

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

U1-370

Newburyport

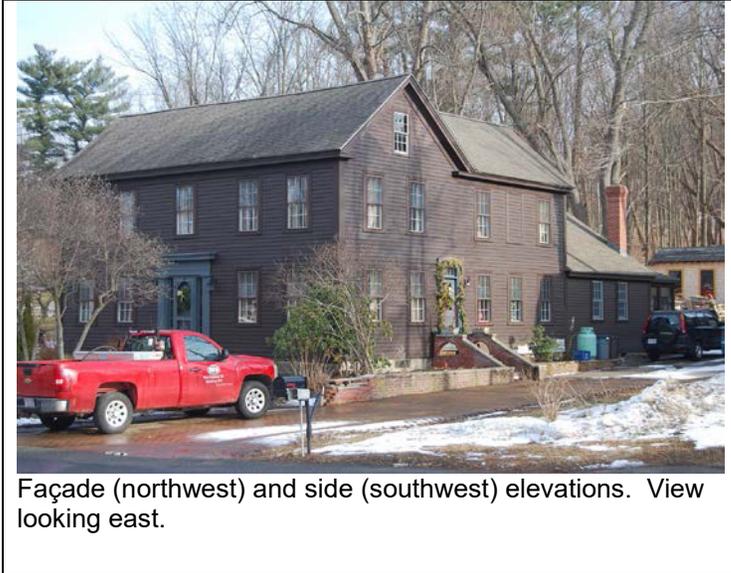
WNB.F

WNB.76

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 319 Main Street

Historic Name: Somerby C. Noyes House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1800-1830

Source: Visual

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboards / Wood trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shed (post-1973)

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

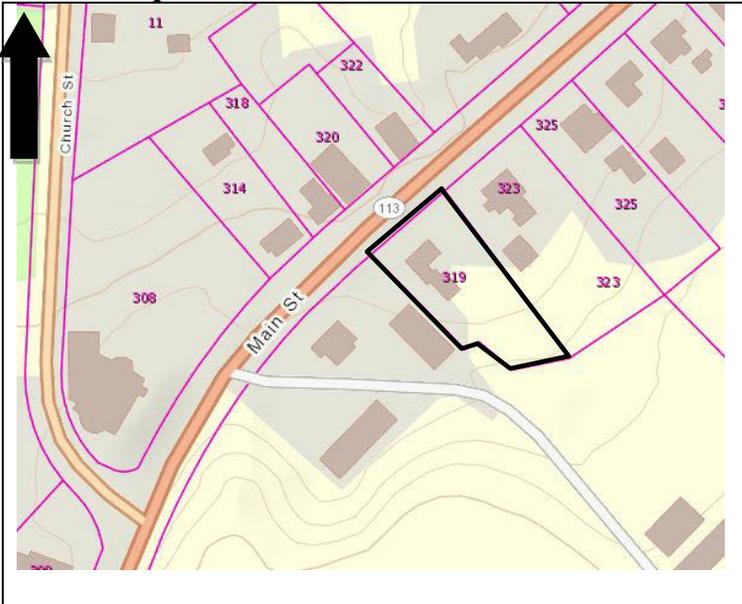
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: May 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.76

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

¹ Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 41-42.

² Essex Deed Book 258, p. 152.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

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WNB.F

WNB.76

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

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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

⁴ Walton, 41.

⁵ Walton, 40-43.

⁶ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁷ Walton, 47.

⁸ Tracy, 422.

⁹ Walton, 27.

¹⁰ Findagrave.com Memorial #179407712.

¹¹ Anson W. Noyes Probate, 1876.

¹² Essex Deed Book 1379, p. 39.

¹³ Essex Deed Book 3025, p. 308.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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WNB.F

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Tracy, Cyrus Mason. *Standard History of Essex County, Massachusetts, embracing the history of the county from its first settlement to the present time, with a history and description of its towns and cities. The most historic county of America.* Boston: C.F. Jewett. 1878.

United States Census. 1850-1880, 1900-1940. Ancestry.com.

Walker, George H. & Co., *Atlas of Essex County.* Boston: George H. Walker & Co., 1884.

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

Walton, Perry. *Comb Making in America.* Leominster, Massachusetts: Privately printed for Bernard W. Doyle. 1925.

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

West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

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

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

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

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

¹⁴ Tracy, 422.
¹⁵ Ibid.
¹⁶ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

319 MAIN ST

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WNB.F

WNB.76

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

¹⁷ Walton, 29.

¹⁸ Tracy, 422.

¹⁹ Walton, 27.

²⁰ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

U1-340	Newburyport		WNB.78
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 322 Main Street

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

Uses: Present: Insurance Office

Original: Comb Packing Shop

Date of Construction: Ca. 1860

Source: Walton

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick; Concrete cinderblock

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

Roof: Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None

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

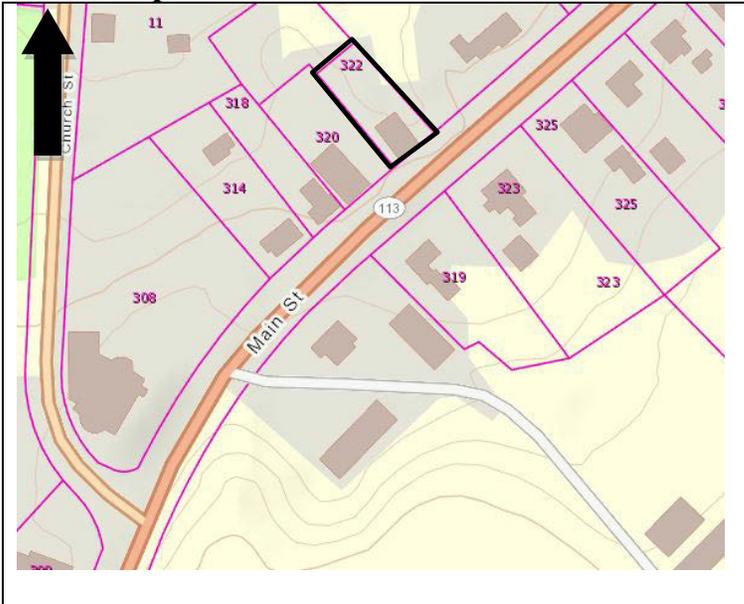
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.19 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

322 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.78

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

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

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

³ Walton, 29.

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

⁵ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁶ Walton, 42.

⁷ Walton, 47.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

322 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.78

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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

⁸ Walton, 39.⁹ Walton, 42-43.¹⁰ Poore, *The Historical and Genealogical Researches*, 246.¹¹ Tracy, 422.¹² Walton, 27.¹³ Walton, 47.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

322 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

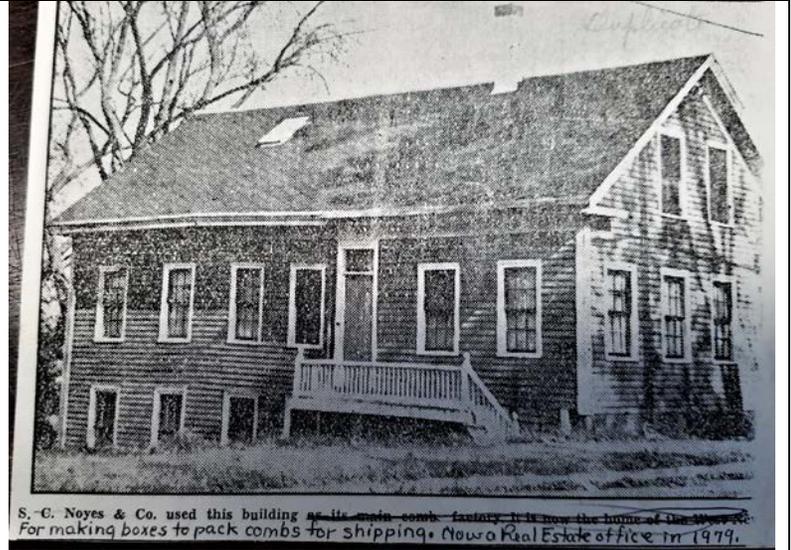
Area(s) Form No.

WNB.78

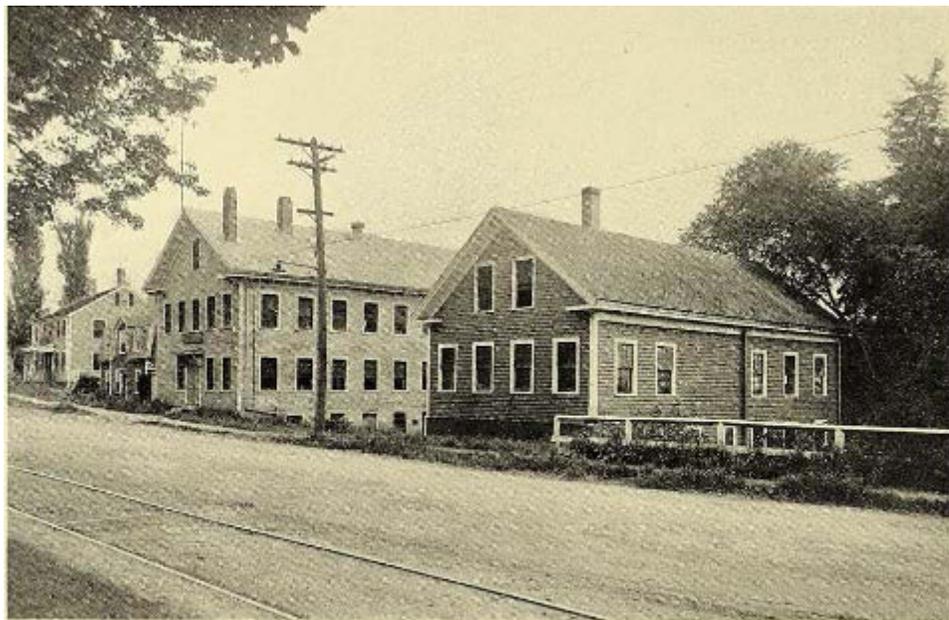
SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Rear elevation.



322 Main Street as seen in a 1979 newspaper clipping.



COMB FACTORY OF S. C. NOYES AND COMPANY, WEST NEWBURY
Showing old comb shop in the background and storehouse in the foreground

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

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

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

U1-360

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 323 Main Street

Historic Name: Somerby N. Noyes House and Carriage House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: 1857

Source: Poore

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: not visible

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

Roof: Asphalt shingle

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

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

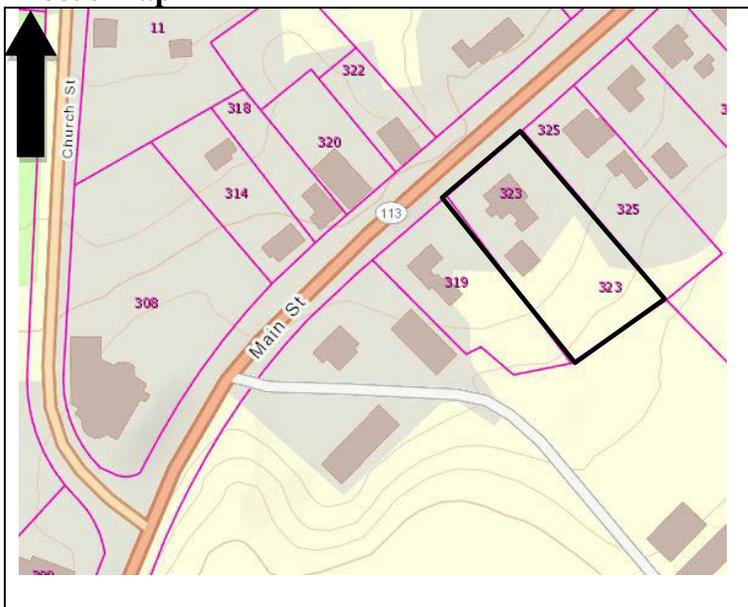
Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.75 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

Somerby Newton Noyes (1835-1904) had this house constructed in 1857, the year in which he married Mary Plumer of Newburyport. A contemporary account noted this house as one of the "most costly and elegant"¹ houses constructed in West Newbury in that year. Two years earlier, in 1855, Somerby N. Noyes had joined his father's very successful West Newbury comb manufacturing business, S.C. Noyes & Co., the largest comb manufacturer in West Newbury.^{2,3} Somerby C. Noyes (1806-1887) introduced innovative production techniques and supported these techniques with steam-powered machinery that allowed the company to produce quantities far larger than those of local competitors. In 1850, S.C. Noyes & Co. produced 2,150 grosses of horn combs and 10,300 dozen shell combs with a value of \$38,675.⁴ Somerby N. Noyes introduced many of his own innovations, the most important of which were sawing, pointing, and burring machines.⁵

Of the thirty comb manufacturers in West Newbury in the 1840s, by 1878, only S.C. Noyes & Co. and H.G.O. & T.M. Chase were still in business. However, these "two, with eighty hands and their new machines, produce[d] more goods in two months than could all the small shops of [1838] in the whole year." In 1870, their invested capital was \$175,000 and their annual production was 110,000 per year.⁶ In spite of these successes, larger operations in the new comb manufacturing centers of Leominster and Fitchburg were to be the next chapter in Massachusetts comb manufacturing. The H.G.O. & T.M. Chase factory closed in 1895.⁷ S.C. Noyes & Co. closed on October 15, 1904. Somerby N. Noyes died one week later.⁸

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

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

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

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

⁴ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule, 1850.

⁵ Walton, 47.

⁶ Tracy, 422.

⁷ Walton, 27.

⁸ Walton, 47.

⁹ Essex Deed Book 3152, p. 525.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

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- West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES

Façade (northwest elevation).



Northeast and façade elevations.

WNB.F	WNB.79 WNB.223
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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Tracy, 422.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

323 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.79
WNB.223

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

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

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

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-420	Newburyport	WNB.F	WNB.81
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



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

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

Historic Name: George and Sarah Hosum House

Uses: Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828

Source: Deed

Style/Form: Greek Revival

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Barn (ca. 1971)

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

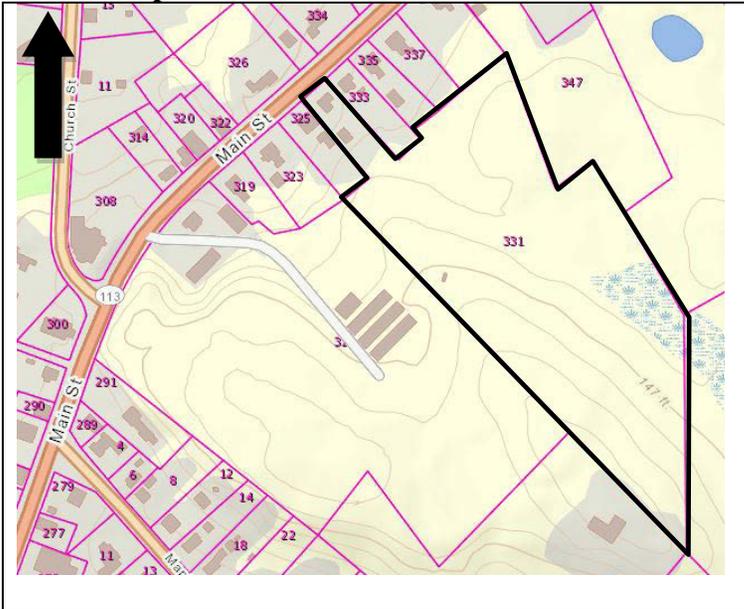
Condition: Fair

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 12.0 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.81

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.81

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

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Tracy, 422.
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

331 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.81

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

⁶ Walton, 29.

⁷ Tracy, 422.

⁸ Walton, 27.

⁹ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-410	Newburyport	WNB.F	WNB.82
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 333 Main Street

Historic Name: Benjamin and Harriet Edwards House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828

Source: Deed

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

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

Major Alterations (with dates): None

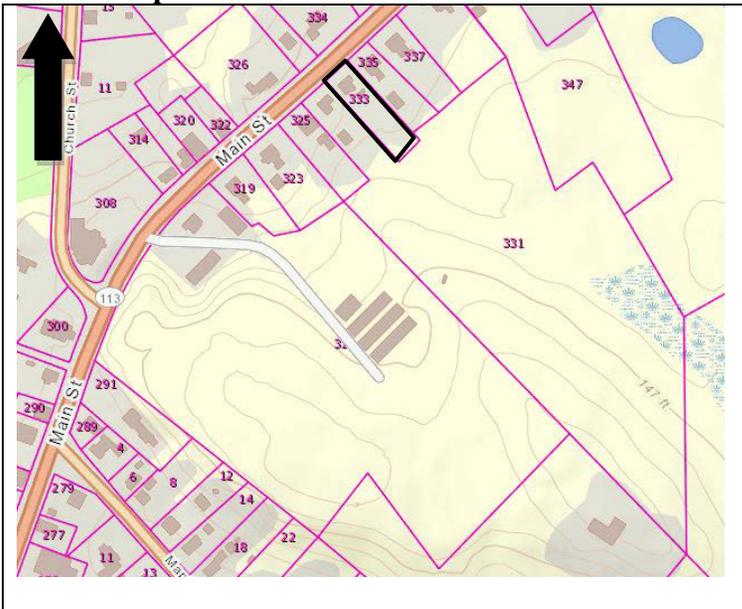
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

¹ Essex Deed Book 248, p. 276.

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

³ Poor, 244 and Hurd, p. 1865.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

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

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⁴ Essex Deed Book 2169, p. 259.

⁵ United States Census.

WNB.F	WNB.82
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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 Benjamin and Harriet Edwards House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

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

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

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

⁶ Tracy, 422.
⁷ Ibid.
⁸ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

333 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.82

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

⁹ Walton, 29.

¹⁰ Tracy, 422.

¹¹ Walton, 27.

¹² Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-400

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 335 Main Street

Historic Name: William Claflin House and Carriage House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: Ca. 1853

Source: Deed; 1856 map

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

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

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

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.4 acres

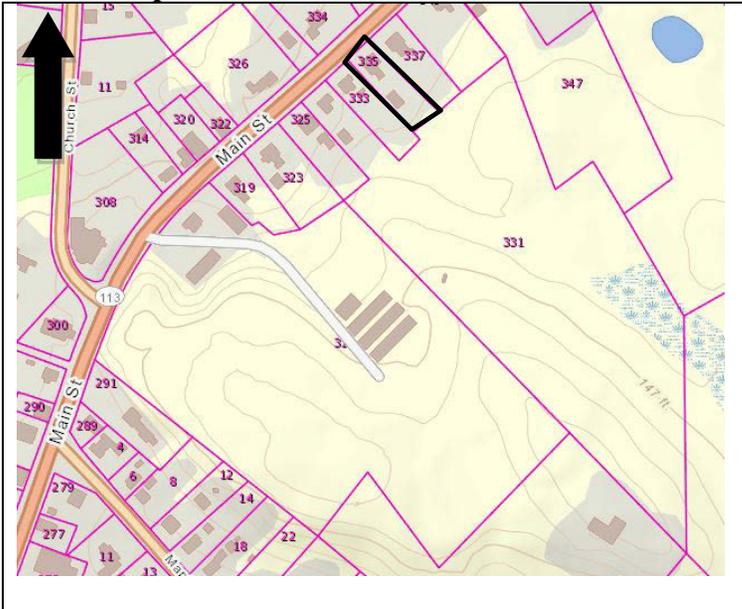
Setting: Located along two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Photograph



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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224 Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.*If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.*

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

¹ Essex South Deed Book 482, p. 215.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #151737746.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

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

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

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

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<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>
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³ Findagrave.com Memorial #151737741.

⁴ Essex Deed Book 691, p. 55.

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

⁶ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule. 1880.

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Carriage house. Northwest elevation.

WNB.F	WNB.83 WNB.224
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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ Tracy, 422.
¹⁰ Ibid.
¹¹ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

335 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.83
WNB.224

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

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

¹² Walton, 29.

¹³ Tracy, 422.

¹⁴ Walton, 27.

¹⁵ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-390 Newburyport WNB.F WNB.225

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



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

Address: 337-339 Main Street

Historic Name: Stanford Chase Double House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1828-1830

Source: visual; deed, 1830 map

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboard/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: none

Major Alterations (with dates): Bay windows (third Q 19th C); Leaded Glass panels (third Q 19th C); ell (20th C)

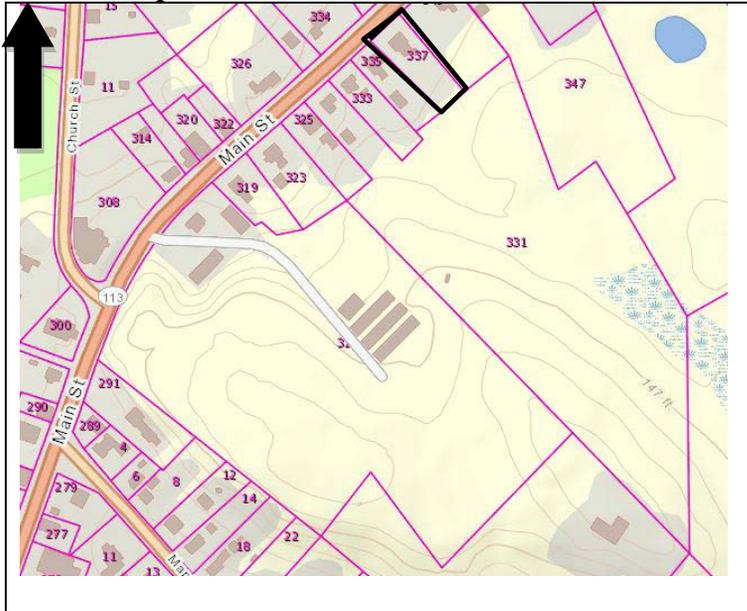
Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes Date:

Acreage: 0.54 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.225

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

¹ Essex Deed Book 249, p. 43.

² Walton, *Comb Making in America*, 29.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.225

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

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

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

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

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³ Stanford Chase probate. File 5180. August 7, 1838. Ancestry.com.

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

⁵ Essex Deed Book 491, p. 35.

⁶ Essex Deed Book

⁷ Essex Deed Book 1127, p. 31.

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

⁹ Essex Deed Book 1964, p. 133.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.225

Walling, Henry Francis. *A Topographical Map of Essex County, Massachusetts...* Smith & Worley, 1856.
Walton, Perry. *Comb Making in America*. Leominster, Massachusetts: Privately printed for Bernard W. Doyle. 1925.
<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>
West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGE



Façade (northwest) elevation.

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Tracy, 422.
¹¹ Ibid.
¹² Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

337-339 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.225

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

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

¹³ Walton, 29.

¹⁴ Tracy, 422.

¹⁵ Walton, 27.

¹⁶ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-380	Newburyport	WNB.F	WNB.226
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Address: 345 Main Street

Historic Name: Samuel and Lydia Durgin House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1856

Source: Visual; 1856 map

Style/Form: Italianate

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut; Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None

Major Alterations (with dates): Windows replaced (20th C)

Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 1.0 acres

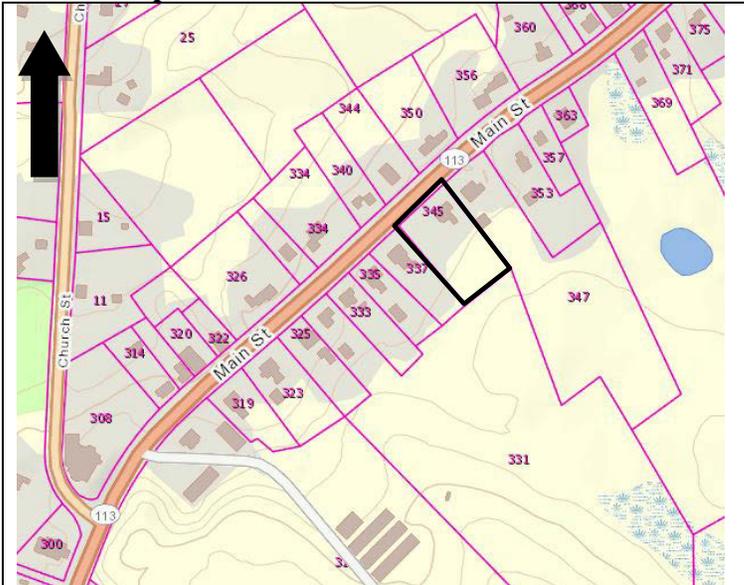
Setting: Located on two-lane State Highway 113, the property is surrounded by wooded lots containing residences dating from the 18th-19th centuries. Undeveloped woodlands are located southeast of the house.

Photograph



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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.226

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

¹ Essex Deed Book 324, p. 141.

² Findagrave.com Memorial # 153796602.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F	WNB.226
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West Newbury post office. The firm was founded in 1843. In 1870, the factory employed 28 men and 7 women and produced 36,000 pairs of shoes.³ In 1889, the business relocated to Haverhill.⁴

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

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

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Walton, Perry. *Comb Making in America*. Leominster, Massachusetts: Privately printed for Bernard W. Doyle. 1925.

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

West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

³ United States Census Manufacturing Schedule. 1870.

⁴ Follansbee and Poore, 94.

⁵ Findagrave.com Memorial # 153820663.

⁶ Essex Deed Book 2476, p. 366.

⁷ Essex Deed Book 3200, p. 524.

⁸ United States Census. 1940.

WNB.F | WNB.226

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

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

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

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

9 Tracy, 422.
10 Ibid.
11 Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

345 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.226

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

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

¹² Walton, 29.

¹³ Tracy, 422.

¹⁴ Walton, 27.

¹⁵ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R10-370

Newburyport

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



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

Address: 347 Main Street

Historic Name: Bailey-Warren-Nason House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1830

Source: Visual

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, cut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

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

Major Alterations (with dates): 2-story rear extension; Italianate cupola (late 19th C); Entablature altered – fascia removed (20th c)

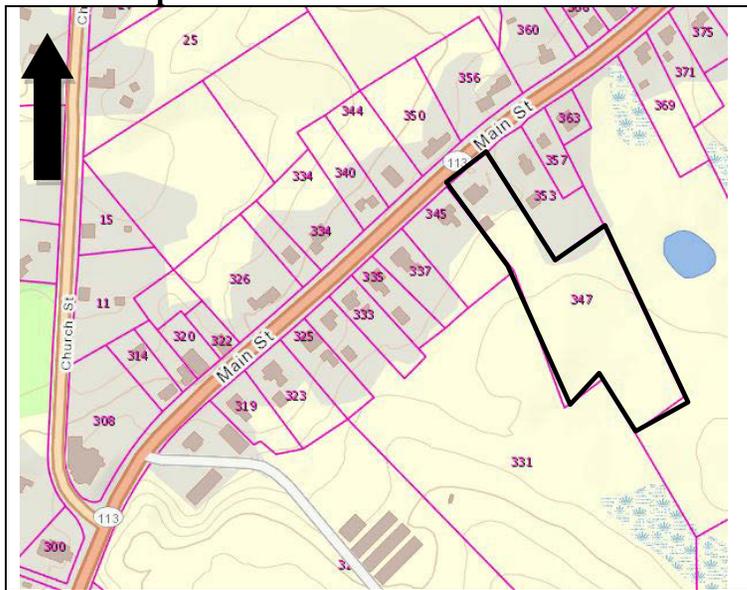
Condition: Good

Moved: no yes Date:

Acreage: 3.3 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

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

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

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

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

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¹ Findagrave.com Memorial #167712903.

² Essex Deed Book 367, p. 27.

³ Findagrave.com Memorial #110509312.

⁴ Essex Deed Book 1128, p. 97.

⁵ Findagrave.com Memorial #58381131.

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

⁷ Hurd, p. 1892.

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

⁹ Findagrave.com Memorial #58382226.

¹⁰ Follansbee and Poor, p. 68.

¹¹ Essex Deed Book 4553, p. 456.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

Walton, Perry. *Comb Making in America*. Leominster, Massachusetts: Privately printed for Bernard W. Doyle. 1925.
<https://archive.org/details/combmakinginamer00walt>
West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

Supplementary Image



Carriage House.

WNB.F	WNB.84 WNB.227
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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 Bailey-Warren-Nason House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Manufacturers' Row Historic District. The Manufacturers' Row area is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local for its association with West Newbury's 19th-century manufacturing history. Manufacturers' Row is notable for its collection of homes associated with the largest manufacturers and factory owners in West Newbury in the second half of the 19th century. Shoe manufacturers resided at 331, 333, 335, 345, and 347 Main Street. Comb manufacturers resided at 319 and 323 Main Street. Buildings in the district building retain integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

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

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

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

¹² Tracy, 422.
¹³ Ibid.
¹⁴ Ibid., 204 and Walton, 22.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

347 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

WNB.F

WNB.84
WNB.227

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

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

¹⁵ Walton, 29.

¹⁶ Tracy, 422.

¹⁷ Walton, 27.

¹⁸ Walton, 47.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-20	Newburyport		WNB.85 WNB.228
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 356 Main Street

Historic Name: Ezra and Hannah Pillsbury House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1727

Source: 1729 map, marriage date

Style/Form: Colonial

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood clapboard / Wood trim

Roof: Wood Shingle

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

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

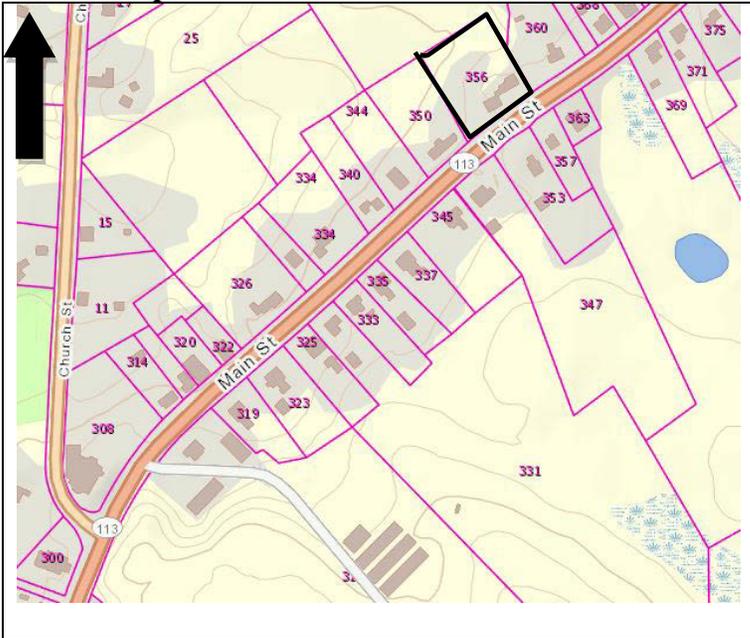
Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 1.0 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.85 WNB.228
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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.85 WNB.228
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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

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

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- West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

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

² Essex Deed Book 228, p. 276.

³ Essex Deed Book 319, p. 120.

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

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 1512, p. 423.

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

356 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.85 WNB.228
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SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES



Photo 2. Detail, entrance.



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

	WNB.85 WNB.228
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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 Ezra and Hannah Pillsbury House is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of Colonial-period architecture in Essex County. Dwellings constructed during the early 18th century in West Newbury are of the central chimney type with symmetrical fenestration and side-gabled roof. The building retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-30	Newburyport		WNB.229 WNB.230
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



Address: 360 Main Street

Historic Name: Moses Chase House and Shop

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1713-1726

Source: Patten

Style/Form: Colonial

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut; Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards/ Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

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

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

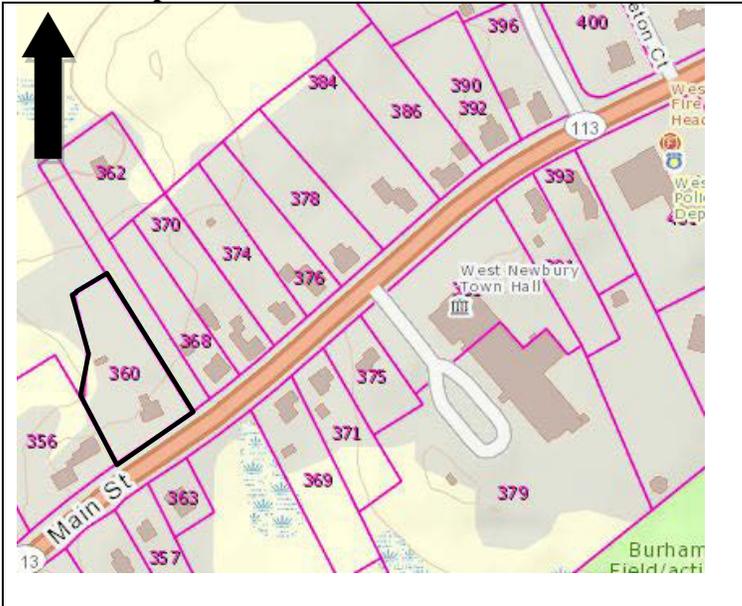
Condition: Excellent

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.85 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

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

¹ Patten, n.p.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #57912723.

³ Essex South Deed Book 172, p. 91.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #110185096.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area(s) Form No.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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⁵ Essex South Deed Book 2327, p. 110.

⁶ Patten, n.p.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230

SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Entrance detail.



Shop (WNB.230). South elevation.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

360 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.229
	WNB.230



Detail, stone posts and steps.

Area(s)	Form No.
	WNB.229 WNB.230

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

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

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-40	Newburyport		WNB.231
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Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 368 Main Street

Historic Name: Kennett House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: 1882

Source: Deed

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Garage (ca. 1980)

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

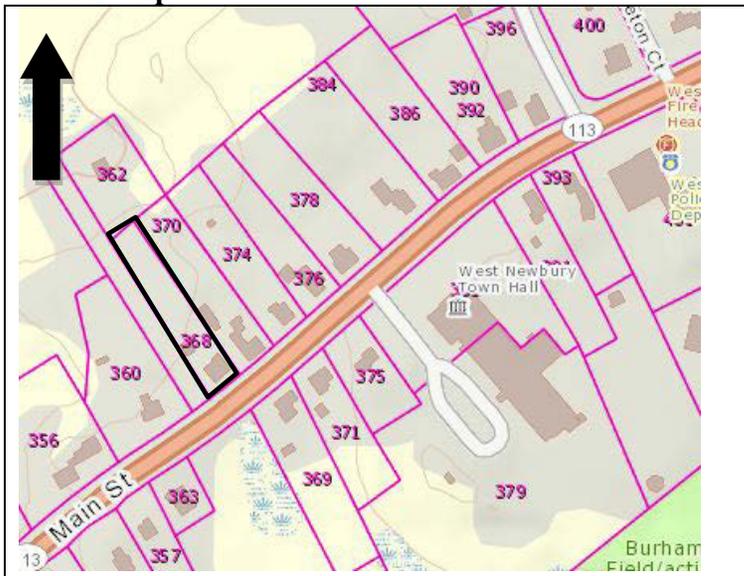
Condition: Fair

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.5 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

368 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.231

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Essex South Deed Book 1081, p. 27.

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

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

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

368 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

	WNB.231
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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

R10-320

Newburyport

WNB.86

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



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

Address: 369 Main Street

Historic Name: Sheedy McNamara House

Uses: Present: Single Family Residence

Original: Single Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1775

Source: Visual

Style/Form: Georgian

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Brick

Wall/Trim: Wood Clapboards / Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: Shed (1965)

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

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:** Ca. 1856

Acreage: 0.5 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

369 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.86

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

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

¹ Essex Deed Book 621, p. 5.

² MHC Form WNB.86, 1973.

³ Poore, 245.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

369 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.86

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

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West Newbury Tax Assessor records.

FORM B – BUILDING

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

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

R13-110

Newburyport

WNB.232

Town/City: West Newbury

Place:

Photograph



View looking north.

Address: 390-392 Main Street

Historic Name: Sarah Danforth Double House

Uses: Present: Multiple Family Residence

Original: Multiple Family Residence

Date of Construction: ca. 1865

Source: Deed; visual

Style/Form: No style

Architect/Builder: Not determined

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Stone, uncut

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

Roof: Asphalt Shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures: None

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

Condition: Good

Moved: no yes **Date:**

Acreage: 0.67 acres

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

Locus Map



Recorded by: Stacy Spies

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

Date: June 2018

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

390-392 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.232

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

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

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

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

¹ Essex South Deed Book 733, p. 132.

² Findagrave.com Memorial #150920003.

³ Essex South Deed Book 1071, p. 192.

⁴ Findagrave.com Memorial #101622147.

⁵ Essex South Deed Book 2970, p. 53

⁶ Essex South Deed Book 3884, p. 146.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

WEST NEWBURY

390-392 MAIN ST

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

WNB.232

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