

FORM B - BUILDING

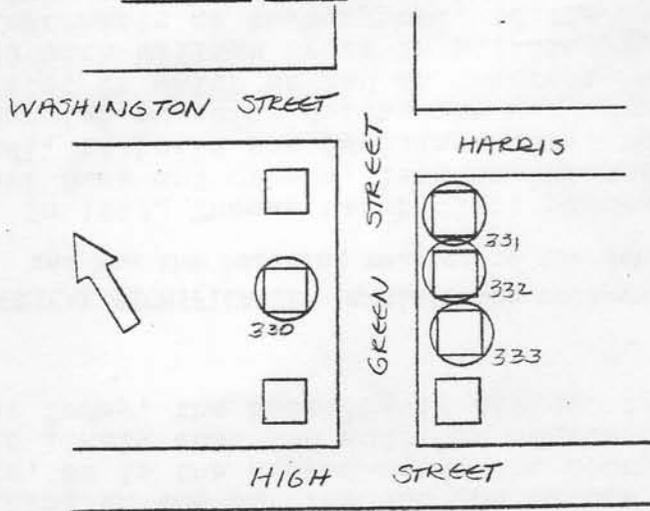
Area	Form no. 332
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Town Newburyport
 Address 43 Green Street
 Historic Name Clark-Currier House
 Use: Original Residence
 Present Residential
 Ownership: Private individual
 Private organization _____
 Public _____
 Original owner Thomas March Clark

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1803
 Source Currier, History of Newburyport
 Style Federal
 Architect Unknown
 Exterior wall fabric Clapboards
 Outbuildings Barn
 Major alterations (with dates) Doorway altered and entrance porch added with bay extended through second floor
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage 16,510
 Setting Building is set about 20 ft. Green St., in area of excellent 19th century domestic architecture. The Immaculate Conception Church and school are across the street.

Recorded by Mary Jane Stingwolt
 Organization Office of Community Development
 Date 6/30/80

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This three-story, clapboarded, Federal home is typical of the domestic architecture built by Newburyport's upper class during the early years of the 19th century. In form, the building is typically Federal, with symmetrical five bay facade and decreasing window size in the upper stories. The dentil moulding in the cornice and the window lintels are also characteristic of the style, as is the hipped roof. The doorway has been altered, probably c.1850. It is likely that the addition of the projecting bay above was made at the same time. Today, the building is divided into three apartments.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1803, Thomas March Clark purchased of Josiah Titcomb, Enoch Titcomb, Samuel Huse and others, land on the southeasterly side of Green St. On this parcel, he built the dwelling house, now 43-45 Green St. Clark was engaged in commercial pursuits during the war between France & England, and several small vessels, in which he had an interest, were captured. In 1798, Clark was associated with William Cross in building the ship Merrimack, which was presented by the merchants of Newburyport, to the United States Government. He was elected to serve as a member of the General Court in the years 1803, 1804, 1808, 1831, 1832, 1839. Clark was a prominent merchant for many years and served on the committee to make the arrangements for the reception of President Munroe in 1817 and for the reception of General Lafayette in 1824.

A son, Thomas March Clark, was born in the house in 1812. He graduated from Yale in 1831 and subsequently studied at Princeton. He preached in the First Presbyterian meetinghouse in Newburyport and the Old South Meeting House in Boston. In 1836, he was ordained a priest in the Episcopal church and was assistant minister in the First Church of Boston. In 1854, he was elected Bishop of Rhode Island and in 1899, by official seniority, became the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

In 1851, the house was owned by Nathaniel Noyes and in 1872, by John N. Pike, lawyer. It was subsequently inhabited by the Currier Family.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- J.J. Currier, History of Newburyport - 1764-1905 Vols. I & II
1851 Map of Newburyport, Mass. H. McIntire
1872 Map of the City of Newburyport, Mass. - D.G. Beers & Co.
1851, 1872 City Directories