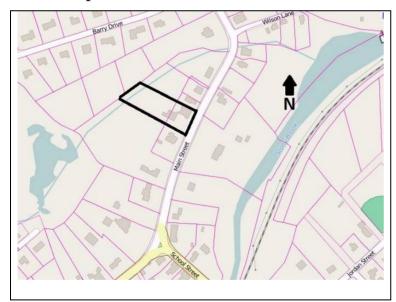
FORM B - BUILDING

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

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Jennifer Burden, Gray & Pape, Inc. **Organization:** Chelmsford Historical Commission

Date (month / year): June 2016

Assessor s Number	OSOS Quad	Aica(s)	Torm Number
28/92/51	Westford		CLM.364

HCCC Quad Area(a) Form Number

Town/City: Chelmsford

Assassar's Number

Place: (neighborhood or village): West Chelmsford

Address: 193 Main Street

Historic Name: Jonas C. Butterfield House

Uses: Present: single-family dwelling

Original: single-family dwelling

Date of Construction: between 1831 and 1856

Source: 1831 and 1856 maps of Chelmsford

Style/Form: Federal

Architect/Builder: unknown

Exterior Material:Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: wood clapboard/wood

Roof: asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Carriage house/garage

Major Alterations (with dates): Unknown date: rear additions

Condition: Good

Moved: no \boxtimes yes \square Date:

Acreage: .36 A

Setting: The house is located approximately 25' west of Main Street. An asphalt drive south of the house leads to the carriage house. A covered walkway connects the carriage house to the rear of the house. A wood picket fence is along the front of the lot. The area includes 19th and 20th c. residential development.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125 **CHELMSFORD**

193 MAIN STREET

Aica(s)	romin No.

CLM.364

\boxtimes	Recommended for	listing in the	National Regi	ster of Historic Places.
	recommended for	mount in the	Tiutional Itesi	ster or rinstorie r faces.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The two-story building has a granite foundation, walls clad in wood clapboard with wood trim, and an asphalt-shingled side gable roof with gable returns. The house has two chimneys – there is one, internal, brick chimney in the rear slope on the north half of the building and the other is an external brick chimney at the end of the south wing of the house. Windows throughout the house appear to be historic, wood, six-over-six, double-hung windows. The primary (southeast) facade is five symmetrical bays wide. Each bay, except for the center bay on the first story, includes a single window with those on the second story being slightly smaller than those on the first. The window openings do not feature shutters; however, shutter hardware is extant on each opening. The main entry is located in the center bay and features a storm door. A plaque reading "J.C. Butterworth House c. 1850" is located next to the door. The entry is sheltered by a one-bay open porch with a hipped roof supported by round, wood, Doric columns. The southwest wall includes a one-bay deep porch at its corner with the primary façade. The porch has wood railings and turned support columns. A two-story wing is located at the south end of the house. The wing is five bays on the first story and three bays on the second. The bays include single windows except for the end bay on the first story that has an entry. At this bay the covered walkway begins and connects to the carriage house. The carriage house has been converted into a three-car garage, is two stories tall, is clad in wood clapboard with wood trim, and has an asphalt-shingled side gable roof. A one-bay, front gable, wall dormer is centrally located on its primary (also southeast) facade. The dormer has gable returns and a central hay loft opening with a vertical plank wood door.

The house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century residence with its historic carriage house that retains all aspects of historic integrity.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

The building does not appear on the 1831 map of Chelmsford, but is present on the 1856 map of the area; therefore, the house was constructed between these dates. The first owner of the property appears to be Jonas C. Butterfield (ca. 1822-1893), who owned several buildings on both sides of Main Street in West Chelmsford. The 1860 US Population Census lists Butterfield as a farmer living in Chelmsford with wife Philena D. and daughter Clara. Butterfield's value of real estate at this date was \$5000, which was among the highest in the area. The 1865 Massachusetts Census lists Butterfield as a sword maker, therefore he was employed at the Roby Manufacturing Company at this date. The 1880 census lists Butterfield as a painter, therefore he had many occupations over his lifetime. Butterfield owned the property until his death in 1893. Martha Brown (1830-1910) became the owner of the property some time after this date and before 1921 (deed research was not clear). The 1898 Chelmsford city directory lists Brown as the widow of William and living on Main Street. After Brown's death, the property was granted to her heirs: Eugenia Brown (widow of son Frank), Emma Brown (daughter), and Ethel Chapman (daughter of son Wharton Brown). The 1917 city directory lists Emma Brown living on Main: no occupation is provided. In 1921 the heirs sold the property to Loren Ellinwood. Prior to the sale in 1920, Loren Ellinwood (ca. 1860-1939) was listed in the census as living on Main Street and working as a public accountant. Also living with him were wife Florence (ca. 1878-1956), daughter Clara (born ca. 1906), and son Harold (born ca. 1915). The 1925 city directory lists the Ellinwoods living on Main Street with Lorin working as a bookkeeper. After Lorin's death in 1939 his heirs granted the property to Florence as its sole owner. After Florence's death in 1956, the property was granted to daughter Clara (as C. Grace). The 1956 directory lists C. Grace Ellinwood living at this address. In 1971 she sold the property, which marked the end of the 50-year ownership history of the Ellinwoods of this property. Since 1971 the property has been owned by the Gonsalves, first by Thomas, and then Melody, who remains the current owner.

CHELMSFORD

193 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

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BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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Area(s)	FORM NO.
	CLM.364

A () E N

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible only in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: \square A \square B \square C \square D
Criteria Considerations: \square A \square B \square C \square D \square E \square F \square G

Statement of Significance

The area of West Chelmsford is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant historic district under Criterion A for the development of this area around the Roby Manufacturing Company and Chelmsford Woolen Mills as well as under Criterion C for its intact examples of mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century residential architecture. The boundary of the proposed district would include resources built during the period of significance along Main Street from approximately Loiselle Lane in the north to the Westford Town Line, as well as resources along School Street between Main Street and Graniteville Road. This building at 193 Main Street would be a contributing resource to that district as an example of residential architecture constructed during its period of significance that retains some historic integrity.

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Garage, facing northwest.
November 2015.



Overview of 193 Main Street, facing north. November 2015.