

WEST NEWBURY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Historic Sites Survey Table of Contents
Main Street 400's Block

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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

R13-1280

Newburyport

WNB.88

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 400 Main Street

Historic Name: Joshua and Martha March House

Uses: Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1726

Source: Marriage; 1729 map

Style/Form: Colonial

Architect/Builder: Not determined.

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Vinyl siding / Vinyl trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Pre-fabricated shed (Early 21st C)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Vinyl windows (post-1989); Vinyl siding (post-1989); Exterior chimney (post-1989)

Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.85 acres

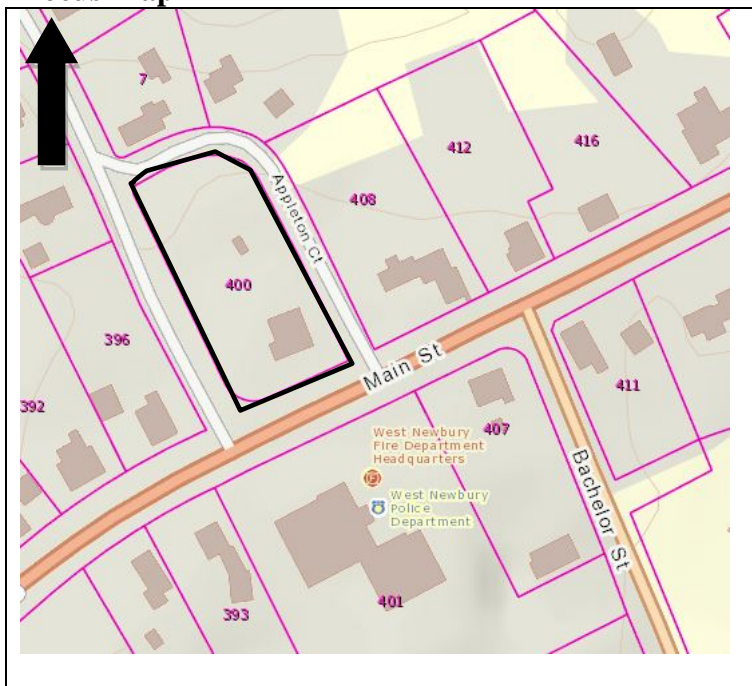
Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries. The West Newbury police headquarters is located across the street.

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

400 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.88

☐ 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.

400 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot at the northeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and Prospect Street. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with mature trees near the house and at the rear of the lot. The house faces south toward Main Street. A gravel driveway leads from Prospect Street along the front of the house. A narrow poured concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the front entrance.

Measuring 44 feet wide and 20 feet deep, the main block of the house is five bays wide and one bay deep with a center entrance. The house rises 2 ½ stories from a cut stone slab foundation to a side-gabled roof with close eaves. A single-story, shed-roof ell is located at the east end of the rear elevation. A single, exterior brick chimney is located at the east gable end. The house is clad with vinyl siding and vinyl trim. A projecting front-gabled vestibule with overhanging eaves encloses the entrance. The vestibule's gable peak projects slightly from its façade, perhaps indicating that original construction included a pediment. A small sash window is located on the east and west elevations of the vestibule. The façade windows are small and loosely paired. The west (side) elevation contains centered, paired windows in the first floor and a single, centered window in the second floor and attic levels. The east elevation contains paired windows at the south edge of the first floor beside the chimney and a single, centered window in the second floor and attic levels. Windows throughout the house are vinyl sash with vinyl trim. The comparatively small size of the window openings with regard to the overall wall surfaces in an indicator of the building's 18th century construction date.

400 Main Street is a good example of 18th century architecture in West Newbury in terms of size, volume, and fenestration pattern. The replacement of windows and siding have diminished its architectural integrity. The volume, dimensions, vestibule, and fenestration pattern are similar to 360 Main Street (WNB.229).

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.

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 Joshua and Martha March House was likely constructed circa 1726, around the time of the March's marriage. Joshua March (1700-1767)¹ married Martha Merrill (1704-1776) in 1726. Joshua March was a "husbandman," i.e. a farmer.² The couple had seven children, including Joshua March, Junior (1729-1809).³ In 1830, the house was owned by "Widow S. Hills," as depicted on the 1830 map of West Newbury.

The 1856 map shows Samuel S. Chase (1805-1885) as the owner of this house, as well as 2 Training Field Road and 444 Main Street. Samuel S. Chase worked as a farmer and carpenter and is credited with constructing several houses between Bridge Street and Prospect street. Samuel S. Chase married Eunice Colby (1815-1886) in 1834. At the time of the 1855 census, the family had seven children. Further research will be required to determined which of the several properties was his homestead.

¹ Findagrave.com Memorial #57788864.

² Noted in a deed. Essex South Deed Book 77, p. 139.

³ Merrill, *A Merrill Memorial*, p. 201.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

400 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.88

In 1856, Dr. John Appleton purchased this house and lot from Samuel S. Chase.⁴ John Appleton (1809-1869) was trained at Harvard Medical School and worked as a physician from 1833 through 1855. In 1855, Appleton accepted a position as Assistant Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In addition to general library duties, Appleton catalogued all printed books and pamphlets in the collection. The catalogue was published in two volumes in 1859 and 1860.⁵ Appleton lived in West Newbury with his wife, Elizabeth, and six children, "but spent most of his time in Boston" with his work at the Historical Society.⁶

Lott Carmody purchased the house in 1865.⁷ Employed as a stone mason, Carmody was born in Ireland. He lived here with his wife, Mary, and their five children, according to the 1870 census. Lott and Mary's son, Michael worked as a cigar manufacturer, perhaps in business with Sheedy MacNamara, who lived nearby at 369 Main Street. The Carmody family lived here until 1900.

Since 1930, the property has been owned by the Matthias family.⁸ The 1940 city directory advertised a grocery store at this location, "The Trading Post," that was operated by proprietor Ethel L. Howes. In the mid-20th century, the property also had gasoline pumps here at "Croft's Store."⁹

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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⁴ Essex South Deed Book 571, p. 177.

⁵ Deane, "Memoir of John Appleton, M.D." *Proceedings...*, p. 365.

⁶ Poore [Poor], 244.

⁷ Essex South Deed Book 695, p. 67.

⁸ Essex South Registry of Deeds Certificate # 33695.

⁹ Follansbee and Wild, p. 106.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

R14-20

Newburyport

WNB.89
WNB.233-
236
WNB.919

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 407 Main Street

Historic Name: William Hills House

Uses: Present: House Museum

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: 1780

Source: West Newbury Historical Society

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: 10-footer Shop; outhouse; shed; garage; water trough

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Ells; Chimney replaced or re-laid (ca. 1957); transom altered (unknown date)

Condition: Very Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☒ **Date:** Outbuildings, post-1957.

Acreage: 0.65 acres

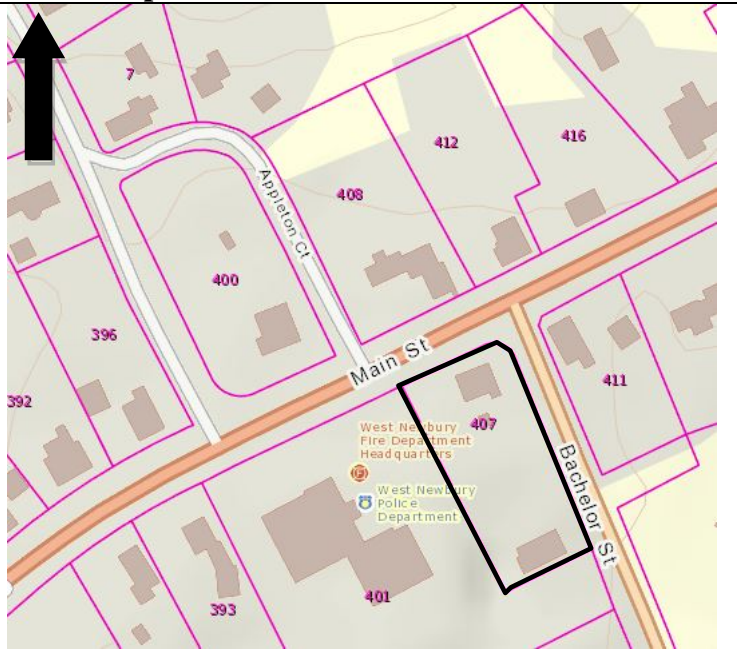
Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries. The West Newbury police headquarters is located at the southwest property boundary.

Photograph



Photo 1. View looking southeast.

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

407 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.89
WNB.235-238
WNB.919

☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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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.

407 Main Street is very close to the street on a level lot at the south corner of Bachelor Street and Main Street next to the West Newbury fire station. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with large trees by the house and scattered through the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Bachelor Street to a garage at the southeast property line.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 18 feet deep, the house is five bays wide and one bay deep with a center entrance. The house rises 2 ½ stories from a cut stone slab foundation to a side-gabled roof with close eaves. The house is clad with wood clapboards with cornerboards. A large, rectangular brick chimney is centered on the ridge. The façade entrance features a high entablature beneath a broken pediment. A semi-circular transom features a wood panel overlaid with trim to emulate lead comes. Pilasters with defined plinths and capitals frame the vertical-board door.

A one-story, shed-roof ell with close eaves rests on a fieldstone foundation and extends along the rear (south) elevation. The south elevation of the ell contains three windows and a vertical-board door with strap hinges. The rear ell is expanded vertically by two shed-roof extensions and a center cross-gable dormer. The shed-roofed dormer at the west end of the ell is one bay deep and one bay wide and flush with the first floor of the main block. The dormer centered on the rear elevation has a single window in the peak and is flush with the first-floor wall of the ell. The east ell (Beverly jog) is two stories high with a vertical board hung with strap hinges located on its west elevation. The east ell is two bays deep and one bay wide and has a banked basement entrance with a rollway on its south elevation. Windows throughout the main block and the first floor of the rear ells are 9/6 wood sash with narrow, molded surrounds. The two first-floor windows beneath the center gable dormer are 12/6 wood sash. 6/6 wood sash windows with narrow molded surrounds are located at the second floor of the rear ells. Main block attic windows are 6-light wood frame windows.

Four outbuildings and a stone water trough are located in the rear yard. The “10-footer” Shop (WNB.233) (ca. 1850) (N.B. Shop was on site by 1973.) is two bays wide and one bay deep. This single-story building is clad with clapboards and trimmed with corner boards. The side-gabled roof has close eaves and is covered with wood shingles. The four-panel wood door is located at the north end of the east elevation and abuts the northeast post. An interior brick chimney is located at the north end of the ridge. Windows are 6/6 wood sash with delicate muntins and wide, unmolded surrounds. The building rests on stone piers.

The Outhouse (WNB.234) is covered with wood clapboards and trimmed with wood cornerboards. The side-gabled roof has close eaves and a box cornice. The roof is covered with wood shingles. A vertical-board door with a crescent-moon cut-out is centered on the north elevation. A small square, wood frame window is centered on the west elevation. The frame Shed (WNB.235) (Ca. 1920) has an asymmetrical, side-gabled roof. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and is covered with vertical board and batten siding. Two large, square window openings, now covered with boards, are located in the east elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front-gabled former Firehouse Garage (WNB.326) (ca. 1960) is located at the south end of the lot. The frame building is covered with clapboards and corner boards and rests on a poured concrete foundation. A poured concrete driveway leads to the east elevation, which contains two overhead paneled wood doors with two rows of lights. The north elevation contains a door and four bays of 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The south elevation contains a door and five bays of 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows.

A stone Water Trough (WNB.919) (1882) is located in the rear yard, near the shop. The D-shaped trough, now split into two pieces and in use as a planter, has a brush-hammered finish and a rounded lip. A shallow dip in the center of the curve served as a spillway. The date “1882” is incised in the rounded front of the piece.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

407 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.89
WNB.235-238
WNB.919

407 Main Street is a very good example of 18th century architecture in West Newbury. The building has several noteworthy features, including the pedimented entrance, the comparatively small size of the window openings to the overall volume, and the variety of 12/6, 9/6, and 6/6 wood sash windows.

The Hills house is one of a handful of houses in West Newbury that feature triangular pedimented entrances that reflect the influence of William Pain's *Practical Builder* (1744, London and 1792, Boston). Evidence exists of the construction of such entrances in Newburyport during the third quarter of the 18th century. In the rural "commons" of present-day West Newbury, a simplified version of Pain's Plate 16 was applied to conservative building forms. At 407 and 433 Main Street, the proportions remain true to Plate 16 but the frieze is smaller and the triglyphs were omitted. Additionally, the leaded transom glass of the plate was replaced with a wood panel overlaid with wood strips applied to give the appearance of lead comes.¹ This design has been documented on a High Street house in Newburyport² and on the Byfield Female Seminary (prior to alterations).³

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 William Hills house is reported to have been constructed circa 1780 by cooper William Hills (1743-1824).⁴ William Hills married Hannah Chase in 1760 or 1768. The couple had five children. After Hannah Hills' death, William Hills married Edna Hills in 1800. William and Edna Hills moved to Plaistow, New Hampshire between 1810 and 1820, according to census records.

By 1830, the house was owned by Moses Noyes (1771-1855).⁵ Moses Noyes lived here with his wife, Eunice Pilsbury Noyes (1773-1860),⁶ whom he had married in 1795, and their daughter, Mary Pilsbury Noyes (1793-1873). The 1851 tax valuation notes that, at that time, Moses Noyes owned 1½ houses, 1½ barns, and 30 acres of land. In 1855, Moses and Eunice Noyes shared the house with her sister, Mary Pilsbury (ca. 1770-1861).⁷

Mary P. Noyes married Walter Bailey and, upon Moses Noyes' death, inherited this property. In 1868, Mary and Walter Bailey's son, William P. Bailey (ca. 1817-1898), purchased 407 Main Street from his parents, who owned and lived at 356 Main Street.⁸ William P. Bailey owned 407 Main Street as well as 412 Main Street (WNB.91) across the street.

As a young man, William P. Bailey worked as a comb maker. By 1857, he operated the mail coach from Haverhill to Newbury and kept a stable.⁹ The 1860 census records William Bailey as a stage driver. In 1870, William P. Bailey owned 85 acres of improved land, according to the 1870 census agricultural schedule. The Bailey family owned the property until 1902.¹⁰

During the first two decades of the 20th century, the Knapp family owned 407 Main Street.¹¹ Farmer Almer Herbert Knapp lived here with wife Edith and their five children, according to the 1910 census. John and Gladys Whitman purchased the property in 1919 and lived here with their children.¹² John Whitman worked in a shoe factory in 1920, but by the time of the 1930 census, he was a farmer. In 1954, the house and 31 acres were purchased by the Town of West Newbury to build a school and other public buildings. Concerned about the potential demolition of the house, the West Newbury Historical Society was formed and,

¹ Fox, "Two West Newbury Farmhouses," 16.

² "Old Homes of Newburyport." *The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*. Vol. 3, Number 3: p. 10.

<https://archive.org/details/architecturalmon00fishrich>

³ <http://newbury1635.org/houses.html>. Accessed May 25, 2018.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #69565269.

⁵ Findagrave.com Memorial #33604845.

⁶ Findagrave.com Memorial #33604718.

⁷ Massachusetts Census, 1855.

⁸ Essex South Deed Book 760, p. 208.

⁹ Poor, p. 244.

¹⁰ Essex South Deed Book 1567, p. 89.

¹¹ Essex South Deed Book 1673, p. 78.

¹² Essex South Deed Book 2412, p. 181.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

407 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.89
WNB.235-238
WNB.919

in 1957, the town transferred ownership of the house and the existing lot to the Historical Society.¹³ Since that time, outbuildings have been moved to the property and a garage constructed at the southern end of the lot.¹⁴ The water trough (WNB.919) was brought here from its original location at the intersection of Main Street and Maple Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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<https://archive.org/details/practicalbuilder00pain>
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- West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

¹³ Essex South Deed Book 4430, p. 599.

¹⁴ Essex Plan Book Plan 803, 1957.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

407 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.89
WNB.235-238
WNB.919
SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

Entrance detail



West and south elevations.



South elevation. Shed at left.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

407 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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WNB.235-238
WNB.919


10-footer Shop. Outhouse at right, rear.



Water Trough (WNB.919)



Water trough, inscription detail.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

407 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.89
WNB.235-238
WNB.919
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 William Hills House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as a very good example of Federal-period architecture in Essex County. Although located a significant distance away from Newburyport, where a strong artisan community supported that town's sophisticated tastes, residents of the Upper Commons (present-day West Newbury) were aware of design trends popular in Newburyport. Although modest in interpretation, carpenters' guides such as William Pain's *Practical Builder* (1744, London and 1792, Boston) were consulted during the construction of several houses in present-day West Newbury, including 407 Main Street. 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

R14-90

Newburyport

WNB.90
WNB.237

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 411 Main Street

Historic Name: John and Mary Moody House and Barn

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: 1840

Source: Deed

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Stone, uncut / Wood trim; Stone, uncut trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (mid-19th C);
Garage (1980)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Rear ell (21st C); vinyl
replacement windows (L 20th C)

Condition: Very Good

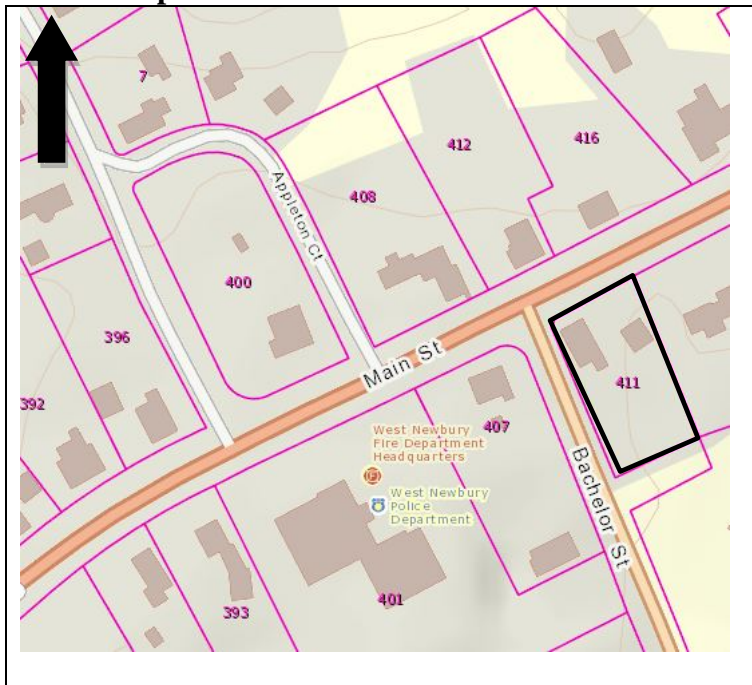
Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.46 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

Façade (left) and west elevation. View looking east.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

411 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.90
	WNB.237

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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.

411 Main Street is very close to the street on a level lot at the northeast corner of Bachelor Street and Main Street. The rectangular lot is laid in turf with large trees by the house and at the rear of the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Bachelor Street to a detached garage near the southeast corner of the house.

Measuring 26 feet wide and 45 feet deep, the house is three bays wide, five bays deep on the east elevation, and four bays deep on the west elevation. The 2½-story, side-hall plan house is constructed of fieldstone with rectangular cut granite lintels on the first floor of the side elevations and all floors of the facade. The front-gabled roof has shallow overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. An interior brick chimney is centered on the ridge. A second, slender brick chimney rises from the south end of the west roof slope. The entrance features a wood door containing two vertical molded panels. Fieldstone steps (of a different type than the body of the house) with cast stone treads lead from the entrance to the poured concrete walkway. The door is framed with a four-light transom that spans the door and full-height sidelights. The tripartite window located in the north gable peak contains a sash window at center that is flanked by two slender four-light windows. The windows are vinyl replacements and have narrow molded wood surrounds. The west elevation contains three window bays and one door. The door is identical to that on the façade and is capped by a three-light, wood-frame transom. Three fieldstone steps with cast stone treads lead from this door to a brick walkway.

A one-story frame ell with a gable roof extends from the southeast corner of the house. The ell is sheathed with clapboards and shingles and rests on a fieldstone foundation, which may have been re-used from an earlier ell. A deck constructed of pressure-treated wood extends from the ell.

A two-story frame Barn (WNB.237) (ca. 1850), measuring 25 feet by 29 feet, is located near the east elevation of the house. The barn has an asphalt-shingled gable roof with close eaves. The barn is covered with wood shingles on the west, east and south elevations; vertical board-and-batten siding covers the north elevation. The east elevation contains a single pedestrian door at the first floor. The second floor contains a wood-frame fixed window with six lights and a three-part, wood-frame fixed lattice window. A detached frame garage is attached to the barn's south elevation.

411 Main Street is locally rare example of a stone house in West Newbury. The building several noteworthy features, including fieldstone construction and granite lintels, the molded wood doors, and the tripartite window. The barn is noteworthy as a rare 19th-century survivor of West Newbury's agricultural history.

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 John and Mary Moody house was likely constructed circa 1840 around the time that John Moody, Esquire, of Newburyport purchased the property.¹ A house appears on earlier maps; however, the design of this house clearly places its construction date at the mid-19th century. John Moody, Jr. (1787-1859)² married Mary Sargent (1791-1867) in 1812.

John and Mary Moody's son, Ebenezer S. Moody, a shoemaker, purchased the house and property from his father's estate in 1868.³ In 1870, Ebenezer Sargent Moody (1815-1882) lived here with his wife, Adaline, and his sister, Susannah Noyes Moody.

¹ Essex South Deed Book 321, p. 70.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #110412710.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

411 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.90
	WNB.237

Nancy and Charles Tuxbury purchased the property in 1908.⁴ City directories indicate that Charles Tuxbury worked as a "provision dealer." Charles Tuxbury died in 1916 and Nancy Tuxbury sold the house three years later.⁵

James and Dora Buckley lived here from 1919 through the 1950s. James Buckley worked in a shoe factory and as a janitor at West Newbury High School. David and Nancy Buckley lived here in the 1960s and 1970s.

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

Entrance, west elevation.

³ Essex South Deed Book 747, p. 29

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 1946, p. 391.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 2407, 521.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

411 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

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West elevation and garage.



Barn. East (left) and north elevations. House ell visible at rear.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

411 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.90
WNB.237**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 John and Mary Moody House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as a very good example of Greek Revival architecture in Essex County. 411 Main Street is locally rare example of a stone house in West Newbury. The building contains several noteworthy features, including fieldstone construction and granite lintels, the molded wood doors, and the tripartite window. The barn is noteworthy as a rare 19th-century survivor of West Newbury's agricultural history. 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

R13-1200

Newburyport

WNB.91

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 412 Main Street

Historic Name: William P. and Martha Bailey House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1838

Source: marriage date

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Not visible

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard/ Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (with dates): Mid-20th C: addition of asbestos siding, removal of window surrounds and wood trim (including corner pilasters); CR surround on façade entrance. Post-1973: See continuation page.

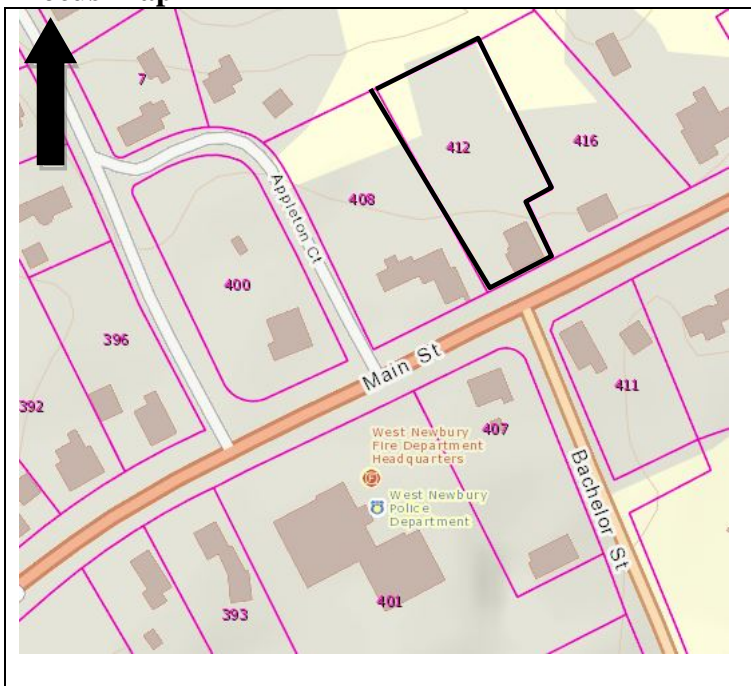
Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.65 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

412 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.91

☐ 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.

412 Main Street is very close to the street on a level lot opposite the intersection of Bachelor Street and Main Street. The irregularly-shaped lot is laid in turf near the house with large trees at the rear of the lot. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the west elevation of the house. A low fieldstone wall is located at the south elevation along the sidewalk.

Measuring 22 feet wide and 33 feet deep, the house is three bays wide and four bays deep. The house rises 2½ stories to a gable roof with overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The south elevation is three bays wide with a single window in the gable peak. A hipped-roof porch extends along the west elevation and shelters the entrance. A paneled wood door with a large light in the top half is centered on the west elevation. A bay window is located in the south end of the west elevation, under the porch. A one-story ell and a two-story ell extend from the north elevation. The east elevation contains four window bays. A set of pressure-treated wood stairs leads from the northeast corner of the house to the second floor of the ell.

412 Main Street is a common house type, often containing two families, constructed during the mid-19th century in West Newbury. The building's Greek Revival-style gable-front façade and side-elevation porch are similar to 528 Main Street, for example. The numerous alterations to the building have diminished the building's historical integrity.

Major Alterations, Continued. Post-1973: removal of door from south elevation; new clapboard, new corner pilasters, new porch balustrade; replacement of round wood porch columns with square wood posts; removal of south chimney; replacement vinyl windows.

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 William P. and Martha Bailey House was likely constructed around 1838, when William Pillsbury Bailey (1816-1898) married Martha A. Chase (1819-1887). Walter Bailey owned the property, along with his own home at 356 Main Street. In 1860, William purchased the property from his father.¹ As a young man, William P. Bailey worked as a comb maker. By 1857, Bailey operated the mail coach from Haverhill to Newbury and kept a stable.² The 1860 census records William Bailey as a stage driver.

In 1889, 73-year-old William P. Bailey married for the second time to his first wife's younger sister, widow Harriet Chase Nichols, age 50, a teacher. After William Bailey's death, Harriet Bailey sold the property.³ James A. Dodge, a retiree, purchased the property in 1907 and lived here with his wife, Hattie, their daughter, and their grandson, who worked in a shoe factory.⁴ In the 1950s, the house was owned by John L. and Grace B. Hayden. John Hayden worked as the manager of the Merrimack Ice Company in Haverhill. In the 1950s, Grace Hayden operated a gift shop from the front room of the house.

¹ Essex South Deed Book 612, 187.

² Poore, p. 244.

³ Essex South Deed Book 612, p. 187.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 1889, p. 393.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

412 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.91

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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

R13-1210

Newburyport

WNB.238

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph

West and façade elevations. View looking north.

Address: 416 Main Street

Historic Name: Henry D. and Esther Lay House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1874

Source: deed

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard/ Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shed (1990)

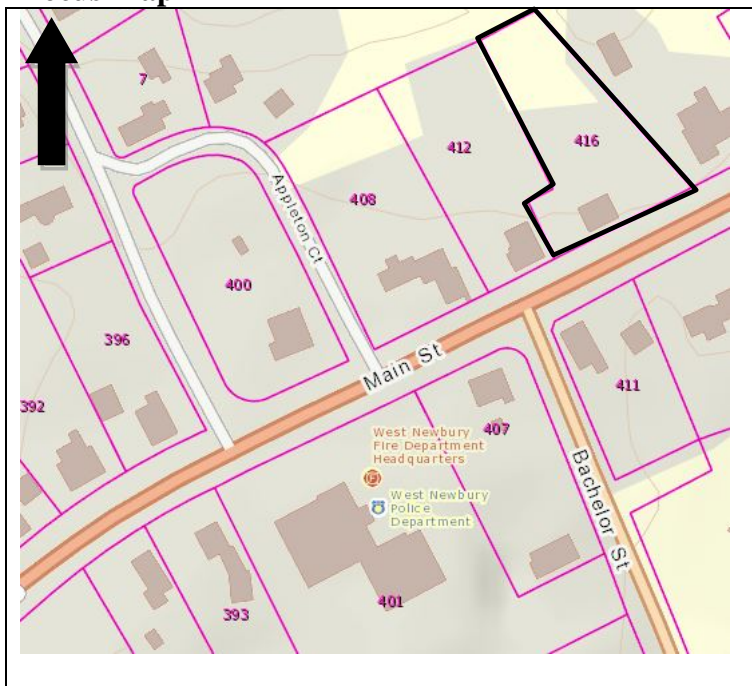
Major Alterations (*with dates*): Double-leaf entry door is recent replacement with a late 19th century door from elsewhere. (Assessor's photograph depicts a surround with sidelights.)

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.68 acres

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

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

416 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.238

☐ 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.

416 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The house is oriented to toward the southeast and Main Street. The irregularly-shaped lot is laid in turf with trees at the rear of the lot. A brick walk leads from Main Street to a cut stone step and the entrance. A gravel drive leads from Main Street past the west elevation

Measuring 32 feet wide and 26 feet deep, the house rises 2 ½ stories from a brick foundation to a side-gabled roof with gable-end cornice returns. The house is three bays wide and two bays deep with a center entrance on the facade. A pair of slender brick chimneys rise from the rear (north) roof slope. The building is sheathed with wood clapboards trimmed with cornerboards. The façade has a center entrance with a wide, flat surround, a high entablature, and a projecting cornice. Large rectangular lights fill the top halves of the double-leaf, paneled wood doors. Windows throughout the house are 12/12 wood sash, with the exception of paired windows located over the entrance. This pair of narrow windows over the entrance contain 6/6 wood sash with an unusual vertical orientation (2 by 3 lights in each sash). Attic-level windows in the gable peaks are 6/6 wood sash. Window surrounds are flat and wide.

416 Main Street is a well-maintained and well preserved example of mid-19th architecture in West Newbury. Noteworthy features are the double-leaf entry door and the 12/12 wood sash windows.

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 Henry D. Lay house was likely constructed circa 1874 when Henry Lay purchased the property.¹ Henry D. Lay (1824-1925)² and his wife, Esther Chase Lay (1828-1926),³ lived here until the ends of their lives. Henry Lay manufactured carriage bodies, according to city directories and census data. At the time of the 1870 census, Henry and Esther lived here with their two children and Herbert Stevens, a carriage maker's apprentice. By 1880, Henry's son, William, had joined his father's business.

In 1923, Henry and Esther Lay celebrated their 75th wedding anniversary. In commemoration, a pin oak was planted near the east end of the Training Field during a town-wide celebration. The location for the tree was chosen because Henry Lay had worked in Enoch Bailey's carriage shop beginning in 1844.⁴ Enoch Bailey's carriage shop was located at the east end of the Training Field at 510 Main Street. (See 510 Main Street, WNB.184.)

In 1926, Mary C. Hudson purchased the property from the Lay family.⁵ At the time of the 1930 census, Mary Hudson worked as a practical nurse and lived here with her daughter, Martha, and son-in-law, Charles M. Morrill. Charles Morrill worked as a house painter. Martha Morrill's estate sold the property in 1968.⁶

¹ Essex South Deed Book 906, p. 289.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #869242239.

³ Findagrave.com Memorial #86925133.

⁴ "West Newbury 150th Anniversary," 13.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 2684, 279.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 5528, p. 194.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

416 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.238

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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)

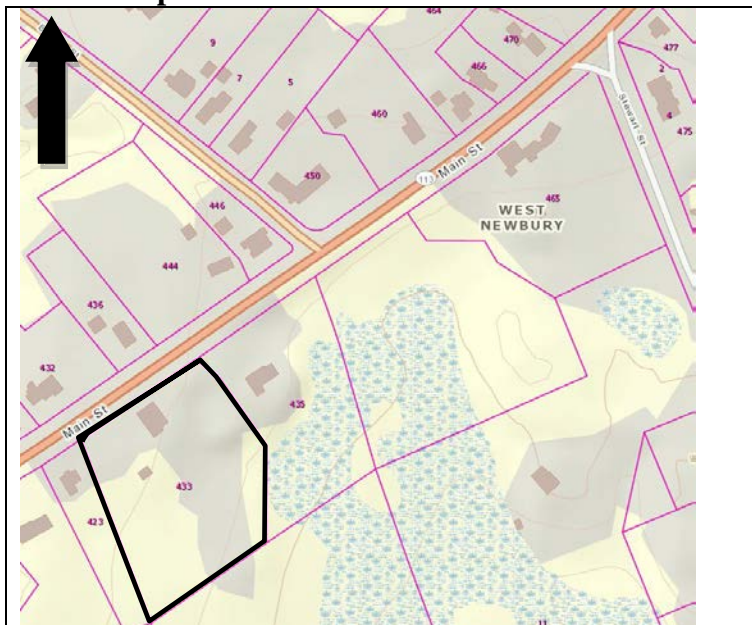
Form Number

R14-24B

Newburyport

WNB.92
WNB.239**Town/City:** West Newbury**Place:****Photograph**

View looking southeast.

Locus Map**Address:** 433 Main Street**Historic Name:** Moses, Jr. and Abigail Pillsbury House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1792**Source:** visual**Style/Form:** Federal**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shoe shop (19th C);
Garage (ca. 1960)**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): Molded hoods at first floor
façade windows (mid-19th C)**Condition:** Very Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 2.27 acres**Setting:** Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the
property is surrounded by wooded lots containing
residences dating from the 18th-20th centuries.**Recorded by:** Stacy Spies**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

433 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.92
	WNB.239

☒ 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.

433 Main Street is very close to the street on a level lot and faces north to Main Street. The irregularly-shaped lot is laid in turf with large trees by the house and along the east property line. The west end of the lot contains a garage and shop. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street to the garage, which is located at the west property line. A large, split-face, dry-laid stone wall is located along the north property line.

Measuring 39 feet wide and 34 feet deep, the house is five bays wide and two bays deep with a center entrance. The house rises two stories from a cut stone slab foundation to a side-gabled roof with close eaves. A two-story, three-bay ell extends from the east end of the rear (south) elevation. The house is clad with wood clapboards with cornerboards. An interior parged masonry chimney is centered on the ridge at the east elevation. A second parged masonry chimney rises from the rear of the south roof slope near the west end of the house. A third, very tall, interior parged chimney rises from the ell. The façade entrance features a high entablature beneath a broken pediment. A semi-circular transom features a wood panel overlaid with trim to emulate lead comes. Pilasters with defined plinths and capitals frame the paneled wood door. Windows throughout the main block and ell are typically 12/6 wood sash with narrow molded surrounds. The first-floor facade windows feature a shallow hood molding, which was added in the mid-19th century.

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.

A frame Shoe Shop (WNB.239) (ca. 1850) is located in the west side yard. The shop is three bays wide on the north elevation and clad with clapboards and trimmed with corner boards. The side-gabled roof has close eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The vertical-board door is located at the west end of the north elevation and abuts the northwest post. Windows are 6/6 wood sash with unmolded surrounds. The 1973 survey form noted that this building originally stood 150 east of its present-day location and that, in the 1960s, served as a school room for children with reading issues.

A frame garage is located at the northwest corner of the property. The building faces east, toward the house, and contains three vehicle bays with overhead metal doors. The building has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. Two 2/2 wood sash windows are located in the north gable end. The 1973 survey form noted that the barn, which burned in 1938, originally stood in this location.

433 Main Street is a very good example of 18th century Federal architecture in West Newbury. The building has several noteworthy features, including the pedimented entrance, and the 12/6 wood sash windows. The shop is a good example of West Newbury's rural industries of the 19th century.

The Pilsbury house is one of a handful of houses in West Newbury that feature triangular pedimented entrances that reflect the influence of William Pain's *Practical Builder* (1744, London and 1792, Boston). Evidence exists of the construction of such entrances in Newburyport during the third quarter of the 18th century. In the rural "commons" of present-day West Newbury, a simplified version of Pain's Plate 16 was applied to conservative building forms. At 407 and 433 Main Street, the proportions remain true to Plate 16 but the frieze is smaller and the triglyphs were omitted. Additionally, the leaded transom glass of the

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

433 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.92
	WNB.239

plate was replaced with a wood panel overlaid with wood strips applied to give the appearance of lead comes.¹ This design has been documented on a High Street house in Newburyport² and on the Byfield Female Seminary (prior to alterations).³

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 Pillsbury, Jr. and Abigail Pillsbury House was likely constructed circa 1796, based on its similarities to William Pain's *Practical Builder* (1744, London and 1792, Boston). Evidence exists of the construction of such entrances in Newburyport during the late 18th century. Moses Pillsbury, Junior (1738—1831)⁴ married Abigail Howard (1734-1793) in 1760. The couple had at least four children, including William Pillsbury. William Pillsbury (1761-1836), gentleman, and his wife, Sarah, had one daughter, Mary Carr Pillsbury. In his will, William Pillsbury left one-quarter of his real estate to his sister, Mary Pillsbury, with the remainder bequeathed to his wife in trust for their daughter.

Mary Carr Pillsbury (1819-1877) married Benjamin F.S. Griffin (1814-1874)⁵ in 1839 and the couple had seven children. Benjamin Griffin worked as a schoolteacher, according to census records. Upon his death, the property passed to his son, George Griffin and George's wife, Cleora. George Griffin (1861-1891) worked as a farmer on their extensive acreage here, as well as on the north side of Main Street.

In 1892, Patrick Hogan purchased the property at public auction.⁶ Patrick Hogan worked as a farmer and lived here with his wife, Bridget, his brother, John, and their children. The Hogan family occupied the property until 1951, when they sold to William and Jane Jennings.⁷ William Jennings worked as an insurance agent based in Boston.

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¹ Fox, "Two West Newbury Farmhouses," 16.

² "Old Homes of Newburyport." *The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*. Vol. 3, Number 3: p. 10.

<https://archive.org/details/architecturalmon00fishrich>

³ <http://newbury1635.org/houses.html>. Accessed May 25, 2018.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #33622621.

⁵ Findagrave.com Memorial #109145109.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 1360, p. 81.

⁷ Essex South Deed Book 3915, p. 545.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

433 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

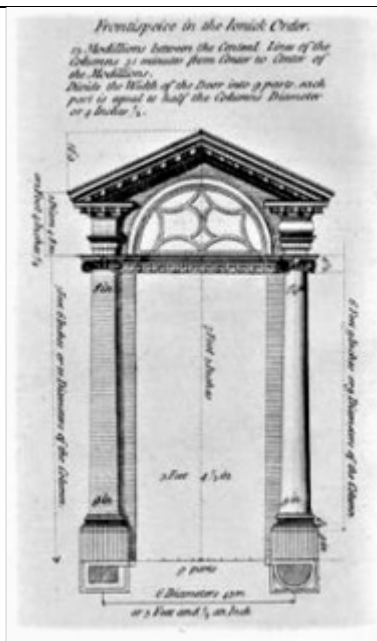
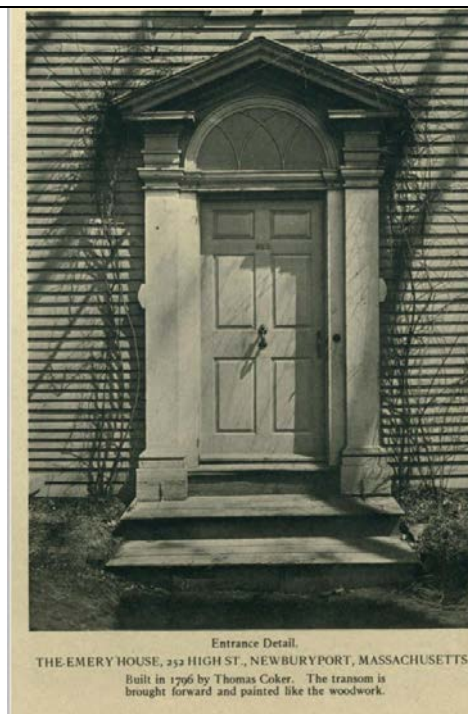
Area(s) Form No.

WNB.92
WNB.239

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Detail. Entrance.

William Pain, *Practical Builder*, Plate 16.

“Old Homes of Newburyport.”
The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs. Vol. 3, Number 3. 1917.
 Page 10.



Shoe Shop. (WNB.239)

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

433 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.92
WNB.239

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 Moses, Jr. and Abigail Pillsbury House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as a very good example of Federal-period architecture in Essex County. Although located a significant distance away from Newburyport, where a strong artisan community supported that town's sophisticated tastes, residents of the Upper Commons (present-day West Newbury) were aware of design trends popular in Newburyport. Although modest in interpretation, carpenters' guides such as William Pain's *Practical Builder* (1744, London and 1792, Boston) were consulted during the construction of several houses in present-day West Newbury, including 433 Main Street. 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

R13-1260

Newburyport

WNB.B

WNB.93

NRIND NRTRA 3/09/1990

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

View looking north.

Address: 444 Main Street**Historic Name:** Samuel March House**Uses:** Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1695-ca.1700**Source:** NRTRA First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts**Style/Form:** First Period**Architect/Builder:** Not Determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone, cut; Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

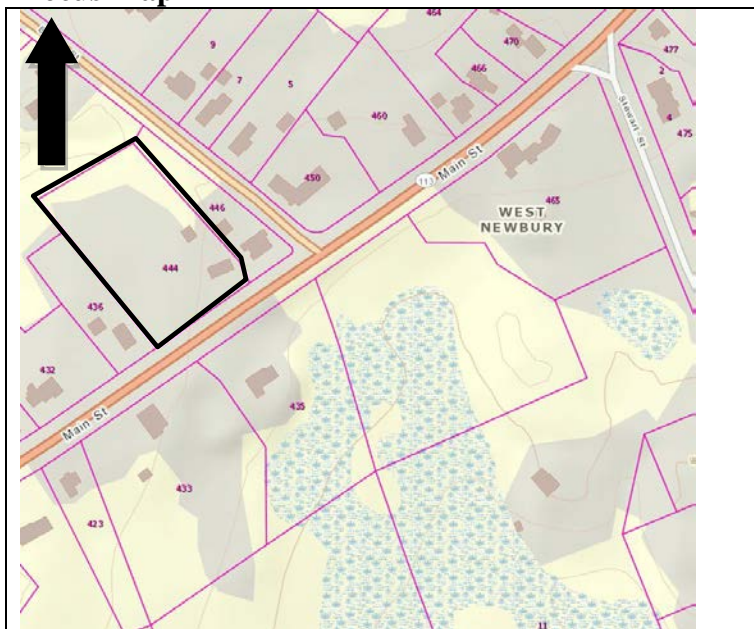
Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shed (ca. 1970)

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Removal of pediment at entrance (post-1985); Window over entrance enlarged (post-1985); New clapboards (post-1985); new 6/6 wood sash windows (post-1985).

Condition: Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 1.5 acres

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

444 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.B

WNB.93

☒ 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.*

444 Main Street is located close to the street on a level lot and faces south to Main Street. The trapezoidal lot is laid in turf with large trees by the house and to the rear of the house. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street past the west elevation.

444 Main Street is a 2½-story frame structure covered with wood clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards. Measuring 43 feet wide and 20 feet deep, the house rests on a cut stone slab foundation; fieldstone is used for the side elevation foundations. The house is five bays wide with a center entrance. Side elevations contain two bays at the first floor and a centered single bay at the second floor. Single windows are located in the gable peaks. The side-gabled house has a box cornice at the façade and close eaves at the gable ends. On the façade, a two-inch hewn overhang is located in line with the top of the first-floor windows. On the gable ends, two-inch hewn overhangs are located in line with the top of the first-floor windows as well as the top of the second-floor windows. A single, slender brick interior chimney rises from the east end of the north (rear) roof slope. The center entrance features a high entablature with a projecting cornice and tapered pilasters. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 wood sash added since 1985.

The building was restored in the late 1980s. In the 1930s, the building had a large porch centered on the façade and 2/2 windows. In the 1970s and 1980s, the building was covered with aluminum siding. Restoration included installation of reproduction windows, installation of clapboards, and alteration of a pedimented entrance illustrated in the National Register nomination.

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 Samuel March House is estimated to have been constructed circa 1695-1700, per the National Register of Historic Places nomination. Samuel March (1688-1753), a saddler,¹ was a third-generation resident of West Newbury; Samuel March's grandfather, Hugh March (1618-), arrived in Boston from Southampton, England in 1638 and was one of the early settlers of Newbury. Samuel March and his wife Anne Tappan March (1686-1724) had four sons. Samuel March married for a second time to Hannah Smith in 1726. Samuel March served as Newbury constable in 1729² and as a selectman in 1735.³

In the 18th century, the land was owned by physician Daniel Noyes Poore (1758-1837), father of Benjamin Perley Poore of Indian Hill Farm (no longer extant). (Further research is recommended to determine the chain of title from March to Poore.) Daniel Noyes Poore purchased a parcel of land at or near this location in 1795.⁴ Daniel Noyes Poore was graduated from Harvard in 1777.⁵ In his 1825 will, Daniel Noyes Poore left this property to his son of the same name.⁶

¹ Essex, Massachusetts Probate Records, 1648-1840.² Newbury Town Records, "Town Receipts, Payments, Accounts, New Residents, and Warnings Out," 1729, Ancestry.com.³ Currier, *Ould Newbury*, 97.⁴ Essex South Deed Book 161, p. 62.⁵ "Field Meeting..." p. 134.⁶ Massachusetts Probate Records, Ancestry.com.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

444 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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WNB.B

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In 1853, yeoman Samuel S. Chase (1805-1885)⁷ purchased a large parcel of land in this vicinity, the northeast corner of which was located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Bridge Street and Main Street.⁸ The 1856 map shows Samuel S. Chase as the owner of this house, as well as 2 Training Field Road and 400 Main Street. Samuel S. Chase worked as a farmer and carpenter and is credited with constructing several houses between Bridge Street and Prospect Street.⁹ Samuel S. Chase married Eunice Colby (1815-1886) in 1834. At the time of the 1855 census, the family had seven children. Further research will be required to determine which of these several parcels was his homestead. Samuel Chase's estate sold the property in 1888.¹⁰

From 1910 until 1942, Forrest and Hattie Neilly lived at 444 Main Street.¹¹ Forrest Neilly worked as a carpenter and as the caretaker of the Bridge Street cemetery. Their daughter, Dawn, lived here with her parents and worked as a teacher and stenographer.

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⁷ Findagrave.com Memorial # 33551206.

⁸ Essex South Deed Book 487, p. 273.

⁹ Ladd, *Contentious*, 19.

¹⁰ Essex South Deed Book 1223, p. 528

¹¹ Essex South Deed Book 2020, p. 318 and Essex South Deed Book 3232, p. 413.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

444 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.B

WNB.93

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

ca. 1938. *Haverhill Gazette*. Note large barn at rear (no longer extant).



Detail. Entrance.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number

USGS Quad

Area(s)

Form Number

R14-230

Haverhill

WNB.94

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

View looking south.

Address: 465 Main Street**Historic Name:** Stephen and Betty Noyes House**Uses:** Present: Multiple Family Residence

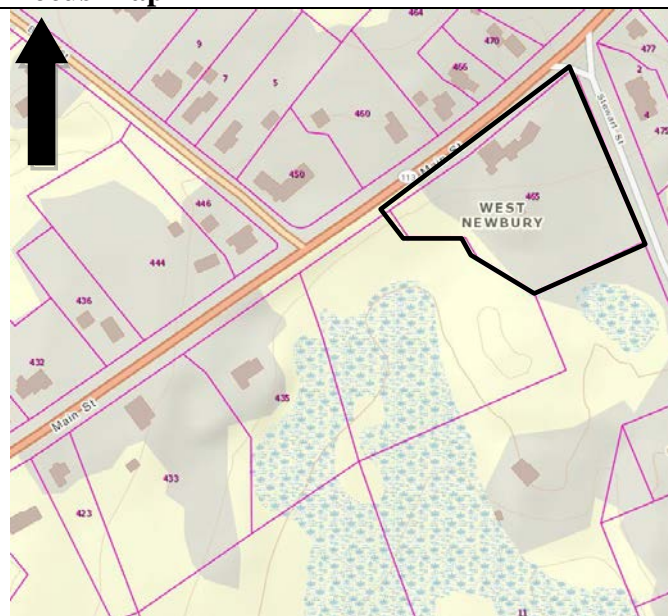
Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1756**Source:** visual; marriage date**Style/Form:** Georgian**Architect/Builder:** Not determined**Exterior Material:**

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (mid-20th C, pre-1973)**Major Alterations** (*with dates*): Garage attached to house via frame arch; shed-roof ell at SW corner (L 20th C)**Condition:** Good**Moved:** no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:****Acreage:** 2.17 acres**Setting:** Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by open fields to the south. Beyond the property, wooded areas contain residences dating from the 18th-21st centuries.**Locus Map****Recorded by:** Stacy Spies**Organization:** West Newbury Historical Commission**Date:** June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

465 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.94

☐ 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.

465 Main Street is set close to the street on a level lot. The irregularly-shaped lot is laid in turf with trees around the edges of the property. An asphalt-paved driveway leads from Main Street to an attached three-car-garage.

Measuring 38 feet wide and 35 feet deep, the house is five bays wide and three bays deep with a center entrance. The house rises 2½ stories from a cut stone foundation. The side-gabled roof has close eaves. The house is clad with narrow wood clapboards with cornerboards. Two slender interior brick chimneys rise from the ridge. The center entrance features a high entablature with a projecting cornice supported by pilasters. Half-height sidelights flank the six-panel door and a louvered wood door. A single masonry step leads from the entrance to the brick walkway. The west elevation contains a centered entrance with a simple, flat surround. First-floor windows throughout the main block are 9/6 wood sash. Second-floor and attic windows are 6/6 wood sash and are proportionately smaller than those at the first floor. Windows throughout the main block have narrow molded surrounds.

A two-story ell extends from the east elevation. The ell has a shallow, side-gabled roof with close eaves. The ell contains three bays of 9/9 wood sash windows and an off-center entrance on the first floor. Three bays of 6/6 wood sash windows are located at the second floor. A small, one-story shed-roof ell is offset at the southwest corner of the house.

A frame garage is located at the northeast corner of the lot and is set an angle to the house and to Main Street. The clapboard-clad facade contains three vehicle bays with segmental-arch openings and overhead metal doors. The garage is attached to the house via a segmental-arch breezeway.

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.

465 Main Street is a very good example of 18th century architecture in West Newbury. The building's noteworthy features include the 9/6 and 6/6 windows, the comparatively small size of the window openings to the overall volume and the close eaves.

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 Stephen Noyes House was likely constructed circa 1756 near the time that Stephen Noyes married Susanna Chase. The house remained in the Noyes family until the second half of the 20th century. The 1830 map notes this house as owned by "S. Noyes." Further research will be required to determine whether this is Samuel Noyes (1762-1839)¹ or his brother, Stephen Noyes (1775-1867).²

In 1856, the house appears to have been owned by Stephen Noyes. The 1851 tax valuation indicated that Stephen Noyes owned one dwelling worth \$750, one barn, two outbuildings, 65 acres of field and pastureland and two acres of woodland.

¹ Findagrave.com Memorial #108839190.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #108464621.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

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At the time of the 1860 census, two Stephen Noyes households were recorded adjacent to one another. One household was farmer Stephen Noyes, age 89. The other house hold was that of Stephen E. Noyes, also a farmer. Stephen Emery Noyes (1811-1893)³ married Lydia Ordway (1814-1902) in 1838. Stephen and Lydia Noyes lived here with their three children, including George E. Noyes.

At the time of the 1900 census, farmer George Noyes (1854-1928)⁴ lived here with his wife, Ann, and their five children. George Noyes lived here until his death in 1928. Census records indicate that sons, Stephen G. and Thomas F. Noyes, and their sisters, Ella and Lucy, lived here with their parents through at least the 1920s. George Noyes and sons, Stephen and Thomas, farmed their land. George Noyes also served as West Newbury Selectman, as President of the West Newbury Natural History Club, and Trustee of the G.A.R. Library in West Newbury, as well as documenting West Newbury as a local historian. Ella Noyes worked as a sales clerk in a dry goods store. The estate of George Noyes sold the property to Thomas F. Noyes in 1943.⁵ Five years later, Thomas F. Noyes sold the property to Ella Cunningham.⁶

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- West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE

Northwest (left) elevation and southwest (right) elevation.

³ Findagrave.com Memorial #108460409.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #108458786.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 3427, p. 475.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 3583, p. 504.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-910

Newburyport

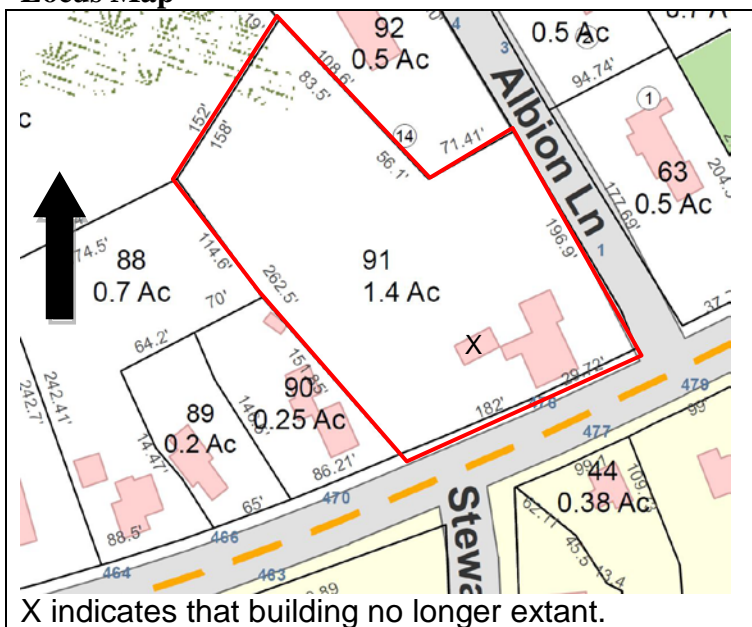
WNB.96

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph

View looking north.

Locus Map

Address: 476 Main Street

Historic Name: Sawyer-Carr House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1758

Source: Will, Marriage record, Visual

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, Uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shop (19th C) attached to northwest corner of house.

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Two-story addition with two-bay garage at first floor (L 20th C) attached to northeast (rear) corner of house

Condition: Good

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 1.4 acres

Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the house is located in a central portion of town near the Training Ground and the former Town Hall. The house is located among residences dating from the 18th through 20th centuries and a 1930s library.

Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

476 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.96

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The Sawyer-Carr House is located close to the roadway and faces south. The irregularly-shaped lot is level and bounded to the east by Albion Lane. The 2 ½ -story frame dwelling rests on a rubble stone foundation. The house measures 35 feet wide and 28 feet deep. The side-gabled roof has close eaves with an unadorned cornice on all four elevations. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the ridge. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. The symmetrical façade consists of five bays of 6/6 wood sash windows and a Greek Revival-style recessed center entrance. Second-story windows are flush with the cornice and tucked up against the plate. The house is sheathed with wood clapboards with two-story wood corner pilasters. The cornice wraps around the gable ends, an alteration possibly undertaken at the same time as the alterations to the entrance. The entrance features a prominent entablature supported by decorative pilasters and is flanked by sidelights. A wood storm door with louvered panels obscures the entry door.

A 1-story, shed-roof frame outbuilding measuring 22 feet long and 12 feet deep is attached to the northwest corner of the house. The outbuilding is sheathed with clapboard with corner boards. The south elevation contains a 6/6 wood sash window, a paneled wood door, and a fixed 9-light clerestory window. A 6/6 wood sash window is located in the west elevation. A large 26-foot by 36-foot, 2-story addition of recent construction is located at the northeast corner of the house. The addition contains two garage bays and a personnel door on the east elevation. A 2-story outbuilding identified in Assessor's records and maps, located near the northwest corner of the house, is no longer extant.

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.

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 history of the house at 476 Main Street is dominated by the long-term ownership of two prominent West Newbury families. The Enoch Sawyer family owned the property from ca. 1758 until ca. 1831. The Moses Carr family owned the property from ca. 1847 until 1921. 476 Main Street appears to have been constructed by the wealthy Sawyer family in the 1750s. The Sawyer family owned property near the Training Ground by 1729 and the property was divided among several Sawyer brothers circa 1753.¹ Physician Enoch Sawyer, Jr. (1723-1805) married Hannah Moody (ca.1730-1790) in 1758 and had three daughters. Enoch Sawyer, Jr. was a physician, or druggist, like his father Enoch Sawyer, Sr. (1694 or 1696-1771). Enoch Sawyer, Jr. passed the property on to his brother Edmund's son, Enoch Sawyer, Esquire (1767-1808). Enoch Sawyer, Esquire represented Newbury at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1779 and 1780.² Enoch Sawyer, Esquire also represented Newbury at the 1788 United States Constitutional Convention.³ Enoch Sawyer, Esquire's heirs owned the property into the 1830s.

In 1847, shoe manufacturer or shoemaker Moses Carr (1802-1873) purchased the property.⁴ Moses Carr lived here with his wife, Hannah M. Carr (1802-1891) and their children. In addition to his work as a cordwainer, Moses Carr operated a 50-acre

¹ Currier, *History*: 390, citing Massachusetts Probate Records Book cccxxxi, page 439 [or 429 illeg].

² Currier, *History*: 289.

³ Currier, *Ould*: 333.

⁴ Essex Deed Book 394, p. 237, recorded 1848.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

476 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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farm, 35 acres of which were improved.⁵ In 1851, Carr owned 1 ½ portions of a house, one barn, three shops and an outbuilding.⁶ (Moses Carr appears as the owner of more than one building on the 1856 map.) Moses and Hannah's son, Horatio F. Carr (1825-1877), worked as a blacksmith. Horatio and his family shared the house with his parents. Moses Carr was also a politician and, at the time of his death, "was a senior republican representative of the coming legislature, and a citizen of high esteem."⁷

After Moses Carr's death, Horatio Carr and his wife, Ruth (1824-1918), continued to live at 476 Main Street. Horatio died just a few years after his father. Horatio's widow, Ruth, lived here with extended family for the remainder of her life. In 1921, Horatio and Ruth Carr's son, Fred Sumner Carr, sold the property to John Bradley and his wife, Charlotte.⁸ John Bradley worked the land as a farmer and "poulterer." The Bradley family sold the property in 1960.⁹

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⁵ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule. 1850.

⁶ Town of West Newbury. "An Invoice and valuation of the rateable polls and estates, within the town of West Newbury, taken... 1851...and 1852." West Newbury: Indian Hill Press. 1852.

⁷ Carr: 168

⁸ Essex Deed Book 2474, p. 250. Essex Plan Book 35, plan 7.

⁹ Essex Deed Book 4678, p. 489.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

476 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.96

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

Façade (South) elevation and east elevation.



Façade detail.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

476 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.96

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 Sawyer-Carr House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A for its role in the settlement of West Newbury from the mid-18th century through the end of the 19th century. The Sawyer-Carr House is associated with this early settlement through the long-term ownership of the house by two prominent West Newbury families. The house appears to have been constructed by the wealthy Enoch Sawyer family in the 1750s. The house was home to two generations of physicians, or druggists, Enoch Sawyer, and Enoch Sawyer, Jr. The property was then passed to Enoch Sawyer, Esquire, who represented Newbury at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1779 and 1780.¹⁰ Enoch Sawyer, Esquire also represented Newbury at the 1788 United States Constitutional Convention.¹¹ Enoch Sawyer, Esquire's heirs owned the property into the 1830s.

The Moses Carr family owned the property from ca. 1847 until 1921. In 1847, cordwainer Moses Carr purchased the property.¹² Moses Carr was also a politician and, at the time of his death, "was a senior republican representative of the coming legislature, and a citizen of high esteem."¹³

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

¹⁰ Currier, *History*: 289.¹¹ Currier, *Ould*: 333.¹² Essex Deed Book 394, p. 237, recorded 1848.¹³ Carr: 168

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	WNB.186
Historic Name:	G.A.R. Memorial Library
Common Name:	
Address:	490 Main St
City/Town:	West Newbury
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	175
Year Constructed:	1939
Architect(s):	Peirce, Russell M.
Architectural Style(s):	Colonial Revival
Use(s):	Library
Significance:	Architecture; Community Planning; Education
Area(s):	WNB.A: West Newbury Training Field Historic District
Designation(s):	Local Historic District (04/05/1976)
Building Materials(s):	Wall: Brick; Concrete Unspecified; Wood



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

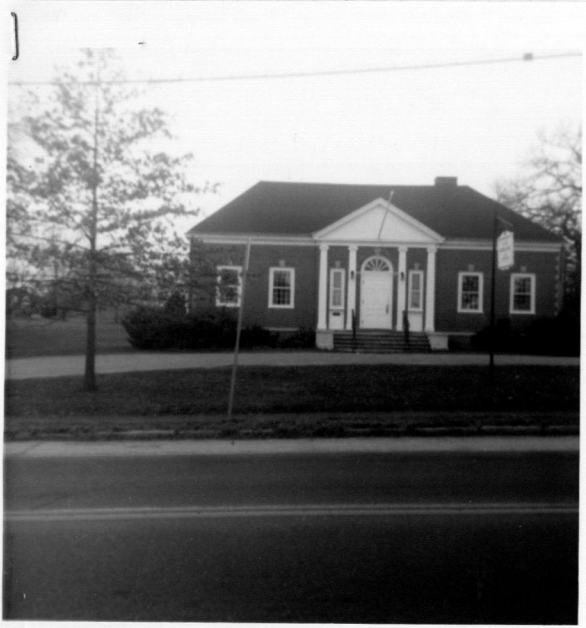
This file was accessed on: Saturday, November 21, 2020 at 11:11 AM

FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

LHD 415176 USGS NEW W SENT A

In Area no. <u>175</u> <u>A</u>	Form no. <u>186</u>
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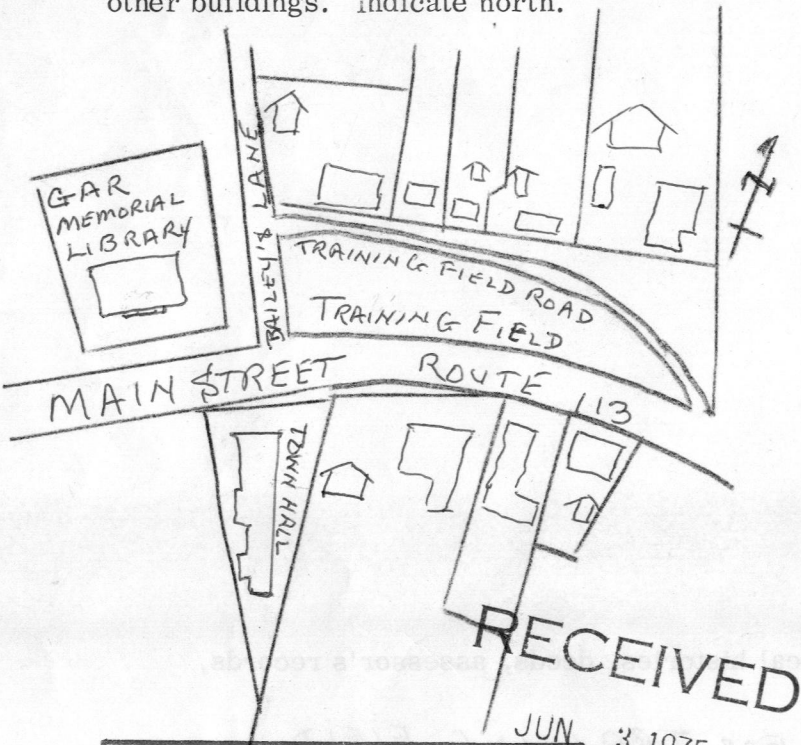


1. Town WEST NEWBURY
Address 490 MAIN STREET
Name G.A.R. MEMORIAL LIBRARY
Present use LIBRARY
Present owner TOWN

3. Description:
Date 1939
Source TOWN RECORDS
Style COLONIAL REVIVAL

Architect RUSSELL PEIRCE
Exterior wall fabric BRICK
Outbuildings (describe) _____
Other features _____

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



Altered _____ Date _____
Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:
One acre or less ☒ Over one acre _____
Approximate frontage 155'
Approximate distance of building from street 30'

6. Recorded by GILBERT M. SMITH
Organization W.N. HIST. DIST. STUDY COM.
Date MAY 1975

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____
MASS. HIST. COMM.
JUN 3 1975

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) LAND OF LOUISA & GEORGIANNA EMERY - 1917

Original use LIBRARY

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal	_____	Conservation	_____	Recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural	_____	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Religion	_____
Architectural	_____	Exploration/ settlement	_____	Science/ invention	_____
The Arts	_____	Industry	_____	Social/ humanitarian	_____
Commerce	_____	Military	_____	Transportation	_____
Communication	_____	Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Community development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

FIRST SOCIAL LIBRARY FORMED IN 1819 - SEE
DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING FIELD - 1842

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.)

SEE DOCUMENTATION FOR TRAINING FIELD,
Form A, CODE # 175

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R14-400
 LHD 4/5/1976

Newburyport

WNB.A

WNB.185

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 491 Main Street

Historic Name: West Newbury Town House

Uses: Present: Community Center

Original: Town Hall

Date of Construction: 1842

Source: Town records

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Not determined; Russell M. Pierce

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Italianate entrance and decorative trim (L 19th c); Enlarged (1880); Enlarged at rear and stage constructed (1941); Ell rebuilt after hurricane (1955)

Condition: Fair

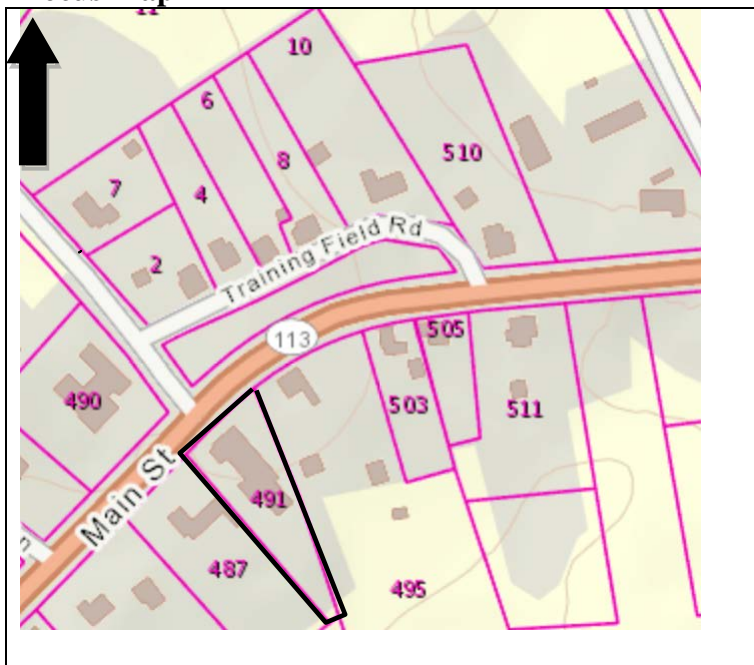
Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

Setting: Part of a cohesive cluster of 18th – 19th century, wood-frame, residential buildings facing the 18th century Training Field, now a public park. Located in the historic center of West Newbury, along the busy thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113). The old Town Hall and GAR Library anchor the western end of this area.

Photograph

View looking Southeast.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

491 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.A

WNB.185

☒ 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 West Newbury Town House, 491 Main Street, occupies a long, narrow lot on the south side of Main Street, opposite its intersection with Baileys Lane. The terrain is flat at the street edge and then slopes gently down to the south. The modest front setback contains two planting areas with ornamental shrubs and trees adjacent to the building. Most of the front half of the property is paved, for parking to the east of the building and a driveway and parking to the west. The building consists of the main block at the front and a series of additions on the rear and west side.

The main block rises one story above a granite block foundation to a pedimented, front gable roof with two ventilators at the ridge. Walls are sheathed with wood clapboards, trimmed with a sillboard at the facade, paneled pilasters with high, molded fascia blocks at the front corners, bed molding at the eaves (no fascia), and flushboarding in the tympanum. Windows on the facade have 8/8 sash with chamfered flat casings. The side elevations contain large 20/20 sash with channeled casings and bulls-eye corner blocks.

The three-bay wide facade (north elevation) has been Victorianized with a late 19th century door surround, window trim, and decorative plaques. The outer bays have two levels of 8/8 windows (at the main floor and gallery level), joined by a wood panel with chamfered strips forming an "X" motif; the gallery level windows have cornice moldings contiguous with the pediment eave. The wide center entrance features a recessed doorway with double-leaf paneled doors, half-height sidelights, and a narrow, glazed transom. A pair of ornately carved brackets supports a bell-shaped hood; the flushboard surface below the hood contains a large roundel with a central star motif within a thick, bold molding. The tympanum similarly features a large circular panel with a spoke motif within a bold molding. A monumental granite block step at the entrance is finished with chiseled margins.

The east (left side) elevation of the main block contains five regularly spaced 20/20 windows and a small plain door at the south end. The flush wall of the rear ell has concrete block walls with two high windows and a pedestrian door at basement level. The west (right side) elevation has three surviving 20/20 windows in the middle, flanked by small appendages at the front and rear of the main block. The forward addition is one-story high with a poured concrete foundation, flat roof, clapboards with narrow, paneled corner pilasters, and regular 6/6 windows. The appendage towards the back, constructed of concrete block, rises one story to a shed roof; it has a utilitarian entrance facing the front and small 6/6 windows. This appendage covers most of the concrete block rear ell, which has a narrow, interior chimney at its rear (north) wall. At the south end of the building, the rearmost addition is one story high with a gable roof, poured concrete foundation, and typically paired, 6/6 windows with flat trim.

The West Newbury Town House is an important and handsome example of mid-19th-century civic architecture in West Newbury. Although vernacular in character, it is clearly aspirational in spirit, distinguished by a lively and bold facade that combines both Greek Revival and eclectic Victorian elements, and by the survival of most of the large side windows with their simple but decorative trim. The heterogeneous side and rear appendages detract from the original monumental quality of the building but are subsidiary in scale and 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.*

Until the middle of the 19th century, town meetings in West Newbury were held, in alternating years, in the two churches of West Newbury. At a town meeting on December 15, 1841, it was decided to build "a suitable house for the holding of future town meetings." The building committee, consisting of Samuel Carr, Sam Rogers, and Thomas Chase, recommended that the new

Continuation sheet 1

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

491 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.A

WNB.185

building be 50 feet long, 38 feet wide and constructed on 16-foot-high posts. Land was donated by Samuel S. Chase. The first meeting to be held in the new Town House, as it was called, took place on October 31, 1842.

In 1880, the building was enlarged by approximately 30 feet, by a vote on March 1 of that year. This is likely the time during which the Victorian features were added. A ventilation system was added in 1882.

In 1941, several improvements were made to the building, costing \$8,429.19. This work was made possible through a bequest of Ella Augusta Kimball Brown (1860-1940). Improvements included installation of a modern heating system, construction of rest rooms, and a new stage.¹ Newburyport architect Russell M. Pierce, a West Newbury native, designed the 1941 alterations. Russell M. Pierce designed the G.A.R. Library in West Newbury in 1938. In the 1950s, Pierce was the schools architect for the city of Newburyport.

In 1968, an addition to the rear of the building was constructed to contain offices for the selectmen. In 1979, municipal offices were moved to the former Center School building at 381 Main Street.

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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West Newbury Town Records.

¹ "Special Town Meeting...", *Newburyport Daily News*, August 20, 1941.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

491 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.A

WNB.185

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 West Newbury Town House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Training Field Historic District. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the civic development of West Newbury Center from the mid 18th century through 1939. In the 18th century, the Training Field area emerged as one of three defined public areas in West Newbury, alongside the First Parish and Second Parish church areas. In 1731, Joshua Bailey exchanged land with the Town of Newbury, giving the whole front of his farm for a training field of 150 square rods (0.94 acre) and a section two rods wide and 133 rods long (33' x 2,194') in exchange for a part of Bailey's Lane.

The Training Field, located near the geographical mid-point of Main Street, became the civic town commons. As early as the Revolutionary War, militia used the common for assembly; today, the Training Field contains memorials to West Newbury residents who served in conflicts through the 20th century. In 1841, the Town House (old Town Hall) was constructed at the southwest corner of the common. The G.A.R. Library was constructed in 1939 and forms the western boundary for the district. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, a carriage shop and a blacksmith shop were located at the north perimeter of the green alongside their artisans' dwellings. At various times through the 19th and 20th centuries, residents operated grocery or candy shops from their homes.

The remainder of the buildings in the district are residential and date from ca. 1700 through 1852. Nine of the houses were constructed between ca. 1700 and ca. 1803; four houses were constructed during the 1830s through the 1850s. There are no non-contributing buildings in the eligible historic district.

All of the 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

R14-390 Newburyport WNB.A WNB.176

LHD 4/5/1976

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph

View looking southeast.

Address: 495 Main Street

Historic Name: John and Elizabeth Carr House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Pre-1729

Source: Marriage

Style/Form: Colonial

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (1998), shed.

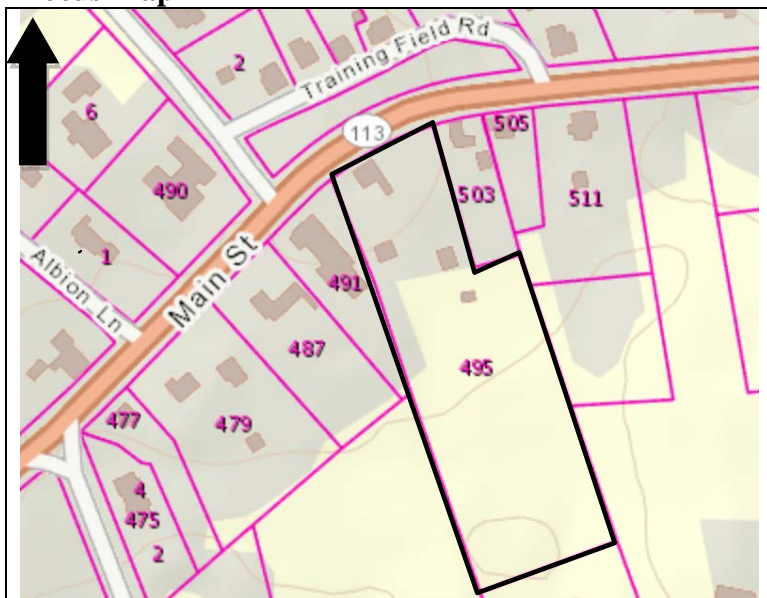
Major Alterations (*with dates*): Greek Revival corner pilasters and entrance (mid 19th c) - Rear ell (E 20th c?) with screened porch (M 20th c?)

Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒ yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 3.25 acres

Setting: Part of a cohesive cluster of 18th – 19th century, wood-frame, residential buildings facing the 18th century Training Field, now a public park. Located in the historic center of West Newbury, along the busy thoroughfare of Main Street (Route 113). The old Town Hall and GAR Library anchor the western end of this area.

Locus Map

Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

495 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.A

WNB.176

☒ 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.*

495 Main Street occupies a large, deep lot on the south side of Main Street, opposite the 18th century Training Field and adjacent to the Old Town Hall. The house stands several feet above street level, behind a modest front setback. The lot slopes gently down to the south behind the house. A dry-laid fieldstone wall bordered by mature trees extends along the street frontage to the east of the house, as Main Street curves down to the east. The property consists of a main house with a modest, one-story rear ell, a barn to the southwest, and a shed to the southeast.

The main block is a large rectangular volume, rising 2½ stories above a very low fieldstone foundation to a steeply pitched, side gable roof with brief returns, minimal overhangs, and a large, parged chimney in the center of the ridge. Walls are sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with wide flat corner pilasters with a high fascia block (the fascia block occurs only on the front corners) and bed molding at the eave. Windows typically have 6/6 double-hung sash; side elevations have flat casings, while façade windows feature banded molding and delicate cornices at the first floor. Windows are narrow, with a high proportion of wall to window area; second floor windows on the façade are set close to the eave.

The symmetrical façade (north elevation) has five bays with a center entrance. The bold, Greek Revival door frame contains a single-leaf modern door with narrow, full-height side lights, broad flat pilasters, a high flat fascia, and boxed cornice.

The asymmetrical east (left side) elevation features three vertically-aligned bays of windows on the first and second floors, with two bays grouped towards the rear, and one set towards the front. Two smaller windows are centered in the half-story. A low, one-story ell with a pitched (hip?) roof is flush with the east elevation and displays paired 8/8 windows towards the front and a screened porch at the outer (south) end).

The symmetrical west (right side) elevation of the main block contains two widely spaced window bays on the first and second floors and two smaller windows centered in the half story.

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.

A medium-sized barn (1998) to the southwest of the house is 1½ stories high with a steep side gable roof (no returns), wood shingle siding, and flat wood trim. Its north façade contains a pair of large sliding doors in the center with a narrow, glazed transom. The east gable end has an off-center door and two multi-light windows on the first floor and a sliding, vertical wood door with shed hood centered in the half-story. The west elevation is sheathed with vertical board siding and contains two single-leaf doors at the outer ends flanking two 6-light windows in the center, and a large loft door in the half-story. To the southeast of the house is a long, modern, one-story shed; it is clad with board and batten siding and a standing seam metal roof.

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 John and Elizabeth Carr House may have been constructed circa 1708 at the time of their marriage that year. The house appears on the 1729 map. However, the current appearance of the house suggests an early 19th-century construction date. Further research is recommended.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

495 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.A

WNB.176

John Carr (1684-1753)¹ married Elizabeth Chase (1693-1764) in 1708 and the couple had eleven children. In 1752, the house was sold to John and Elizabeth's son, John Carr, Junior, a cordwainer.² John Carr, Junior (1711-1786) married Anne Moody in 1738. In the 18th century, the property was transferred through the Carr family to their grand-daughter, Emma Carr (1767-1819). Emma Carr married Paul Bayley (ca. 1763-1844) in 1787.

Emma and Paul Bayley's daughter, Judith Bayley, married John Follansbee in 1809. The following year, Paul Bayley, sold the property to his son-in-law, John Follansbee.³ John (-1863) and Judith (1787-1863)⁴ Follansbee's son, Butler A. Follansbee (1825-1903), married Alma H. Follansbee (1827-1916) in 1846. Butler Follansbee worked as a farmer. At the time of the 1851 tax assessment, John Follansbee owned three houses, three barns, and 17 acres of land. Also at that time, Butler Follansbee owned one house, one outbuilding, and four acres of land. Further research will be needed to determine if this house was the Follansbee homestead, as Butler Follansbee also owned 503 Main Street.

Alma Follansbee sold the house and property to Arthur Ross in 1909.⁵ In 1920, Leah Gadd and her husband, Samuel, a railway clerk, purchased the property.⁶ In the late 1930s and 1940s, the property was owned by Katherine Sorenson. She lived here with her young son and her parents. In the 1950s, the property was owned by Marvin and Lillian Hill. Marvin worked as an engineer in Haverhill and Lillian owned the "The Memory Inn," a restaurant at 772 Main Street.⁷

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

¹ Findagrave.com Memorial #90536007.

² Essex South Deed Book 119, p. 25. Recorded 1765 after Elizabeth Carr's death.

³ Essex South Deed Book 191, p. 108.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #58704699.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 1986, p. 259.

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 2441, p. 171.

⁷ "Memory Inn Enjoys Fine Reputation," *Newburyport Daily News*, June 4, 1954, p. 4. <http://newburyport.advantage-preservation.com> Accessed May 27, 2018.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

495 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.A

WNB.176

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 John and Elizabeth Carr House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Training Field Historic District. The district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the civic development of West Newbury Center from the mid-18th century through 1939. In the 18th century, the Training Field area emerged as one of three defined public areas in West Newbury, alongside the First Parish and Second Parish church areas. In 1731, Joshua Bailey exchanged land with the Town of Newbury, giving the whole front of his farm for a training field of 150 square rods (0.94 acre) and a section two rods wide and 133 rods long (33' x 2,194') in exchange for a part of Bailey's Lane.

The Training Field, located near the geographical mid-point of Main Street, became the civic town commons. As early as the Revolutionary War, militia used the common for assembly; today, the Training Field contains memorials to West Newbury residents who served in conflicts through the 20th century. In 1841, the Town House (old Town Hall) was constructed at the southwest corner of the common. The G.A.R. Library was constructed in 1939 and forms the western boundary for the district. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, a carriage shop and a blacksmith shop were located at the north perimeter of the green alongside their artisans' dwellings. At various times through the 19th and 20th centuries, residents operated grocery or candy shops from their homes.

The remainder of the buildings in the district are residential and date from ca. 1700 through 1852. Nine of the houses were constructed between ca. 1700 and ca. 1803; four houses were constructed during the 1830s through the 1850s. There are no non-contributing buildings in the eligible historic district.

All of the buildings in the district retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.