

FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

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

R10
U1

Newbury-
port West

WNB.G

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Sheet

Town/City: West Newbury

Place (*neighborhood or village*):

Name of Area: Maple Street Area

Present Use: Single-family Residential; Rectory

Construction Dates or Period: ca. 1792-1971

Overall Condition: Good to Excellent

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Siding (synthetic and wood shingles; late 20th c) – Replacement window sash (late 20th – early 21st c) – Side and rear additions, dormers
Acreage: 15.83 acres

Recorded by: Stacy Spies and Wendy Frontiero

Organization: West Newbury Historical Commission

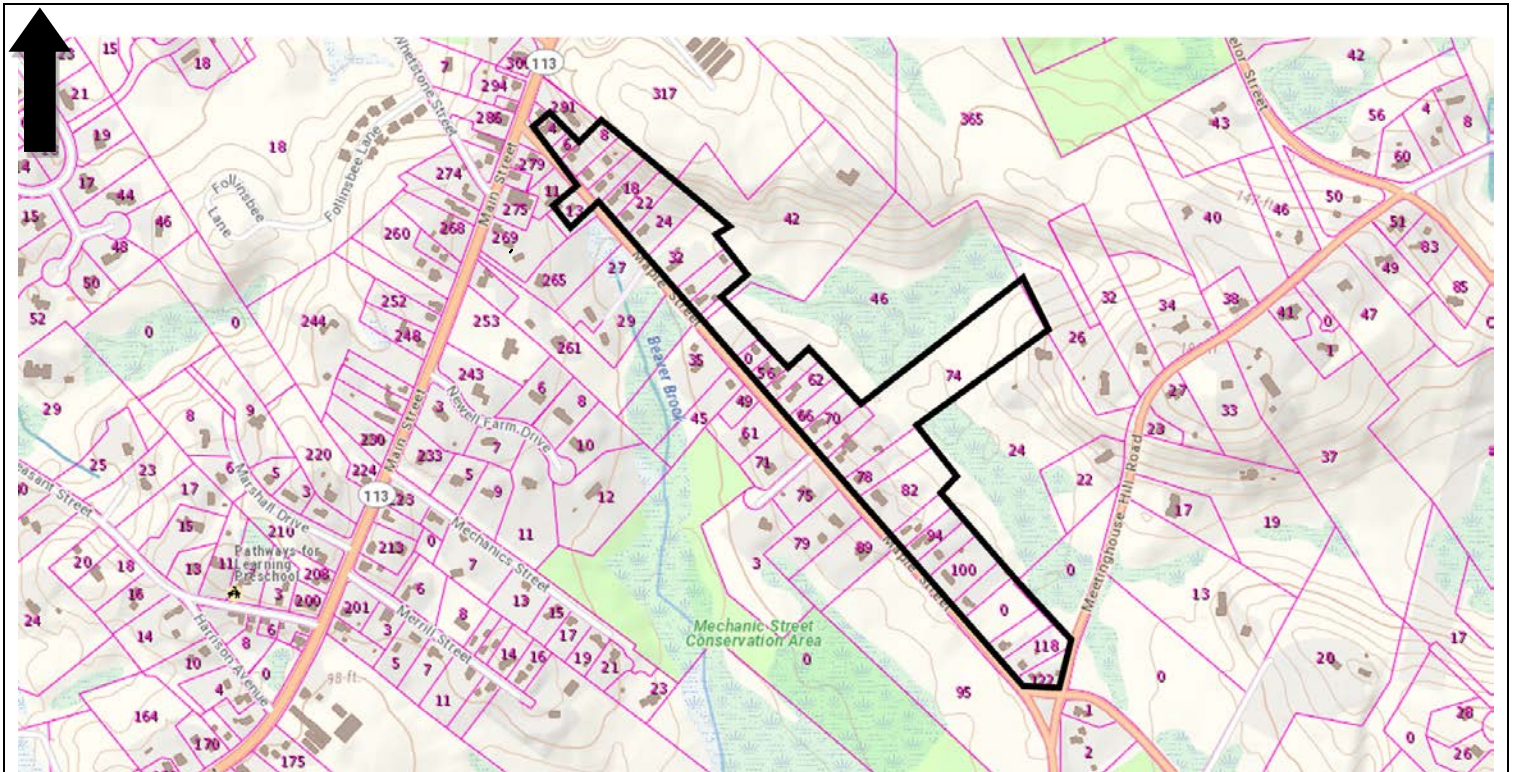
Date (*month/year*): June 2020

Photograph



Photo 1. Left: 12 Maple Street, Right: 14 Maple Street. View looking southeast.

Locus Map. See Continuation Sheet for Detail Map.



☒ see continuation sheet

INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

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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, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

The Maple Street Area is a collection of approximately 30 properties on the northeast side of the eponymous thoroughfare. Maple Street runs northwest/southeast for almost three-quarters of a mile between Main Street (Route 113) on the north and Georgetown Road/Meetinghouse Hill Road on the south, where it continues southward as Ash Street. A small commercial node occupies the neighboring intersection of Maple Street and Main Street. All but one of the houses in the survey area stands on the northeast side of the road, which is developed principally with late 18th through early 20th century houses. The southwest side of the street is less densely settled, with open land at the eastern end of the survey area and houses dating primarily from the late 20th century.

Maple Street is a straight road, sloping gently down from the southeast end of the survey area for about two-thirds of its length (until approx. 32 Maple Street), and then sloping gradually up to the northwest until it meets Main Street at the northwest end of the survey area. The surrounding terrain slopes down from northeast to southwest across the Maple Street Area. Buildings are consistently positioned towards the front of their lots, with moderate front setbacks of about 30 feet and regular side-to-side spacing along the street edge. Two small streams cross Maple Street, near the outer ends of the survey area.

The street edge in the survey area has no curbs or sidewalks, but features a prominent row of mature street trees between 56 and 82 Maple Street. Front yards often slope gently up to the houses; they are maintained chiefly in lawn, with scattered trees and shrubs. Lots are typically long and narrow.

Historic houses in the survey area are a mix of heights, approximately 60% having 1-½ stories, while the remainder are 2 or 2-½ stories high. (Photos 1-4) Center entrance plans are about twice as prevalent as side hall plan house types. Roughly two-thirds of the houses have side-gable roofs, and one-third have front-gable forms. Roughly equal numbers of fieldstone and stone block foundations are found in the survey area, with small numbers of brick and concrete foundations. Wood clapboards are the dominant siding material, with the rest split between wood shingles and synthetic siding. Trim is modest and focuses on the entrances, with assertive classical architraves being notable. Greek Revival is the most prevalent architectural style, employed on about half of the historic houses in the survey area, many of them 1½-story, front-gable cottages. Small but appreciable numbers of Colonial, Italianate, and Bungalow styles are also found here. The survey area contains about 20 historic outbuildings, including significant numbers of both barns and garages.

Following are descriptions of representative and outstanding buildings in the survey area.

Located at the northwestern end of the survey area, the Dudley and Sally Whittier House, 4 Maple Street (ca. 1792, WNB.131) (Photos 5-6) is one of the oldest houses in the district and features one of its most unusual doorways. The 2-story, Federal style building rises from a flat fieldstone foundation to a side gable roof with gable returns. Its five-bay façade has a robust Greek Revival doorway with full-height sidelights and molded pilasters and entablature. The entablature has been imaginatively modified (in the late 19th c) with vertical wood straps embellished with bulls-eye roundels, which connect the cornice and the pilaster shafts. Only one bay deep, the original block is augmented by a collection of one- and two-story rear additions and an attached two-bay garage.

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The Henry T. and Hannah Bailey House, 12 Maple Street (ca. 1800 and 1869, WNB.133) (Photos 1, 7) is one of the most imposing of the early residences in the survey area. Five bays wide by two bays deep, this 2-½ story house features a granite block foundation, a side-gable roof with gable returns, a two-story gabled rear ell on one side, and a deep lean-to extension at the other side. The traditional Federal-period façade has been enriched with a polygonal bay window and an elaborately bracketed, hip-roofed door hood at the center entrance. Additional Italianate alterations to the main house include bracketed shelf hoods over most of the windows on the right (southeast) elevation of the main house and rear ell. The property contains one of the largest and most stylish barns in the survey area; it was likely built at the same time that the main house was updated with Italianate detailing. Square in shape, the barn has clapboard siding and a high hip roof with a decorative cupola. Its symmetrical façade contains a large center cross gable, distinguished by a barn door on the first floor with a large loft doorway and a hoist beam above.

Next door, the Deacon James and Martha Durgin House, 14 Maple Street (ca. 1843, WNB.135) (Photos 1, 8) shares the same bracketed detailing as neighboring #12, but is a more fully fashioned as Italianate. The house features a substantial volume, side hall plan, and front-gable roof. Notable detailing includes a recessed main entrance with a very simple, Greek Revival architrave, polygonal bay windows on the front and side, and elaborately carved brackets at the eaves of the main roof, bay windows, and the shelf hoods on all visible windows on the main block. The free-standing barn standing directly behind the house is 1-½ stories high, with a front-gable roof, clapboard siding, and a large sliding barn door on the gable end, with a loft door and window above in the half-story.

The Isaac and Mary Poor House, 18 Maple Street (Ca. 1840, WNB.136) (Photo 9) is a small-scale and well-detailed example of the Greek Revival period. The house rises 1-½ stories from a granite block foundation to a front gable roof with two flush, cross-gabled dormers on its more conspicuous, southeast side. The side-hall plan features a recessed, offset entrance with full-height sidelights, paneled pilasters, and a high, molded entablature. Walls are trimmed with paneled corner pilasters having high molded caps rather than a full entablature. The free-standing barn standing directly behind the house has a gable-end facing the street, clapboard siding on the front gable, wood shingles on the southeast elevation, and utilitarian fenestration.

The John B. and Emily Tewksbury House, 24 Maple Street (ca. 1848, WNB.138) (Photo 10) has a front-gabled, 2-½ story main block with a side hall plan and a 2-story rear ell that is flush with the side elevations. Wide flat corner boards and fascia boards trim the walls; the façade is distinguished by a pedimented gable with flushboarding in the tympanum. The offset main entrance is recessed, with narrow full-height sidelights and a vigorous, classically-detailed surround. 6/6 windows are trimmed with channelled casings and flat corner blocks.

While informally designed, 32 Maple Street (ca. 1853, WNB.139) (Photo 11) is an uncommon example of the Italianate style in the Maple Street Area. The house is set gable-end to the street, symmetrically composed on the street-facing elevation with paired windows on each of the first two floors and one window in the half-story; all three openings are trimmed with a high flat lintel and bracketed cornice shelf. The main entrance is located on the irregularly-composed left side of the building, within a one-story, hip-roof extension that runs the full depth of the main block. A one-story outbuilding (Photo 12) behind the house has a side-gabled roof, clapboard siding, and a three-bay façade with offset entrance and roughly square, 12-light windows. Further research on its origin and uses is recommended.

The Thomas E. and Julia Moylan House, 38 Maple Street (ca. 1851, WNB.140) (Photo 13) is a five-bay, center entrance cottage. Almost astylistic, this vernacular house rises 1 ½ stories from a brick foundation to a high post stud wall and a side-gable roof. The single-leaf doorway serving as the main entrance on the façade has a narrow, glazed transom and a slightly peaked lintel; walls and other openings have plain flat trim. A long, English-style barn set behind the house is 1-½ stories high, with clapboard walls, a large barn door in the end bay facing the street, and a pedestrian door and two windows regularly-spaced across the remainder of its façade.

56 Maple Street (ca. 1853; Photo 14) is a modest 1-½ story, front-gabled cottage with a side-hall plan, flat trim, and ornament focused on its offset entrance, which has ¾-height sidelights, paneled pilasters, and a well-detailed entablature.

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Taller than the main house, the 2-½ story barn positioned behind it is front-gabled, with clapboard siding, early and plentiful 6/6 window sash, flat trim, and a barn door offset on its façade. (Photo 15)

The Greek Revival John L. and Charlotte Bailey cottage, 62 Maple Street (ca. 1840, WNB.312) (Photo 16) rises 1-½ stories from a brick foundation to a side-gable roof with interior end wall chimneys. The façade's high post stud wall has flat trim, five bays, and a center entrance with half-height sidelights, channelled pilasters, and turned posts supporting the flat roof of a square entry porch. A large, two-story barn attached to the right rear corner of the house has wood shingled walls and exposed rafter ends; no fenestration is visible from the street.

Thoughtfully detailed with an unusual variety of formal and informal Greek Revival details, the Emmeline Stanwood House, 72 Maple Street (ca. 1842, WNB.315) (Photo 17) rises 1-½ stories from a flat fieldstone foundation to a front gable roof with pronounced gable returns. Similar to 18 Maple Street, the side-hall plan features a recessed, offset entrance with full-height sidelights, paneled pilasters, and a high, molded entablature. Walls are trimmed with paneled corner pilasters having high molded caps rather than a full entablature. Windows are trimmed with channelled casings and flat corner blocks. The 1-½ story barn associated with this house has a front gable roof, vertical board siding, and a pair of large sliding doors centered on its façade.

74 and 78 Maple Street (ca. 1852 and ca. 1855, WNB.317 and WNB.145, respectively) (Photos 18 and 19) are a pair of similarly scaled, composed, and detailed houses. Conservative in form and large in size, they are distinguished by prominent main entrances. Both buildings are 2-½ stories high with side-gable roofs, granite block foundations, and five-bay facades with a recessed center entrance having full-height sidelights and a well-detailed, classical door surround. Architectural features on 74 Maple Street have been lost to vinyl siding and trim and replacement windows; 78 retains its original materials, band molding around the windows, and twin interior chimneys. 74 Maple Street has a large 1-½ story barn attached to it through a series of rear additions. Not clearly visible from the street, the barn displays clapboard siding, a high flat frieze, and a large, sliding barn door on its street-facing elevation and wood shingle siding on its gable ends.

Displaying similar bungalow designs, the pair of houses at 114 Maple Street (ca. 1863, WNB.324) and 118 Maple Street (ca. 1860, WNB.326) (Photos 20, 21) are each 1-½ stories high with a side-gable roof, an integral front porch with bracketed eaves under the front slope of the roof and a shed-roofed dormer above, a center entrance, wood clapboards and trim, a prevalence of 6/6 windows, and a small, one-bay garage. Distinctive features of 114 Maple Street include a three-bay façade, brick foundation, Doric columns and a railing with turned balusters on the front porch, a nearly full-length shed dormer with three double-hung sash, and a small center chimney. (Note: While the houses' swooping bracketed porch roofs and dormers give it the appearance of an early 20th-century Bungalow, the shape of the houses are very similar to mid-19th century houses in West Newbury such as 370 Main Street and 82 Maple Street that retain mid-19th century design elements. In addition, the gable-end returns are more consistent with a 19th-century construction date. More research is merited.) Its small garage has a hip roof and a pair of diagonally-boarded hinged doors on its façade. 118 Maple Street has a five-bay façade, fieldstone foundation, transom over its main entry, Tuscan columns and no balustrade on its porch, a shorter dormer with three pairs of multi-light casement windows and twin interior chimneys. Its front-gabled garage has double-leafed doors placed off-center on the façade.

Anchoring the southeast end of the survey area, the Abel and Elizabeth Chase House, 122 Maple Street (ca. 1829, WNB.328) (Photo 22) is a large, Federal-period structure. The house rises two stories to a side-gable roof with twin interior chimneys and gable returns. The five-bay by two-bay main block has a two-story rear ell that appears original or early. The center entrance has full-height sidelights and a deep porch with hip roof supported on turned posts.

Well-preserved and well-maintained, the Maple Street Area is a large and remarkably cohesive example of development in West Newbury from the 18th through the early 20th centuries. The survey area is distinguished by its array of Greek Revival designs of varied size, form, and detailing, notable examples of Colonial period architecture, numerous historic

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outbuildings (barns and garages), and an impressive stand of mature street trees. Alterations are generally consistent in scale, form, and materials.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

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

The stretch of road presently known as Maple Street has had several names since the early 18th century. The 1729 map identifies the road as Ash Street, the name still used for the road south of the intersection with Meetinghouse Hill Road and Georgetown Road. In the early 19th century, the road was referred to as Woodman's Lane after landowner Samuel Woodman. A new meetinghouse was constructed here in 1816, which resulted in the name Meetinghouse Road. After the meetinghouse was moved in 1857, the name Maple Street came into common use.

Maple Street was sparsely settled through the 18th and early 19th century. In 1729, just one house was located here. As the "Upper Woods" of Newbury, i.e. present-day West Newbury, was increasingly settled, the location of the Fourth Church, Newbury, meeting house on Silloway's Hill, a.k.a. Meetinghouse Hill, was no longer convenient for parishioners. After twelve years of discussion, a location was chosen in 1811 for the new meeting house at "the south corner of Mr. Samuel Woodman's field...[as it was] the most suitable spot for a Meetinghouse being most central in respect to travel, [and] easy [sic] of access in respect to a great body of its members."¹ In 1816, the new meetinghouse building was constructed on the site of present-day 82 Maple Street. As the town continued to grow, the meetinghouse was moved to Main Street in 1857 and remodeled.² In 1830, the street contained just three houses in addition to the meeting house. One of these three buildings is the Abel and Elizabeth Chase House, 122 Maple Street. Abel (or Abiel) Washington Chase (1800-1891)³ and his wife, Elizabeth Dole Wadleigh Chase (1804-1888), were married in 1823. Hannah Tarleton and her husband, John, a teamster and cordwainer, purchased the house in 1833.⁴

Maps indicate that 4 Maple Street was not in this location in 1830; however, the building's appearance indicates an 18th century construction date. (Moving buildings to and from Maple Street was not uncommon. Secondary sources mention that several buildings were moved to and from Maple Street during the 19th century. Physical evidence supports these statements as several buildings appear older than historic maps indicate.) In 1846, Sally Ann Noyes (1829-1916),⁵ married shoemaker Dudley H. Whittier (1822-1877),⁶ and the couple moved into 4 Maple Street with Sally's grandparents, Enoch and Sarah Noyes. By 1852, Dudley H. Whittier owned one-half of the house.⁷ Census records indicate that the house was often occupied by two families. The building was originally owned by Sally Ann's father, combmaker Anson W. Noyes,⁸ who also owned most of the land along the east side of Maple Street at the time. Anson W. Noyes sold many half-acre parcels along the east side of Maple Street during the second quarter of the 19th century. 4 Maple Street remained in the Noyes family until 1916.⁹

¹ Ladd, *Contentious Citizens...*, p. 40.

² Ladd, *Contentious Citizens...*, p. 42.

³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/200670647>. Accessed Jan. 27, 2020.

⁴ Essex South Deed Book 270, p. 119.

⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/150833167/sally-ann-whittier>. Accessed Feb. 7, 2020.

⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/150786455>. Accessed Feb. 7, 2020.

⁷ Town of West Newbury. "An Invoice and valuation of the rateable polls and estates, within the town of West Newbury, taken... 1851...and 1852." West Newbury: Indian Hill Press. 1852. Library of Congress. <https://archive.org/details/invoicevaluation00west.org>.

⁸ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/90246121>. Accessed Feb. 7, 2020.

⁹ Essex South Deed Book 2348, p. 548.

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18 Maple Street was owned by the Poor family for more than 110 years. 18 Maple Street was likely constructed by house carpenter Isaac Poor. Isaac Poor (1815-1887)¹⁰ and his wife, Mary (1813-1897),¹¹ were married in 1839 and lived here with their children, Lydia and Isaac A. Poor. Lydia Poor and her husband, sea captain Richard Newell, lived here with her parents in the 1870s. Isaac A. Poor, also a house carpenter, lived here with his wife, Betsey, and daughter, M. Olive Poor, for his entire life. M. Olive Poor sold the house in 1960.¹²

Beginning in the 1840s, Maple Street became the chosen address for business owners' residences. Around the same time, Post Office Square, located at the intersection of Main Street and Maple Street, became a central location for West Newbury business. Durgin Brothers Shoe Factory opened in Post Office Square in 1843,¹³ the same year in which James Durgin built his house at 14 Maple Street. James Durgin (1808-1897)¹⁴ served as Deacon of the Congregational Church and lived here with his wife, Martha, until his death. Comb manufacturer Haydn Brown purchased 22 Maple Street (circa 1803, moved? Ca. 1844, WNB.137) in 1844.¹⁵ Haydn Brown (1819-1899)¹⁶ married his wife, Harriet Kimball Emery Brown (1819-1906),¹⁷ that same year. Haydn Brown had begun manufacturing combs in 1841 and in 1844 went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Somerby C. Noyes, at their nearby Main Street factory.¹⁸ Haydn Brown appears to have been responsible for what would now be called research and development.¹⁹ In 1869, Grocer Henry T. Bailey (1826-1911)²⁰ and his wife, Hannah (1830-1904), made their home at 12 Maple Street, located near his store at 282 Main Street in Post Office Square. The Bailey family owned the house until 1934.²¹

During the 1840s and 1850s, real estate investment and construction on Maple Street increased rapidly in response to the busy comb and shoe manufacturing concerns nearby in town and their need for employees. Comb maker Lucian Emery lived and worked on Main Street at Post Office Square but invested on Maple Street by selling several parcels of land and houses on Maple Street, including the George F.H. and Arenath Brown House, 58 Maple Street (ca. 1840, WNB.143), and the John L. and Charlotte Bailey House, 62 Maple Street. The John T. and Judith Chase House, 70 Maple Street (ca. 1841, WNB.144), was constructed for comb manufacturer John T. Chase (1814-1903)²² and his first wife, Judith (1817-1846). John T. Chase worked in the comb industry until the 1870s when census records indicate that he was working in a shoe factory, reflective of the loss of the comb-making industry to other locations by the third quarter of the century in West Newbury. "Singlewoman" Emmeline Stanwood had a house constructed on land purchased from Lucien Emery²³ at 72 Maple Street. From the 1860s through the 1930s, 72 Maple Street was owned by the Hallahan family.²⁴ Thomas and Bridget Hallahan were both born in Ireland. Thomas Hallahan worked in a shoe factory, as did three of his sons and daughters. 56 Maple Street was the home of widow Clementine E. Grant (1808-1893)²⁵ and her young daughters after

¹⁰ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59309418>. Accessed Feb. 5, 2020.

¹¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59309429/mary-poor>. Accessed Feb. 5, 2020.

¹² Essex South Deed Book 4728, p. 430.

¹³ Follansbee and Wild, *Images*, p.94.

¹⁴ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/160997178>. Accessed March 17, 2020.

¹⁵ Essex South Deed Book 347, p. 142.

¹⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/58195420>. Accessed Feb. 2, 2020.

¹⁷ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/58195694/harriet-kimball-brown>. Accessed Feb. 2, 2020.

¹⁸ Walton, p. 41.

¹⁹ Walton, p. 43.

²⁰ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/152582320>. Accessed Feb. 6, 2020.

²¹ Essex South Deed Book 3018, p. 151.

²² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/27378667>. Accessed Oct. 30, 2019.

²³ Essex South Deed Book 333, p. 223.

²⁴ Essex South Deed Book 690, p. 221 and Evans, Robert R., Essex County Engineer. "Plan of Maple Street and Georgetown Road in the Town of West Newbury." 1934. Filed with Essex Registry of Deeds Plan Book 63, Plan 86. 7 Sheets. (From Georgetown Road South of Middle Street to Maple Street at Main Street).

²⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/140308419>. Accessed Jan. 29, 2020.

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her husband died of consumption. The Sanford and Catherine Johnson House, 40 Maple Street (ca. 1855, WNB.141) was likely constructed by Maple Street neighbor and carpenter Isaac Poor. Sanford Johnson worked as a blacksmith with his father, and later, as a comb maker. 94 Maple Street (ca. 1866, WNB.320) was owned by the Kennett family for 94 years. West Newbury native William A. Kennett (1836-1918)²⁶ and his wife, Sarah (1839-1903), purchased this lot of land in 1866.²⁷ William Kennett worked as a shoemaker. William and Sarah's son, Wesley H. Kennett, lived here with his family after his marriage to his wife, Carrie, in 1892. Wesley Kennett worked as a stock fitter and laborer. The Kennett family owned the property until 1962.²⁸

Many of the new Maple Street residents in the 1850s were recent Irish and English immigrants. 38 Maple Street was the home of newlywed Irish immigrants Thomas Moylan (1827-1907) and his wife, Julia (ca. 1826-1889). Thomas Moylan worked as a laborer. Robert and William Vine, constructed nearly identical houses at 74 and 78 Maple Street. 74 Maple Street (ca. 1852, WNB.317), was constructed for Robert Vine (1829-1904) and his wife, Ann, and their twelve children. The couple were both born in England. The 1855 census noted that Robert Vine worked as a comb maker. In 1874, Robert Vine purchased the former meeting house lot²⁹ and had a house constructed at 82 Maple Street (ca. 1874, WNB.319). The 1880 census noted that Robert Vine had become a comb manufacturer with six employees and produced combs with a value of \$4,000 in the prior year. 78 Maple Street, (ca. 1855, WNB.145) was likely constructed shortly after William Vine purchased this lot of land.³⁰ William Vine (ca. 1829-1906) and his wife, Mary (ca. 1835-1926) were both born in England and married in West Newbury in 1855. William Vine worked as a shoemaker and, later, in the stock department of a shoe factory. Mary Vine sold the house in 1910.³¹

The Jacob and Charlotte Knight House, 90 Maple Street (ca. 1860, WNB.146) was likely constructed around the time that Jacob Knight and his family were first recorded in the census as residents of Maple Street. Shoemaker Jacob Knight (1820-1902), his wife, Charlotte (1820-1894), and their son, Edward, immigrated to the United States in 1853.³² The family was living in West Newbury by 1855 and living on Maple Street by 1860. They purchased 90 Maple Street in 1864 from investor Anson W. Noyes in 1864.³³ Their presence on Maple Street prior to the purchase may indicate that they initially rented the property. Jacob Knight may have been self-employed; the 1872 map depicts a shop behind the house. In the 1920s, Jacob and Charlotte's grandson, Charles Knight (ca. 1877-), lived here with his wife, Lillian. Charles Knight worked as a carpenter and in a shoe factory. Charles and Lillian lived on Maple Street into the 1940s. Irish immigrants Thomas (ca. 1838-1894) and Margaret Kelleher (ca. 1838-1907) were the first residents of 114 Maple Street. Thomas Kelleher worked in a shoe factory. The property remained in the Kelleher family until 1998.³⁴ 118 Maple Street housed the Daniel McAuliffe and Timothy Callahan families after their arrival from Ireland. The families shared the house. Daniel McAuliffe worked as a day laborer and a shoemaker; Timothy Callahan worked as a shoe maker. In 1872, Daniel McAuliffe purchased 122 Maple Street.³⁵

The growing residential population along Maple Street prompted the construction of Schoolhouse No. 4 at 13 Maple Street (ca. 1868, WNB.134). The school was likely constructed between March of 1867 and March of 1868, during which

²⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/59472599>. Accessed Jan. 24, 2020.

²⁷ Essex South Deed Book 688, 175.

²⁸ Essex South Deed Book 4918, p. 56.

²⁹ Essex South Deed Book 910, p. 262.

³⁰ Essex South Deed Book 538, p. 278.

³¹ Essex South Deed Book 2069, p. 35.

³² Naturalization Records. National Archives at Boston, Waltham, Mass. NAI Number 4752894. Record Group: Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1787-2004. RG Number 85. Ancestry.com. Accessed Jan. 24, 2020.

³³ Essex South Deed Book 676, p. 44.

³⁴ Essex South Deed Book 15101, p. 340.

³⁵ Essex South Deed Book 882, p. 9.

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time four new schoolhouses were constructed in West Newbury.³⁶ In 1910, Center School was constructed with the intention of eliminating the one-room schoolhouses. In that year, Joseph C. McAuliffe purchased Schoolhouse No. 4³⁷ and converted it to a residence. Joseph C. McAuliffe (1882-) worked as a foreman in the packing department of L. Callahan & Co. shoe factory in Haverhill.³⁸ McAuliffe and his wife, Helena, lived in this house with their son, Thomas, and members of their extended family, according to census records. Thomas McAuliffe (ca. 1923-1969) lived at this address with his wife, Ethel. In the 1950s and 1960s, Thomas McAuliffe was employed as the manager of the Haverhill office of the Boston-based stockbrokers, Draper Sears & Co.³⁹ The McAuliffe family sold the property in 1962.⁴⁰

Through the 19th century, Maple Street was predominantly residential in character although it did host small operations that likely benefitted from proximity to Post Office Square. Charles E. Johnson operated a butcher shop behind his house at 8 Maple Street, ca. 1840 (WNB.132) and John Johnson operated a blacksmith shop at 46 Maple Street (no longer extant.)⁴¹ From the late 1850s to the 1870s, James G. Tewksbury (1829-1914)⁴² operated a box factory in the area of 32 Maple Street. In 1870, Leonard W. Smith (1844-1936)⁴³ purchased the factory⁴⁴ and continued the business into the 1880s. (The current footprint of the house does not match those of the factory and house on historic maps. It is unclear whether the existing house might have originally been used as the factory. More research is merited.)

During the mid-20th century, a few small infill houses were constructed on subdivided lots in response to post-World War II housing demands.

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³⁶ Minutes of West Newbury Selectmen's meeting, May 14, 1866.

³⁷ Essex South Deed Book 2052, p. 226.

³⁸ World War I draft registration card, Ancestry.com., Accessed Nov. 6, 2019.

³⁹ Haverhill City Directories, 1959, 1961. Ancestry.com. Accessed March 17, 2020.

⁴⁰ Essex South Deed Book 4984, p. 24.

⁴¹ Follansbee and Wild, *Images*, p. 93.

⁴² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/63879701>. Accessed March 17, 2020.

⁴³ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/149663633>. Accessed Jan. 30, 2020.

⁴⁴ Essex South Deed Book 810, p. 292.

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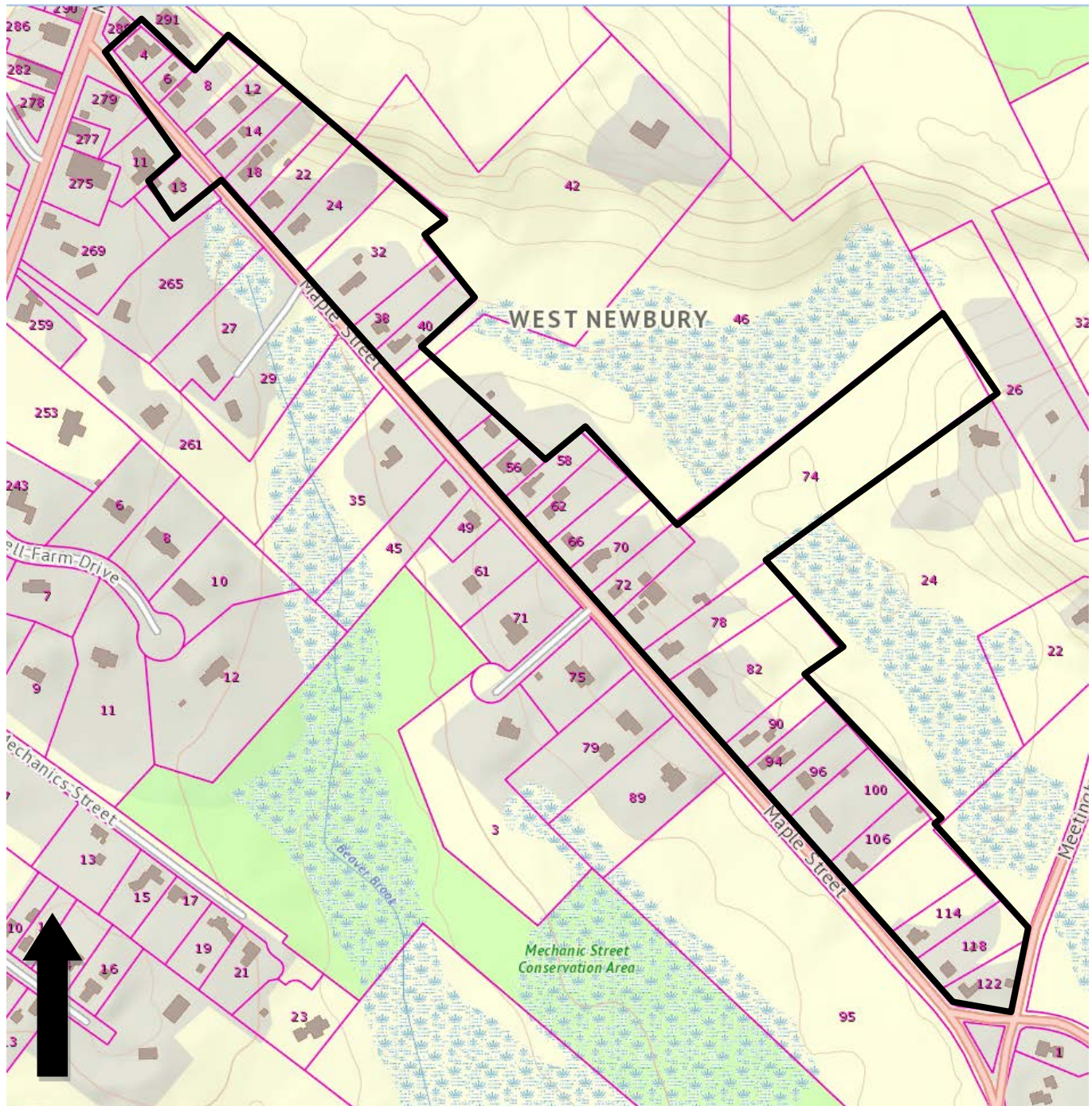
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Locus Map Detail



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Assessor's #	MHC #		Street Address	Construction Date	Style	Acreage
U1-41	WNB.131	Dudley H. and Sally Whittier House	4 Maple St	Ca.1792	Georgian/Federal	0.25
U1-42	WNB.304		6 Maple St	1954	Cape	0.15
U1-43	WNB.132	Charles E. and Harriet Johnson House	8 Maple St	Ca. 1840	Greek Revival	0.55
U1-45	WNB.133	Henry T. and Hannah Bailey House	12 Maple St	Ca. 1800	Georgian/Federal	0.44
	WNB.305	Barn			Italianate	
U1-51	WNB.134	School House No. 4	13 Maple St	Ca.1868	Italianate/Queen Anne	0.25
U1-46	WNB.135	Deacon James and Martha Durgin House	14 Maple St	Ca. 1843	Italianate	0.4
	WNB.306	Barn			No Style	
U1-47	WNB.136	Isaac and Mary Poor House	18 Maple St	Ca. 1840	Greek Revival	0.5
	WNB.307	Barn		Ca. 19 th C	No Style	
U1-48	WNB.137	Haydn and Harriet Brown House	22 Maple St	Ca. 1803	Georgian/Federal	0.6
U1-49	WNB.138	John B. and Emily Tewksbury House	24 Maple St	Ca. 1848	Greek Revival	0.94
U1-50	WNB.139	James G. and Sarah Tewksbury House	32 Maple St	Ca. 1853	Italianate	1.25
	WNB.308	Shed/shop		Ca. 19 th C	No style	
R10-44	WNB.140	Thomas E. and Julia Moylan House	38 Maple St	Ca. 1851	Greek Revival	0.4
	WNB.309	Barn		Ca. 19 th C	No Style	
R10-45	WNB.141	Sanford H. and Catherine Johnson House	40 Maple St	Ca. 1855	Greek Revival	0.45
R10-48	WNB.310	St. Ann's Rectory, Holy Redeemer Parish	46/0 Maple St.	1964	Colonial Revival	0.25
R10-49	WNB.142	Clementine E. Brown House	56 Maple St	Ca. 1853	Greek Revival	0.4
	WNB.311	Barn	19 th C	Ca. 19 th C	No Style	
R10-50	WNB.143	George F.H. and Arenath Brown House	58 Maple St	Ca. 1840	Greek Revival	0.4
R10-51	WNB.312	John L. and Charlotte Bailey House	62 Maple St	Ca.1840	Greek Revival	0.5
	WNB.313	Barn		Ca. 19 th C	No style	
R10-52	WNB.314		66 Maple St	1965	Ranch	0.5
R10-53	WNB.144	John T. and Judith Chase House	70 Maple St	Ca. 1841	Greek Revival	0.5
R10-53A	WNB.315	Emeline Stanwood House	72 Maple St	Ca. 1842	Greek Revival	0.5

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	WNB.316	Barn		19 th C	19 th C	
R10-54	WNB.317	Robert and Ann Vine House	74 Maple St	Ca. 1852	Greek Revival	4.0
	WNB.318	Barn		19 th C	No style	
R10-55	WNB.145	William and Mary Vine House	78 Maple St	Ca. 1855	Greek Revival	0.9
R10-56	WNB.319	Robert and Ann Vine House	82 Maple St	Ca. 1874	Bungalow	1.7
R10-57	WNB.146	Jacob and Charlotte Knight House	90 Maple St	Ca. 1860	Greek Revival	0.5
R10-58	WNB.320	William A. and Sarah D. Kennett House	94 Maple St	Ca. 1866	Italianate	0.5
R10-59	WNB.321		96 Maple St	1971	Colonial Revival	0.5
R10-60	WNB.322		100 Maple St	1951	Cape	1.0
R10-61	WNB.323		106 Maple St	1949	Cape	0.5
R10-63	WNB.324	Thomas and Margaret Kelleher House	114 Maple St	Ca. 1863	Bungalow	0.5
	WNB.325	Garage		Ca. 1920	No style	
R10-64	WNB.326	Daniel and Mary McAuliffe House	118 Maple St	Ca. 1860	Bungalow	0.7
	WNB.327	Garage		Ca. 1920	No style	
R10-65	WNB.328	Abel and Elizabeth Chase House	122 Maple St	Ca. 1829	Federal	0.4

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SUPPLEMENTARY IMAGES



Photo 2. L to R: 46 Maple St., 56 Maple St. with barn, 58 Maple St. View looking N.



Photo 3. L to R: 72 Maple, 74 Maple, 78 Maple. View looking SE.



Photo 4. L to R: 114 Maple Street, 118 Maple Street, 122 Maple Street. View looking SE.



Photo 5. 4 Maple Street. View looking N.

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Photo 6. Photo 5. 4 Maple Street. Entrance detail.



Photo 7. 12 Maple Street. Barn at rear. View looking N.



Photo 8. 14 Maple Street. Barn at rear. View looking N.



Photo 9. 18 Maple Street. Barn at rear. View looking N.



Photo 10. 24 Maple Street. View looking N.



Photo 11. 32 Maple Street. View looking E.

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Photo 12. 32 Maple Street. Shed/shop. View looking E.



Photo 13. 38 Maple Street. Barn at rear. View looking NE.



Photo 14. 56 Maple Street. View looking N.



Photo 15. 56 Maple Street. Barn. View looking NE.



Photo 16. 62 Maple Street. View looking N.



Photo 17. 72 Maple Street. View looking NE.

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Photo 18. 74 Maple Street. Barn at rear. View looking NE.



Photo 19. 78 Maple Street. View looking N.



Photo 20. 114 Maple Street. View looking N.



Photo 21. 118 Maple Street. View looking NE.



Photo 22. 122 Maple Street. View looking N.

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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 Maple Street district is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level for its association with the residential, educational, and industrial development of the Maple Street Area during the Federal, Early Industrial Period, and the Late Industrial Period. The period of significance is circa 1803 to circa 1874. The district retains integrity of location, design, feeling, materials, setting, association, and workmanship.

Maple Street was sparsely settled through the 18th century and early 19th century. In 1729, just one house was located here. As the "Upper Woods" of Newbury, i.e. present-day West Newbury, was increasingly settled, by 1799 the location of the Fourth Church, Newbury, meeting house on Meetinghouse Hill was no longer convenient for parishioners. In 1816, the new meetinghouse building was constructed on Maple Street near the location of present-day 82 Maple Street. In 1830, the street contained just three houses in addition to the meeting house.

By the 1840s, Maple Street became the chosen address for business owners' residences. Around the same time, Post Office Square, located at the intersection of Main Street and Maple Street, became a central location for West Newbury businesses. Durgin Brothers Shoe Factory opened in Post Office Square in 1843, the same year in which James Durgin built his house at 14 Maple Street. Comb manufacturer Haydn Brown purchased 22 Maple Street in 1844. Haydn Brown had begun manufacturing combs in 1841 and in 1844 went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Somerby C. Noyes, at their nearby Main Street factory. Grocer Henry T. Bailey made his home at 12 Maple Street, located near his store at 282 Main Street in Post Office Square.

During the 1840s and 1850s, real estate investment and construction on Maple Street increased rapidly in response to the busy comb and shoe manufacturing concerns nearby in town and their need for employees. Comb maker Lucian Emery lived and worked on Main Street at Post Office Square but invested on Maple Street by selling several parcels of land and houses on Maple Street. Many of the new Maple Street residents in the 1850s were recent Irish and English immigrants.

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The growing residential population along Maple Street prompted the construction of Schoolhouse No. 4 at 13 Maple Street. Through the 19th century, Maple Street was predominantly residential in character although it did host small operations that benefitted from proximity to Post Office Square. Charles E. Johnson operated a butcher shop behind his house at 8 Maple Street and John Johnson operated a blacksmith shop at 46 Maple Street (no longer extant.) From the late 1850s to the 1870s, James G. Tewksbury operated a box factory in the area of 32 Maple Street. In 1870, Leonard W. Smith purchased the factory and continued the business into the 1880s.

Note: 6, 46, 66, 96, 100, and 106 Maple Street are to be considered "Non-Contributing" features of a potential National Register of Historic Places nomination for Maple Street. All other surveyed properties are to be considered "Contributing."