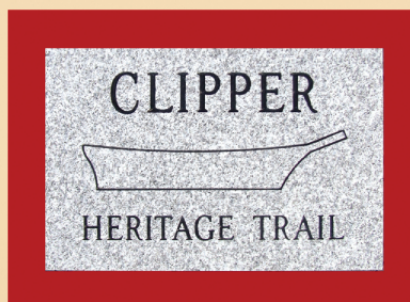


- 1 Brown Square, namesake of Moses Brown (1742-1827)
- 2 The former Green Street Baptist Church
- 3 Garrison Inn built by Moses Brown
- 4 The North Church, known as the Central Congregational Church
- 5 Statue of Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison
- 6 Location of the home of Charles R. Sargent
- 7 Location of Butler's Bakery
- 7a Location of the Butler family home
- 8 Location of Mrs. Francis' Restaurant
- 9 Newburyport City Hall
- 10 War Memorials

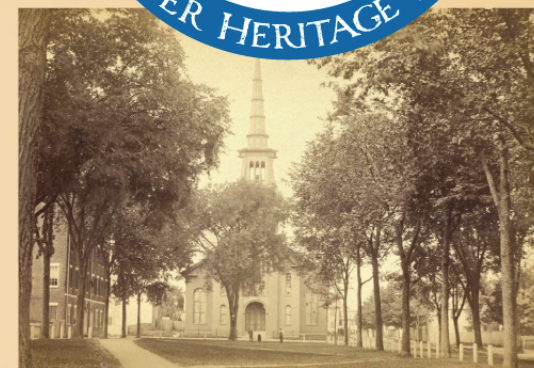
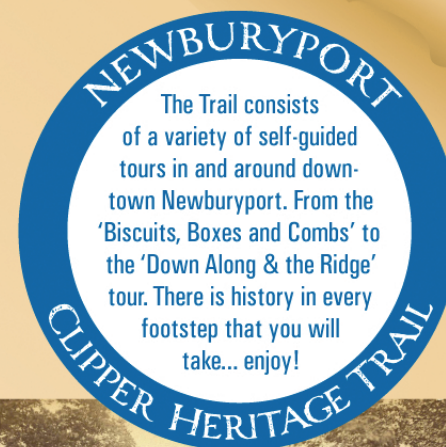


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Newburyport Public Library Archival Center*



BROWN SQUARE

Explore beautiful Brown Square where Abolitionists addressed crowds. View Garrison Inn, namesake of William Lloyd Garrison, an influential Abolitionist and supporter of women's rights, and learn about Butler's Bakery, a supplier of pilot bread for vessels sailing all over the world. Take a moment to reflect on the soldiers' war memorials of nineteenth- and twentieth-century military conflicts.

① **Moses Brown** (1742-1827) is the namesake of Brown Square. Historian John J. Currier vividly described Mr. Brown: "... Moses Brown was of medium height, with a thin, spare figure and a strong and vigorous constitution ... modest and unassuming in manner, seeking neither public applause nor official honors." Read more about Moses Brown on the interpretive panel opposite the Garrison Inn.

② **Green Street Baptist Church.** Designed by Frederick J. Coffin (1807-1880), the original structure was built in 1812 and then demolished before being rebuilt to include a steeple that was removed in the 1940s. The baptists moved to a new location in the 1990s, and the church was converted to a restaurant and function space.

③ **Garrison Inn.** The Great Fire of 1811 destroyed downtown, and the War of 1812 further devastated the business community. Moses Brown's plans to construct a row of brick buildings along the southwesterly side of Brown Square ended with just one large brick structure going up in 1809. Home to a private residence and a boarding house, the Garrison Inn was established in 1923. Read more about its history on the interpretive panel opposite the inn.

④ **North Church.** In 1768, the first of three meetinghouses, the Second Congregational Society building, later known as the North Church, was erected. The church began when a group

of parishioners left the First Congregational Society, now known as the First Religious Society, Unitarian Universalist on Pleasant Street. The present structure of the Central Congregational Church was built in 1861.

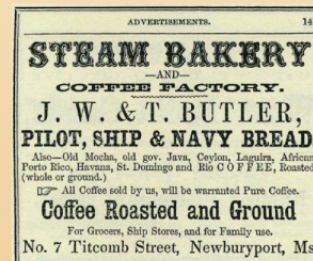
⑤ **William Lloyd Garrison** (1805-1879) was a Newburyport native. Mr. Garrison went on to dedicate his life to freedom of speech and the press, the Abolitionist movement, women's rights, and social reform for equal rights for all. Read the interpretative panels located behind his statue.

⑥ Living on Titcomb Street, **Charles R. Sargent** (1813-1883) was a cabinetmaker, a gunsmith, and a machinist who supplied equipment for the shipping trade. Mr. Sargent served as a sealer of weights and measures and inspector of milk and vinegar for Newburyport. Visit City Hall to view the 1850s cabinet and state-approved equipment that Mr. Sargent used as a uniform system for vendors to weigh and measure products such as flour, milk, vegetables, and kerosene.

⑦ **Butler's Bakery.**

For three generations, the Butler family owned the famous bakery on Titcomb Street, supplying pilot bread to vessels leaving port to sail all over the world.

In 1836 Charles Butler agreed to host the first meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society in front of his house on Pleasant Street (7a), a few feet away from where William Lloyd Garrison's statue now stands.

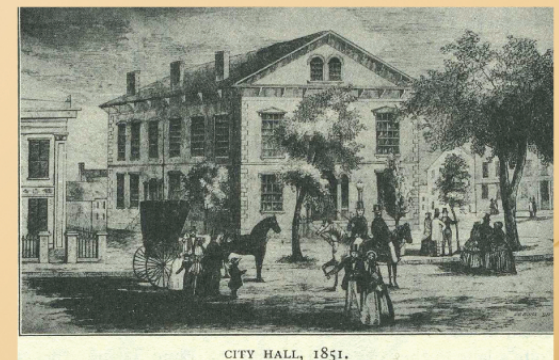


⑧ **Mrs. Francis's Restaurant.**

In the City Directory of 1910-1911, an advertisement described Mrs. Francis' Restaurant as "The Best Dinner in the City." The chef, George C. Gray (1849-1927), an African American born in Brooklyn, New York, was a Civil War veteran. Mr. Gray also worked in the fishing industry and later owned a coffee house in Market Square.



⑨ The **City Hall** cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1850. It was designed by local architect and Civil War veteran Colonel Frederick J. Coffin and constructed by Albert Currier, Newburyport mayor in 1859 and 1860. Visitors are welcome in the Italianate-style City Hall to view the historical décor.



⑩ **War Memorials.** A series of memorials honor veterans who served in conflicts during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.