

# FORM B – BUILDING

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

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

28/104/9	Westford		CLM.353
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**Town/City:** Chelmsford

**Place:** (*neighborhood or village*): West Chelmsford

## Photograph



**Address:** 152 Main Street

**Historic Name:** Joseph and Margaret Qussy House

**Uses:** Present: single-family residence

Original: single-family residence

**Date of Construction:** ca. 1881

**Source:** Town Tax records

**Style/Form:** Greek Revival/Italianate

**Architect/Builder:** unknown

### Exterior Material:

Foundation: stone

Wall/Trim: vinyl siding/vinyl

Roof: asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:**  
none

### Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Ca. 1980 side addition

Ca. 2000 replacement siding and windows

Ca. 2000 rear deck addition

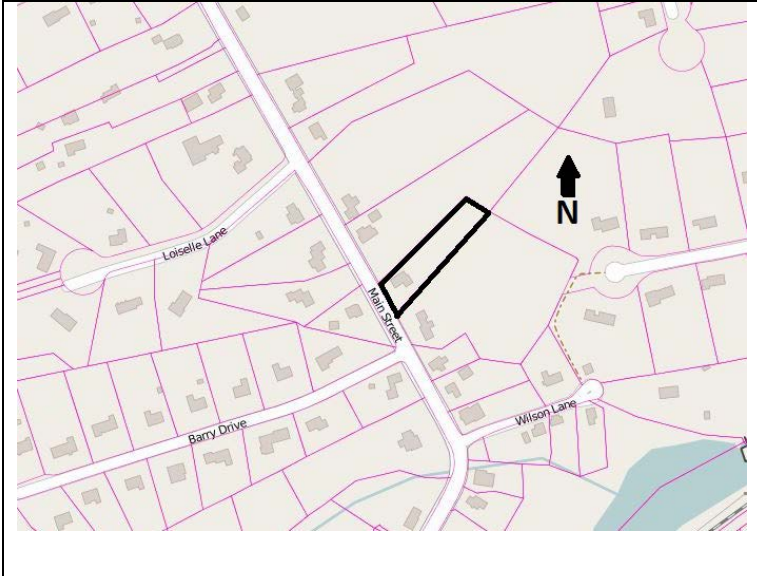
**Condition:** Fair

**Moved:** no  yes  **Date:**

**Acreage:** .62 A

**Setting:** The house is located approximately 35' northeast of Main St. An asphalt-paved driveway is along the southeast side of the house. The front and rear yards are flat and grassy with mature trees along the perimeter. The surrounding area includes 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> c. residential development.

## Locus Map



**Recorded by:** Jennifer Burden, Gray & Pape, Inc.

**Organization:** Chelmsford Historical Commission

**Date** (*month / year*): June 2016

# INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

CHELMSFORD

152 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

CLM.353

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

*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 1.5-story house has a granite foundation, asphalt-shingled front gable roof with gable returns, and is clad in replacement vinyl siding with vinyl trim. An internal brick chimney is located near the rear of the northwest roof slope. Windows throughout the building are replacement one-over-one, double-hung windows. The primary (southwest) façade is three bays wide with two single windows on the half story. The first story includes single windows in the north and center bays and the main entry the south bay. The entry includes a replacement entry door and a storm door sheltered by a flat roof hood with decorative scrolled brackets. The northwest wall is three bays deep with a window in each bay. The southeast wall is two bays deep with single windows in the bays of the first story. The half story features an octagonal casement addition in the west bay and a front gable with gable returns wall dormer in the east bay that features a single window. A ca. 1980, one-story addition is located at the rear of the southeast wall. The addition has a concrete foundation, side gable roof, and is clad in replacement siding. The addition is two bays wide with an entry in the north bay and a casement window flanked by smaller one-over-one, double-hung windows in the south bay. The addition is two bays deep with single windows in each bay. A modern deck has also been added to the rear of the house.

This house is similar in design to the house next door at 148 Main Street, which was also owned by the same owners through 1881.

The building is an altered example of a mid-nineteenth century residence that retains historic integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

## 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.*

Deed research traced the ownership history of the property to 1881 when John McAuliffe sold a half-acre portion of his land to Joseph Quessy, who married John's daughter Margaret. Town tax records for 1881 list that Quessy had an unfinished house at this date. McAuliffe owned six acres in total in this area, but this parcel was subdivided to become 152 Main Street and later a three-acre portion was subdivided to become 146 Main Street. Since the building is similar in design to that at 148 Main Street, it appears this house was constructed at approximately the same date. The 1875 map of West Chelmsford does not include this area, but a building is at this location on the 1889 map. The 1881 deed granting the property does not mention a building, but the price of \$200 for a half-acre suggests a building was included with the land. The 1880 US Population Census lists Quessy (ca. 1838-1895, born in Canada) living in Chelmsford with wife Margaret (ca. 1842-1898, born in Ireland), children John, Annie, and Emma, and a boarder named John Campbell. At this date Joseph, son John, and boarder John all worked in the file shop. After Joseph's death in ca. 1895, the property was granted to Margaret and after her death in ca. 1898, the property was granted to the heirs of Joseph and Margaret. In 1917 the heirs granted the property to Annie M. (née Quessy) and John H. Craig. The Craigs did not live at this address, however, as the 1920 Census gives their address in Ayer, MA. By 1951 the Craigs had passed (no exact death dates were discovered) and the property passed to Emma McGlinchey (née Quessy). That year Blanche McGlinchey granted the property to Raymond McGlinchey (1910-1964), who was the son of Emma and Peter McGlinchey (the relation to Blanche is unknown). City directory research shows that Raymond did not live at this address. After Raymond's death in 1964, the property reverted to Blanche. City directory research shows that Blanche lived in Nashua, NH and Lowell, but never at this address. City directory research suggests that Gus and Adelaide Johnson lived at this address from ca. 1931 through the late 1960s. The earlier directories only list the Johnsons on Main Street, so it is not possible to know at which address. The 1942 directory, however, does list them at 152 Main Street with Gus working as an operator. In 1973 Blanche sold the property to Ronald H. Loiselle, who in turn sold it in 1979 to current owner Frederick L. Carroll.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Beers, F.W. *County Atlas of Middlesex, Massachusetts*. J.B. Beers & Co., New York. 1875.

Chelmsford Historical Commission Files. Jane Drury collection of materials for 152 Main Street.

Chelmsford Tax Records. Archival record books available at the Chelmsford Town Offices.

Genealogical research, including U.S. and Massachusetts census records; birth, marriage, and death records; and city directory records from ancestry.com.

Geo. H. Walker & Co. *Atlas of Middlesex County, Massachusetts*. Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston, MA. 1889.

Middlesex North Registry of Deeds. [www.lowelldeeds.com](http://www.lowelldeeds.com).

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**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:     **A**     **B**     **C**     **D**

Criteria Considerations:     **A**     **B**     **C**     **D**     **E**     **F**     **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 152 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.