

" EXHIBIT A "

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	NWB.183
Historic Name:	People's United Methodist Church
Common Name:	
Address:	64 Purchase St
City/Town:	Newburyport
Village/Neighborhood:	
Local No:	25-12
Year Constructed:	1825
Architect(s):	Gould and Hazlett
Architectural Style(s):	Renaissance Revival
Use(s):	Church
Significance:	Architecture; Art; Religion
Area(s):	NWB.F: Joppa District NWB.L: Newburyport Historic District
Designation(s):	Nat'l Register District (08/02/1984)
Building Materials(s):	Wall: Glass; Wood; Wood Clapboard



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Thursday, September 19, 2019 at 2:55: PM

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

This church was influenced by the Renaissance Revival popular during the 1840's and 1850's. Important architectural features that are illustrative of this influence are the rusticated ground story, the bold cornice, and the arched windows. The tower was added in 1888. The Washington Street Meeting House in Newburyport's North End is also Renaissance Revival in style.

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

This church was built in 1825 by the Methodist Episcopal Church in a field on the Northwesterly side of Marlboro Street. The church was dedicated on October 5, 1825. A few years later Adelphi Street, now a portion of Purchase Street, was laid out to give an unobstructed way to the meeting-house.

In 1845, the meeting-house was raised and remodeled. At that time a new vestry was built in the basement. Later the church was moved back ten or fifteen feet from the street, the stairway and vestibule were enlarged and other improvements made.

In March 1827, John Adams, Cutting Pettingell, Josiah P. Noyes, Joseph L. Thurlow and others were incorporated as the "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newbury and Newburyport". The meeting-house was built in a section annexed to Newburyport in 1851. The name was then changed to "The People's Methodist Episcopal Church of Newburyport." In 1859 the property was conveyed to the First Methodist Church from the trustees.

The meeting-house was remodeled in 1869 and 1888. In 1901 the interior was painted and social rooms were renovated.

The angel weathervane on the church was crafted by Gould and Hazlette of Boston in 1840. It was originally on the Universalist Church that was destroyed by fire. It was placed on this church about 1895. It was refurbished by the W.P.A. and again in 1965. It was pictured on the Christmas postage stamp of 1965.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Assessor's Records 1890-1980
 1851 Plan of Newburyport, Mass. H. McIntire
 1872 Map of the City of Newburyport, Mass. D. G. Beers and Co.
 J. J. Currier, History of Newbury, Mass. 1635-1902, Boston, 1902.
 Newburyport Daily News, July 15, 1965.
 Newburyport Daily News, July 26, 28, 30, 1968.

NEW BURYPORT

SOS! Survey Questionnaire

Save Outdoor Sculpture!, National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property
3299 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007 (1-800-421-1381)

- Read the entire form carefully before beginning the survey.
- Type or print using a ballpoint pen when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- Do not guess at the information; an answer of "Unknown" is more helpful.
- For sculptures with several separate sculptural components, complete one questionnaire for the entire work. If necessary, complete relevant sections of the *SOS! Survey Questionnaire* for each component and staple them together.
- If possible, attach a photograph, photocopy, slide or other reproduction of the sculpture to this form.
- Refer to *SOS! Handbook* for further clarification of terminology.
- Contact your local SOS! Project Coordinator if you have any questions.

PART I: BASIC DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

Title of Work (if unsure, note "unknown"; if artist named work "Untitled," note accordingly)

Angel Gabriel Weatherstone

Alternate Title(s) People's Methodist Church weatherstone

Primary Artist(s) Gould + Hazlett

Person(s) responsible for the overall conception and creation of the work. Frequently the artist's name will appear toward the back, lower edge or another inconspicuous place on the sculpture, followed by the abbreviations "Sc." "Sculp" for sculptor/sculpted.

Other Collaborators (check as many as apply).

- Carver _____
- Designer _____
- Architect _____
- Other (Designate role, e.g., landscape architect, engineer) _____

Foundry/Fabricator

If the piece was cast, the foundry name or monogram symbol, as well as cast date, may appear on the base of the sculpture or another inconspicuous place.

Execution Date (often found by sculptor's name) 1840

Other Dates (check as many as apply) ^{1938 +} 1965 copper repaired + regilded, 1980 moved in des.
Other dates to report might include the date the sculpture was commissioned, copyrighted, cast (often found beside the foundry's name) or dedicated.

- Cast _____
- Copyright _____
- Dedicated _____

Media (material(s) sculpture/base made of)

- Sculpture: Ceramic Concrete Glass Metal
 Plastic Stone Water Wood
 Undetermined Other (specify) _____

If known, name specific medium (e.g., bronze, Cor-Ten steel, oak, fiberglass)

gold leaf over ~~bronze~~ / copper

Base (if media differs from sculpture, please indicate)

- Ceramic Concrete Glass Metal
 Plastic Stone Water Wood
 Undetermined Other (specify) wood spire of Church

If known, name specific medium (e.g., granite, marble, limestone, concrete)

Was information obtained by direct observation? Yes No
 If no, attach photocopy of source.

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure)

Always measure from the tallest and widest points.
 Sculpture: Height 34" Width 6'2" Depth 674 or Diameter 38 lbs
 Base: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

Markings/Inscriptions (check as many as apply)

- Is the artist's signature visible on the piece?
 Yes, examined and found signature
 No, examined sculpture/base but did not see any signature
 Unable to determine, couldn't get close enough to check

If signature is visible, record here: _____

Does the work have foundry/fabricator marks?

- Yes, examined and found foundry marks
 No, examined sculpture/base but did not see foundry mark
 Unable to determine, couldn't get close enough to check

If foundry mark/mark is visible, record here: _____

Record the signature(s) and any additional markings or inscriptions that appear on the sculpture or base. Indicate their location (e.g., back of base, lower left). Use a slash (/) to indicate separate lines of inscription.

N/A — inside trumpet but not
decipherable

Record the text of any associated nearby identification or commemorative plaques.

Are any inscriptions badly worn or unreadable? Yes No Unable to determine ^{N/A}

PART II: LOCATION/JURISDICTION INFORMATION

The sculpture is currently located at:

Street address or site location 62-64 Purchase St. - People's Methodist Church

City Newburyport County Essex State MA

Owner/Administrator (name of agency, institution or individual that currently owns or administers the sculpture and is responsible for its long-term care)

Name People's Methodist Church

Department/Division Building Committee

Street Address 62-64 Purchase St

City Newburyport State MA Zip Code _____

Contact Name _____ Telephone () _____

If sculpture has been moved, please list former location(s) or owner(s).

Originally designed in 1840 for Newburyport's Universalist Church which was later abandoned. Weather vane was removed & stored in a barn until late 1800 when People's Meth. Church raised funds to purchase it & re-install it atop their new steeple at Purchase St. bldg. In 1980 it was taken down & replaced with a replica (see photos). The original is currently on display in the lobby of Newburyport's 5 Cent Savings Bank at 63 State Street.

PART III: CONDITION INFORMATION

Structural Condition (check as many as apply)

Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	Sculpture	Base
Is the armature/internal support unstable/exposed? (look for signs of exterior rust)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, rifle, nose) that are missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (look for fractures, straight-line or branching, which could indicate uneven stress or weakness in the material)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surface Appearance (check as many as apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Bird guano (e.g., bird droppings, other animal/insect remains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black crusts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Etched, pitted or otherwise corroded (usually applies to metal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metallic staining (e.g., run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organic growth (e.g., moss, algae, lichen or vines)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
White crusts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chalky or powdery (applies to stone only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Granular, sugary or eroding (applies to stone only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spalling or sloughing (applies to stone only) (parallel splitting off of the surfaces)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (e.g., applied adhesives, spray paint, graffiti, gouges)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

good condition

Does water collect in recessed areas of the sculpture and/or base?
 Yes No Unable to determine

PART V: SUPPLEMENTAL BACKGROUND MATERIALS

In addition to your on-site survey, any supplemental secondary information you can provide related to the artist or portrait subject, to the historical commissioning, patronage or funding of the work, as well as previous conservation treatment histories will be welcomed. When citing sources, provide enough detail to enable researchers to locate the information easily. Include the full citations of each source (i.e., author, title, publisher, date, pages). If possible, photocopy source materials and attach. Make sure attached sources are clearly identified.

Book _____

Magazine or journal article Yankee Weather vanes - by Megra Kaye

Newspaper article or account _____

Unpublished archival or manuscript materials Info from Newburyport's 5 Cent Savings Bank

Other (specify) Mass. Hist. Comm. - Survey Form ✓
SOS - U.S.D Form

Where can a photograph or illustration of the work be obtained?

If photographic image is attached, please identify type of image.

- Photograph
- Photocopy
- Slide
- Illustration
- Other (specify) _____

NWB 183

PART VI: SURVEYOR INFORMATION AND WAIVER

Date of On-site Survey 12/97

Waiver of Liability, Photographic and Data Rights for Volunteers, Agents or Employee Participants

I acknowledge that I am a participant in Save Outdoor Sculpture!, a project cosponsored by the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC) and the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution. The project's purpose is to determine the location, description and basic condition of sculpture in the United States, to raise awareness about the condition of our nation's sculpture and to promote its long-term care and maintenance.

In furtherance of these objectives, I will record certain information on the *SOS! Survey Questionnaire*, provide certain illustrations and take certain photographs. I hereby declare that, to the extent these text, illustrations and photographs may be eligible for copyright protection, all of my rights and interest in them are hereby waived. It is my intention to place these written works, illustrations and photographs in the public domain and I warrant that I will not assert any copyright claim in them.

I further declare and acknowledge that I am a volunteer, agent or employee for my sponsoring organization and am not a volunteer, agent or employee of the Smithsonian Institution or the NIC. I agree to hold harmless the NIC and Smithsonian, its museums, bureaus, entities, employees and officials from any and all damages, injuries or claims that may arise out of my participation in the SOS! project.

This waiver shall be effective as of the date below.

Kim Komrad
Typed or Printed Name of Participant

30 Peterboro St #27
Address

Boston MA 02215
City State Zip

Kim Komrad
Signature of Participant

Fill in blanks below and return to your local SOS! Project Coordinator.

Name LYNNE SPENCER

Address Box 58 City NAHANT

State MA Zip Code 01906 Telephone (617) 593 5631

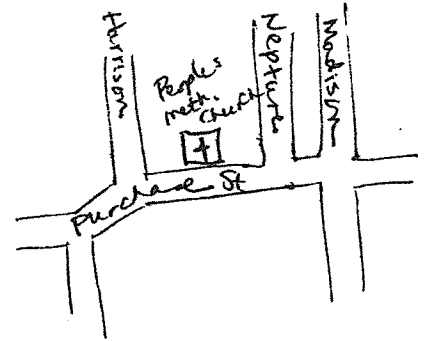
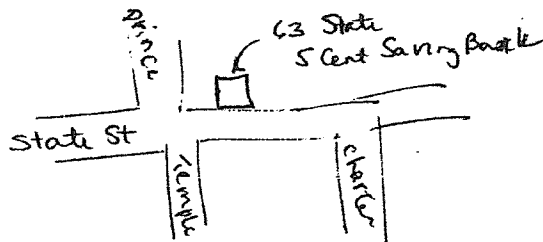
Massachusetts Save Outdoor Sculpture!

Addenda # 1:

Massachusetts SOS! requests the following additional information to assist with our state-wide survey for inclusion in the Massachusetts Historical Commission records:

SKETCH MAP: Draw a map showing the sculpture's location in relation to the nearest cross street and/or major natural features. Show all buildings and their relationships to the piece. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Circle and number the inventories sculpture. Indicate north.

See attached maps



SKETCH MAP FOR COMPLEXES: Provide a sketch map for sculptures that are part of a larger complex such as a plaza, courtyard or the like:

Addenda # 2

This is optional but valuable information which synthesizes your research as directed on page 7 of the SOS! form --

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE: Explain the history of the sculpture and how it relates to the development of the community. This can explore its intention or use, its association with specific individuals and groups, and its relationship to local historical trends and events. Associations include those connections with artists, designers, owners, groups or organizations. If the sculpture is commemorative, describe the event (s) or person (s) commemorated.

The graceful Gabriel Angel weather vane has been considered a superb specimen of early American art - ~~is~~ designed + created in 1840 by Gould + Hazlett of Charlestown. Upon its ^{nearly} 100th anniversary in 1937 the U.S. Govt commissioned a portrait of Newburyport's Gabriel. A watercolor was produced by Lucille Chabot + became part of the Index of American Design housed in the Nat'l Gallery in D.C. The U.S. Postal authorities chose this subject for the 1965 Christmas stamp + Newburyport's Gabriel was portrayed on 1.2 billion stamps.

From: Mary Baker Eaton <painting84@comcast.net>
To: Katelyn E. Sullivan <KESullivan@CityofNewburyport.com>
Cc: Barbara Macburnie <bmac77@aol.com>
Subject: Information for the Preservation Restriction
Date: Mon, Sep 30, 2019 12:43 pm

Hi Katelyn and Barb,

Here is the link to the City's historic survey: https://www.cityofnewburyport.com/sites/newburyportma/files/file/file/64_purchase_street.pdf

The 1851 Map which shows the church. The Museum of Old Newbury also has a fantastic old Photograph in the Snow Collection. Here is that link: <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:q57py57h>



History by John J. Currier

meeting house built in the preceding summer on a private way now known as Purchase street, was dedicated.¹

March 5, 1827, John Adams and Benjamin Brown of Newburyport, Cutting Pettingale, John P. Noyes and John Thurlo of Newbury, and Elias French and Caleb Pike of Salisbury were incorporated by the name of "The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newbury and Newburyport."²



PURCHASE STREET MEETING HOUSE.

In 1851, a part of the town of Newbury, including the meeting house owned by the above-named trustees and their successors in office, was annexed to Newburyport and the name of the church was changed to "The People's Methodist Episcopal Church in Newburyport."

¹History of Newbury (Carried), pp. 387, 388.

²Acts and Resolves, 1826-1827, ch. 112.

In 1860, while Rev. John Capen was pastor, the meeting house was remodeled and enlarged, but the work was not completed until March 25, 1871, when the building was rededicated to the worship of God.

In 1888, while Rev. F. K. Straton was pastor, the meeting house was again enlarged and a tower, or steeple, erected at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars. In 1901, the interior of the main building was painted, the ceiling frescoed, and the social rooms renovated and refurnished.

At the present time, Rev. William J. Kelly is pastor of the church, having been appointed by the presiding bishop at the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in April, 1905.

WASHINGTON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

October 17, 1826, Abraham Perkins sold a lot of land on Liberty street, Newburyport, where the first Baptist meeting house stood previous to the "great fire" in 1811, to Bartholomew Otheman, Michael Wormstead and Nathan Haskell, "a committee for erecting a Methodist Episcopal Church in said Newburyport," and on the tenth day of November following William Alexander agreed to build, for the committee, a brick meeting house, of certain specified dimensions, on the land purchased.¹

The building was completed and dedicated Wednesday, June 20, 1827, and a church, consisting of fifteen or twenty members, was organized by Rev. Bartholomew Otheman.²

In 1834, Enoch Huse, Charles Peabody, Benjamin Pinder, Nathaniel Pillsbury, John Dole, Benjamin Gunnison and John Dodge, Jr., were incorporated by the name of "The Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Newburyport," and the land with the meeting house thereon was subsequently conveyed to the above-named trustees, their associates and successors.³

¹ Essex Deeds, book 242, leaf 155.

² Essex Deeds, book 242, leaf 155.

WASHINGTON STREET CHURCH.

This was established by agreement and subsequent public sale on September 14, 1827.

Rev. Wm. A. Dudley was ordained senior pastor of the church November 21, 1827. He resigned June 1, 1831, and was succeeded by Rev. Albert W. Hartwick, who was installed December 12, 1831, and resigned December 8, 1836.

The present senior pastor, Rev. Richard Wright, was installed June 8, 1893.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. John Adams, commonly called "Barnabason John," a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the New England Annual Conference, came to Newburyport in 1826 and held many meetings, with subsequent success, in connection with the business conference, and succeeded in organizing a society here which he took to work in a school house located upon Middlebury street. Rev. Moses B. Lewis, Rev. N. B. Haskell, Rev. Amos Backus and other members of the Methodist church preached to these who were taken and gradually added to the number of converts until the year 1827, when Newburyport made a station by the "Liberty Conference," and Rev. John Adams was appointed to care for the work of the society there.

During that year land was purchased and a meeting house erected in a hole in the westerly side of Middlebury street, midway between the upper and lower ends of Beardslee street, Newburyport. The building was completed and dedicated to the worship of God October 8, 1827. A few years later, although about one a cornerstone of First church street, was laid out, in order to give a convenient and undisturbed way to the meeting house.

Rev. Mr. Adams remained pastor of the church until 1828, when he was succeeded by Rev. Bartholomew Otheman. The trustees who have been ordained there since that date are as follows:

¹ Essex Deeds, book 242, leaf 155.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. John Adams, commonly called "Reformation John," a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the New England Annual Conference, came to Newbury in 1819 and made many converts, who subsequently became connected with the Salisbury Conference, and assembled for religious worship from week to week in a school-house then standing on Marlborough street. Rev. Moses B. Lewis, Rev. S. B. Haskill, Rev. Amasa Buck, and other ministers of the Methodist church preached to those who would listen, and gradually added to the number of converts until the year 1825, when Newbury was made a station by the Salisbury Conference, and Rev. John Adams was appointed to carry on the work of the ministry there.

During that year land was purchased and a meeting-house erected in a field on the northwesterly side of Marlborough street, midway between that street and South street, now Bromfield street, Newburyport. The building was completed, and dedicated to the worship of God October 5, 1825.* A few years later Adelphi street, now a continuation of Purchase street, was laid out, in order to give a convenient and unobstructed way to the meeting-house.

Rev. Mr. Adams remained pastor of the church until 1826, when he was succeeded by Rev. Bartholomew Otheman. The ministers who have been stationed there since that date are as follows:—

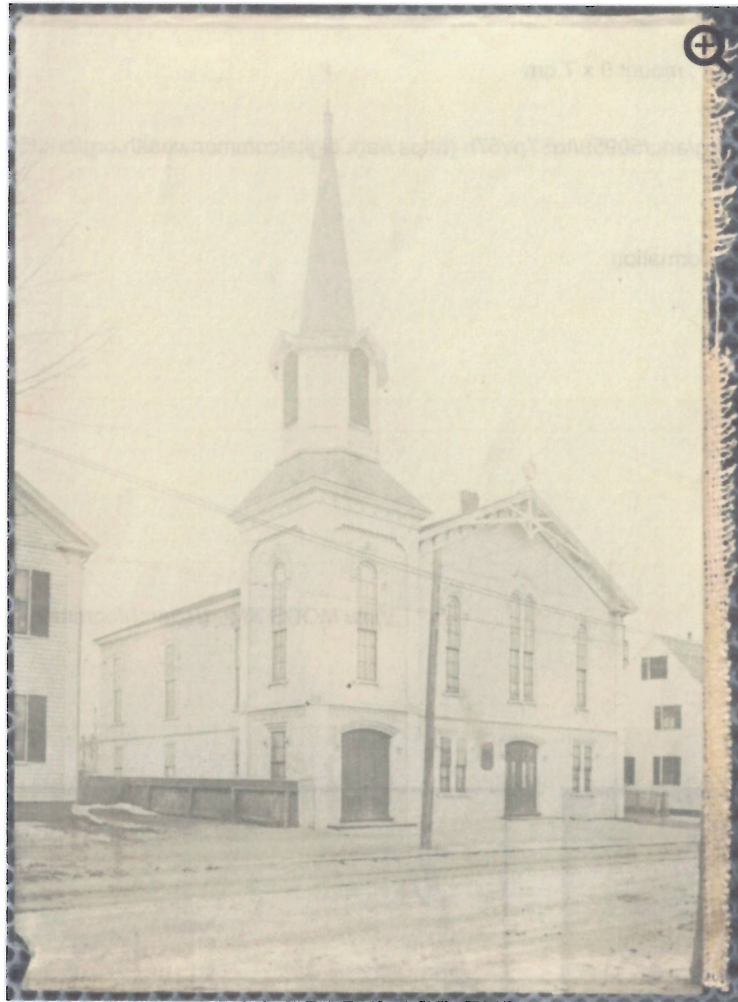
* The Life of "Reformation" John Adams, published in 1851, vol. 1, p. 248.

Mary Baker Eaton

Interactive history, story map of Newburyport

map.marybakerart.com

Methodist Church, Purchase St., NBPT



Item Information

Title:

Methodist Church, Purchase St., NBPT

Date:

[ca. 1840–1987]

Format:

Photographs (/search?f%5Bgenre_basic_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Photographs)

Genre:

Photographic prints (/search?f%5Bgenre_specific_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Photographic+prints)

Location:

Historical Society of Old Newbury (/search?f%5Bphysical_location_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Historical+Society+of+Old+Newbury)
Box 3: Churches, Cemeteries, Fairgrounds, Public Bldgs, etc. (shelf locator)

Collection (local):

The Snow Photograph Collection (/search?f%5Brelated_item_host_ssim%5D%5B%5D=The+Snow+Photograph+Collection)

Series:

Churches (/search?
f%5Brelated_item_host_ssim%5D%5B%5D=The+Snow+Photograph+Collection&f%5Brelated_item_series_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Churches)

Subjects:

Methodist churches (/search?f%5Bsubject_facet_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Methodist+churches)

Places:

Massachusetts (/search?f%5Bsubject_geographic_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Massachusetts) > Essex (county) (/search?f%5Bsubject_geographic_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Essex+%28county%29) > Newburyport (/search?f%5Bsubject_geographic_ssim%5D%5B%5D=Newburyport)

Extent:

1 photograph : print in glass mount ; mount 9 x 7 cm

Permalink:

<https://ark.digitalcommonwealth.org/ark:/50959/tq57pv57h> (<https://ark.digitalcommonwealth.org/ark:/50959/tq57pv57h>)

Terms of Use:

Rights status not evaluated

Contact host institution for more information.

Notes (date):

Date supplied by cataloger.

Notes:

Title from accompanying material.

Identifier:

Church 23

show less...



[View MODS XML \(/search/commonwealth:tq57pv57h/metadata_view\)](#)

More Like This



[\(/search/commonwealth:rj431q85h\)](/search/commonwealth:rj431q85h)



[\(/search/commonwealth:br86b4533\)](/search/commonwealth:br86b4533)





[\(/search/commonwealth:5999nh612\)](/search/commonwealth:5999nh612)



[\(/search/commonwealth:br86b455n\)](/search/commonwealth:br86b455n)

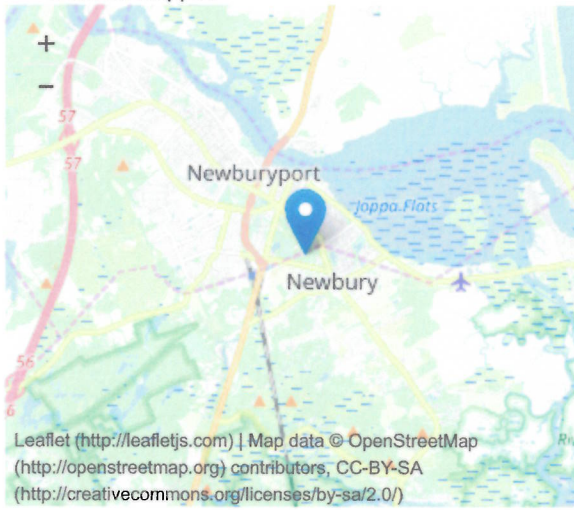
Tools

 Add to Folder

 Email (/search/commonwealth:tq57pv57h/email)

 Cite (/search/commonwealth:tq57pv57h/citation)

1 location mapped



(<https://www.instagram.com/digitalcommonwealth/>)



(<https://www.facebook.com/Digital-Commonwealth-251547586721/>)



(<https://twitter.com/digicomMA>)

Digital Commonwealth
210 Park Avenue, Suite 311, Worcester, MA 01609-2246
[Contact Us \(/feedback\)](#)

" People's Methodist Episcopal Church

In 1819, Rev. John Adams, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, came to Newbury and preached for several successive Sundays in a schoolhouse on Marlborough street. Subsequently, a church was formed. and Oct 5, 1825, a meeting house built in the preceding summer on a private way now known as Purchase Street, was dedicated.

March 5, 1827, John Adams and Benjamin Brown of Newburyport, Cutting Pettingale, John P. Noyes and John Thurlow of Newbury, and Elias French and Caleb Pike of Salisbury were incorporated by the name of " The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newbury and Newburyport. " 2

In 1851, a part of the town of Newbury, including the meeting house owned by the above-named trustees and their successors in office, was annexed to Newburyport and the name of the church was changed to

" The People's Methodist Episcopal Church in Newburyport. "

1) History of Newbury (Carrier) pp. 387. 388

2) Acts and Resolves, 1826-1827, ch. 112

Page 294 of 766



 History of Newburyport, Mass., 1764-1905;

by Currier, John J. (John James), 1834-1912

Publication date	1906-09
Topics	Newburyport (Mass.) -- History
Publisher	Newburyport, Mass., The author
Collection	newyorkpubliclibrary; americana
Digitizing sponsor	MSN
Contributor	New York Public Library
Language	English
Volume	1
Bookplateleaf	0005
Call number	b4214761
Camera	Canon 5D
Copyright-evidence	Evidence reported by Internet Archive biblio tool for item historyofnewbury01curr on March 17, 2008: visible notice of copyright; stated date is 1906.
Copyright-evidence-date	20080317171044
Copyright-evidence-operator	Internet Archive biblio tool
Copyright-region	US
External-identifier	urn:oclc:record:1046526275
Foldoutcount	0
Identifier	historyofnewbury01curr
Identifier-ark	ark:/13960/t8v985h0p
Pages	786

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See also [WorldCat \(this item\)](#) 

Reviews

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1,494 Views

In 1869, while Rev. John Capen was pastor, the meeting house was remodeled and enlarged, but the work was not completed until March 25, 1871, when the building was re-dedicated to the worship of God.

In 1880, while Rev. F. K. Stratton was pastor, the meeting house was again enlarged and a tower, or steeple, erected at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars. In 1901, the interior of the main building was painted, the ceiling frescoed, and the social rooms renovated and re-furnished.

At the present time, Rev. William J. Kelly is pastor of the church, having been appointed by the presiding bishop of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in April 1905.

History of Newburyport Ma

1764 - 1905

by Currier, John J. 1884 - 1912



"EXHIBIT B"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 5 1984
date entered AUG 2 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Newburyport Historic District

and/or common same

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Merrimack River, Pleasant Street, and North Street.

street & number multiple (See District Data Sheets) not for publication

city, town Newburyport vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Essex code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Essex County Registry of Deeds

street & number 32 Federal Street

city, town Salem state Massachusetts 01970

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street

city, town Boston state MA 02108

7. Description

Newburyport Historic District

Newburyport

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The City of Newburyport, in which the Newburyport Historic District is located, covers an area of approximately ten square miles at the mouth of the Merrimack River in the north section of Essex County. The city is situated 40 miles north of Boston, 20 miles south of Portsmouth, New Hampshire and 25 miles north of Salem, Massachusetts, the county seat. The current population of the city is 15,900 (1980 Census), of which the majority live within the boundaries of the Newburyport Historic District.

Containing approximately 750 acres of land, 2,500 contributing structures (pre-1930) and 200 non-contributing structures (post 1930), the District consists of densely-built neighborhoods of wood-frame houses laid out north and south of a commercial district of brick row buildings related to maritime commerce. The District possesses fine examples of architectural styles dating from the late seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries, although most of the District is dominated by Federal Period architecture which ranges from vernacular cottages to high-style mansions built along "the Ridge" of High Street.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Originally part of a larger territory occupied by the Pawtucket Indians, the Newburyport Historic District was included in the 30,000 acres granted to proprietors of Newbury between 1635, when the town was first settled by English immigrants, and 1764 when the residents of the commercial offshoot known as Waterside successfully petitioned the General Court to be set off in a separate town (now Newburyport), since their interests were in conflict with those of the farmers who occupied the rest of Newbury. As established in 1764, the new town of Newburyport contained only 647 acres of land and was bounded by Bromfield Street (formerly South Street) on the southeast, Oakland Street (formerly North Street) on the northwest and an irregular line on the south extending out to a point on Hale Street (outside of the district). At the time of the town's incorporation, this area contained a population of 2,882 people and 357 houses.

NEWBURYPORT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Street Address	Map & Parcel	Historic Name	Date of Construction	Style	Status
42	25-27		ca 1845-1855	sidehall Greek Revival/ Italianate	C
44	25-26		ca 1875	Italianate	C
46-48 # 187	25-25		ca 1810; ca 1870	Federalist; Italianate	C
50	25-24		ca 1855	Italianate	C
52	25-23		ca 1845	sidehall Greek Revival	C
54	25-15	Double House	ca 1845-1855	Greek Revival/ Italianate	C
56	25-14		ca 1850-1855	Greek Revival/ Italianate	C
Nbpt. City RR	Branch				
58-60	25-13		ca 1700-1750; 1880s	timber frame vernacular; Victorian alterations	C
64 # 183	25-12	People's Methodist Episcopal Church	1824; 1869-1871 1888	frame built; Italianate; tower added	C
66 # 184	25-11	Double House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C
68	25-10	Double House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C



City of Newburyport

10/08/2019



Data Sources: Produced by Merrimack Valley Planning Commission (MVPC) using data provided by the City of Newburyport & MassGIS. MVPC AND THE CITY OF NEWBURYPORT MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, RELIABILITY, OR SUITABILITY OF THESE DATA. THE CITY OF NEWBURYPORT AND MVPC DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OR MISUSE OF THIS INFORMATION.



Legend	
	Municipal Boundary
	Roads
	Interstate
	Major Road
	Local Road
	Parcels
	Unpaved
	Hydrographic Featu
	Streams
	Stream
	Intermittent Str

Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No: NWB.F
Historic Name: Joppa District
Common Name:
Address:
City/Town: Newburyport
Village/Neighborhood:
Local No:
Year Constructed:
Architect(s):
Architectural Style(s):
Use(s): Residential District
Significance:
Area(s):
Designation(s):
Building Materials(s):



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (<http://mhc-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm>)

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

This file was accessed on: Thursday, September 19, 2019 at 3:04: PM

NWB.F

FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA. 02108

Form numbers in this area	Area letter
161-193	F

Photo (3x3" or 3x5")
Staple to left side of form

Photo number 11-18, 1885-4, 22-28
22-36

Town Newburyport

Name of area (if any) Joppa Historic

District _____

General date or period Eighteenth and
early nineteenth centuries

Sketch map. Draw a general map of the area indicating properties within it. Number each property for which individual inventory forms have been completed. Label streets (including route numbers, if any) and indicate north. (Attach a separate sheet if space here is not sufficient)

Recorded by Mary Jane Stirgwort

Organization Office of Community
Development

Date 11-01-80

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Describe physical setting, general character, and architecturally significant structures).

The architecture within the district is almost exclusively vernacular in style dating from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It is in this district that one finds the smaller Capes and half houses of that period. Several types of houses in Joppa are worthy of note. The first is a two story colonial form with pitched roof and long, low lean-to at the rear. The second is a modest two story Georgian half house with pitched roof. The third is a two and a half story Georgian form seen in other Newburyport neighborhoods as well as in Joppa.

The first of these can be seen at 2 Neptune Street and 212 Water Street. Both houses are two stories with pitched roof and long, low lean-to at rear. These houses have fairly symmetrical facades. The original structure may be a portion of the building with later alterations and additions. Both have massive central chimneys. They could be First Period dwellings. (cont.)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE of area. (Explain development of area, what caused it, and how it affected community; be specific).

The earliest settlement at Newbury was an agricultural one. It was started on the Parker River in 1635. Within ten years settlement had begun on the "water-side" along the banks of the Merrimack River. Wharves were built on the banks of the river beginning in 1655. During the eighteenth century shipbuilding and trade thrived on the water-side. Before 1738 Gideon Woodwell had established a shipyard at the foot of Muzzy's Lane, now Marlboro Street. Generally, however, shipbuilding was located in the "Middle Shipyard" or in the Belleville section of what was then Newbury. The area extending from South Street, now Bromfield Street, to Rolfe's Lane, now Ocean Avenue, was settled by fishermen. It was and continues to be known as Joppa.

The name Joppa is assumed to be taken from the Biblical city that was for centuries the chief seaport of Judea. There is little mention of this section of Newbury in the seventeenth century. E. Vale Smith, in her history of Newburyport, makes the following remarks on Joppa at mid-nineteenth century.

"Toward the southerly part of the town, we find the fishermen, many of whom in winter work at shoemaking. And here too is one of the primitive shipyards, long dedicated to the exclusive production of schooners At the starting point is located the gas factory from which following up Water Street,

(cont.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Assessor's Records 1890-1980
- 1851 Plan of Newburyport, Mass. H. McIntire
- 1872 Map of the City of Newburyport, Mass. D. G. Beers and Co.
- 1851, 1871 City Directory
- R. Woodwell, "An Introduction to Joppa", typescript, Newburyport Historical Commission
- E. Vale Smith, History of Newburyport, Boston, 1854.
- J. J. Currier, History of Newbury, Boston, 1902.

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

NWB.F

Community: Newburyport	Form No: F
Property Name: Joppa Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

FORM A - AREA (CONTINUED)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

The second building type common in the Joppa district is a modest two story half house with pitched roof. This type of residence lines Union Street. Architectural detail in these modest dwellings is limited sometimes seen only in classically inspired window surrounds and doorways.

As stated earlier there are also some more pretentious Georgian homes in Joppa. They were built by shipbuilders like the Woodwells and by some merchants that lived on the outskirts of Joppa. These buildings have symmetrical five bay facades with gambrel or pitched roofs. They have classical cornices and often well-developed Georgian doorways. Examples can be seen at 284 Water Street and 19 and 40 Marlboro Street.

There are many variations of these forms in Joppa and later styles were built in this area during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Nonetheless, the overall flavor of this section of Newburyport is that of an early fishing community.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

through "Joppa" we find the shore lines with small boats and nets, which later may often be seen drying in the sun; while on vacant lots to the left, in the latter part of summer, it is not uncommon to see the fish-flakes reared, and the cod, which the fishermen have brought home ready salted, spread out to dry, preparatory to packing...."

The homes in Joppa are, for the most part, modest eighteenth century, single family dwellings. Several of the houses along Water Street are slightly more pretentious. These are two and a half story Georgian homes with gambrel roofs. Only occasionally does one find a Federal period dwelling in Joppa and these are generally on the outskirts of the district. One need only look at the smaller homes on Union or Neptune Streets to envision the original character of this fishing hamlet.

Fishing was the primary occupation of this area during most of the nineteenth century. Shoemaking was also an important trade to the residents, often practiced by fishermen during the winter months. In 1911 seventy-three Joppa residents were listed as fishermen. They probably fished from small vessels put out from the Upper Slip, near the foot of Neptune Street, on the Lower Slip, near the foot of Beacon Avenue.

Physical remnants of past fishing are few. The site of an old flake yard, where cod was dried on racks in the sun, is now the Hale Memorial Park on Water Street. One clam shack also stands on the river's bank. It is the

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

NWB.F

Community: Newburyport	Form No: F
Property Name: Joppa Historic District	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONT.)

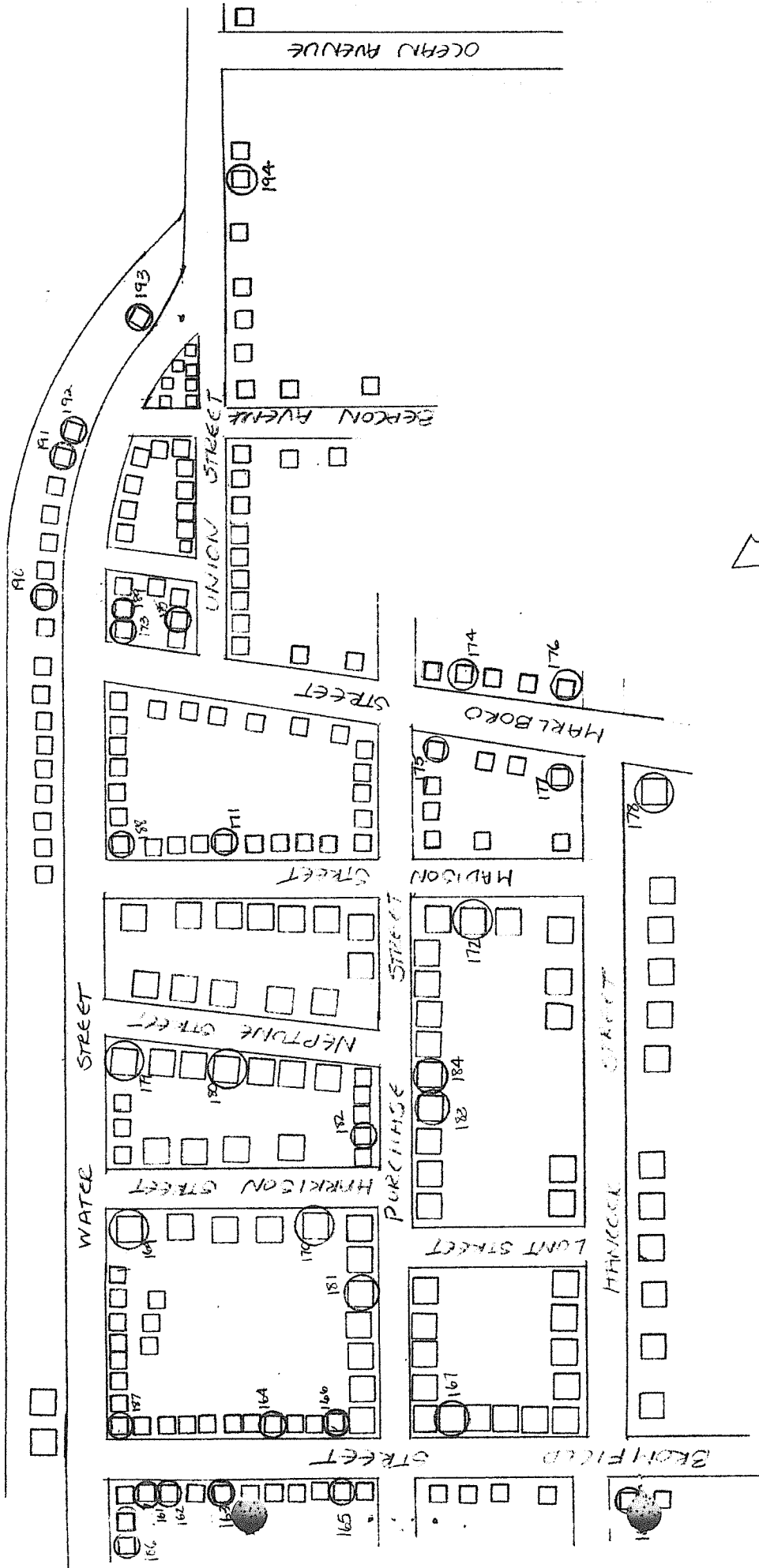
only remnant of a long line of such buildings that once stood between Water Street and the river. Clamming was a prosperous industry in Joppa at the turn of the present century. The so called "Joppa Flatts" were harvested by over forty-one Joppa residents in 1911, according to the city directory for that year.

Joppa is no longer inhabited primarily by fishermen. The original character of this maritime settlement remains, however, distinct from other residential districts of the city.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

NWB.F

HERRIMACK RIVER

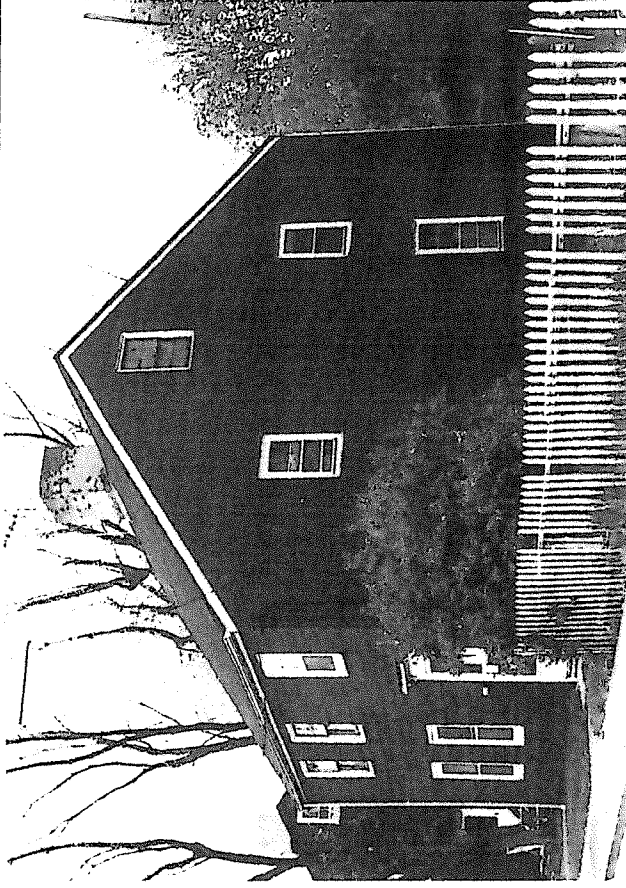


JOPPA HISTORIC DISTRICT E



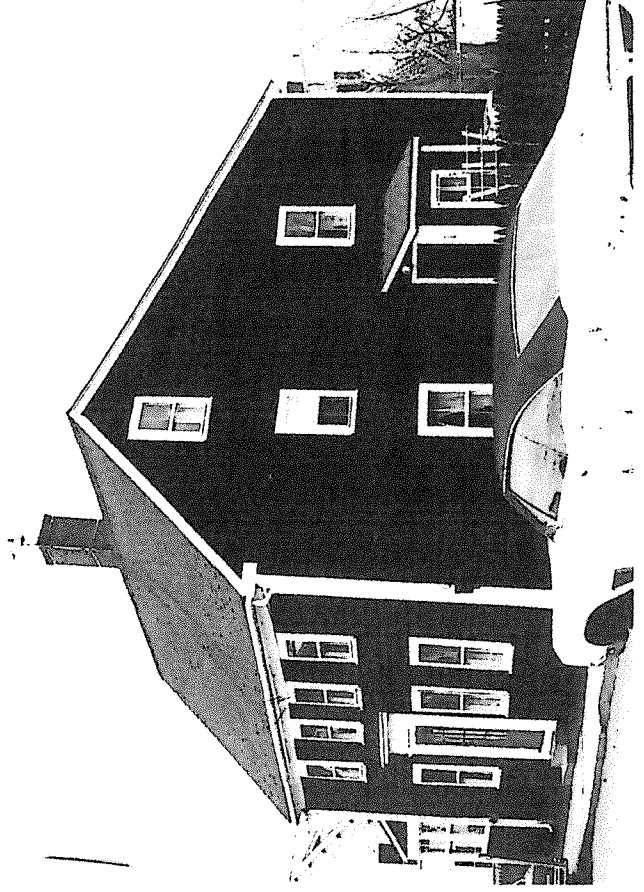
182 WATER ST. (NWB 2502)

5/1950

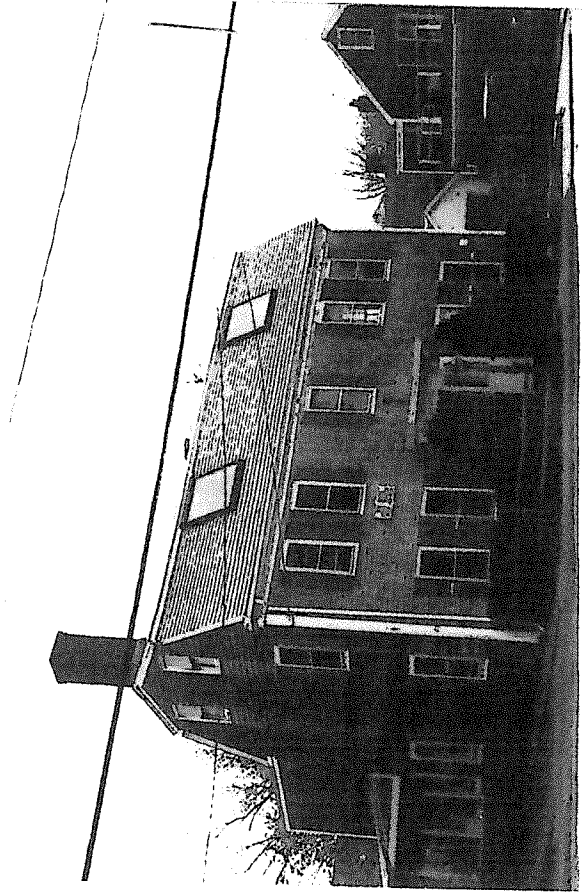


18 UNION ST. (NWB 702)

5/1950



4/1950



108-170 WATER ST.
(NWB. 724)

5/1950

BETWEEN GRANTEE AND
THE CITY OF NEWBURYPORT

The purpose of the Restriction Guidelines is to clarify Paragraph five (5) of the terms of the Preservation Restriction, which deals with alterations to the Property. Under this section permission from the Grantee is required for any major alteration. Alterations of a minor nature, which are part of ordinary maintenance and repair, do not require review by the Grantee.

In an effort to explain what constitutes a minor alteration and what constitutes a major change, which must be reviewed by the Grantee, the following list has been developed. This list is by no means is this list comprehensive: it is only a sampling of some of the more common alterations, which may be contemplated by the property owner.

PAINT

Minor - Exterior or interior hand scraping and repainting of non-decorative and non-significant surfaces as part of periodic maintenance.

Major - Painting or fully stripping decorative surfaces or distinctive stylistic features including murals, stenciling, ornamental woodwork, stone, masonry, decorative or significant original stucco or plaster.

WINDOWS AND DOORS

Minor - Regular maintenance including caulking, painting and necessary reglazing. Repair or in-kind replacement of existing individual decayed window parts.

Major - Wholesale replacement of units; change in fenestration or materials; alteration of profile or setback of windows. The addition of storm windows is also considered a major change, but with notification it is commonly acceptable.

EXTERIOR

Minor - Spot repair of existing cladding and roofing including in-kind replacement of clapboards, shingles, slates, etc.

Major - Large-scale repair or replacement of cladding or roofing. Change involving inappropriate removal or addition of materials or building elements (i.e. removal of chimneys or cornice detailing; installation of architectural detail which does not have a historical basis); altering or demolishing building additions; spot repointing of masonry. Structural stabilization of the property is also considered a major alteration.

LANDSCAPE/OUTBUILDINGS

Minor - Routine maintenance of outbuildings and landscape including lawn mowing, pruning, planting, painting, and repair.

Major - Moving or subdividing Building or Property; altering of property; altering or removing significant landscape features such as gardens, vistas, walks, plantings, walls, fences; ground disturbance affecting archaeological resources.

HEATING / AIR CONDITIONING / ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING SYSTEMS

Minor - Repair of existing systems.

Major - Installing or upgrading systems which will result in major exterior appearance changes (e.g. exterior ducts, piping, ventilators, HVAC units); the removal of substantial quantities of original materials in the course of construction.

Changes classified as major alterations are not necessarily unacceptable. Under the Preservation Restriction such changes must be reviewed by the Grantee and their impact on the historic integrity of the premise assessed.

It is the responsibility of the property owner to notify the Grantee in writing when any major alterations are contemplated. Substantial alterations may necessitate review of plans and specifications. The intent of the Preservation Restriction is to enable the Grantee to review proposed alterations and assess their impact on the integrity of the structure, not to preclude future change. The Grantee will attempt to work with property owner to develop mutually satisfactory solutions that are in the best interests of the Property.

