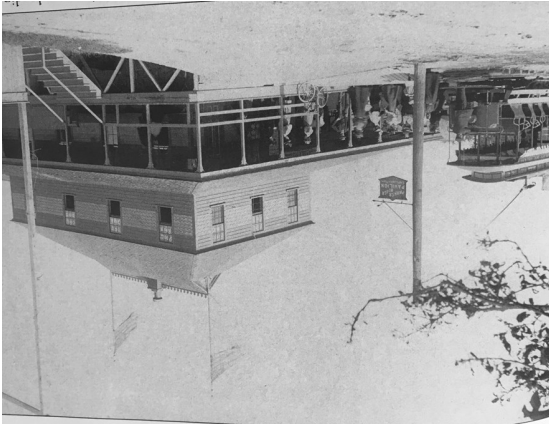


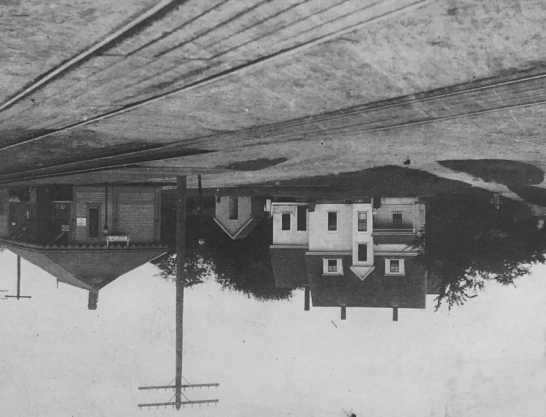
Parker River Pavilion early 20th century



First Settler's Monument



Byfield train depot ca 1900



Plum Island Hotel ca 1914



OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST & HISTORIC NEWBURY TO VISITOR'S GUIDE



Plum Island Airport (P.I. 1)- located near the site of the first airplane flight (1910) in New England; privately owned, public-use airport owned by Historic New England and operated by Plum Island Aerodrome, Inc., houses the Burgess museum.

Site of Plum Island Hotel (P.I. 2)- Built in 1806 as a summer resort; during War of 1812, it served as a barracks for soldiers stationed on the Island. The hotel was remodeled and updated several times and destroyed by fire May 1914.

Herring-Burgess Flight Field (P.I. 3)- the first flight occurred on April 17, 1910, seven years after the Wright Brothers. Commemorative plaque.

High Sandy (P.I. 4)- tallest point on Plum Island.

Parker River Wildlife Refuge (P.I. 4)- Established in 1941 to provide feeding, resting and nesting habitat for migratory birds, comprised of more than 4,700 acres of diverse habitats.

Hale’s Cove (P.I. 5)- site of a farmhouse in the mid-1800s called the Halfway House. Now maintenance building for the Parker River Wildlife Refuge.

Life-Saving Station (P.I. 6)- 6 45th St., probably originally located nearer the ocean is now a private cottage.

Newbury Milestones (M. 1-5)- By 1707 Milestones were erected to serve as reference points along the Old Bay Road, an official road of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. There are five milestones in Newbury. Milestone 33 near the Dummer Mansion House (35) following Middle Rd., to Boston Rd., and to Green St., with Milestone 37 near corner of Green and Hanover Streets. This stone is also marked on each side - 26 miles to Portsmouth and 10 miles to Ipswich. By 1764, Benjamin Franklin marked postal roads with milestones because letters sent via the postal service were charged according to mileage

Cemeteries

Evergreen Cemetery (3)

Newbury Neck Cemetery (8)

First Settlers’ Burying Ground (10)

First Parish Burying Ground (22a); Thomas Parker Cemetery (22b)

Old Byfield Parish Cemetery (42)

Old Byfield Parish Cemetery (43)- Final resting place of the early Byfield residents. Mehitable Sewell, who died in 1702, was the first person buried here.

The Falls (44)- located near the Central St. bridge over the Parker River. A grist mill and six acres of land were purchased on March 26, 1794 at this location. Converted to what is thought to be the first woolen mill in the U.S., the building burned down August 12, 1932.

Longfellow Hill (45)- Longfellow Brook, located near the site of the Longfellow House on Orchard St. The poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, dedicated a poem to his great, great grandfather, Stephen, a blacksmith.

Adams House (46)- located on Pearson Dr., off Orchard St., was built c. 1705. Abraham Adams was married to the granddaughter of Salem witchcraft judge Samuel Sewall. This area was once known as the “high field.” (Private property)

Byfield School (47)- built in 1901, called the Yellow School. Classes were held here until 1997. Sold in 2013 with historic restrictions; now a single-family residence.

Byfield Depot (48)- once located at junction of Main and Central Streets. Railroad service in Byfield ended on December 13, 1941.

WW II Monument (49)- Honor roll of those who served from Byfield. It was originally erected in the early 1950s at the corner of Church and Central Streets. Moved to this location Sept. 2018.

Blacksmith Shop (50)- once located at 15 Main Street, Byfield, it serviced both the mills and surrounding farmers for the repair of machinery and the shoeing of horses. Sold in 1944 and converted to private residence.

Snuff Mill (51) – located off Main Street, Byfield, established in 1840 are the Larkin and Morrill Mill; purchased by Benjamin Pearson in 1865.

Paddy Rock (52)- located between Ash and Forest Streets. The story is told that because a poor family lived at this location, a notch in the town bounds was designed so that West Newbury had to support the family.

Great Rock (53)- located at the intersection of Main, South, and Moulton Streets. In 1830, a small Methodist chapel was erected near here.

Guide to Historic Newbury

First Settlers’ Landing (1)- After wintering over in nearby Ipswich, the first settlers traveled by boat in the Spring of 1635 traveling up what is now the Parker River. A commemorative stone was placed at the end of Cottage Road in 1902.

Evergreen Cemetery (2)- located on Cottage Rd., was established in 1786, likely when the First Settlers’ Burying Ground stopped being used. Also known as Lower Green Cemetery or Dole’s Pasture. Still in use today.

Jackman Willet House (3)- originally built on Jackman property in 1683 by James Jackman, Sr. for his son, Richard and his new bride, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Plummer. Once located on High Rd., near the First Settlers’ Burying Ground, moved to present site in 1981, close to its original location. The house is now owned by Sons and Daughters of Old Newbury.

Lower Green (4)- site of first settlement; **(4a)- First Meeting House-** located on north side of Lower Green, commemorative stone; **(4b)- Schoolhouse** built in 1877, remained in operation until 1909; restored in 1975 for Newbury’s Bicentennial celebration; **(4c)- First Settlers’ Monument**, dedicated to Newbury’s first settlers, names listed on monument are those family names whose descendants gave money for the monument; **(4d)- Seddon Tavern**, this is a reproduction of the original built in 1728 and located at corner of High & Newman Rds. Relocated to present location 1933. Private residence with preservation restrictions through Historic New England.

Town wharf (5)- Originally Marston’s Wharf, located on north bank of Parker River on High Rd. Fred “Shorty” Marston, called Shorty because he was very tall, ran a seafood restaurant at this location. Restaurant was torn down in the 1930s. The trolley line from N’port terminated here and excursion boats took passengers to “resorts” on Grape Island and the Bluffs; **(5a)- Bridge Milestone-** encased in protective concrete in 1930, this marker reads “4 miles to Newbury Port. This bridge built 1758. Rebuilt 1784 & 1786”; **(5b)-Dole-Little House**, adjacent to Town Wharf Parking area, the original house was built around 1715 for Richard Dole. The house underwent extensive restoration in 1954 when it was privately owned. Now property of Historic New England; **(5c)- Marston’s Pond**, one of many ponds in Town once used for ice harvesting; **(5d)-Ferry House**. Toll keepers house erected in 1758. Called Ferry House or Pumpkin House by locals. Privately owned.

Little’s Bluff (6)-located on bluff above Town Wharf once an open field with bandstand providing views of mouth of Parker River and Plum Island; now with year-round residents.

Plummer’s Tomb (7)- private tomb said to contain several members of the Plummer family, built by Moody Mark Plummer some time in the 18th century. (On private property).

Newbury Neck Cemetery (8)- located on south side of Parker River Bridge, on Newbury Neck Rd., was established 1753 or earlier due to sporadic ferry service, making travel to Evergreen Cemetery difficult.

Anna Jaques Homestead (19)- located 38-40 Parker St., Anna Jaques (1800-1884) founding benefactor of first area hospital, originally located on corner of Broad & High Sts.in Newburyport. Now located on Highland Ave., Newburyport. (Private property)

Sewell House (20)- located at 30 High Rd., built by Henry Sewell, Jr., before 1678. Henry’s eldest son, Samuel (1652-1730) became chief justice of Massachusetts Superior Court of Judicature and was one of the justices in the Salem witch trials of 1692.

First Parish Church (21)- the “mother” church of ‘the Newburys’ Built in 1869, this structure is the sixth in its nearly 400-year history; **(21a)- First Parish Burying Ground.** Former church buildings all stood in the middle until 1869. Earliest gravestones date from c.1680. Most of the early ministers are buried here; **(21b)-Thomas Parker Cemetery**, so named in honor of the first pastor of the church. First burial in this cemetery was in 1974; **(21c)- Meeting House Pond**, located behind the First Parish Burying Ground, at one time the pond was tidal & included a “floating island” that rose and fell with the tides. Modern day construction projects changed the pond’s water supply resulting in the end of that phenomenon.

Coffin House (22)- located at 16 High Rd, built in 1647 by Tristram Coffin. The house remained in the Coffin family for nearly 250 years and housed six generations of Coffin descendants. Today it is owned by Historic New England.

Toppan House (23)- First period architecture built about 1697 by Dr. Peter Toppan, the town’s first physician. The house was altered to a duplex in the 1880s; restored to single residence mid-20th century. Private property.

Swett-Ilseley House (24)- 4 High Rd. Original portion of this house built 1670 by Stephen Swett. Several additions in the 18th century more than doubled the size. The house was occupied by the Ilseley family for nearly a century. Over the years, served as a tavern, a chocolate shop and restaurant. Now owned by Historic New England.

Site of Short’s Mill (25)- then Pearson, which burned about 1813. Then became known as Leigh’s Hill. Bridge Leigh’s bridge; renamed 2009 Bill Plante Reflection Bridge, dedicated to William L. Plante, Jr., long-time editor of the Newburyport Daily News and local historian.

Knight’s Crossing (26)- site of Pearson Mill when he rebuilt, then became Knight’s Grain. When the train came through, became known as Knight’s Crossing.

Kent’s Island (27)- former site of summer residence of author, John P. Marquand, house razed in 1984. Now owned by Massachusetts Fish & Wildlife; a lovely walk, accessible by foot only.

Devil’s Den (28)- located on Boston Road across from the town trash collection and recycling center. Limestone was discovered here in 1697. Previous to this, all lime for house building came from oyster shells. Later, a popular recreation spot beginning ca. 1810, leading to supernatural legends.

Devil’s Pulpit (29)- located near Devils Den (26). The site consists of two large rocks, one piled atop the other, became known in legends as the place where the devil preached at midnight to anyone gathered there. It is said that the Devil would come out of his den and stand on this pulpit and watch the fire burn in the Basin (30).

The Gut (9)- located above the junction of Little & Parker Rivers; once an old swimming hole and known for its oyster beds. Trail access to the site is through the Trustees of Reservations Oldtown Hill property.

Site of Francis Plummer’s Inn (10)- Site of first ordinary in Newbury. Commemorative stone: “Nearby stood Francis Plummer’s Inn, A.D. 1635.”

First Settlers’ Burying Ground (11)- about ¼ mile north of the Lower Green (4). This burying ground holds the earliest graves of the First Settlers, some unmarked. Replacement, old-style gravestones have been erected in memory of various First Settlers buried here.

Oldtown Hill Reservation (12)- walking trails- Trustees of Reservations property; **(12a)- Little Oldtown Hill** (private property); **(12b)-**Jackman Hill, located north of Oldtown Hill and Little Oldtown Hill. James Jackman was granted a house lot as early as 1643 in what was at the time Oldtown 2nd common pasture, becoming the Oldtown General Pasture in 1715. (Private property)

Site of Early Tidal Mill (13)-located on Pine Island Rd., first oatmeal mill.

Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm (14)- built upon land grant to John Spencer; brick and stone manor house built around 1690 by Daniel Pierce; home of the Little family from 1851-1984. Now a national historic landmark, property of Historic New England with visitor center and farm animals. House tours offered during season.

Short House (15)- located at 39 High Rd., said to have been built by Nathaniel Knight in 1717. The original front door and related ornamental woodwork are installed in the American Wing, Metropolitan Museum of Art. Privately owned, with restrictions held by Historic New England.

Upper Green (16)- laid out in 1642, served as a militia training ground and became the new town center; **(16a)-Benedict Arnold Monument**, recalls the encampment of 1,100 of Arnold’s soldiers on the Upper Green in September 1775 en route to Quebec; **(16b)- John Atkinson House**, first period house, built ca 1664. He and his wife, Sarah, had 11 children. House still owned by ancestors; **(16c)- Hand Tub Lane**, located near the intersection of Green & Hanover Streets, it is the first street in Massachusetts named for the popular sport of hand-tubbing. Many hand tub musters continue to be held on the adjacent Town Green; **(16d)-Woodbridge School**, built in 1898, enlarged in 1908, one of Newbury’s great examples of Colonial Revival architecture; named after Newbury’s first teacher and established on the site of his former home. The school was closed in 1996, and the building has been renovated into condominiums.

Hand Tub Museum (17)- located on Morgan Ave., contains great collection of 19th century firefighting tools, documents, hand-tub and 1840s man-powered fire engines. Open weekends.

Noyes House (18)- 7 Parker St., home of Rev. James Noyes & his uncle, first minister of Newbury, Rev. Thomas Parker. The main part of the house was built in 1646 with additions in 1800 and again later in the 19th century. The house is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (Privately owned)

Devil’s Basin (30)- located near Devil’s Den (28), another early limestone site, perhaps named because of its proximity to the other Devil’s locations. Limestone was processed in this Basin and eventually pulverized to make mortar

Noyes Cider Mill (31)- located across from milestone 35B at the junction of Middle & Boston Roads. It was torn down, but the foundation is visible.

Adams’ Cider Mill (32)- located on Middle Rd, near the intersection with Boston Road; was operated by Newell & Raymond Adams on their Middle Rd farm. Famed for its “Golden Glow” cider, the mill operated until 1957.

Adams Town (33)- included the area on Middle Road from Thurlow’s Bridge (35) to Highfield Road. Many members of the Adams family lived in this area of Newbury.

Site of Newbury Town Hall (34)- from 1851-1930.

Thurlow’s Bridge (35)- built before 1654 by Richard Thurlow (Thorlay) at his own cost. It was one of the earliest bridges erected in New England and the first over navigable waters within the town of Newbury. It has been enlarged and repaired several times. In 1654, the general court declared that he “hath liberty to take toll for cattle, sheep, and so forth, so long as he shall maintain and repair the same, passengers free.

Ordway Boat House/the Slip (36)- located on Middle Rd., at the Parker River. The remains of early pilings are still visible.

Dummer Mansion House (37)- summer home of Lt. Gov. William Dummer, willed in 1761, leading to establishment of Dummer Charity School in 1763 (later Gov. Dummer Academy, now Governor’s Academy) **The Little Red Schoolhouse (37a)-** built 1763 was the original classroom building built 1763 where the venerable Master Moody presided over his pupils.

Adelynrood Retreat (38)- built in 1915 by the Society of the Companions of the Holy Cross to provide a place for reflection and renewal. Still used as a spiritual retreat center. Gardens, libraries, chapel, and more.

Poor Farm (39)- located on this site, the farm was purchased by Newbury in 1828 and on April 7, 1828, all persons receiving town assistance were ordered to be relocated to the Town Farm. The old house on the property was torn down in 1972 to make way for Triton Regional High School.

Witchstone Farm (40)- located on Coleman Rd., the stone carving near the road was commissioned in 1723 by John Dummer as a memorial to his father, Richard Dummer, Jr. Also known as “Father Stone” was once used as a walkway stone. “Mother Stone” (a door stone) is in the Smithsonian Nat’l Museum of American History. Probably carved by the same stone carver who carved the Boston Road milestones.

Byfield Female Seminary (41)- first female seminary in America founded in 1807; substantially altered from the original structure. In 1963 it opened as the New England Military School and graduated its last students June 1975. Now a private residence.

Minister’s Residence (42)- Home of first Byfield minister, Rev. Moses Hale, who served from 1702 until his death in 1744.

Guide to Historic Newbury and other Points of Interest

- Old Town Sites**

 - 1. First Settlers' Landing
 - 2. Evergreen Cemetery
 - 3. Jackman-Willet House
 - 4. Lower Green**
 - a. Site of First Meeting House
 - b. 1877 Schoolhouse
 - c. First Settlers' Monument
 - d. Original site of Seddon Tavern
 - 5. Town Wharf**
 - a. Bridge Milestone
 - b. Dole-Little House
 - c. Marston's Pond
 - d. Ferry House
 - 6. Little's Bluff
 - 7. Plummer's Tomb
 - 8. Newbury Neck Cemetery
 - 9. The Gut
 - 10. Site of Francis Plummer's Inn
 - 11. First Settlers' Burial Ground
 - 12. Old Town Hill Reservation**
 - a. Little Old Town Hill
 - b. Emery Field (*private*)
 - c. Jackman Hill (*private*)
 - 13. Site of early tidal mill
 - 14. Spencer-Peirce-Little Farm
 - 15. Short House
 - 16. Upper Green**
 - a. Benedict Arnold Monument
 - b. John Atkinson House
 - c. Hand Tub Lane
 - d. Woodbridge School
 - 17. Hand Tub Museum
 - 18. Noyes House
 - 19. Anna Jacques Homestead
 - 20. Sewall House
 - 21. First Parish Church**
 - a. First Parish Burial Ground
 - b. Thomas Parker Cemetery
 - c. Meeting House Pond
- Byfield Sites**

 - 37. Governor's Farm-Dummer Academy
 - a. First Schoolhouse
 - 38. Adelynrood Retreat
 - 39. Poor Farm
 - 40. Witch Stone Farm
 - 41. Byfield Female Seminary
 - 42. Minister's Residence
 - 43. Old Byfield Parish Cemetery
 - 44. The Falls/Mill Village
 - 45. Site of Longfellow/Highfield
 - 46. Adams House
 - 47. Byfield Yellow School
 - 48. Site of Byfield Depot
 - 49. WWII Monument
 - 50. Site of Blacksmith Shop
 - 51. Site of Snuff Mill (*private*)
 - 52. Paddy Rock
 - 53. Great Rock

Milestones	
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MS.3 Milestone	35
MS.4 Milestone	36
MS.5 Milestone	37
Plum Island Points of Interest	
PI.1 Plum Island Airport (museum)	
PI.2 Former Site of Plum Island Hotel	
PI.3 Site of Burgess Flight Field (Marker)	
PI.4 High Sandy	
PI.5 Hale's Cove	
PI.6 Life Saving Station	

