts and steps.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

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

The Moses Chase House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of Colonial-period architecture in Essex County. Dwellings constructed during the early 18th century in West Newbury are of the central chimney type with symmetrical fenestration and side-gabled roof. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.190
Historic Name:	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building
Common Name:	West Newbury Natural History Club - Library
Address:	363 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	
Year Constructed:	1900
Architect(s):	Gore, Henry Watson Jr.
Architectural Style(s):	Gothic Revival
Use(s):	Library; Meeting Hall; Military Other
Significance:	Architecture; Community Planning; Education; Military
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register Individual Property (08/22/2016)
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Slate Wall: Brick; Wood 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: Friday, November 20, 2020 at 5:03: PM

FORM B – BUILDING

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

	Newbury port		190
--	-----------------	--	-----

Town West Newbury

Place (neighborhood or village)

Address 359 Main Street

Historic Name Soldiers and Sailors Edwards Memorial Building

Uses: Present American Legion, Post #240

Original Major Boyd, Post 151, G. A. R.

Date of Construction 1900

Source "A Brief History of the Veterans Memorial Building" (undated)

Style/Form Gothic Revival

Architect/Builder H. W. Gore, Jr.

Exterior Material:

Foundation Fieldstone

Wall/Trim Brick/Wood

Roof Slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures None

Major Alterations (with dates) None

Condition Fair

Moved ☒ no ☐ yes Date

Acreage approximately 0.25 acres.

Setting Wooded lot in residential neighborhood on well-traveled state route.



nearest cross streets and/or major thoroughfares between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.

Attached

Recorded by Dayl Cohen

Organization MHC

Date (month / year) March, 2007

WNB. 190

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

☐ see continuation sheet

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

(This description is written from a photo taken in February 2007; from a photo in "A Brief History of the Veterans Memorial Building"; and from undated floor plans "Memorial Hall, West Newbury, Mass." by H. W. Gore.)

According to plans on file with the Massachusetts Archives, this rectangular brick building is 30 by 45 feet with a steep gable roof. An octagonal tower, 11 feet 4 inches in diameter, of which only five sides are visible from the outside of the building, stands in the front west corner. The gable end faces the street, and the outer side walls are ten feet to the overhanging eaves of the slate roof. Both the main block and the tower are two stories, with the first story eight feet in height. The building sits on a slightly raised, fieldstone foundation. Four wooden replacement steps with simple wooden banisters with rectangular newel posts lead up to the entrance. The recessed entrance is reached through an opening of an ogee arch resting on columns. The arch and the windows above it are set into a large, slightly recessed pointed Gothic arch which dominates the front of the building and is paneled in wood. The area just above the ogee arch is bordered by heavy molding running from the tops of the columns to the base of the windows and below the windowsill. Just above the arch within the panel formed by this molding is a plaque with engraving.

All of the windows in the building are lancet windows typical of the Gothic Revival style. A triple lancet window appears above the front entrance and a double lancet just to the east of it on the first floor. The Y-tracery formed by the adjacency of the windows on the triple lancet is filled with small diamond-shaped panes of glass, while on the double lancet the Y appears to be opaque. A single lancet window is located in each of the five exterior sides of the tower, and two more appear on the west side of the building, one toward the front and one toward the rear. All of these windows have small diamond-shaped panes of glass in their upper halves and single panes of glass in their lower halves. On the second floor of the tower, a half-sized lancet is placed on each side, with small diamond-shaped panes of glass. A small additional lancet with wooden louvers is centered just below the peak of the gable roof in the front of the building. Decorative brickwork arches outline the upper half of each window, and each has a projecting brick sill. In addition, the floor plans reveal three irregularly spaced windows on the east side of the ground floor, two toward the front of the building and one toward the rear. The plans also show the rear elevation ground floor has two centered windows on the ground floor and five windows across the second floor: three centered and one three and one-half feet from each outer corner.

The building faces northwest on a wooded lot and is set back twenty feet from the street with a paved parking area in front of it. The roof has an air space inside of the slate, and the foundation forms a full cellar which runs under the whole building.

The Gothic Revival style of this building is not common among public buildings in West Newbury. All Saint's Episcopal Church (MHC WNB-125) and its parish hall Saint John's Hall (MHC WNB-124), dated 1912 and 1907 respectively, are both English Gothic Revival in style, but other public buildings are from different eras. MHC inventory files include three other buildings attributed to the architect Henry W. Gore of Braintree. He designed two large summer homes in the Colonial Revival style in Barnstable in 1929 and the Noah Torrey Grammar School in Braintree in 1905, a brick building with classical influences.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

☐ see continuation sheet

"A Brief History of the Veterans Memorial Building" (undated)

Gore, H. W., Architect, "Memorial Hall, West Newbury, Mass.," Massachusetts Archives, Department of Safety Inspection Plan Files, July 14, 1900.

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

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

359 Main Street

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

Area(s) Form No.

	190
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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ☐ *see continuation sheet*

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.

When Moses Warren Edwards, a lifelong resident of West Newbury, died in 1895 he directed that whatever was left of his estate after certain provisions were made should provide for "the erection of a memorial building to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors who went from this town to help suppress the rebellion of 1861 to 1865...." The sum that was available was \$3000 and his executor, Dr. Orin Warren set about finding other funds to go with this amount in order to put up the building. Meanwhile, ever since 1877 Major Boyd Post, No. 151, G. A. R. Members had also been talking about erecting a memorial. In the early 1890s they had raised funds to build on a lot on Main Street near Prospect Street, but had later reconsidered that action and thought about putting a memorial on the training field. The Edwards executor, Dr. Warren, thought the G. A. R. Post might be interested in joining the two funds for a memorial, but they declined.

Dr. Warren then made a proposal to the town to build a memorial building that would be used as a public library and as a home for the Natural History Club. The Edwards bequest would be donated and a suitable lot would be furnished. "Provided that the sum of two thousand (\$2000) dollars in addition to the \$3000 above mentioned is raised by the vote of the town or otherwise." The additional \$2000, however, was never raised. Under pressure from the court to carry out the provisions of the will, Dr. Warren made another offer to the library, but the town would not accept. Finally in town meeting of March 1900 a committee was appointed to use their utmost efforts to unite the Edwards bequest and the G. A. R. fund, which amounted to \$2000.

After some negotiation over whether the Natural History Club would have space in the new building, a debate took place over the building's location. The G. A. R. post wanted it near Post Office Square, but Dr. Warren objected because of greater danger from fire, greater liability of disorderly conduct, greater cost, and greater distance from the center of population. As there seemed to be no way around this disagreement, Dr. Warren went ahead with laying a foundation in Griffen's pasture with the funds from the Edwards bequest. An attempt was made to delay the construction in a call for a special town meeting to see if the town would support the Post Office Square location and appropriate money towards the purchase, grading, and laying of a foundation on such a location, or if the town would take any other measures, such as a lawsuit, to unite the two funds. The town, however, declined to intercede, and construction went forward on the Griffen lot.

The building was designed to have a public library occupy the whole lower floor, although the library did not move there until 1927. The delivery room was directly opposite the entrance and opening out of it to the left was a reading room. In back of the delivery desk was the main room, approximately thirty feet square. A director's room was in the tower. On the second floor there was a small hall, reception room and two coatrooms, and in the tower a room which originally held the books of the Natural History Club. Here, the full octagonal shape of the tower could be seen.

The Major Boyd Post G. A. R. occupied the building when it was completed. In 1923, the building and land were deeded to the Charles R. Carr Post 240 American Legion. By the middle 1920s the remodeled blacksmith shop that housed the town library was condemned. The Charles R. Carr Post offered the library trustees the use of the lower floor of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building rent free, provided the trustees made the necessary repairs. In January 1927 the citizens of the town moved the library into the building, where it remained until 1939. Since that time the building has served as a meeting place for veterans of World Wars One and Two, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, Desert Storm, and the Iraq War as well as for many local organizations.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

West Newbury

359 Main Street

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

Area(s) Form No.

	190
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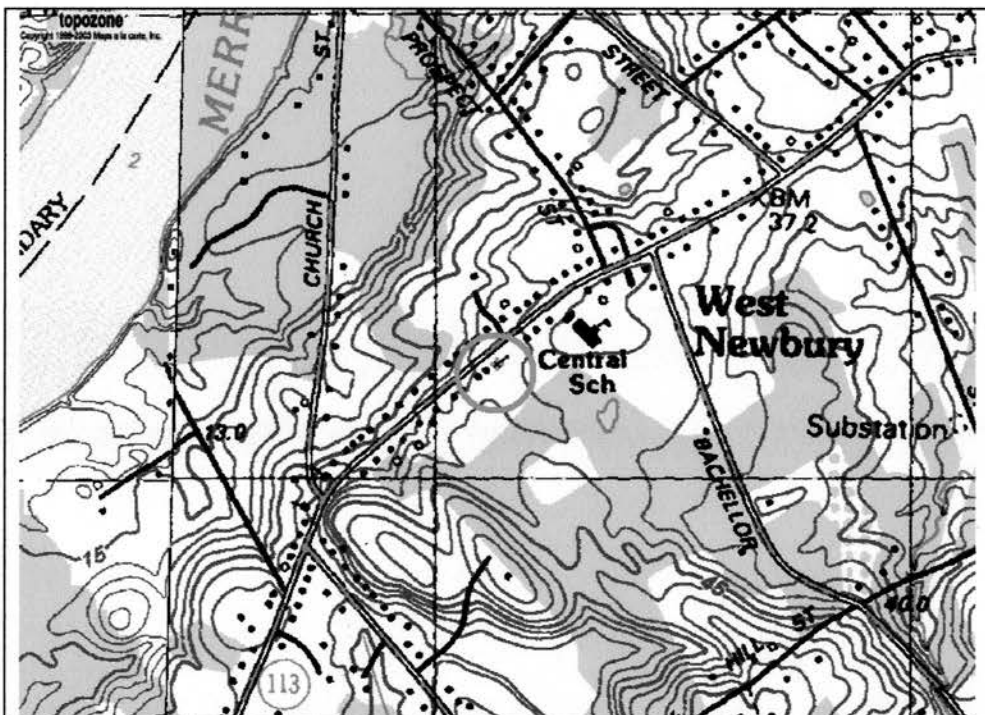
Location Information



Edwards Memorial Building, looking south. Viewed from Local.live.com.



Edwards Memorial Building. Viewed from Google Earth.



Topozone excerpt from Newburyport USGS quadrangle.
 Small red 'x' marks Edwards Memorial Building. Red circle added for clarity.
 Decimal coordinates as provided by Topozone: 42.7993°N, 70.9916°W (NAD27)

B - BUILDING

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

Photograph

(3" x 3" or 3-1/2" x 5" black and white only) Label photo on back with town and property address. Record film roll and negative numbers here on the form. Staple photo to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

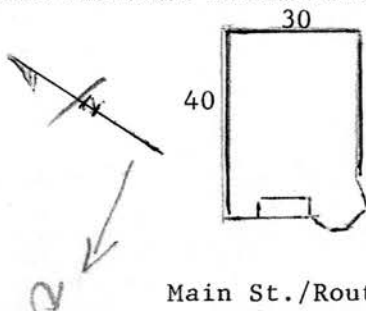
Roll Negative(s)

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Digital Photo

Sketch Map

Draw a map showing the building's location in relation to the nearest cross streets and/or major natural features. Show all buildings between inventoried building and nearest intersection or natural feature. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventoried building. Indicate north.



Main St./Route 113

(1/4 mi. South/West of Bachelor St.)

(1/4 mi. North/East of Maple St.)

Recorded by Richard Berkenbush, ChairmanOrganization West Newbury Historical CommissionDate (month/year) February, 2007**RECEIVED**

FEB 20 2007

MASS. HIST. COMM

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number WNB, 190 96

			190
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Town West NewburyPlace (neighborhood or village) ResidentialMain Street, Route 113Address 359 Main StreetHistoric Name Veterans Memorial BuildingUses: Present American Legion, Post #240Original Major Boyd, Post 151, G.A.R.Date of Construction 1900Source See HistoryStyle/Form FederalArchitect/Builder Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation Field StoneWall/Trim Brick/Wood TrimRoof SlateOutbuildings/Secondary Structures NoneMajor Alterations (with dates) NoneServed as a Public Library for 12 years,1927 - 1939Condition Needs workMoved ☒ no ☐ yes Date _____Acreage 1/4 +/-Setting Residential NeighborhoodSets approx. 20 ft. back from Main St./Route 113

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION☒ see continuation sheet

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE☒ see continuation sheet

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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES☒ see continuation sheet

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

A BRIEF HISTORY

OF

The Veterans Memorial Building

359 Main Street, West Newbury, Massachusetts



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

THE EDWARDS MEMORIAL BUILDING

H.W. Gore, Jr., a Braintree architect designed the Edwards Memorial Building. The main part of the building is 30x40 feet. The first story is eight feet in height, the walls 10 feet to the eaves all of slate, with an air space inside of the slate. A cellar runs under the whole building.

It is located on a lot in the former Griffin pasture, so called on Main street, 20 feet back from the street, which gives it a good frontage. The building material was taken from a ledge in close proximity, the removal of which gave an excellent opportunity to grade around the building, making an excellent site for it. The tower in the West corner is pentagonal and is an artistic addition.

The building was designed to have a Public Library to occupy the whole lower floor. The delivery room was directly opposite the entrance, and opening out of it to the left was a reading room. Back of the delivery desk was the main room about 30 feet square, sufficient to carry 15,000 volumes and providing for 30 years' increase at the rate the present library was then growing. There were convenient closets and in the tower a director's room. The floors were all of hard pine, the walls plastered and painted.

On the second floor there was room for a small hall, reception room and two coatrooms, and in the tower a room for the books at present owned by the Natural History Club which constituted a very valuable reference library.

The cost of the building was estimated at about \$3000. This sum was left by Moses Warren Edwards, a native and life long resident of the town. Mr. Edwards was not a wealthy man, but by prudence and economy accumulated a few thousands, and being public spirited, desired that what remained of his estate should go for something that would be a benefit to the town. Mr. Edwards died in August 1895 and the clause in his will relating to the matter is as follows:

"6th. Should there any residue remaining after the foregoing provisions have been complied with I direct my said executor to apply said residue remaining to the erection of a memorial building to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors who went from this town to help suppress the rebellion of 1861 to 1865, said building to be erected in said West Newbury" In September 1895 Dr. Orin Warren was appointed executor of the estate.

The cause for so much delay in putting up the building was that the executor of the will had been endeavoring to secure other funds to go with the \$3000, which was all that remained of the Edwards estate.

Ever since 1877 Major Boyd Post, No 151, G.A.R. members had been talking about erecting some kind of memorial. In December of that year they voted to hold a fair in aid of a fund for memorial purposes. It was held in January 1878, and netted \$300. Dr. Warren was commander of the post at that time, an enthusiastic G.A.R. man. Another fair was held for the same purpose which netted \$900. This memorial fund of \$1200 was placed in the bank and eventually was spent for relief among some of the members of the post. None of it was ever used for the purpose for which it was raised.

In 1891 the late W. P. Bailey offered the post a lot for a memorial building on Main Street nearly opposite the head of Prospect Street. The post accepted the offer and voted to build. The Women's Relief Corps took up the matter and a subscription list for further funds was started, considerable money being subscribed; but the post afterwards voted to reconsider their action in the matter.

A few years later the Town improvement society asked at a town meeting for permission to fix up the training field. Commander Stanwood of the G.A.R. objected on the ground that the post was soon to put a soldier's monument there.

In view of all this talk on the part of G.A.R., the executor of the Edwards will first gave the post an opportunity to join their fund with the Edwards memorial fund. They declined to do so.

In April 1897 Dr. Warren made the following offer to a joint committee of the selectmen and Public library trustees.

"Agreement: To put three thousand dollars (\$3000) of the M. Warren Edwards estate into a building. Said building to be kept by the town or other corporate body as a perpetual memorial to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors during the rebellion from 1861 to 1865 who went from this town, said building to be used as follows: the lower floor for the use of the Public Library; the upper floor for the use of the Natural History Club, with the provision that, in case the Natural History club shall cease to exist or to use said upper floor wholly or in part for library purposes, the whole building shall be for the use of the Public Library. It is further agreed to furnish a suitable

lot to build on, and the slate to build the walls of, if it is decided to build of slate, to be taken as it lies. Provided that the sum of two thousand (\$2000) dollars in addition to the \$3000 above mentioned is raised by the vote of the town or otherwise. Provided further that the executor is able to secure a decree from the judge of the probate court to make such disposal of said estate and give the town or other corporate body a deed for the above named purposes."

William Merrill Jr., J. R. Gordon, C.G. Lane, L.W. Bradley and G.E. Noyes were appointed a committee on raising the additional \$2000, but no money could be secured.

In October 1898, a hearing was held before Judge Harmon, at which all parties interested were notified, including the town authorities and the state board of charities but the two latter were not represented. Judge Harmon decided that "the will creates a valid trust for the erection of a building according to its terms, and it is the duty of the executor to forthwith in judgement and discretion proceed to erect the same, and that he is at liberty to use other funds if he can secure them for the same purpose and without restrictions contrary to the terms of the will and his own judgement."

In 1899 Dr. Warren made another offer to the trustees of the library about the same as the previous one. They brought up the matter at the annual town meeting, but the town would not accept the offer of the executor. So the matter dragged along. At the town meeting of March 1900 a committee, consisting of W.W. Bartlett S.N. Noyes William Merrill, D.E.N. Carleton and George C. Rogers, were appointed to use their utmost efforts to unite the Edwards and the G.A.R funds, and if it was found impossible, they were to ascertain definitely why it cannot be done, and make a report of the same. This committee held several meetings, and received the three offers from the executor of the Edwards will. These, and the following proposition from the G.A.R. post, were published in the Haverhill Gazette:

"We the subscribers, members of the Maj. Boyd post 151, G.A.R. and citizens of the town of West Newbury, make the following proposition to the citizens of the town:

We agree to give outright to the town of West Newbury the "Memorial Fund," so called, belonging to said Post, amounting to the sum of two thousand (\$2000) dollars for the purpose of assisting (in connection with the Moses Warren Edwards fund) in the erection of a building, which shall be controlled by the town, which shall be called "Memorial Building" and which shall be held forever as West Newbury's tribute to the men who volunteered from this town in the Union army and navy during the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, and we further agree to place said "Memorial Fund in the control of the committee chosen by the town at the last annual town meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen; M.W. Bartlett, Wm. Merrill, Somerby N. Noyes, David E. N. Carleton and Geo.C. Rogers, which committee shall have an equal voice in the erection and disposal of said "Memorial Building," with the executor of the said Moses Warren Edwards will. In case said gentlemen should decline to serve, then we agree to place said "Fund" in the control of some citizens of the town who shall be satisfactory to the members of said post with the same powers as designated for said committee.

Provided 1 " The location of said Memorial Building shall be not more than one hundred and fifty (150) yards from the Post Office square in said town.

2nd. Maj. Boyd post 151 G.A.R. shall be guaranteed suitable accommodations for the uses of said Post during its existence as a Post.

3rd. Suitable tablets shall be placed in said building bearing the names of all residents of the town of West Newbury who volunteered in the Union army and navy during the War of the Rebellion.

EBEN P. STANWOOD
LAWRENCE H. BAILEY
WILLIAM A. KENNETT
Committee of the Post
West Newbury, March 29, 1900
SUPPLEMENTARY

In the accompanying proposition we have eliminated all reference to the use of a part of the "Memorial Building by the Natural History Club in conceding this point we do not wish it to be understood that we concede the right of the matter, but that for the sake of uniting the two funds and thus securing to the town a suitable building for the Public library, and also erecting a suitable memorial to our soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion we waive that point and consent to the occupancy by said club, with the understanding that the Natural History Library is to be for the free use of the citizens of the town as a library for reference, and at some time in the near future to become the property of the town; also that the rooms or space to be occupied by said club is to be (like all the rest of the building) under the control of the town to be used by the Natural History Club for its own uses as a library room and for the use of no other private association. EBEN P. STANWOOD

LAWRENCE H. BAILEY
WILLIAM A. KENNETT
Committee of the Post
West Newbury, March 29, 1900"

The committee had favored the Post Office Square location from the first and had strongly urged the executor of the will to waive his scruples. In appearing before the committee, the executor gave the following objections to the Post office square location.

1. Greater danger from fire. There are three grocery stores with large quantities of kerosene, paints, powder and other flammable material, a blacksmith shop and machine shop, all wooden buildings, and an insufficient supply of water at the square.

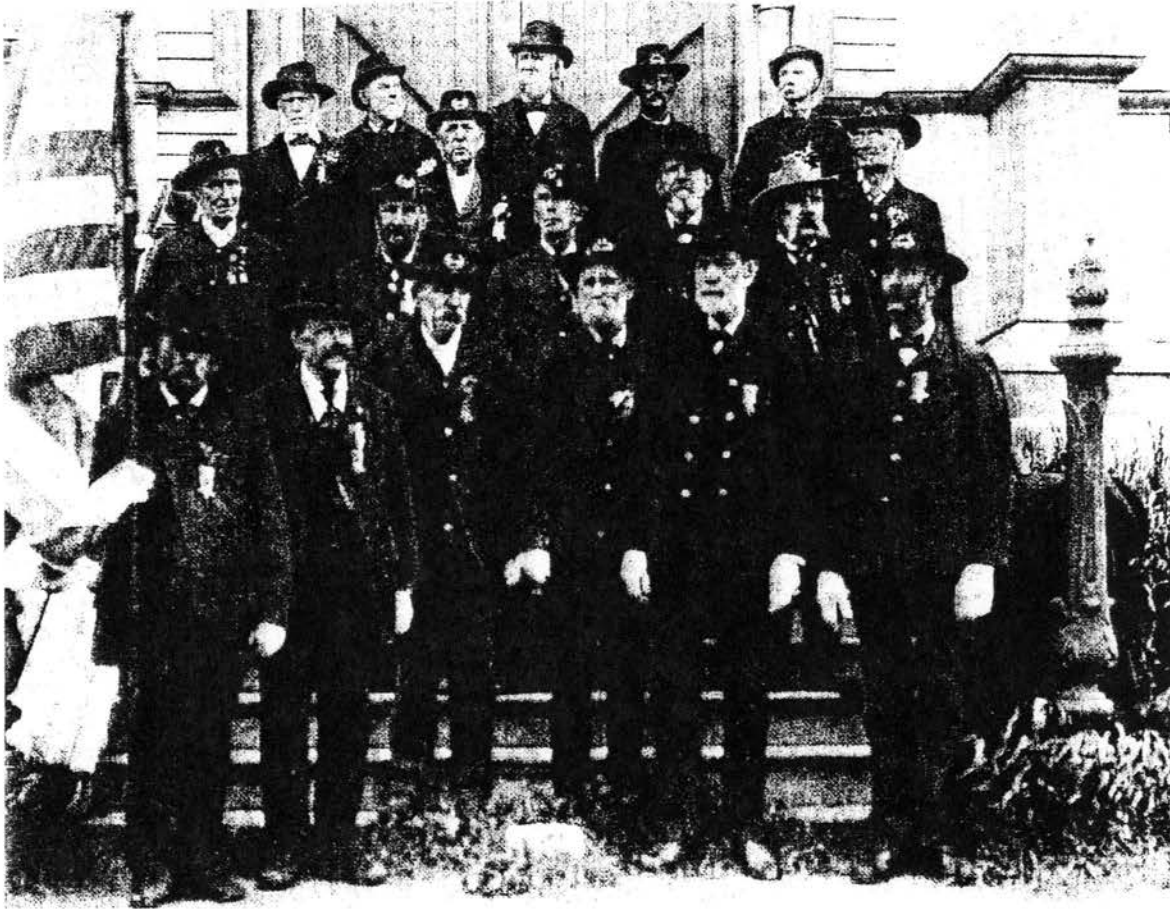
2. Greater liability of disorderly conduct. Post Office square is notorious for its rowdyism.

3rd Greater cost of lot and foundation.

4th Greater distance from centre of population. There were 194 people taking books from the present library who resided above it and 259 who resided below. There were 40 soldiers living above the Griffin lot and 52 below.

As the G.A.R. would not yield on the point of location, and the conditions of their offer were as unacceptable to the Edwards executor as had been those previously made to the Engine Company and Jr. OUAM, there seemed to be no possibility of the two memorial funds being united, and the executor having no further time to delay the matter, the bequest having been made nearly five years before, was obliged to begin the erection of the building with the funds at his disposal. Accordingly the cellar was dug on the Griffen lot, and the work of laying the foundation began.

Now there was a further attempt to delay the matter in a call for a special town meeting, to see if the town would go in for the Post office square location and further to see if the town would appropriate money to purchase, grade and lay the foundation on a



CIVIL WAR VETERANS MEMBERS OF G.A.R. OF WEST NEWBURY

lot on or near the square, or take any other measures to promote the union of the two funds, which apparently meant a lawsuit to stop the erection of the building on the Griffin lot.

The general opinion seemed to be that it was rather a late day for the town to take any action of that kind, as already it had voted not to accept the building and lot as a gift, and did not take interest enough in the matter to be represented at the hearing when there and so the construction went forward on the Griffith lot.

All this time the town library, as started by the Ladies' Library Association, had continued in operation in the remodeled blacksmith shop near Post Office Square. By the middle 1920's the building was in very poor shape. It was condemned in 1927 and, as it was located on rented land, it was necessary to move the library. It was moved to the lower hall of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building. The Charles L. Carr Post 240 of the American Legion offered the trustees of the library the use of the lower floor of their Memorial Building rent free, provided the trustees made the necessary repairs. The town was canvassed for money for repairs and for a furnace, and in January 1927 the citizens themselves moved the library from the Square to the Legion Hall and there it remained until 1939. By then Mrs. Sarah Bailey had served nearly twenty-five years as librarian.

The building was completed in 1900 and served as post headquarters for the Mjr. Boyd Post 151 G.A.R. In 1923, following WW I, Parker and Marian Nason who held title to the property, deeded the land and building to the Charles R. Carr Post 240 American Legion. Since that time it has served as a meeting place for veterans of WW I, WW II and the Korean, Vietnam, Desert Storm and now the Iraq War.

Not only was it a library for 12 years, it has also served as a meeting place for many local organizations over more than 100 years.

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT—DISTRICT POLICE

PLAN RECORD

CASE

B

RACK

7

APART.

16

NO. 2896 ✓

BUILDING Memorial Hall.

STORIES 2B

CITY OR TOWN West Newbury.

STREET Main.

TO BE USED FOR Library Purposes.

CLASS

OWNER Town of West Newbury.

Misc
Hall.
Brick

ARCHITECT H. W. Gore.

CERTIFICATE APPROVAL—SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS—REFERRED

DATE July 14, 1900.

INSPECTOR WHITE.

FORM 41. 10,000. 2-2-10.

#190

Original yellow form: Eligibility file
 Copies: Inventory form
 Town file(w/corresp.)
 Macris
 NR director _____

Community: WEST NEWBURY

MHC OPINION: ELIGIBILITY FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

Date Received:

Date Reviewed: 3/12/15

Type: ☒ Individual

☐ District (Attach map indicating boundaries)

Name: Soldiers and Sailors Veterans Memorial Building

Inventory Form: WNB.190

Address: 359 Main Street

Requested by: Local Historical Commission

Action: ☐ Honor ☐ ITC

☐ Grant

☐ R & C

☐ Other: Planning

Agency:

Staff in charge of Review: MSt

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

☒ Eligible

☐ Eligible, also in district

☐ Eligible only in district

☐ Ineligible

☐ More information needed

DISTRICTS

☐ Eligible

☐ Ineligible

☐ More information needed

CRITERIA:

☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

☐ D

LEVEL:

☒ Local

☐ State

☐ National

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE by Betsy Friedberg

Built in 1900, the Soldiers and Sailors Veterans Memorial Building is a Gothic Revival-style building designed by architect Henry W. Gore Jr. of Braintree. Its construction was partially funded by a bequest to the town of West Newbury by local philanthropist Moses Warren Edwards of \$3,000 for the purpose of commemorating the services of those who fought in the Civil War. .

For at least its first decade the building was occupied by the local GAR Post 151. While the original intent was for the building to hold a public library on its first floor, the library did not move there until 1927. In 1923, ownership was transferred to the Charles L. Carr American Legion Post 240, which gave the first floor to the public library rent free, thus fulfilling the original intentions of Edwards' executor Dr. Orin Warren. The library occupied the space from 1927 until 1939. For the past 70-plus years, the building has been used as a meeting place for veterans groups and other local organizations.

Modest in scale but finely proportioned, the brick, two-story Veterans Memorial Building is essentially rectangular in form. The building is set about twenty feet back from the street on a small lot, with its gable front oriented toward the street and an octagonal tower, which has lost its original crenellation, projecting five of its eight sides from the building's western corner. The building sits on a rubblestone foundation and is surmounted by a steep, slate-covered roof with

deep, overhanging eaves. The main façade is dominated by a two-story pointed-arched center bay that contains a ground-floor entry set behind an ogee arch resting on columns; immediately above the entry is a plaque engraved with the words “SAILORS & SOLDIERS MEMORIAL, 1861-1865,” while the center bay’s third story holds a triple-lancet window beneath a carved trefoil. Windows throughout are multipaned lancet windows in single, double, and triple formation, set within pointed arches of decorative brickwork. The interior plan retains large meeting halls on each floor, along with smaller office and storage spaces.

The Soldiers and Sailors Veterans Memorial Building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is architecturally significant as a well-detailed and rare local example of the Gothic Revival style, a style that was unusual for its architect, Henry Gore, who more frequently worked in the Colonial Revival style. It is historically significant as a reflection of one community’s recognition of its servicemen and as a building that has served a variety of civic functions for more than a century. The Soldiers and Sailors Building thus meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-40

Newburyport

WNB.231

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph

View looking north.

Address: 368 Main Street

Historic Name: Kennett House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: 1882

Source: Deed

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (ca. 1980)

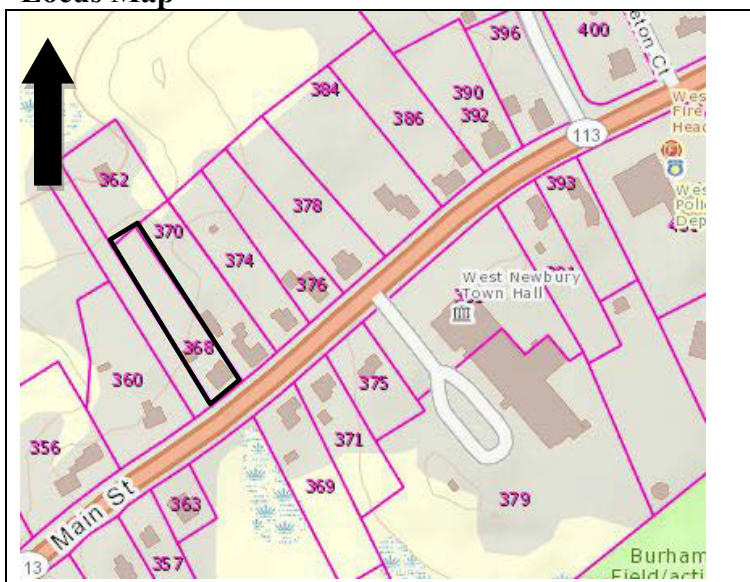
Major Alterations (*with dates*): Vinyl windows installed (early 21st C); Clapboard replaced, possibly HardiePlank? (early 21st C)

Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

368 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.231

☐ 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.

368 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The house is oriented toward the southeast and Main Street. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with mature trees along the southwest property line and at the rear of the property. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation of the house to a one-story frame garage.

Measuring 36 feet wide and 25 feet deep, the main block is five bays wide and three bays deep. The house rises 2 ½ stories from a fieldstone foundation to a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. A parged masonry chimney rises from the rear (northwest) roof slope. The foundation is banked at the west corner of the house, providing a door to the basement at the west end of the southwest elevation. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards. A paneled wood door with full-height sidelights is centered on the façade. The door features a large light in the top half and three horizontal panels and two small rectangular panels in the lower half. The surround has a blank entablature and a shallow projecting cornice. The small entry porch is constructed of pressure-treated wood supported by brick piers. Two brick steps lead from the porch to the lawn. Windows throughout the house, including those in the gable peaks, are vinyl sash with decorative insets that provide the illusion of having two lights in the top half. The windows have narrow molded surrounds. A one-story, shed-roof porch ell extends along the rear elevation.

The two-story, center entry form of 368 Main Street was a common form for multiple-family dwellings in 19th century West Newbury. The installation of vinyl windows and replacement siding detract from the building's architectural 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.

The Kennett house was constructed in 1882 for brothers Thomas and William Kennett who were both born in Barham, England. Thomas and William Kennett purchased a lot of land from J.C. Carr on May 5th of that year.¹ Six months later, the men and their wives sold to each other one half of the land and dwelling house.²

Shoemaker Thomas Kennett (1828-1918) and his wife, Catherine (1828-1918), were both born in England in 1828. Thomas Kennett emigrated at the age 3; Catherine emigrated at age 17. The couple married in Andover in 1848. At the time of the 1900 census, Thomas Kennett was reported as a retired farmer.

William Kennett (1822-1897)³ married Frances Willis (1821-1900), also born in Barnham, in 1842 and the couple had six children. William worked in comb factory in West Newbury. In 1900, Frances Kennett and her daughter, Harriet Stevens, lived in one half of the house.

The house was inhabited by members of the Kennett family through at least the 1950s. In 1940, George Kennett, a shoe laster in a shoe shop, lived in one half of the house with his wife, Candace, and their two children. Arthur Kennett, a sole layer in a shoe shop, lived in the other half of the house with his wife, Sarah. In 1954, George D. Briggs, a foreman working in Haverhill, lived in one half of the house with his wife, Ada. At that time, the other half of the house was vacant. It is unclear at what date the house was converted to a single-family residence.

¹ Essex South Deed Book 1081, p. 27.

² Essex South Deed Book 1096, p. 35 and 1096, p. 36.

³ Findagrave.com Memorial #80745793; Findagrave.com Memorial #80745735.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

368 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.231

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-320

Newburyport

WNB.86

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph

Façade (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. View looking east.

Address: 369 Main Street

Historic Name: Sheedy McNamara House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1775

Source: Visual

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shed (1965)

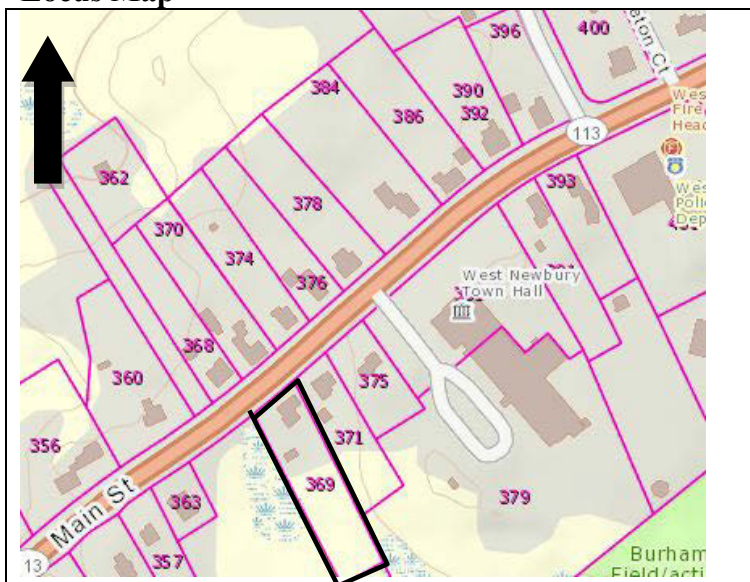
Major Alterations (*with dates*): Pediment added to entrance (post-1973); Clapboard replaced (post-1973); Rear porch (ca. 1969)

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☐ yes ☒ **Date:** Ca. 1856

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

369 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.86

☐ 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.

369 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The house is oriented toward the northwest and Main Street. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with foundation plantings near the house and mature trees the southwest property line and at the rear of the property. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the southwest elevation.

Measuring 41 feet wide and 20 feet deep the main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. The house rises 2 ½ stories from a brick foundation to a side-gable roof with close eaves. Two interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps are located at the northeast end and near the southwest end of the ridge. The foundation is banked at the southwest end of the house, providing room for an access doorway and two 8/1 windows. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards and features an exposed sill. The asymmetrical façade contains five bays and an off-center entrance; the two southwest bays are farther apart than are the three northeast bays, indicating that the house was likely extended to the southwest. The surround has pilasters with defined plinths and a high entablature. (The extant pediment is a post-1973 replacement.) The four-panel wood door contains two small lights at the top. Three cut stone slab steps lead from the entrance to the lawn. Windows throughout the house are 9/6 wood sash with narrow molded surrounds. A two-story frame ell extends from the rear of the main block. The ell has a gable roof with close eaves and 6/6 wood sash windows. An exterior brick chimney is located at the southeast gable end. A frame screen porch is located in the south corner of the junction of the main block and ell.

Well-maintained, 369 Main Street is representative of 18th century residential construction in West Newbury. Noteworthy features are the 9/6 windows, the exposed sill, and the five-bay form.

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.

In 1856, Irish immigrant Sheedy H. McNamara (1822-1903) leased a lot of land from B.F.S. and Mary C.P. Griffin.¹ One account states that the house belonged to Hayden Brown and was moved to this location around 1856 from Main Street near Whetstone Street.² The 1856 map indicates a house in this location owned by B.F.S. Griffin. Further research is recommended.

Sheedy McNamara lived here with his wife, Ellen (1830-1876), and their five children. The couple married in 1851 in Ireland and emigrated to Boston that same year. Sheedy McNamara worked as a cigar manufacturer; In 1870, his operation produced 71,624 cigars. In 1857, McNamara organized a group interested in emigrating to the western United States, but it does not appear that he did so. "A meeting of Irish-born citizens ... was held in town hall on February 25 for the purpose of making such arrangements as would facilitate the purpose of those who might be desirous of emigrating to the Western States. Frank Morrison was chairman and Sheedy H. McNamara secretary."³ By 1884, McNamara was widowed and had moved to Haverhill.

From the 1920s through 1941, 369 Main Street was the home of Albert A. and Abby Noyes and their children. Albert A. Noyes worked as a wood heeler in a shoe heel factory. In 1940, Albert R. Noyes lived here with his wife, Grace, and their six young children.

¹ Essex Deed Book 621, p. 5.

² MHC Form WNB.86, 1973.

³ Poore, 245.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

369 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.86

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

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

R13-5

Newburyport
West

WNB.C

WNB.299
WNB.300

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

Town/City: West Newbury**Place:****Photograph**

View looking north.

Address: 370 Main Street**Historic Name:** John C. and Abbie Ruddock House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

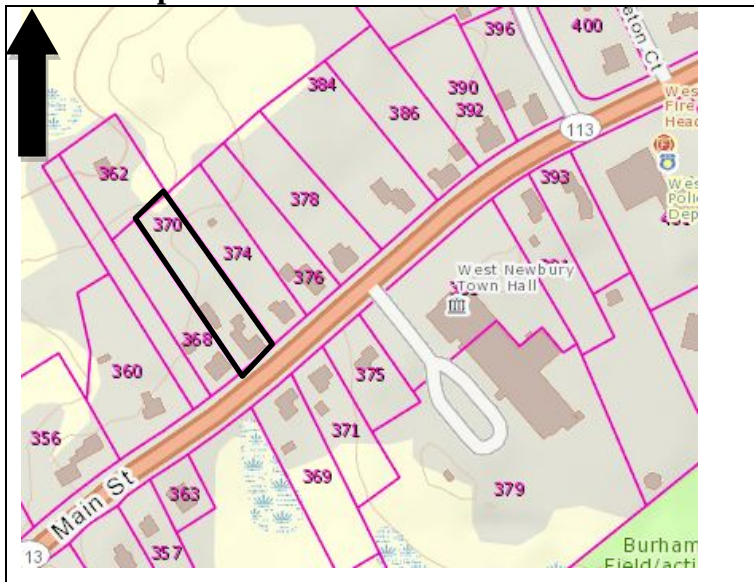
Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1866**Source:** marriage date; visual**Style/Form:** Greek Revival**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Granite fieldstone and brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (late 19th C)**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): Porch columns (early 20th C); rear additions (mid to late 20th C); replacement windows (early 21st C)**Condition:** Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 0.5 acres**Setting:** Located on the main thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113) in the town center of West Newbury, near Town Hall and the intersection of Main and Prospect streets. Part of a densely settled, mostly residential neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes.**Locus Map****Recorded by:** Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

370 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.299
	WNB.300

☐ 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.

370 Main Street is located on the northwest side of the road, approximately centered between the side lot lines of its long, narrow rectangular parcel, with a modest front setback. Main Street slopes down from northeast to southwest in front of the property, while the parcel slopes down from the street to the back of the lot. The yard is maintained chiefly in lawn. The house consists of a main block with a sequence of rear ells and additions. A paved driveway is located to the left (southwest) of the house, extending from the street to an attached garage at the rear of the house and a small carriage house standing close to the left rear corner of the dwelling.

The main block rises 1-½ stories from a low stone foundation—flat fieldstone on the right (northeast) side and block on the left (southwest)—to a side-gable roof with gable returns. A small corbelled chimney rises from the back slope of the main block, near the right end of the house. A series of small, 1 to 1-½ story additions extends from the left rear corner of the main block, flush with the left side wall of the main block. Walls are typically sheathed with wood clapboard and trimmed with corner boards and a flat fascia with narrow bed molding. Windows typically contain 6/6 double-hung replacement sash with band molding.

The five-bay façade has a high-post stud wall and a center entrance featuring a single-leaf door, full-height sidelights, wide flat pilasters, and a high entablature with molded cornice. The front roof has been extended to cover a full-length porch with modern wood decking and 4x4 inch posts. Centered on the front slope of the roof, a shed dormer contains five symmetrically placed windows with flat casings.

The asymmetrical right (northeast) elevation has two windows (not vertically aligned) on each floor; the half-story windows are centered in the gable end. Also asymmetrical, the left (southwest) elevation has two windows centered in the half story, two windows towards the front of the first floor, and an offset door with a rectangular transom and flat trim towards the back of the first floor. The immediately adjacent gabled rear ell has three irregularly spaced windows with band molding, and a stone foundation that matches the main block. The rearmost ell has a higher gabled roof; its recessed façade has a single-leaf door and a flanking window with flat trim. Not clearly visible from the street, the northeast elevations of the ells show an irregular footprint and rooflines and clapboard walls with minimal fenestration.

The 1-½ story carriage house (WNB.300) at the rear of the house has a front gable with no gable returns and a concrete block chimney on its left (southeast) elevation. Its façade contains a modern garage door with shingled surround and pediment trim positioned off-center on the first floor, and a large loft door with a bracketed cornice shelf centered in the half-story.

Well maintained, 370 Main Street is a modest example of traditional, vernacular early 19th century development in West Newbury, with a conservative side-gable form. The building is notable for its five-bay façade, original fenestration and trim, Bungalow-influenced front porch and dormer, historic ell, and surviving carriage house with surviving Italianate ornamentation. Alteration of the front porch posts and carriage house entrance and installation of replacement window sash detract from the historic integrity of the house and early outbuilding.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

370 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.299
	WNB.300

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.

370 Main Street was likely constructed circa 1866, the year during which John C. Ruddock (1834-1901)¹ and his wife, Abbie (1843-1917), were married. This house, with its swooping porch roof, is of a similar design to other houses in West Newbury constructed during the mid-1860s (e.g. 82, 112, and 118 Maple Street and 7 Mechanic Street). John C. Ruddock worked as a carpenter at the time of the 1855 census, but was working as a heelmaker in a shoe factory in 1870. (Note: The 1884 map appears to have transposed some owners' names in this area. This researcher deferred to the chain of title.)

From 1891 to 1911, Mary O'Loughlin and her husband, Andrew, owned the property.² Andrew O'Loughlin worked as a comb maker.

From 1921 to 1973, 370 Main Street was owned by the Sawyer family.³ Thomas K. Sawyer (1849-1934)⁴ and his wife, Nancy E. (known as Nellie),⁵ lived here with their daughter, Bessie Sawyer Koebele.⁶ At the time of the 1940 census, Bessie Sawyer Koebele was working as a music teacher.

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/155406718>. Accessed Jan. 23, 2020.

² Essex South Deed Book 1327, p. 309 and Essex South Deed Book 2080, p. 533.

³ Essex South Deed Book 2489, p. 71 and 6014, p. 14.

⁴ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/112332941/thomas-killam-sawyer>. Accessed Feb. 11, 2020.

⁵ https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/112332995/n_-nellie-sawyer. Accessed Feb. 11, 2020.

⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/112333087>. Accessed Feb. 11, 2020.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

370 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.299
	WNB.300

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

Detail. Entrance.



Carriage House. View looking northwest.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

R13-6

Newburyport
West

WNB.C

WNB.301

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

Town/City: West Newbury**Place:****Photograph**

View looking north.

Address: 374 Main Street**Historic Name:** George and Frances Tyler House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1856**Source:** marriage date; visual**Style/Form:** Greek Revival**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Flat fieldstone and brick (under rear addition)

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None visible**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): left side addition (late 19th - early 20th C); replacement sash (L 20th-Early 21st C)**Condition:** Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 0.6 acres**Setting:** Located on the main thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113) in the town center of West Newbury, near Town Hall and the intersection of Main and Prospect streets. Part of a densely settled, mostly residential neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes.**Locus Map****Recorded by:** Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2020

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

374 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.301

☒ 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.*

374 Main Street is located on the northwest side of the road, approximately centered between the side lot lines of its long, narrow rectangular parcel, with a modest front setback. Main Street slopes down from northeast to southwest in front of the property, while the parcel slopes down from the street to the back of the lot. The yard is maintained chiefly in lawn. A paved driveway extends along the left (southwest) side of the house. A modern gazebo stands behind the left rear corner of the house.

The main block rises 2-½ stories from a low fieldstone foundation to a front-gable roof with gable returns. A small brick chimney rises from the ridgeline at the back of this volume, while a taller and more substantial chimney rises from the right slope of the house, near the front. Walls are sheathed in wood clapboard and trimmed with wide corner boards and a wide fascia board with bed molding. Windows typically contain 6/6 double-hung sash with flat casings.

The slightly asymmetrical façade has three bays of windows on the first two floors (two bays of which are vertically aligned), and one window centered in the half-story. The right (northeast) elevation features two bays of vertically-aligned windows on the first and second floors at the rear of the building and one window bay towards the front of the first floor. Visible at the back of this wall is a narrow, one-story rear addition having a brick foundation and shed roof; no windows are visible from the street.

The left (southwest) elevation of the main block has a one-story, hip roofed projection along its full length. The entrance is recessed at the front end of this extension, its open corner supported by a square post surmounted by a flat fascia with bed molding; its concrete floor is accessed by concrete steps. The street-facing door has narrow, full-height sidelights and a plain, flat casing. The main block displays three regularly spaced windows towards the rear and one window towards the front, the latter vertically aligned with a window under the entry porch. A modern greenhouse addition extends from the rear of the one-story entry projection.

Well preserved and maintained, 374 Main Street is an unpretentious yet handsome example of early to mid-19th century residential development in West Newbury. The building is notable for its commanding size, intact front gable form, side entrance porch, and historic fenestration and trim.

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.*

374 Main Street was likely constructed circa 1856, the year in which George W. Tyler purchased this lot of land.¹ George W. Tyler (ca. 1813-1863) worked as a comb maker and lived here with his wife, Frances (ca. 1816-), and their three children.

In 1864, Emma Carr Manning purchased the property from the Tyler estate. Emma Manning lived here with her husband, harness maker Benjamin W. Manning, and their children into the 1870s. (Note: The 1884 map appears to have transposed some owners' names in this area. This researcher deferred to the chain of title.)

¹ Essex South Deed Book 526, p. 90.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

374 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.301

In 1888, house carpenter Edward Thompson purchased the property.² Edward Thompson and his wife, Jane, were both born in Ireland and were married in 1878. They immigrated in 1881. They lived here with their children and grand-children. The Thompson family owned the house until 1958.³

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

² Essex South Deed Book 1234, p. 117.

³ Essex South Deed Book 4434, p. 405

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

374 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.301

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

374 Main Street is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as an unpretentious yet handsome example of early to mid-19th century residential development in West Newbury. Two traditional floor plans remained popular during Early Industrial Period (1830-1870) in West Newbury. One and one-half story and two-story frame houses in the vernacular Greek Revival style were popular during this time. Greek Revival styles appeared in side-gabled forms, as well as front-gabled forms such as 374 Main Street. Houses in West Newbury were typically conservative in terms of form, i.e. frame construction, gable roof, two stories, yet builders were cognizant of design trends such as the addition of Greek Revival recessed entrances. In West Newbury, these design trends took the form of features applied to conservative forms; in other localities, grand temple forms, for example, would have been more commonly used. The building is notable for its intact front gable form, side entrance porch, and historic fenestration and trim. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship. Information on the integrity of the interior of the building would be needed in order to confirm this recommendation.

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.196
Historic Name:	Central School
Common Name:	West Newbury Town Offices
Address:	381 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	
Year Constructed:	1910
Architect(s):	Ashton and Huntress; Wales, Albert
Architectural Style(s):	Classical Revival
Use(s):	Meeting Hall; Nursing Home; Police Station; Public School; Town Hall
Significance:	Architecture; Community Planning; Education; Politics Government
Area(s):	
Designation(s):	
Building Materials(s):	Roof: Synthetic Other Wall: Wood; Wood Clapboard Foundation: Granite; Stone, Cut; Stone, Uncut



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

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

This file was accessed on: Tuesday, November 17, 2020 at 11:59 AM

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

Town/City: West Newbury, Massachusetts

Place: (neighborhood or village):

Photograph

Address: 381 Main Street

Historic Name: Central School

Uses: Present: town offices

Original: grammar school for the town

Date of Construction: 1910

Source: Newburyport News articles

Style/Form:

Architect/Builder: Ashton & Huntress

Exterior Material:

Foundation:

Wall/Trim: wooden clapboards, wood trim.

Roof: membrane

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

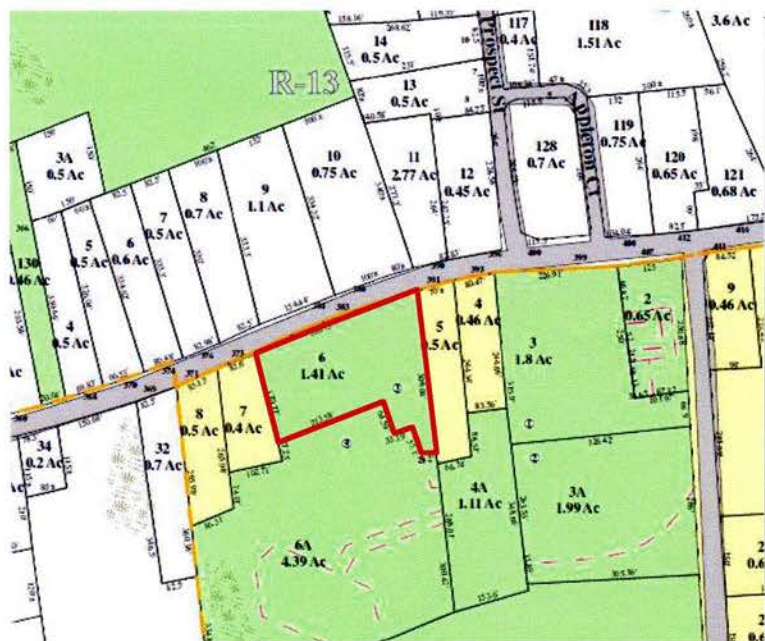
Major Alterations (with dates): 1938: renovation after a major fire. 1965: addition added at the rear for classrooms and cafeteria. 1979: building modified to house the town offices, and the 6 rooms at the rear made into Senior Housing.

Condition: very good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ Date:

Acreage: 5.8

Setting:

Locus Map

Recorded by: Susan Follansbee

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date (month / year): October 2011

RECEIVED

OCT 14 2011

MASS. HIST. COMM

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: **WEST NEWBURY** ADDRESS: **381 Main Street**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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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.

This is a 2-story wooden building in colonial style. It appears to fit in with the nearby houses, which are also mostly wooden colonial buildings. There were 4 large classrooms on each floor, one in each corner. Water for the school came from a 190-foot driven well, with a high pressure gasoline engine used to send water to a thousand gallon tank in the basement.

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.

At a town meeting on 1 July 1909, the town voted 44 to 26 to build a new school, and a sum not to exceed \$20,000 was voted for purchasing the land and building the school. Albert Wales of Groveland was chosen to build the school. Mr. Wales had built schools in Groveland, Byfield, and Stowe High School, as well as many houses in Haverhill.

The town purchased the land, called the Ruddock property, at what is now 381 Main Street from Henry T. Bailey and others in 1910 (book 1982, page 0289). Up until this time, all students had attended district schools, which were scattered throughout the town. Before the school was opened there were 240 students in the elementary grades, 50 of them crowded into the grammar school, where 35 would have been a more suitable number. From 1910 on, all elementary pupils except those attending District No. 9, which was the furthest away, attended this consolidated school. In 1930, the No. 9 school closed and those pupils attended Central School. The girls' entrance was on the west side, and the boys' entrance on the east side.

In 1930, when the old high school building at what is now 212 Main Street was condemned, classes were doubled up and the high school students also began attending Central School. The town appropriated \$4,000 for making the required changes to accommodate the high school students. Grades 1 through 6 occupied the first floor, and grades 7 through 12 the top floor. In November 1938 the building was badly damaged by a fire of incendiary origin, and all students were placed in various temporary quarters, until repairs could be completed in May 1939. The town spent \$18,000 to repair and remodel the school following the fire. Improvements added during the renovations after the fire included new fireproof tile walls on the girls' staircase, completely new stairs on the boys' staircase, all doors in the basement were metal covered, the basement ceiling was hard plaster on metal laths. An entirely new room, 20 x 26, was added on the second floor, and wardrobes were added on the second floor. The lunch room continued to be in the basement, but with more adequate heat and light. A larger space was made in the basement for a play room in stormy weather. There were improvements made to the heating, ventilation and lighting. When the town put in a water system in 1936 for the houses along Main Street, the school connected with it. Before that, wells were the only source of water.

The building housed all 12 grades until 1951, when the school became overcrowded, and high school students were tuitioned to Newburyport by the School Committee, against the wishes expressed by voters in a special town meeting. In 1965, when the school again became overcrowded, a six-room addition was added to the back of the building to give additional classrooms for the primary grades. In 1972, the town purchased the former House of the Angel Guardian property at 698 Main Street, naming it the Dr. John C. Page School, and grades 3 through 6 were moved there in the fall of 1974. In the fall of 1985 students in kindergarten through grade 2 joined the others at the Dr. Page School. (Junior High and Senior High students have attended Pentucket Regional Schools on Main Street near the Groveland line since 1958.)

From 1982 until 1997 the Police Department were quartered in the basement of the 1910 Building. In 1985 the town turned the rear 1965 addition over to the Housing Authority for conversion to the Lionel Brunault Elderly Housing. In 1997 the original Central School building was renovated to house the town offices and became known as the 1910 Building. An elevator and a

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: **WEST NEWBURY** ADDRESS: **381 Main Street**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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new senior center were added at the rear, between the Central School building and the 1965 addition and connecting the two. The 1910 building retains much of the look of the school it once was. Most of the classrooms are still the same size, and have retained their blackboards, large windows, and schoolroom clocks. The middle rooms in the back of the building on both floors have been converted into a corridor to connect the elevator to both floors and the basement.

The 1965 wing at the rear is currently used for 14 units of senior housing. The large room which had been used as a cafeteria and gymnasium when the building was used as a grammar school is now used for large meetings, such as Town Meetings and elections.

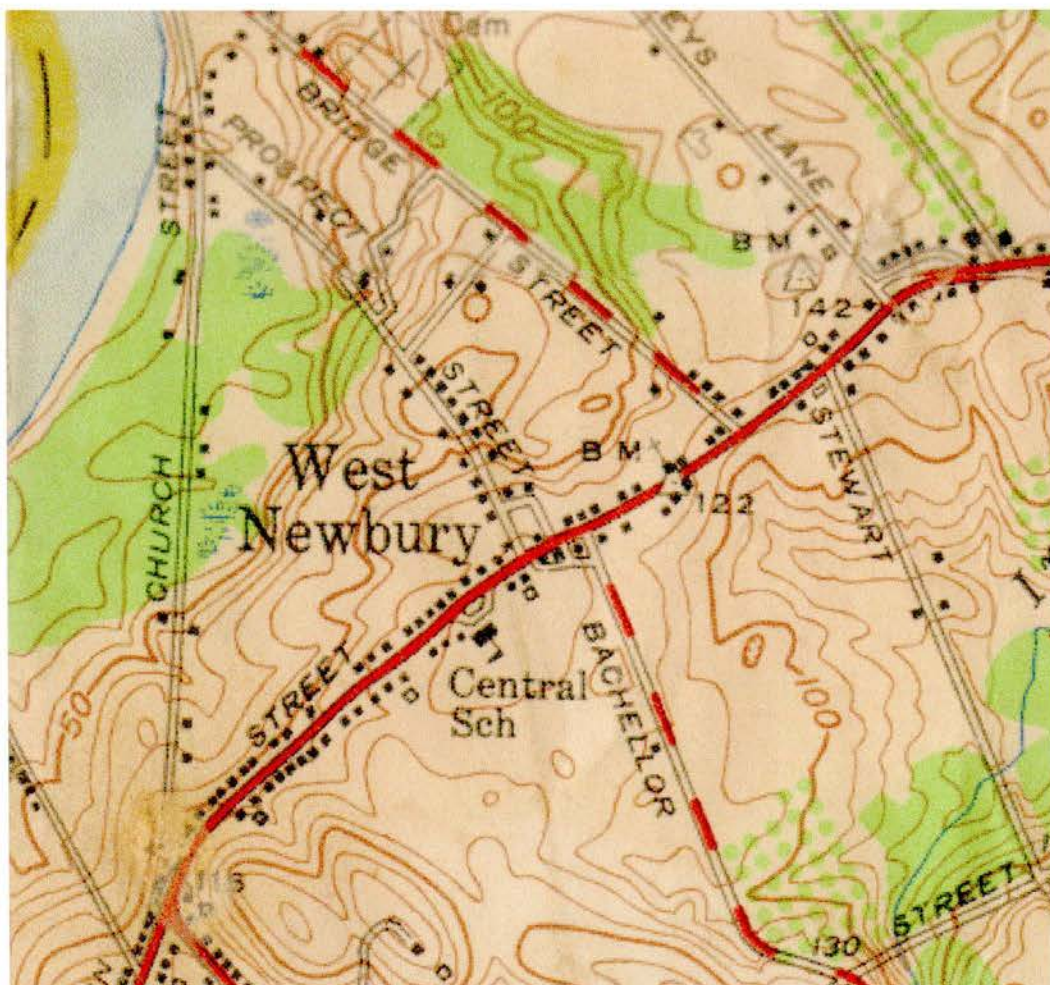
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Newburyport Daily News articles
West Newbury Town Reports
Documents written by Elizabeth Thompson and others

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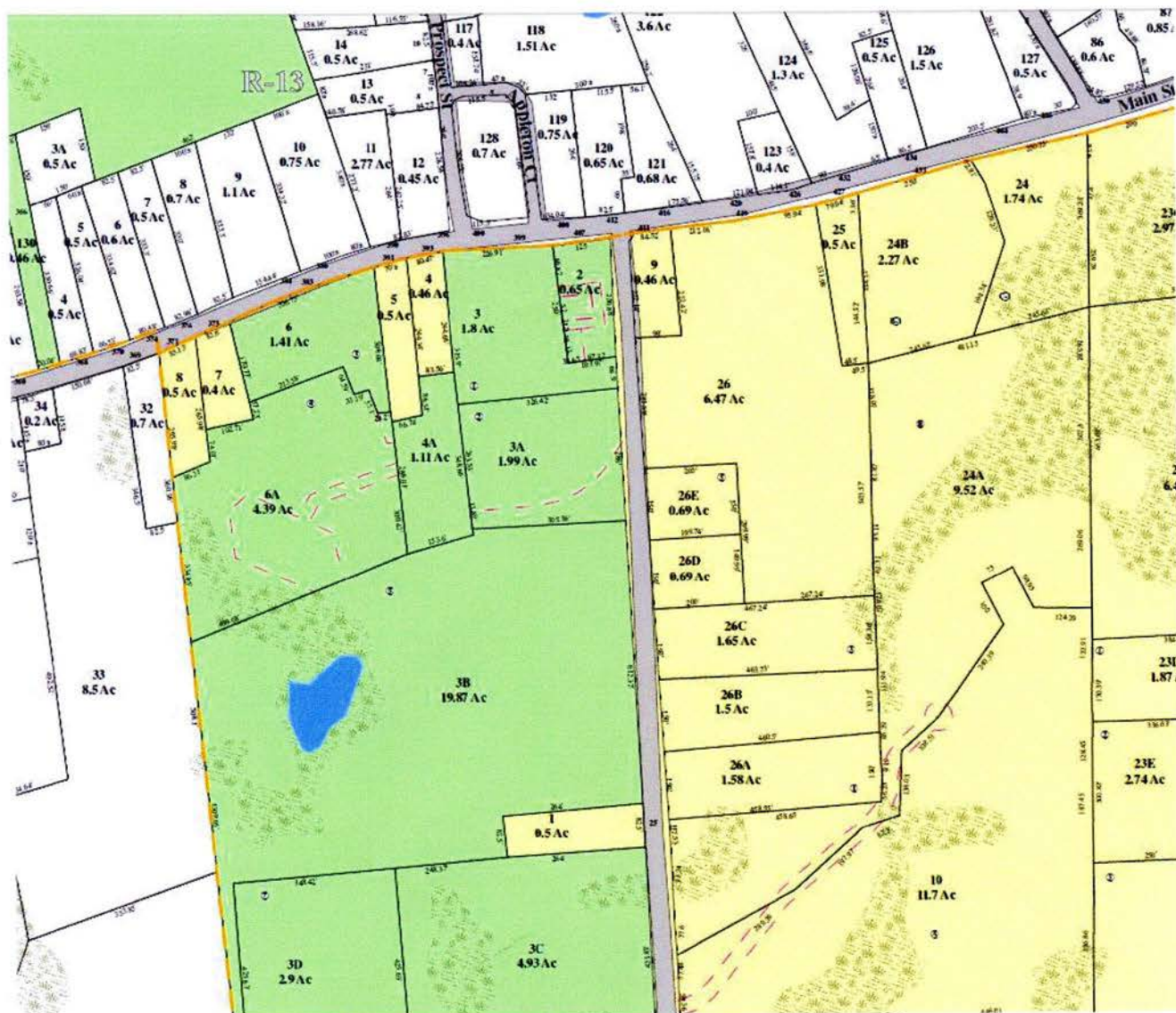


Topographic map - 1952

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: **WEST NEWBURY** ADDRESS: **381 Main Street**MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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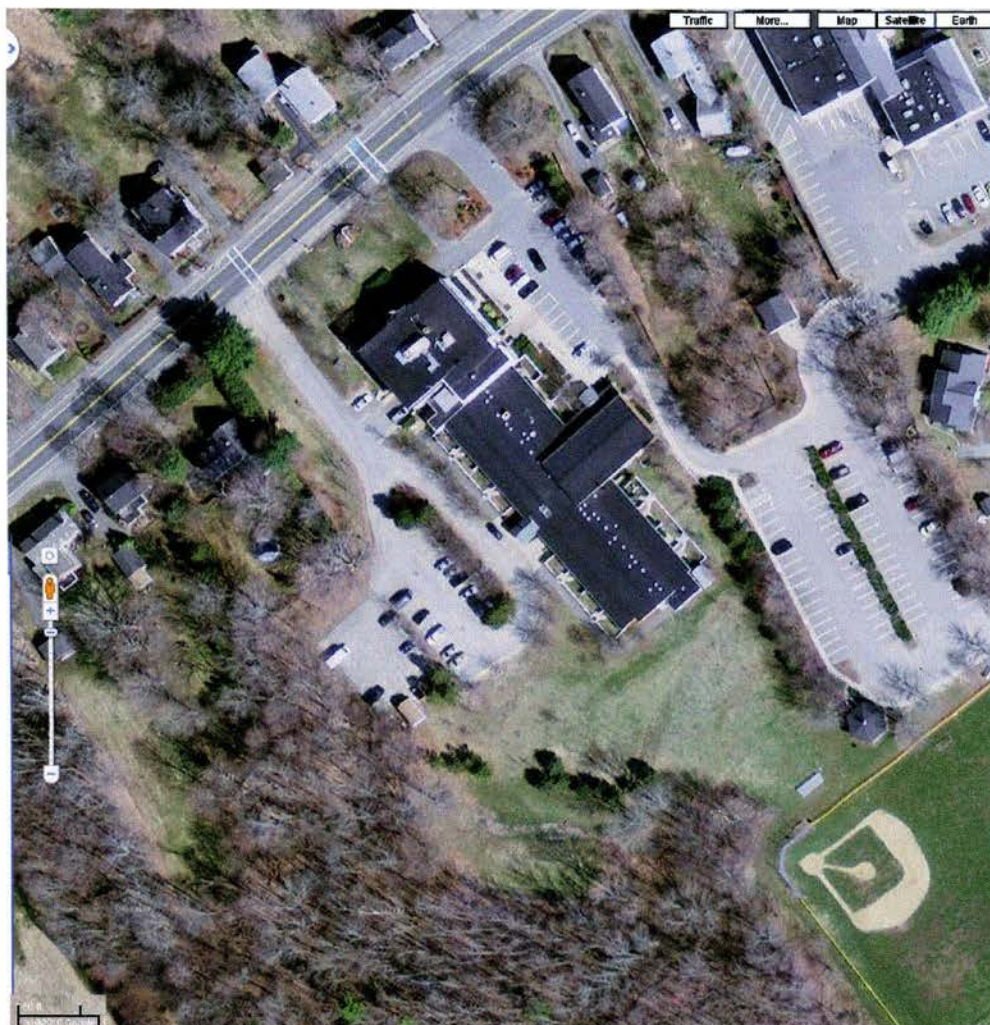
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Portion of West Newbury Assessors Map R-14 (2010)
The 1910 Building is parcel 6

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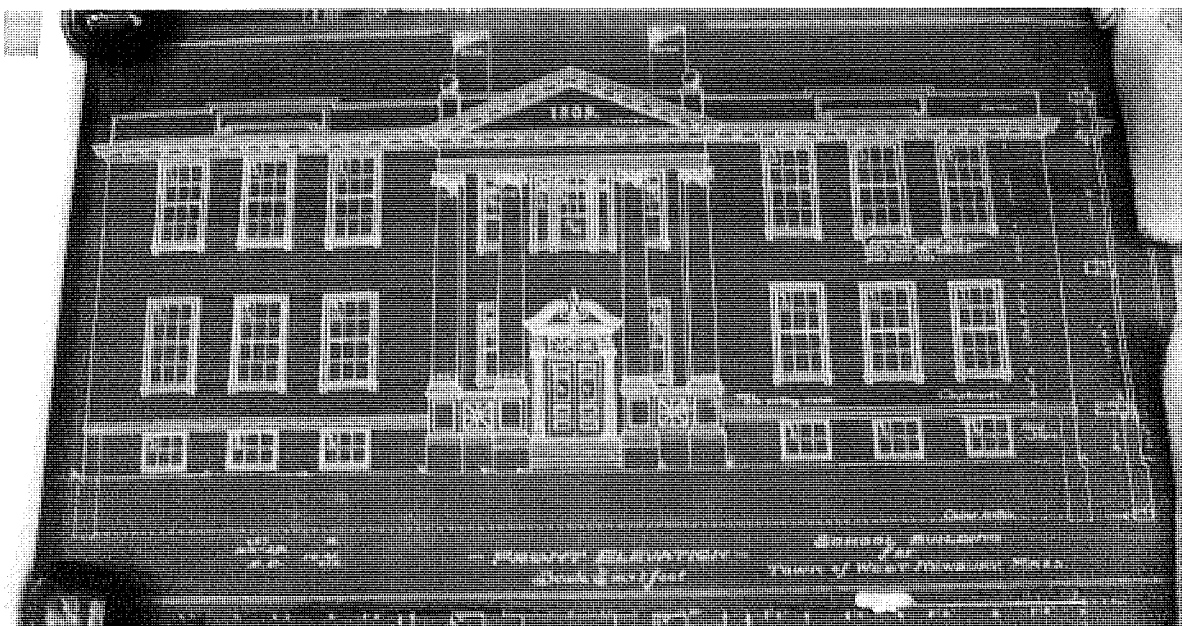
2010 Google map, showing 1910 building and Elderly Housing

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 381 Main Street

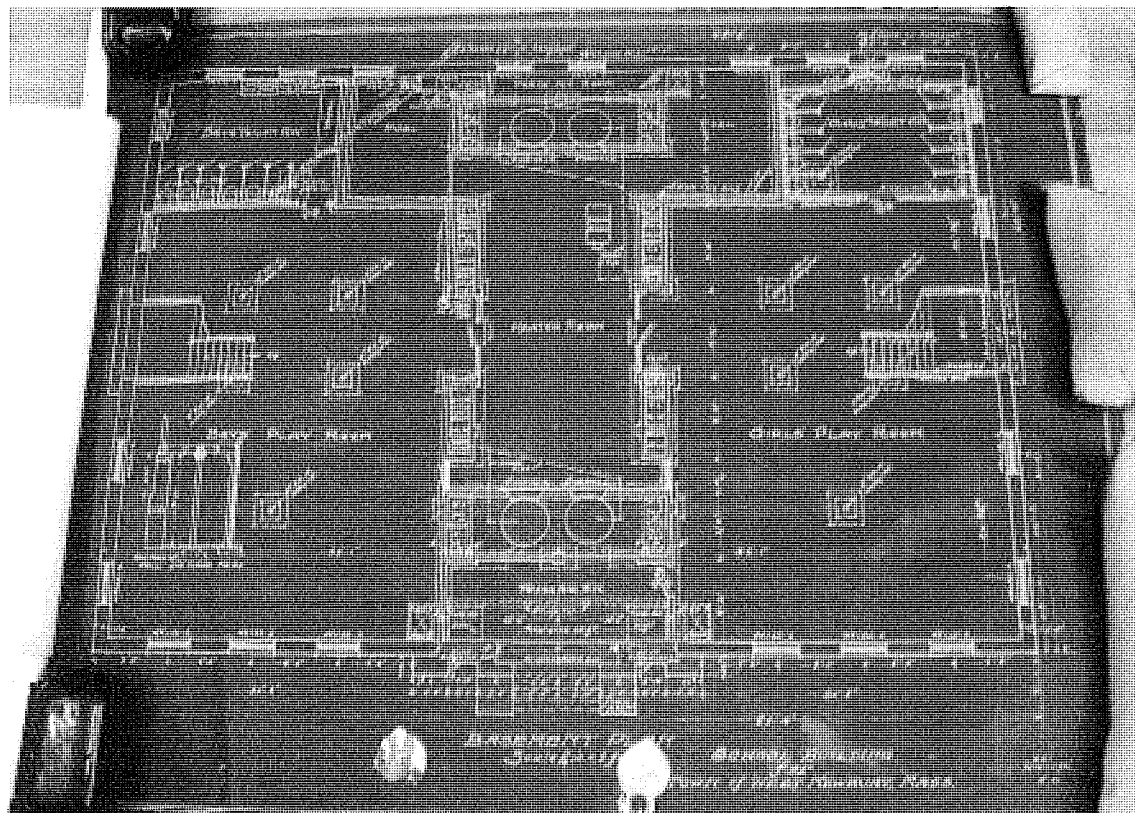
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220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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1909 plans: front elevation



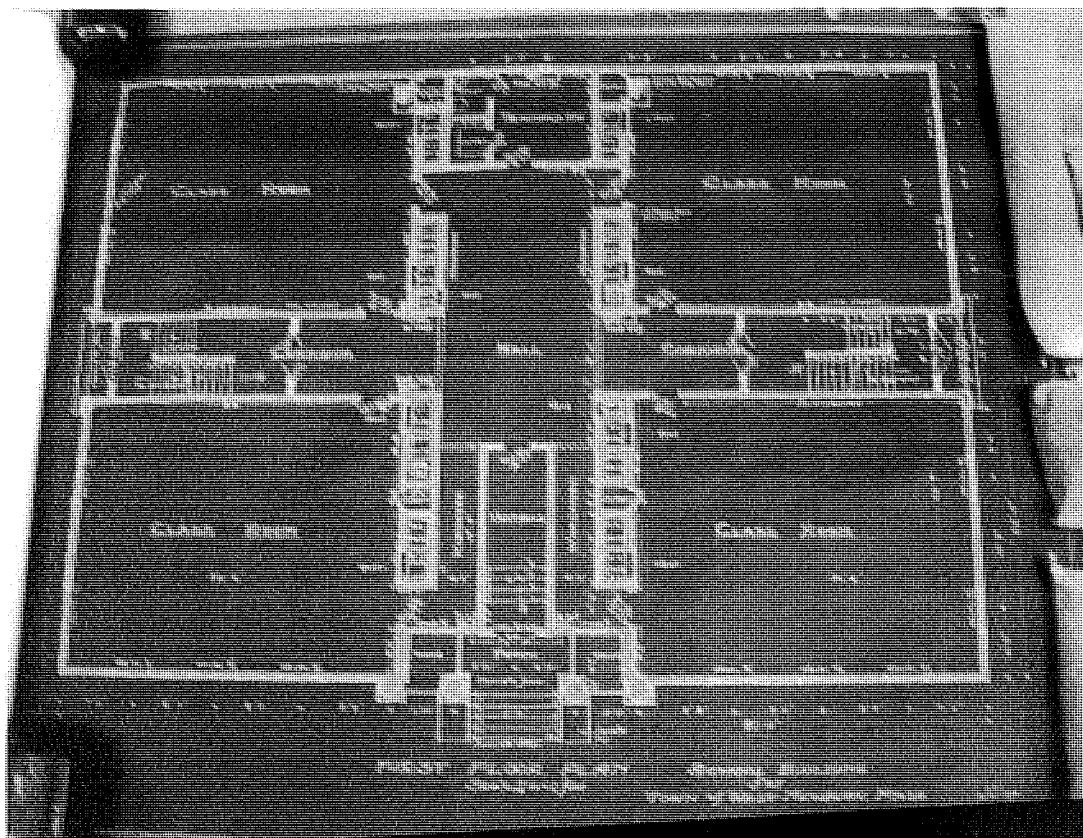
1909 plans: basement

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 381 Main Street

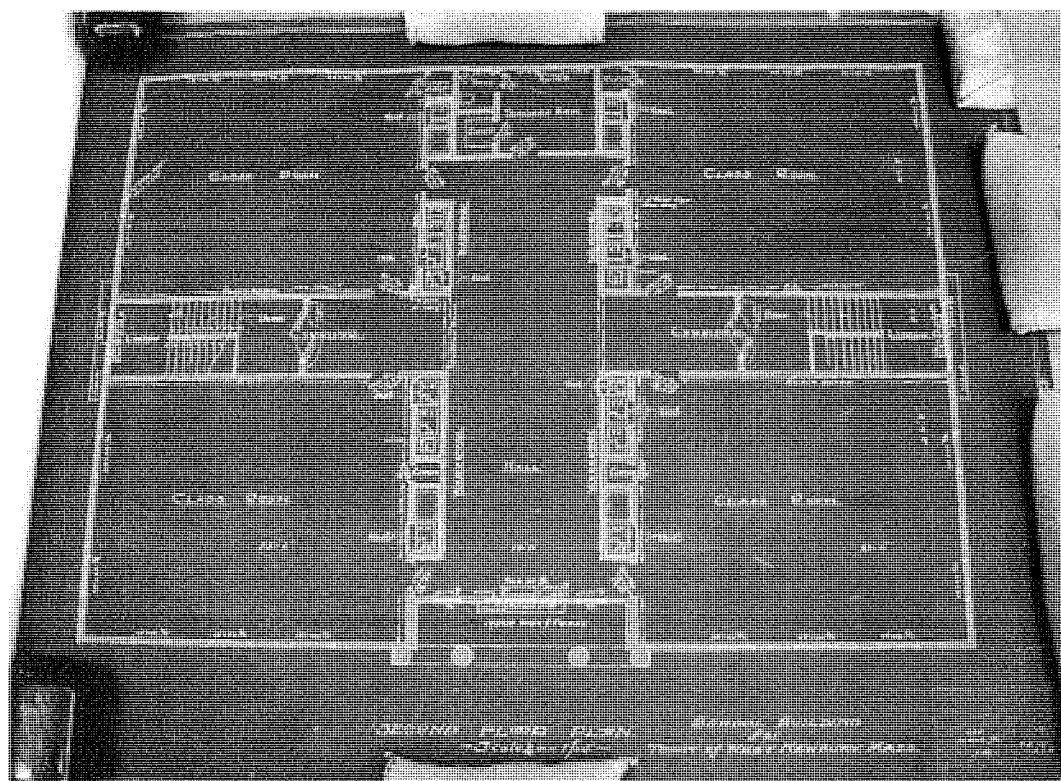
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1909 plans: first floor

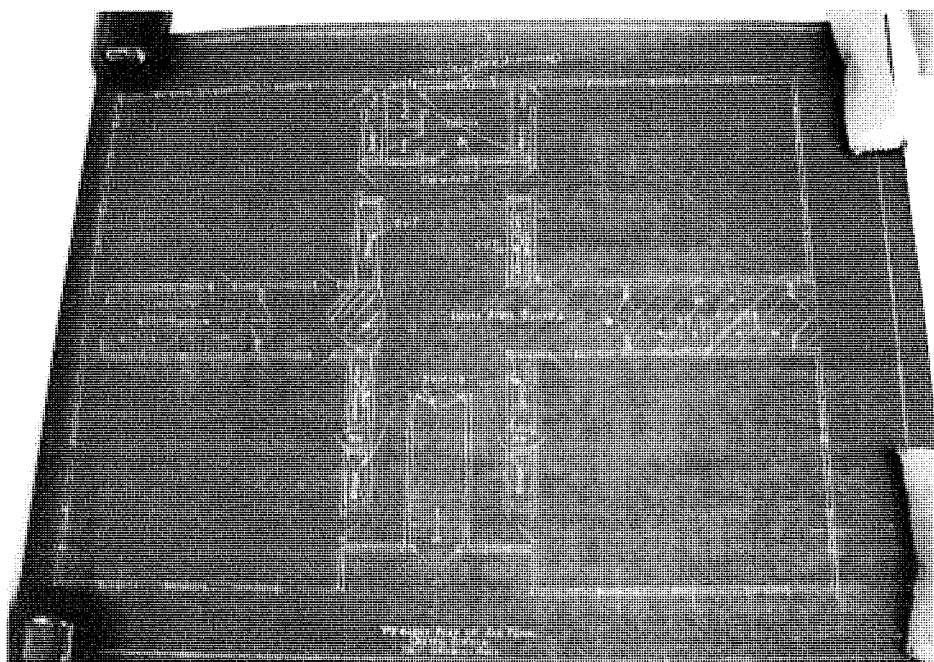
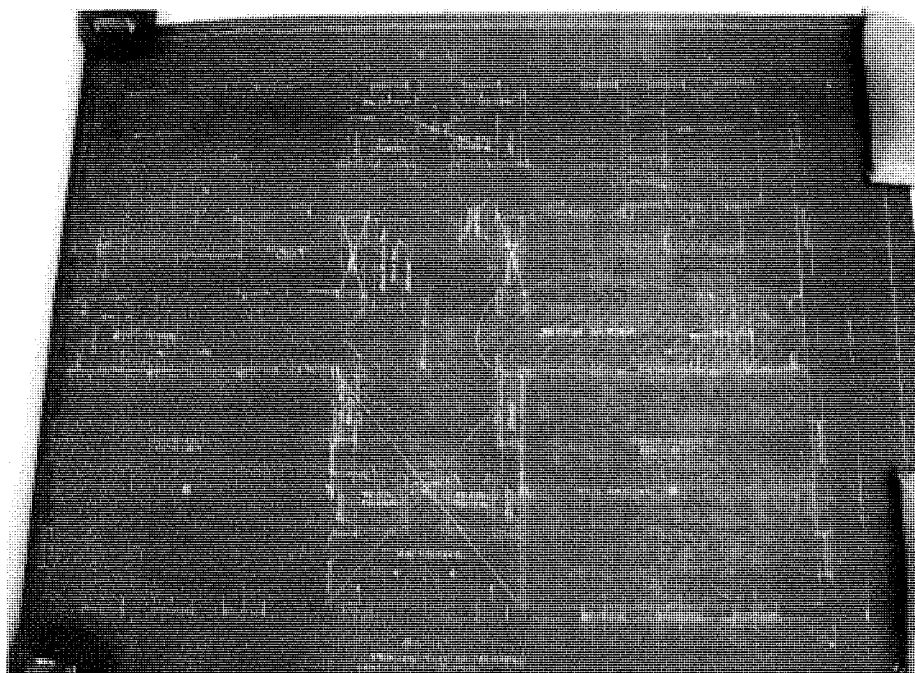


1909 plans: second floor

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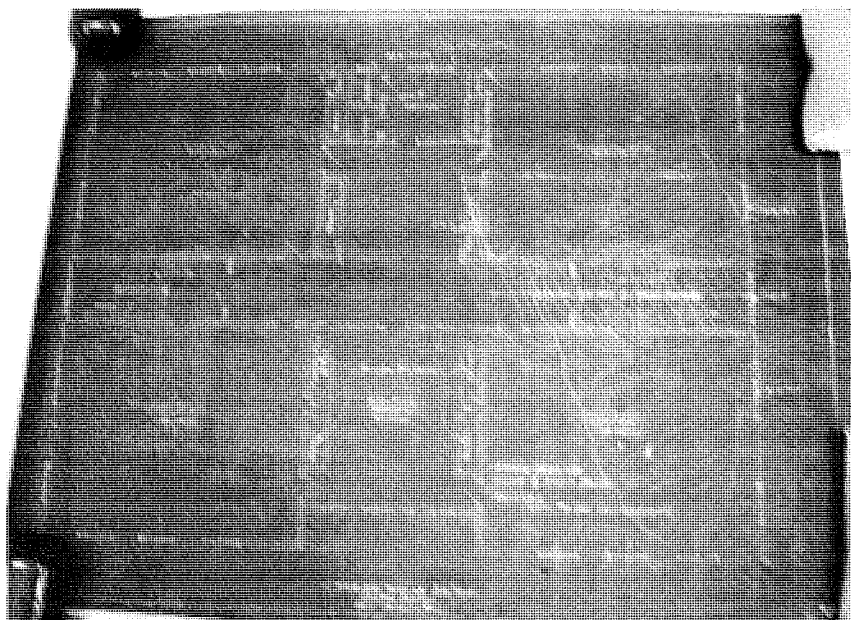


1939 plans showing burned area: first floor

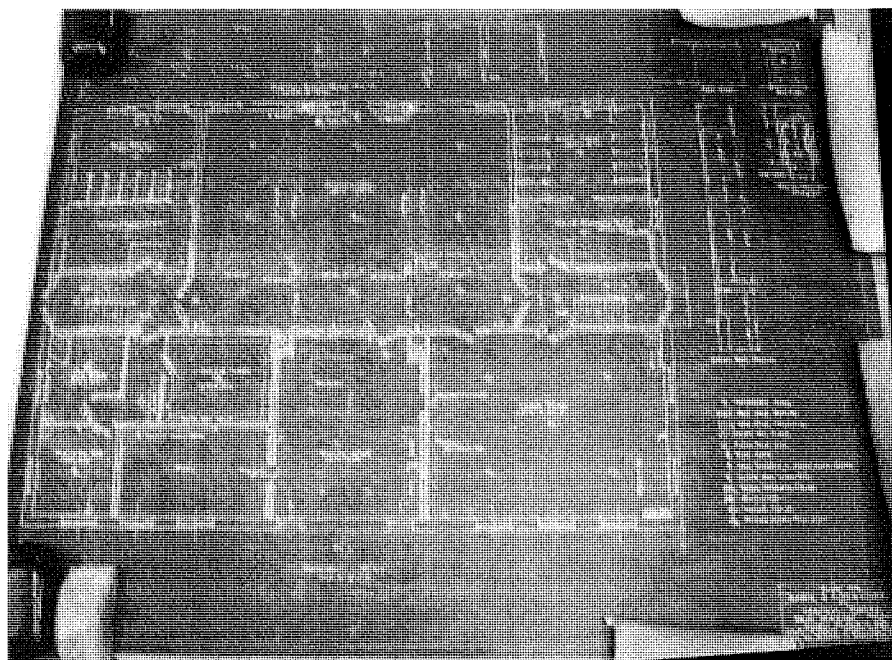
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1939 plans showing burned area: second floor



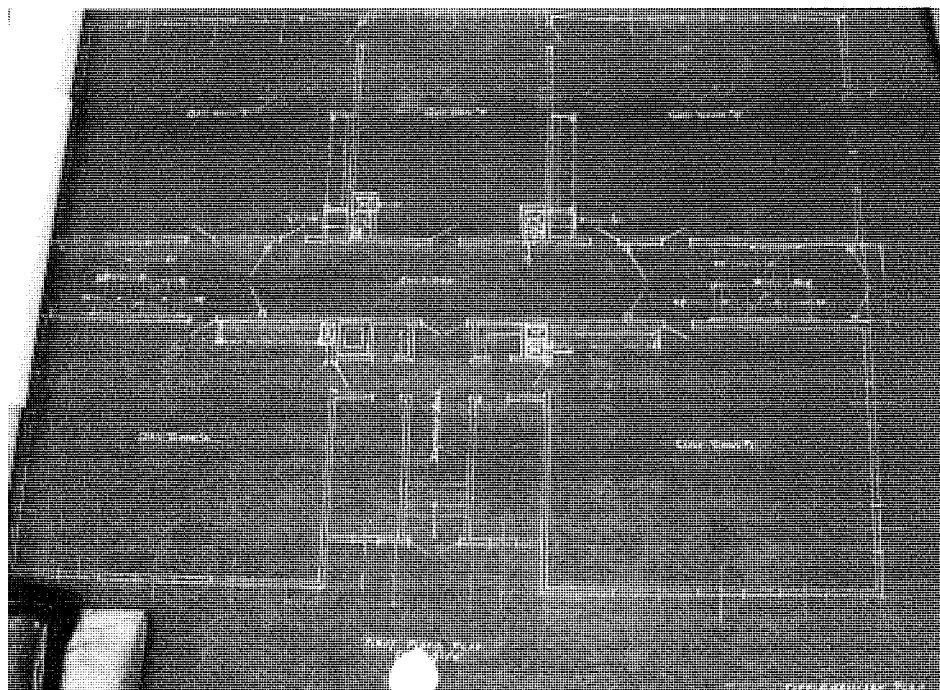
1939 plans: basement

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: **381 Main Street**

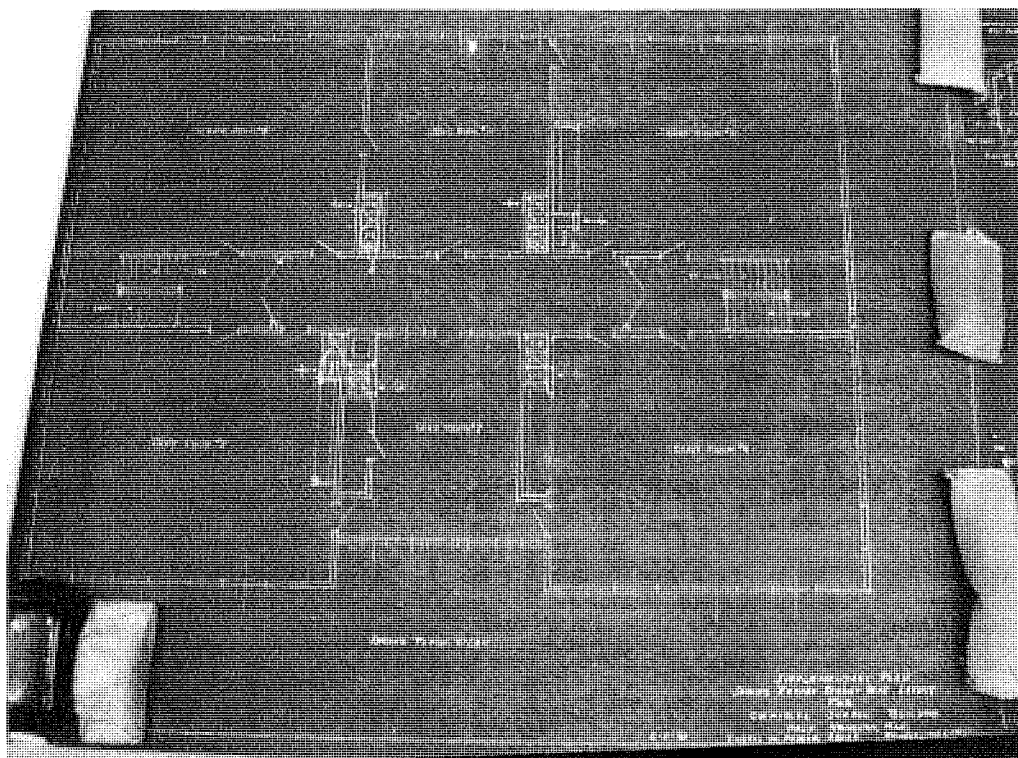
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1939 plans: first floor

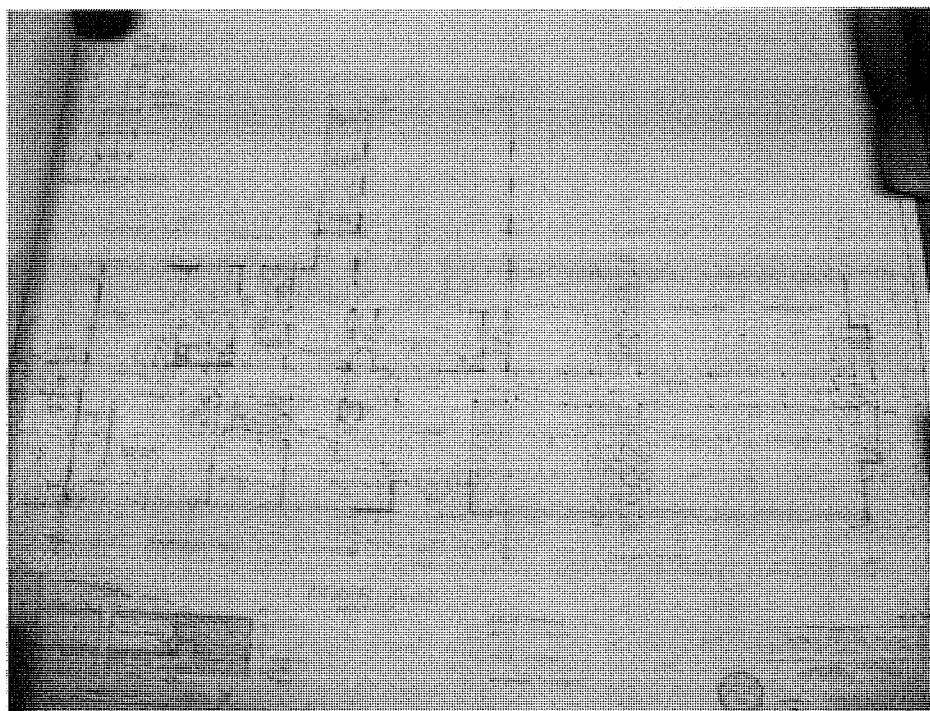


1939 plans: second floor

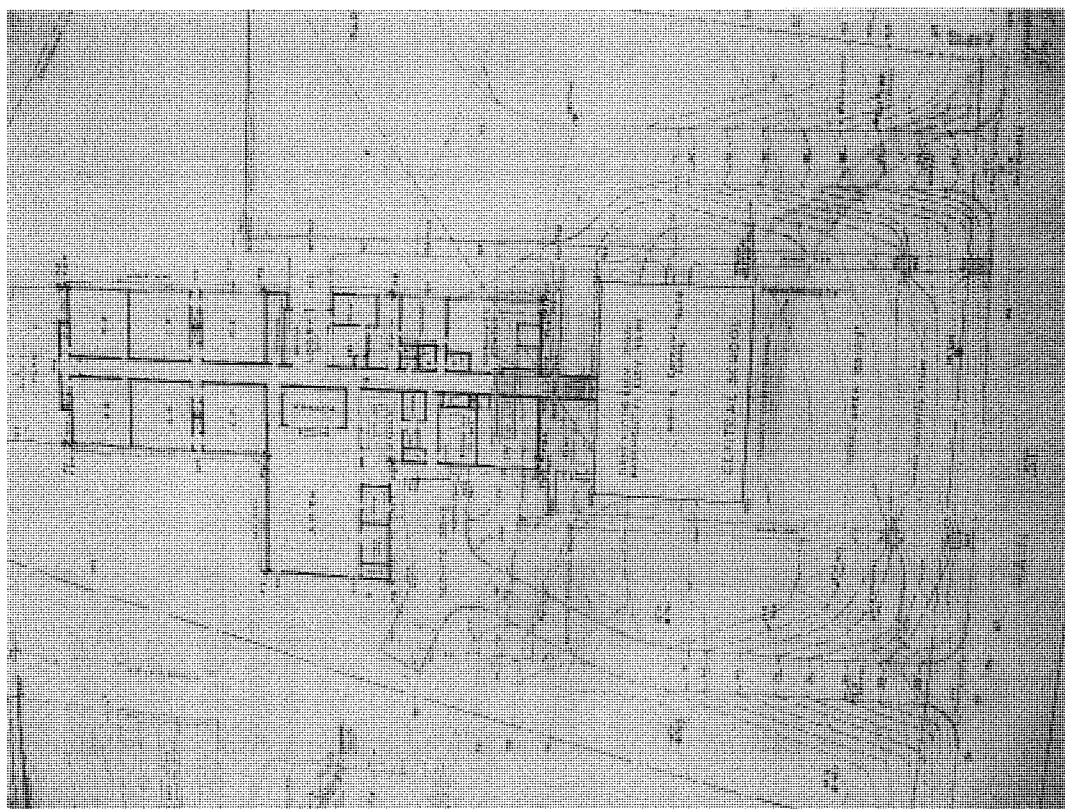
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1964 wing: floor plan



1964 wing: layout

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Central School around 1940



1910 Building - 2010

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1910 Building - west side (senior housing in wing to right)



1910 Building - 2010

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East side



East side - entrance to town offices

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East side - senior housing and large meeting room to Left



hallway to town offices

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET TOWN: WEST NEWBURY ADDRESS: 381 Main Street

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typical office - note the original blackboards

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Senior Center

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

R13-090

Newburyport
West

WNB.C

WNB.302
WNB.303**Town/City:** West Newbury**Place:**

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 382-384 Main Street**Historic Name:** John C. Carr House; Lutie Odiorne Store**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence; Vacant

Original: Single Family Residence; Store

Date of Construction: ca. 1850s; ca. 1910**Source:** maps, deeds**Style/Form:** Greek Revival**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Granite block

Wall/Trim: Wood shingles and trim

Roof: Asphalt shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Attached barn (L 19th C?) and freestanding storefront**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): left side addition (late 19th - early 20th C); replacement sash (L 20th-Early 21st C)**Condition:** Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 1.1 acres**Setting:** Located on the major thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113), near its intersection with Prospect and Bachelor streets. Located across from Town Hall in a densely settled, mostly residential neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes. The house faces West Newbury Town Hall across the 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

384 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.302
	WNB.303

☒ 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.

384 Main Street is located on the north side of Main Street, roughly centered between the side lot lines of its long rectangular parcel, with a moderate front setback. A picket fence extends along the street edge in front of the house, and a wood stockade fence lines the street edge between the driveway and the west property line. The parcel is generally flat at the front (south edge) and slopes gently down to the back (north) of the parcel. Main Street slopes gently down from east to west across the site. The main block of the house stands on a slight berm, behind a small front yard maintained chiefly in lawn. Small to moderate size shrubs and foundation plantings line the front and right (east) sides of the house. A paved driveway and gravel parking area are located to the left (west) of the house, in front of an attached barn at the back left (northwest) corner of the house. A small freestanding storefront building (marked #382) stands at the front left (southwest) corner of the parcel.

The main block rises 2 ½ stories from a low, granite block foundation to a front gable roof with minimal gable returns. Two slender brick chimneys rise from the roof, one on each slope. Walls are sheathed with wood shingles and trimmed with a narrow fascia band and bed molding. Windows typically contain 6/1 double-hung replacement sash with band molding.

The side hall plan features a three-bay façade. The slightly recessed, offset entrance contains a single leaf door, full height sidelights, pilasters, a high entablature, and a boldly projecting cornice. Modern brick steps access the entrance.

The asymmetrical right (east) elevation has windows concentrated toward the back of the block, with four windows on the first floor and three (all aligned with first story windows) on the second floor. The asymmetrical left (west) elevation features five windows spaced across the entire second floor, two on the first floor of the main block, and a narrow, hip roofed extension at the back of the first floor, with irregular fenestration and a single-leaf door at the rearmost bay.

Attached to the left rear (northwest) corner of the main block is a front-gabled barn with gable returns and wood shingle siding. It rises 1 ½ stories, with an offset garage door at the first level, a small, square, loft door centered directly above it, and a 6/1 window centered in the gable peak.

A one-story storefront building stands at the front left (southwest) corner of the property, only a few feet from the sidewalk. Clad with wood shingles, this small, one-story structure is three bays long by one bay deep, with a flat roof. A small brick chimney rises from the interior of the right side of the building. The façade has paired windows in the outer bays and a recessed entry with angled sides in the center. A modest entablature with a flat fascia, small dentils, and cornice molding extends across the entire façade and forms a low parapet. Windows contain 2/2 double-hung sash; the entry door has an original or early wood-and-glass-paneled door. The right (east) side elevation has one 2/2 window centered on the wall; the left (west) side is not clearly visible, but may have the same fenestration.

Well preserved and well maintained, the main house and barn are good examples of modest mid-19th century development in the center of West Newbury. The house is notable for its 2 ½ story height, recessed and carefully detailed entrance, and attached barn. Although less well maintained, the freestanding storefront is a locally rare and significant example of an early commercial building type.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

384 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.302
	WNB.303

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.

384 Main Street was likely constructed in the 1850s for John Chase Carr (1798-1891) and his second wife, Hannah Pillsbury Carr (1808-1886).¹ John C. Carr was an active member of the community. Carr was a deacon at the Second Parish Congregational Church beginning in 1832 and served as West Newbury town clerk for 52 years. Carr worked as a justice of the peace for 53 years,² as West Newbury postmaster for 12 years, and was twice elected to the Massachusetts legislature. He worked in comb manufacturing and, later, worked as a grocer and trader. By the second half of the 19th century, Carr was active on the boards of several local corporations, including the Merrimack Bridge Corporation³ and the West Newbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with which he was active for 40 years.

By the 1850s, Carr owned more than 20 acres on the north side of Main Street near this location. Tax records from 1851 and the 1856 map indicate that Carr owned a house in this general area. The 1884 map depicts the footprint of a house with attached barn similar to the existing house and barn.

After his death in 1892, Carr's estate sold the house and .75 acre to his nephew, James L. Odiorne,⁴ to whom Carr had also bequeathed his pew No. 14 in the Second Parish Congregational Church.⁵ Five years later in 1903, James L. Odiorne sold the property to his daughter-in-law Lutie Odiorne.⁶

William Boardman Odiorne (1861-1931) married Lutie Hardy (1867-1937)⁷ in 1888. Prior to moving to West Newbury, the couple lived and worked in Haverhill. William worked as a stock fitter in a shoe factory; Lutie worked as a dressmaker.⁸ The couple constructed the extant roadside store, which Lutie Odiorne operated as a variety and grocery store, while William continued to work as a stock fitter.⁹ The building was constructed after 1909 and before 1912.¹⁰ The store would have likely sold items such as candy, which would have certainly appealed to the town's children who all attended Center School directly across Main Street from the house.

Leah Gadd (1885-1959)¹¹ and her husband, Samuel (1872-1957), purchased the house and property from the Odiorne estate in 1937.¹² Samuel Gadd worked as a railway mail clerk at the time of the 1930 census. The couple had at least six children and lived there until 1959.

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¹ Carr, Edson I. *The Carr Family Records*. Rockton, Illinois: Herald Printing House, 1894, p. 169.

² Ladd (ed.), "Contentious Citizens," p. 130.

³ "Notice: Stockholders of Merrimack Bridge Corporation...." *Newburyport Daily Herald*. 13 May 1869. http://newburyport.advantage-preservation.com/viewer/?k=first%20insurance%20corporation%20carr&i=f&d=01011860-12311899&m=between&ord=k1&fn=newburyport_daily_herald_usa_massachusetts_newburyport_18690513_english_2&df=1&dt=10&cid=2710. Accessed Nov. 8, 2019.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 1513, p. 403.

⁵ Essex County Probate Book 485, p. 349. Ancestry.com. Accessed Nov. 8, 2019.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 1705, p. 385.

⁷ Findagrave.com Memorial #157863506. Accessed Nov. 8, 2019.

⁸ U.S. Census. 1910. Ancestry.com.

⁹ 1912 city directory includes as a variety store. Ancestry.com. Accessed Nov. 8, 2019. The 1920 census notes it is a grocery store.

¹⁰ The store does not appear in the 1909 Massachusetts Highway Commission, "Plan of Road in the Town of West Newbury Laid out as a State Highway by the Massachusetts Highway Commission," Filed with Essex Registry of Deeds Plan Book 1976, Plan 426, Sheet 2.

¹¹ Findagrave.com Memorial #150752218. Accessed Nov. 8, 2019.

¹² Essex South Deed Book 3122, p. 582.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

384 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE

Store. View looking northwest.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

384 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.302
WNB.303**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.*

The Lutie Odiorne Store, as well as the associated John C. Carr House, is a locally rare and significant example of an early commercial building type and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level for its association with commerce during West Newbury's Late Industrial and Early Modern periods and as a representative example of commercial architecture in West Newbury in the early years of the 20th century. By 1915, no manufacturing businesses remained in West Newbury and the local economy reverted to agriculture. Several small businesses like this one were established at that time as a way to supplement the slowing local economy. The store would have likely sold items such as candy, which would have certainly appealed to the town's children who all attended Center School directly across Main Street from the house. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship. Information on the integrity of the interior of the building would be needed in order to confirm this recommendation.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

146

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

0130 0000
00100

Newburyport

WNB.C

WNB.87

Town/City: West Newbury**Place:**

Photograph



Façade (southeast) and northeast elevations.

Address: 386 Main Street**Historic Name:** Enoch Bailey Shop / John C. Carr House**Uses:** Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Mid-18th C; Ca. 1851**Source:** 1891 Newspaper Article**Style/Form:** Colonial**Architect/Builder:** Not Known**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Granite Block

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim (vinyl siding on the southwest elevation)

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (late 20th c)**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): Rear additions (late 20th c)
– Replacement window sash, bay windows and center entrance door surround (late 20th – early 21st c)**Condition:** Good**Moved:** no ☐ yes ☒ **Date:** ca. 1851**Acreage:** 0.74 acres**Setting:** Located on the main thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113) in the town center of West Newbury, across from Town Hall. Part of a densely settled, mostly residential neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes.

Locus Map

**Recorded by:** Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2023

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

386 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.87

☐ 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:

386 Main Street stands on the northwest side of Main Street, at the front of a long narrow lot that slopes down towards the back of the property. The minimal front setback is maintained in lawn with ornamental shrubs; a paved driveway occupies the eastern corner of the property, accessing a modern garage.

The five by two bay main block measures 40 feet long by 27 feet deep and rises 2½ stories from a granite block foundation to a side gable roof with twin interior chimneys; there are no gable returns. Walls are sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with flat corner boards and fascia boards. Windows typically have 6/6 gridded replacement sash and flat casings.

The façade contains a center doorway and modern, angled bay windows on the first floor. The present door surround is a modern unit with a single-leaf door, narrow full-height sidelights, and a scrolled, broken pediment. The 1973 survey form shows 2/2 or 2/1 windows on the façade and right side (northeast elevation), two windows on each side of the center entrance, and flat trim with a prominent cornice framing the front door. The gable ends of the house both have a single-leaf doorway with flat trim positioned just off center; the door on the left side (southwest elevation) features a prominent cornice. Rising from a concrete block foundation, a one-bay wide, shed-roofed addition spans the back (northwest elevation) of the building and extends past the main block at its southwest end.

Although well maintained, 386 Main Street has lost considerable integrity by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows and by significant alterations to the first floor of the façade. Notable extant features include its simple massing, twin interior chimneys, five-bay façade, and secondary entrances on the gable ends. Investigation of the possible two-family origin of the house is merited, due to the rarity of this building type in West Newbury.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The house at 386 Main Street is reported to have been constructed in the 18th century as the “finishing shop” of Enoch Bailey, a carriage manufacturer at the Training [Field]” (See WNB.184) and moved here circa 1851 by John Chase Carr, “who converted it into a house.”¹ John Chase Carr (1798-1891) was an active member of the community. Carr was a deacon at the Second Parish Congregational Church beginning in 1832 and served as West Newbury town clerk for 52 years. Carr worked as a justice of the peace for 53 years,² as West Newbury postmaster for 12 years, and was twice elected to the Massachusetts legislature. He worked in comb manufacturing and, later, worked as a grocer and trader. By the second half of the 19th century, Carr was active on the boards of several local corporations, including the Merrimack Bridge Corporation³ and the West Newbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with which he was active for 40 years. Carr had the house next door at 284 Main Street constructed circa 1870 for himself and his second wife, Hannah Pillsbury Carr. (See 384 Main Street, WNB.302.)

In 1851, John Chase Carr sold this house to his brother-in-law (or nephew), James Lock Odiorne.⁴ Shoemaker James Locke (or Lock) Odiorne (1817-1872)⁵ married Emma Carr (1817-1892)⁶ in 1837. Census records indicate that the building was likely divided into two units in the 1860s. The 1870 census notes James L. and Emma Odiorne in one unit and James L., Jr. and his

¹ “The Death of Deacon John C. Carr in West Newbury,” Unattributed newspaper clipping. Ca. 1891. “Houses” Vertical File, G. A. R. Library, West Newbury.

² “Contentious,” p. 130.

³ “Notice: The Stockholders of the Merrimack Bridge Corporation....” *Newburyport Daily Herald*. 13 May 1869.

⁴ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 451, p. 44.

⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/109568740/james-locke-odiorne>. Accessed May 10, 2023.

⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/109568848/emma-odiorne>. Accessed May 10, 2023.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

386 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.87

wife, Ellen, in a second unit. This is further supported by James L. Ordiorne Sr.'s 1872 probate inventory, which included "one half of a dwelling house and garden lot." In 1903, James L. Ordiorne, Jr. sold 384 and 386 Main Street his son William's wife, Lutie (or Lulie) Odiorne.⁷ Census records appear to indicate that 386 Main Street was rented out.

In 1936, Francis and Margaret Bartlett purchased the house from Lutie Odiorne.⁸ Francis Bartlett worked as a truck driver for a dairy and later as an inspector for a gas turbine factory, according to census records. The couple owned the house until 1971.⁹

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Façade (southeast elevation).



Façade (southeast elevation).

⁷ Essex South Deed Book 1705, p. 385.

⁸ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 3091, p. 361.

⁹ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 5825, p. 448.

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

149

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

R13-110

Newburyport

WNB.232

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 390-392 Main Street

Historic Name: Sarah Danforth Double House

Uses: Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1865

Source: Deed; visual

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards / Wood Shingles / wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Metal doors; alterations to entry surround (L 20th C); skylights (L 20th C); Wood shingles

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ Date:

Acreage: 0.67 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is bounded to the north, west, and east by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries. The house faces West Newbury Town Hall across the street.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

390-392 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.232

☐ 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.*

390-392 Main Street is set close to the street on a level, trapezoidal lot across the street from town hall and the police station. Maintained chiefly in lawn, the lot has foundation plantings and mature trees at the rear of the lot. Short asphalt-paved driveways are located at the side elevations.

Measuring 45 feet wide and 33 feet deep, the five-by-two bay main block rises 2 ½ stories from a fieldstone foundation to a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. A pair of interior brick chimneys rise from the (rear) northwest roof slope. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards on the façade and wood shingles on the side elevations. The five-bay façade (southeast elevation) has a center entrance comprised of two metal doors of recent construction and a flat, wide surround, a wide entablature and a projecting cornice. Windows throughout the house are 2/1 wood sash, with the exception of a pair of 1/1 sash windows above the entrance, and pairs of 1/1 windows in the gable peaks. All windows have narrow molded wood surrounds. Two skylights are located in the southeast roof slope at the west end of the roof. A one-story, shed-roof ell extends from the rear elevation at the east end of the house. The ell is two bays deep and includes a shed-roof screen porch.

Well-maintained, 390-392 Main Street is a good example of mid-19th century multi-family residences in West Newbury. The house is very similar in form to 200 Main Street (WNB.57). The replacement entry doors detract from the historic integrity of the building.

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.*

Sarah Danforth purchased this building in 1867 from West Newbury shoe manufacturer George Hosum and William P. Noyes, Jr. of Newburyport.¹ The house does not appear on the 1856 map. Sarah M. Wood (1828-1910)² married Joseph Newell Danforth (ca. 1826-1891) in 1851. At the time of the 1870 census, Joseph Danforth worked at a shoe factory. At that time, West Newbury supported several shoe factories nearby on Main Street.

In 1881, Sarah Danforth sold the two-family dwelling to Joseph Watson and James Buckley.³ Carpenter Joseph Watson was born in England and lived here with his wife, Lucy. Joseph Watson had lived in West Newbury since at least 1850, according to census records. Shoemaker James Buckley (1831-1910)⁴ was also born in England and lived here with his wife, Elizabeth (1833-1884). Buckley had also lived in West Newbury for more than 20 years at the time of purchase. The James Buckley family lived here until 1933, when it was sold to Jacob E. Bradley.⁵

Census records indicate that Jacob E. Bradley (1861-) lived in one half of the building with his wife, Ellen, and their daughter, Lena Foster. The other half of the building was rented to Shafon Sheys (1915-1990), his wife, Thelma, and their two children. Shafon Sheys worked as a surveyor and as a machinist. In 1952, Lena Foster sold the property to Shafon Sheys.⁶

¹ Essex South Deed Book 733, p. 132.² Findagrave.com Memorial #150920003.³ Essex South Deed Book 1071, p. 192.⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #101622147.⁵ Essex South Deed Book 2970, p. 53⁶ Essex South Deed Book 3884, p. 146.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

390-392 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.232

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FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number 152

0130 0000
00120

Newburyport

WNB.C

WNB.401
WNB.402

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Southwest and façade (southeast) elevations.

Address: 396 Main Street

Historic Name: Joseph and Lucy Watson House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1853

Source: Deed; Marriage Date; Maps

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: Joseph Watson, possibly

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Granite block

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards and trim

Roof: Slate shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (1888 per assessor); late 19th c by style/form/materials.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Sunroom at back (late 20th c)

Condition: Excellent

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.50 acres

Setting: Located on the main thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113), on the corner of Prospect Street, in the town center of West Newbury. Part of a densely settled, mostly residential, heterogeneous neighborhood of substantial 18th and 19th century homes.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2023

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

396 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.401
	WNB.402

☒ 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:

396 Main Street stands on a corner lot on the northwest side of Main Street, on a long narrow lot that slopes down to the back. The house is set behind a modest front setback, in the center of its Main Street frontage. The yard is typically maintained in lawn, with ornamental shrubs and trees and a paved parking area to the west of the house. A moderately-sized barn stands behind the west corner of the house.

The four by five bay house measures 28 feet wide by 38 feet deep and rises 2½ stories from a granite block foundation to a front gable roof with two chimneys rising near the middle of the ridge. The main block has a one-story appendage spanning nearly all of the Prospect Street (northeast) elevation. Walls are sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with minimal flat corner boards, wide fascias with heavily-carved brackets, and gable returns. Windows typically have 2/2 sash with band molding; they are evenly spaced on the façade and rear gable ends, and irregularly spaced on the long, side elevations. Angled bay windows occur towards the back of both side elevations and feature bracketed eaves and what appear to be flat roofs.

The one-story appendage on the northeast elevation has a very shallow hip roof with bracketed eaves. The main entrance to the house is located at an open porch at the Main Street end, which is composed of square posts with carved, angled brackets; columnar balusters with arcaded trim below the handrail; and a single-leaf Victorian door with arched glass panes facing Main Street. A one-story addition at the back of the house has a gabled roof, poured concrete foundation, and sliding glass doors.

To the side of the house, a medium-sized barn (WNB.402) has a front-gable roof, fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding on the front and sides, and wood shingle siding on the rear elevation and on the shed-roofed appendage at the back. Windows have a variety of 6/6 and 2/2 sash with flat trim. The 1½ story façade displays an offset barn door with simplified classical trim and a vertical-board loft door above, one window on the ground floor, and another in the half-story. The right side (northeast elevation) has a window towards the front and a single-leaf, vertical board door with flat trim near the middle.

Well preserved and well maintained, 396 Main Street is a handsome and substantial Italianate house. Notable features include its large proportions, front gable form and conservative massing, ornamental brackets, intact fenestration and window sash, and lively entrance porch. The intact barn, a humble contrast to the assertively detailed dwelling, is remarkable as an uncommon example of 19th century outbuildings, especially in the town center.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The house was likely constructed circa 1853, the year in which Joseph A. Watson (1830-1898)¹ and his wife, Lucy Ann Bradley Watson (1829-1898),² were married in Groveland. Joseph Watson was born in England and came to West Newbury circa 1839-1843 with his mother, Ann, and step-father, John Ruddock.³ (See 79 Church Street, WNB.379.) The couple's marriage record indicates that Joseph Watson was working as a mechanic at that time. Census records indicate that Joseph Watson worked as a carpenter, but his death record notes his occupation as architect. His obituary noted his professional and civic contributions, "He was apprenticed to ... [his uncle] Thomas Ruddock to learn the carpenter trade and at the age of 21 had become sufficiently skilled in it to embark in business for himself...[H]e soon won a place in the front rank of the carpenters and builders of this vicinity and for over 30 years he carried on a successful business. He erected a number of buildings in Georgetown among them being the First Congregational church, and [a] large brick block...He was a good architect and in the later years of his life when he had given up the active business, he furnished a number of plans for buildings in West Newbury

¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/208487801/joseph-watson>. Accessed October 8, 2023.

² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/208487802/lucy-a-watson>. Accessed October 8, 2023.

³ "A Loss to West Newbury," *Newburyport Daily News*, 24 March 1898, p. 1.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

396 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.401
	WNB.402

and surrounding cities and towns.”⁴ Watson was also a member of the West Newbury Board of Selectmen and a director of the West Newbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company and of the Georgetown National Bank. Watson is noted as the likely builder of two houses in Georgetown (GEO.236, GEO.239). Lucy Watson was active with the Bethany Lodge of Rebekahs.

The two-family dwelling appears to have contained one owner-occupied unit and one leased unit for much of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Bradley/Watson/Tingley families are a common thread through the ownership and residency of the property. In 1898, Lucy W. Bradley, Lucy A. Watson’s niece, inherited the property, which included the house, a stable, and a shop building.⁵ Lucy W. Bradley (1871-1922) owned the property until 1908.⁶ The 1900 census records newspaper reporter Lucy W. Bradley living in one unit and provisions dealer Charles Tuxbury and his family living in the other unit. Lucy W. Bradley was promoted from a contributor to an assistant editor of the *West Newbury Messenger* in 1888.⁷ In 1890, she joined the staff of the *Newburyport Daily News*.⁸ From 1903 to 1908, she lived in California and then moved to Philadelphia to “engage in humanitarian work.”⁹ By the time of the 1910 census, Bradley had returned to West Newbury. The 1910 census noted her occupation as a social worker. Bradley then moved to Boston.¹⁰ Bradley died of tuberculosis in West Newbury in 1922.

From 1909 until 1940, the building was owned by Mary F. Willis of West Newbury. From 1940 until 1954, the building was owned by John N. Burk of Boston.¹¹ Neither resided at the address.

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⁴ “A Loss to West Newbury...,” *Newburyport Daily News*, 24 March 1898, p. 1.

⁵ <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/579137:9069>. Accessed October 11, 2023.

⁶ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 1941, p. 515.

⁷ “Called Up Higher,” *Newburyport Daily Herald*, 13 March 1888, p. 1.

⁸ “An Addition To Our Force,” *Newburyport Daily News*, 9 June 1890, p. 1.

⁹ “West Newbury,” *Newburyport Daily News*, 30 September 1908, p. 3.

¹⁰ “West Newbury,” *Newburyport Daily News*, 7 March 1911, p. 6.

¹¹ Essex County Registry of Deeds Book 4122, p. 408.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

396 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.401
	WNB.402



Façade (southeast elevation).



Façade and northeast elevation.



Entrance porch detail.



Eave detail.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

396 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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WNB.401
WNB.402



Rear (northwest) elevation.



Barn: Façade (southeast elevation).



Barn: Northeast elevation.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

396 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.401
	WNB.402

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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

396 Main Street recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level. Well-preserved and well-maintained, 396 Main Street is a handsome and substantial Italianate house. Notable features include its large proportions, front gable form and conservative massing, ornamental brackets, intact fenestration and window sash, and lively entrance porch. The intact barn, a humble contrast to the assertively detailed dwelling, is remarkable as an uncommon example of 19th century outbuildings, especially in the town center. The house and barn retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship. Information on the integrity of the interior and the nature and extent of modern alterations would be needed to confirm this recommendation.