

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

544

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280  
JUL - 8 2016

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building Nat. Register  
Other names/site number: Edwards Memorial Building, Charles L. Carr American Legion Post 240  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 363 Main Street  
City or town: West Newbury State: MA County: Essex  
Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>Brona Simon</u>	<u>July 5, 2016</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of commenting official:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Title :**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government**

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain: \_\_\_\_\_)

*Lawson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*8-22-16*  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
 Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
 County and State

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall  
EDUCATION: Library

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall  
GOVERNMENT: Work in Progress

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE, WOOD

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is a 1½-story, brick meeting hall in West Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts. It faces north and fronts on Main Street/MA Route 113 in a low-density neighborhood surrounded by large 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses on spacious lots, which, like it, are set back 20 to 30 feet on their spacious lots. Built on a rubblestone basement foundation, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is a 30-by-45-foot rectangular mass with a distinctive, two-story octagonal tower at its northwest corner. The front-gabled building has a steep roof covered in slate. The building's windows have dramatic pointed, lancet-arch tops, framed in the brick walls by corbelled hood moldings and projecting sills. The central bay of the three-bay façade has a two-story, wood-paneled frame, which contains a triple-arched window with tracery and a blind trefoil, above a deeply recessed entry porch; the porch is tucked under an ogee arch raised on columns. The sides and rear each have three bays of asymmetrically placed windows. Built in 1900 to the specifications of a fireproof public library, the building has large open rooms in the rear two thirds of the building. The most distinctive spaces are the two octagonal tower rooms. The building retains many of its original interior wood finishes, including beaded wainscoting, open-beamed ceilings with wood-panel coffers, distinctive fireplace mantels in the tower rooms, and carved door and window casings. Later interior additions reflecting its use as an American Legion Hall include a large L-shaped bar and service rooms to the rear of the ground floor. The single contributing resource on the lot is a memorial **flagpole** within the front driveway circle. In the process of stabilization and possible renovation, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is in fair condition, but retains its historic integrity and clearly reflects the design of the building as it was during its period of significance.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

## Narrative Description

*NOTES ON NAME, ADDRESS, AND DIRECTIONS: The name "Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building" (with the ampersand and without apostrophes) was chosen from among several possible early names because it is inscribed on the marble plaque on the building's façade. This usage has been maintained throughout, except in several direct quotes from other sources. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building has historically been addressed as 359 Main Street, and those wooden numbers have long been affixed to its façade. However, the current legal address, according to the assessor and the assessor's records, is 363 Main Street. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building faces northwest, directly toward winding Main Street, which travels from the west-southwest to east-northeast in this block. To simplify descriptions and clarify directions, in this nomination the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building will be considered as facing north.*

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building fronts on the south side of Main Street/MA Route 113 in West Newbury. Main Street is the major arterial street in West Newbury, cutting across the town from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, and roughly paralleling the course of the Merrimack River to its north and west (**Figure 7.1** topographic map). The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is at the edge of West Newbury Village, in a low-density neighborhood situated between two small public nodes: A half-dozen lots to the northeast of the building is the Town Office Building and Senior Center (built as Central School, WNB.196, 381 Main Street). A dozen lots to the southwest is the corner of Church and Main streets, the beginning of Post Office Square, which extends a block or two farther to the southwest. Post Office Square contains a mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century, brick post office building (date unknown; no MHC#), filling station, grocery store, and several shops, mostly locally owned and located in renovated wood-frame commercial buildings. Church Street is the main link from West Newbury Village to Rocks Bridge, the only bridge across the Merrimack River in West Newbury. The origin of Church Street on Main Street is bracketed by two large Gothic Revival churches: the 1892 St. Ann's Catholic Church (#WNB.72, 300 Main Street), a Victorian Gothic clapboarded, wood-frame church; and the 1969 Second Congregational Church (#WNB.197, 308 Main Street), a Tudor Revival-style building with stone and shingle walls. Both churches have prominent Gothic Revival-style towers.

Between the Church Street churches and the Town Office Building are approximately 35 properties, nearly all large, older houses set back from the street on spacious lots. Of these 35 buildings, 23 were built before 1900, the year that the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building was constructed. Only three of the 35 buildings in this stretch were built after the close of the period of significance, and only four are not currently residential buildings. Among the landmarks in this immediate neighborhood are the 1850 Somerby C. Noyes Comb Shop (WNB.77, 320 Main Street) and the 1840 Noyes Comb Factory (WNB.78, 322 Main Street), single-story shopfront remnants of West Newbury's former comb industry. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is surrounded by some of the oldest buildings in this linear neighborhood. Directly across the street at 360 Main Street is a house that, according to assessor's records, dates from 1713. The two closest buildings with survey information, located just a few steps from the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, are both Georgian-style, five-bay Colonials: 356 Main Street (WNB.85, 1745) and 369 Main Street (WNB.86, ca. 1720).

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building was constructed in 1900 on the highest point of an open field, known as Griffin's Pasture when it was purchased in 1895 by West Newbury physician Dr. Orin Warren. In 2015, this partially wooded, marshy grassland still remains unbuilt, and borders the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building lot on the south and east. To the west of its lot, set back on a lot that measures 210 feet deep, is a Colonial Revival house (dating from 1920) and its garage.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is set back from Main Street, on a slight rise, on a lot that measures approximately 80 feet wide and 115 feet deep (**Photograph 1**). The area between the building and the street is blacktopped for a circular driveway and informal parking; it has no curbs or lines for parking spaces. The only other object on the lot is the **Memorial Flagpole** (1961), set within a ring of perennial flowers next to the street. The flagpole has a square, bowed plaque screwed to its side at eye level, which reads "DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF/MEN LOST IN WORLD WAR II/HAROLD SANTIRELLI/HAROLD P. WOOD/RODERICK FILLMORE/MAY 30 1961." Above the plaque is a wrought-iron yardarm, which faces toward the building and holds a wooden sign reading "CHARLES L. CARR POST 240," the letters circling the round blue-and-white emblem of the American Legion. For the purposes of this nomination, the Memorial Flagpole is a contributing object (Figure 7.2 Site Map). The rest of the lot is covered with lawn, with some woodland growth encroaching at the rear exterior.

### Exterior

Built on a rubblestone basement foundation, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is a 30-by-45-foot, rectangular mass, with a distinctive octagonal tower projecting at its northwest corner. The front-gabled building has a steep roof covered in slate. While the two-story tower forms two regular octagonal rooms on the interior, on the exterior of the building it is expressed as a five-sided structure that wraps the northwest building corner. Originally the corbelled tower was topped with crenellations, which were removed prior to 1961 (**Figures 7.3 & 7.4** historic photographs). A defining feature of the building is its window openings, which are framed in the brick walls by dramatic, corbelled hoodmoldings and projecting sills, both decorated with dentiled brickwork (as well as brick brackets under the ends of the sills). The windows themselves have single-pane, square, lower movable wooden sash topped with dramatic pointed, wooden lancet-arch tops, with multiple lights set in diamond patterns.

The tower forms the right bay of the three bay façade (**Photograph 2**). The left bay is a double window at the ground floor, with the corbelled hood molding and sill, topped by a blind trefoil in the wood-paneled arch between the windows. The central bay of the façade has a two-story, wood-paneled frame, which contains a triple-arched window with tracery and a blind trefoil, placed above a deeply recessed entry porch; the porch is tucked under an ogee arch raised on columns. A small, louvered, arched window is centered high in the gable, and opens into the attic. It shares the decorative corbelled hoodmolding of the other windows, but instead of a projecting sill, it rests on a marble dateblock inscribed "1900." Another marble block, set within the wood-paneled wall between the first and second floors, reads "1861 SOLDIERS & SAILORS MEMORIAL 1865." A thin, wooden dentil border outlines and joins together the name block and ogee arch into a single composition, which is recessed within a layered bordering frame.

The sides and rear of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building each have three bays of asymmetrically placed windows. On the eastern elevation, two windows are grouped near the north end of the building, and a third at the south end of the building, reflecting the original design of the building with a reading room in the northeast corner and stacks towards the rear (**Photograph 3**). The steep roof plane is a distinctive element of this elevation. The roof slates, copper flashing at the top, and the exposed wooden rafter tails are all clearly visible from the ground. Originally a half-round gutter, now missing, hung from the rafter tails on brackets, some of which remain in place. A detailed image of the northernmost bay unit illustrates the general composition: corbelled hoodmoldings and projecting sills in the walls, the windows with single-pane, square, movable lower wooden sash topped with dramatic, pointed, lancet-arch tops (**Photograph 4**). The simple rectangular basement window is topped with a flat arch of splayed soldier bricks.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

The rear or south elevation of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is dominated by the chimney stack, which is integrated into the building, but also projects from the wall by the width of one brick (**Photograph 5**). It is set into the eastern half of the roof plane. In the center bay of the wall, at ground level, is a double window with blind trefoil, identical to the double window on the front of the building (**Photograph 6**). Set high in the gable, at the attic level, is a louvered window identical to its northern counterpart, except that it has a single-brick projecting sill supported on its ends by brick brackets. The only other opening at the ground level is a recent exit door, inserted to provide the necessary second fire exit from the ground floor. Unfortunately, the brick wall above this door rests entirely on the wooden door frame. A three-level, poured-concrete step rests against the building under the door. On the second-story level, five openings into the south wall bring more light into the upper hall. The outermost two openings are shorter windows, which copy the wall surround detailing of the attic window. These windows have a fixed sash of diamond-shaped lights. The center opening on the second floor is flanked by two single windows with corbelled brick hoods and sills, much like the single windows on the ground level. This center opening is a doorway, although it does not appear on the original blueprints and seems to have been cut in early on by an experienced mason. It has a flatter, corbelled top, and is slightly wider than the windows flanking it. From it hang the tattered remnants of a former covered wooden fire escape, which has mostly rotted and fallen away.

The west elevation of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is similar to the eastern elevation (**Photograph 7**). It has two widely spaced windows with corbelled hoods and sills; one of the lower sashes has been removed and replaced with a window air conditioner. Star-shaped metal boxes set high in the wall indicate where the upper-floor-level tie rods are located, which keep the brick walls from spreading at that level. The third bay on the western side is the octagonal tower (**Photograph 8**), the southern wall of which is a wide, rectangular chimney stack. The chimney serves the fireplaces in the south wall of the tower rooms. The top of the tower shows the two spaced rows of corbelling that define its upper story. Attached to the chimney is the lone remaining crenellation from the series of crenellations that once formed a parapet wall around the top of the tower.

The front entry of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is a recessed entrance porch (approx. eight feet wide and six feet deep) accessible by a flight of three wooden treads, with L-shaped wooden railings (**Photograph 9**). The porch sides and roof are paneled with beadboard. The wide main door into the building (in the southern side of the porch) is still the original, with a dramatic, pointed-arch light set above two recessed panels. The door is flanked by tall, rectangular sidelights, each with diamond-shaped panes topped with a Gothic arch. A pair of original double doors, of similar Gothic-arch-over-panel form, dominates the western wall of the porch. These doors are two steps above porch level, and open into a cubical landing. From the landing visitors could pass straight ahead (through a western doorway) and descend two steps into the tower room, or turn left (to the south) and ascend up the staircase to the upper hall. This entry design had the possibility of making both floors of the building separately accessible, a design characteristic useful at several points in the building's history when it served as both a library (below) and a meeting hall (above).

## Interior

Built in 1900 to the demands of a fireproof public library, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building has large, open rooms in the rear two thirds of the building, and two distinctive octagonal tower rooms. Entering the ground floor from the recessed porch, one encounters a cubic room, which serves as an airlock. According to the blueprints, this was designed as the book delivery room (**Figure 7.5** ground floor existing plans in 2014, and **Figure 7.6** ground floor as planned in 1900 blueprints; **Figure 7.7**

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

shows the locations of the interior photographs). The southern opening from the cubic room into the stack room has been filled with a large, plate-glass wall. Entrance into the main hall is now to the east, through a later replacement door, into what was initially planned as the reading room. This room now serves as the anteroom to the main hall on the ground floor.

Like the rest of the building, the main ground-floor hall retains many of its original interior wood finishes, including beaded wainscoting, plaster walls, and carved door and window casings (**Photograph 10**). Despite the conversion of this space into an American Legion hall in 1923, into a library in 1927, and back into an American Legion hall in 1939, much of the original interior detail is visible. This hall has a distinctive, open-beamed ceiling, expressed as a set of massive, painted, east-west summer beams joined with a grid of impressive but smaller joists, with varnished beadboard wooden panels set in the coffered ceiling between. The edges of the ceiling's summer and joist beams are uniformly chamfered, and end in simple stops. Later additions within the hall include service rooms to the rear of the ground floor: a kitchenette in the southeast corner, and a washroom area directly to its west, with a shared sink and separate men's and women's restrooms. Directly to the west of this restroom area is a long-locked closet/cabinet, where until recently the American Legion members stored the post's firearms for formal observances. Some of these room insertions may date from the conversion of the ground floor back into a library, while the conversion of the space into an American Legion Hall in 1939 is best indicated by the insertion of the large, freestanding, L-shaped bar with a metal pole footrest bolted to the floor (**Photograph 11**). The wainscoting in the hall itself is taller and of a different appearance than that of the reading room and the rest of the building; it likely dates to 1939. The flooring in these spaces is primarily linoleum and some carpet; presumably, the hard pine floors remain underneath.

In the northwest corner of the hall, two doorways are joined together under a single architrave, similar to those wider architraves that mark the openings into the former book delivery room and reading room (**Photograph 12**). These include the original five-paneled doors. The wider door on the right leads into the basement, while the narrower door to the left (west) leads into a short narrow hallway, past a closet, to the octagonal tower room. The tower room (labeled the "Directors Room" on the blueprints) has the same 1900 beaded wainscoting around its drum, and plaster walls above, as the entry areas. The fireplace on its south wall has a brick firebox, and a flat mantel with decorative trim and a thinly projecting shelf (**Photograph 13**).

A second door, in the eastern wall of the tower room, leads to the front landing, which also has the same wainscoting and plaster walls. To the right (south), the staircase to the upstairs leads directly in a single, straight flight. It opens into the main upstairs meeting hall (**Photograph 14**). The second floor is almost completely unchanged from its 1900 state (**Figure 7.8** second floor existing plans in 2014, and **Figure 7.9** as planned in 1900 blueprints). The whole floor shares the same beaded wainscoting, plaster walls and ceiling, hard pine floors, and finely detailed wooden trim and molding. The upstairs hall occupies the southern two thirds of the hall, although the kneewall and roof slope along the eastern and western sides cut down the space. Movable restaurant booth seating, tucked against the kneewalls, has been used to make the space workable. Together, the sloping roof walls and the attic above form an A-frame set atop the kneewalls. The horizontal bar of the "A" truss forms the ceiling of the upper hall and the floor of the attic above. The southern end of the hall is lit by four windows surrounding the central door. The door itself is a five-panel interior door, presumably reused from elsewhere in the building when the rear exit was added for fire code purposes. The doorway has a Gothic arch, but it is broader and flatter than the neighboring windows, and the infill above the doorframe has been left unfinished.

The front (northern) third of the building's upper floor, as shown in the blueprints, appears to have been planned as a reception room, coatrooms, and a library for the West Newbury Natural History Club



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

(**Photograph 15**). However, it appears that only a single, larger coatroom was built, and the shelves planned for the tower-room library were never installed. The entire area today still has the original 1900 beadboard wainscoting, plaster walls, and varnished door and window surrounds as the main upstairs hall. The coatroom has a single central doorway. The wall to the south of the door is open above the wainscoting, featuring a coatcheck window and shelf (**Photograph 16**). The open staircase has a well-detailed railing with varnished square balusters and a paneled, capped newel post. The front triple window provides ample light into this reception room space. In the tower room, the wainscoting, plaster walls, and fireplace and mantel are nearly identical to that of the lower tower room (**Photograph 17**). The only difference between the two spaces is that in the original design, the architect replaced the southern hallway and hallway door of the ground floor with a closet door, which opens into a triangular closet with triangular shelves. A second closet, with an awkward opening from the staircase, occupies the space between the tower room and the main upstairs hall.

The attic of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building runs the length of the building and is accessible by a small hatch above the reception room. The wooden truss roof does not have a ridgeboard, but rather a simple plank seems to be functioning as a nailer between the east and west rafters. Some pieces of salvaged building woodwork have been stored in the attic.

The basement, accessible from the ground-floor hall by a door under the front staircase, extends under the whole building. The floor load above is held by brick columns and lally columns. The floor of the basement appears to be a combination of areas of stones and packed earth. An unused oil burner occupies one corner, while a newer furnace (since 2010) and a sump pump are the only other items in the basement.

Changes since the end of the period of significance have been relatively minor on the interior, although the deterioration of the building envelope is a cause for concern. The tower crenellation has been missing since before 1961. Although the crenellation appears in historic photographs, no one contacted in West Newbury remembers seeing it or remembers when it was removed. The flat roof of the tower has long been a problem for water infiltration. Over the last decade or two, repeated leaks have damaged the floors, ceilings, and walls of the tower, and parts of the tower's brick structure are bulging and will need to be rebuilt, according to a comprehensive study of the building envelope conducted by Spencer & Vogt, Inc., in 2014. More recently, a hole developed in the cricket between the tower and the main roof, and the resulting leaks have caused a hole in the northwest corner of the ceiling over the second-floor reception room, and significant damage in the downstairs hallway between the tower room and the main hall. The kneewalls on the second floor have begun to shift under the weight of the slate roof. Stabilization efforts currently underway should arrest these problems, as well as deal with loose and missing roof slates and missing or deflected copper roof ridge caps, and will begin to correct moisture issues in the basement.

In the process of stabilization and possible renovation, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is in fair condition, but still retains its historic integrity, and clearly reflects the design of the building as it appeared during its period of significance.

### **Archaeological Description**

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building property, sites may be present. Three sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile), along the shores of the Merrimack River and at pond and stream-side locations. Environmental characteristics of the nominated property represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Soldiers & Sailors Building occupies well-drained, level

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

to moderately sloping land on a slight rise, with a lot measuring approximately one fifth of an acre. While marshy ground is present on the property, no other wetlands are located within 1,000 feet. The Merrimack River is located some 1,400 feet from the building. The entire town of West Newbury lies within the Merrimack River drainage. Soil types on the property range from sandy soils to mucky soils. Given the above information, the small size of the property, the extent of historic land use, and known patterns of Native settlement in the Merrimack River Valley, a low to moderate potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American resources on the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building property.

A low to moderate potential also exists for locating significant historic archaeological resources on the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building property. No historic resources are known to have existed on the property prior to construction of the nominated building in 1900. The area was known as Griffin's Pasture, indicating its presumed use. The site was unbuilt before the erection of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. Structural evidence may survive from builder's trenches near the current foundation. Similar evidence may also survive from barns, stables, garages, and occupational-related features associated with the operation and maintenance of the building. Artifact scatters may also be present.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
EDUCATION

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Period of Significance**

1900-1966  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1900  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Gore, Jr., Henry Watson  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C for its important contributions to community planning and development, education, and architecture in West Newbury, Massachusetts. Located along the well-traveled Main Street/MA Route 133, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development because of its role in defining community identity in the mostly rural West Newbury. The period of significance begins with its construction in 1900, the result of a bequest for a memorial hall to the soldiers and sailors of West Newbury, made by shoemaker Moses Warren Edwards and administered by Civil War veteran Dr. Orin Warren. It eventually became a gathering place for military veterans in West Newbury, officially serving as the home for West Newbury's Charles L. Carr American Legion post from 1923 until 2015. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building has sheltered veterans of every US war since the Civil War, particularly those of the First World War, the Second World War, Korea, and Vietnam. Its significance to the area of Education dates from 1900 as well. Built to the specifications of a town library, it served for two decades as a museum and meeting place for the West Newbury Natural History Club, and subsequently housed the West Newbury Public Library from 1927 to 1939. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is significant to the Architecture of West Newbury as a prominent civic building in the Gothic Revival style—one of the few surviving in the town—and the first known design by a

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

significant architect, Henry Watson Gore, Jr. In 2015, the Town of West Newbury agreed to assume ownership of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building from the American Legion, to stabilize the structure, and to seek ways to extend its usefulness into the future.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**West Newbury** is a town occupying 14.7 square miles, located 34 miles northeast of Boston near the New Hampshire border, and crossed on its extreme eastern corner by Interstate 95. It is on the south bank of the Merrimack River approximately ten miles upstream from the Atlantic Ocean. Across the Merrimack River to the north and west are the towns of Amesbury and Merrimac, and the city of Haverhill. The wide Merrimack River is a travel barrier; only the Rocks Bridge crosses the Merrimack River from West Newbury to Rock Village in Haverhill. Groveland lies to the southwest of West Newbury, and Newbury and Newburyport to the southeast and northeast, respectively. West Newbury was originally part of Newbury, which was incorporated in 1635 by settlers from England who had overwintered in nearby Ipswich. They named Newbury after an English town. Portions of Newbury were set aside as Newburyport in 1764, and West Newbury in 1819. Though primarily a hundred feet or more above sea level, West Newbury is noted for its high hills scattered throughout the town, and residents have made the preservation of open space a priority (Crane Pond Wildlife Management Area, Mill Pond Recreation Area, and Riverbend Recreation Area). Bypassed earlier by the railroads and more recently by both Interstates 95 and 495, the town has maintained its historic integrity, but its population has continued to grow. Towards the end of the period of significance in 1960, West Newbury's population was 1,844 persons; by 2010 it had increased to 4,235 persons (all statistics from US Census Bureau website). West Newbury has retained the rural character of a farming community, although it is statistically more of a bedroom community today.

**COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury's History**

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is a direct result of isolated West Newbury residents seeking to mark their participation in the wider world by building a memorial hall on their busiest street to honor their Civil War veterans. West Newbury began as the far-inland region of Newbury, its "Upper Woods" beyond the Artichoke River. In 1638, three years after its founding, Newbury began granting isolated parcels in this far western corner to various landowners, with the major land division occurring in 1686 and shortly thereafter. Apart from a couple of gristmills on the tributaries of the Merrimack, West Newbury remained lightly settled and used primarily for grazing during the Plantation period (to 1675), gradually becoming known as the "Upper Commons." Sparse and scattered settlement continued during the Colonial period, and it remained a rural farming community until after the American Revolution. As early as 1764, when Newburyport became an independent town from Newbury, talk of splitting off the western reaches of Newbury had occurred, but the leaders of Newbury prevented the break. Finally, in 1819, the area west of the Artichoke River was granted a separate government and named "Parsons" (after Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court), although the name was changed to "West Newbury" in 1820. Nearly all of West Newbury's sites on the National Register of Historic Places date from this early period: the Samuel March House (1695, WNB.93) at 444 Main Street; the Rev. John Tufts House (1714, #WNB.109), at 750 Main Street; the Samuel Chase House (1715, WNB.49), at 154 Main Street; and the Timothy Morse House (1730, WNB.108), at 628 Main Street. All four houses were listed as part of the First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts TRA (Thematic Resource Area) multiple property listing. The only other National Register property in West Newbury, at present, is Newell Farm (1846, WNB.65), at 243 Main Street.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

The concentration of all these significant historic buildings on Main Street shows its centrality to West Newbury's history and civic life, from its earliest days to the present. The street likely began as a Native American trail, which the early Europeans primarily used to move livestock and to reach mills, where travel by water was not possible. By the Colonial period, it had been upgraded to a cartway, and by 1688 it had become the major overland link between Newbury/Newburyport and the Andover/Bradford areas. Still, West Newbury remained relatively isolated—by the width of the Merrimack and the absence of rail corridors—through the 19<sup>th</sup> century; apart from water traffic on the Merrimack River, Main Street was the town's sole regional connector. Most early landowners had long, narrow lots that ran from Main Street north to the Merrimack River. The first Newbury meetinghouse in the area was built in 1689 on the eastern bank, near the mouth, of the Artichoke River. This land along both sides of the Artichoke and westward along the Merrimack River officially became Newbury's Second Parish in 1694-1695. By 1709, this meetinghouse (later demolished) was moved to a more central location, on Main Street near Pipe Stave Hill (today's Way to the River, "West Newbury," 6, 8).

Although Main Street has continued to dominate the rest of West Newbury in patterns of growth to this day, disputes arose from the 18<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> about the location of the town's center along the linear Main Street corridor. As settlement intensified along the western end of Main Street, calls grew for another meetinghouse to be located farther west. A 1729 petition was filed to partition Newbury's Second Parish, resulting in the western half of today's West Newbury becoming the Fourth Parish of Newbury in 1731, having built its own meetinghouse (on Meeting House Hill Road) in 1729 (later demolished). Although the Newbury Second Parish subsequently built a new meetinghouse in 1759 (later demolished), power was further concentrated in the west when the Newbury Second Parish land to the east of the Artichoke River was partitioned to become part of Newbury's Fifth Parish in 1760-61 (and subsequently the separate town of Newburyport in 1764). By the time West Newbury achieved independence in 1819, a third civic center on Main Street had emerged around the Training Field (1731, WNB.A) between the old Newbury Second and Fourth Parish meetinghouses, but closer to the west. The Newbury Fourth Parish, which in 1819 became the West Newbury Second Parish, built a new meetinghouse (later demolished) in 1816 on Maple Street ("West Newbury," 9). The Rocks Bridge, a toll bridge built in 1795, replaced a Colonial-era ferry; destroyed in 1818 by ice, the bridge was rebuilt in 1828, and rebuilt frequently thereafter. The bridge link also focused development on the stretch of Main Street between Bridge and Church streets. The longest bridge on the Merrimack River when built, Rocks Bridge became a public highway in 1868. The official and final disestablishment of religion in Massachusetts in 1833 led to the construction of a Town Hall (491 Main Street, WNB.185) near the Training Field, between the two parish centers. Although the First Parish built a new Greek Revival meetinghouse in 1840 (WNB.117) at 806 Main Street, the strongest development continued along the southwestern reaches of Main Street. The Second Parish moved its 1816 Meeting House to Main Street (at what is today Church Street) in 1856. As part of that 1856 move, the Second Parish enlarged the building (later demolished) and dressed it in the latest Gothic Revival style.

West Newbury's primary industry was combmaking. In 1759, Enoch Noyes began producing buttons and combs from horn, and in 1778 a former Hessian soldier and detainee, William Cleland, joined him, bringing with him a set of specialized combmaking tools. From Noyes' house at 127 Main Street, the industry spread. "Other farmers started making combs, and by the 1830s and 1840s there were 32 comb shops in town, the largest being the Somerby C. Noyes Company at 320 Main Street" ("West Newbury History"). West Newbury merchants sold their combs in Boston and bought horns at its slaughterhouses. As larger comb factories were built elsewhere, combmaking died out in West Newbury, with the last shop closing in 1904. Shoemaking followed a similar arc in West Newbury, with shops on various farms initially giving way to small factories. "West Newbury in 1875 was a booming industrial town with over

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

2000 people and doing half a million dollars worth of business a year. There were three large comb factories and seven shoe factories” (“West Newbury History”). However, without railroad connections, the shoe business collapsed even quicker than the comb business, and in 1889 the last large factory moved to nearby Haverhill. “By 1905, the value of all agricultural products was greater than the value of all manufactured goods, and West Newbury was for all practical purposes a farming community” (“West Newbury,” 14-15). Between 1860 and 1910, West Newbury lost a third of its residents, from 2,202 to 1,473 (US Census). In 1900, at the time of the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, West Newbury was primarily a supplier of milk, meat, and other agricultural items to larger surrounding towns and cities.

With the rapid decline in West Newbury industry and no railroad options, residents relied even more on Main Street and its connections with Newbury and Haverhill. Previously, those without a horse and carriage had relied on the infrequent stagecoach lines that led up and down Main Street, or the “barge,” a sleigh, used in the winter (Follansbee and Wild, 107-108). The need for reliable transportation to jobs in factories, such as those in Haverhill, led to immediate patronage of the Main Street streetcars. A horsecar line from West Newbury to Haverhill began in 1886, an event that transfixed the town: “Flags decorated the houses, handkerchiefs waved from the windows, and schoolchildren along Main Street were let out of school to see the sight” (Follansbee and Wild, 108). The horsecars expanded to Newburyport, but were replaced by electric cars in 1897, and, in turn, by buses in 1930 (Follansbee and Wild, 114). These changes strengthened Main Street’s importance as the focus of West Newbury development, and exacerbated the tensions between the various linear nodes of development along Main Street, setting the stage for the battles over the location of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. The last detailed 19<sup>th</sup>-century map of West Newbury, published in 1884, used a special inset to show the densest development along Main Street. The linear stretch of Main Street between the Training Field and the southwestern end of Post Office Square was labeled the “Village of West Newbury” (Figure 8.1, Detail of West Newbury Village from 1884).

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building was made possible by a bequest from **Moses Warren Edwards** (1813-1895), who was born in Newburyport and died in West Newbury. According to the 1855 Massachusetts Census, he was a carriagemaker. By the 1880 Federal Census, he was a shoe heeler, and lived with his widowed mother. There is no record that he fought in the Civil War. **Dr. Orin Warren** (1833-1916), the executor of Moses Edwards’ will, is the person most responsible for building the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. Dr. Warren was born in Fryeburg, ME, and received his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He lived in West Newbury, and was associated with Anna Jacques Hospital in Newburyport (*Directory of Deceased American Physicians*). He started practicing in West Newbury in 1859, but then was called away to the Civil War. Dr. Warren was celebrated for his military service as a surgeon in Company A of the Massachusetts 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry, from 1861-1863. He served under Maj. General Ambrose E. Burnside at the battles of Roanoke Island (VA), and New Bern and Camden (both in NC); he was wounded at Camden and taken prisoner. Warren was sent to Norfolk, VA, where he took care of other Union prisoners until he was released by the Confederate Army. He returned to Union lines on the day after the Battle of Hampton Roads (also known as the “Battle of the Ironclads”), where he was invited aboard the *USS Monitor* ironclad to see if he had any knowledge of the condition of the *CSS Merrimack*. Dr. Warren then returned to his military post at New Bern; however, he contracted dysentery and was forced to leave the service due to continuing impairment (*US Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles*).

Dr. Warren returned to West Newbury and took over the practice of Dr. Dean Robinson, who had served as West Newbury’s physician from 1811 until his death in 1863. Dr. Robinson had been active in community affairs, and even administered patient wills and trusts (Follansbee and Wild, 70). Dr. Warren

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

would continue that same community involvement, serving as West Newbury's physician for 57 years (Follansbee and Wild 71). Warren became a Mason and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and served as Representative from West Newbury to the General Court of Massachusetts. Two community posts are particularly relevant to the history of the Soldier & Sailors Memorial Building. Dr. Warren was a leader of the West Newbury Natural History Club (organized in 1876 as the West Newbury Botanical Club, and renamed in 1882), which had dozens of members and its own library (Follansbee and Wild, 60), as well as being a charter member of Post 151 of the Grand Army of the Republic. While Dr. Warren may have been related, at least distantly, to Moses Warren Edwards, he knew him in his final years as a patient. Warren's biographical note suggests their link:

The ancient respect for the office of the physician has not entirely faded out from the country towns, and in many instances among our intelligent people "our doctor" becomes the honored friend of families he has visited for years. Dr. Warren brought from the Army to West Newbury more experience in surgery than he could have acquired in many years. He is remarkable for attention and kindness to his patients. The high estimation in which his truth and integrity are held by the people among whom he dwells are shown by the trusts committed to him in various business matters of importance. (*U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles*)

Among those "trusts" was the bequest of Moses Warren Edwards, who died childless in 1895.

The Edwards will created an enormous controversy in West Newbury. The *Boston Daily Globe*, which seldom covered stories—apart from electric trolley crashes—in the little town up on the Merrimack, posted an extraordinary, sensationalized piece about the will controversy in 1896:

LEFT BY A WAR HATER.

Bequest to Soldiers May Not Reach Them.

Discord in West Newbury's G.A.R. Post Will Be Responsible.

Peculiar Will Contest Over \$4000 is Now Agitating That Town.

WEST NEWBURY, June 6—This town is all stirred up over the disposition of the property left by Moses W. Edwards, about \$4000, his will being in the process of litigation.

Moses W. Edwards lived for years on the Smith farm, Craneck [R]oad, with his aged mother and his brother, Joseph H. Edwards. He was unmarried and was frugal and industrious at his trade of shoe stitching in a small shop owned by Joseph. H., close by his house.

Later Moses and his mother moved to another residence bought by his mother, and Moses erected another shop for shoemaking, sometimes employing helpers.

In war time he was drafted, but was finally rejected, the surgeons finding that one of his lungs was "gone" and that he had other troubles. He still worked on, however. He never was very friendly to the soldiers, and often argued that the war was unnecessary. He threw discredit upon the patriotism of many who went to the front.

He and his mother, 80 years old, were invalids for a few years before his death. As he drew near the end the family physician, Dr. O. Warren, a veteran, surgeon of the Maj[or] Boyd post, G.A.R., drew up his will for him. Its wording was quite peculiar.

He left his property to his mother, for use after her own should be exhausted. At her death the money or the remainder of it was to be devoted to the erection of a memorial building in the interests of the soldiers and sailors of the town; or, if they should not see fit to accept it, to the Anna Jacques hospital of Newburyport. All was left to the judgment of Dr. Warren, who was named as the executor. The testator entirely ignored his brother, Joseph H. Edwards.



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

His mother died soon after he did, leaving property of her own about as much as he left her.

No statement is made in Moses' will as to the care of the property by legal possession by trustees. If the soldiers and sailors are to benefit by the bequest, about \$3000 more will be needed for the erection of a suitable building.

Maj[or] Boyd post, G.A.R., has about \$1000 surplus, but the post was entirely ignored in the wording of the will, although it is the recognized conservator of the interests which the legacy was given to assist. No provision was made that the town should receive and care for the money until it and its interest should become sufficient to pay for a building.

Dr. Warren, who will decide the final disposition of the money, although he is the surgeon of the post, is not in cordial relations with Commander Stanwood. The post is not unified or peaceful. The Woman's relief corps formerly attached to it has disbanded because of the troubles.

The doctor, therefore, does not seem inclined to give money to the post, but claims jurisdiction over the money. If the building were once erected, the town could legally take full charge of it, if Dr. Warren so elected.

It is thought likely that, owing to the split in the G.A.R. post, the money left to the soldiers by a man who always was regarded as a soldier-hater will not reach them, but will go to the Anna Jacques hospital, and West Newbury will still have nothing to remind her of the sufferings of her war heroes but the wrangles of the surviving G.A.R. men.

Without any other sources to counter this article, it is difficult to understand what is meant by the clumsy term "war hater." Whether Edwards was a pacifist, argumentative, or simply bitter that his physical limitations prevented him from serving, is unknown. The Civil War loomed large in the daily lives of small towns like West Newbury. A recent survey of its cemeteries lists the graves of 116 Civil War soldiers, including eleven who died in combat or from combat wounds (West Newbury Historical Commission). But the controversy that erupted in 1896 did not abate until after the deaths of its two major antagonists, and overshadowed the first decades of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. At the heart of this West Newbury civil war were two veterans, Dr. Warren and Col. Stanwood.

Founded in Illinois in April of 1866, the **Grand Army of the Republic** (GAR) was a fraternal organization of Union veterans of the Civil War. The GAR consisted of both local chapters ("posts") and state organizations ("departments"). The GAR became a strong force in American politics, successfully lobbying for veterans' pensions and the establishment of Memorial Day as a national holiday. It reached its greatest extent in 1890, when it boasted almost half a million members nationwide, and its endorsement often determined which Republican candidates were elected to major offices. It dissolved in 1956 when the last Civil War veteran died, but its model became the basis for other, later veterans' organizations, particularly the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Massachusetts Department of the GAR began in September of 1866, when General Charles Devens, Jr., and two other Massachusetts veterans "were initiated into the Order during a visit to Pittsburgh, Pa., as delegates from the 'Soldiers and Sailors' Union' of Massachusetts" (*Early History*, 5). The first Massachusetts post was chartered in New Bedford on October 4, 1866. At the Massachusetts Department's first encampment in 1867, representatives of the first eleven posts set out their "purpose," which included preserving fraternal feelings with other soldiers, helping those who needed assistance (particularly disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans), defending the rights of soldiers, and "to serve as the defenders of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men" (*Early History*, 417).

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

Dr. Orin Warren was a charter member of the Major Boyd Post 151 of the GAR, which was founded on January 10, 1874, when the state recorded 11,219 members. **Major Isaac Hills Boyd** (1838-1865), namesake of the West Newbury post, was born in West Newbury and entered the war as a private in Company A, Massachusetts 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment. He served valiantly and was promoted through the ranks; he was wounded at Farmville, VA, on April 7, 1865, and died on April 10. Farmville was the last battle for Massachusetts troops in the Virginia campaign (*Massachusetts in the Army and Navy During the War of 1861-1865*, 130). General Robert E. Lee surrendered nearby at Appomattox on April 9. Boyd “was killed in the last battle of the war, the day before [*sic*] Lee surrendered,—one of the bravest officers” (Adams).

Dr. Orin Warren was still commander of the West Newbury post in 1880 (*Early History*, 356, 452). By 1881, three Massachusetts posts owned their own memorial buildings, and three more—including the West Newbury post—had established funds for “a monument or memorial hall” (*Early History*, 9). Dr. Warren had led the early fundraising efforts by the post and had established its building fund, which became a flashpoint in the later controversy. By 1904, the West Newbury post had 22 members (*Journal of the Thirty-ninth Annual Encampment* (1905, 161). Dr. Warren was not among those eighteen GAR members who posed for a group picture in front of the Second Congregational Church ca. 1900 (Follansbee and Wild, 59). West Newbury’s GAR was last noted in the Boston news in 1925 when a member, centenarian Henry D. Lay—at that time the oldest surviving member of the GAR in Massachusetts—died at his home overlooking the Training Field in West Newbury (“Oldest G.A.R. Man in the State Succumbs”). The West Newbury Post of the GAR officially surrendered its charter in 1931, after the last of its members had passed, and two decades before the national organization closed.

Dr. Warren’s antagonist in the battle over the Soldier & Sailors Memorial Building was **Col. Eben Stanwood**. Ebenezer Poore Stanwood (1832-1913) was born, lived, and died in West Newbury. He appears in the various official records as a farmer, engineer, and shoe manufacturer. He was commissioned as a Captain in Company B of the Massachusetts 48<sup>th</sup> Infantry in September 1862 and mustered out in September 1863; he was promoted to full Lt. Colonel in June 1863 (*U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles*). Stanwood had begun militia training in 1855, when he was recruited as a lieutenant in Benjamin Perley Poore’s rifle battalion at West Newbury. Poore had formed the militia in 1852 and took it into the Civil War (Ladd, 121). Stanwood had also served as a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in West Newbury until 1857. According to a family history published in 1899, “At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in a position where he could be of much service in raising troops and sending them to the front. As a selectman of the town, in 1861, he had full opportunity to exercise his abilities in that line, and also in drilling volunteer companies. In 1862, he volunteered as a private, raised a company, was made captain, and took it to the front” (Bolton, 210). Stanwood led his troops notably in battle at Plains Store along the road to Port Hudson, Louisiana, in May 1863 (Coddington, 81). His company also served at Donaldsonville and other battles along the lower Mississippi. Stanwood’s service came to an end when he was “unwounded, although prostrated by the explosion of a shell, and lay on the battlefield all day” (Bolton, 210). He served as West Newbury’s Representative to the General Court in Boston, then, successively, twelve years as town clerk and fourteen as registrar of voters.

The origin of the animosity between Dr. Orin Warren and Col. Eben Stanwood, already public in 1897, is not clear, although it may have had to do with the use of some of the building funds that Dr. Warren had raised, which were instead used for aid to individual veterans. The timeline leading up to the controversy is important. In February of 1895, Dr. Warren bought twelve acres of pastureland near his home, on the south side of Main Street in West Newbury (Southern Essex District Registry of Deeds Book 1437, Page 291). The deed was registered in the name of his wife, Eliza Warren. The area was known as “Griffin’s

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

Pasture.” The 1872 and 1884 maps of West Newbury confirm that the site was unbuilt before the erection of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. Moses Warren Edwards died in August 1895, and his mother in December of that year. Early in 1896, Dr. Warren apparently offered to build the memorial building for the GAR, on a lot that was part of the pasture Warren had purchased for himself the year before. Dr. Warren and Col. Stanwood argued over control of the building, and Dr. Warren withdrew his offer to the GAR.

In 1897, Dr. Orin Warren made a different offer to the town. He would build a soldiers’ memorial building for the town, to be used as a public library. Warren would donate the land as well, and complete a two-story building: the ground floor would be reserved for the library, and the upper floor would hold the meeting space and library of the West Newbury Natural History Club. A joint committee was formed of the town selectmen and library’s board of overseers to react to Warren’s proposition, and to consider appropriating additional town funds to build a more substantial building. In April of 1897, the committee met to vote on the proposition. Perhaps because of the public nature of the disagreement, a complete transcript of these meetings was drawn up; the West Newbury GAR Memorial Public Library retains a copy.

But before the committee could vote on Dr. Warren’s proposition, Col. Stanwood and his allies pressed forward a competing proposal to add the \$2,000 from the GAR’s building fund to the Edwards bequest. They made three stipulations with their gift: that the building be built nearer to Post Office Square (likely to avoid Dr. Warren’s ownership and control), that a room be reserved for the GAR, and that no private organization (referring obliquely to the West Newbury Natural History Club) be allowed to occupy the building. By that time, Post Office Square was already the name for the neighborhood that begins at the corner of Main and Church streets, and extends to the southwest along Main Street (still known as Post Office Square in 2015, and the location of the later 20<sup>th</sup>-century federal Post Office building). A public letter addressed to Dr. Warren and signed by 22 residents, mostly members of the post, argued that Post Office Square was the best location for the building, since it already contained the local post office, library, two churches, three grocery stores, the offices of the town collector and treasurer, a blacksmith, machine shop, and the town’s only fire engine. Besides, “the windows of the [then current] GAR hall overlook the square” (“To Dr. Orin Warren”). Stanwood’s supporters argued that going to both Post Office Square and the new library (three blocks away) would mean two separate streetcar fares, an exorbitant cost. Dr. Warren peevishly countered that there was too much rowdyism and chance of fires around the town’s grocery stores, and that the library deserved a quieter, safer place.

The spokesman for the library trustees at the meetings was **Parker Nason**. Parker Hills Nason (1870-1956), a farmer, served as chair of the library trustees committee at the time of the 1897 negotiations over the Edwards bequest and the public library. Nason went on to a long and distinguished career, both in West Newbury and statewide, as a representative to the Massachusetts State Court and a newspaper correspondent. As trustee, he tried to negotiate between Dr. Warren and Col. Stanwood to secure a new library. Nason pointed out to the public meeting that “the present library building is in need of repairs. . . . The building is situated so that the water runs under it, it needs new underpinning, new posts, it needs other repairs; the site ought to be a little better” ([Transcripts of the Joint Committee] 2.1). Nason concluded a long, persuasive speech to the gathering by declaring, “Gentlemen, this is an offer that only comes once in a lifetime, and we hope and feel sure that you are all in favor of it. Certainly, the survivors of the war are in favor of this. . . . Gentlemen, the responsibility is yours, and I ask you to remember the wives and mothers and daughters who cannot come to this meeting but to whom the library is as much a source of comfort and education as it is to you” ([Transcripts of the Joint Committee] 2.3). While Parker Nason had no luck securing a new library, he came even more directly into the history of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building two decades later.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Identified only by their last names in the transcript of the three 1897 meetings, town leaders argued for the need for a memorial hall, as well as a library. Mr. Moore pleaded, "We have waited almost forty years to have a Memorial Hall in this town and people that pass up and down on the electric cars ask if we did not have any Post in this town, and don't see anything to show for it. Three millions of people that pass in the electric all go home and say that we haven't any one that we sent to the army. I am in for a Memorial Hall, and we should have a place and then they can have the Public Library if they want it" ([Transcripts of the Joint Committee] 1.21). Mr. Thurlow added, "We want a good lot, . . . something that is large enough to beautify and make a yard and have a place to hitch our horses without leaving them right on the street" (1.23). Mr. Robinson argued "the library is on a rented site, [and] it should not be set on posts. Our library building is now badly twisted and out of shape. There is not much room inside" ([Transcripts of the Joint Committee] 2.11).

Dr. Warren had refused to attend the first meeting, even when a committee was dispatched to his house to invite him, although he did attend the second meeting. But Col. Stanwood and his allies again argued against accepting the bequest. When a frustrated Dr. Warren finally rose to speak, he resorted to a personal insult to his opponent and his military career, which Col. Stanwood returned in kind. Although Dr. Warren later apologized for his remarks, the damage was done, and the vote was again tabled. A brief third meeting declined to remove the motion from the table, and the idea died. While both sides argued about the proper place on Main Street to locate the building, and whether Dr. Warren's site would mean additional streetcar fare, the men's personal animosity seemed to be the driving force preventing a compromise.

In October of 1898, Dr. Warren unsuccessfully sought a court hearing to resolve the bequest, and in 1899 he renewed his offer to town meeting, both without success ("Edwards Memorial Building"). At the March 1900 Town Meeting, a committee was formed to unite the two funds in any way possible, but both Dr. Warren and Col. Stanwood again refused to compromise. Rather than delay any longer, Dr. Warren began digging the foundation late in May of 1900. The *Haverhill Evening Gazette* reported:

As the G.A.R. will not yield on the point of location, and the conditions of their offer are as unacceptable to the Edwards executor . . . there seemed to be no possibility of the two memorial funds being united, and the executor having no further time to delay the matter, the bequest having been made nearly five years ago, was obliged to begin the erection of the building with the funds at his disposal. Accordingly the cellar has been dug on the Griffin lot, and the work of laying the foundation begins this week ("Edwards Memorial Building").

Threats were raised to call a special town meeting to appropriate money for a lot near Post Office Square, and even to file a lawsuit to stop the construction. "Meanwhile," the *Haverhill Evening Gazette* article continued, "it is to be hoped, for the good name of the town, that the executor will be able to go on with the building without any more unnecessary delays and unseemly squabbles over its location."

Despite the fact that Dr. Warren was unable to secure any additional funding from the town, or even an understanding that the building would be used as the new public library, he began construction. Dr. Warren may have encountered architect Henry W. Gore through Masonic circles, or through GAR contacts with Gore's father, who was also a Civil War veteran. Gore's early drawing of the building, reproduced in the *Haverhill Evening Gazette* (**Figure 8.2**, Early sketch), showed a Gothic Revival massing very close to the present building. Gore proposed to construct the building out of block granite, but the tighter budget meant cutting costs while maintaining its fireproof character. Captioning the image, the newspaper reported that "the building will be constructed of West Newbury slate, instead of block

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

granite, as shown in the above design" ("Edwards Memorial Building"). Eventually the slate was cut out as well (except for the roof), and the building was built in brick (**Figure 8.3**, Proposed elevations and sections). Although no early photographic images of the interior have been found, the published description from 1900 matches the blueprints of that same year:

The building is designed for a Public library to occupy the whole lower floor. The delivery room is directly opposite the entrance and opening out of it to the left is a reading room. Back of the delivery room is the main room about 30 feet square, sufficient to carry 18,000 volumes and providing for 20 years increase at the rate the present library is growing. Then there are convenient closets and in the tower a directors' room. The floors will all be of hard pine, the walls plastered and painted.

On the second floor there is a room for a small hall, reception room and two coatrooms, and in the tower a room for the books at present owned by the Natural History Club, which constitute a very valuable reference library ("Edwards Memorial Building").

How was Dr. Warren able to finance the construction of the Soldier & Sailors Memorial Building with only the \$3,000 bequest? One clue comes from a framed sign which still hangs on the wall of the upper hall. Dr. Warren sought donations from other community members:

This building was erected  
under the terms of the will of  
MOSES WARREN EDWARDS,

Orin Warren, Executor,  
assisted by the following donors; viz.,  
*In Memory of* Charles F. Rollins,  
Miss Sarah N. Emery,  
Miss Mary E. Emery,  
Miss Louisa J. Emery,  
Miss Francis L. Emery,  
Miss Georgiana Emery.

Orin Warren,  
Gilman W. Brown,  
Parker K. Nason,  
Edward W. Roberts,  
Henry Bailey Little,  
A.L. Wales,  
Adison Brown,

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building marks the first public philanthropic action of the five Emery sisters. They were the daughters of the Rev. Samuel Emery, an Episcopal (Anglican) priest who retired to his family's farm in West Newbury. In 1899, the year before the erection of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, the sisters received a surprise bequest from their great uncle in Maryland and became instantly wealthy ("Emery House History"). The pious and frugal sisters never married or left West Newbury, but they engaged in a series of philanthropic acts supporting the community, including sending many of the town's children to college. In 1907, they financed the construction of St. John's Hall (Clark & Russell, WNB.124, 885 Main Street), designed as a community hall and a place to hold occasional Episcopal Church services. In 1912, despite protests from nearby Congregationalists, they built All Saints Episcopal Church (Clark & Russell, WNB.125, 885 Main Street), modeled after the namesake parish church in Newbury, England. In 1916 they built a large Colonial Revival home for themselves at 928 Main Street, the Emery House (WNB.129), which eventually became the Episcopal Church rectory. In 1952, when Georgianna, the last of the sisters, died, she bequeathed the 114-acre Emery family farm, located at the confluence of the Artichoke River with the Merrimack River, to the Society of St. John the

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

Evangelist (“Emery House History”). The SSJE, an Episcopal monastic brotherhood, use the farmhouse (the Col. Stephen Emery House, 1746, 21 Emery Lane, WNB.19) and its acreage as a retreat center.

Although the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is associated with the GAR in community tradition and often assumed to have been the primary meeting place of the GAR, is not likely that the West Newbury GAR ever occupied the building. A decade after the building’s construction, Alfred S. Roe, the Commander of the GAR in Massachusetts, surveyed each post for information on their town’s Civil War memorials, which he published in 1910. E. P. Stanwood, still commander of the West Newbury post, reported to Roe: “Though nothing has taken form as yet in this town there are probabilities of a monument later, at a cost of from \$3000 to \$4000, the same to be raised to the local Post. Remarks concerning certain town officers who have evidently exercised a restraining influence, which in the words of Horace Greeley would make ‘mighty fine reading,’ are hardly presentable here. Major Boyd Post 151 pays annual rental for Post privileges” (Roe 121). Stanwood was apparently focused on building a different memorial, and made no mention of West Newbury’s Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building.

Stanwood did not say where the post rented space. The Major Boyd post appears to have been located, at least by the 1910s, in the American Mechanics Hall, on the upper level of a wooden building at 282 Main Street (1860). This building was a pair of old houses that had been moved to the site and converted into the Durgin Brothers shoe shop; it was West Newbury’s largest factory, the “centerpiece of Post Office Square,” until the business relocated to Haverhill in 1889 (Follansbee and Wild, 94). Subsequently, the former factory held a variety of business and fraternal organizations. In 2015 the building housed the West Newbury Pizza Co., with rental units on the upper floors (Bob Janes, email to Timothy Orwig, September 20, 2015; *Major Boyd Post of the G.A.R. Records*).

The only confirmed occupant of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in 1910 was the much-maligned (by Stanwood and his allies) West Newbury Natural History Club. A 1910 nationwide survey of museums reported that the “West Newbury Natural History Club . . . occupies the lower floor of the Soldiers and Sailors’ Memorial Building, where it has a library of 3000 volumes and many thousand pamphlets, and small collections in natural history and local history. The botanical collection is the most extensive. The collections are in charge of Helen S. Merrill, curator, but are not regularly open to the public” (Rea 140). The use of the upper floor of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is not defined, but it seems unlikely that Eben Stanwood would have held meetings there. He died shortly afterwards, in 1913. Dr. Warren was still listed as president of the West Newbury Natural History Club in 1915, the year before his own death (*Who’s Who in New England* 1915). The fate of the collections, books, and records of the West Newbury Natural History Club is unknown in 2015.

Dr. Orin Warren’s gravestone, in Walnut Hill Cemetery in West Newbury, is topped with a granite orb and reads “Civil War,” but does not include his GAR membership. However, a small bronze star, knifed into the turf in front of the stone, reads “Post 151 GAR.” Dr. Orin Warren is buried next to his wife, Eliza A. Sawyer (b. Lancaster, MA 1838), who died in April of 1915. Dr. Warren died a year later in April of 1916. Then, less than two months after Dr. Warren’s death, on June 7, 1916, Parker H. Nason—the chair of the library committee in 1897—married Marion Houghton Warren (1865-1956), the only child of Dr. Orin and Eliza Warren. The Nasons lived in her parents’ Federal-style house (the Eben Bailey House, 1830, WNB.84) at 347 Main Street the rest of their lives—just three houses southwest of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. For many years, West Newbury residents paid their bills in the Nasons’ front parlor. Both Parker and Marion Nason were eventually buried in the same plot as her parents; their names are on the other side of the Warren monument. In 1923, Marion Nason transferred ownership (“for no consideration paid, and as a gift”) of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, which had remained under Warren ownership and control in its first two decades, to the Carr Post of the American Legion

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

(Southern Essex District Registry of Deeds Book 2584, Page 32). The deed transfer was assented to by her husband, Parker Nason, who also served as the Justice of the Peace recording the transfer. A little over two decades after it was built, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building finally directly served the people it was built for—or at least a later generation of them, veterans from a subsequent war.

**Charles Lewis Carr** (1888-1918) was the only West Newbury soldier to be killed in action in the First World War, and is the namesake of the American Legion Post that from 1923 to 2015 occupied the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. The Charles L. Carr Post No. 240 of the American Legion was officially incorporated as a nonprofit on July 12, 1923. The **American Legion** is a national organization founded in 1919 by a group of officers who served in the Great War, at the instigation of Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt III, eldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt. Its membership was limited to veterans of the Great War until 1942, when the organization began admitting veterans from other wars. Charles Carr's father, George Gardner Carr (b. 1869), was a farmer and butcher who owned a slaughterhouse; in the 1910 US Census, Charles Carr listed his job as superintendent of the slaughterhouse. By his 1917 draft registration, Charles Carr simply listed himself as a farmer who lived on Main Street in West Newbury and worked for his father (*U.S. World War 1 Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*). Charles L. Carr's mother, Anna T. Spaulding (b. ca. 1871), had died before he entered the service. Pvt. Charles L. Carr entered the service in October 1917, eventually becoming a member of Co. 1, 328<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 82<sup>nd</sup> Division. He was killed in action near St. Juvin-St. Georges Road at Ardennes, France, on October 15, 1918, less than a month before the Armistice. Charles left behind his wife, whom he had married in 1913, Madeline Archer Trow (1889-1961). He is buried in Merrimack Cemetery in West Newbury.

#### **EDUCATION and the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building**

Although built in 1900 to the specifications and fireproof needs of a public library, the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building did not serve that purpose until 1927. Certainly its first documented use, as a museum for the West Newbury Natural History Club, was educational in nature. Despite the ongoing need for better facilities, the West Newbury public library continued to operate in a converted blacksmith shop until a generation after the deaths of Dr. Orin Warren and Col. Eben Stanwood.

In its sesquicentennial history, the West Newbury public library traces its history to 1819, when the residents of the new town formed a "social library" ("The West Newbury Library 1819-1959"). This private library was probably in a home, as was the case of the second recorded library, which operated out of a room of the Leonard Woodman Smith house on Maple Street in 1870. The current library organization began as a private library in 1874, in a room above Whittier's Store (demolished), one of the rooms rented by the Merrimac Lodge of Good Templars; the library was initially operated by the Debating Club. In 1875, the Ladies Library Association was formed to raise funds and administer the library, which they moved to a room in a building on Post Office Square. In 1886 the library association bought a former blacksmith shop (demolished) on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets, and remodeled it for library uses. In 1891 they moved the building to a lot that they leased near Post Office Square (Main and Church streets). When, in 1894, the Commonwealth offered \$100 for books to each public library in Massachusetts, the Library Association finally agreed to let its books become town property ("The West Newbury Library 1819-1959").

After failing to stop the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in 1900, the next move by Col. Eben Stanwood and the West Newbury GAR was to donate the money it had previously offered to the town as a fund for construction of a new memorial hall and library, but again with the provision that it be located "within 150 feet of the town pump in Post Office Square" ("The West Newbury Library 1819-1959"). In 1916, after the death of Dr. Warren and Col. Stanwood, the Emery sisters bought the

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

notorious Hotel Albion, on Main Street at the Training Field, and proposed to give the site to the town for a new library. They even offered to fund the rest of the construction, since the GAR funds had grown to only about \$5,000. But when the restrictions on the GAR funds were again brought up—since the site was even further away from Post Office Square than the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building—the Emery sisters quickly and firmly rescinded their offer. According to the *Boston Globe*, “The Misses Emery, in a statement issued by their attorney today, say that they do not think it incumbent upon them to make what they consider a reasonably generous offer to the town and then have to campaign to have it accepted” (“Withdraw Offer to Give Town Library”). The sisters tore down the Albion, which had begun life a century earlier as an impressive, three-story Federal mansion, but had been converted to a hotel in 1886 and had acquired a reputation for illegal activities (Follansbee and Wild, 2). They left the lot, at Main Street and Bailey’s Way, open.

Meanwhile, the library continued to get by at Post Office Square until 1927, when the lease on its lot expired and the remodeled blacksmith shop faced condemnation. The Charles L. Carr Post of the American Legion offered the library the ground floor of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building as a rent-free home, provided that the town make repairs to their building and install a new furnace. According to the sesquicentennial history, “The town was canvassed for money for repairs and a furnace, and in January, 1927, the citizens themselves moved the library from the Square to the Legion Hall.” The West Newbury Library remained there for a dozen years. The town librarian during these years was Sarah Bailey, who served from 1914 to 1953. Unfortunately, no photographs have been located in the files of the library or elsewhere in West Newbury showing the interior of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building when it served as the public library, nor during its early days as an American Legion post.

In 1937, the Emery gift of a site for the library, and the GAR fund for building it (which had grown to \$13,344.17), were finally joined, and the location restriction apparently ignored. The Colonial Revival-style GAR Memorial Library (WNB.186, 490 Main Street) was designed by Russell Peirce, an architect in Newburyport and a West Newbury native, and the son of another longtime West Newbury doctor. In 1938, a fire badly damaged West Newbury’s Central School. Classes were held in many town buildings, including the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, while the school was repaired, also by Russell Peirce (West Newbury Historical Commission). Among the relics in a display case in the current GAR Memorial Library in West Newbury are pictures of Charles L. Carr and Major Orin Warren in their military uniforms, as well as a sword, sash, and insignia shoulder straps from Warren’s uniform. A pair of brass candleholders and their case are also on display; they were used by Dr. Warren in treating patients in the field hospital. The case also contains a beautifully carved and detailed wooden pipe inscribed for Dr. Warren by one of his men, its lengthy text outlining his military career.

**ARCHITECTURE: Gothic Revival Architecture in West Newbury and Henry W. Gore**

The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is significant in the area of Architecture as an important example of Gothic Revival architecture in West Newbury, and an important building by a somewhat overlooked architect, Henry W. Gore. Gothic Revival architecture is fairly uncommon in West Newbury today; only two other examples are listed in the town survey, both churches. All Saints Episcopal Church (1912, WNB.125, 885 Main Street), mentioned earlier, was built a decade after the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, and specifically modeled after the parish church in Newbury, England. The church’s St. John’s Hall (885 Main Street, WNB.124) shares its Tudor Gothic style. The other church building listed in the town’s surveys, St. Ann’s Catholic Church (1872, WNB.72, 300 Main Street), is a Victorian Gothic, clapboarded, wood-frame church in Post Office Square. It has a buttressed tower and Gothic pointed-top windows like those of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building.



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

However, West Newbury had several other important Gothic Revival landmarks, now lost, at the time of the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, which may have contributed to its design. Part of the inspiration for the design of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building and its eccentric Gothic details may have come from Col. Eben Poore Stanwood's cousin, Major Benjamin Perley Poore (1820-1887). Ben: Perley Poore (as he referred to himself) was a West Newbury resident who gained a national reputation as a correspondent, journalist, and editor. He founded and served as first president of the Washington, DC, Gridiron Club in 1885. Between 1865 and 1880, Ben: Perley Poore turned the family estate in West Newbury, Indian Hill Farm (WNB.30), into a rambling English Manor-style mansion with many Gothic touches. Indian Hill was filled with salvage from important Massachusetts historic buildings, and held countless antiquarian collections in its fifty-odd rooms. All but one wing of the building burned in 1959, yet even this remainder retains some of the complex's eccentric Gothic details. Indian Hill became an inspiration for a number of antiquarian Colonial Revival houses, and in particular another rambling mansion filled with architectural salvage, Henry Davis Sleeper's Beauport (GLO.396, NR, NHL) in nearby Gloucester (Fish).

A more immediate inspiration may have been the Gothic Revival-style Second Parish Church, which stood across Church Street from St. Ann's Church in Post Office Square. Until it burned, it was the most distinctive landmark of West Newbury. The Second Parish moved its old 1816 meetinghouse to Post Office Square in 1856, enlarged the building, and dressed its church in a homespun Gothic Revival manner. As seen in photographs, the clapboarded wooden church had buttresses, pinnacles, and blind Gothic pointed arches above its meetinghouse's rectangular windows. Its tall, square, center-entrance tower had a clock, and bristled with buttresses, squared pinnacles, lancet windows, and crenellations. After it burned to the ground in 1909, the Second Congregational Church (1909, WNB.197, 308 Main Street) was rebuilt in a Tudor Gothic style, with stone and shingle walls and a square, half-timbered tower with conical pinnacles (Ashton & Huntress of Lawrence, architects). Dr. Orin Warren was a member of this church, and in 1910 gave the most substantial memorial donation, the pulpit and chairs (*Boston Evening Transcript*, July 30, 1910). Certainly Dr. Warren had a personal investment in Gothic Revival style.

**Henry W. Gore:** The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building is the earliest known building designed by architect Henry W. Gore. Henry Watson Gore, Jr. (1871-1956), is surprisingly little known, despite having designed a notable group of institutional, commercial, and residential buildings. He maintained offices in Boston or Cambridge from 1905 to 1937 (MassCOPAR). His most notable works were produced in two different partnerships: Hurd & Gore (1905-1918) and Whitten and Gore (1924-1927). While Gore worked in many different revival styles, his designs reflect a consistent use of imaginatively compounded historical details and finishes, following in the Arts & Crafts interpretive tradition rather than more precise architectural revivalism.

Henry W. Gore, Jr., was born in Boston to Henry Watson Gore (1842-1917) and Louise Augusta Crafts (1843-1910). His father was a salesman and bookkeeper who had fought in the Civil War (Doggett, 547). Both father and son were Masonic lodge members; their membership cards record both their birth and death dates and show the family moving from Roxbury to Braintree in the early 1890s. Henry W. Gore, Jr., studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1888 to 1889, and again from 1891 to his graduation in 1893 ("Register of Former Students"). Founded in 1865, the MIT program was the first university program in architecture in America, and Gore was one of the first generation of university-trained architects in the United States. Gore lived in Braintree, MA, from at least 1894 to 1910; he married Sara Olive Litchfield (1875-1961) in Hingham in 1904.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Name of Property

During the decade after his graduation, Henry Gore worked as a draughtsman at two prestigious Boston firms, according to the Boston city directories. In 1894 and 1895 he was at the office of William Gibbons Preston (1842-1910), the architect who designed the first MIT building (demolished) and many other landmarks in Boston's Back Bay, and as far away as Georgia. In 1898 and 1899, Gore worked for Loring & Phipps (1889-1918; George Fullington Loring [1851-1918] and Sanford Phipps [1850-1919]), who designed schools, churches, commercial buildings, libraries, and residences.

The blueprints and the 1900 article describing the design of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building lists Gore as a "Braintree architect," but do not explain how he got the West Newbury commission ("Edwards Memorial Building"). The connections may have been through the Masonic Lodge; in 1907, Henry W. Gore designed the Delta Masonic Lodge Building in Braintree (BRA.684). The cornerstone laying in September 1907 included a ceremony in which "the working tools were handed to the architect, Bro. Henry W. Gore" (*Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge* 126). Another of Gore's solo projects in Braintree was the Noah Torrey Grammar School (1904, BRA.233), a three-story, Classical Revival block later converted to office uses.

The most sustained and successful chapter of Gore's career came with the partnership Hurd and Gore, which began in 1905, although Gore completed individual projects after that date. Harry Butters Hurd (1877-1944) was born in Chelsea, MA, and lived most of his life in Melrose. Hurd served as best man at Henry Gore's wedding in Hingham (*Boston Sunday Post*, June 19, 1904). Hurd and Gore were ambitious, publishing two of their plans in national journals. In 1907, their designs for a house at Chestnut Hill, MA, appeared in *Architectural Review*. This Shingle Style residence (current address and status unknown) had numerous façade gables with gambrel roofs. The Westwood Town Hall, in Westwood, MA, was published in *The Brickbuilder* in 1911. A large, rectangular building with robust Classical/Colonial Revival detailing, it continues as Westwood's Town Hall in 2015, with no later wings or visible exterior alterations. At one time thought to be by Stebbins and Watkins, based upon town records, it is now known that the 1909 design for the Westwood Town Hall is the work of Hurd and Gore (WSW.32, NRDIS). The plans on file at the Massachusetts State Archives credit Hurd and Gore, and the current building is identical to the image (and floor plans) published as a Hurd and Gore design (for further confirmation, see Cook 287). Hurd and Gore also designed another Westwood municipal building, the Islington Street School (1909, WSW.34; demolished, Taylor 44).

In addition to these Westwood buildings, Hurd and Gore produced an array of civic and educational buildings in Classical or Colonial Revival forms. Among their earliest works were substantial school buildings: Quincy School in Quincy (1906; QUI.32, NRHP), now an apartment building; Stetson High School in Randolph (1906; RAN.129), now the Randolph Town Hall; Old Pratt School in Weymouth (1906, WEY.60), now a condominium complex; and Wareham High School (1907, 48 Marion Road), now the Multi-Service Center ("Expected to Be Open"). Hurd and Gore won a competition to design the Hartford Village Grammar School (1906-1908, NRDIS) in Hartford, VT (*The Old and the New* 2: 31); that building most recently served as a Head Start Center. The Revere Police Station (1909, REV.41, NRHP, demolished 2015) was a Colonial Revival building Hurd and Gore designed to complement the nearby Revere City Hall.

Hurd and Gore designed commercial and residential buildings in Classical or Colonial Revival forms in Boston and other Massachusetts communities. Many of these urban works included commercial spaces at the ground level and apartments above, such as the Hoyt B. Fuller Apartment Building (1905, BOS.14970, NRDIS) at 101 Mount Vernon Street, on Beacon Hill in Boston. In 1913, Hurd and Gore designed a three-story, brick and limestone, Classical Revival business block in Boston that fronts on both 129-133 Columbus Avenue and 304-306 Stuart St. (BOS.2370). The firm's work in Boston's Allston

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

neighborhood included a Spanish Colonial/English Revival-style commercial and apartment block at 1212-1228 Commonwealth Avenue (1909; BOS.8712), at its intersection with Harvard Street. The long, 3½-story block at 211-227 Harvard Avenue in Allston (1909, BOS.8720), which has stores at a basement level and three stories of apartments above, is a Tudor Revival building with entryways that show similar arches to those at the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. The firm's largest building was the steel-framed, ten-story Hotel Avery (1914, BOS.2329, demolished 1991) in downtown Boston. It was a collaborative commission with another Boston architectural firm, Blackall, Clapp, & Whittemore; noted Boston theatre architect Clarence Blackall (1857-1941) was the lead architect of the project. Other works include the substantial complex (now condominiums) at 40-44 Winchester (1905) in Boston's Bay Village Local Historic District; the Colonial Revival 128 Bay State Road (1913) in Boston's Bay State Road-Back Bay West Local Historic District; the 1909, Colonial Revival, foursquare Nesbitt House at 127 Crafts Road (BKL.2130, NRDIS) in Brookline; and the three-story, Colonial Revival-style Alpha Hall (1909, QUI.1490; altered) in Quincy.

The Hurd and Gore partnership ended with the onset of the first World War. Hurd's 1918 draft card lists him as living permanently in Melrose, but working as an architectural supervisor for the architectural firm of Monks & Johnson in Philadelphia. The 1920 census records Harry Hurd as a boarder in Philadelphia, along with his wife Lillian Maude Tufts (1878-1953) and their daughter Eleanor (1914-2004). By 1930 the Hurds had returned to Chelsea, where the Tufts family lived. No individual Hurd commissions are known or listed in the Massachusetts Historical Commission's MACRIS database. In 1920, Henry Watson Gore lists himself in the Boston City Directory as a [building] inspector at 99 Chauncey Street, with a home in Scituate.

In 1923, Gore reappears in the Cambridge City Directory as an architect, sharing an office at 580 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 104, with Roscoe B. Whitten; Gore then lived in Brookline. Roscoe Benjamin Whitten (1876-1935) was born in Boston, educated at MIT (1898), and died in Melrose, MA, but spent much of his career in Canada. Whitten began his career in Sydney, Nova Scotia, and then moved to Calgary, Alberta, completing substantial commissions in both places ("Whitten, Roscoe B."). Whitten returned to Massachusetts and opened an office in Cambridge in 1917 (Hail). In 1924 Whitten and Gore formed a partnership, moving their office to Milk Street in Boston.

Whitten and Gore were partners for only three years, but they produced a number of large brick apartment blocks, beginning with a group in Cambridge. Whitten finished the Barrington Court Apartments at 987-989 Memorial Drive (1924, 80 units, CAM.1269, NRDIS), just before partnering with Gore. Whitten and Gore designed at least four other Cambridge complexes, three of which were built: The Birches at 246-250 Brattle Street (1924, 16 units); the Saint Croix Apartments at 97-99 Hancock Street (1924, 20 units); and the Stanley Apartments at 335A Harvard Street (1925, 18 units, Hail). Whitten and Gore's best known works are large apartment blocks in Brookline and Boston. The Warwick (1926, BKL.1427), at 1450-1454 Beacon Street in Brookline, is the last and largest (65 units) of the Tudor/Classical Revival courtyard apartment buildings built along Beacon Street in the town. In Boston, the ten-story Beacon Hill Apartments at 122-126 Bowdoin Street/22-26 Ashburton Place (1925-27, BOS.1576) is an asymmetrical, Colonial Revival brick building with a limestone base. Located near the Massachusetts State House, this building was nicknamed the "John F. Kennedy Apartment Building" because Kennedy kept his legal address at 122 Bowdoin Street, Apt. 36, during his career as both US Senator and President.

The last-known Gore works are solo efforts. The most impressive are two large Colonial Revival mansions in the Oyster Harbors neighborhood of Barnstable: "Rockhaven," the Albert Rockwod House (1929; BRN.1928); and the George Kimball House (1929; BRN.1929). The survey form for the latter notes that Gore "designed many of the Oyster Harbors['] cottages and private homes." Presumably the

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

Great Depression and Gore's advancing age diminished the opportunity for further commissions. His last known work was a 1937 remodeling of 233 Commonwealth Avenue (1886, Rotch & Tilden, BOS.3530, NRDIS) in Boston, from a single-family home into twelve apartments. The extent of the work was significant, and included a new façade of brick and cast stone ("233 Commonwealth").

### **The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building Since the Period of Significance**

Since the period of significance closed in 1966, little changed at the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building until recently, as it continued its use as an American Legion post. The brick crenellations were removed from the top of the octagonal tower by 1961. Some interior changes have been made, although the bar and the enclosed rear service rooms in the main hall on the ground level likely date to the period of significance. The biggest change has been the recent deterioration of the tower, and the inability of the small and aging American Legion post to make the necessary repairs. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building has sheltered veterans of every war since the Civil War, particularly those of the First World War, the Second World War, and Korea. Since then, the West Newbury's American Legion has included veterans of the Vietnam Conflict, Desert Storm, and the Iraq War. But nationally, the American Legion has been suffering a decades-long decline in membership and number of posts. National membership declined 11 percent between 2000 and 2012, to fewer than 2.4 million members, while the number of posts dropped from 14,700 to 13,800 during the same period ("An Aging American Legion Fights for Relevancy").

In 2005, a proposal was made for the Town of West Newbury to "take over permanent management of the building" ("Civil War Monument Is Historical"). Voters tabled the proposal, but the West Newbury Historical Commission began to look at the building, and in 2007 it formally surveyed and documented it with the Massachusetts Historical Commission. In 2008 builder Brian Conn took out a permit (the only permit for the building on record in town files) to "install a roof structure over existing brick tower to water proof." However, the water infiltration recommenced, and in 2014 the members of the Carr American Legion Post offered the building to the town as a gift. The West Newbury Community Preservation Commission asked the Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc., to examine the building and prepare a detailed Conditions Assessment of the building. In January of 2015, the Board of Selectmen agreed to ask the voters to decide if they would support acquiring the deteriorating building and spending \$94,250 (from the Town's Community Preservation Act funds) to stabilize it ("Town Faces Choices"). Those items were Articles 16 and 17 of a special town meeting held on April 27, 2015 ("Warrant"; "History on the Ballot"). The town meeting voted to accept both articles, and has begun preliminary stabilization.

In 2015, the process of finalizing transfer to the town was concluded. The first element of stabilization will be the necessary dismantling of the top of the octagonal corner tower and stopping further water infiltration and deterioration before the advent of winter. It is expected that the National Register of Historic Places designation will enable the town to more effectively stabilize and rehabilitate this significant resource.

### **Archaeological Significance**

Despite a long history of amateur and professional archaeology in Essex County, as well as having one of the higher site densities for counties in the state, and the location of West Newbury within the tidewater zone of the Merrimack River, patterns of ancient Native American settlement are poorly documented in the town. Any Native sites that survive in West Newbury could potentially be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contribute important information related to Native American subsistence and settlement activities in the Lower Merrimack River Valley. Recent study of artifact collections at the Haverhill

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

Historical Society's Buttonwoods Museum have indicated the Merrimack River in this area as a locus of Native settlement during the ancient and historic periods. Ancient sites and artifact collections located at the confluence of the East Meadow and Merrimack rivers may indicate burial and ceremonial functions for sites located in that area. If the rise in the land is natural and not manmade, it could be the location of a small, low-density, short-term, special purpose- or special activity-type site. Native sites located in the vicinity of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building may also contribute important information that indicates the role of the Merrimack River and its tributaries as a trade corridor with Native groups in more inland locales to the west and other interior areas.

Historic archaeological resources discussed above may contribute important information related to the architecture, social history, and the functioning and maintenance of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building. Construction features, including builder's trenches, may contain important evidence of modifications to the building. Changes to the original construction plans, and the verification of color schemes for the building, may help in renovation efforts.

Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may contribute important evidence of the structures and objects associated with the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building over time. Structural evidence of barns, stables, garages, and occupational-related features may contribute data related to the range of facilities available, their spatial relationship with one another, and their architectural details. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features and artifact distributions around the building may contribute important evidence of the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of specific social groups (veterans, women's groups, etc.). The building's function as a library, educational center, and veterans' hall ensure that a broad range of West Newbury's citizenry is represented.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Adams, John G. B. *Reminiscences of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment*. Boston: Charles River Editors (Web), N.d.
- "An Aging American Legion Fights for Relevancy." *New York Times*, March 16, 2013.
- Bolton, Ethel Stanwood. *A History of the Stanwood Family in America*. Boston: Rockwell and Church, 1899.
- "Civil War Monument is Historical." *Newburyport Daily News*, August 6, 2007.
- Coddington, Ronald S. *Faces of the Civil War: An Album of Union Soldiers and their Stories*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004.
- Coffin, Joshua. *A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury from 1635 to 1845*. Boston: Samuel Drake, 1845.
- Cook, Louis Edward, ed. *History of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, 1622-1918*, Vol 1. New York: S. J. Clarke, 1918.
- Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804-1929*. Web. Accessed July 21, 2015.
- Doggett, Samuel Bradlee. *A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, 1894.
- Early History of the Department of Massachusetts G.A.R. from 1866 to 1880 Inclusive*. Boston: E. B. Stillings, 1895.
- "Edwards Memorial Building." *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, June 12, 1900.
- "Emery House History." *Society of St. John the Evangelist*. Web. Accessed August 27, 2015.
- "Expected to Be Open in Fall: Work Started on \$30,000 Wareham High School Building Obtained by Unanimous Vote of Town." *Boston Daily Globe*, May 15, 1908.
- Fish, Prudence. "The Tragedy of Indian Hill." January 7, 2014. *Antique Houses of Gloucester and Beyond*. Web. Accessed August 9, 2015.
- Follansbee, Susan Poore, and Jane Wallace Wild. *Images of America: West Newbury*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2011.
- Hail, Christopher. *Cambridge Buildings and Architects*. Harvard/Radcliffe Online Historical Reference Shelf. Web. Accessed July 18, 2015.
- "History on the Ballot." *Newburyport Daily News*, April 22, 2015.
- "House at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Hurd and Gore, Architects." *Architectural Review* (Boston) 14 (1907): 90.
- Janes, Robert, West Newbury Historical Commission. Email to Timothy Orwig, September 20, 2015. Janes read through the records of the *Major Boyd Post of the G.A.R. Records*, which are currently unavailable to outside researchers.
- Ladd, Audrey, compiler and editor. *Contentious Citizens: A Compilation of Stories Telling the History of West Newbury, Massachusetts*. West Newbury: N.p., n.d. (ca. 1980).
- "Left by a War Hater: Bequest to Soldiers May Not Reach Them." *Boston Daily Globe*, June 7, 1896. *Major Boyd Post of the G.A.R. Records*. Archives of the G.A.R. Memorial Library, West Newbury, Massachusetts.
- Massachusetts Historical Commission. Survey forms for West Newbury and other municipalities. Various dates. Available on the web through the MACRIS database.
- MassCOPAR (Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records). *Directory of Massachusetts Architects 1846-1970*. Cambridge, MA: MassCOPAR, 1984.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

- The Old and the New: An Occasional Magazine Devoted to the Institutions and History of the Town of Hartford, Vermont* 2 (January 1910).
- "Oldest G.A.R. Man in the State Succumbs." *Boston Daily Globe*, January 7, 1925.
- Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill Press, 1908.
- Rea, Paul Marshall, comp. "A Directory of American Museums of Art, History, and Science." *Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences* 10.1 (October 1910).
- "Register of Former Students with an Account of the Alumni Associations." *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology* 50.3 (May 1915), 203.
- Roe, Alfred S. *Monuments, Tablets, and Other Memorials Erected in Massachusetts to Commemorate the Service of Her Sons in the War of the Rebellion 1861-1865*. Boston: Wright & Potter, 1910.
- Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc. *Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, West Newbury, Massachusetts: Conditions Assessment*. Charlestown, MA: September 2014. This lengthy report is invaluable to understanding the structure, history, and current conditions of this building.
- Taylor, Maureen A. *Images of America: Westwood*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2002.
- "To Dr. Orin Warren." Typescript copy of an undated letter. G.A.R. Memorial Library archives.
- "Town Faces Choices in Proposed Purchase of Historic Building." *Newburyport Daily News*, January 14, 2015.
- "Town Hall, Westwood, Mass, Hurd & Gore, Architects." façade photograph & four floor plans, *The Brickbuilder* 20.6 (June 1911), Plate 83.
- [Transcripts of the Joint Committee of the Selectmen and Public Library Trustees.] Untitled, undated transcript (ca. 1897). Archives of the G.A.R. Memorial Library, West Newbury, Massachusetts.
- "233 Commonwealth." *Back Bay Houses: Genealogy of Back Bay Houses*. Web. Accessed July 20, 2015.
- U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865*. Web. Accessed July 21, 2015. These accounts apparently come from *Massachusetts Soldiers Sailors and Marines in the Civil War/History of Essex County* (1888), although the volume and page numbers are not specified.
- "Warrant—Special Town Meeting, Monday, April 27, 2015." Town of West Newbury.
- "West Newbury." MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Reports. 1985.
- West Newbury Bicentennial 1776-1976*. West Newbury: West Newbury Historical Commission, 1976.
- West Newbury Historical Commission. "Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building: Historic Significance." Typescript page, April 2015.
- "West Newbury History." *Town of West Newbury, Massachusetts*. Web. Accessed August 24, 2015.
- "The West Newbury Library 1819-1959." Typescript in the collections of the G.A.R. Memorial Library.
- "Whitten, Roscoe B." *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950*. Robert G. Hill, ed. Web. Accessed July 19, 2015.
- "Withdraw Offer to Give Town Library." *Boston Daily Globe*, January 18, 1916. A summary of this article was published in *The Library Journal*, March 1916: 202.

Genealogical Records: Most of the biographical details for the individuals profiled in this nomination come from digital databases accessed through Ancestry.com and MyHeritage. These include the Massachusetts Death Records 1841-1915; Massachusetts Death Index, 1901-1980; Massachusetts Marriage Records 1840-1915; Massachusetts Mason Membership Cards, 1733-1990; Massachusetts State Census 1855; Massachusetts Town and Vital Records 1620-1988; US City Directories; United States Federal Census for 1860, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940; US Find A Grave Index; and US Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

1970. Neither Henry Gore nor his partners Hurd or Whitten are listed in the standard biographical work on American architects of their era, Withey & Withey's *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*.

Historic Maps (listed chronologically).

1729. John Brown. *A Plan of the West Parish of Newbury.*

1830. Philander Anderson. *Map of Newbury, West Newbury, and Newburyport.*

1856. Henry F Walling. "West Newbury." *Map of Essex County, Massachusetts.*

1872. D. G. Beers. "West Newbury." *Atlas of Essex County, Massachusetts.*

1884. George H. Walker & Co. *Atlas of Northeastern Essex County, Massachusetts.*

Blueprints

1900. "Memorial Hall, West Newbury, Mass. H.W. Gore, Jr., Architect, Braintree, Mass."

Two blueprint sheets and specifications pages. Massachusetts State Archives, Department of Public Safety Files.

---

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** WNB.190



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 42.799504                      Longitude: -70.991120  
2. Latitude:                                      Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927    or     NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19                      Easting: 337178                      Northing: 4740473  
2. Zone:                              Easting:                              Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register of Historic Places boundary for this property corresponds to the legal boundary for 363 Main Street as defined by the West Newbury Assessor's Office: Map 0100, Block 0000, Lot 00340.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel associated with Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building as defined by the 1923 deed transferring the property from Marion Warren Nason to the Charles L. Carr Post No. 240 of the American Legion. This lot was set off from a larger parcel purchased in the name of Eliza Warren in 1895, and on which the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building was built in 1900. This 1923 lot has continued as a single unchanged unit to the present day. In 2015, ownership was transferred from the Charles L. Carr Post No. 240 of the American Legion to the Town of West Newbury.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Timothy T. Orwig, Consultant, and Betsy Friedberg, NR Director,  
Massachusetts Historic Commission  
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission  
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard  
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125  
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us  
telephone: 617.727.8470  
date: June, 2016

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
City or Vicinity: West Newbury  
County: Essex State: Massachusetts  
Photographer: Timothy Orwig  
Date Photographed: July 9, 2015  
Camera: Olympus SP-800UZ 14 megapixel

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

NOTE ON DIRECTIONS: The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building faces northwest, directly toward winding Main Street, which travels from the west-southwest to east-northeast in this block. To simplify descriptions and clarify directions, in this nomination the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building will be considered as facing north.

1 of 17. Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, 363 Main Street, West Newbury, showing the lot and the building's north façade and east elevation. Looking southwest. Note the front circular flowerbed and memorial flagpole.

2 of 17. Showing the north façade. Looking south.

3 of 17. Showing the east elevation. Looking west.

4 of 17. Showing detail of the northern end of the eastern elevation. Looking west.

5 of 17. Showing the south elevation. Looking northwest.

6 of 17. Showing the south elevation. Looking northeast.

7 of 17. Showing the west elevation. Looking northeast.

8 of 17. Showing the northwest corner tower. Looking northeast.

9 of 17. Showing detail of the north façade: the front recessed entry porch. Looking south.

10 of 17. Showing interior of ground-floor hall. Looking east from west wall.

11 of 17. Showing interior of ground-floor hall. Looking northwest from southeast corner, with the bar in the foreground.

12 of 17. Showing northwest corner of ground-floor hall. Looking north from southwest corner.

13 of 17. Showing interior of lower-floor tower room. Looking west from the staircase landing, showing wainscoting, fireplace mantle, tower windows, and areas of failed plaster.

14 of 17. Showing interior of upper-floor hall. Looking southeast from the northeast corner.

15 of 17. Showing interior of upper-floor hall. Looking southwest from the reception room. Note the varnished architraves, paneled post, and stairway closet.

16 of 17. Showing interior of upper-floor reception room. Looking east. Note the attic hatch above, the coatcheck room in the background, and the staircase balustrade and paneled post lower right.

17 of 17. Showing interior of upper-floor tower room. Looking southwest from doorway, showing wainscoting and fireplace mantle.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

### Site Map and Additional Documentation

**Figure 7.1.** Detail of the topographic map of West Newbury, MA, showing the location of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building on Main Street.

**Figure 7.2.** Site plan sketch for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, based on the assessors' map of West Newbury (updated January 2013).

**Figure 7.3.** The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, date unknown, courtesy of the West Newbury Historical Society. Published in Follansbee and Wild 44.

**Figure 7.4.** The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, courtesy of the West Newbury Historical Society, ca. 1960.

**Figure 7.5.** Existing ground-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, by Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc., 2014.

**Figure 7.6.** Proposed ground-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, 1900, blueprint by Henry W. Gore. Massachusetts State Archives.

**Figure 7.7.** Existing floor plans for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building showing interior photographs, indicating the position of photographer and direction photograph taken.

**Figure 7.8.** Existing second-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, by Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc., 2014.

**Figure 7.9.** Proposed second-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, 1900, blueprint by Henry W. Gore. Massachusetts State Archives.

**Figure 8.1.** Detail of West Newbury Village in 1884, from George H. Walker & Co. *Atlas of Northeastern Essex County, Massachusetts*.

**Figure 8.2.** Article and sketch describing the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, from the *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, June 12, 1900.

**Figure 8.3.** Proposed elevations and sections for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, 1900, blueprint by Henry W. Gore. Massachusetts State Archives.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Site Data Sheet**

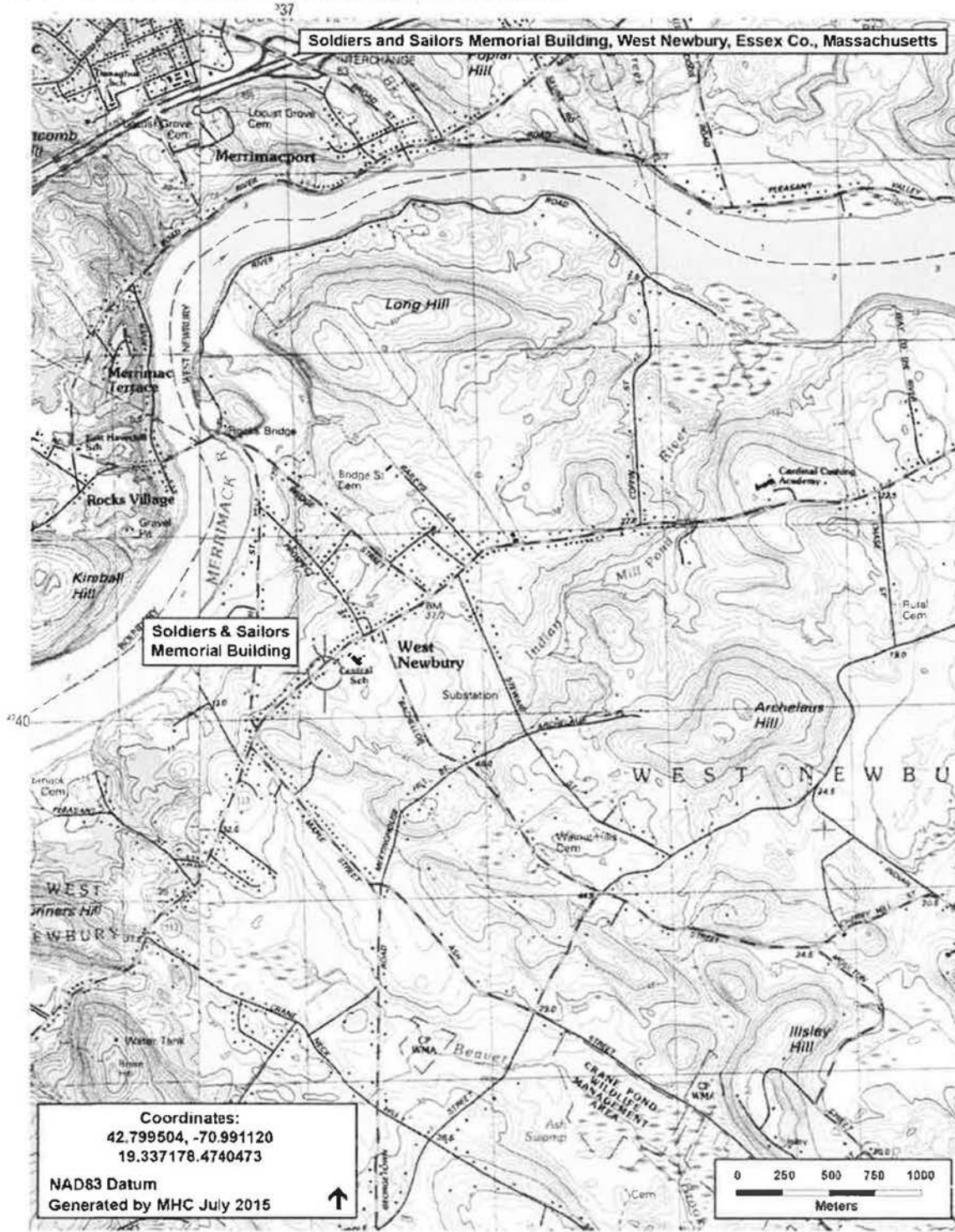
**Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, West Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts**

Resource	Date of Construction	Resource Type	Contributing Resource or Not	Architect or Designer (if known)
Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building	1900	Building	Contributing	Henry W. Gore, Jr.
Memorial Flagpole	1961	Object	Contributing	Unknown
Total: 2      1 contributing building and 1 contributing object.				

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

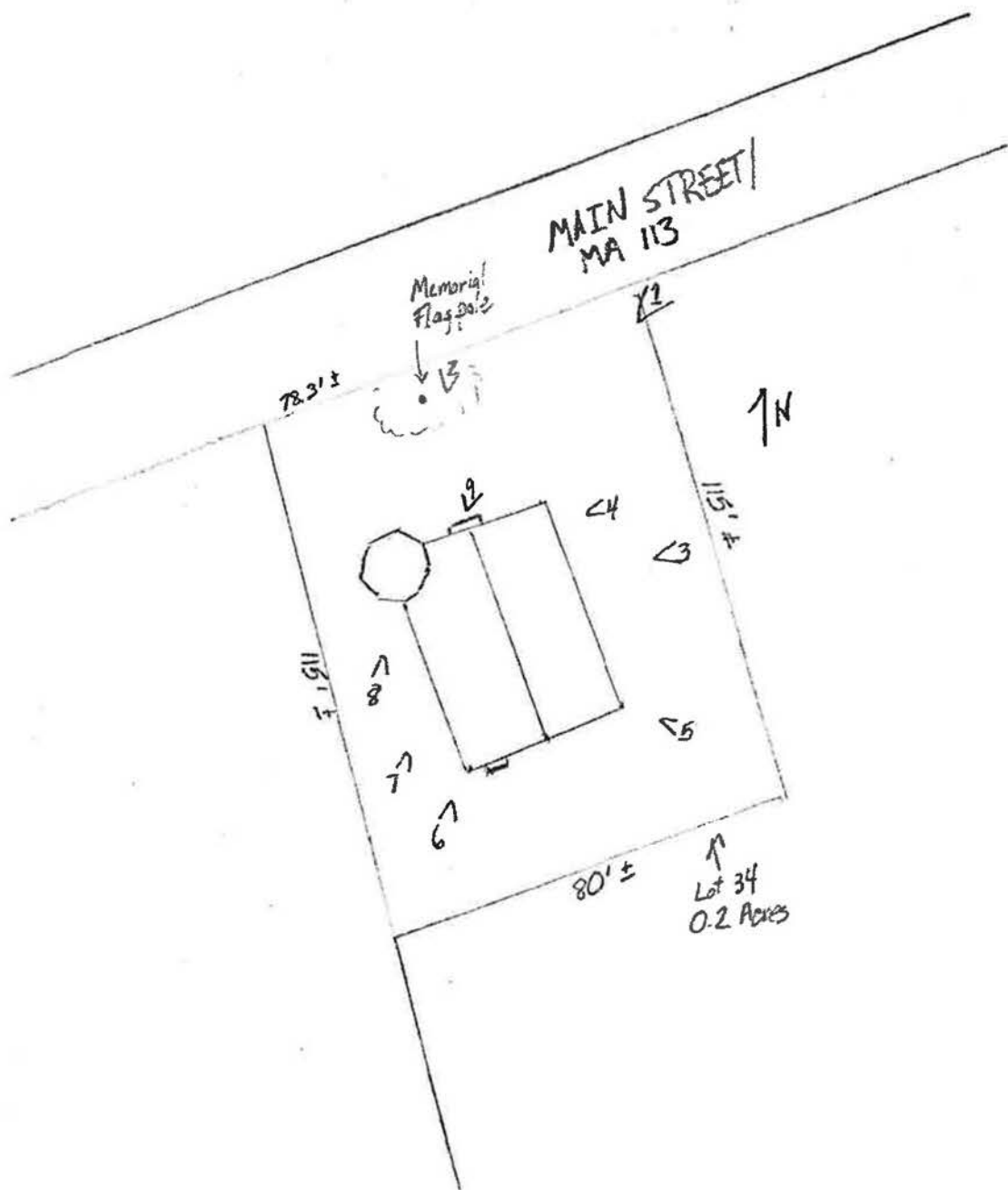
**Figure 7.1.** Detail of the topographic map of West Newbury, MA, showing the location of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building on Main Street.



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 7.2.** Site plan sketch for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, based on the assessors' map of West Newbury (updated January 2013). For the photographs, numbers with triangles indicate position of photographer and direction photograph taken.



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 7.3.** The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, date unknown, courtesy of the West Newbury Historical Society. Published in Follansbee and Wild, 44.





Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 7.4.** The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, courtesy of the West Newbury Historical Society. Note that the tower crenellations have been removed. This photograph would have to be dated prior to 1961, when the Memorial Flagpole was installed.



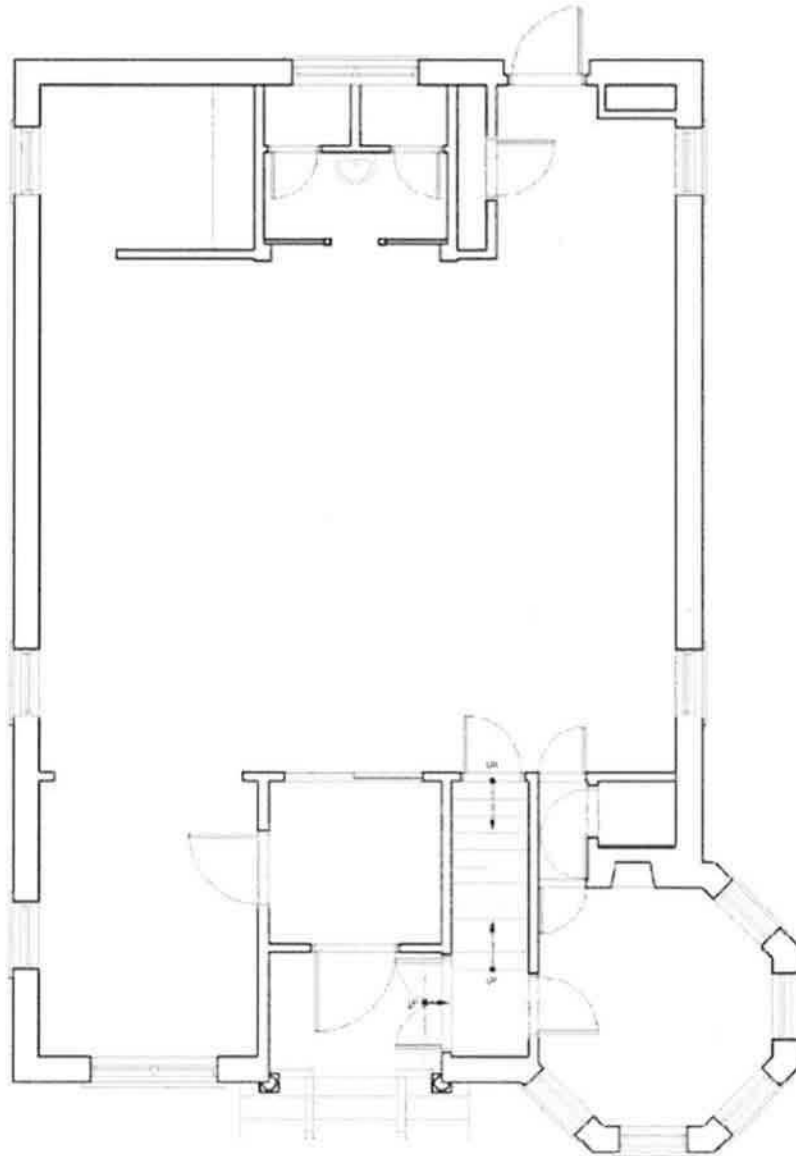
Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building

Essex Co., MA

Name of Property

County and State

**Figure 7.5.** Existing ground-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, by Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc., 2014. The rooms at the top (south) end are, from left to right (east to west), the kitchen, washroom and men's and women's toilets, gun cabinet, and rear entry to hall. The rooms below the main hall at the bottom (north) end are, from left to right, front hall entry, building entry airlock and recessed porch, staircase and landing, tower hallway, closet and tower room.

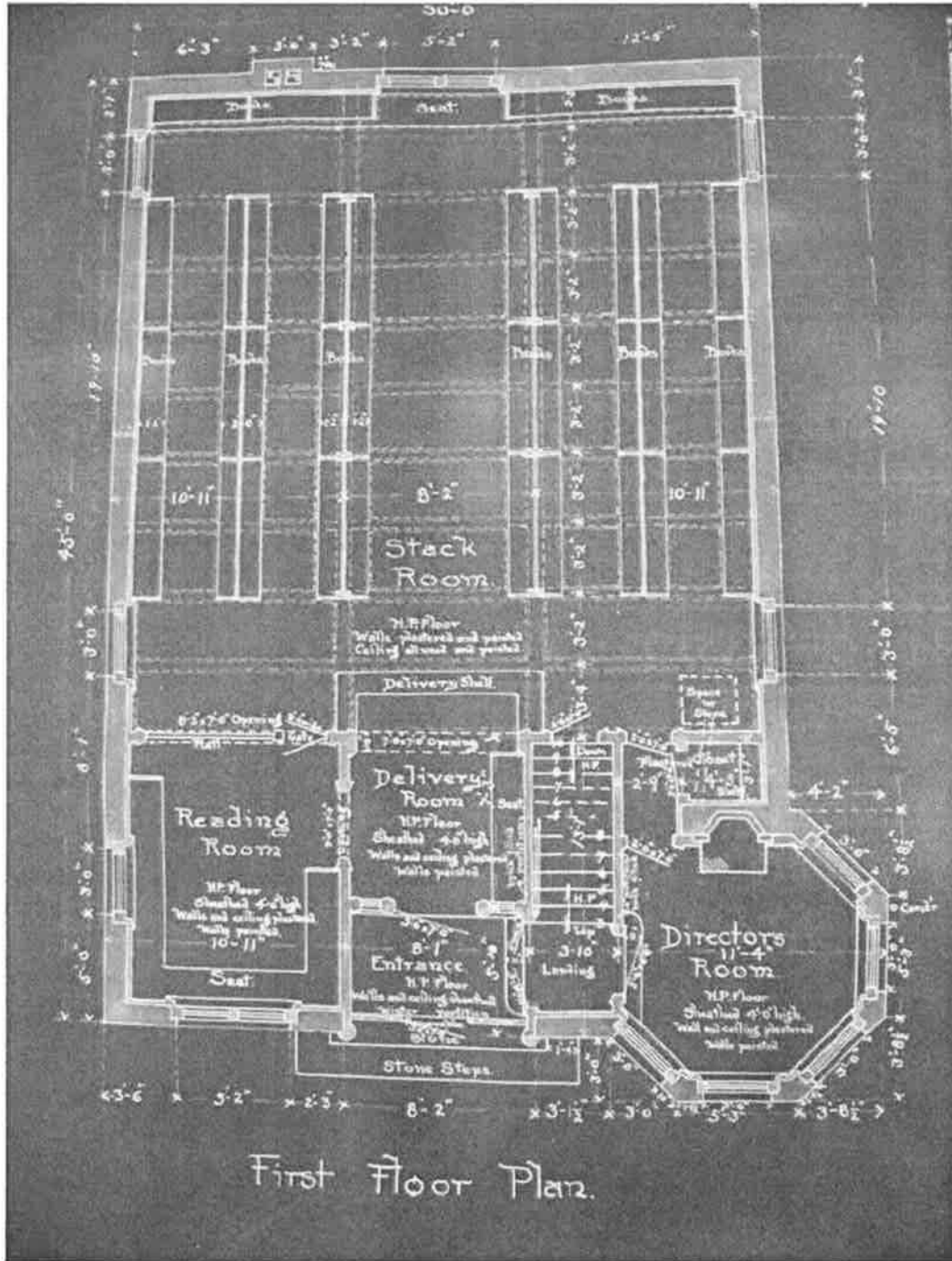


**1** FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING  
1/4" = 1'-0" @ 12" x 18" PRINT

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

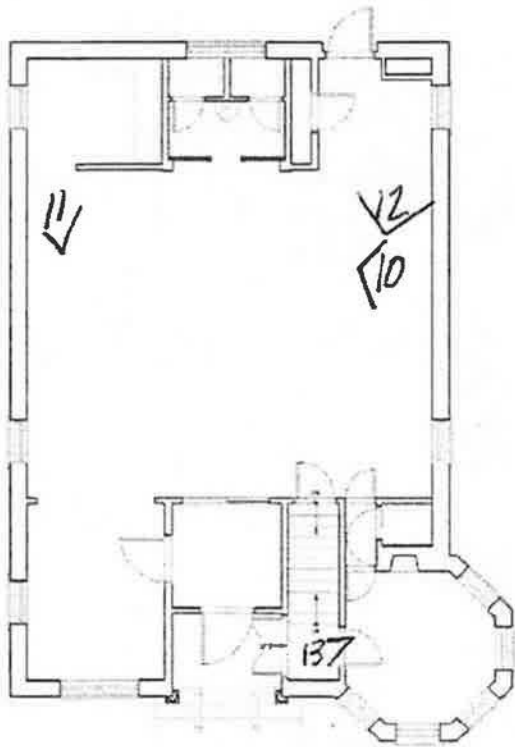
Figure 7.6. Proposed ground-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA. Blueprint from 1900, by Henry W. Gore. Massachusetts State Archives, Department of Public Safety Files.



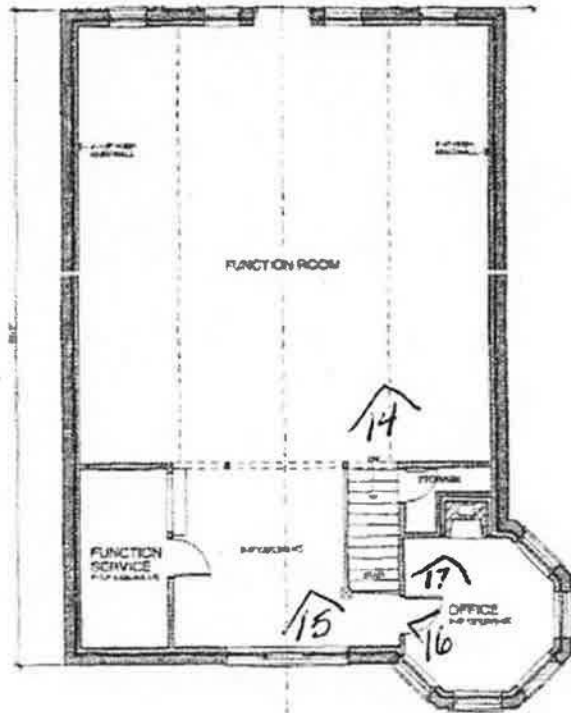
Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 7.7.** Existing floor plans for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, showing the locations of interior photographs. Numbers with triangles indicate the position of photographer and direction photograph taken. Floor plans by Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc., 2014.



1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING  
1/4" = 1'-0" @ 12" x 18" PRINT

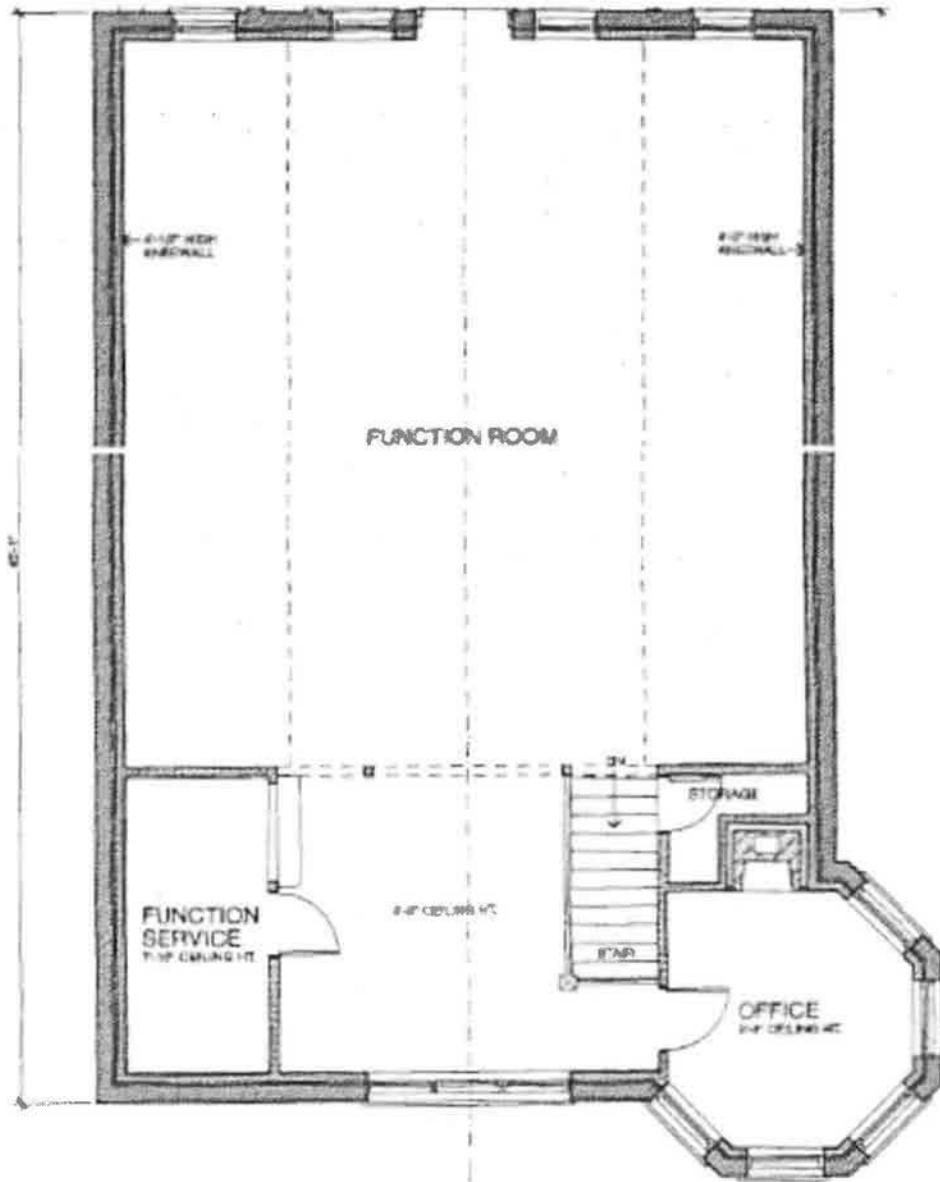


SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
1/4" = 1'-0" @ 12" x 18" PRINT

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 7.8.** Existing second-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, by Spencer & Vogt Group, Inc., 2014.

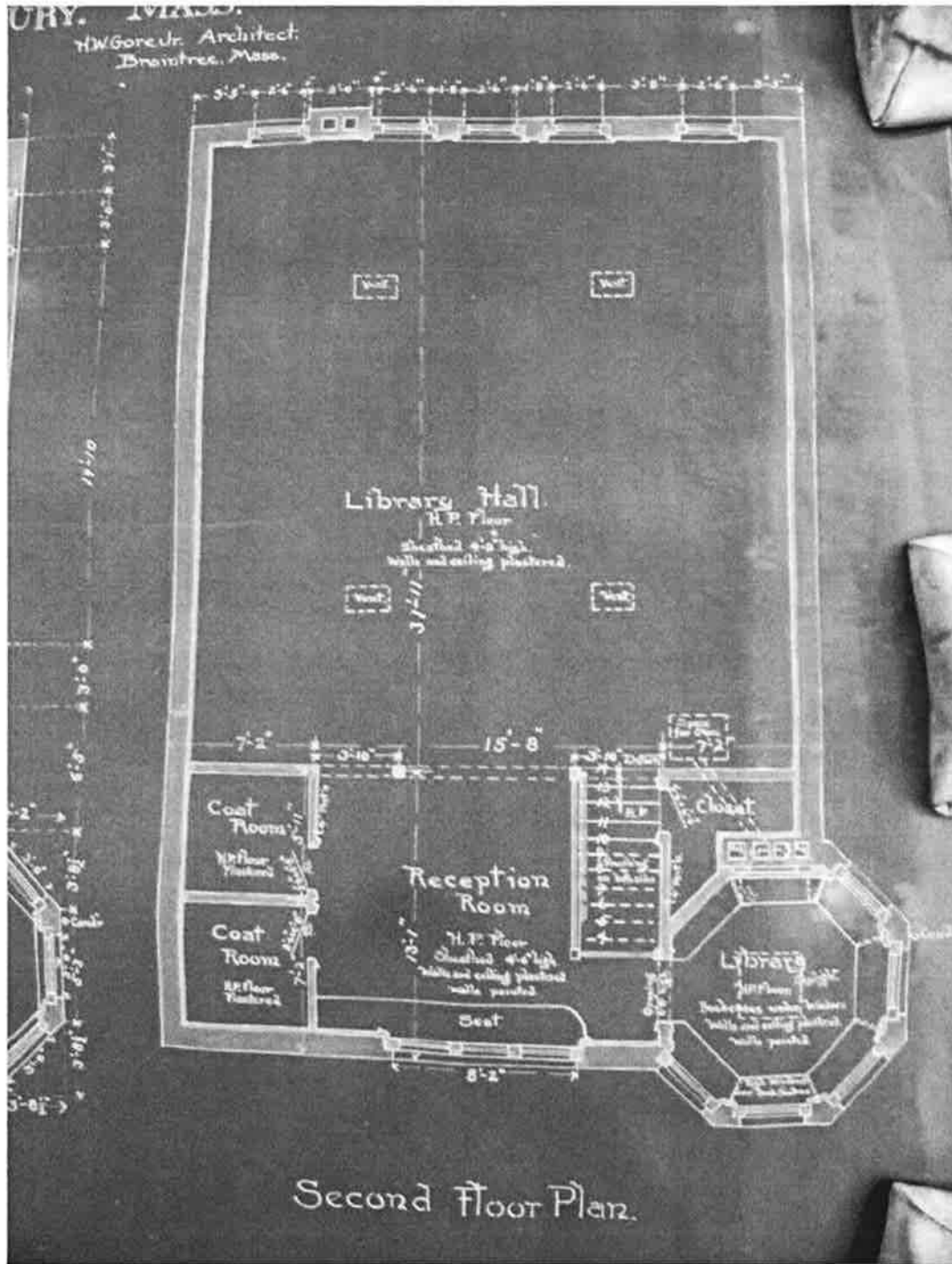


**SECOND FLOOR PLAN**  
EXISTING - L.A.S. 10.8.14

Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

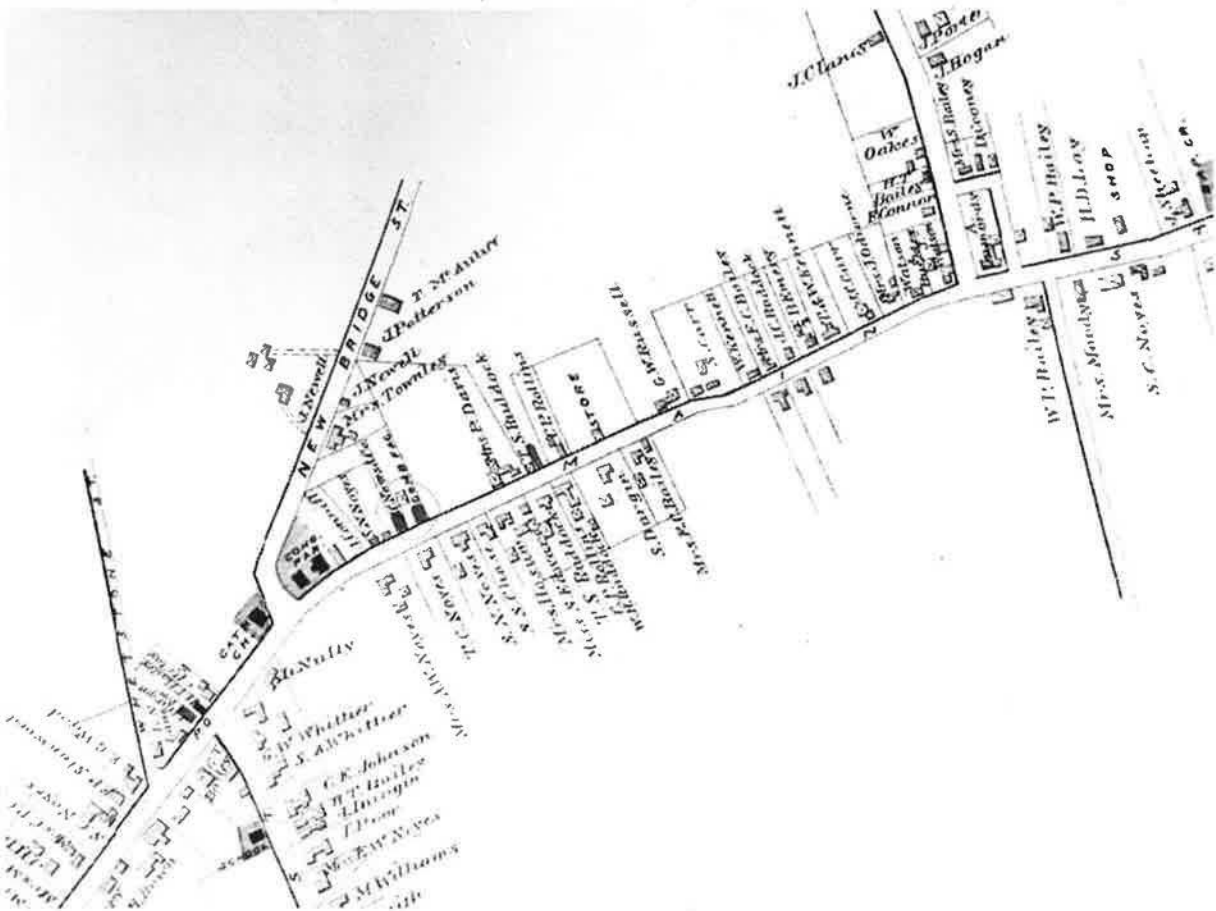
**Figure 7.9.** Proposed second-floor plan for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA. Blueprint from 1900, by Henry W. Gore. Massachusetts State Archives, Department of Public Safety Files.



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 8.1.** Detail of West Newbury Village in 1884, from George H. Walker & Co. *Atlas of Northeastern Essex County, Massachusetts*. North is toward the top. The Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building was constructed in 1900 on the vacant land known as Griffin's pasture (directly under the "A" of "Main St."), adjacent to the right (east) of the Mrs. E. C. Bailey House. Dr. Orin Warren and his family may have lived in the Bailey house when they purchased Griffin's pasture. "New Bridge" street became Church Street.



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

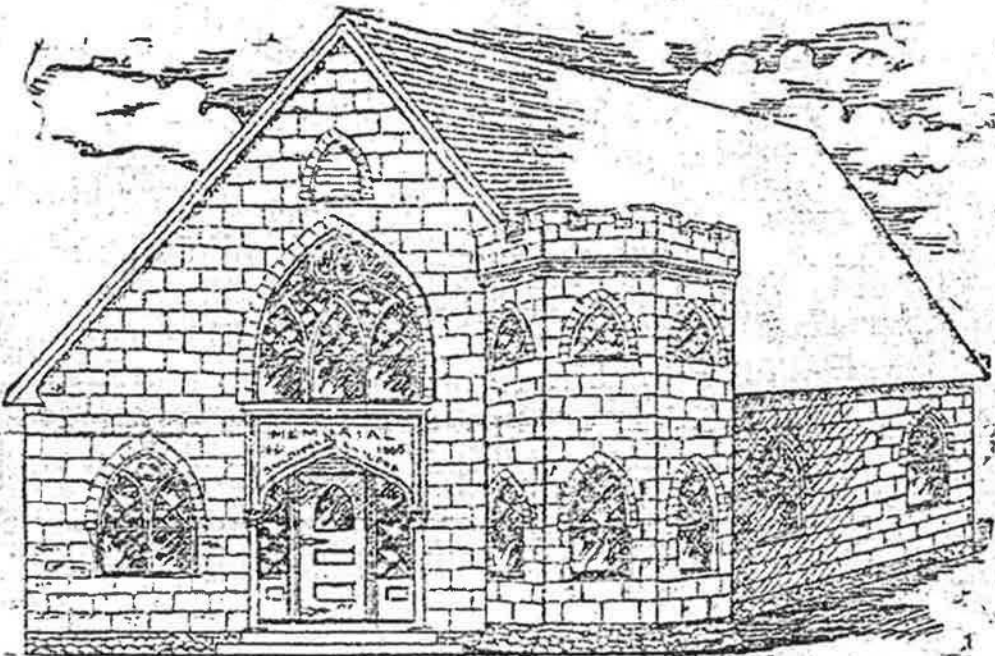
Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 8.2.** Image detail from an article describing the construction of the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building, from the *Haverhill Evening Gazette*, June 12, 1900. Note that the sketch shows that the building was originally meant to be constructed in granite, and then changed to slate, before construction began in brick.

HAVERHILL EVENING GAZETTE—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900.

## EDWARDS MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Design of the Building to Be Built in West Newbury By Direction of the Will of the Late M. W. Edwards—The Story of the Donor's Gift and the Difficulties That Have Arisen.



The building will be constructed of West Newbury slate, instead of block granite, as shown in the above design.

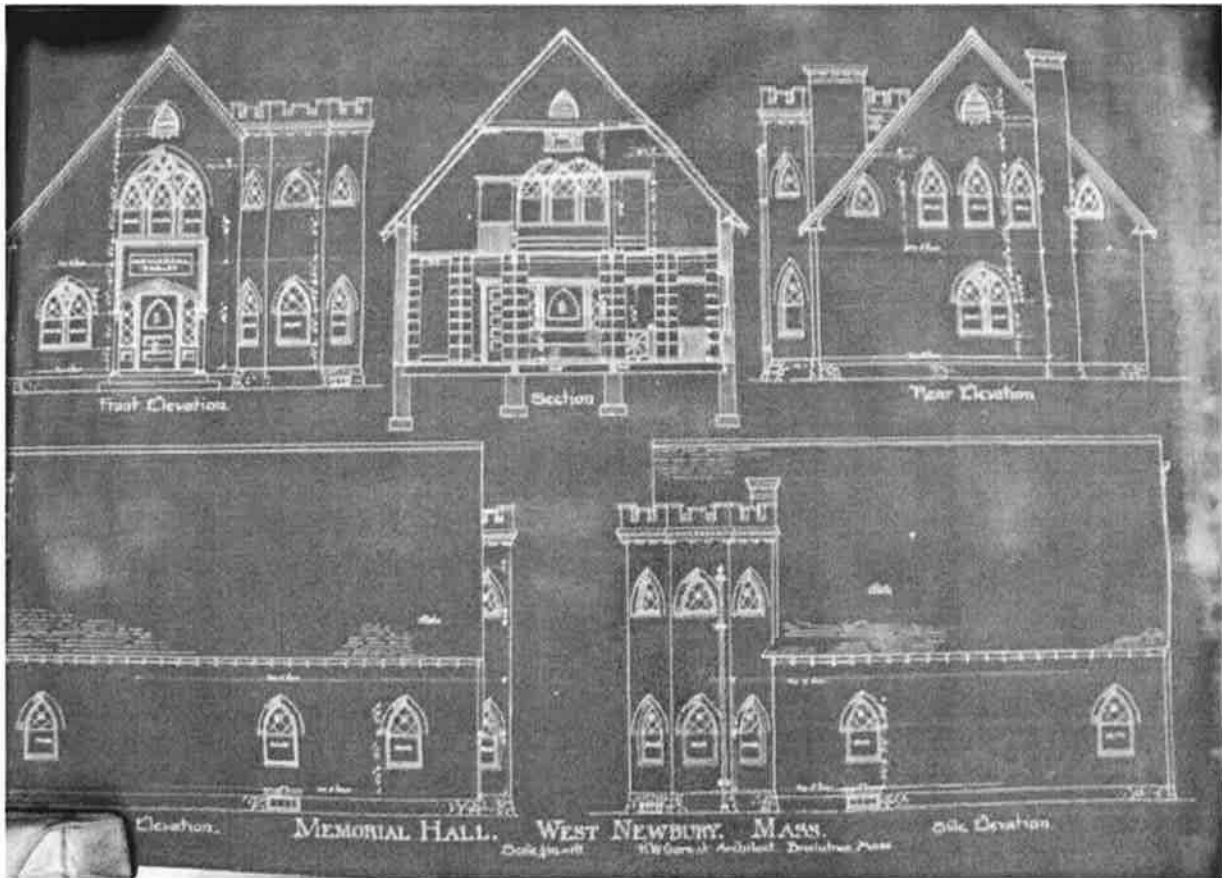
1881 to  
said W  
memor  
decess  
specifi  
for to  
Anna J  
in New  
funds  
the sur  
for the  
of We  
disposi  
ment  
In Be  
appoin  
The  
much  
becaus  
ordnav  
with  
maine  
that il  
ing col  
Ever  
M. G.  
arctic  
Decem  
a fair  
pove  
noted  
of the  
plastic  
er fall  
which  
\$120 w  
now a  
fact th  
ostons  
memb  
been  
was 72  
In 18  
post  
Main  
Promp  
offer  
Relief  
subser  
stater  
scribes  
recons  
A ter  
society  
made  
on the  
pat a  
never  
In v  
the G.  
will h  
to join  
dical  
At 11  
ing of  
lectme  
"Agri  
dollars



Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building  
Name of Property

Essex Co., MA  
County and State

**Figure 8.3.** Proposed elevations and sections for the Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building in West Newbury, MA, 1900, blueprint by Henry W. Gore. Massachusetts State Archives, Department of Public Safety Files.



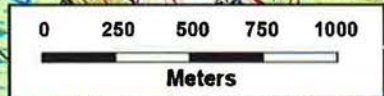
**Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, West Newbury, Essex Co., Massachusetts**

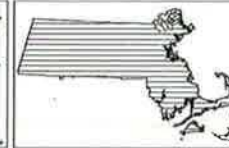
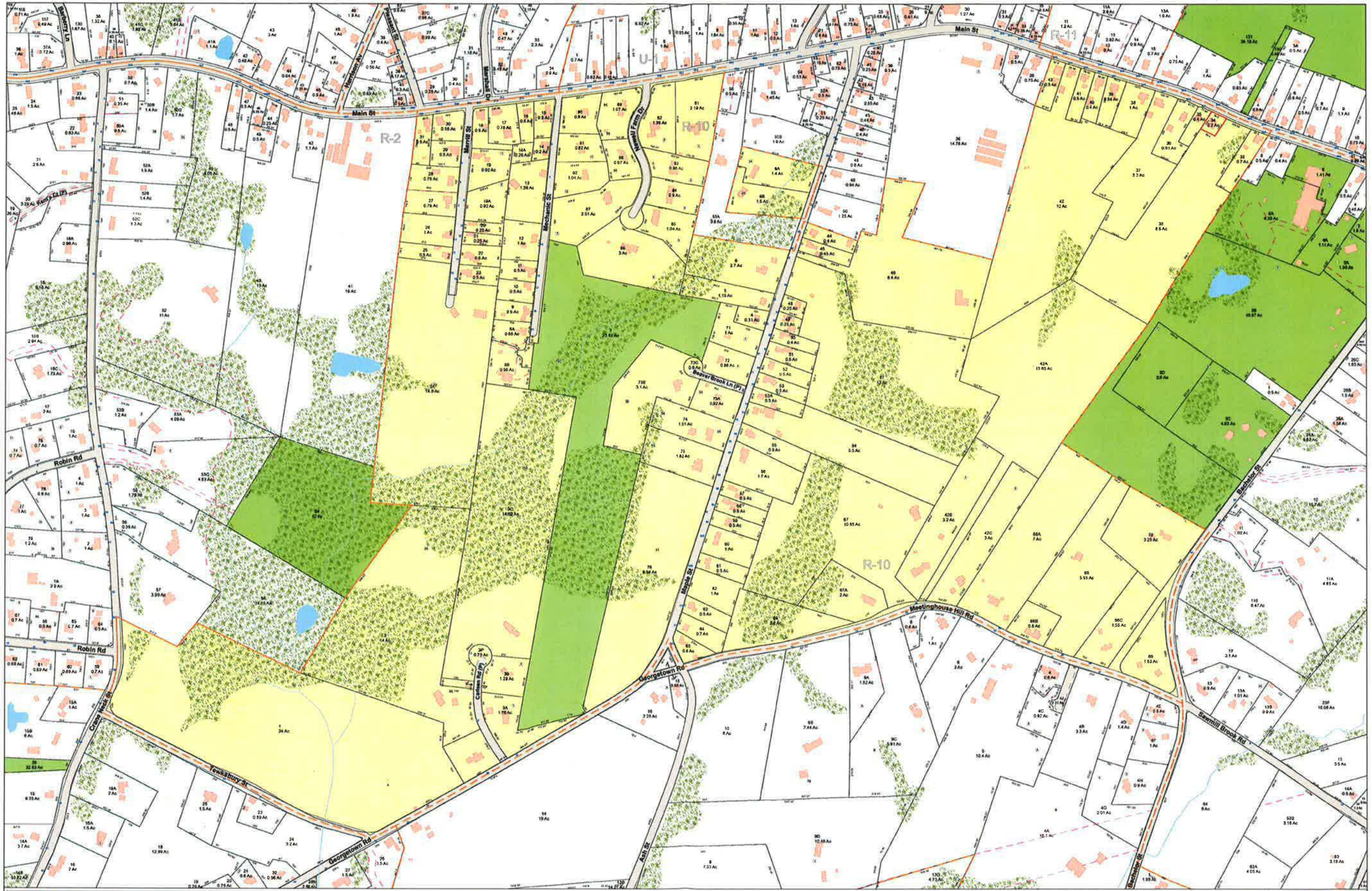


**Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Building**

**Coordinates:**  
42.799504, -70.991120  
19.337178, 4740473

**NAD83 Datum**  
**Generated by MHC July 2015**





Map Revision Date: January 1, 2013  
 Revised 10/10/13 10:30 AM

Town of West Newbury  
 Property Parcel Map  
 Map R-10  
 1:2,400 1 inch = 200 feet  
 200 100 0 200 400 600 Feet



**Legend**

- Town Boundaries
- Property Parcels
- Shading Footprints
- Exemptions
- Roads
- Utility Lines
- Hydrographic Features
- Streams
- Wetlands
- State Number
- Lot Numbers
- Mapbook
- Example Lands
- Federal
- State
- Municipal
- Essex County Open Space
- Conservation Restriction

Scale: 1:2,400  
 North Arrow  
 Map Index: Shows a grid of zoning districts R-1 through R-15, with R-2 and R-10 highlighted in yellow and green respectively.





300

1861 SOLDIERS & SAILORS 1905  
MEMORIAL

353



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 7/08/16      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/26/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/16      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/23/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000544

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      8.22.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

*Wesley*

*BF*



RECEIVED  
APR 06 2015  
MASS. HIST. COMM

American Legion Post 240  
Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building  
359 Main Street  
West Newbury, MA 01985

March 23, 2015

Ms. Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer and Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Simon:

We support the nomination of the Soliders and Sailors Memorial Building to the National Register of Historic Buildings. It is our wish to donate the building to the town of West Newbury following the town meeting in April 2015.

Sincerely, *Robert E. Hills R M O R*

Robert E. Hills Commander

Charles L. Carr Post #240  
American Legion



MS

**TOWN OF WEST NEWBURY**  
**BOARD OF SELECTMEN**  
1910 TOWN OFFICE BUILDING  
381 Main Street, West Newbury, Mass. 01985  
Phone: 978-363-1100, Ext. 115 Fax: 978-363-1117  
selectmen@wnewbury.org

March 25, 2015

RECEIVED

APR 02 2015

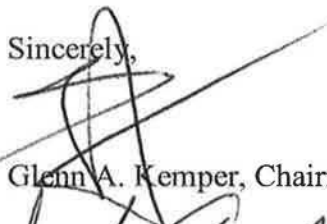
MASS. HIST. COMM


Brona Simon  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Simon:

The Selectmen of the Town of West Newbury support the nomination of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building located at 359 Main Street, West Newbury, Massachusetts, and the application for National Register status. We recognize that the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building is of historical significance to our town and are committed to its preservation.

Sincerely,

  
Glenn A. Kemper, Chairman

  
Joseph Anderson

  
David Archibald

cc: West Newbury Historical Commission



RECEIVED 2280

JUL - 8 2016

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

July 5, 2016

Mr. J. Paul Loether  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, 363 Main Street, West Newbury (Essex), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owner of the property was notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and was afforded the opportunity to comment.

Two letters of support have been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Robert Janes, West Newbury Historical Commission  
Glenn Kemper, West Newbury Board of Selectmen  
Tim Orwig, consultant  
Brian Murphey, West Newbury Planning Board