

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name East Princeton Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly Main Street, Leominster Road n/a not for publication

city or town Princeton n/a vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 127 27 zip code 01541

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director 1/21/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ removed from the
National Register
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 3/18/04

East Princeton Village Historic District
Name of Property

Worcester, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private

☐ building(s)

☒ public-local

☒ district

☐ public-State

☐ site

☐ public-Federal

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

72

17

building

16

0

sites

2

0

structures

1

0

objects

91

17

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single, multiple dwellings, secondary struct.

Hotel/inn-tavern

COMMERCE/TRADE/dept. stores/general stores

Specialty store/blacksmith shop, filling station

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/fire station, post office

EDUCATION/school, library

RELIGION/religious facility

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field, animal facility

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facilities, waterworks

TRANSPORTATION/road-related/highways, bridges

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single, multiple dwellings, secondary struct.

COMMERCE/specialty store/auto repair, snack shops,

Restaurant/department store, general store

SOCIAL/meeting hall

TRANSPORTATION/road-related/bridges, highways

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

/Stick Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite

walls WOOD/weatherboard

/shingle

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 1**LOCATION**

The East Princeton Village Historic District encompasses the small mid-late 19th century industrial village of East Princeton, Massachusetts. East Princeton is situated in the eastern section of the town of Princeton, about three miles from the town center (NR pending). Princeton is located in north central Worcester County. The village lies on Keyes Brook west of the Stillwater River, into which the brook flows. The East Princeton Village Historic District contains approximately 200 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY

The backbone of the district is Main Street (Massachusetts Route 140), which runs for about one mile through East Princeton Village, from northwest to southeast. Also included in the district are portions of roads that branch off of Main Street. These roads are Beaman Road (to the west), Leominster Road (to the north), and Gleason Road (to the south).

Another defining feature of the district is Keyes Brook, the waterpower source that encouraged the growth of a settlement at this location. It too runs northwest to southeast through the village. Flowing from Paradise Pond, which is located well outside the East Princeton Village Historic District to the northwest, the brook enters the district at Baker's Meadow, forms a small pond (commonly known as "the Onion Patch") on the north side of Main Street, and passes southward under the Main Street Bridge, MHC # 928, Map # 16, early 20th c (Photo # 27), where the land falls off sharply. From there it rushes downhill to the east paralleling the south side of the street. Along this southward course the terrain is rocky and is strewn with boulders. At three former mill sites on the banks of the brook are extensive stone foundations and waterways that serve as reminders of its industrial past. As it travels its course toward the southeast boundary of the historic district, the brook passes under the massive stone Gleason Road Bridge, MHC # 920, Map # 43A, 19th c?, which separates two of these mill sites.

The course of Main Street is mostly level with a gentle downhill grade at the east end of the district. Beaman and Leominster roads are also generally level. However, south of Main Street along Gleason Road the land falls off sharply. As Gleason Road leaves Main Street it winds down a steep wooded embankment. It then levels off as it nears Keyes Brook, which rushes and roils through rocky terrain and under the Gleason Road Bridge. On either side of the road where the bridge spans the brook are massive low stone structures -- the suggestive remains of mills that once stood at this site.

CHARACTER OF THE VILLAGE

The East Princeton Historic District still looks much as it did during its heyday as a chair manufacturing village from about 1841 until the last mill closed in 1910. It is apparent from the size, type, and style of the surviving buildings that during this period the village functioned as a largely independent community. Although dwellings are the most numerous type of building found in the village, buildings that served institutional, commercial, and artisanal purposes are also scattered through the district. Buildings are set on both small and large parcels of land and stand in close proximity to one another along Main Street and along Leominster and Beaman roads.

Many of the houses along Main Street and Leominster Road in East Princeton were built by the owners of nearby factories for themselves, or as housing for their employees. Clustered near one another in this small settlement are also the houses of early settlers of the pre-industrial period and of blacksmiths, independent chairmakers, and storekeepers.

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The village's most important dwellings and institutional buildings line both sides of Main Street in the heart of East Princeton. Most of these buildings date from the mid- and late-19th century. The homes of chair manufacturers are the largest of the dwellings: the Joseph M. Stuart/John H. Stuart House, 70 Main Street, MHC # 55, Map # 27, Greek Revival, 1851-1857 (Photo # 18); the William H. Brown/Arthur L. Stuart House, 85 Main Street, MHC # 71, Map # 18, Greek Revival, ca.1850?-1857 (Photo #26, Illustration # 2); and the John H. Temple House, 80 Main Street, MHC # 74, Map # 20, Greek Revival, 1857-1870 (Photo # 25, Illustration # 3). Among houses built for Brown Chair Factory workers are three nearly identical gable-front Greek Revival style cottages at 96, 98, and 100 Main Street, MHC # 69, 67, 68, Map # 13, 12, 11, 1850-1857 (Photos # 4 & 29). Also, apparently built for employees of the Stuart Chair Factory is the Stuart Double House, 66 Main Street, MHC # 56, Map # 32, 1851-1857, Gothic Revival (Photo # 13). The large size and more elaborate ornament of the institutional buildings in the village reflect their original roles as the centers of civic, social, educational and religious activity here during the 19th-mid-20th century period. They include the temple-front Greek Revival style District # 3 School/Mechanics Hall, 104 Main Street, MHC # 18, Map # 8, 1842 (Photos # 3 & 2), with a full pediment and tall columns on its façade and the turreted Stick Style Congregational Chapel, 81 Main Street, MHC # 33, Map # 19, 1885 (Photo # 6), now used as a dwelling.

Evidence of the commercial life of the village survives in two store buildings and a tavern. The hip roofed Cotton Tavern/Whitcomb House, 67 Main Street, MHC # 61, Map # 31, Federal, ca.1790s-1830s (Photos # 15 & 16), may have housed one of the town's first commercial enterprises. Serving the community for many years were the small, gable-front Temple-Lamson Store, 66 Main Street, MHC # 57, Map # 32, Gothic Revival, 1850s-1870s (Photo # 14) and the much-added-on-to Union Store, 78 Main Street, MHC # 58, Map # 21, mid-late 19th century vernacular, ca.1845 and later (Photo #24, Illustrations # 4a & 4b). The Union Store housed the village post office for much of the second half of the 19th century and until about 1984, when the East Princeton post office was merged with the Princeton post office in the center of town.

The industrial heart of East Princeton was on Keyes Brook near Gleason Road. Keyes Brook provided waterpower to three mill sites that were utilized during the 19th century by a variety of small industries, including grist and saw mills, turning mills, and chair shops. While the densely settled village is largely intact today, the former industrial area along Keyes Brook has returned to a largely natural state. Woods, rocky terrain, and a rushing brook are the predominant features of the formerly industrial Gleason Road section of the district. Although no industrial buildings still exist along the brook, many signs of former industrial use, such as dams, sluiceways, a stone bridge, and the stone foundations of buildings, are found there today. Mostly oak and maple trees surround these remains, while the former mill sites themselves are grown up with underbrush. The only surviving building on Gleason Road -- a former barn now converted to use as a dwelling (Beaman-Keyes Barn, 129 Gleason Road, MHC # 53, Map # 23, mid-19th century, Photo # 44) -- stands at the Main Street intersection and is an integral part of the Main Street village settlement.

To the west of Gleason Road is the Stuart (later Temple-Stuart) Chair Factory Site, MHC # 919, Map # 42, 18thc & 1841-1910 (Photo # 10, Illustrations # 14A & 14B). To the east is the Wilder/ Temple & Stuart Sawmill Site, later Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Paint Shop Site, MHC # 921, Map # 43, 18th c. & ca.1850-1910 (Photo # 45, Illustrations # 9, 9B & 13). Stonework and waterways survive at both sites. A few remains of a dam, wheelpit, and foundations at the James Brown Chair Factory Site, MHC # 927, Map # 15, 1840s-1877 (Photo # 46) stand on both the north and south sides of the brook a short distance south of 93 Main Street and north of the bridge on Gleason Road. On the south side of Main Street

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at the eastern end of the district are the sites of two buildings that were chair shops. Probably in the vicinity of a modern house that now stands at 42 Main Street, opposite 46 Main Street, is the site of the A. H. Keyes & Son Chair Factory, MHC # 930, Map #50, active ca.1850s-ca.1890s, which manufactured "parlor brackets, toys, and novelties in wooden ware" apparently without the benefit of waterpower. An additional smaller Ezra Keyes Chair Shop, MHC # 929, Map # 49, active ca.1850s-ca.1880s?, stood nearby, also on the south side of Main Street, opposite 38 Main Street.

EAST PRINCETON VILLAGE IN THE 20TH CENTURY AND TODAY

Even though nearly one hundred years have passed since East Princeton lost its industrial base, the 19th century character of the village is well preserved today. With the exception of the loss of the industrial buildings that were the heart of 19th century village life here, there has been relatively little demolition in the village and only a limited amount of 20th century construction has occurred. Most buildings in the district still retain their characteristic wood clapboard siding, although, in a few cases, aluminum or vinyl siding has replaced the wood. Even 19th century barns and outbuildings, often the first to be lost to neglect, still survive in ample number.

Evidence of the post-industrial life of East Princeton can be seen in a handful of 20th century buildings that are scattered through the village. These more recent additions to the community were built on previously undeveloped land on Leominster Road and on Main Street. Two houses were built in the early 20th century. They are the Gates House, 252 East Princeton Road (corner of Main Street), MHC # 136, Map # 3, ca.1926, Picturesque Cottage, and the house nearby at 108 Main Street, MHC # 135, ca.1910-1930, late 19th-early-20th-century vernacular. Most of these 20th century buildings date from the mid- and late-20th century. Two early-20th-century commercial buildings are associated with the advent of the automobile. They include: Hubbard's Garage, 106 Main Street, false-front utilitarian, circa 1930s (altered by the late 20th century addition of a western section for a convenience store) (Photo # 31, Illustrations # 16a & 16b) and Gasoline Filling Station, MHC # 119, Map # 1, 221 Beaman Road but facing on Route 140, circa 1930s, Colonial Revival (now altered and adapted as a roadside ice cream and sandwich shop) (Photo # 34).

Open and wooded land surrounds most of the district boundaries. An exception is the row of mid- and late-20th century houses on the east side of Leominster Road. Also, a 1990s Town of Princeton fire department building, stands just outside the district boundary on the north side of Beaman Road.

ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of the East Princeton Historic District dates mostly from the second half of the 19th century. Most of the buildings found here are vernacular expressions of their styles and are modest in size and ornament. The major architectural style seen in the village is the Greek Revival style that was widely popular in New England during the mid-19th century. This style is used both for dwellings and for the community's major public building (District # 3 School-Mechanics Hall, 104 Main Street, MHC # 18, Map # 18, 1852) (Photo # 3). Evidence of earlier Federal period occupation of the settlement at East Princeton is seen in a few simple 1-1½-story, side-gable houses (Ephraim Keyes House, 35 Leominster Road, MHC #15, Map # 15, ca.1790s, Photo # 43); Daniel Baker House, 112 Main Street, MHC # 65, Map # 4, ca.1800, Photo # 32); Baker-Keyes House, 109 Main Street, MHC # 64, Map # 5, early 19th c.,) and in a hip-roofed, two-story former tavern (Cotton Tavern-Whitcomb House, 67 Main Street, MHC # 61, Map # 31, 1790-1830's, Photos # 15 & 16). Dating from the mid- and late-19th century are the Gothic Revival Stuart Double House, Store,

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and Barn, 66 Main Street, MHC # 56, 57, Map # 32, 1851-1857 (Photos # 13 & 14); the Second Empire Charles W. Reed House, 69 Main Street, MHC # 63, Map #30, ca.1880 (Photo #17); and the Shingle Style former Congregational Chapel, 81 Main Street, MHC # 33, Map # 19, 1885 (Photo # 6).

Buildings in the district are of wood construction with the exception of a concrete block circa 1930s false-front commercial garage (Hubbard's Garage, 106 Main Street, MHC # 134, Map # 7) and a small astylistic concrete block and brick filling station office building on the grounds of the Gasoline Filling Station, MHC # 119, Map # 1, at the intersection of Beaman Road and Route 140. Roofs in the district are mostly of asphalt shingle, with the exception of hexagonal-patterned slate on the mansard roof of the Charles W. Reed House. Foundations are mostly of granite.

FEDERAL STYLE

With the exception of the hip-roofed Cotton Tavern-Whitcomb House and the transitional Federal/Greek Revival style gable-front Berkeley-Jewett-Merriam House, 76 Main Street, MHC # 59, Map # 24, ca. 1830s (Photo # 23), Federal style dwellings in East Princeton village all take the traditional side-gable form.

One-story, Side-Gable**Leominster Road**

Ephraim Keyes House, 35 Leominster Road, MHC # 15, Map # 41, ca. 1780s-1790s, Federal (Photo # 43)

Believed to be the earliest building to survive in the village, this house was built on Leominster Road well before the mid-19th century growth of a village settlement at East Princeton. Unlike most houses built as part of the mid-19th century village, it is located a good distance north of the more densely settled Main Street area.

Set on a fieldstone foundation, this one-story, side-gable house has what may have originally been a five-bay, center-entry street façade, two bays deep. In addition to a large off-center chimney, there are additional exterior chimneys added later, one on either end of the main body of the house. The street façade of the main body now reads as a four-bay asymmetrical façade with the entrance in the third bay from the left. Its supposed original five-bay symmetry was altered by the addition of a one-story, three-bay ell that extends from the north end of the main façade eastward toward the street. On the east end of the ell is an attached one-story shed. The main body of the house is clad in stucco, and the ell has clapboard siding.

Because of its lack of adornment, this house bears few elements that can be said to be of a particular style. However, features that associate it with the Federal period are its side-gable, center entry, centralized-chimney form and its one-story height, close eaves, and small windows.

On this property are located to the east of the house are a large barn, a shed, a garage, and another outbuilding.

Main Street

Daniel Baker House, 112 Main Street, MHC # 65, Map # 4, ca.1800-1805, Federal (Photos # 32 & 2)

Set on a 1.19-acre lot, this one-story, four-bay, side-gable, center-chimney house is one bay deep and rests on a granite foundation. The main entrance is in the second bay from the west end of the front façade of the main body. The main façade is oriented to Main Street and faces southwest. Eaves are close with no returns, the gable roof is high pitched, windows are small and narrow, and there are no exterior decorative features. On the roof of the main façade is a pair of

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gabled dormer windows. Windows and doors have plain plank frames and window sash are 1/1. Extending from the rear of the main body of the house is a one-story ell. Attached to the west end of the main body is a one-story, three-bay by three-bay, gable-roofed addition with an entrance on the far end of its main facade. The face of the addition is flush with that of the main body of the house. The division between these two sections is marked on the main facade by the corner board of the original house. Attached to the west end of the addition is a one-story shed. It is possible that one of these western sections of the house was originally Daniel Baker's blacksmith shop.

It appears that the two-bay portion of the main body of the house to the right of the entrance may have been the original portion. In this section are exposed hewn chamfered beams, gunstock posts, reciprocating-sawn joists, and what may be a portion of a date (the numbers "180-") painted on the southwest corner post. These structural features could indicate that at least a portion of the house is earlier than the turn of the 19th century or that this section is composed of a reused frame.

Details that suggest a pre-mid-19th century date of construction are the small size and additive character of the house, its one-bay depth, high-pitched roof, small window and door openings, the asymmetrical arrangement of the main facade, close eaves, lack of ornamental features, and center chimney. The one-story, rather than 1½ story, height of the corner posts also suggests an earlier rather than later date. Further physical and documentary research is necessary to better understand the history of this house.

One-and-a-half-story, Side-Gable
Leominster Road

Cheever-Hayton House, 25 Leominster Road, MHC # 45; Map # 39, 1830-1857, Federal, (Photo # 42)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½ story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, side-gable house is one room deep and has a two-story rear ell. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The front door has recently been replaced and the original Federal style pilaster architrave cornice doorframe has been replaced with an accurate reproduction. The windows are 2/2. Federal style features include the slim silhouette of the house itself, the close eaves, and the elegantly styled Classical doorframe.

There are several outbuildings, located near the house on this 4.5-acre lot. They include a barn, a woodshed, and a shop or shed that has been converted to use as a garage. They date from the late-19th-early-20th century period. The barn is a timber-frame, gable-front barn with close eaves and the cart entrance located to one side. It is believed to have been moved to this site from near the Temple-Stuart Paint Shop (in the early 20th century). The shed is a small shed-roof, balloon-frame structure. The shop-garage is a gable front building, two bays deep with a low-pitched roof with broad eaves and a garage entrance on the south end. It rests on a fieldstone foundation and is sheathed in board and batten siding.

Main Street

Brown-Keilty-Cotton House, 101 Main Street, MHC # 66, Map # 10, 1830s-1857, Federal (Photo # 30)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½ -story, five-bay, center-entry, side-gable house, is two bays deep. One of what was probably originally a pair of interior chimneys rises from the eastern portion of the roof ridge. Eaves are close with no returns. Window frames are plain. A watertable encircles the house just above the foundation. On the west end

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of the main body is a one-story, three-faceted bay window. Extending from the main entrance westward across the main facade, is a glass-enclosed, one-story entry-porch with a hip roof. This porch appears to date from the early 20th century. Attached to the eastern end of the main body of the house is a one-story, one-bay wing with a porch across its front. This porch has turned posts and a balustrade of turned balusters that appears to be of recent vintage. A gable-front barn is attached to the east end of the wing. Window sash are modern 1/1 replacements.

The small size of the house, its close eaves, lack of ornament, the 1 1/2 story, five-bay, center-entry, side-gable form, and the paired interior chimney placement are typical of the Federal period. However, simple houses of this type continued to be built in Central Massachusetts throughout the 19th century. Further physical and documentary investigation should be done on this property to learn more about its early history and to see whether any pre-1830s structure might be included in the present house.

As is true of many East Princeton gable-front barns, this barn has a two-bay main façade with the cart entrance set to one side and a window to the other. While the house itself has few ornamental features that associate it with a particular architectural style, the barn has the broad eaves and gable returns characteristic of the Greek Revival style. Another distinctive feature is the sliding barn door with multiple panels enclosed in chamfered frames. This property encompasses 3.2 acres of land.

Baker-Keyes House, 109 Main Street, MHC # 64, Map # 5, ca 1820s-1830s?, Federal (Photo # 33)

This 1 1/2-story, four-bay, side-gable house is two bays deep with the main entrance located in the second bay from the left on the main façade. On the rear plane of the asphalt shingled roof is an off-center chimney. The foundation is of granite. Eaves are close with no returns, although there may originally have been returns now removed. There is a small gable-roofed, one-story ell attached to the right rear of the house. The present squarish window openings appear to be an enlargement of earlier smaller windows. Window frames are narrow and are beveled on the inside edge. Window sash are 2/1 and 6/6. The door opening at the main entrance is narrow, compatible with an early 19th century date of construction.

The traditional gable-end form of the house, the asymmetrical arrangement of the main façade, the close eaves, and the lack of stylistic details suggest a possible 1830's date of construction for this house.

Two-story, Three-Bay, Center-Entry, Hip-Roof

The Cotton Tavern/Whitcomb House is the only example in the East Princeton Historic District of a building with a hip roof, a roof type that was widely popular for two-story dwellings during the Federal period.

Cotton Tavern/Whitcomb House, 67 Main Street, MHC # 61, Map # 31, Federal, 1790-1830 (Photos # 15 & 16)

Believed to have served at one time as a tavern, this two-story dwelling is set on a level lot. It is composed of two two-story, rectangular, hip-roofed sections set perpendicular to one another and joined together at common rear corners. The northeastern section attaches at its southwest corner to the southwestern portion of the house. Foundations are not visible since the ground level has risen and concrete aprons have been placed around the perimeter. Both sections are seen on

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both the 1870 and 1898 maps in their present relationship to one another. Earlier maps do not show ground plans to allow comparison. Dating the two sections by analysis of exterior decorative features and trim is not possible because alterations have left little original exterior finish.

The southwestern section of the building has a two-story, three-bay, center-entry façade and is two bays deep. Its hip roof has a low silhouette and a flat central section. The slim silhouette and the roof treatment of this section of the house have the proportions and grace associated with two-story Federal period buildings of this three-bay, center-entry form. First story windows are double with 6/6 sash, possibly a late-19th or early 20th century alteration. At the second story level windows are single with 6/6 sash.

The northeastern section has a three-bay facade, is four bays deep, and has a pyramidal hip roof and a bulky silhouette that might suggest a Georgian period date of construction. The bulky appearance, three-bay, center-entry form, and the pyramidal roof of this section could suggest a mid-late 18th century date or could, instead, be the result of a later addition. Both the first and second story windows are single windows with 6/6 sash. Interior investigation will be required to determine whether or not this portion of the building might have been built earlier than the southwestern section.

Little original exterior fabric appears to survive. The entrances in both sections of the building are framed with plain pilaster-frieze frames that do not appear to be original. Doors are modern six-panel doors with lights in the upper portion. Window frames are plain. The eaves are trimmed with a narrow frieze. Further documentary research and careful exterior, interior, and structural examination of the two sections of this house may help answer important questions about the age of the building and changes that have occurred to it over time. Such investigation could yield important information about the early history of East Princeton.

GREEK REVIVAL STYLE

The Greek Revival style, the single most popular architectural style in mid-19th century New England, is the dominant architectural style in East Princeton. Most of the Greek Revival style buildings in the village take the gable-front form, inspired by ancient Greek temples. More conservative examples of the Greek Revival style are trimmed with Greek Revival details but take the traditional side-gable form that had been popular since the 17th century in New England.

GREEK REVIVAL STYLE SIDE-GABLE DWELLINGS

Two 1½-story, side-gable, center-entry, Greek Revival style houses exist in the East Princeton Historic District. One has a three-bay façade and the other a five-bay façade. It is likely that both originally took the five-bay form and that the change occurred when bay windows replace two windows on either side of the center entry of the Matthew-Vose-Stuart House. Both houses are treated with similar detail and appear to have been very similar, although not identical to one another, in their original appearance.

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, center-entry, side gable dwelling

Matthews-Vose-Stuart House, 7 Leominster Road, MHC # 43, Map # 35, Greek Revival, 1851-1857 (Photo # 40)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½-story, three-bay, center-entry, side-gable house is two bays deep. At either side of the entrance are one-story, three-faceted bay windows with bracketed eaves and paneled lower sections. One of what was probably originally a pair of interior chimneys rises from the rear plane of the roof of the main body of the house. Attached to the north side of the house is a 1½-story gable-roofed wing.

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Across the breadth of the main façade of the wing and wrapping around the north end is a porch with brackets at its eaves. The north end of the porch is enclosed. The wing is three bays wide and two bays deep. Attached to the north end of the wing is to a two-bay, gable-front barn that serves as a garage.

Window sash are 2/2. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle. Greek Revival style features include broad eaves with gable returns, friezes, corner pilasters, and plain window frames.

The doorframe at the main entrance is composed of chamfered pilasters supporting a bracketed frieze and a strongly projecting cornice. The brackets at the eaves of the doorframe and on the bay windows are of Italianate inspiration, suggesting that they may have been added to the house in the 1860's or 1870's. The door at the main entrance dates from the late-19th century and has two panes of glass at the top and two horizontal panels below.

The barn, resting on a concrete foundation, is finished with Greek Revival features including broad eaves, gable returns, a narrow frieze, and corner pilasters. It appears that this building is of 19th century vintage and was rehabilitated in the late 20th century.

The house and barn occupy a lot of less than an acre of land.

One-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled dwelling

Stuart-French House, 11 Leominster Road, MHC # 44, Map # 36, 1857-1870, Greek Revival (Photo # 41)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½ story, five-bay, center-entry, side-gable house is two bays deep with a small, attached one-bay, gable-front barn on its south end. The northernmost of what was probably originally a pair of interior chimneys rises from the peak of the ridge of the wood shingle roof. Door and window frames are plain. Window sash are 6/6. Greek Revival details include broad eaves with gable returns, frieze, and corner pilasters. At the main entrance is a hip-roofed porch probably dating from the late 19th or early 20th century. Reached by two granite stairs, the porch is supported on turned posts and turned engaged posts. Its railings are of turned balusters. The mid-late 19th century front door has two moulded wood panels below, and two panes of glass above.

The present window size may not be original, but appears to be the result of a mid-late 20th century alteration. Probably shorter and more square than the originals, they contain 6/6 sash.

The house and barn stand on .37 acre of land and are very well maintained.

GREEK REVIVAL STYLE GABLE-FRONT DWELLINGS

Gable-front dwellings are found in the village ranging in height from 1 – 2½ stories. They include houses with three-bay, sidehall-entry main facades and others with five-bay, center-entry main facades.

One-and-a-half-story, Three-bay, Sidehall-entry, Gable-front

This is the most common house form seen in East Princeton. Examples are found on Main Street, Leominster Road, and Beaman Road.

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Several examples of this house type are found along Main Street:

Gould-Whitcomb-Parker House, 72 Main Street, MHC 46, Map # 26, ca.1850, Greek Revival (Photos # 20 & # 7)

Built on a 95'x285' lot, this 1½-story house has a gable-front, three-bay, sidehall-entry main body. An interior chimney rises from the rear of the west plane of the asphalt-shingled roof. The hip-roofed porch at the front door has a bracketed cornice and square posts with moulded trim. Extending from the east side of the rear of the house is a gable-roofed, one-story, two-bay ell, which attaches the house to the barn. Most window sash are 2/2. Greek Revival elements seen here include the gable-front form, broad eaves, gable returns, frieze, corner pilasters, and moulded window caps reminiscent of pediments.

Attached to the west side of the ell is an English barn, sheathed in vertical matchboard, with its roof ridge running east-west. Eaves are close with no returns. The cart entrance is set at the far west end of the main façade of the barn. A small shed-roofed, one-story shed extends eastward from the northeast corner of the barn.

Berkeley-Jewett-Merriam House, 76 Main Street, MHC 59, Map # 24, ca.1830-1857, Federal/Greek Revival (Photo # 23)

Set on a .22 acre lot, this house rests on a granite foundation. This 1½-story house takes the gable-front, three-bay, sidehall-entry form and is three bays deep with a chimney on the west plane of the roof. Attached to the east side of the main body of the house is a gable-roofed, one-story, two-bay wing that is two bays deep. On the west is a one-story, four-bay wing with a chimney on the roof ridge. A small gable-front barn is attached to the west end of this wing.

Windows have plain frames. Window sash in the main body of the house are 2/1 while in the ell they are 1/1. Ground floor windows in the east wing appear to have been altered in size and now contain small 1/1 sash. At the main entrance are a paneled, block-cornered doorframe and a five-panel door. A similar five-panel door is also found at the entrance on the west wing. The stamped and cast-iron latch seen on the front door is typical of the Federal period and suggests an early 19th century date.

Greek Revival style features are seen on the main body of the house. They include the gable-front form, full pediment on the main façade, broad eaves, friezes at the eaves and in the pediment, and the block-cornered doorframe. However, the low-relief character of these features suggests a possible 1830s-1840s date of construction. The wings are astylistic.

The attached 1½-story gable-front barn has broad eaves with no gable returns, a narrow Classical frieze, and is finished in vertical matchboard. Its cart entrance occupies the west side of the two-bay main façade. A window with plain frame and 6/9 sash balances the cart entrance on the other side. The cart entrance is round-headed with a narrow frame. Both of these features lend the barn a Federal style appearance. The door at this entrance is of tongue and groove wood laid to create the pattern of a single large herringbone, a feature popular and in the mid- and late-19th century.

The lot on which this house stands is small and is wedged in between other lots, suggesting either that other houses were built up around it or that it might have been moved from another location to sit in the corner of another house lot. Because of the apparent early date of this house, further research should be done to understand its role in the development of East Princeton village.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 10Beaman-Mirick House, 77 Main Street, MHC # 60; Map # 22, ca.1850-1857, Greek Revival

Located on .78 acre lot, this 1½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry house is two bays deep and has a 1½ -story, two-bay wing on the east side that is one bay deep. At the main entrance is a hip-roofed porch with turned posts, probably dating from the late 19th or early 20th century. While the main body of the house has broad eaves with gable returns, the eaves of the wing are close with no returns. A one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch extends across the width of the main façade of the wing. A pair of chimneys rise from the left plane of the roof of the main body. The house, clad in vinyl siding, is set on a granite foundation. The land falls off at the rear to form an above grade basement. Greek Revival elements seen here include the gable-front form, broad eaves with returns. Other details that may originally have existed here, such as a frieze, have either been covered or removed for the application of vinyl siding.

Brown Employee's Houses: 96, 98, 100 Main Street; MHC 69,67,68; Map # 13, 12, 11; ca.1850-1857, Greek Revival (Photo # 4)

These three houses, each set on less than an acre, were built as factory houses for chair workers. Standing in a row on the north side of Main Street, their gable ends face the street. All are identical in their 1½ -story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front form. They are two bays deep on the west sides and four bays deep on the east sides. All have granite foundations and asphalt shingle roofs. It is unclear how similar they originally were, since, today, alterations and additions have made each house distinct in appearance from the others.

Apparently the least altered of the three, 100 Main Street retains its clapboard siding and appears as a modest but full-fledged Greek Revival cottage. Greek Revival features include the gable-front form, broad eaves with gable returns, friezes both at the eaves and in the gable, corner pilasters, plain window frames, 6/6 sash, and a pilaster/architrave/cornice door frame with full-length sidelights. The cornice of the doorframe is in the form of a low-pitched pediment. Attached to the northeast corner of the house is a 1½ -story, two-bay, gable-front barn with vertical matchboard siding and broad eaves with no returns.

98 Main Street has been greatly altered by the application of vinyl siding and by other changes. No pilasters or window frames are visible. Window sash are 1/1. The door frame has also been altered. The frame at either side does not exist and above the door is a wide lintel. No barn is currently associated with this house.

96 Main Street retains its broad eaves, gable returns, friezes, and pilasters. Its clapboard siding is of recent vintage. Windows have plain frames and 6/6 sash. Unlike the other houses in this group, it has a one-story, gable-roofed rear ell and no barn. Illustration # 18, although it does not show details clearly, shows this house before late 20th century alterations were made. This photograph suggests that it may not have changed very much.

Leominster RoadAbbey-Stuart House, 5 Leominster Road, MHC # 49, Map # 34, 1857-1870, Greek Revival (Photos #39 & # 8)

This three-bay, 1½ -story, sidehall-entry Greek Revival house is four bays deep and has a chimney centered on its ridge. The house has clapboard siding and is set on a granite foundation. The gable end of the main facade faces the street. Window frames are plain with cornice caps. Window sash are 2/2. A wing, one bay wide and two bays deep, is

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attached to the south side of the main body of the house. A modern three-faceted bay window occupies the center of the street façade of the wing. Attached to the southwest corner of the wing is a two-bay, gable-front barn. At the center of the roof ridge of the barn is a low-pyramidal-roofed, square-section, cupola.

At the main entrance of the house is a small circa late 19th or early 20th century porch with a hip roof resting on turned posts and a railing of turned balusters. A small bit of jigsaw-cut vine-like ornament is set below the center of the porch frieze.

Greek Revival features are seen on both the main body of the house and on the wing. They include the gable-front form of the main body, the broad eaves with gable returns, friezes both at the eaves and in the gable, corner pilasters, and plain window frames with cornice caps.

Like the house, the barn is also Greek Revival in style. Greek Revival detailing on the barn is limited to the broad eaves with gable returns and friezes, both at the eaves and in the gable. Of note is the multi-panel sliding barn door, a feature seen on other Greek Revival style barns in East Princeton.

Beaman Road

N. R. Howe House, 221 Beaman Road, MHC # 118, Map # 1, ca.1850-1857, Greek Revival (Photo # 35, Illustration # 1)

This 1½ -story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front, Greek Revival house rests on a granite foundation and has a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed wing one bay deep on the east side. Original window openings have been enlarged and original windows have been replaced with large modern plate glass windows and sliding glass doors. An early-20th century, one-story, hip-roofed entry vestibule shelters the main entrance. Illustration # 1 shows how the house looked before mid-late 20th century changes were made. Surviving Greek Revival features include the gable-front form, broad eaves with gable returns, friezes, and wide corner boards.

This house is attached by a mid-late 20th century enclosed corridor leading to the back side of a former filling station (now a snack shop) that faces on Route 140.

Peckham House, 226 Beaman Road, MHC # 120, Map # 2, ca.1850-1857, Greek Revival (Photos # 36 & # 1,)

This 1½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front house has a one-story, gable-roofed wing four bays wide and one bay deep on the east end. A shallow porch at the door on the main façade of the wing appears to be a recent addition. It is trimmed with modern Victorian style turned posts and decorative trim. Window frames are plain and window sash are 1/1. The doorframe at the main entrance has plain frames at the sides and a simple, low-relief, pediment-like cap. Greek Revival style features include the gable-front form, broad eaves, and friezes. The pediment motif at the main entrance is also of Greek Revival inspiration. The lack of gable returns gives a minor Gothic Revival note to the building.

A gable-front one-story shed with close eaves stands behind the house. A late 20th century, gable-front, two-car garage is to the west. A gable-front barn is set south of the shed. It appears to date from the 19th century and has broad eaves. The cart entrance is set at the north end of the main façade. A large modern multi-pane window balances it on the other side. A small, one-story, two-bay, side-entry, gable-front shed with broad eaves stands south of the barn.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 12**Two-story, Two-bay, Sidehall-entry, Gable-front**Graut-Sawin House, 8 Leominster Road, MHC # 122, Map # 45, ca.1850-1857, Greek Revival/Italianate

This 2½-story, two-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front house is two bays deep. It has a two-story wing on the north side with a gable-front barn on its north end. A now-enclosed one-story porch extends across the main façade of the wing. Windows have plain frames and window sash are 6/6. Windows on the main façade are a modern picture window on the ground floor and a double window with fixed six-pane glazing. The application of vinyl siding and the alteration of window openings on the main façade have changed the original appearance of the house. However, its gable-front form, broad eaves with no returns, and the scroll bracket overdoor at the main entrance preserve much of its mid-19th century character. No photographs have been found to indicate what the house looked like before it was altered. The barn has close eaves and is similar to other East Princeton barns in its gable-front form with the cart entrance to one side.

Greek Revival, Five-bay, Center-entry, Gable-front

There are an unusually large number of houses in East Princeton that take the five-bay, center-entry, gable-front house form. A propensity for the five-bay, center-entry, gable-front house can also be seen in the section of the town of Sterling that adjoins East Princeton. There are examples of this form in East Princeton village ranging in height from 1 – 1½ - 2½ stories.

One-story, Five-bay, Center-entry, Gable-front**Main Street**William H. Brown-Arthur L. Stuart House, 85 Main Street, MHC # 71; Map # 18, ca.1850-1857, Greek Revival (Photo # 26, Illustration # 2)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-front house is four bays deep. The land falls off at the rear, allowing for an above-grade basement there. Attached to the east side of the main body of the house is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed wing one bay deep. Wrapping around the front and side of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed porch (now enclosed) that appears to have been added in the late 19th century. The main entrance to the house is now located in a pedimented projection on the enclosed porch. The former porch belvedere has been converted to a five-sided enclosure on the northeast corner. The house has been further altered by the application of vinyl siding and the removal or covering of window frames. Corner pilasters seem to have been removed when the porch was added. Window sash have also mostly been changed from what were probably 6/6 to 1/1. Window openings are unaltered and are small and narrow. Illustration # 2 shows how the house looked in the early 20th century before these late 20th century alterations were made.

Greek Revival style elements seen here include the gable-front form, broad eaves with gable returns, friezes at the eaves including those in the façade gable, and the capitals of corner pilasters that no longer exist or are no longer visible.

The house sits on a 2.27-acre lot.

One-and-a-half-story, Five-bay, Center-entry, Gable-front**Main Street**

Several houses of this form and height are scattered up and down Main Street:

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Ezra Sawyer Keyes House, 38 Main Street, MHC # 51; Map #48, 1845 (Photo # 11)

This 1½-story, five-bay, center-entry, pediment-front house is three bays deep. It is set on a granite foundation and has a 1½-story wing on the east side. The wing has a glass-enclosed porch on the southeast corner. On the east end of the wing is a small projecting entry vestibule. A shed-roofed dormer, probably added in the early 20th century, extends along the western plane of the roof of the main body of the house. The windows are 6/2 and the front door is a six-panel door.

Greek Revival style elements seen here include the gable-front form, broad eaves, façade pediment, friezes at the eaves and in the pediment, plain window frames, and the front door frame with paneled pilasters and paneled corner blocks.

The house and a mid-late 20th century, gable-front garage stand on .93 of an acre of land.

Brown-Jewett House, 71 Main Street, MHC # 62, Map # 29, ca.1850s-1870, Greek Revival (Photos # 19 & 5)

This one-story, five-bay, center-entry, pediment-front house is two-bays deep. At the center of the pediment is a pair of windows. Attached to the rear of the main body of the house is an ell that was converted about 1985 from one to two stories. A one-story shed-roofed addition was made to the west side at the same time. A shed dormer extends the length of the western side of the roof of the main body. Despite these unsympathetic additions, the details of the main façade remain relatively unaltered. Greek Revival style elements include the gable-front form, broad eaves, pediment on the main façade, frieze at the eaves, plain window frames, 6/6 sash, and the faceted block-cornered doorframe.

Cushing-Matthews-Keyes House, 74 Main Street, MHC # 47, Map # 25, ca.1847-1857, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival (Photos # 22, 5 & 7)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½-story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-front house has a one-story shed-roofed section across the rear. The exterior is finished in board and batten vertical siding. The original chimney rises from the west plane of the roof. A modern freestanding exterior concrete block chimney has also been built on the west side of the house. A hip-roofed porch shelters the main entrance. Posts are turned late 19th-early 20th century replacements of earlier posts of unknown design. A concrete deck extending out on either side of the covered portion of the porch has replaced the original wood deck.

A mixture of Greek Revival and Gothic Revival features are seen here. Features associated with the Greek Revival style include the gable-front form, frieze, wide corner boards, plain window frames, and 6/6 sash. Distinctively Gothic Revival in inspiration are the broad eaves with no returns and the board and batten siding.

The house sits on a one-acre lot with a shed and a barn at the rear. The barn is small with a gable-front and the cart entrance offset to one side. It is sheathed in vertical matchboard.

One-and-a-half-story, Four-bay, Center-entry, Gable-front
Main Street

Some erstwhile 1½-story, five-bay, center-entry houses have a three-faceted bay window in the place of what would have been two windows on one side of the center door. It appears that the bay windows were probably added later, making them technically four-bay houses. Two examples of this house type with bay window are seen on Main Street:

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 14John H. Temple House, 80 Main Street, MHC # 74; Map # 20, 1857-1870, Greek Revival (Photo #25, Illustration # 3)

Set on a granite foundation, this one-story, four-bay, center-entry, pediment-front house is three-bays deep. It seems originally to have been built with a five-bay façade. The present single bay on the left side of the main entrance is occupied by a one-story, three-faceted bay window that was probably added in the latter part of the 19th century. The two bays on the right hand side of the main entrance contain individual, double-hung, 2/1 sash windows.

The roof of the rectangular-plan main body is cross-gabled, creating broad, high-pitched gabled facades on each side. The gable on the main façade is treated as a pediment and has three windows in the half story and an applied triangular fan ornament near the peak. Side gables are not treated as pediments. The door at the main entrance has a pilaster/architrave/cornice frame with two-third-length sidelights with subdivided panes in the Greek Revival style.

Attached to the northwest corner of the main body of the house is a one-story, ell with its gable end facing the street. The ell looks like a second house attached to the rear of the main section of the house. The seeming "two-house" form of this dwelling suggests that either it may have served two families or that the ell may have served as housing for chair factory workers. The "ell" section of the house has broad eaves with gable returns (no pediment) and appears as a five-bay center-entry façade with the eastern two bays covered by its attachment to the rear of the front section of the house. Two symmetrically placed windows occupy the central section of the façade gable. A one-story, two-bay screened porch attached to the front of the ell obscures much of the ground floor of the façade. An early-mid-20th century photograph (Illustration # 3) shows the entire façade of the ell before the addition of the porch. It shows a pilaster-architrave-cornice doorframe that surrounds the doorway and its flanking 2/3 length sidelights. Extending from the west side of this house-like ell is a one-story, side-gabled, two-bay wing that is one bay deep.

Greek Revival style features seen here are the gable-front form, broad eaves, façade pediment, gable returns on the "ell" and pilaster/architrave/cornice doorframes.

To the left of the house is an unattached one-story, center-entry, gable-front barn. Eaves are close and the siding is part clapboard and part vertical matchboard. The barn door of herringbone laid tongue and groove boards is held in place by a decorative framework of chamfered battens that suggests a mid-late 19th century date.

The house has a low cobblestone wall in front of it. This property consists of 14.57 acres of land.

Stuart-Perry House, 73 Main Street, MHC # 52, Map # 28, ca.1845, Greek Revival (Photos # 21, 7 & 5)

Set on a granite foundation, this 1½ -story, four-bay, center-entry, pediment-front house has a three-faceted bay window to the left of the main entrance and two windows on the right. At the center of the façade pediment is a pair of windows. It is presumed that this was originally a five-bay, center-entry house and that the bay window was added sometime during the late 19th century, perhaps at the same time that the three-faceted, two-story, flat-roofed turret was added to the east side. What appear to be the original windows are narrow and smaller than the windows in the turret and the bay window. Window sash are 6/6. Attached to the rear of the main body is a long one-story ell that includes a garage section at the far end. On the section of the ell closest to the main body is an enclosed one-story porch.

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Greek Revival style features include the gable-front form, broad eaves, and façade pediment. Other details that may originally have existed here, including window and door frames, have either been removed or are now covered by the present vinyl siding. The house sits on a .33 of an acre.

Two-and-a-half-story, Five-bay, Center-Entry, Gable-front.

These two dwellings, both built for chair manufacturers, are among the largest and most imposing houses in the village. Yet, they are modest in their ornament despite the powerful positions of the owners in the village. If these houses are expressions of economic superiority, they achieve it more through their broad facades and somewhat massive appearance than through the use of elaborate ornament.

Amos Keyes House, 46 Main Street, MHC # 48; Map # 47, Greek Revival, ca.1840-1857 (Photo # 12)

This 2½ -story, five-bay, center-entry, pediment-front house rests on a granite foundation. The main body of the house is three bays deep and has a 1½ -story, two-bay, gable-roofed wing at the northeast rear corner. The wing attaches the house to a one-story, English barn. Two windows are centered in the tympanum of the pediment on the main facade. On the east side of the main body of the house is a one-story, three-faceted bay window. Window frames have either been removed or are covered by the present vinyl siding. The window sash are 2/2 and at the front entrance is pair of glazed-top doors with horizontal panels.

A porch extends across the width of the main façade and wraps around the east side. At the right side of the main façade the porch projects out further and is screened in. The remainder is open. Posts are modern replacements trimmed with jigsaw-cut ornament.

Greek Revival style elements include the gable-front form, broad eaves, and the façade pediment. Other features of the style may be hidden beneath the current siding.

The house and barn stand on a six-acre lot. The modern gable-front barn has two tall truck-sized entries on the gable front and a cupola on top.

Joseph M. Stuart-John H. Stuart House, 70 Main Street, MHC # 55; Map # 27, Greek Revival, 1851-1857 (Photo # 18)

This 2½ -story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-front house is two bays deep and rests on a granite foundation. Two windows in the half story are centered in the gable on the main façade. A two-story, gable-roofed wing, one bay deep, extends from the east side of the main body of the house. Windows have plain frames and 2/2 sash. Across the main façade of the wing at the ground story extends an enclosed porch, probably enclosed in the early-mid 20th century.

Above it, the second story of the porch is unaltered and still retains its mid-19th century posts with decorative vine-motif, jigsaw-cut brackets and jigsaw-cut openwork railings. Greek Revival style features seen here include the gable-front form, broad eaves, gable returns, friezes, corner pilasters, and a pilaster-architrave-cornice doorframe about a recessed door with full sidelights. The house lot is .66 of an acre.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 16**Greek Revival Gable-Front Non-Residential Buildings**

Most of the village's institutional and commercial buildings are found on Main Street. The once exception is the East Princeton Fire House, located on Leominster Road. Of the village's non-residential buildings, several are Greek Revival in style and take the gable-front form.

GREEK REVIVAL STYLE, GABLE-FRONT CIVIC/INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS**Main Street**District # 3 School-Mechanics Hall, 104 Main Street, MHC # 18; Map # 8, 1852, Greek Revival (Photos # 3 & 2)

Built as a school and meeting hall, Mechanics Hall is one of the most prominent and most high style buildings in the village. It is distinguished not only by its two-story height, but also by of its imposing temple-like appearance.

Set on a granite foundation, this two-story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, temple-front building is four bays deep. A two-story rear addition, one bay deep, extends the full width of the building. Greek Revival features include a full projecting Greek Revival style pediment on the main façade, which is supported by four two-story fluted Doric columns, friezes at the eaves and in the pediment, corner pilasters, and wide, plain window frames with 6/6 sash. The chimney is located on the ridge of the asphalt roof toward the rear of the building. Located on the left side of the main body of the building is an iron fire escape. Side entrances are located on the east side of the building, one in the second bay from the front in the main body of the building and one in the addition. Horse sheds that once stood behind the building no longer exist.

Leominster RoadEast Princeton Fire House, 3 Leominster Road, MHC # 50; Map # 33, Federal/Greek Revival, ca.1830s-1840s? (Photos # 38 & # 8, Illustration # 17)

Once a fire house, this building was converted to use as a residence in the early to mid 20th century. This gable-front, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, sidehall-entry building has a post-1945 attached one-story wing on the south side that is lighted by a mid-20th century "picture window." A 1945 photograph (Illustration # 17) shows the building before the addition of the wing, although other details cannot be seen very clearly. Resting on a granite foundation, the house is sided with clapboard. Located on the front plane of roof of the wing, is a chimney. A shed dormer was added to the right side of the main structure, probably in the early-mid 20th century. The mid-late 20th century front door has four lights at the top. Window frames are plain. The majority of the window sash are 6/6.

Greek Revival style features seen here are the gable-front form, projecting eaves with narrow friezes and gable returns. The slim proportions and low-relief treatment of these features suggests Federal period influence and an earlier rather than later date of construction. In keeping with the style is the simple pediment-shaped cap over the front door. Since both the arrangement of bays on the main façade and the treatment of the façade is in keeping with the Greek Revival style, it is unclear where the vehicle entrance was located that would have been necessary when the building served as a fire house.

GREEK REVIVAL STYLE, GABLE-FRONT ARTISANAL/INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGSJames C. Coburn Blacksmith Shop, 90 Main Street, MHC # 72, Map # 17, 1857-1870, Greek Revival (Illustration # 19)

Built as a blacksmith's shop and residence, this building is now entirely devoted to use as a private home. Set on a two-

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acre lot, this 1½ -story, gable-front house has a four-bay main façade with the entrance in the second bay from the left. The house is articulated as three bays on the west side and five-bays on the east side. It has an asphalt shingle roof with a chimney centrally located at the ridge. It is not clear whether an original door survives at the main entrance, since a board and batten outer door (weather door) is in place. At the apex of the pediment is a carved fan ornament similar to one seen on the John H. Temple House, 80 Main Street, 1857-1870.

Greek Revival style features seen here include the gable-front form, broad eaves with gable returns, and friezes. A narrow moulded cap over the door at the main entrance is also a modest expression of the style. Also commonly seen on Greek Revival style buildings are the plain board window frames and 6/6 window sash found here.

Centered on the roof of the eastern façade are three evenly-spaced dormer windows. The tops of the dormers have a shaped moulded edge. The dormer tympanum is incised with a vine motif, suggesting a possible 1870s date. The elaborateness of the dormers may indicate that the long façade rather than the gabled street façade served as the residential- façade of this building. This façade is asymmetrical in its five-bay arrangement with the entrance off-center to the south. A photograph probably from the early 20th century (Illustration # 19) shows the east façade with eight bays. Further research is necessary to learn which parts of this building served as a blacksmith shop and which parts were the blacksmith's dwelling.

Brown Chair Factory Office and Shop, 93 Main Street, MHC # 70, Map # 14, ca.1840s-1857, Federal/Greek Revival (Photo # 28)

Once serving as the office and shop of the Brown Chair factory, this building is now used as a dwelling. Situated on a 2.27-acre lot and resting on a granite foundation, this gable-front, 1½ -story, three-bay, sidehall-entry building has a one-story wing three bays wide attached to the left side. A chimney rises from the roof ridge of the wing. Joined to the wing and resting on a fieldstone foundation is a two-bay, gable-front barn (now converted to use as a garage) with broad eaves and no returns. Nestled in the angle formed by the main body of the house and the wing is a small, one-story, projecting, rectangular bay window. Much of the original exterior fabric is not visible since the walls are covered with synthetic shingle and the roof trim is covered with aluminum sheathing. No window or door frames are visible.

Visible Greek Revival elements include the gable-front form, broad eaves, and gable returns. The low-relief character of the eaves and returns reflect the surviving influence of the Federal style. Other original features may be hidden underneath the present siding.

OTHER STYLES

Other styles of architecture are sparsely represented in the district. They include a Gothic Revival style dwelling and barn, a dwelling in the Second Empire style, and the Stick Style East Princeton Congregational Chapel, which is now being used as a private residence.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 18**GOTHIC REVIVAL**Stuart Double House, Barn, and Temple-Lamson Store, 66 Main Street, MHC # 57, Map # 32, 1851-1857, Gothic Revival/Greek Revival (Photos # 13 & # 14)

The three buildings in this complex are situated on a level corner lot, consisting of .96 of an acre. All three rest on granite foundations.

House

This 1½ -story, two-family house consists of a three-bay, side-gabled central body with flanking 1½ -story, three-bay, side-gabled wings. Extending to the rear of each wing is a one-story, gable-roofed ell. The two main entrances to the house, each sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch, are located in the west facades of the wings. Along the west side of the western ell is a one-story porch.

The street façade of the central body has no entrance. At its center is a wide, high-pitched, gabled dormer window. Below the dormer window at ground level is a three-faceted bay window with a graceful coved cornice and 2/2 sash in its windows. It is flanked on either side by a single window. Windows on the street façade, with the exception of those in the bay window, have plain frames trimmed with pediment-like caps and 6/6 sash. Other window frames are plain. Located on the ridge of the roof of the central body is a pair of interior chimneys.

The high-pitched roofs and dormers, the broad eaves with no gable returns are characteristics of the Gothic Revival style. The center dormer is also commonly seen on Gothic Revival style buildings. However, the trim, such as the friezes, wide corner boards, pediment-capped window frames, and the Corinthian-motif capitals on the square-section front porch posts are all of Greek Revival inspiration.

Barn

The large rectangular, side-gable, barn on the property repeats the Gothic Revival style side-gable, center-dormer design of the house. At the far right of the main facade is a large sliding door a full story high. This is the door through which chair-rack wagons loaded with chairs and settees manufactured at the Stuart (later Temple-Stuart) Chair Factory were housed overnight before the trip the next day to the railroad station for shipping. A second, smaller vehicle door, to the left, was used for horses.

The Gothic Revival features of the barn make an important contribution to the character of this property. By repeating Gothic style elements seen on the house, such as the side-gable, center-dormer form of the main façade, and by adding other Gothic elements of its own, the barn reinforces the architecture of the house. A picturesque feature seen on the barn that is appropriate for the Gothic style is the scattering of a total of thirteen dovecotes above and at either side of the center window in the dormer. Also Gothic Revival in character is the rectangular wood cupola located at the center of the barn roof with high-pitched labeled cross-gables for its roof. In the cupola, on each of the four sides, are 6/6 rectangular windows with moveable sash. These four windows are flanked by fixed blind arches. A strong Gothic emphasis is also added by the board and batten siding and by the door finished in beaded tongue and groove strips that form the pattern of a single large herringbone.

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Wedged tightly between the Stuart Double House and its barn is a small gable-front, 1½ -story, two-bay, sidehall-entry building built as a store. Although it is attached on its northwest corner to the adjoining Gothic Revival Style barn, the store has its own distinct character and is not subordinate to the barn. Eaves are broad and are trimmed with rafter-like outriggers, a Gothic-inspired detail. It is not known whether or not the eaves ever were trimmed with other ornament. The present bareness suggests that some alteration may have occurred here. The building has a one-story, shed-roofed porch that wraps around the front and west side. Porch posts are square-sectioned with vine-like jig-saw-cut ornament at their tops and with square-sectioned balusters for a railing. Window and door frames are plain. Window sash are 2/2. There is a chimney centered on the ridge of the roof.

SECOND EMPIRECharles W. Reed House, 69 Main Street, MHC # 63; Map # 30, Second Empire, ca.1880 (Photo # 17)

Set on a level lot consisting of .41 of an acre and resting on a granite foundation, this is the only Second Empire style house in the village. One and a half stories in height, the house consists of a projecting main body with wings on either side. The two-bay main façade consists of an unadorned main entrance on the left and a three-faceted, one-story, bay window on the right. A flat-roofed wood portico with wrought iron replacement posts shelters the main entrance. The front door has one large pane of glass, arched at the top, with a wood panel below.

Extending from the left side of the main body of the building is a 1½ -story, Mansard-roofed wing three bays wide and one bay deep. To the rear of the wing is a one-story, three-bay, center-entry, flat-roofed addition of uncertain date. Running the length of the main (north) façade of the wing is a one-story, three-bay, center-entry enclosed porch. According to the present owner, this porch originally extended northward and wrapped around the corner of the main body of the house to join the portico at the main entrance.

There are two chimneys, one on the main body of the house and one on the wing. The faces of the Mansard roof are covered with hexagonal slates. On the faces of the Mansards are dormer windows capped with labeled, gabled cornices. Heavy cornices, now sheathed in aluminum, mark the eaves and the head of the faces of the Mansard. Other original ornament has been removed or has been covered by the current aluminum siding. Window sash are 2/2.

Features associated with the French Second Empire style are the Mansard roof, bay window, and the labeled dormer trim. Although their original appearance is unknown, missing or hidden eave trim and the missing posts on the entry portico may have originally lent an additional Second Empire character to the house.

STICK STYLEEast Princeton Chapel, 81 Main Street, MHC # 33, Map # 19, John Fremont Mirick, builder, Stick Style, 1885 (Photos # 6 & 5)

This one-story chapel is set close to the sidewalk in front. The land falls off at the rear of the building, providing an above-grade cellar at the back. Built on a rectangular plan, it has a very steeply pitched, gabled, asphalt roof --- one of the major features of the building. Five bays on the main façade, it is three bays deep. The second bay on the left of the main facade is occupied by a projecting tower that rises above the roofline to an open belfry and is capped by a high-

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pitched pyramidal roof. At the ground floor level of the tower is the main entrance to the building, sheltered by a wood-shingled overdoor with a steeply pitched roof. At the entrance is a pair of double-leaf, glazed-top oak doors. The second and third bays of the main façade are each occupied by a double window, double-hung, with panes of stained glass in the upper sash. Two chimneys are seen on the roof, one along the ridge, the other on the front right corner.

Although the major portion of the siding of the chapel is of clapboard, bands of decorative wood shingle provide an important decorative element. One band of shingles runs around all four sides of the building at the height of topmost part of the windows. This band is broken only at the tower where the shingle trim shifts up to a higher level, at the mansard-like raking section of the tower -- just below the belfry. Triangular shingled panels trim the peaks of the gable ends of the building.

Stick Style features seen here include the high pitch of the roofs and overdoor, stick-like trim at the open belfry, strips of board trim (derived from medieval half-timbering) accenting the clapboard siding, bands of decorative shingling, and shed-like caps over small window openings in the upper sections of the tower.

ASTYLISTIC**Main Street**

J. A. Mirick House/Union Store, 78 Main Street, MHC # 58, Map # 21, 1842? (Photo # 24, Illustrations # 4A and 4B)

This house appears to have undergone so many exterior changes over its lifetime that it is difficult to categorize stylistically and the sequence of changes is impossible to guess. Nonetheless, it has essentially the same form shown in early and mid 20th century photographs (Illustrations # 4A & 4B), minus trim features and plus vinyl siding.

This two-story, two-bay, gable-front, center-entry house has a gabled, two-story, three-bay wing on the west side at the rear. An early 20th-century photograph (Illustration # 4A) shows that the wing was once a one-story shed. A large, three-bay, gable-front barn is attached to the rear corner of the east side of the building. A porch extends across the width of the main façade at the ground floor level. Its west end has been enclosed. A store display window once occupied the south wall of this enclosure, where a pair of windows are now located. At the second story level, above the enclosed section of the front porch is a rectangular-plan, one-story bay window. The porch turns the southeast corner and continues the full length of the east side of the building. It is open at the south end but is most of the north end is enclosed. Above it is an open porch at the second story level. Late-19th century porch posts, porch friezes, and railings seen in old photographs have been lost.

Due to alterations and the application of vinyl siding, this building can be called no particular style. Surviving features that associate it with its presumed mid-19th century date of construction are its gable-front orientation and its broad eaves. Likewise, the gable-front orientation of the barn, its broad eaves, and the placement of its cart entrance to one side of the main façade are features that were typical of East Princeton barns built during the mid and late 19th century. The building is located on .76 of an acre and is currently being used as apartments.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 21Gleason RoadBeaman-Mirick Barn-Keyes Paint Shop, 129 Gleason Road, MHC # 53, Map # 23, mid-late 19th century (Photo # 44, Illustration # 5)

Built as the barn of the house at 77 Main Street, this building was later used as Roland Keyes' automobile paint shop. It was altered for residential use in the 1950s. Having practically no ornamental features, this house can be called no particular style. It still retains a barn-like appearance. Comparison of the present Gleason Road façade with an early 20th century photograph (Illustration # 5), suggests that it retains much of its earlier appearance. However, windows have been installed at the second level to adapt the building to use as a dwelling.

This two-story, side-gable, rectangular-plan house is four bays wide and two bays deep. Set on a granite foundation, it is sheathed in wood shingle. Eaves are close. One of the two chimneys is located in the northeast corner while the other is located west of the center of the rear plane of the roof. The arrangement of the main façade is asymmetrical, with the main entrance located in the second bay from the north. The present main entrance is in the same position as the earlier barn door, although it has been made smaller in size. At the main entrance is a pair of four-panel doors. A secondary entrance is located in the south end. Windows on the main façade are small and squarish with six-lights. Windows on the other sides are more standard in size and have 6/6 sash. Windows and doors are framed with plain planks.

BARNs

A large number of dwellings in the East Princeton Village Historic District are accompanied by their original 19th century barns. The presence of so many barns is a major contributor to the 19th century appearance of the village. Most barns in the district are gable-front barns with the cart entry set to one side of the main façade. A window is often placed at the ground floor level on the other side of the façade. This window serves not only to light the interior but also acts as a sort of visual balance to the cart entry. Many, although not all, of the barns in the historic district have broad eaves. Some have gable returns and others have no returns. Several are attached to an associated house as was common in Massachusetts and other parts of New England after about 1815 and through the end of the 19th century. Examples include houses at 5, 8, and 11 Leominster Road, 76 Main Street, the Brown Chair Factory Office and Shop at 93 Main Street, and 101 Main Street. Others are free standing. Most East Princeton barns have no specific stylistic reference, although there are examples of Greek Revival and Gothic Revival style barns in the village. Greek Revival influenced barns include those at 5, 7, and 11 Leominster Road. Most of the barns in the area appear to have been built in the mid- or late-19th century, at about the same time as the houses that they accompany. East Princeton maps made earlier than 1898 do not show the existence of barns, so it is difficult to assign dates to them except through visual characteristics.

One of the largest barns in the district, and certainly the most architecturally imposing of them all, is the gable-front Stuart Barn, 66 Main Street, MHC # 127, Map # 32C, ca.1851-ca.1870, Gothic Revival. It is the only distinctively Gothic Revival style barn in the village and reflects the style of the adjoining Stuart Double House. The Stuart Barn served as an overnight storage facility for carts of chairs made at the Stuart chair factory and as a stable for the horses that drew the carts. It is likely that other barns in the village also served a similar purpose. This may have been the case for the circa

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1850s-1870s barn attached to the Brown Chair Factory Office and Shop, 93 Main Street, MHC # 70, Map # 14. When more has been learned about the chair manufacturing process and the role of independent chair makers, it may be found that barns associated with the homes of chairmakers served as storage for their individual chair production. No study has been made of East Princeton's barns to learn whether or not any of them have characteristics that are peculiar to chair storage.

BRIDGES

There are two bridges over Keyes Brook in the historic district. One bridge crosses Main Street near the center of the district. The other is located on Gleason Road. Both are associated with the waterways of adjoining mill sites.

Main Street Dam and Bridge, MHC # 928, Map # 16; dam, continuous use since early 19th century; bridge, early-mid-20th century (Photo # 27)

The bridge at this location spans Keyes Brook where it passes through an outlet in the dam that forms a small pond, known colloquially as "the Onion Patch", on the north side of Main Street. Looking something like onion tops, low-growing reeds in the water seem to be the source of this name for the pond. A dam and an opening at the approximate location of the present outlet have existed at this location since as early as the early 19th century. 19th century maps show that an outlet here was part of the system that provided waterpower for the Brown Chair Factory, located a short distance southeast of the dam (Brown Chair Factory Site, Map # 15). A second outlet in the dam, now closed, can be seen on the 1870 map. It brought water to the waterwheel under the mill. It was located about 50 feet east of here and can be located in correspondence with the remains of the factory waterway. It is presumed that the dam is of both earth and stone.

The upper structural members of this bridge are of reinforced concrete. They rest on fieldstone abutments laid in cement mortar. Additional concrete reinforcements have been placed at the bases of the abutments. The date of the stone abutments is not clear. They may date from the early or mid 20th century. The concrete reinforcements probably date to the mid-20th century or later. The roadway over the dam and bridge is paved with asphalt. On the south side of the road behind the modern galvanized steel guardrails that extend along this section of Main Street is an iron latticework guardrail with applied iron ornamental rosettes (see Photo # 27). The iron rail is about three feet high and probably dates from the early 20th century. On the north side are late 20th century tubular steel rails and lower galvanized steel guardrails on a concrete base. The opening spanned by the bridge is equipped on the north side with an operable guillotine-like gate to control the water level in the pond and the downstream flow of the brook.

Gleason Road Bridge, MHC # 920, Map # 43A, mid-19th century or earlier (Photo # 9)

Probably built as early as the early-mid 19th century, this bridge is situated between two former mill sites on Gleason Road. The asphalt carriageway and galvanized steel guardrails of the present-day bridge rest on a massive structure of large, random, undressed, dry-laid stones. At its base are two rectangular openings through which Keyes Brook passes. A date of construction prior to the late 19th century is suggested by the use here of large, random, undressed stones laid up without mortar and of roughly shaped stone lintels to span each opening (Photo # 9). An 1847 deed (466/332) indicates that a stone bridge was in place above Mark Wilder's saw mill by that date. It seems quite possible that this is the same bridge.

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19th century maps (see Illustrations # 7 & 8) indicate that the bridge at this location carried Gleason Road over the mill pond that powered the mill at the Mark Wilder/Temple-Stuart Mill Site (Map # 43) (see Section 8, "Wilder/Temple-Stuart Mill Site"). The remains of the dam that formed that pond are located east of the bridge and are part of the mill site. The mill pond extended westward of the dam to cover an area much more vast than that of the small body of water that still exists on the west side of the bridge today.

MILL SITES

Stuart/Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Site, north side of Keyes Brook, west side of Gleason Road, MHC # 919, Map # 42, active 18th c and ca.1841-1910 (Photo # 10)

Portions of a dam, stone foundations that once supported a wooden chair factory building, and stone-lined waterways survive at this site. Two old photographs (Illustrations # 14A and 14B) give a general idea of the size and character of the buildings that once stood here. Foundations of the former factory building are particularly in evidence along the west side of the road. The dam is apparently mostly intact. It is oriented approximately north-south beginning very near the west side of Gleason Road and running north for about 90 feet. Faced with stone on the east side and concrete on the west side, it is supposed that this dam is of both earth and stone construction. Stonework is of random, dry-laid, undressed stone. The north side of the dam is reinforced with concrete all along its length. Concrete forms the walls of a channel that once directed water through an outlet in the dam and under the factory building. This structure is located close to Gleason Road on the west side of the dam.

This dam once formed a sizeable pond that extended westward along the brook. During the second half of the 19th century, the limit of the pond reached westward on the brook to a distance that compares with the location of the Congregational Chapel on Main Street. Today, only a very small body of water is contained by the dam.

The industrial remains seen at this site seem to correspond to the mid-19th through early-20th century period. A grist mill is believed to have existed at this site as early as the 18th century and to have survived into the early 19th century. It is not known whether any remnants of the grist mill period survive here today.

Mark Wilder Saw Mill/ Temple-Stuart Paint Shop Site, south and north sides of Keyes Brook, east side of Gleason Road, MHC # 921, Map # 43, active 18th century and ca.1847-1910 (Photo # 45)

Extensive remains exist at this site. They include stone foundations of two or more former wood factory buildings, stone-lined waterway channels, and portions of a former stone dam. This site is believed to have been occupied by a saw mill as early as the 18th century. Remains seem to correspond to mid-19th through early-20th century use. It is not clear what, if any, survive from an earlier period. Old photographs (Illustrations # 9A, 9B, 13) have been found only for the last building that stood on this site, the Temple-Stuart Paint Shop, built in 1899 and destroyed by fire in 1910.

Mark Wilder House Site, MHC # 922, Map # 43B, ca.1850 or earlier

Stone foundations of what was probably the Mark Wilder farmhouse and/or its outbuildings exist south of the saw mill site. No photographs or descriptions of this house have been found. Its barn may be the building on the right side of the road in Illustration # 9A. The 1870 and 1898 maps (Illustrations # 7 & 8) show the plan and siting of the house. The 1898 maps shows the location of the barn.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 24Stuart/Temple-Stuart Boarding House Site, MHC # 923, Map # 43D, 1850 or earlier

Stone curbing along the road, a stone-lined cellar hole, and a portion of a stone fence along Gleason Road south of the cellar hole are remnants of a former chair factory boarding house. Its early 20th century appearance is seen in Illustration # 9A. This boarding house was destroyed by the fire that destroyed Temple-Stuart's factory complex in 1910. It may have been the same house shown on East Princeton maps as belonging to W. Spring in 1857 and J. Whitcomb in 1870.

Brown Chair Factory Site, east and west sides of Keyes Brook south of Main Street, MHC # 927, Map # 15, active ca.1849-1877 (Photo # 46)

The remains of a chair factory at this site include stone foundations for the former wood mill building and a deep stone-lined pit for an overshot waterwheel, both on the north side of the brook. Judging from the depth of the waterwheel pit, the size of the waterwheel that powered this mill has been estimated by local mill enthusiasts to have been from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter (Tour Notes, Princeton Historical Society, 6/9/91, E. P. Yaglou). Foundations for an ancillary building (probably a dry house shown on the 1870 map) are seen on the south side of the brook. Foundations at both locations consist of both rock ledge and massive dry-laid, random stonework of undressed stone.

20th CENTURY AUTOMOBILE-RELATED COMMERCIAL

Two buildings facing on Main Street (Route 140) were built during the early 20th century to meet the needs of the growing automobile-traveling public here.

Hubbard's Garage, 108 Main Street, MHC # 134, Map # 7; ca. 1930, ca.1940s, and late-20th century, false-front utilitarian (Photo # 31, Illustrations 16A and 16B)

Built as an automobile repair garage, this one-story building of cast cement blocks and wood now houses a garage, a convenience store, and a snack shop. It appears to be composed of sections added at several different times. Illustration # 16A shows its original three-bay configuration with a single vehicle bay on the right. By the 1950s the building had been expanded with additions on either side of the original section. These additions included an additional vehicle bay on the east end and what was probably an office on the west end. Illustration 16B shows the 1950s Main Street façade with the original section accented with a false front above it and with the additions on either side appearing to be lower in height. To the west were two open-fronted wood shed-like bays set back from the plane of the main facade. The present building has an added concrete block convenience store section that was built in front of the wood section in the late 20th century. The former office has been converted to a snack shop. A false mansard-like roof at the roofline accent it and the convenience store. Their facades are distinguished from the unaltered garage section by the application of wood facing on the convenience store and brick on the snack shop.

Gasoline Filling Station, 221 Beaman Road but facing on Route 140, MHC # 119, Map # 1, ca.1920s and ca.1930s-1940s, Colonial Revival (Photos # 34 & # 1)

This one-story, wood, three-bay, center-entry, hip-roofed building has one-story, side-gable additions on either side and a small one-story, gable-roofed ell at the rear onto which additions have been made on either side. The gable roofed rear ell may be the original filling station office (see Illustrations 15A and 15B) built on this site in the 1920's. The hip roofed section probably dates from the 1930s or 1940s. The additions on the sides of the hip roofed section may date from its filling station period as service bays. An enclosed take-out counter has been built in front of the western wing and an enclosed corridor connects this building to the adjoining 19th century house at 221 Beaman Road.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 7 Page 25Archaeological Description

Ancient Native American sites are not recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile). The density of ancient sites in this area typifies a pattern of low density representative of north central Worcester County and north central Massachusetts in general. Low site densities may characterize actual Native American settlement patterns in this area; however, underreporting is also probably a major causal factor. Environmental characteristics of the district indicate favorable locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) for the presence of ancient sites. Several well drained, level to moderately sloping terraces are located along Keyes Brook and other unnamed brooks and wetlands, predominantly at the northern end of the district. Boulders and rocks in the area may have a negative effect on site potential in the area; however, larger boulders might also serve as windbreak barriers for small sites. The district lies within the Nashua/Merrimack River drainage with the Chicopee River drainage located a short distance to the west in the western part of town. Smaller campsites and special purpose type sites may characterize sites in the district area. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 200 acres), and the availability of undeveloped land, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American sites.

There is also a high potential for locating historic archaeological sites in the district. Colonial settlement in the East Princeton locale did not occur until ca. 1752 and Princeton was not established as a town until 1771. A few mill sites and scattered farmsteads characterized the area well into the 19th century. The locations of later industrial sites and some farms is known, however, little is generally known of the East Princeton area during the 18th century. Structural evidence of homesteads might exist in the district dating to the 18th century period; however, precise locations for these sites are unknown. A few extant buildings dating to the latter part of this period are known along the Main Street corridor and Leominster Road. Structural evidence of barns, outbuildings, and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist with 18th century archaeological sites and extant buildings.

Archaeological evidence of 18th century industrial sites may also exist in the district in at least two areas. Archaeological testing may identify structural evidence of an 18th century grist mill that operated on the north side of Keyes Brook and the west side of Gleason Road at the approximate site of the Stuart/Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Site. Similar evidence may also exist for a sawmill reported to occupy the Mark Wilder Sawmill/Temple-Stuart Paint Shop Site on the north and south side of Keyes Brook and the west side of Gleason Road. Each of these sites developed as important chair and furniture making sites in the mid-19th century, however, furniture making may have had its origins earlier in the 18th century as a local cottage industry. Evidence of furniture manufacture may survive in outbuildings and the contents of occupational related features associated with 18th and later 19th century farms where residents supplemented their incomes with chair manufacture, possibly on a seasonal basis.

During the 19th century, several documented residential sites are known and potential sites should be more numerous. In general, however, with the exception of industrial buildings there has been little demolition in the village. Most later 20th century buildings were built on undeveloped land. The 1830 Blake Map of Princeton lists 6 houses and a school in East Princeton. One house owned by Orange Welch may have stood in the vicinity of 38 and 46 Main Street. The E.N. Hager house may have been located at the site of the existing house at 101 Main Street. The Wilder House Site (ca. 1850's-70) is documented on Gleason Road. Additional house sites might also exist, especially from the mid to late 19th century period.

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While 19th century industrial buildings were the heart of village life, few extant examples of industrial buildings survive today. Stonework representing buildings and waterways are visible at the Stuart (later Temple-Stuart) Chair Factory Site (18th and 1841-1910) to the west of Gleason Road. Similar structural evidence is also visible at the Wilder/Temple and Stuart Sawmill Site, later Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Paint Shop Site (18th and 1850-1910) located to the east of the previous site. It is unclear whether visible surface remains represent portions of the earlier 18th century mills mentioned above or exclusively the later mills. Surface evidence of the dam, wheelpit, and mill foundations of the James Brown Chair Factory Site (1840s-1877) are visible on the north and south side of Keyes Brook a short distance south of 93 Main Street and the Bridge at Gleason Road. The sites of two other buildings that were chair shops are also known on the south side of Main Street at the eastern end of the district. Structural evidence may survive from the A.H. Keys and Son Chair Factory (ca. 1850-90) located in the vicinity of the modern house at 42 Main Street. Similar archaeological evidence might also survive from the smaller Ezra Keys Chair Shop (ca. 1850-80) opposite 38 Main Street. The sites of two blacksmith shops have been documented in the district. Structural evidence may survive from the A.D. Davis Blacksmith Shop Site (1890's) on the south side of Main Street, east of Keyes Brook. Archaeological evidence of chair manufacture as a cottage industry may exist with extant residences and archaeological sites well into the 19th century. Archaeological evidence might also survive from the Wood Blacksmith Shop Site located at the northeast corner of Main Street and the east arm of Gleason Road. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells), especially trash deposits, may be an important archaeological resource associated with all industrial sites.

(END)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c.1781-1954

Significant Dates

c.1781-1791 - John Keyes acquires portion of Potash

Farm and mills on Keyes Brook

c.1841 - Benjamin Stuart establishes chair factory

1910 - Last chair factory on Keyes Brook burns

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

John Fremont Mirick (chapel)

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEast Princeton Village HD
Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 1**SIGNIFICANCE OF EAST PRINCETON VILLAGE**

The East Princeton Village Historic District meets National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. Under Criterion A it is significant as a well-preserved manufacturing village that evolved as part of northern Worcester County's flourishing 19th century chairmaking industry. It is also significant as an important component of the 19th century growth and development of the town of Princeton. Under Criterion C the district is architecturally significant for its well-preserved sampling of mid- and late-19th century New England village architecture. The village retains integrity of setting, association, materials, workmanship, feeling, design, and location.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE TOWN OF PRINCETON
EARLY HISTORY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOWN

East Princeton is a village of the town of Princeton, which was established in 1771. The land now incorporated within the boundaries of the town has a much longer history. A portion of the territory that was to become Princeton was part of the Naguag Purchase, which was incorporated as the Town of Rutland in 1714. The Naguag Purchase, a twelve-mile section of wilderness, was acquired from members of the Native American Nipmuck tribe in 1686 by a private group of English colonists, who were mostly from the Massachusetts town of Lancaster. No settlers came to occupy the land there for many years due to political uncertainty in the colony and due to Native American aggression in the region between 1675 and 1713.

It was not until 1742 that the future town of Princeton would get its first settler. In that year Joshua Wilder of Lancaster settled in the "East Wing" of Rutland (near the intersection of Gleason and Houghton roads), a short distance south of where the village of East Princeton later grew up. Other settlers followed Wilder in the 1740s and 1750s. As early as 1754 two settlers had already built their houses in the locality known as Potash. A southern section of Potash would later become a portion of East Princeton. This section can be seen on the Blake map (Illustration # 6) south of Baker's Meadow. The part that became East Princeton can be identified on the map by the mill on the brook east of Baker's Meadow and by the houses of E. Keyes, J. Keyes, and O. Welch.

Over the years, the original town of Rutland was subdivided to form parts or all of several towns: Princeton, Hubbardston, Barre, Oakham, Paxton, and the present town of Rutland. The first step toward Princeton's independence from Rutland occurred in 1759. In that year, the "East Wing" and the adjoining "Watertown Farms" sections of Rutland were combined to form an independent district. People living in those parts of town had complained that the Rutland meeting house was too far away for them to travel conveniently to Sunday meetings. This independent district was known as Prince Town, named in honor of the Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston (1687-1771), who was the largest landholder in the area. District status allowed residents to establish their own religious congregation and to build a meeting house, but did not allow them separate political representation. Inhabitants of the Prince Town district continued to agitate for separation from the mother town, and finally, in 1771 the district was incorporated as the Town of Princeton.

INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN WORCESTER COUNTY

The rocky soil and abundant timber found in northern Worcester County towns like Princeton made farming less successful there than in other sections of the state. However, these same regional characteristics encouraged the early development of lumbering and woodworking enterprises in these places. As a result, northern Worcester County towns

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soon came to dominate the state's woodworking industries. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, farmers of this rocky land often supplemented their earnings by making chairs by hand. By the early 19th century, chairmaking shops had been established in almost every town in the county. In 1820, Princeton's adjoining neighbor town of Sterling was the chairmaking center of the region with a yearly production of 70,000 chairs. In the year 1832, two chair makers produced 12,000 chairs in the town of Princeton. East Princeton village began its life as a chairmaking center in the 1840's when a waterpowered chair factory began operation there.

During the early years of the 19th century, the Industrial Revolution transformed what had begun as a small artisanal enterprise into a highly successful manufacturing business for this region. Waterpower and industrialized production methods also changed the geography of Central Massachusetts chairmaking in the mid-19th century. As early as 1830, the growth of chairmaking in the town of Gardner, Massachusetts was spurred by the adoption of waterpower. By that date, chair shops in the Gardner villages of West Gardner and South Gardner were using waterpower-operated machinery to speed up production and lower the cost of making chairs. By the late 1840s the impetus of waterpower had made chair manufacturing the basis of the Gardner's economy. Within only a short time Gardner far outstripped other area towns as a chairmaking center.

During the second half of the 19th century Princeton's neighbor, Sterling, lost its title as the region's chairmaking center. By then, Gardner had achieved twice Sterling's value of production and over four times its number of employees. Gardner's success was due not only to waterpower but also to innovations in mechanization, the streamlining of production, and skillful merchandizing introduced by the local firm of Heywood Brothers. Linking the town to the emerging railroad system gave further strength to its marketing ability. By the turn of the 20th century, Gardner was said to be the largest manufacturer of chairs, not only in this country but also in the world. 3,500 persons were employed in the furniture industry there in the 1920s.

During the mid-19th century industrial-scale chairmaking and woodworking also took important roles in the economies of the nearby area towns of Ashburnham, Hubbardston, Westminster, Winchendon, Templeton, and Princeton. Chair-, furniture-, and toy-making was a prosperous business in northern Worcester County during the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The Great Depression of the 1930s struck the New England furniture industry a wounding blow. Princeton's last chair company closed in the 1940s. By the end of the 20th century, antiquated facilities and southern competition gradually overwhelmed even many of the largest chair and furniture manufacturers in the world class chairmaking center of Gardner. Nevertheless, chair and furniture making still survives on a small scale in the region today.

INDUSTRY IN PRINCETON

Princeton's streams and hilly terrain made the town a suitable location for small waterpowered industries. Historically, the town's rocky land was covered with forests that supplied hard wood for its saw mills and chair factories. Princeton's rocky hills also served as the source of local stone used in building the sluiceways, bridges, and footings for the saw mills and factories along its waterways. Yet, even at the height of the success of the Industrial Revolution, the town never became a major manufacturing center. Its growth was limited by its waterpower capacity, natural resources, and less favorable transportation routes. Even as late as the early 20th century, the town's industries were still concentrated in small rural manufacturing villages, such as East Princeton.

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**United States Department of the Interior
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Princeton (Worcester), MA**Section number 8 Page 3Early Industry

In 1751 Oliver Davis established Princeton's first water-powered mill, a saw mill, at a site on the east branch of the Ware River in the northwest section of town, near the Hubbardston town line. The same man later built a grist mill nearby. Over time other saw and grist mills were placed along the town's four major waterways. Textile mills, although not particularly long-lived, were operated here during the early 19th century. In 1820 a fulling mill was also in operation in town.

Chair Manufacturing

Princeton's industries in 1832 included one manufacturer of cotton shirting, two tanners, two chairmakers, one manufacturer of boots and shoes, and one producer of palm leaf hats and straw braid. Of the two unidentified chairmakers, one was apparently an artisan chairmaker while the other seems to have operated a waterpowered chair factory. The artisan, working with two helpers, produced 1,500 rocking chairs in a year (some of imported mahogany). The chair manufacturer had five helpers and made 10,500 "common chairs" of pine, maple, and birch woods. Common chairs were inexpensive chairs with wooden seats. Both producers sold their wares mostly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The first water-powered chair factories in town are said to have been established in the 1840's on Keyes Brook in East Princeton. However, the census figures listed above suggest that chairs may have been manufactured by waterpower in Princeton even earlier. It is not known where that earlier factory might have been located.

Due both to regional tradition and to the successful examples of the chairmaking industry in the adjoining town of Sterling and nearby Gardner, it is no surprise to find that chairmaking became a successful industry in Princeton. The opening of these Princeton chair factories occurred as Sterling chairmakers searched for better waterpower sources. Deprived by topography of suitable waterpower sites for expansion in their own town, Sterling manufacturers had to look elsewhere in order to increase their production to meet growing competition from other chairmakers in the region. The Princeton chair factories successfully met the expectations of their operators. For nearly seventy years chair manufacturing was an important part of Princeton's economy. By 1895 the Massachusetts Census listed Princeton's industries as two furniture manufacturers, one manufacturer of wood and paper boxes, three builders, one maker of carriages and wagons, two food preparation enterprises, and one maker of metal and metallic goods.

The success of the East Princeton chair companies was certainly fueled by the arrival of railroads through Sterling in the 1840's. The Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad began serving Sterling in 1845 and the Worcester & Nashua Railroad in 1848. By 1866 the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad was opened through Sterling. In 1870 the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad began serving Princeton itself.

EARLY EAST PRINCETON AND INDUSTRY ON KEYES BROOK

Little is known of the East Princeton area during the 18th century period, either before or after the formation of the town of Princeton. There was no clustered settlement here during the 18th century. However, it is clear that the waterpower potential of Keyes Brook was an early attraction. An abrupt fall on the brook at East Princeton provided a good waterpower source. At an unspecified 18th century date, a grist mill is believed to have operated on the north side of Keyes Brook and on the west side of Gleason Road at the approximate site of the Stuart/Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Site, MHC # 919, Map # 42. It is thought that an 18th century saw mill also occupied the site of the Mark Wilder Saw

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Mill/Temple-Stuart Paint Shop Site, MHC # 921, Map # 42. These may have been the same saw and grist mill mentioned in a 1781 deed (Book 84/147) from William Spooner, gentleman, of Merrimack, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, to Jonathan Martin, of Wilton, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. The person or persons who operated these mills have not been identified. Accounts of Princeton history associate the names Spooner and Martin with this site. It is unclear, however, whether either of these men ever operated mills here themselves or whether they merely owned the land on which they stood.

John Keyes Saw and Grist Mill

According to the Princeton House File (Keyes, card # 3) a man named Martin sold the mills at this site to John Keyes in about 1794. This reference may be to a 1792 deed (recorded in 1794) from Jonathan Martin conveying to John Keyes a forty-acre portion of the so-called "Spooner Farm." It is possible that Keyes already owned the mill site by the 1790's, since a 1781 deed (Book 91/36) conveyed to him 550 acres with "buildings standing thereon." The grantors of the deed were Jonathan Martin, Jacob Abbot, and Samuel Dodge of Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. This property consisted of part of "Potash Farm" and included the same land William Spooner had sold to Jonathan Martin only months earlier. The Blake map (Illustration # 6) showing early Princeton land divisions indicates that the locality of Potash included the site of Keyes' mill. The deed from Spooner to Martin mentions that on this land stood "Dwelling houses Saw mill & Grist mill." Further research will be necessary to confirm that Keyes owned these mill sites as early as 1781.

Current research has not shown exactly how long John Keyes was in business at his mill site on Keyes Brook. It is, presumably, due to his milling operations that Keyes Brook got its name. However, the Federal Census of Manufactures for 1820 and randomly checked available Princeton tax records, which begin in 1822, make no mention of Keyes ownership of a mill or of his operation of a mill in Princeton. A deed (284/425) conveying John Keyes homestead to his son, Amos, in 1831 indicates that the sixty-six acre farm that he owned at that time included a "corn mill." Further research may show that Keyes himself did not operate either of the mills. He may, instead, have been the owner of land on which stood a mill operated by someone else.

EARLY SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN EAST PRINCETONMAJOR ROUTES OF TRAVEL

No major routes of travel seem to have existed in the early 18th century through the area that would later become East Princeton. Nonetheless, a section of Redemption Rock Trail (Massachusetts Route 140) north of the village was an actively used link through Princeton with the town of Lancaster to the northeast. It is likely that there was access from that route to the mills on Keyes Brook at an 18th century date. Likewise there must have been routes leading there from Sterling, as well. The route of Main Street through the village is shown on Merriam's 1830 map. By at least as early as 1851 it had been designated a county road.

Leominster Road must have served in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as a local route of travel between the farms of John and Ephraim Keyes, who had settled here in the 1780s or 1790s. It is shown as an official road on the 1830 Merriam map of Princeton.

Gleason Road seems to have served for local travel during the early 19th century. It was not yet shown as a road on the 1830 Merriam map. This route was described in 1832 as the road leading from John Keyes' to James Brown's. James Brown, Sr., owned a farm further south on this road. Gleason Road is shown as an official road on the 1857 map.

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The section of Route 31 that intersects Main Street at the northern end of the East Princeton Village Historic District was not put through until 1871. In 1870 its route was only shown with dotted lines on the Worcester County Atlas map.

DENSITY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

Almost all of the customers at John Keyes' saw and grist mills would have traveled some distance to get there, since, even as late as 1830, Princeton was still a town of scattered farms. Even in the town center at that date there was little clustered settlement. Within the boundaries of the present East Princeton only a few houses were standing by 1830. As was typical elsewhere in the town at that time, those few houses were not clustered together in a village or hamlet setting. Instead, they were mostly independent farmsteads located some distance apart from one another.

LOCATIONS OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN DWELLINGS

Because the 1830 Merriam map of Princeton shows only roads, major landmarks, and mills, there is no contemporary record of the residential development of East Princeton at that date. However, historian Francis Blake published a version of Merriam's map with an overlay of settlement information (Illustration # 6). On that map are included what he believed were the locations of houses and their owners in 1830 as well as earlier land divisions and Province Grants for Princeton. According to Blake's map, there were possibly as many as six houses and a school in East Princeton in 1830. The Keyes brothers, John and Ephraim, owned two of the houses. There also existed at that time the house of Daniel Baker (112 Main Street, MHC # 65; Map # 4, ca.1805, Federal), and the house (no longer standing) of Baker's son-in-law, Orange Welch. Welch's farm was in the vicinity of 38 and 46 Main Street, Maps # 48 & 47, at the opposite end of Main Street from Baker's. The house of E. N. Hager (1800-1886) may have stood on the west side of Main Street on the approximate site of the Brown-Keilty-Cotton House, 101 Main Street, MHC # 66, Map # 10. James Brown, Jr., may also have had a mill (no longer standing) (see below under Brown Chair Factory) at the Brown Chair Factory Site, MHC # 927, Map # 15.

EARLY SETTLERS

Although everyone living in East Princeton during the late-18th and 19th centuries was not family kin, several of the households were related by blood or marriage. The Keyes family and their relations played an important role in the community for several generations.

John Keyes (1753-1839), is the earliest settler to be identified with the development of a village at East Princeton. Although it has not been possible to carry out deed research thorough enough to understand exactly how land division occurred here, it seems that subdivision of Keyes family land holdings played an important role in the development of the village. The persistence of the influence of the Keyes family in the village over time must also have provided a sense of historical continuity and pride of place here.

A distant cousin of pioneer Princeton settler, Robert Keyes, John Keyes was born the son of John and Abigail (Livermore) Keyes in the nearby town of Boylston. He married Lucy Hale (ca.1757-1850) (possibly of Winchendon) and first went to Wilton, New Hampshire. They settled in Princeton in 1781. The Blake version of the 1830 Princeton map shows John Keyes' house (no longer standing) at a location just north of the site of his mill in the approximate position of the Joseph M. Stuart/John H. Stuart House, 70 Main Street (Map # 27). It is possible that Keyes' house stood on the same site as some of the buildings cited in the 1781 deed for his 550-acre purchase in Princeton.

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John Keyes influence in the village survived well after his death, since several of his children and later descendants continued to live in East Princeton in adulthood (*children are indicated with black dot, grandchildren with open dot, great-grandchildren with a black square*):

- Jotham (1780-1866), John's son, was living on the family homestead with his father until 1831.
- Amos (1792-1880), another son, who acquired his father's homestead farm in 1831, is believed to have operated a tavern in East Princeton at an as yet unidentified date. He was later a chair and furniture manufacturer here and built himself a house at 46 Main Street, Map # 47. His factory (no longer standing) stood across the street from his house. Map # 50 shows the general location of the factory. Through Amos Keyes, successive generations of the Keyes family continued to participate in the life of the East Princeton community.
 - Ezra Sawyer Keyes (b.1820), Amos' son, also carried on a chair business for some time opposite his house at 38 Main Street, Map # 49, (see below for Amos and Ezra Sawyer Keyes Factory).
 - Atwood Beaman Keyes (b.1850), son of Ezra S. Keyes and Abigail F. Beaman Keyes (1823-1876), was a wheelwright, carriage painter, and photographer carrying on his business in his grandfather's former chair factory building in 1898 (see below for Amos and Ezra Sawyer Keyes Factory).
 - Amos Hervey Keyes (b.1824), another of Amos' sons, is shown on the 1870 map as owner of all or part of his father's chair factory. In 1881 it was known as A. H. Keyes & Son. The identity of the son with whom he was associated is not known. In 1898 A. H. Keyes was the owner of the former home of his brother, Ezra, at 38 Main Street, (see below for Amos and Ezra Sawyer Keyes Factory).
 - Peter Kendall Keyes (b.1819), Amos' eldest son, appears to have owned his father's house in 1898. It is assumed that the name of the owner Kendall & Keyes shown on the 1898 map is a mistake and refers to the name of the son.
 - Charles Nelson Keyes (b.1830), another son of Amos, owned the house at 74 Main Street, Map # 25, in 1898. Current research has not indicated whether or not either of these two last named sons actually lived in East Princeton.
- Lucy (1783-1850) and Phebe (1795-1870), daughters of John, bought the house at 109 Main Street, Map # 5, where they lived, from Samuel M. Baker (son of Daniel Baker) in 1843.
- Moses (b.1797), John's youngest child, a carpenter-joiner, apparently lived at 109 Main Street with Phebe after Mary's death, and was shown as owner in 1870. Moses married Hannah Baxter in 1823. Princeton vital records through 1849 list no children born to this couple.

Ephraim Keyes (1761-1837), John's brother, also settled in East Princeton. His house, which still stands at 35 Leominster Road, (MHC # 15, Map # 41, ca.1790-1830, Federal) may have been built about the time of his marriage in 1790 to Sally Geary (1767-1757) of Boylston. This house appears to be the oldest house in the East Princeton Historic District. Physical investigation and further documentary research will be needed to confirm or deny this belief.

Descendants of Ephraim Keyes also continued to live in East Princeton after him (*children are indicated with a black dot, grandchildren are indicated with an open dot*). Ephraim Keyes' house remained in the family for two more generations, until 1931:

- Silas Keyes (1791-1877), Ephraim's son, was owner in 1857 and 1870. Silas married first Julia Brooks (d.1836) in 1821 and second Martha Keyes of Boylston (d. 1873) in 1836.
 - Henry Fuller Keyes, Silas and Martha's youngest child, who had been born in the house in 1849, was owner in 1898.

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Henry Fuller Keyes' sister remained in the village also:

- Adeline Keyes (b.1827), daughter of Silas, married Laban Cushing of Fitchburg in 1847. In 1857 he owned the Cushing-Matthews-Keyes House, 74 Main Street (Map # 25). It may have been built at about the time of their marriage. It appears that this is the same property owned by Cushing that was referred to in an 1851 deed for the "old Tavern Farm." In 1870 this house was the property of E. T. Matthews and in 1898 it belonged to Charles Nelson Keyes (grandson of John Keyes).
- Abigail (b.1795), a daughter of Ephraim Keyes, seems also to have lived in East Princeton as an adult. She married Jonathan Whitcomb of Stow, Massachusetts, in 1816. It may be that he is the J. Whitcomb who is shown as owner of the Cotton Tavern/Whitcomb House, 67 Main Street, Map # 31, in 1870. However, J. Whitcomb could also be Joseph Whitcomb or James Whitcomb, both of whom are known to have lived in East Princeton in the late 19th century. Family relationships of these various Whitcombs are not clear since little Whitcomb biographical and genealogical information has so far been found.
 - Miss J. Whitcomb, presumably a granddaughter of Ephraim, was the owner of the Cotton Tavern/Whitcomb House in 1898.

Related to the Keyes by marriage was another East Princeton inhabitant:

Elisha N. Hager (1800-1886), an early East Princeton settler, was born in Princeton, the son of Abram and Thankful (Newton) Hager. His wife, Mary Keyes (1801-1886), whom he married in 1823, was the sister of Silas Keyes' second wife, Martha (Keyes) Keyes. In 1854 their daughter, Martha, married S. F. Sawin, probably Samuel Francis Sawin (b.1826). In 1898 Sawin owned the house at 8 Leominster Road (Map # 45) in East Princeton.

Although not related to the Keyes, the Baker family also played a role in the early history of the area:

Daniel Baker (1777-1876), one of the earliest settlers of East Princeton, was the son of Nathan and Mary Baker of the adjoining town of Westminster. Baker, a blacksmith, married Lydia Miller of Westminster in Princeton in 1805. His house in East Princeton (Daniel Baker House, 112 Main Street, MHC # 65, Map # 4, ca.1800) may have been built at about the time of his marriage. The Blake adaptation of the 1830 Princeton map shows Baker as the owner in 1830. The fresh meadow north of his house is shown on the 1830 and 1857 maps as Baker's Meadow. According to a deed (495/79) for a nearby property, Baker owned a blacksmith shop. Its location is not described precisely, although it seems that it was near his house (or part of his house?).

Daniel Baker died at an advanced age in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. He was no longer living in East Princeton by 1857 when his house is shown on the Worcester County map as the property of "Brown." In 1870 it belonged to Josiah Carter Brown, the son of James Brown and the brother of William H. Brown. The owner in 1898 was Mrs. M. Shaw.

Daniel Baker's daughter, Lorinda (b. 1806) married Orange Welch in 1830. Welch and his brother, Silas, who were chairmakers, were both living in East Princeton in the late 1820s. Orange Welch is shown on the Blake version of the 1830 map as the owner of a building located at the north end of Main Street at the approximate location of 38 or 46 Main Street, Maps # 48 & 47.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 8**MID-19TH CENTURY GROWTH OF EAST PRINCETON VILLAGE**

A few surviving buildings seem to have been built in East Princeton during the decade between 1830 and 1840.

Cheever-Hayton House

The Cheever-Hayton House, 25 Leominster Road, MHC # 45; Map # 39, Federal, may have been built around 1830. The small size of the house and its Federal style trim are compatible with an 1830s date of construction. First seen on the 1857 map, it was then the property of a Mrs. Cheever. She was probably Polly (Penniman) Cheever (1798-1872), the widow of Bartholomew Cheever, 2nd (1791-1846). It is not clear whether the house was built by the Cheevers or whether it existed before their ownership. In any case, it seems likely to have been built well before 1846, the date of Bartholomew Cheever's death.

Cotton Tavern/J. Whitcomb House

Another building possibly built during the 1830s is the Cotton Tavern/J. Whitcomb House, 67 Main Street, MHC # 61, Map # 31, Federal, 1790-1835. No indication of a date of operation for the tavern has been discovered so far.

The architectural style of the building suggests that it might have been built between about 1790 and 1835. It seems unlikely that it dates from later than about 1835. Since no tavern or public house is shown on Blake's version of the 1830 map, it may have been built or began operation after 1830. This Main Street building is referred to as the Cotton Tavern on the map drawn by R.S. Allen for the Princeton Historical Society (1987). Yet current research has not discovered who Cotton was or when he might have run it. A Micah Cotton (ca. 1820-1896), father of William Cotton who lived in the Brown-Keilty-Cotton House, may have lived in East Princeton as early as the 1840s.

Some clues to the history of the tavern are found in an 1851 deed (476/550) for a piece of property across the road from the tavern. That document notes that the land on the northwest corner of Main Street and Leominster Road had been part of the so-called "old Tavern farm" and that "the public house recently thereon" had been "kept by Amos Keyes." No mention is made of any earlier tavernkeepers. The phrase "public house recently thereon" suggests that the tavern had been moved off of that land recently. It seems likely that Amos Keyes tavern was moved across the street to 67 Main Street. East Princeton maps show no building at the 67 Main Street location before 1857, yet visual features of both sections of the house at 67 Main Street suggest possible 18th century dates of construction. These facts lend credence to the belief that the building might have been moved from another location. A possible date for its move is about 1850. Further documentary research and physical examination will be required to confirm or deny this assumption. Additional research is recommended also because it may provide for a better understanding of the dates of operation of the tavern and of its role in the growth and development of East Princeton. A good source for initial research would be 19th century Worcester County licenses for taverns and stores selling alcoholic beverages.

Amos Keyes (1792-1880), mentioned above, was the son of early East Princeton settler and landowner, John Keyes. Blake's version of the 1830 map shows no tavern in East Princeton at that date, suggesting that it may not have been established until some time after 1830. Amos Keyes acquired full ownership of his father's homestead in 1831, after which he might have opened a tavern (possibly in the old John Keyes homestead). By the 1850's Amos was involved in chairmaking and his dwelling and chair shop still stand further east at 46 Main Street, Map # 47 (see below under A. and E. S. Keyes).

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Taverns played an important role in community life in the largely rural era of the 18th and early 19th centuries. They were places where news was shared among community members and gleaned from travelers stopping along the way. They were the setting for local politics and often represented the only commercial establishments in small villages. It may be that this tavern was among the first commercial establishments to operate in East Princeton. Before there were enough people to support full-fledged stores here, the tavern may have provided purchasable necessities on a small scale. This often was the case elsewhere in New England.

The first occupant of the former tavern after its move across the street may have been H. Worthington (Withington?). Although the map is hard to read, it appears that he was shown as the owner on the 1857 map. J. Whitcomb is clearly inscribed as owner on the 1870 map. Miss J. Whitcomb owned it in 1898.

In the late 1980s the property belonged to the Clinton Savings Bank where there was an office in one half of the building and apartments in the remaining half. Today it serves as a two-family dwelling.

THE EXPANSION OF INDUSTRY ON KEYES BROOK

During the middle years of the 19th century, life on Keyes Brook began to change from a rural settlement to an industrial village as the chairmaking industry took hold here. By 1857 there were as many as four chair shops and a saw mill operating in East Princeton.

Stuart Chair Factory

Princeton's chairmaking industry is believed to have gotten its start in 1841 when Joseph M. Stuart bought John Keyes' waterpower site and began making chairs in East Princeton. Additional chair factories and a saw mill were soon in business nearby. The first and most long-lived of the East Princeton chair factories, this enterprise was operated over time by several generations of Stuart family members. Ultimately it survived on into the 20th century, outliving other East Princeton chair shops.

Joseph Mirick Stuart (b.1815) who founded this chairmaking operation was the son of Benjamin Stuart, Jr. (1793-1868), an experienced chair manufacturer who had been active in the adjoining town of Sterling since as early as the mid-1820s. The father's chair mill and sawmill were situated very near the Princeton town line at his farm on Stuart's Pond (see MHC Area Form for Benjamin Stuart's home and the site of his sawmill, Stuart-Williams Farm, 105-108 Justice Hill Road Cutoff, Sterling, MA) in a locality in the northwest section of Sterling known as Justice Hill. It seems that, in an effort to meet competition, Benjamin Stuart expanded his operation by assisting his son, Joseph, in opening a chair factory in East Princeton. Further study is necessary to understand Benjamin's role and to identify the business and practical relationships between the father's Sterling operation and that of the son in East Princeton.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 10Stuart Chairmaking in East Princeton in the Mid-19th Century

By 1850 Joseph M. Stuart & Company was producing 20,000 chairs or more a year at East Princeton. It seems likely that the production number of 75,000 recorded for the company by the 1850 Federal Census of Manufactures is incorrect and should have been written 25,000. The value of the chairs produced that year was listed as \$12,000. With a production of 25,000 chairs, the value per chair would have been forty-eight cents. This value is closely comparable to the value of fifty cents each for chairs made by East Princeton competitor, J. & W. H. Brown, in that same year. With a 75,000 chair production the individual value would have been so small as to have been unlikely.

Stuart's East Princeton factory employed twelve hands in 1850. Donna Baron's May 1993 article on Worcester County furniture makers published in The Magazine Antiques lists several Princeton chairmakers living in the household of Joseph Stuart. Joseph apparently lived in East Princeton during the period of his involvement with the East Princeton chair factory. Benjamin Stuart continued to live in Sterling. It is unclear where Joseph Stuart actually lived, since he owned several properties here. He owned a large house at 70 Main Street, Map # 27, a cottage at 11 Leominster Road, Map # 36, and a two-family house at 66 Main Street, Map # 32. It is likely that he lived at 70 Main Street because it is the most imposing of these houses and because there would seem to have been ample room for boarding chairmakers.

It seems likely that Joseph Stuart got the raw material for making chairs in East Princeton from a family enterprise in Sterling. Benjamin Stuart owned a sawmill at Stuart's Pond on Justice Hill in Sterling operated by his brother, Ralph (1795-1872), during this same period (see MHC Area Form for Ralph Stuart's home, Stuart-Nelson Farm, 34 Lucas Road, Sterling, MA). The dam at Stuart's pond appears to have been raised in 1857, enlarging the pond and providing a more constant supply of waterpower for the enterprise. The 1860 Federal Census of Manufactures for Sterling indicates that the Stuarts were turning out 150,000 planks and 600,000 pieces of turned work per year there. These facts suggest that this sawmill probably supplied lumber (and possibly some turned pieces) for the successful East Princeton chairmaking operation. The Federal Census of Manufactures for 1850 lists the raw materials used for the East Princeton operation. It also indicates that rough stock and lumber were supplied to the East Princeton factory, where it was turned on lathes or otherwise worked into wooden seats or other chair parts. The 1860 census named "Pine plank, Oak & other" as the raw materials. The Sterling sawmill may have continued as a major supplier for the factory for many years. The Sterling operation appears to have been run as a sawmill by Stuart family members as late as 1880, when it was still owned by Benjamin's youngest son, John H. Stuart.

John H. Stuart (1823-1893) joined the chairmaking business in partnership with his father and brother, apparently in the 1850s. The company then was known as Benjamin Stuart & Sons. When Joseph Stuart withdrew from the partnership to move to New York before 1860, the firm name was changed to B. & J. H. Stuart. The 1860 Federal Census of Manufactures reports that in that year the Stuarts, with a capital investment of \$8,000, manufactured 150,000 chairs valued at \$20,000 and 12,000 settees valued at \$2,400. Twenty adult male hands were employed at a total yearly expenditure of \$600 in wages.

Stuart Chairmaking in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

At some time before 1870 John H. Stuart, took over the East Princeton chairmaking business and the sawmill in Sterling. The 1870 atlas shows the East Princeton chair factory as "J. H. Stuart Chair Factory". An 1881 advertisement (Illustration # 12) lists the company by that same name and includes the addresses of Boston warerooms that sold their product. By 1880 with a capital investment of \$7,000 the company was operating with fifteen male hands, three of whom

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were younger than the age of fifteen, and were producing chairs and furniture valued at \$30,000 per year. Wages were reported to average at about \$1.60 per day. After the death of John H. Stuart in 1893, his son, Arthur L. Stuart (b.1867), succeeded him. The firm then became known as the A. L. Stuart Company.

In 1904 the business was incorporated as Temple-Stuart, uniting the A. L. Stuart Company with the Temple & Stuart Company across the road (see below). During this latter period, the new corporation manufactured chairs and settees in an expanded plant. When the factory burned in 1910, Temple-Stuart moved from East Princeton to the town of Baldwinville, Massachusetts. The company manufactured chairs and case goods in Baldwinville until 1990, when it went out of business. Temple-Stuart was bought in 1991 by Roxton, a Canadian company, which now manufactures furniture in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada under the name Roxton/Temple/Stuart.

Surviving Buildings Associated with the Stuart Factory

Since the Stuart factory was destroyed by fire, only stonework, evidence of its waterways, and archaeological remains survive at the manufacturing sites at the foot of "mill hill." However, buildings in the village proper do remain as reminders of the prominence of the company in the community. Further research is necessary to learn which of the several Stuart-owned houses in the village were home to Joseph M. Stuart and his successor, John H. Stuart. John Stuart's son, Arthur L. Stuart, who succeeded him, seems to have lived in the Brown -Stuart House, 85 Main Street, which he owned in 1898.

Properties in the village owned consecutively by Joseph M. Stuart and John H. Stuart are:

Stuart-French House, 11 Leominster Road, MHC # 44, Map # 36, ca.1840-1850, Greek Revival

The first identified owner of this house was Joseph M. Stuart, who was shown as its owner on the 1857 map. It is unclear whether or not this house stands on a twelve-acre lot that Joseph M. Stuart bought in 1851. The gable-end form of the house suggests a possibly earlier date of construction. Deed research may help explain its early history.

J. M. Stuart/J. H. Stuart House, 70 Main Street, MHC # 55, Map # 27, 1851-1857, Greek Revival.

Joseph M. Stuart bought the property on which this house stands in 1851. He is shown as owner on the 1857 map. The Greek Revival style of the house is compatible with an 1851-1857 date of construction. The imposing size of this house suggests that it may have been Stuart's residence. He may have built such a large house not only to express his success in business and to accommodate his family comfortably, but also to allow room for chairmaker boarders (see above). This property was owned by Ellen Stuart in 1898.

Stuart Double-House, Store, and Barn, 66 Main Street, MHC # 56, 57, 127, Map # 32, c. 1850's Greek/Gothic Revival

This double house may have been built to house employees of the Stuart factory or storekeepers of the adjoining company store. A store associated with the chair factory (see below under "Stores") occupied a store building on the property. The adjoining large barn served as an overnight depot for wagonloads of Stuart chairs (see Illustration # 13) that were taken each day for shipping by railroad.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 12**Brown Chair Factory**

James Brown, Jr. (1797-1862), also began making chairs in East Princeton. James Brown, Jr., was the son of James and Abigail Brown who came to Princeton from Sterling in 1791. The home of James Brown, Sr. still stands on Gleason Road a short distance south of the historic district. James, Jr., married Betsy Carter (d.1877) of Princeton. Brown's East Princeton factory was located a short distance upstream from the Stuart's factory at the Brown Chair Factory Site, MHC # 927, Map # 15, just east of the Brown office and shop at 93 Main Street, MHC # 70, Map # 14.

Princeton historian Francis Blake gives the date of 1846 for Brown's startup. However, on Blake's 1830 map the name of James Brown, Jr. is inscribed at the waterpower site where his chair manufactory was later built. Merriam's 1830 map depicts a dam and millpond on the north side of Main Street (Illustration # 6). It is unclear whether this impoundment was simply part of the waterpower system built to assure a constant supply of power to the mill at the Keyes site further downstream or whether it might have been built specifically for a mill at the Brown site. Both the 1857 and 1870 maps, like the 1830 map, indicate that a dam on the north side of Main Street formed a pond that came right up to the north edge of the street, providing the impoundment of water necessary for the operation of the Brown mill. Further research will be required to determine whether the 1846 date is accurate or whether Brown may actually have been operating a mill here at a much earlier date.

The 1820 Federal Census of Manufactures lists no chair manufacturers in Princeton. However, by 1832 a survey of manufactures carried out for the U. S. Treasury Department reported two unnamed chairmakers operating here, one apparently working by hand and one who clearly was operating a water-powered factory. It is possible that the factory operation might have been that of James Brown.

At whatever date James Brown, Jr., actually began his East Princeton operations, it may be that he, like Stuart, was already an experienced chairmaker in Sterling before he established himself on Keyes Brook. A James Brown, is recorded as a chairmaker in the town of Sterling in the 1820 Federal Census of Manufactures. With a production of 5,000 chairs in that year, he was one of the town's most prolific chair manufacturers. Only Joshua Reed, with 6,000, and Joel Pratt, Jr., with 8,000, made more chairs than Brown. A Gibson Brown, probably Gilson Brown, the brother of James Brown, Jr., was recorded in that same census with a production of 3,000 chairs per annum. Further investigation will be required to determine whether or not the Sterling James Brown and the Princeton James Brown are the same person. Alternatively, it could be that the Sterling James Brown was the father, James Brown, Sr. (ca.1760-1839).

William H. Brown (1821-1908) joined his father, James Brown, Jr., as a partner in the East Princeton chairmaking business in 1849. In 1850, with a capital investment of \$7,000, they had eighteen adult male hands producing 30,000 chairs per year valued at \$15,000. In 1852 they were taxed for buildings valued at \$955, nineteen acres of land, nine acres of woodland, a shop and storehouse valued at \$1,300 (possibly the building at 93 Main Street), a new house at \$400 (possibly the Brown-Stuart House, 85 Main Street, Map # 18), \$1,200 worth of stock in trade, and one cow, two horses, and two carriages. The 1857 map of the area is difficult to read, so, the position and number of buildings existing at the Brown site at that date is not clear. By 1860, with a capital investment of \$8,000, they had sixteen adult male hands producing 50,000 chairs per year valued at \$16,500.

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In 1861 after fire destroyed the factory (and an adjoining grocery store presumed to have been part of their operation), William took over the business, rebuilt the mill, and continued producing chairs. The rebuilt mill is seen on the 1870 Worcester County Atlas map (Illustration # 7) as a rectangular building straddling the brook. South of the mill, on the other side of the brook, was a smaller rectangular "dry house" building. The company closed permanently in 1877 after fire again destroyed the mill. The 1898 Worcester County Atlas map (Illustration # 8) indicates that by that date the dam that formed Brown's mill pond had diminished in size.

Surviving Buildings Associated with the Brown Factory

Since it was destroyed by fire, only the Brown chair factory site with some stonework, the wheel-pit for an overshot waterwheel, and some of its channels and waterways survive. However, several buildings that were associated with the mill or with the Brown family are preserved in the village. They include:

Brown Office, Shop, and Barn, 93 Main Street, MHC # 70, Map # 14, Greek Revival, ca. 1840's

This modest building is believed to have served as the office of the Brown chairmaking enterprise. Little is known about exactly how it was used. Oral history records that it was an office downstairs and a chair factory upstairs. Since it is not known where James Brown lived, it may be that at one time this building was also his residence. The barn may have served in a way similar to the Stuart barn at 66 Main Street, where wagons (chair racks) of chairs were stored overnight before the trip the next day to ship them by rail from Sterling.

William H. Brown-Arthur L. Stuart House, 85 Main Street, MHC # 71, Map # 18, Greek Revival, ca. 1850-1857

This house was built a short distance east of the mill as the home of William H. Brown. It appears as the property of William Brown on both the 1857 and 1870 maps. In 1898 it belonged to the owner of the Stuart chair factory, A. L. Stuart. Local history notes that Gamaliel Beaman, an Impressionistic artist, owned the house in 1921.

The Queen Anne style wraparound porch (now enclosed) may have been added in the late-19th century during its ownership by Stuart. Illustration # 2 shows the house as it looked in the early 20th century before late 20th century alterations were made.

Brown Employee Housing, 96, 98, 100 Main Street, MHC # 69, 67, 68, Map # 12, 11, 10, Greek Revival, 1857-1870 (Photo # 4 & Illustration # 18)

These three Greek Revival style cottages, built by the Browns for chair factory employees, were probably all identical or nearly identical. The lots on which they stand were undeveloped in 1857, but they are seen on the 1870 map as the property of W. H. Brown. After the closing of the Brown mill, they were bought by individuals.

Brown-Keilty-Cotton House, 101 Main Street, MHC # 66, Map # 10, Federal, ca. 1830-1857

This house was the property of William H. Brown in 1857. It may be the same property bought by Brown from William H. Whitcomb in 1849 (466/589) and conveyed by deed to John Keilty, chairmaker, in 1858 (595/356). It is not known to what use the house was put under Brown's ownership. He may have used it, as he did the three Brown factory houses nearby on Main Street, to house his employees. The 1870 map shows the house as the property of Keilty. By 1898 the owner was William Cotton (probably William C. Cotton, ca. 1858-1899, son of Micah Cotton). William Cotton's grandparents were Mary Keilty Cotton and Offie Cotton. Current research has not shown how Mary Keilty was related to John Keilty. Both the Cottons and the Keilys were natives of Ireland.

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The Federal style features of the house suggest a date of construction possibly as early as 1830. The broad eaves of the barn suggest that it was probably added during the mid-19th century. A study of tax records could help clarify the date of its construction.

Daniel Baker House, 112 Main Street, MHC # 65, Map # 4, Federal, ca.1800 (Photo # 2)

This house was owned by a Brown in 1857. In 1870 it was the property of Josiah C. Brown, brother of James Brown, Jr. It is not known how it was used at that time. It is possible that it served as housing for one or more Brown employees. It is also possible that it was the home of a Brown family member.

Mark Wilder Saw Mill

As early as 1847 the saw mill of Mark Wilder was operating at a site along Keyes Brook, on the east side of Gleason Road (Mark Wilder/Reed-Matthews/Temple-Matthews/Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Site, MHC # 921, Map # 43). Wilder remained in operation here from that year until some time in the late 1870s. In 1852 he was taxed on buildings and mills valued at \$1,100. 1860 tax records list his holdings as two mills, a house, a barn, and twenty-one acres of land at a total value of \$2,625 and \$550 worth of stock in trade. According to the 1860 Federal Census of Manufactures for Princeton he operated a saw mill that processed chestnut and pine wood, employing four hands. With a capital investment of \$2,200 he was producing 900,000 boards and 900,000 shingles per year of a total value of \$5,200. The 1870 map shows that he was also operating a turning mill here at that date. His listing under "Manufacturers" on the Princeton map in the 1870 atlas describes his operation as "Saw, Turning and Threshing Mills, and Manufr of Shingles and Chair Stock." In 1873 he was taxed for a house, barn, sawmill and shop, eight acres of land, sixteen acres of pastureland, and livestock. There is no mention of the use of the shop. The 1880 Federal Census of Manufactures no longer listed him among Princeton's manufacturing establishments since, by that date, the saw mill was owned by Reed & Temple (see below).

The 1870 Worcester County Atlas map (Illustration # 7) shows that Wilder's mill was a large complex, the largest of all of those nearby in East Princeton at that time. Straddling the brook was a building labeled on the map as "Saw & Turning Mills". Its main portion was on the north side. East of that, on the opposite bank of the brook, right at the water's edge, was a separate smaller building that could have been the second mill mentioned in tax records, a shop, or a store house.

Wilder's residence appears to have been a house (no longer standing) on the east side of Gleason Road on the south side of the brook, just south of the saw mill, (see the 1870 atlas map, Illustration # 7, for its location. It is believed that the house was destroyed in 1899 by the same fire that destroyed the sawmill.

No buildings associated with Wilder's enterprise are known to survive. All of the buildings at the saw mill site were destroyed by fire in 1899. A second fire at this site destroyed the buildings that replaced the earlier ones (see below under Temple & Stuart and Temple-Stuart). No buildings associated with Wilder are believed to have existed in the village proper.

Amos and Ezra Sawyer Keyes Chair Factories

The 1857 Worcester County Map shows two buildings (no longer standing) located on the south side of Main Street (Map # 49 & 50). They stood approximately opposite 38 Main Street and 46 Main Street and were each labeled as "Chair Mfy." E. S. Keyes (Ezra Sawyer Keyes) owned the more easterly of the two shops, while the other was the property of A. Keyes (Amos Keyes), his father. Neither of the Keyes enterprises is included on the 1860 Federal Census of Manufactures. Across the street from the two shops were the homes of Ezra S. Keyes (38 Main Street, MHC # 51, Map # 48, 1845, Greek Revival) and Amos Keyes (46 Main Street, MHC # 48, Map # 47, ca.1840s-1857, Greek Revival).

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The Keyes manufacturing buildings appear in the same positions on the 1870 map (Illustrations # 7) as they did in 1857. In 1857 both were identified as "Chair Mfy" (chair manufactory). On the 1870 map the easterly building is labeled "Chair Sh" (chair shop?), while the other is shown as "Chair Facy" (chair factory). The chair factory is the larger of the two. The difference in names for the buildings would suggest different uses for each. It would seem that the "factory" was equipped for the turning of chair parts and that the "shop" was used for chair assembly (see Illustration # 10 for a view of a chair assembly shop). Such a scenario seems to be supported by tax records. In 1873 Amos Keyes was taxed for a house and mill valued at \$750, a dry house at \$150, machinery at \$200, two-and-a-half acres of land at \$200, stock in trade at \$400, one horse, and a carriage. In that same year Ezra S. Keyes was taxed for a house valued at \$600, a barn at \$250, a shop at \$150, twenty-five acres of land, etc., but no machinery or stock in trade. The shop opposite 38 Main Street had been removed by 1898. An outbuilding at a slightly different location (see Illustration # 8, 1898 map) had taken its place by that date. Neither that outbuilding nor the larger chair shop survives today. The lot opposite 38 Main Street is now vacant. A modern house opposite 46 Main Street stands on the site of the larger shop (42 Main Street, MHC # 930, Map # 50).

If the factory/assembly shop distinction between the uses of the two Keyes shops is accurate, it, nevertheless, seems that neither the factory nor the shop was provided with waterpower to run machinery. No map shows either shop to be located directly on the brook or on a sluiceway from the brook. Manual turning methods could have been used instead (see Illustration # 10). Further research is necessary to understand how these chair shops operated.

According to available maps, Amos H. Keyes owned the larger shop in 1870. The Federal Census of Manufactures in 1880 shows that Amos H. Keyes was manufacturing chairs and furniture with a capital investment of \$1,000 and with six adult male employees. His annual production was valued at \$2,000. An 1881 advertisement (Illustration # 12) indicates that his company was "A. H. Keyes & Son", manufacturers of parlor brackets, toys, and novelties in wooden ware.

Ezra's son, Atwood B. Keyes, owned the larger shop in 1898, carrying on there the business of wheelwright, carriage painter, and photographer. Atwood B. Keyes was listed on the 1880 Manufacturing Census as a wheelwright capitalized at \$600 with two employees and an annual product valued at \$900. His work was described as "General jobbing & new work". An 1881 (Illustration # 12) advertisement also lists him as a carriage painter with "special attention to repairing and jobbing". The same advertisement offers "Photography in all its branches" and "Stereoscopic Views taken of Dwellings and Public Buildings".

See above under "Early Settlers" for genealogical information on the men associated with factories and businesses at these sites.

DEVELOPMENT OF A VILLAGE AROUND THE CHAIR INDUSTRY

Before about 1841 there was little incentive to growth in East Princeton. It was the success of the chair industry and the saw mill here that led to the growth of the village of East Princeton and to the construction of most of the buildings that make up the village today. The moving of the Cotton Tavern (see above) and the development of the "old Tavern farm" is a reflection of the change from rural community to village that occurred during this period. New dwellings were built to house an increasing population. The district school, which had originally served a neighborhood of dispersed farmsteads, was enlarged and moved closer to the village center to better serve school children in a growing village. Several stores set up business to supply daily necessities to an increasingly densely settled community. By 1857 the settlement had grown from the few dwellings shown on the 1830 Blake map to include as many as thirteen houses, a number of shops, three waterpowered mills, and an imposing Greek Revival style school/meeting hall building.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 16**DWELLINGS**

With the exceptions of a few dwellings known to have been standing before 1841 and a few mid- and late-20th-century houses, houses standing in East Princeton today were nearly all built between 1841 and 1870 (see District Data Sheet). Most of those were built between 1841 and 1857.

The historical account written above illustrates the close ties of family and/or work that existed in East Princeton during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Because there is no written history of East Princeton, it has been difficult to learn about the owners of many of the houses in the village. Some houses for which the jobs or family relationships of their owners have been identified are listed above, either in the context of family relationships or in the context of a particular company. It is assumed that of those about whom research has yet uncovered little information most had some association with chairmaking. They may have been independent chairmakers themselves or were probably employees of a local industry or business. Future research will undoubtedly help to paint a clearer picture of the people who made up the life of the village.

SCHOOLS**Early Schools**

The Prince Town district of the Town of Rutland is believed to have conducted its first public schools in the year 1764. By about 1769 Prince Town had been divided into six school squadrons. These early schools were held in private homes. At some time after the establishment of the Town of Princeton in 1771 school houses were built in each squadron. Yet, it appears that school still continued to be held in private homes in many squadrons.

Current research has not shown when the first school house was built in the East Princeton neighborhood or exactly where it was located. However, in 1830 School House # 3, which served the East Princeton neighborhood, stood on a triangular lot at the intersection of Route 140, Route 31, and Beaman Road (see Blake's 1830's map, Illustration # 6). That school stood on the approximate site of the present ice cream and sandwich shop at 221 Beaman Road (Map # 1). In about 1843, a new school house was built at that same location.

A New School

Apparently reflecting the rapid growth of East Princeton village in the 1840's and 1850's, the new 1843 school house was replaced fewer than ten years later. In 1852 the town voted to construct a new, much larger building using lumber from the old school. A stylish new multi-purpose Greek Revival style building, Mechanics Hall, 104 Main Street, MHC # 18, Map # 8, was built a short distance east of the earlier school house. Both a school and meeting hall were incorporated into the same building, which came to be known as Mechanics Hall. The Princeton Grange and the East Princeton Village Improvement Society met in the hall for many years. For a period of time a branch of the town's public library was also located there. The East Princeton School, the last district school operating in the town of Princeton, was still being held in Mechanics Hall when it was finally closed in 1945.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS**An Early Blacksmith Shop**

Blacksmith shops were typically one of the first businesses to appear in nascent New England villages during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Daniel Baker (see above), one of the earliest settlers in what would become East Princeton village, may have been the first blacksmith here (Daniel Baker House, 112 Main Street, MHC # 65, Map # 4). Baker

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seems to have been living in East Princeton by the early 1800s and to have left town before 1852. Current research has not shown how long he was active as a blacksmith. An 1812 deed (183/195) refers to him as a blacksmith. An 1851 deed (495/80) refers to the existence of his blacksmith shop at an unspecified location in the vicinity of his house. He was taxed for only two or three acres of land in the 1830s and 1840s suggesting that he may have devoted most of his time to his trade and did not have time for farming a larger acreage. During the same period he was not taxed for a shop.

Mid- and Late-19th Century Blacksmith Shops

An East Princeton blacksmith shop (no longer standing) is shown on the 1857 Worcester County map in a location south of Main Street and a short distance east of Leominster Road, immediately east of a now discontinued road there. The name of the blacksmith is not given. By 1870 there were two blacksmith shops in the village. One was operated by J. P. Wood at the location just described (Map # 43D). The other was the shop of James C. Coburn at 90 Main Street (Map # 17). Wood was not included as a blacksmith on the Federal Census of Manufactures of 1880. He was listed in the 1881 directory, but without reference to his trade. Occupations are not listed in this directory. He is not shown on the 1898 atlas.

The only blacksmith shop to survive today in East Princeton is:

James C. Coburn Blacksmith Shop, 90 Main Street, MHC 72, Map # 17, 1857-1870, Greek Revival (Illustration # 19)

This property is seen on the 1870 and 1898 maps as the property of J. Coburn. James C. Coburn is included as a blacksmith on the Federal Census of Manufactures for the year 1880. The value of his product that year was listed as \$10,000. Coburn still appears as the owner of his property on the 1898 map. It is not known whether he was still practicing his trade at that date.

It seems likely that both the Wood and Coburn blacksmith shops depended on the nearby mills for an important part of their business. Blacksmiths were vital to the maintenance of a mill and its machinery, in addition to the important work they did making and repairing iron tools, instruments, and hardware for villagers and farmers. The shops of both Wood and Coburn were located nearly opposite operating mills, emphasizing the likelihood of a collaboration with industry. Wood's blacksmith shop was located near both the Stuart and Wilder mills and Coburn's shop was directly across the road from the Brown Chair Factory Mill.

The 1898 map shows the blacksmith shop of A. D. Davis on the south side of Main Street immediately east of where Keyes Brook crosses the road (Map # 15A). No building survives at this site today. It may be that Davis took over the business of James Coburn, whose house was across the street, and who may have retired by that date.

STORES**Early Stores in Princeton**

The first store in the town of Princeton, operated by William Richardson, was opened about 1771 or 1772 at the foot of the common in the town center. During the late 18th century a store was in operation at Russell's Corner. In 1812 the town's first post office was housed in a store in that part of town. Another store began operation in "West Village" in about 1812. It is not clear exactly how early a store existed in East Princeton.

East Princeton Stores

The growth of East Princeton into a village was the result of the establishment of the first chair factory here in 1841. Since there was little clustered settlement in at this location until the 1840s and after, there may have been no store here before that time. If a store existed here before that, it might have been a small enterprise carried on in conjunction with

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some other enterprise, such as Keyes mill, which would have drawn numerous customers, or possibly as part of the Cotton Tavern (if in fact it was in operation before the 1840's).

The Union Store

East Princeton's first store may have been the Union Store (J. A. Mirick House/Union Store, 78 Main Street, MHC # 58; Map # 21, Illustrations 4A and 4B, 1842). According to the Princeton House File, the building was built in 1842 by J. A. Mirick. The store is reported by The Princeton Story (1959) to have first opened in 1848 and is believed to have been operated by Mirick. The 1870 atlas shows J. A. Mirick as the owner of this property, which included a store and post office.

In 1885 Warren Whitcomb became the proprietor of the store, which he operated until 1921. During most of Whitcomb's ownership the East Princeton post office was housed in the store, where it remained until 1984 (see Post Offices below). Illustration # 4A shows the store as it appeared some time before 1921. A circa 1959 photograph (Illustration # 4B) shows it as the East Princeton Country Store, a Red & White Food Store.

John A. Mirick (b.1821) was a nephew of Eunice Mirick Stuart, who was the mother of East Princeton chair manufacturers, Joseph M. Stuart and John H. Stuart. Mirick's brother, Moses Hobbs Mirick, lived across Main Street from the store in the Beaman-Mirick House, 77 Main Street, MHC # 60, Map # 22, Greek Revival, ca.1850-1857.

Warren H. Whitcomb (b.1852) was born in Princeton, the son of William H. Whitcomb and Susan (Arnold) Whitcomb. He married Anna C. Hastings of Sterling. They had two children.

Brown's Store

Another store appears to have been operated in East Princeton village in conjunction with Brown's Chair Mill (no longer standing) (see Brown's Chair Factory Site, Map # 15, for the location of the mill). According to Blake's History of Princeton, a grocery store adjoining the mill was burned down in 1869 when the mill was destroyed by fire. No details of its history or operation have been discovered.

Stuart's Store/Temple-Lamson Store

A small store building is wedged between the two-family house and the barn at 66 Main Street (Stuart/Temple-Lamson Store, MHC # 57, Map # 32, ca.1848, elements of Gothic Revival?). A store at this location is believed to date from the 1850s, possibly as early as 1851 or 1852. A building at this location is listed on the 1857 Worcester County map as belonging to J. H. Stuart. The 1870 map shows a store at this address owned by J. H. Stuart. However, the store building at that time was set back in the northwest corner of the lot. Further research is necessary to learn whether the earlier store building was moved to its present location or whether a new store might have been built. In 1898 the store stood in its present position and was operating as the Temple & Lamson Store.

The first owner of this store seems to have been John H. Stuart (1823-1893), son of Benjamin Stuart, Jr. and brother of Joseph M. Stuart, who established the first chair factory on Keyes Brook in East Princeton in 1841 (see above under "Stuart Chair Factory" for full information on Stuart). Stuart's home appears to have been the Joseph M. Stuart/ John. H. Stuart House, 70 Main Street, MHC # 55; Map # 27), 1851-1857, Greek Revival.

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some other enterprise, such as Keyes mill, which would have drawn numerous customers, or possibly as part of the Cotton Tavern (if in fact it was in operation before the 1840's).

The Temple & Lamson Store was apparently the partnership of the husbands of John H. Stuart's daughters, Janie and Marion. Janie A. Stuart (b.1851) married John H. Temple in 1869. Marion L. Stuart (b.1848) married Henry H. Lamson in 1867. It is supposed that one or both of the men may have managed the store for Stuart before they took it over themselves to run it under their own names. A store remained in business at this location until about 1941.

John H. Temple (1844-1904) is believed to have built as his residence the J. H. Temple House, 80 Main Street, MHC # 74; Map # 20, Illustration # 3, Greek Revival, 1857-1870. This property is listed on the 1870, and the 1898 maps as belonging to J. H. Temple. The large size of the house suggests that Temple might have taken in chairmakers or chair factory workers as boarders.

POST OFFICES**Princeton Post Offices**

Princeton's first post office was established in 1812 and was housed in a store at Russell's Corner. Before that time the nearest post office was twelve or more miles away in Worcester. The East Princeton post office was established in 1849. By 1870 there were four post offices in Princeton. At the end of the 19th century there were six post offices in town: Princeton, East Princeton, Brooks Station, Princeton Depot, Roper's Mills (East Hubbardston), and Mount Wachusett. Today there is only one.

East Princeton Post Offices

East Princeton's first postmaster in 1849 was H. S. Pratt. Current research has not shown where the post office was located in those early days. Nineteenth century American post offices were often located in private homes or in stores, especially when the postmasters were storekeepers. Appointments for postmaster after Pratt were Joseph Whitcomb, 1855; J. A. Mirick, 1870; Warren Whitcomb, 1873; Samuel Jewett, 1886; and Warren Whitcomb, 1889. The 1870 map shows the post office at J. A. Mirick's store (J. A. Mirick House/Union Store, 78 Main Street, MHC # 58, Map # 25, Illustrations # 4A and 4B). It is supposed that, during Mirick's entire three-year tenure as postmaster (1870-1873), the East Princeton post office was located in this store, of which he was proprietor. From 1886-1889, while Samuel Jewett was postmaster, the office might have been kept in his house (Brown-Jewett House, 71 Main Street, MHC # 62, Map # 29, Greek Revival, ca.1850s). Locations have not been identified for the post office during other postmaster appointments made before 1889. The post office was certainly located in the Union Store during Warren Whitcomb's second term as postmaster, beginning in 1889. It is shown at that location on the 1898 map and is said to have remained in the Union Store building long after Whitcomb's tenure as postmaster ended. It was still located there in 1984 when the East Princeton post office closed and was merged with the Princeton Center post office at the Gregory Hill store in the town center. Since 1987 Princeton's post office has been housed in a modern shopping center on the Worcester Road outside the town center.

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LATE-19TH CENTURY CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP OF EAST PRINCETON INDUSTRIES

Reed & Temple Company

Probably around 1879 Charles W. Reed and Foster E. Matthews purchased the Mark Wilder saw mill (Mark Wilder/Reed & Temple Saw Mill/Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Site, Gleason Road, Map # 43, see above). A short time later, Foster Matthews sold his part in the Reed & Matthews business to John H. Temple and the firm name was changed to Reed & Temple. The 1880 Federal Census of Manufactures shows (Reed? illegible) & Temple operating a "Lumber Manufacturing" business with a capital investment of \$1,200 and eight adult male employees. A notation states, "They buy timber standing..." The firm's annual product was valued at \$3,000.

Comparison of the 1870 and 1898 maps of this site indicates that Reed & Temple used Wilder's main building for their operation and did not build a new one. Buildings on the south side of the brook, including the dwelling that had been part of Wilder's complex were the property of a separate owner, Anthony Hayden, in 1898. Further research is necessary to learn whether this division of Wilder's property occurred at the time of the sale in 1881 or later and to find the use to what Hayden put his property. The 1870 map shows Hayden as the owner of a house at 25 Leominster Road, MHC # 45, Map # 39, which he no longer owned in 1898.

No biographical information on Charles W. Reed has been discovered so far. Reed's Second Empire style residence, the Charles W. Reed House, is located at 69 Main Street, MHC # 63, Map # 30, 1881.

Foster E. Matthews is shown in 1870 as the owner of 221 Beaman Road, Map # 1. It is supposed that it was his home. In 1898 he owned 93 Main Street, Map # 14, the former Brown Chair Factory office and shop.

John H. Temple (1844-1904), Charles Reed's partner, was the son-in-law of John H. Stuart (see below under Temple & Lamson Store), who was then the owner of the Stuart chair factory across Gleason Road from the saw mill. He was also a proprietor of the Temple & Lamson Store. The Greek Revival style John H. Temple House, 80 Main Street, MHC # 74, Map # 20, 1857-1870, appears to have been Temple's residence.

Temple & Stuart Company

In 1894 John H. Temple bought Reed's portion of Reed & Temple and formed a partnership with Benjamin Stuart of New York City. The firm was known as Temple & Stuart. The family relationship between the New York Benjamin Stuart and the Stuarts of East Princeton and Sterling has not been clarified, although it seems almost certain that such a relationship existed. It is possible that this Benjamin Stuart was Benjamin Hall Stuart (b.1848), the son of Joseph M. Stuart.

Temple and Stuart made improvements to the factory by the addition of a boiler room and a paint shop. Comparison of the ground plans shown on 1870 and 1898 maps (Illustrations # 7 and 8) suggests that these additions were made to the north end of the main building. The addition of the paint shop, which was equipped with large tanks of varnish into which chairs could be dipped, made possible a new era in the chair finishing process. After Stuart's death in 1896 Temple operated the business alone until the factory complex was destroyed by fire in 1899. On this site after the fire he built a warehouse and a large paint shop, where he continued to finish chairs until he died in February of 1904.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 21**Temple-Stuart Corporation**

At the death of John H. Temple in 1904, the firms of Temple & Stuart and A. L. Stuart Company were incorporated as a single enterprise to be known as Temple-Stuart. By this date, Temple's brother-in-law, Arthur L. Stuart, owned the Stuart chair factory. Further study will be required to understand the details of this merger. However, it seems likely that the two businesses must have already been working cooperatively before Temple's death. It is supposed that the Temple & Stuart sawmill may have begun supplying raw material and chair stock to the Stuart chair factory in the 1890's after the death of John H. Stuart. By acquiring lumber and chair parts from a location next door, the cost of materials may have been reduced. Apparently reflecting this change, the Stuarts' Sterling saw mill was converted to a grist mill by family member, Ervin(g) W. Stuart, at some time before 1898.

The addition of a chair painting facility to the Temple & Stuart saw mill complex may also indicate further integration of the chairmaking process by the two companies. Such integration is not surprising, given the proximity of the two plants (across Gleason Road from one another) and the fact that the owners of both companies were related by family ties. The death of John Temple must have made it logical to unite the two enterprises as one. Further research should be carried out to clarify the details of the histories of these two companies and the establishment of the Temple-Stuart Corporation.

The Temple-Stuart Corporation remained in operation at their expanded plant until 1910, when fire destroyed their East Princeton buildings. At that time manufacturing was moved to the town of Baldwinville, Massachusetts, near Gardner. The Baldwinville operation was closed in 1991.

The only surviving building believed to have been directly related to the Temple-Stuart Corporation factory itself is: Beaman-Mirick Barn-Keyes Paint Shop, 129 Gleason Road, MHC # 53, Map # 23, mid-late 19th c. Now converted to a dwelling, this building was originally the barn of the Beaman-Mirick House, 77 Main Street, Map # 22. It may have been used for storage by the Temple-Stuart Company, probably sometime after the turn of the 20th century. It appears on the 1898 map as part of its original parcel of land together with the Beaman-Mirick House. Photographs (see Illustration # 14B) show it in what is believed to have been its incarnation as a factory-related building with another barn or shed attached to its south end. After fire destroyed the factory and Temple-Stuart left East Princeton, the former barn became the automobile paint shop of Roland Keyes (see Illustration # 5). Research has not shown the family relationship of Roland Keyes to other East Princeton members of the Keyes family. Because of his automobile painting business, it might be that he was related in some way to A. B. Keyes (see above) who ran a similar business. In the 1950's the building was converted to use as a dwelling, maintaining much of its earlier appearance.

LATE-19TH-EARLY-20TH-CENTURY DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

During the latter years of the 19th century a few new buildings appeared in the village. The most imposing of these was the community's first religious building:

Congregational Chapel, 81 Main Street, MHC # 33, Map # 19, Stick Style, 1885 (Photos # 6 & 5)

Before the establishment of this chapel, the inhabitants of East Princeton traveled three miles to worship at the Congregational church in the center of town. Members of the First Congregational Church who lived in the East

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Princeton neighborhood successfully petitioned their minister, Reverend Archibald Love, to consider to possibility of building a chapel in the village for their convenience. The building was built with contributions from many East Princeton residents. Former chair manufacturer, William H. Brown and his wife, Ellen, provided land for the building at the cost of one cent. Construction was carried out with the help of local people under the direction of Princeton builder, John Fremont Mirick.

Services began being held here in 1887. During the early years of the 20th century, the minister of the Congregational church in the town center performed a service here each Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Ladies Aid Society suppers were held here once a month. For many years the chapel was an important and active part of the community.

The original deed to the property was made out to the Reverend Love. When he left Princeton to move to Connecticut, Mr. Love deeded the property to the Home Missionary Society, now known as the Massachusetts Congregational Conference. In 1945 the title to the property was transferred to the First Congregational Church of Princeton. In 1960 it was voted at an annual church meeting to discontinue holding services in the East Princeton Chapel. The last religious service was held here on June 25, 1960. Sometime later the building was sold and converted to use as a private home.

Fire protection was improved during the late 19th century period by the addition of a fire truck and a fire house:
East Princeton Fire House, 3 Leominster Road, MHC # 50, Map # 33, Photo # 8, mid-19thc, Greek Revival
(Illustration # 18)

This building is the earliest known fire house to have existed in East Princeton. It began its role in community fire protection when the town gave East Princeton a pumper truck in 1892. It is seen on the 1898 map only as a small unidentified outbuilding at this location. There is no indication on the map that it was a fire house. At that time, also, the building was not located on public property. Instead, it stood on a corner of the Temple & Lamson store lot. These facts suggest that the publicly owned firefighting apparatus was housed privately. It was not unusual during the 19th century for manufacturing companies to cover all or part of the cost of fire protection in the vicinity of their mills. This would seem to have been the case here in East Princeton. The owner of the property on which the building stood in 1898, the Temple & Lamson Store, had a direct link to the Reed & Temple saw mill through the ownership of both the store and mill by John H. Temple. Family ties also linked Temple & Lamson to the A. L. Stuart mills across Gleason Road from Reed & Temple. Study of town records might uncover an explanation of the exact arrangement agreed to by the town and the property owner.

The date of construction of this building is unclear. It appears that it is a much earlier building that was adapted to use as a fire house in 1892. It is not known whether the building was already standing on this site at the time of its conversion or whether it was moved here from some other location. Even though the style of its architecture suggests a probable early-mid-19th century date, the building is not shown on the 1870 map. Nevertheless, it could have existed by that date without having been recorded on the map because outbuildings are not shown on Princeton maps before 1898. Both physical and documentary research may be necessary to clarify the date and history of this building. It appears to have become a dwelling at some time during the early- or mid-20th century, probably because it became too small for modern fire apparatus. East Princeton fire trucks are said to have been kept at Hubbard's Garage (Map # 7) on Main Street during the mid-20th century.

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 8 Page 23**Village Amenities**

Several efforts at village improvements were made around the turn of the 20th century. A strong community spirit was displayed in such efforts. For example, East Princeton was equipped with sidewalks paid for by the East Princeton Village Improvement Society. Despite diligent research, nothing has been learned about the history or other efforts of this group. The sidewalks ran an approximate distance of one mile along Main Street, from Leominster Road all the way to Beaman Road at the west end of the village. In 1903 the Town of Princeton voted to install streetlights in East Princeton. Twenty-five gas streetlights were installed. They were later replaced by electric lights. None of the original lantern-type light posts or early electric light standards survive today. Old street views, such as the 1945 view of tree-lined Leominster Road (Illustration # 17) and a view of Main Street (Illustration # 18) taken at an unidentified date, suggest that around the turn of the 20th century trees were planted along the village roads. A bandstand (no longer standing) was built on the front lawn of the Stuart Double-House, Store, and Barn, 66 Main Street at the corner of Leominster Road. East Princeton resident, Edith Hubbard, recalled the bandstand (in a 1997 interview with Princeton historian Joyce Anderson) as having been "a pretty thing, very fancy." It is said to have been painted yellow with a white fence (railing?) around it. A cast iron Watering Trough (Map # 44) for horses, which now functions as a flower planter (Photo # 7), was placed at the intersection of Main Street and Gleason Road in the late 19th century or around the turn of the 20th century.

THE AUTOMOBILE AND EAST PRINCETON

Life in East Princeton village changed after the closing of the Temple-Stuart chair factory in 1910 and with the advent of the automobile at about that same time. Not only did the loss of manufacturing dissolve the major economic base of the village, but it also took away the bustle and rhythm of the daily routine that accompanied factory production. Gradually the automobile made travel outside the village easier and faster. The inhabitants of East Princeton discovered the wider world it made available. There was no need to limit themselves to the offerings of the village anymore. In time, stores closed, the village school closed, and the Congregational Chapel closed.

To meet the new economic focus, automobile-related businesses were opened in East Princeton:

Roland Keyes opened his automobile paint shop in a former barn where he painted and pinstriped automobiles and sold automobile accessories: Beaman-Mirick Barn-Keyes Paint Shop 129 Gleason Road, MHC # 53, Illustration # 5, Map # 23, mid-late 19th c. Keyes is said to have been in operation at this location as early as 1907. Illustration # 5 shows the building probably in the late 1920s as Keyes' paint shop.

The barn that became Roland Keyes paint shop began life as the barn of the Beaman-Mirick House, 77 Main Street, MHC # 60, Map # 22, Greek Revival, ca.1850-1857. It is presumed that the barn was built at the same time as the house. The house is listed in the Princeton House Card File as having been built and lived in by Edson Beaman (1813-1882). Beaman owned the property in 1857. The 1870 and 1898 maps show Moses Hobbs Mirick (b.1823) as the owner. Moses Mirick married Lucinda Morse in 1823. Mirick was the brother of J. A. Mirick, proprietor of the Union Store (see above).

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Gasoline Filling Station, 221 Beaman Road but facing onto Route 140, MHC # 119, Map # 1, ca.1920s and ca.1930s-1940s, Colonial Revival.

At this location had stood the pre-1830 and 1843 District # 3 schools. However, the lot appears to have been vacant at the time the filling station was built here. Beginning with a small, clapboarded, gable-front office with pumps out front (see Illustrations # 15A & 15B), the station was enlarged probably in the 1930s or 1940s with a larger Colonial Revival style, wood, hip-roofed building trimmed with a cupola on the roof. A small gable-roofed section at the rear of the hip-roofed building would appear to be the earlier station. Today converted to a drive-up ice cream and sandwich shop, the filling station building still serves an automobile-related purpose as a roadside refreshment stop. Even after the hip-roofed section was converted to other uses during the mid-late-20th century, a filling station was operated until around the 1980s at this location out of a small brick-faced concrete block building that stands to the west of it.

A garage for the repair and maintenance of automobiles was built around 1930 just west of Mechanics Hall on Main Street:

Hubbard's Garage, 106-108 Main Street, MHC # 134, Map # 7, utilitarian false-front, ca.1930

John and Charles Hubbard's garage started out as a hip-roofed building of rusticated concrete blocks with a single vehicle bay (Illustration # 16A). At an unidentified later date the garage was enlarged with additions on either side of the original section (Illustration # 16B). In addition to repairing cars, the garage also sold gasoline.

Pumps can be seen in front of the building in Illustration 16B. In the late 20th century a concrete block addition was made to the west end of the façade. Covered with a wood siding and accented with a mansard-like false roof, this section is used as a convenience store. A sandwich and ice cream shop now occupies the former western end of the garage, now faced in brick. The unaltered east end is still a repair garage.

According to East Princeton resident Leo Hurme, East Princeton's fire trucks were housed at Hubbard's garage in mid-20th century and no longer at the earlier fire house at 3 Leominster Road.

During the 1950s-1960s period a few houses were built on vacant lots in the village, on Main Street and Leominster Road. A few others were built, mostly on Leominster Road, during the late 20th century. This section of the village was much less densely built up than Main Street during the 19th century and had land available for mid and late 20th century development. Despite the construction that has occurred over the past nearly fifty years, the village still maintains its 19th century character.

EAST PRINCETON ARCHITECTURE

Before the late 18th century, New England communities typically consisted of scattered farmsteads with little clustered settlement. The growth of villages and clustered settlements were encouraged by an increase in commerce, the growth of a market economy, and the advent of the Industrial Revolution. As shown in Joseph S. Wood's The New England Village, New England town centers and industrial villages typically began to grow during the Federal period and grew further during the Greek Revival period. In Princeton, the town center only began to coalesce in the 1830s, during the late Federal and early Greek Revival periods. East Princeton may have experienced some minor growth during this same

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period, although its major period of development dates to the 1840-1870 period. Although East Princeton continued to flourish as a chair-manufacturing center as late as the early 20th century, it did not expand during this latter period. This lack of growth was probably largely due to the fact that the village was not located on a well-connected rail line.

The vernacular character of the architecture of the East Princeton Historic District is typical of small villages and rural areas in Worcester County during the late 18th-19th century period. As is seen in other of the county's historic small villages and rural areas, buildings here are treated simply -- with few high style references. Like other New England communities that still exist as villages today, East Princeton had a spurt of growth during the Federal and Greek Revival periods but ceased to grow during the late 19th century so that its early stages of growth are preserved nearly intact. By comparison, the region's industrial cities, such as Worcester, experienced an on-going 19th century development that continually renewed its building stock.

The earliest buildings in the East Princeton Historic district represent the pre-village period of scattered settlement here. Of all of the buildings in the village, they are the simplest and least influenced by style. An excellent and well-preserved example is the ca. 1800, one-story Daniel Baker House, notable for its extreme simplicity, astylistic appearance, small size, and its cumulative quality. Small, unadorned houses of this type, now only rare survivors in the region, were common during the late 18th and early 19th century period. The larger, one-story Ephraim Keyes House, although altered by the application of stucco exterior finish, appears similarly style-less. Originally smaller than it is today, it is the result of cumulative additions. The small size of these early dwellings is not a surprise.

The prevalence of small houses in late 18th century Massachusetts towns has been shown in the work of cultural geographer Michael Steinitz. The habit of building small dwellings persisted well into the 19th century, despite the changing taste for larger and more stylish houses that developed in the late 18th and early 19th century period.

By comparison with these earliest East Princeton buildings, some later Federal period houses found in the village have more obvious stylistic references. For example, the two-story height, slim silhouette, and low hip roof of the southwestern section of the Cotton Tavern-J. Whitcomb House is derived from the Federal style. It reflects the widely adopted taste for larger houses and refinement of living that appeared in New England after the Revolutionary War. The elegant Federal style doorframe of the small, and otherwise unassuming, Cheever-Hayton House also represents the growing Federal period taste for refinement. This doorframe, a reproduction of the original, is the single most stylish ornamental feature from any period to be found in the village. The Cushing-Matthews-Keyes House with its pedimented front and low-relief cornice is an expression of late Federal period stylistic interest in the gable-front form inspired by Classical temples. Too little is currently understood about the economy and life in East Princeton during this period to suggest any specific impetus to these refinements. Houses such as the Baker-Keyes House and Brown-Keilty-Cotton House may date from the Federal or late Federal period but do not share these refinements or the influences of style. They are small in size, take the traditional side-gable form, and are astylistic in appearance with practically no ornament.

Style and ornamental features became more important in buildings built in the United States during the mid and late 19th century period. This taste for ornament was partially the result of advances in mechanization, which made architectural ornament cheaper to produce. It was also encouraged by improved communication and by the increasing number of

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builders' handbooks that made a variety of architectural styles widely known to the public. However, there are few buildings in East Princeton village that are more than simplified expressions of the styles that were popular at that time. It is possible that some of the simplicity that is seen here today is the result of alterations that have destroyed some ornamental features. Yet, the character of apparently unaltered houses built by the most prominent citizens in the village, such as the Greek Revival style Joseph M. Stuart-John H. Stuart House, the Amos Keyes House, and the John Temple House, suggests that there was never much high style influence here and that ornamental features were generally kept to a minimum.

An ornamental feature that was popular locally was jig-saw-cut porch trim. Examples can be seen in the balustrade and vine-like capital ornament at the Joseph M. Stuart-John M. Stuart House, on the Stuart Double House, and the Stuart/Temple-Lamson Store.

East Princeton's major period of development during the 1840s and 1850s is manifested in the large number of Greek Revival style buildings found in the village today. With the exception of the colonnaded, temple-front District # 3 School-Mechanics Hall, most Greek Revival buildings in the village are modest, vernacular expressions of the style. Even the homes of the most wealthy and important members of the community are not high style examples of the Greek Revival. Although they are large, gable-front buildings, they have little ornamental trim. The jig-saw-cut ornament mentioned above is evidence of a vernacular elaboration, not an example of high style influence.

The gable-front form of the ancient Greek temple is adopted for most Greek Revival style buildings here. There are several examples of the popular three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front dwelling. The more imposing houses in the village take the five-bay, center-entry, gable-front form and range in height from one to 2½ stories. These large five-bay, gable-front houses seem to be merely adaptations of the old traditional five-bay, center-entry, side-gable house with the gable shifted from the sides to the five-bay front and the addition of some Greek details. There are also several examples in the village of traditional side-gable houses trimmed with Greek Revival details. For example, the 1½ -story Matthew-Vose-Stuart House and the French-Stuart House on Leominster Road belong to this group.

A few basic features are repeated on Greek Revival houses in East Princeton. They are broad eaves, pediments (or gable-fronts with returns), friezes, and corner pilasters. Even on the grander District # 3 School-Mechanics Hall, the trim is of the most simple sort. The unassuming character of the houses in the village is achieved largely through the simplicity of the doorframes at the main entrances. Although doorframes may vary from one house to the next, they are treated with little elaboration and with little high style Greek Revival trim. The doorways of East Princeton on houses, both large and small, are less grand and less refined than those of typical middle class houses of the same period built in the nearby city of Worcester.

One of the most ornamental complexes in the village is the Stuart Double House, Barn, and Stuart/Temple-Lamson Store, which by repetition of Gothic elements on the three adjoining buildings makes a strong statement in Gothic Revival style. Since no historic photographs of this group have been found, it is not known how much more Gothic ornament may originally have given it a more high style look.

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While grand monuments of architecture were being built in New England cities during the late 19th century, the Stick Style Congregational Chapel was built in East Princeton in 1885. It is notable because it is more style conscious than most other buildings in the village, with the exception of Mechanics Hall. Because the circa 1880 mansard roofed Charles W. Reed House has been altered by the application of aluminum siding, it is hard to say how stylish it originally was. However, its patterned slate roof and peaked dormer windows suggest that it may have been more style conscious and finished with finer detailing than earlier dwellings in the village. If the village had been on an economic upswing at this time, it is likely that it would have gotten a number of more stylish buildings than it had ever had before. However, this was not the case and the village retained its largely plain Greek Revival style flavor.

What it did get during this later period was a number of additions to enlarge or update existing buildings. Three-faceted bay windows seem to have been added, perhaps in the 1870s or 1880s to several Greek Revival style houses. These houses include the John H. Temple House, the Matthews-Vose-Stuart House, and the Stuart-Perry House, which also got a corner turret at about the same time. The Greek Revival style James Coburn Blacksmith Shop also had ornamental dormer windows, more than simply utilitarian ones, added during this same approximate period. An elaborate Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style wrap-around porch became a major feature of the Greek-Revival style William H. Brown-Arthur L. Stuart House probably some time after about 1880.

After the loss of the chair industry in the village in 1910, there was even less impetus to growth here. Automobile related buildings, including Hubbard's Garage and the Gasoline Filling Station and a couple of houses were the only new buildings to appear here before the mid-20th century. The garage and filling station appear to have been built between the late 1920s and the 1940s. The garage was built in a utilitarian design, not unusual for garages of that era. The hip-roofed filling station expresses a version of the Colonial Revival style that was popular during the early and mid 20th century in an effort to give gasoline stations a respectable, almost residential, appearance. The East Princeton filling station building has been altered, making it difficult to know precisely what its original appearance might have been. It has not been learned with which oil company this station was affiliated. It is not known whether its design originated locally or whether it might have been one supplied by the oil company to promote its corporate image.

"Architectural Description" in Section 7 lists building types found in East Princeton, shows how these types relate to the architectural styles seen here, and provides descriptions of individual buildings.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Princeton are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area might contribute important information relating to the role and importance of upland/interior sites in general and the role sites along tributary streams of the Nashua/Merrimack River drainage played in the local/regional Native subsistence and settlement systems. Ancient sites in this area could be part of a large, possibly seasonal, settlement network of sites based along the Nashua River, the Merrimack River or part of a specialized adaptation to local environments in the uplands and Worcester Plateau locale.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important social, cultural, and economic information relating to the East Princeton Village as it developed from scattered farmsteads to an important 19th century industrial village in the mid to late 19th century. By 1820, Princeton was one of the more important chair making

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centers in the region. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate examples of mid-18th to early 19th century settlement in the village for which few examples survive. Little information is known of the East Princeton area during the 18th century, making any archaeological survivals from this period very important. Archaeological sites of early homesteads may help document the settlement history of the Main Street corridor and outlying areas such as Leominster Road and Princeton Road. Eighteenth and 19th century house sites may also contribute information relating to the variability of residential sites and the point at which boarding houses and multi-family homes were built.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information on the inhabitants of the district as they developed from the inhabitants of isolated, scattered farmsteads to more centralized or linear industrial related settlement. The above information may indicate the point that the village began to function as a largely independent community. Additional documentary and archaeological research may identify the extent that agriculture, lumbering, and manufacturing played a role in the independence or "self-sufficiency" of the community. Archaeological resources may help identify whether independence or "self-sufficiency" was a measure of economics, social life or a combination of both. Historical and archaeological research may also help understand 20th century changes that occurred in the village as its industrial heart was removed.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features combined with analysis of homes and outbuildings may also contribute important information on the evolution of the woodworking industry, specifically the birth and growth of chair manufacturing. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, farmers often supplemented their incomes by making chairs by hand at home. Historical and archaeological research may contribute information indicating where these activities took place, technologies related to manufacturing activities, and what stages of the manufacturing process actually occurred in the home. Archaeological research may indicate when these manufacturing activities actually developed in the home or related outbuildings and how long they persisted. Archaeological resources may also indicate the role chair manufacturing cottage industries played in the development of larger chair factories in the village. Larger, water powered chair manufacturing industries are believed to have developed on Keyes Brook in the village during the 1840s.

Industrial buildings have been referred to as the heart of 19th century village life, however, most extant examples of these structures have been demolished. Documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help identify the sites of these mills including surface remains, their structural associations or layout, integrity, and evolutionary history when multiple occupations were present. Understanding the 19th century evolution of the village mills may help understand the broader growth of the East Princeton Village from its 18th century origins and changes that occurred in the 20th century as most industry ceased to exist. Surface remains of stonework and excavated information may help identify specific mills and the internal configuration of mill structures and complexes. The same information may also identify adaptive reuse of structures from earlier mills on sites and the extent they were incorporated into later structures. Water power resources related to various mills may also contribute important information relating to the evolution of water power in the village and changes that may have occurred as waterpower changed from supplying power for machinery to the generation of electricity. Archaeological resources may exist that identify the full range of waterpower that was harnessed in the village. Archaeological resources may also exist that contribute information relating to the limits waterpower capacity placed on industrial growth in the village.

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Deeds

William Spooner to Jonathan Martin (84/147); Jonathan Martin to Samuel Dodge etc (91/36); Jonathan Martin etc to John Keyes (91/36); Jonathan Martin to John Keyes (119/619); Reuben Bruce to Daniel Baker (183/195); John Keyes to Amos Keyes (284/425); Jotham Keyes to Amos Keyes (284/427); James Whitcomb to Mark Wilder (418/365); Mark Wilder to Joseph M. Stuart (466/332); Wm. H. Brown to John Kelty (595/356); Edson Beaman to Joseph M. Stuart (476/550); Josiah C. Brown to Moses Keyes (495/78); Phebe Keyes to Moses Keyes (495/80)

Photographs and Postcards

Photocopies of photographs and postcards from private collections. Collection, Joyce Anderson.

Interviews

Telephone interview S. Ceccacci with former Temple-Stuart salesman, Arthur Adelizzi, 9/17/2001

(END)

(END)

East Princeton Village Historic District
Name of Property

Worcester, Massachusetts
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 200 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan McDaniel Ceccacci and Joyce Anderson with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 10-90)

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Continuation SheetEast Princeton Village HD
Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 10 Page 1**SECTION # 10****UTM REFERENCES**

A	Zone	19	Easting	266/040	Northing	4706/440
B	Zone	19	Easting	266/370	Northing	4706/640
C	Zone	19	Easting	266/550	Northing	4706/650
D	Zone	19	Easting	266/620	Northing	4706/580
E	Zone	19	Easting	266/430	Northing	4706/230
F	Zone	19	Easting	266/580	Northing	4706/320
G	Zone	19	Easting	266/800	Northing	4706/270
H	Zone	19	Easting	267/090	Northing	4706/760
I	Zone	19	Easting	267/200	Northing	4706/510
J	Zone	19	Easting	266/820	Northing	4706/060
K	Zone	19	Easting	267/060	Northing	4705/080
L	Zone	19	Easting	267/090	Northing	4705/180
M	Zone	19	Easting	267/120	Northing	4705/260
N	Zone	19	Easting	266/950	Northing	4705/560
O	Zone	19	Easting	266/850	Northing	4705/430
P	Zone	19	Easting	266/780	Northing	4705/460
Q	Zone	19	Easting	266/720	Northing	4705/350
R	Zone	19	Easting	266/150	Northing	4706/900
S	Zone	19	Easting	266/240	Northing	4706/800
T	Zone	19	Easting	266/180	Northing	4706/740
U	Zone	19	Easting	266/140	Northing	4706/760
V	Zone	19	Easting	266/090	Northing	4706/740
W	Zone	19	Easting	266/080	Northing	4706/670
X	Zone	19	Easting	266/030	Northing	4706/660

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Princeton (Worcester), MASection number 10 Page 2VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the East Princeton Village Historic District have been drawn on Town of Princeton Assessors' Maps # 9, 9A, 9B, 5A and 5B. Boundaries mostly follow lot lines of properties included in the district. Exceptions are a few properties for which only a segment of the entire lot has been included. In these cases boundaries have been drawn from point to point from locations on adjoining lot lines to cut off sections, thereby avoiding the inclusion of portions larger than necessary.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundaries for the district have been selected to include as much as possible of the 19th century village. The easternmost boundary follows the property line of the 19th century Ezra Keyes House at 38 Main Street. A portion of a vacant lot (Assessors Map 9/Lot 29) on the south side of Main Street opposite that house has been included since the Ezra Keyes Chair Shop once stood in that area. The southern boundaries of the district were drawn to include lots once occupied by the Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Paint Shop, the Mark Wilder House, the Temple-Stuart Boarding House, the Temple-Stuart Chair Factory, and the Brown Chair Factory. Further west, the southern boundary follows the property lines of houses facing on Main Street. At 105 Main Street the northern arm of the lot has been included for continuity, while a southern portion, on which a modern house stands, has been omitted. At the far west end of the district, the southern boundary follows the property line of the 19th century Peckham farmstead at 226 Beaman Road. The far west end of the district is bounded by the western boundary of a lot that includes both a 19th century house at 221 Beaman Road and the site of the 1830 and 1842 District # 3 school houses, now occupied by a circa 1930's former filling station converted to use as a restaurant. The northwest corner of the district is formed by property lines for lots that include a part of Baker's Meadow. This meadow was shown on early and mid-19th century maps as a distinguishing geographical feature of the area. By 1898 it had been flooded to form a pond, presumably to provide a constant water supply for the operation of the chair factory and saw mill that stood below it on Keyes Brook. The district's northern boundary follows property lines for Baker's Meadow and for houses and lots lining the north side of Main Street. This group of properties extends from Baker's Meadow and the Daniel Baker House, 112 Main Street, all the way to the Ezra Keyes House at 38 Main Street. The rear lot lines of houses and lots on the west side of Leominster Road mark the boundaries of the district as far north as the Sterling town line. This group of properties includes the circa 1790 Ephraim Keyes House at 35 Leominster Road located a short distance southwest of the Sterling line. Because a group of modern houses has been built on the east side of Leominster Road, the district boundary omits them and follows the east side of the road southward from the Sterling town line until it reaches the northern boundary of the lot of a 19th century house at 8 Leominster Road, which is included in the district.

(END)

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Joyce Anderson, Princeton Historical Commission

Date: March 2000

Negatives located at Princeton Historical Commission

Images #1-10 are 8 x 10"

1. Looking north at intersection of Main St., Beaman Rd., and E. Princeton Rd.
2. Looking south from Beaman Rd.
3. Mechanics Hall/School #3. Looking north.
4. Looking south, Brown employees' houses
5. Main Street looking north.
6. Congregational Chapel, looking south.
7. Looking south, intersection of Main St. and Gleason Rd.
8. Leominster Rd. looking east.
9. Keyes Brook at Gleason Rd., looking north
10. Site of Temple-Stuart chair factory, looking north.
11. Ezra Sawyer Keyes house, 38 Main St.
12. Amos Keyes house, 46 Main St.
13. Stuart double house, 66 Main St.
14. Temple-Lamson store, Stuart barn, 66 Main St.
15. Cotton Tavern-Whitcomb house, 67 Main St.
16. Cotton Tavern-Whitcomb house, 67 Main St.
17. N/A
18. J.M. Stuart - J.H. Stuart house, 70 Main St.
19. Brown Jewett house, 71 Main St.
20. Gould-Whitcomb- Parker house, 72 Main St., looking north
21. Stuart-Perry house, 78 Main St.
22. Cushing-Matthews-Keyes house, 74 Main St.
23. N/A
24. J.A. Mirick house - Union Store, 78 Main St.
25. John H. Temple house, 80 Main St., looking SE
26. W.H. Brown - A. L. Stuart house, 85 Main St., looking E
27. Keyes Brook, in the vicinity of 93 Main St., looking E
28. Brown Chair Factory office/shop, 93 Main St., looking W
29. Brown employees' house, 100 Main St., looking N
30. Brown-Keilty-Cotton house, 101 Main St., looking W
31. Town Line garage/Hubbard's Garage/Kwik Stop, 106 Main St.

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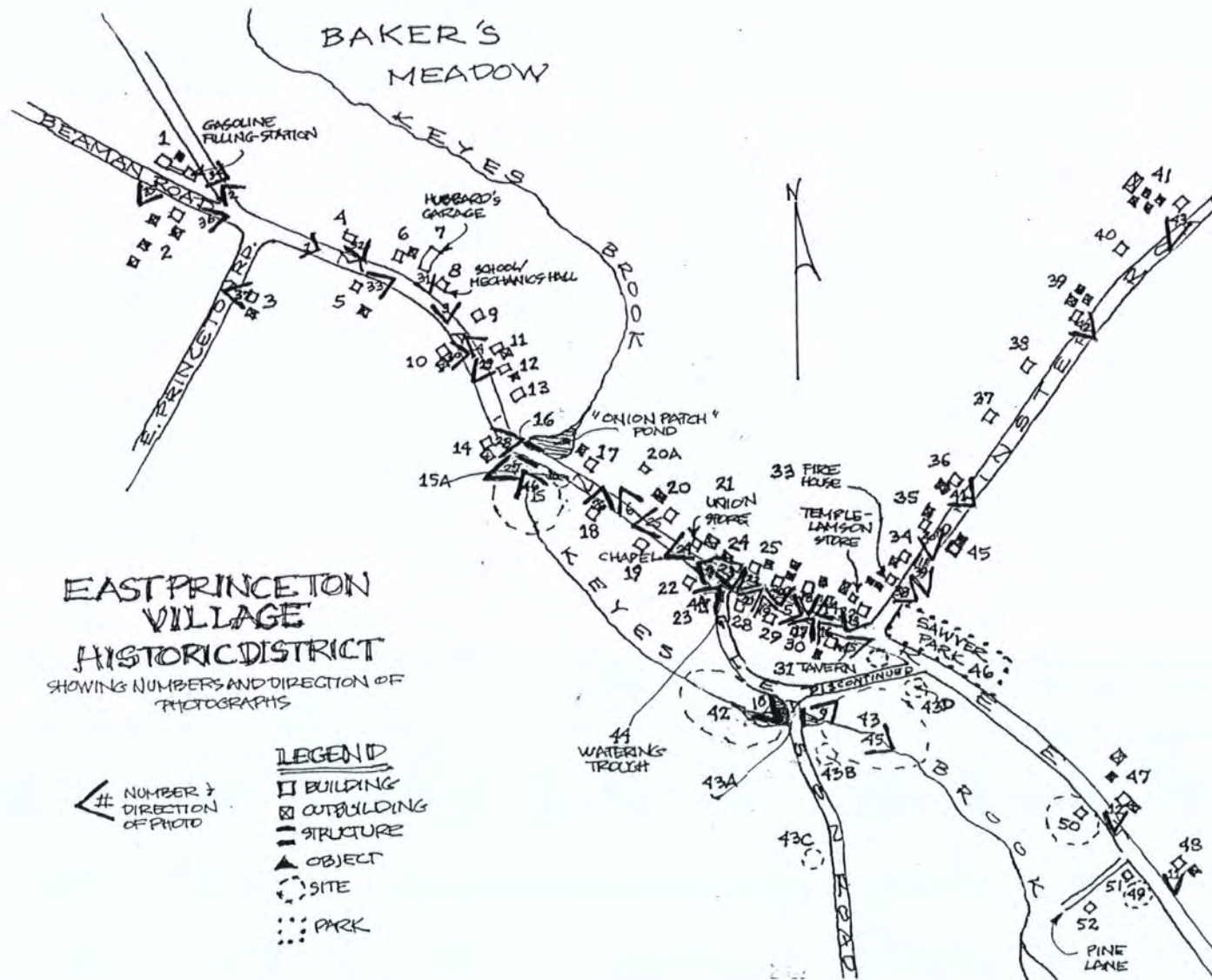
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- 32. Daniel Baker house, 112 Main St., looking N
- 33. Baker-Keyes house, 109 Main St., looking W
- 34. Gasoline filling station, 221 Beaman Rd.
- 35. N.R. Howe house, 211 Beaman Rd., looking N
- 36. Peckham house, 226 Beaman Rd., looking W
- 37. Gates house, 252 E. Princeton Rd.
- 38. East Princeton fire house, 3 Leominster Rd., looking NW
- 39. Abbey-Stuart house, 5 Leominster Rd., looking N
- 40. Matthews-Vose-Stuart house, 7 Leominster Rd., looking N
- 41. Stuart-French house, 11 Leominster Rd., looking N
- 42. Cheever-Hayton house, 25 Leominster Rd., looking NW
- 43. Ephraim King house, 35 Leominster Rd., looking NE
- 44. Beaman-Mirick-Keyes barn, 129 Gleason Rd., looking NE
- 45. Keyes Brook/Temple Stuart paint shop site, looking N near Gleason Rd.
- 46. Keyes Brook/Brown site, in vicinity of 93 Main St., looking SW

(END)



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Illustrations

1. 221 Beaman Road: N.R. Howe House. View taken in early 20th century, before late 20th century alterations. Collection of Donald Slongwhite.
2. 85 Main Street, William H. Brown-Arthur L. Stuart House. This early 20th century view, taken before 1937, shows the house with its late 19th – early 20th century wraparound porch. The porch has since been enclosed. Artist Gamaliel Beaman and his wife, Eileen, who lived here at the time are seen in the front yard.
3. 80 Main Street, John H. Temple house. Early 20th century view taken before the addition of the present porch at the entrance of the gable-front ell.
- 4a. 78 Main Street, J. A. Mirick House – Union Store. Turn of the 20th century view showing late-19th century porches, one-story shed on the left, and barn with dovecotes at the gable peak.
- 4b. 78 Main Street, J. A. Mirick House – Union Store. 1959 view as a Red & White Food Store.
5. 129 Gleason Road, Beaman - Mirick Barn – Keyes Paint Shop. Ca. 1930 view of main façade while in use as the automobile paint shop of Roland H. Keyes.
6. Segment of Blake's map of Princeton Early Divisions and Province Grants. This map was based upon the 1830 Map of Princeton with the addition of early land divisions in the town and of 1830 dwellings and their owners. East Princeton is found near the eastern boundary with the town of Sterling in the lower central section marked "Potash," just north of "Wilder's."
7. East Princeton in 1870.
8. East Princeton in 1898.
- 9a. Temple Stuart Paint Shop (right) and Boarding House (left). This view, looking north on Gleason Road, was taken around the turn of the 20th century. The Paint Shop was built in 1899 after the earlier building at this site was destroyed by fire.
- 9b. Temple-Stuart Paint Shop, Gleason Road, ca. 1900. This view of the main façade was taken from Gleason Road, looking northeast. Finished chairs have just been loaded on a wagon from the warehouse loading doors to be taken to the Stuart Barn at 66 Main Street for overnight storage before delivery to the railroad station for shipping the next day.
- 10a. Woodcuts showing the handcraft of chairmaking. Even when chair parts were mechanically produced, the process of assembling chairs was still a manual operation.
- 10b. Temple-Stuart Chair Workers Sitting on and near bundles of chair dowels. View taken around the turn of the 20th century at an unknown location in the Temple-Stuart complex.
- 11.
12. Advertisements of East Princeton Businesses.
13. Chairs being loaded at the Temple-Stuart Paint Shop and Warehouse on Gleason Road about the turn of the 20th century.
- 14a. Temple-Stuart Chair Factory seen from near Main Street looking south on Gleason Road around the turn of the 20th century.
- 14b. Temple-Stuart Chair Factory, South Façade. View taken from south of bridge on Gleason Road looking north about the turn of the 20th century.
- 15a. Filling Station on the Grounds of 221 Beaman Road, but facing Route 140. View taken about 1930 looking northwest. Route 140 is behind the gasoline pumps. Baker's Meadow is in the background. Collection of Donald Slongwhite.
- 15b. Filling Station on Grounds of 221 Beaman Road. View taken in 1920s or 1930s. Route 140 is at right.

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- 16a. Hubbard's Garage early in its operation. This view was taken before additions were made to either side in the 1930s or 1940s.
- 16b. Hubbard's Garage in about the 1950s. View of main façade after additions were made to either side of the original building. A wooden structure is seen at the far left. The present day convenience store was built in front of this structure.
17. 1945 View of Leominster Road. Looking north, with 3 Leominster Road on left, this view shows planted trees lining the street.
18. View of Main Street looking East, probably early 20th century. 96 Main Street on left, Brown-Stuart House is on right. Planted trees line Main Street further east.
19. John C. Coburn Blacksmith Shop and Residence, 99 Main Street. View probably taken in the early 20th Century when the East side was treated with eight bays, rather than the current five bays.

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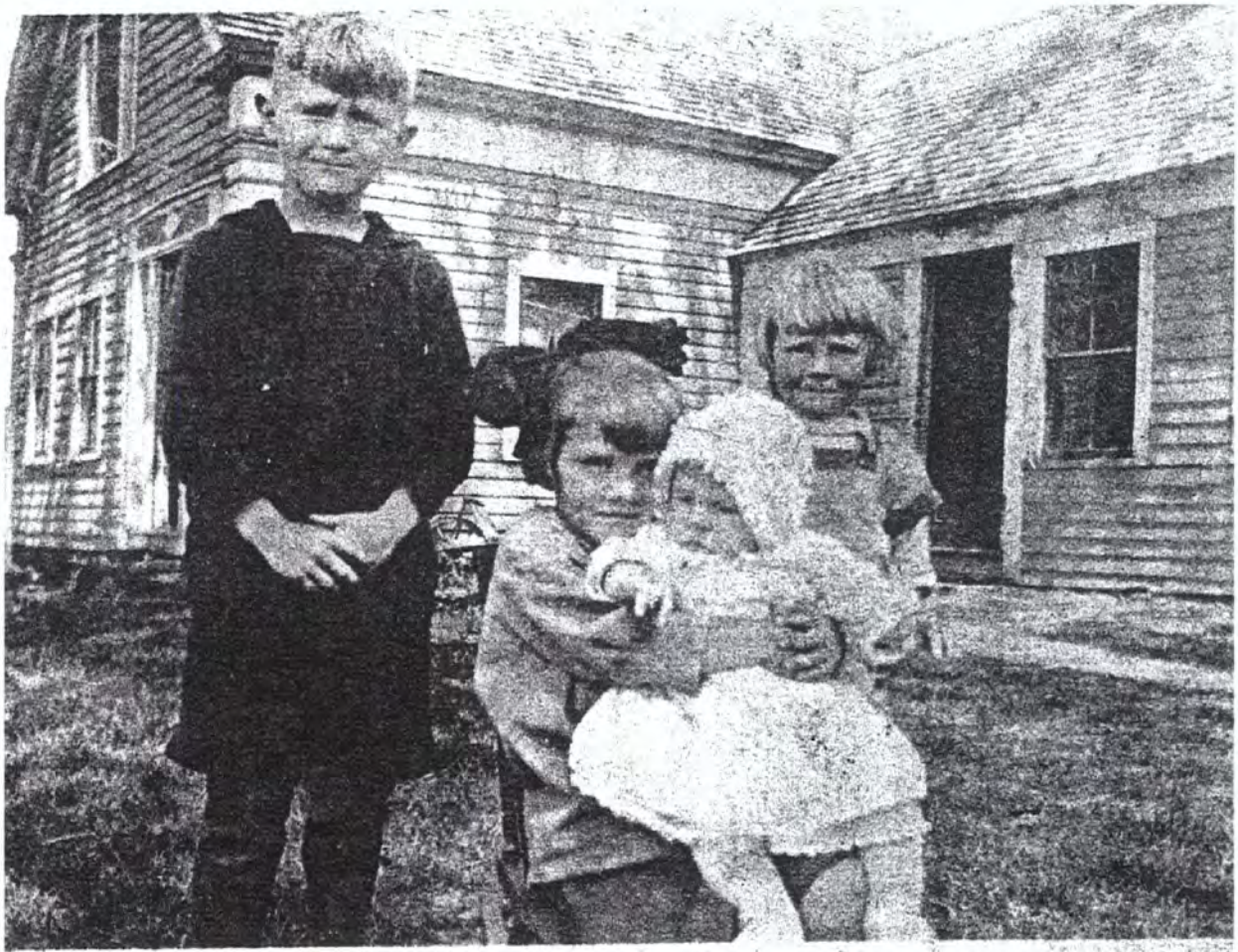


ILLUSTRATION # 1 221 Beaman Road, N. R. Howe House
View taken in early 20th century, before late-20th century alterations.
Collection of Donald Slongwhite



ILLUSTRATION # 2 85 Main Street, William H. Brown-Arthur L. Stuart House This early 20th century view, taken before 1937, shows the house with its late-19th-early-20th-century wraparound porch. The porch has since been enclosed. Artist Gamaliel Beaman and his wife, Eileen, who lived here at the time are seen in the front yard.

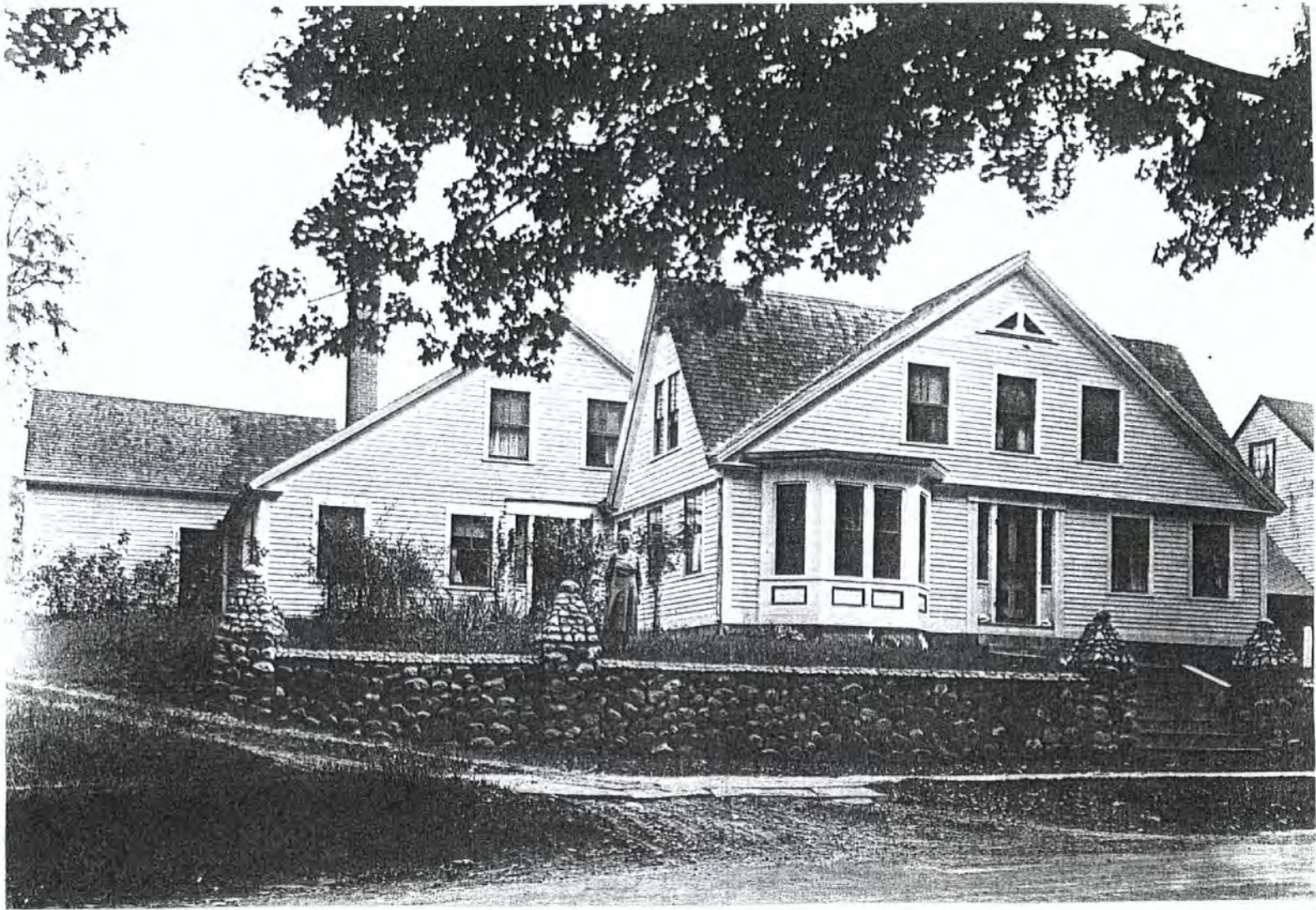


ILLUSTRATION # 3 80 Main Street, John H. Temple House Early 20th century view taken before the addition of the present porch at the entrance of the gable-front ell.

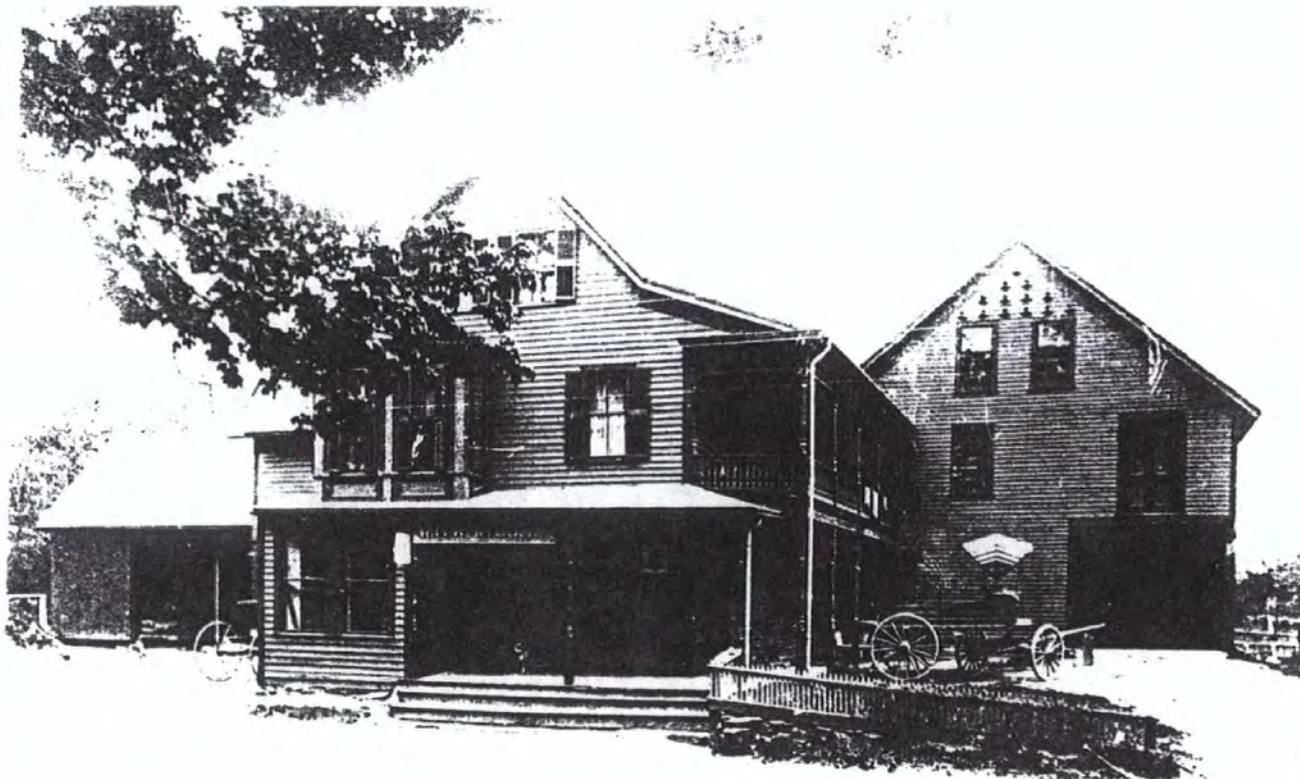


ILLUSTRATION # 4A 78 Main Street, J. A. Mirick House-Union Store Turn of the 20th century view showing late-19th century porches, one-story shed on the left, and barn with dovescotes at the gable peak.



ILLUSTRATION # 4B 78 Main Street, J. A. Mirick House-Union Store 1959 view as a Red & White Food Store.

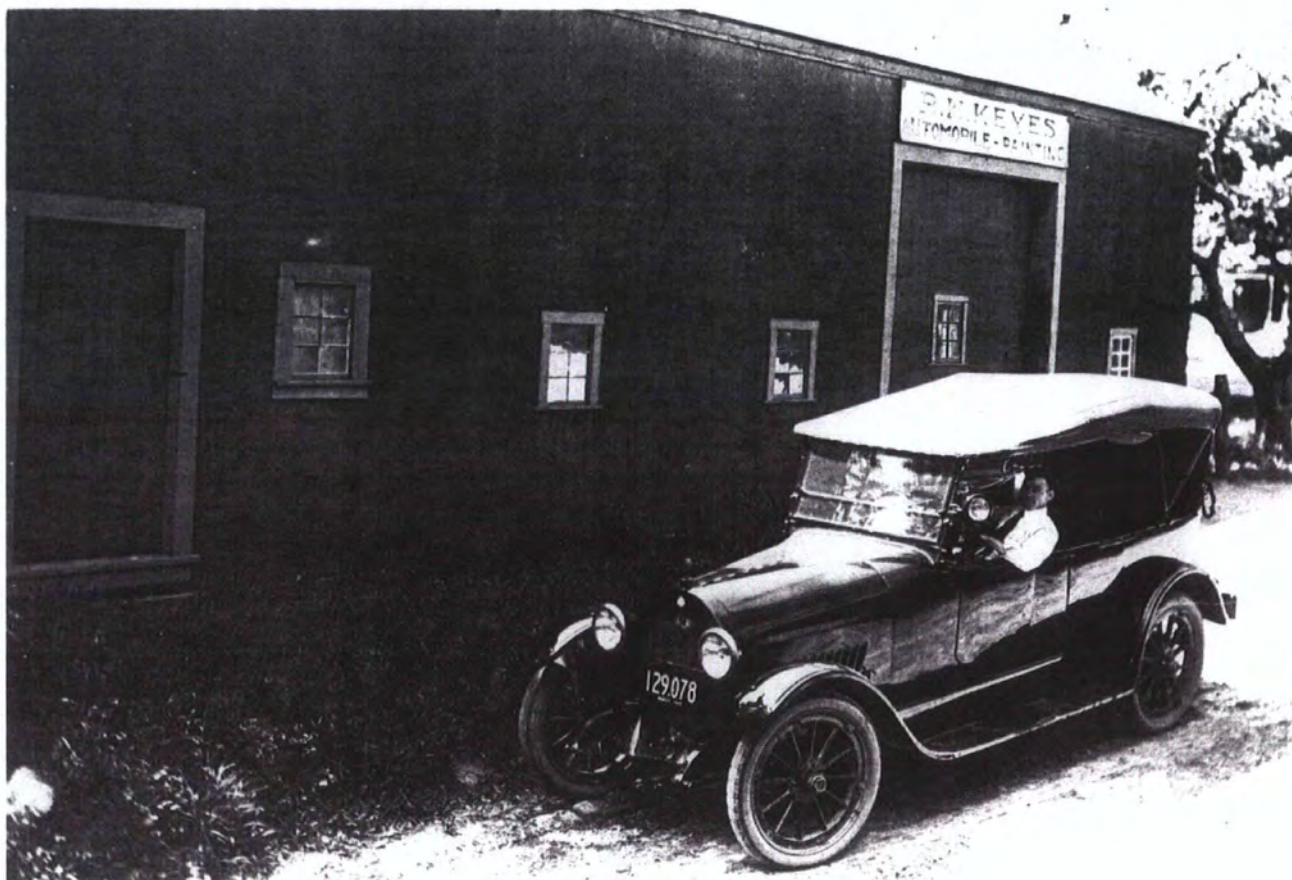
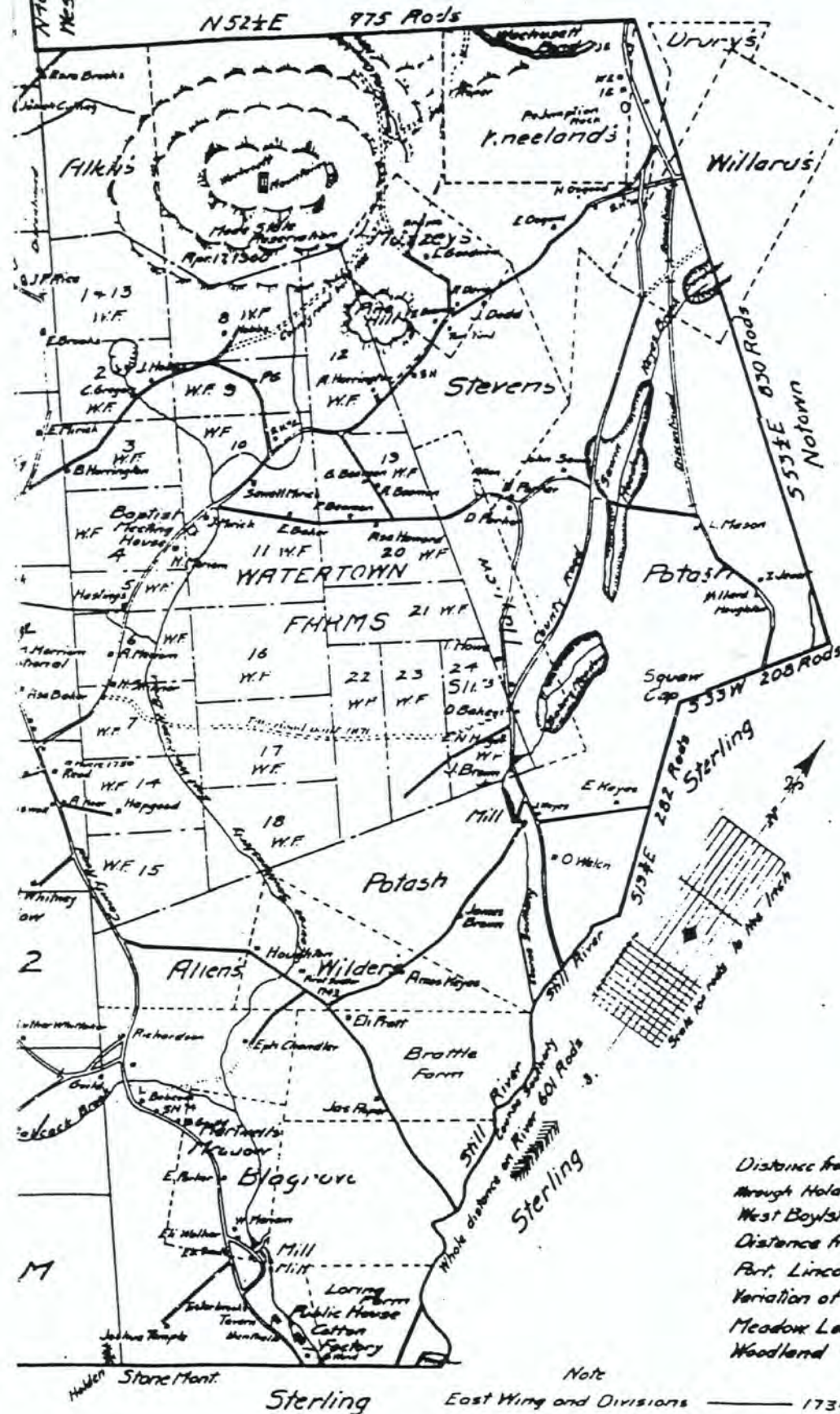


ILLUSTRATION # 5 129 Gleason Road, Beaman-Mirick Barn-Keyes Paint Shop
shop of Roland H. Keyes.

Circa 1930 view of main façade while in use as the automobile paint



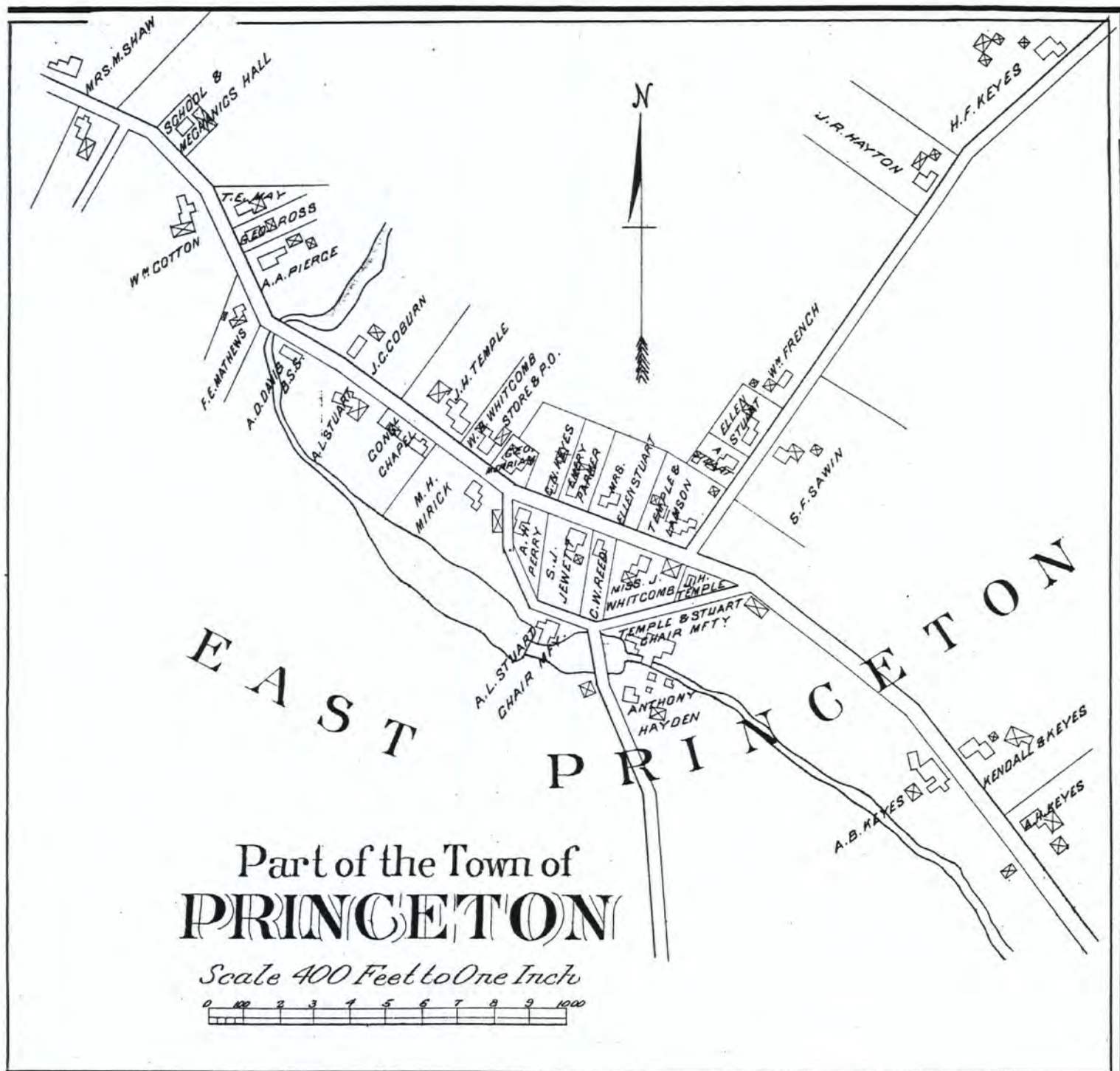
PLAN
OF
PRINCETON, MASS.
Surveyed and Drawn
by
AMOS MERRIAM
Oct. 1830

Early Divisions and Province Grants
Plotted By Francis E. Blake
1911

Distance from Princeton to Worcester the Shire Town
through Holden 13 miles 13 1/2 Rods, through
West Boylston 16 Miles 77 Rods
Distance from Boston to Princeton through Cambridge
Port, Lincoln and Bolton 46 Miles 24 1/2 Rods
Variation of the Magnetic Needle 6°
Meadow Land 822 Acres
Woodland 4021 Acres

Note
East Wing and Divisions ——— 1734
Watertown Farms and - - - - - 1736

ILLUSTRATION # 6 Segment of Francis E. Blake's map of Princeton Early Divisions and Province Grants
This map was based on 1830 Merriam map of Princeton with the addition of early land divisions in the town and of 1830 dwellings and their owners. East Princeton is found near the eastern boundary with the town of Sterling in the lower central section marked "Potash", just north of "Wilder's".



Topographical Atlas of the County of Worcester Massachusetts
 L.J.Richards 1898

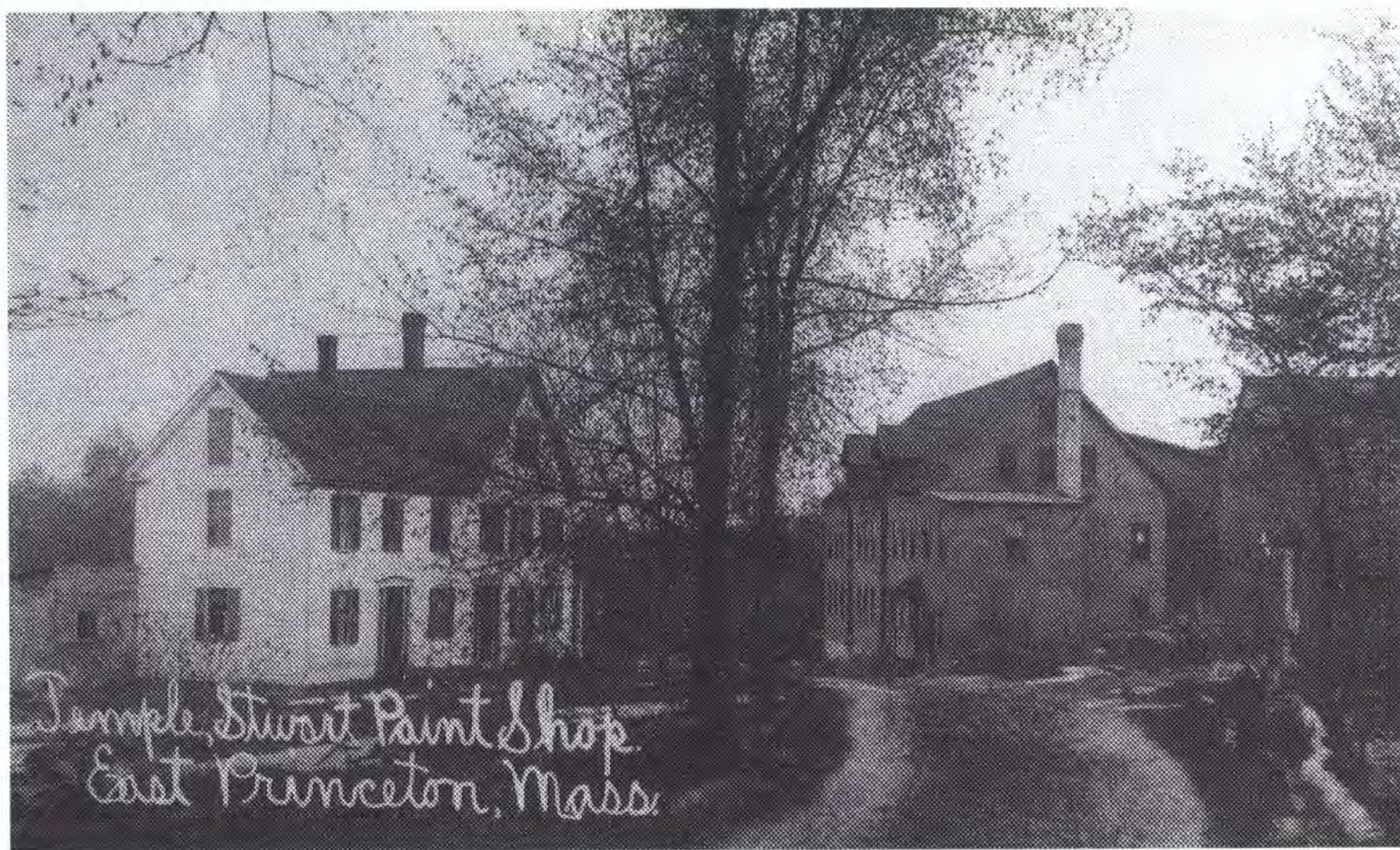
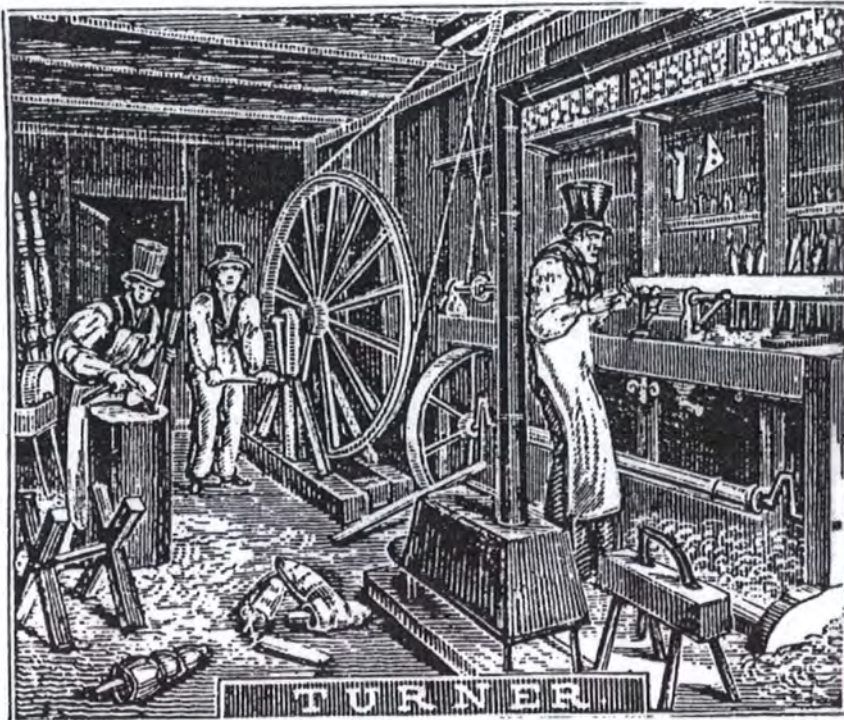


ILLUSTRATION # 9A

Temple-Stuart Paint Shop (right) and Boarding House (left) This view, looking north on Gleason Road, was taken around the turn of the 20th century. The Paint Shop was built in 1899 after the earlier building at this site was destroyed by fire.



ILLUSTRATION # 9B Temple-Stuart Paint Shop, Gleason Road, c.1900 This view of the main façade was taken from Gleason Road, looking northeast. Finished chairs have just been loaded on a wagon from the warehouse loading doors to be taken to the Stuart Barn at 66 Main Street for Overnight storage before delivery to the railroad station for shipping the next day.



Engraving of the woodturner's shop from Edward Hazen's *Panorama of Professions and Trades*, published in Philadelphia, 1836. Although the lathe is fitted for operation with a treadle, the apprentice is driving it with the great wheel in order for the master to turn a large piece of stock. Note that the man at the left is preparing stock for the lathe with an axe.



"Chair Maker" in Edward Hazen's *Panorama of Professions and Trades*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1836. Old Sturbridge Village Research Library.

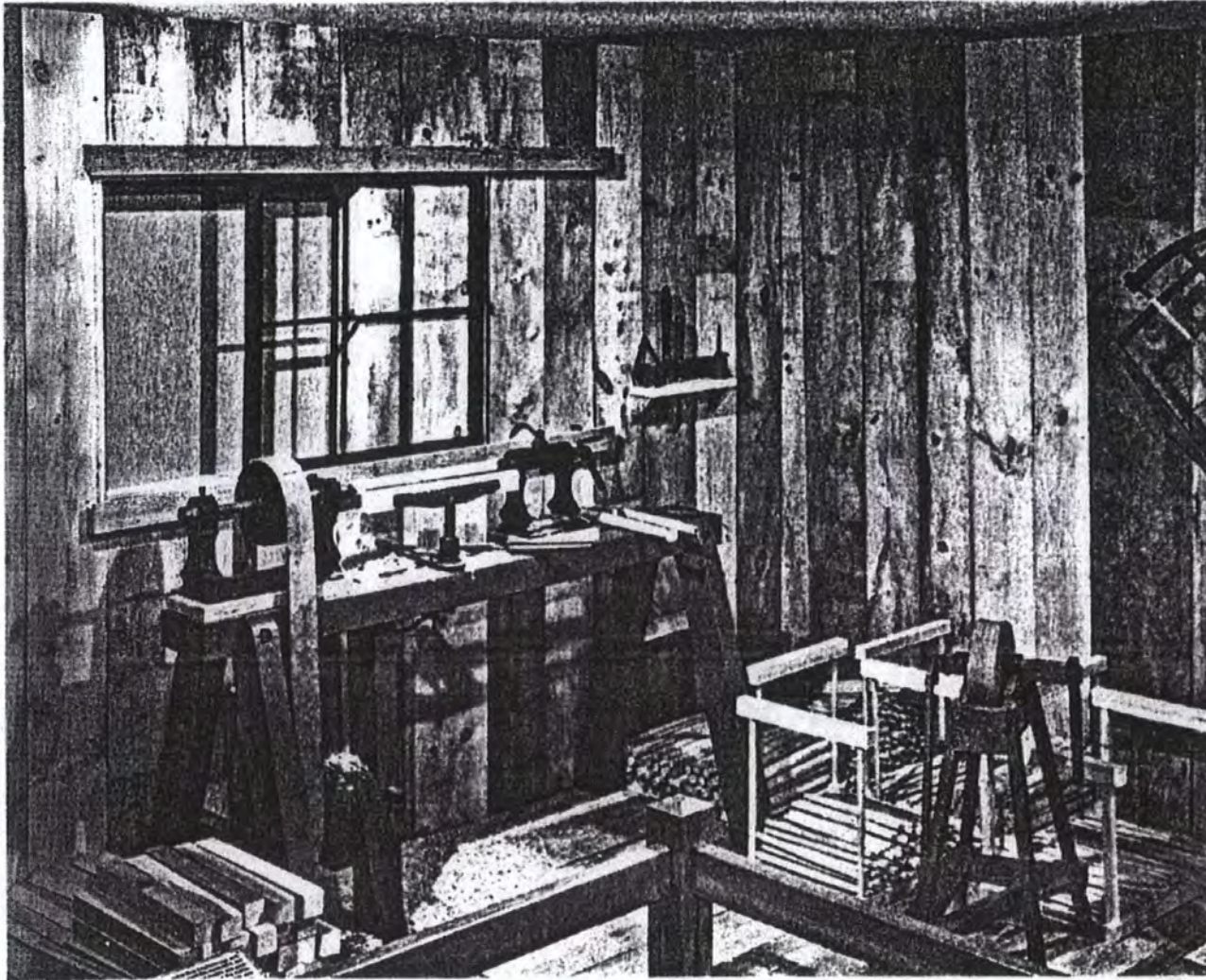
ILLUSTRATION # 10 Woodcuts showing the handcraft of chairmaking
chairs was still a manual operation.

Even when chair parts were mechanically produced, the process of assembling



ILLUSTRATION # 10B

Temple-Stuart Chair Workers Sitting on and near bundles of chair dowels
View taken around the turn of the 20th century at an unknown location in the Temple-Stuart complex



Recreated waterpowered woodturning shop vignette from the exhibit "Cabinet Furniture and Chairs Cheap" at Old Sturbridge Village, 1993-1994. The lathe, equipped with cast iron head and tailstock and tool rest, is connected by a leather belt to a simulated waterpower source below the floor.

J. H. STUART,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS AND SETTEES

93 and 97 Fulton Street, Boston.

MANUFACTORY, - EAST PRINCETON, MASS.

A. H. KEYES & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR BRACKETS, TOYS,
—AND—
Novelties in Wooden Ware,
EAST PRINCETON, MASS.

A. B. KEYES,
EAST PRINCETON,
Wheelwright and Carriage Painter.

Special attention given to General Repairing and Jobbing.

Stereoscopic Views taken of Dwellings and Public Buildings.
Photography in all its branches.

Princeton Business Directory July 1881



Temple, Stuart Chair Team East Princeton, N.J.

A wagon load of finished chairs all set for delivery around the turn of the century. They were produced by the Temple Stuart Company, located at the foot of Mill Hill on Gleason Road in East Princeton.



ILLUSTRATION # 14A

Temple-Stuart Chair Factory seen from near Main Street looking south on Gleason Road around the turn of the 20th century

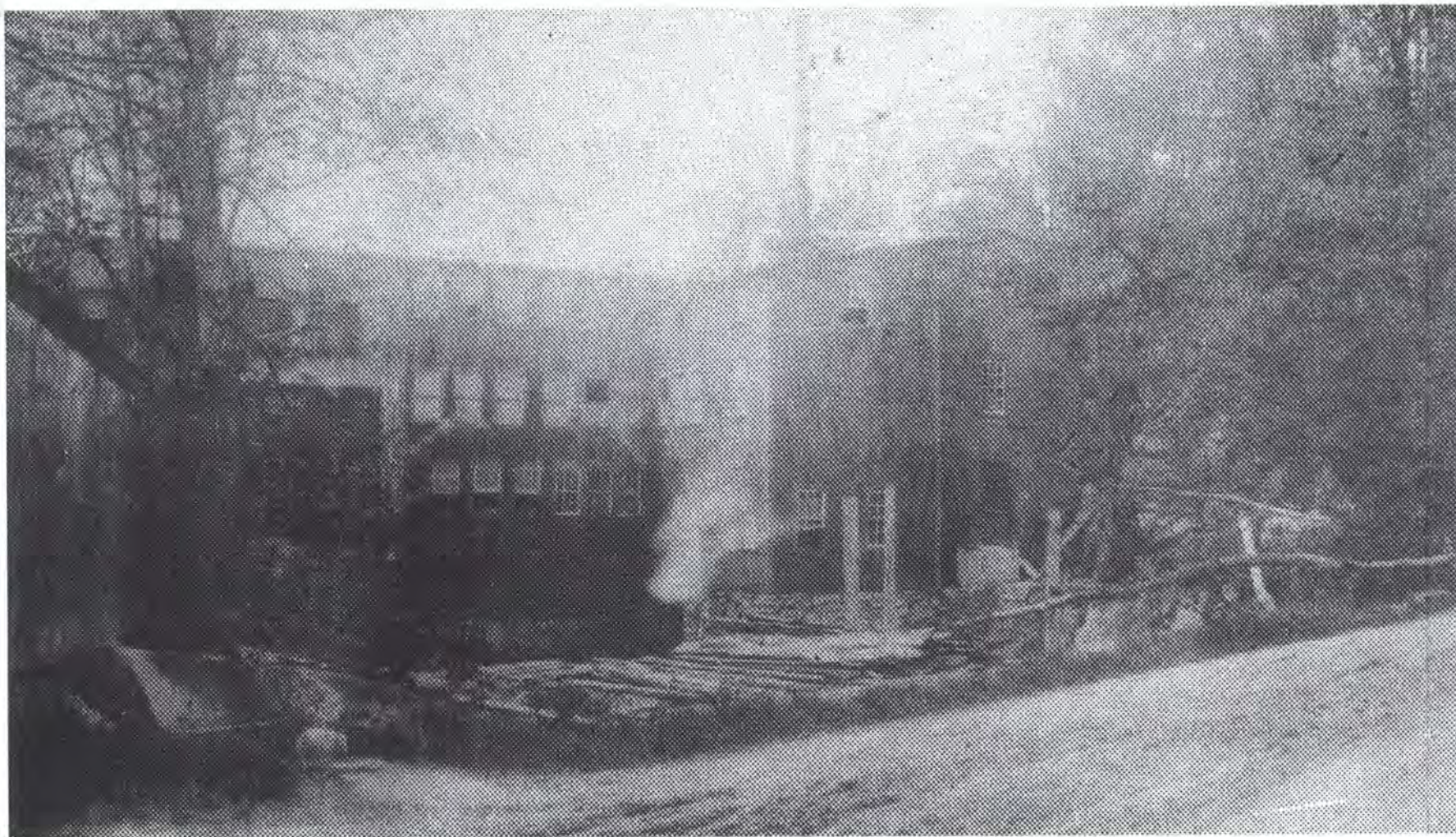


ILLUSTRATION # 14B

Temple-Stuart Chair Factory, South Façade
turn of the 20th century.

View taken from south of bridge on Gleason Road looking north about the

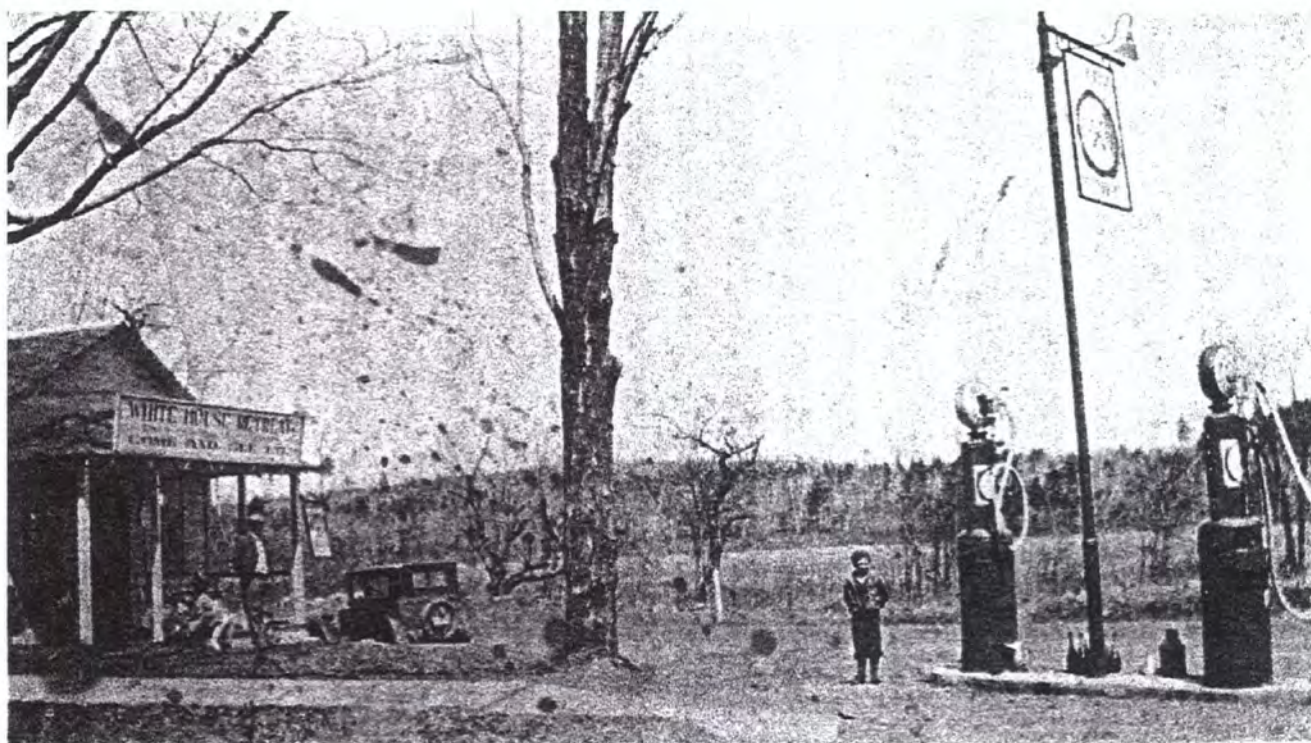


ILLUSTRATION # 15A

Filling Station on the Grounds of 221 Beaman Road but facing on Route 140 View taken around 1930 looking northwest. Route 140 is behind the gasoline pumps. Baker's Meadow is in the background. Collection of Donald Slongwhite



ILLUSTRATION # 15B

Filling Station on Grounds of 221 Beaman Road
1930's. Route 140 is on the right.

View taken in 1920's or

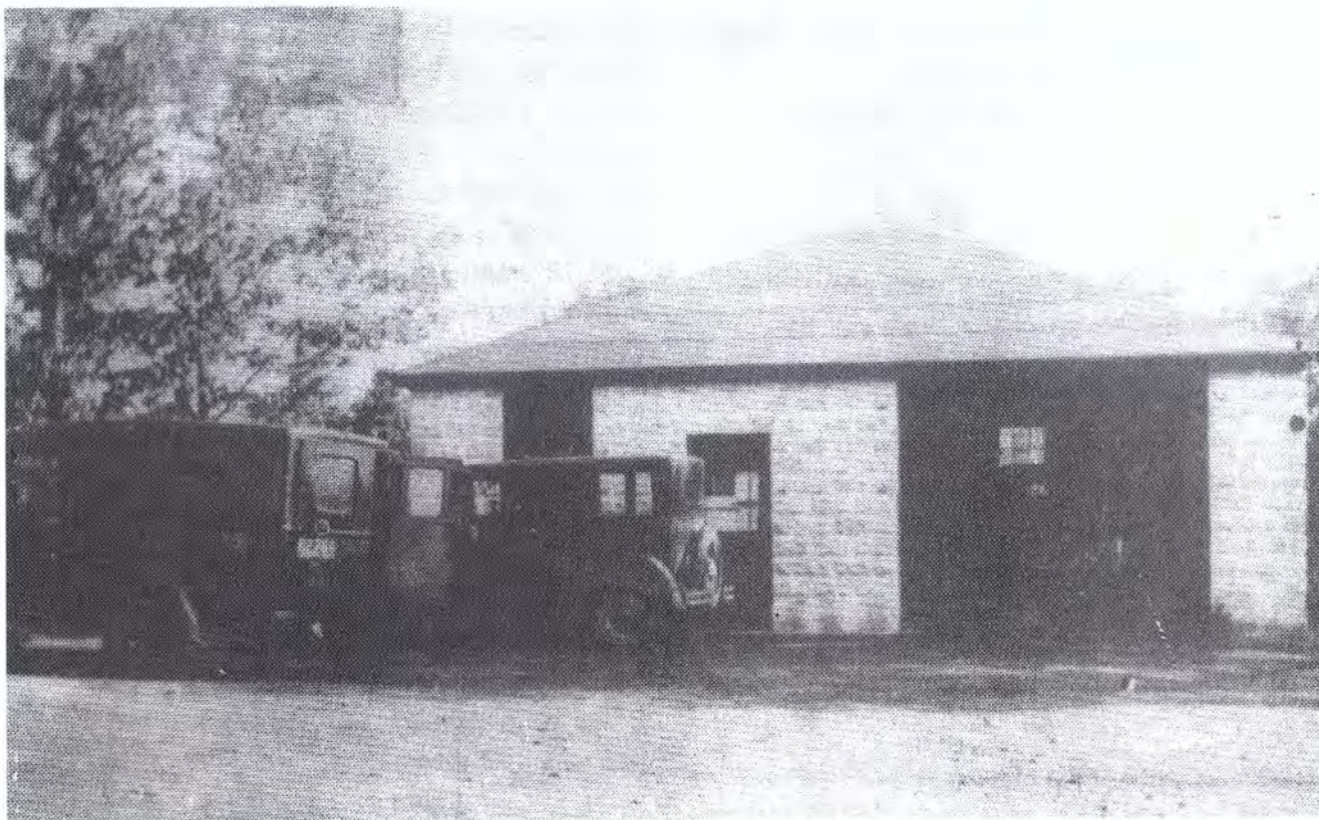


ILLUSTRATION # 16A

Hubbard's Garage early in its operation
1930's or 1940's.

This view was taken before additions were made to either side in the

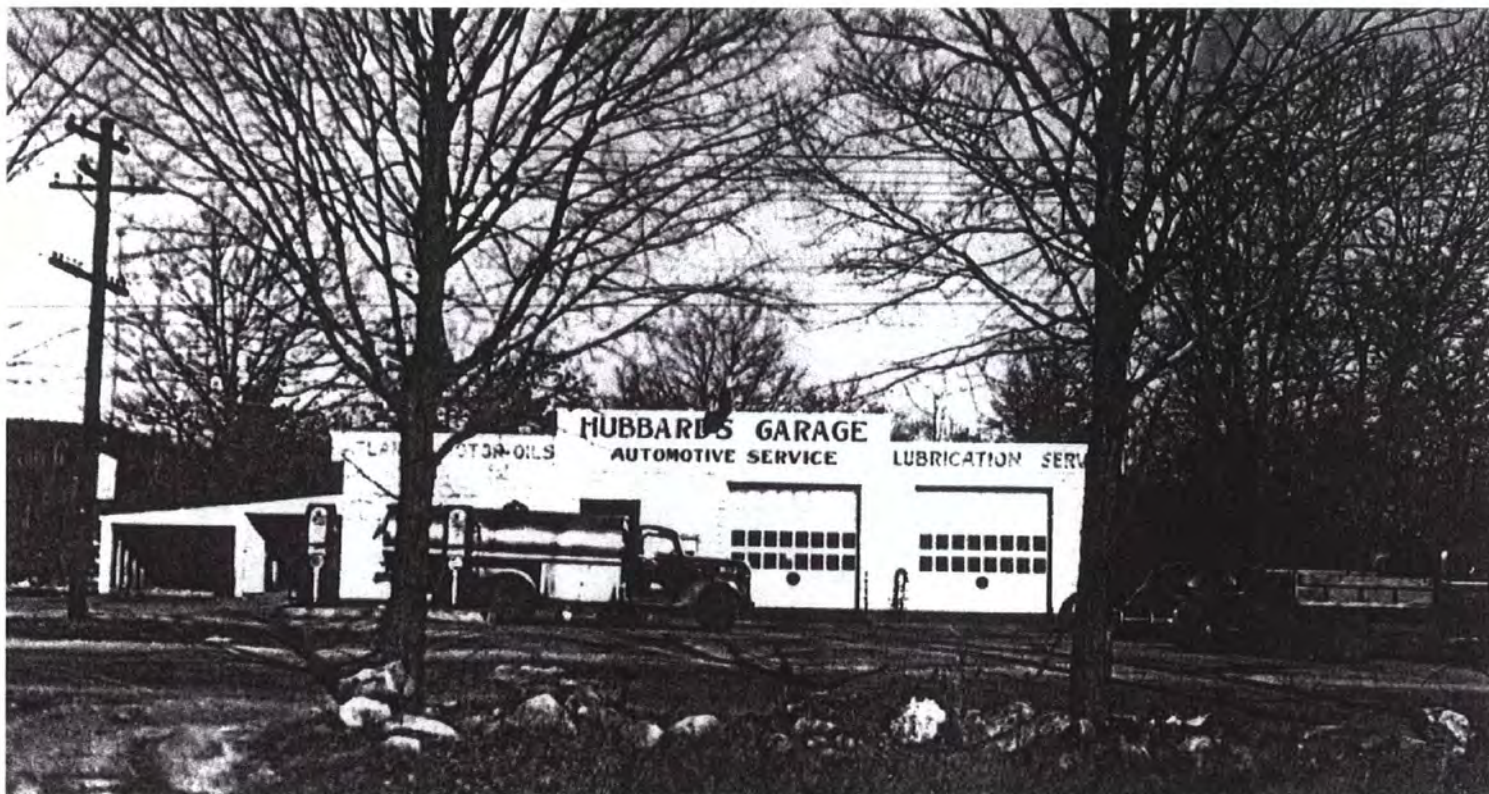


ILLUSTRATION # 16B

Hubbard's Garage in about the 1950's View of main façade after additions were made to either side of the original building. A wooden structure is seen at the far left. The present day convenience store was built in front of this structure.

· Road is seen



ILLUSTRATION # 17

1945 View of Leominster Road
on the left.

This view looking north shows planted trees lining the street. 3 Leominster Road is seen



ILLUSTRATION # 18

View of Main Street looking East, probably early 20th century
96 Main Street is on the left and the William H. Brown-Arthur L. Stuart House
is on the right. Planted trees line Main Street further East.

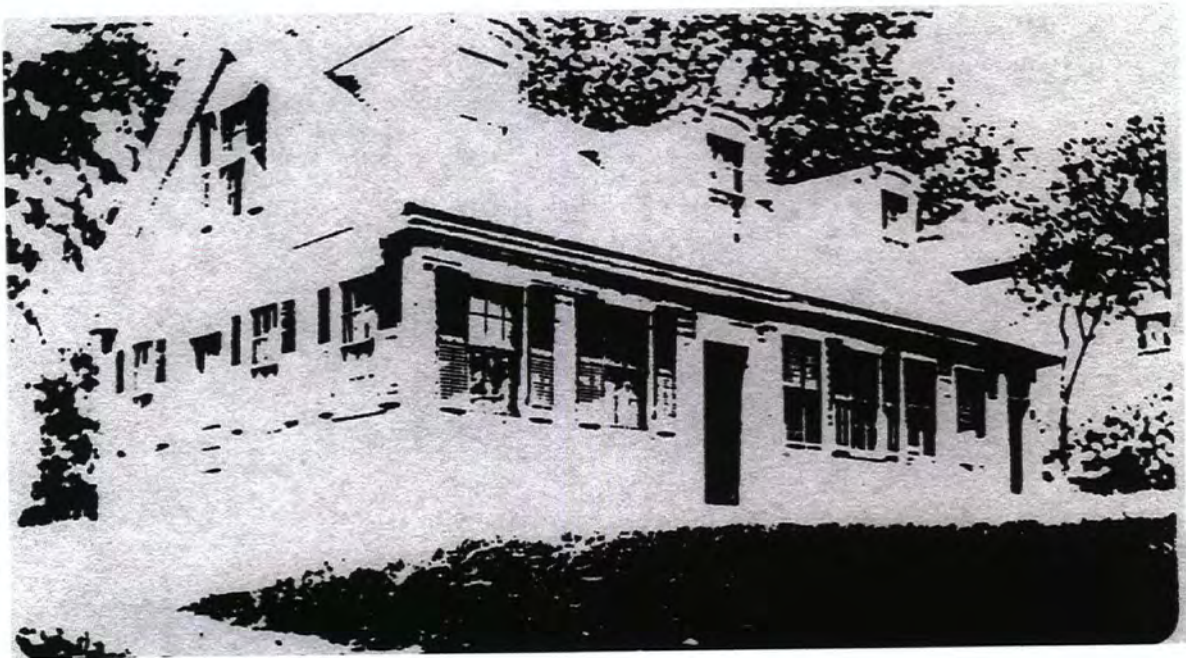


ILLUSTRATION # 19

James C. Coburn Blacksmith Shop and Residence, 90 Main Street

View taken probably in the early 20th century when the East side was treated with eight bays, rather than the current five bays.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

East Princeton Village Historic District

Princeton, Massachusetts

BEAMAN ROAD

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
1	118	5A/3	N. R. Howe House	221 Beaman Road	ca. 1850-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
	119	5A/3	Gasoline Filling Station	" "	" ca. 1930s	Colonial Revival	B	C
	138	5A/3	brickfront gas station office	" "	" ca. 1950s		B	NC
2	120	5A/1	Peckham House	226 Beaman Road	ca. 1850-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
		5A/1	garage	" "	" mid-late 20th century		B	NC
		5A/1	attached shed	" "	" 19th century		B	C
		5A/1	shed	" "	" early-20th century?		B	C
	121	5A/1	barn	" "	" 19th century		B	C
		5A/15	vacant lot	SW cor Rt31/Main			SI	C

EAST PRINCETON ROAD (ROUTE 31)

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
3	136	9A/3	Gates House	252 EPrinceton Rd	ca. 1926	Picturesque	B	C
			garage	" " "	" ca. 1920s		B	C

GLEASON ROAD

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
44	918		Watering Trough	Beaman & Main Sts	late-19th century	utilitarian	O	C
23	53	9A/12	Beaman-Mirick-Keyes Barn	129 Gleason Road	mid-19th century		B	C
42	919	9A/13	Keyes Grist Mill Site/Stuart/ Temple-Stuart Chair Factory Site	W side Gleason Road N of Keyes Brook	18thc?; 1841-1910		SI	C
43A	920		Gleason Road Bridge	Gleason Road & Keyes Brook	19th century		S	C

GLEASON ROAD

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
43	921	9A/15 & 9A/14	Keyes? Sawmill Site/Wilder Saw- mill Site/Temple-Stuart Paint Shop Site	E side Gleason Road N & S of Keyes Brook	18thc?; c1850-1910		SI	C
43B	922	9A/15	Wilder House Site	Gleason Road	ca. 1850s-1870		SI	C
		Map9/24	portion of lot	W side Gleason Road			SI	C
43C	923	9A/13	Stuart Bdg House Site	Gleason Road	1870-1898		SI	C

LEOMINSTER ROAD

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
46	925	9B-10	Sawyer Park	Leominster & Main	park estab. 1979		SI	C
33	50	9A/20-1	East Princeton Fire House	3 Leominster Road	early-mid-19th century	Federal/Gk Revival	B	C
			shed	" "	" early-20th-century		B	C
			shed	" "	" late 20th century		B	NC
34	49	9B/1	Abbey-Stuart House	5 Leominster Road	1857-1870	Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/1	attached barn	" "	" mid-19th century	Greek Revival	B	C
35	43	9B/2	Mathiews-Vose-Stuart House	7 Leominster Road	1851-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/2	attached barn	" "	" mid-19th century	Greek Revival	B	C
45	122	9B/9	Graut-Sawin House	8 Leominster Road	ca. 1850-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/9	attached barn	" "	" mid-late 19th century		B	C
		9B/9	tool shed	" "	" late-20th century		B	C
36	44	9B/3	Stuart-French House	11 Leominster Road		Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/3	attached barn	" "	" mid-19th century	Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/3	shed	" "	" 20th c?		B	C
37	123	9B/4-1	house	15 Leominster Road	mid-late-20th century		B	NC
38	124	9B/4	house	19 Leominster Road	mid-20th century		B	NC

LEOMINSTER ROAD

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
39	45	9B/5	Cheever-Hayton House	25 Leominster Road	early-19th century?	Federal	B	C
	125		barn	" "	"19th century		B	C
			shed	" "	"late-19th-early-20th c		B	C
			woodshed	" "	late-19th-early-20th c		B	C
40	126	5B/1A	house	27 Leominster Road	late-20th century	Colonial Revival	B	NC
41	15	5B/1-1	Ephraim Keyes House	35 Leominster Road	ca. 1790	Federal	B	C
	126	5B/1-1	barn	" "	"late-19th-e. 20th c		B	C
		5B/1-1	shed/garage	" "	"19th century?		B	C
		5B/1-1	shed	" "	"early-mid-20th c?		B	C
		5B/1-1	shed	" "	"early-mid-20th c?		B	C
		5B/1	vacant lot	W side Leominster Rd			SI	C

MAIN STREET

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
48	51	9B/12	Ezra Sawyer Keyes House	38 Main Street	1845	Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/12	2-car Garage	" " "	mid-late 20th c			
49	929	Map9/29	chair shop site	S side Main Street	mid-19th century		SI	C
50	930	9B/15	house/Keyes Factory Site	42 Main Street	m-late19th/late20th		SI/B	C/NC
43D	924	9B/16	Wood Blacksmith Shop Site	NE cor Main & E arm of Gleason	ca. 1850		SI	C
31B	931	9B/17	former house site	NW cor Main & E arm of Gleason Rd	late19thc		SI	C
47	48	9B/11	Amos Keyes House	46 Main Street	ca. 1840-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
		9B/11	attached small barn	" " "	19thc		B	C
		9B/11	Barn	" " "	late 20th c		B	NC
		9B/11	shed	" " "	early 20th c?		B	C

MAIN STREET

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
32	56	9A/20	Stuart Double House	66 Main Street	1851-1857	Gothic Revival	B	C
	57	9A/20	Temple-Lamson Store	" " "	1850s-1870s	mid-late-19th vernac	B	C
	127	9A/20	Stuart Barn	" " "	1850s-1870s	Gothic Revival	B	C
31	61	9A/19	Cotton Tavern-Whitcomb Hs	67 Main Street	1790-1830's	Federal	B	C
		9A/19	tool shed	" " "	mid-late 20th c		B	NC
30	63	9A/18	Charles W. Reed House	69 Main Street	ca. 1880	Second Empire	B	C
27	55	9A/21	J. M. Stuart-J.H. Stuart House	70 Main Street	1851-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
		9A/21	shed	" " "	mid-20th century?		B	NC
29	62	9A/17	Brown-Jewett House	71 Main Street	1850's-1870	Greek Revival	B	C
26	46	9A/22	Gould-Whitcomb-Parker House	72 Main Street	ca. 1850-1870	Greek Revival	B	C
	128	9A/22	barn	" " "	mid-19th century		B	C
		9A/22	shed	" " "	19th-e. 20th century?		B	C
28	52	9A/16	Stuart-Perry House	73 Main Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival	B	C
25	47	9A/23	Cushing-Matthews-Keyes House	74 Main Street	ca. 1847-1857	Federal/Greek Rev	B	C
	129	9A/23	barn	" " "	mid-19th century		B	C
24	59	9A/24	Berkeley-Jewett-Merriam House	76 Main Street	1830-1857	Federal/Gk. Revival	B	C
		9A/24	attached barn	" " "	early-mid 19th century	Federal	B	C
22	60	9A/11	Beaman-Mirick House	77 Main Street	ca. 1850-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
21	58	9A/25	J. A. Mirick House-Union Store	78 Main Street	ca. 1842	Greek Revival	B	C
	130		attached barn	" " "	mid-late 19th century		B	C
20	74	9A/26-1	John H. Temple House	80 Main Street	1857-1870	Greek Revival	B	C
	131		barn	" " "	mid-late 19th century		B	C

MAIN STREET

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
19	33	9A/10	Congregational Chapel	81 Main Street	1885	Stick Style	B	C
20A	132	9A/26-1	house	84 Main Street	1998	modern	B	NC
18	71	9A/9	W.H. Brown-A.L. Stuart House	85 Main Street	ca. 1850s	Greek Revival	B	C
17	72	9A/27B	J. C. Coburn Blacksmith Shop garage	90 Main Street " " "	1857-1870 late-20th century	Greek Revival	B B	C NC
15A	926	9A/8	A. D. Davis Blacksmith Shop Site	S side Main, E of Keyes Brook	1890's		SI	C
15	927	9A/8	Brown Chair Factory Site	S side of Main St, E and W sides Keyes Bk	ca. 1840s-1877		SI	C
16	928		Main Street Bridge	Main St & Keyes Brk	early-20th century		S	C
14	70	9A/7	Brown Chair Factory Office/Shop attached barn	93 Main Street " " "	1840's-1857 mid-19th century	Greek Revival	B B	C C
13	69	9A/30	Brown Employee's House	96 Main Street	ca. 1850s	Greek Revival	B	C
12	67	9A/29	Brown Employee's House shed/garage	98 Main Street " " "	ca. 1850s early-20th century?	Greek Revival	B B	C C
11	68	9A/28	Brown Employee's House attached barn	100 Main Street " " "	ca. 1850s 19th century?	Greek Revival	B B	C C
10	66	9A/6	Brown-Keilty-Cotton House attached barn shed	101 Main Street " " " " " "	ca. 1830s-1857 mid-late 19th century mid-late 20th century	Federa;/Gk Revival	B B B	C C NC
9	133	9A/27A	house	102 Main Street	1950's-1960's		B	NC

MAIN STREET

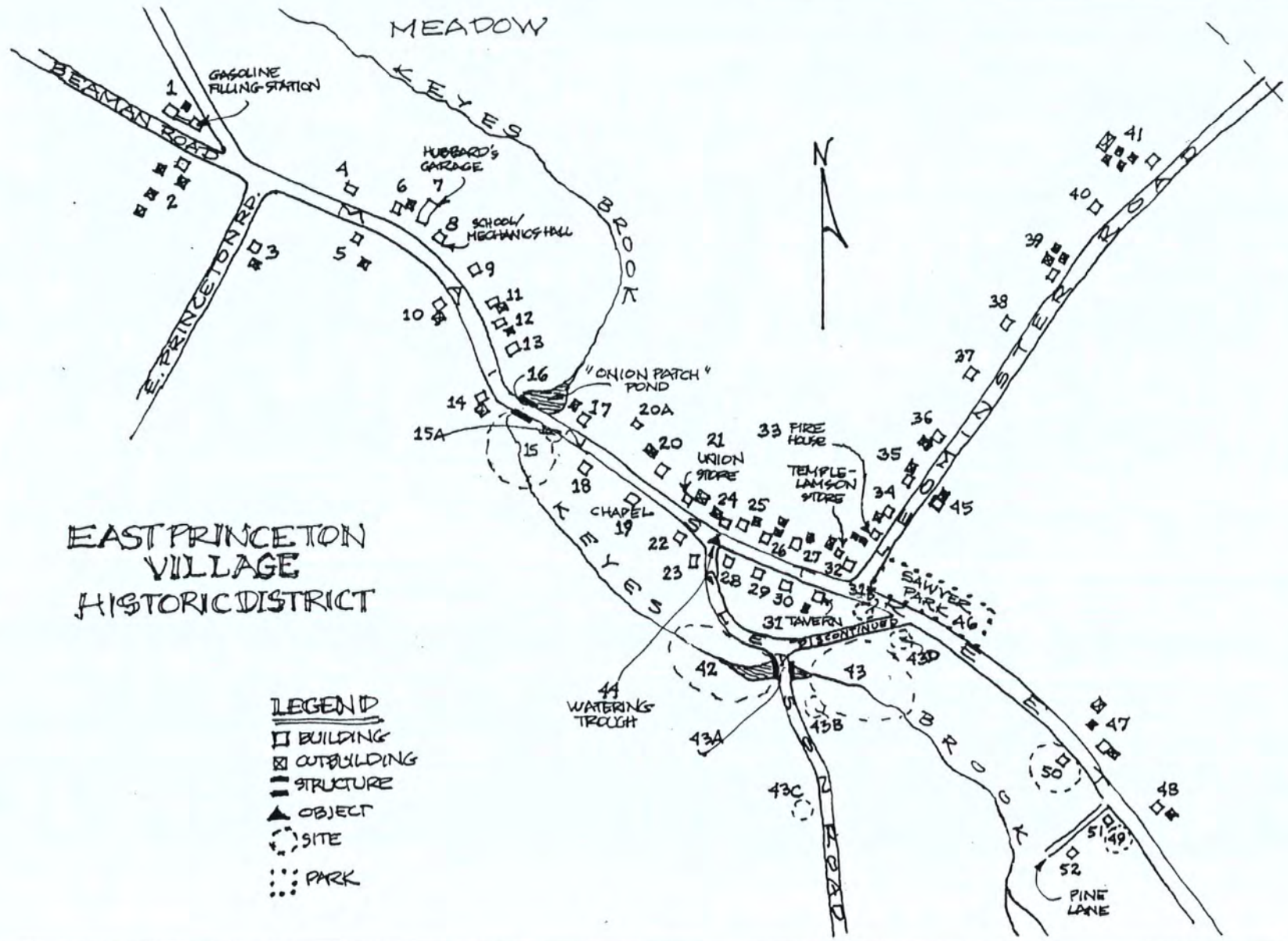
Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
8	18	9A/31	School # 3/Mechanics Hall	104 Main Street	1852	Greek Revival	B	C
		9A/4	front portion of lot	105 Main Street			SI	C
7	134	9A/27	Hubbard's Garage	106 Main Street	ca. 1930s	utilitarian false front	B	C
6	135	5A/5-1	house shed	108 Main Street " " "	early-20th century mid-20th c?		B B	C NC
5	64	9A/5	Baker-Keyes House garage	109 Main Street " " "	e-19th century? ca. 1930	Federal hip roof	B B	C C
4	65	5A/5	Daniel Baker House	112 Main Street	ca. 1805	Federal	B	C
		5A/4 & 9A/27	Baker's Meadow	Main Street			SI	C

PINE LANE (Private Street)

Map #	MHC #	Asses#	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Resource	Status
51	136	9B/14	house	Pine Lane	1950s		B	NC
52	137	Map 9/27 &9/28	house	Pine Lane	1950s		B	NC

EAST PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

- LEGEND**
- BUILDING
 - ▣ OUTBUILDING
 - ▬ STRUCTURE
 - ▲ OBJECT
 - SITE
 - ⋯ PARK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY East Princeton Village Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 2/04/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/19/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000188

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3/18/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: MARCH 2000

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING NORTH AT THE INTERSECTION OF:
MAIN ST. BEAUMOND. AND E. PRINCETON RD

1



EAST PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORCESTER Co.) Ma.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: MARCH 2000

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING S. FROM BEAMAN RD.

2



104 MAIN ST
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: MARCH 2000

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: MECHANICS HALL / SCHOOL #3. LOOKING N.

3



96, 98 & 100 MAIN ST.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: 1997

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING SOUTH. BROWN EMPLOYEE'S HOUSES

4



E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: 1997

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: MAIN ST. LOOKING NORTH

5



81 MAIN ST.
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.
PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON
DATE: 1997
NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW: CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL . LOOKING S.

6



E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: 1997

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING SOUTH AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND GLEASON RD.

7



E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: MARCH 2000

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LEOMINSTER ROAD LOOKING EAST

8



E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORCESTER CO.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: 1997

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: LOOKING NORTH. KEYES BROOK AT GLEASON RD.

9



E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORCESTER Co.) MA.

PHOTO: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: 1997

NEGATIVE: PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW: TEMPLE/STUART CHAIR FACTORY - LOOKING N.

#

10



ELZA SAWYER KEVES HOUSE
38 MAIN ST.

PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORG. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON · PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997

PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMM. · PHOTO LOCATION/NEG.
LOCATION
11



Amos Keyes House
46 Main St

PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PRINCETON,
JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER (Worc. Co.) MA

DATE: 1997

PRINCETON HISTORICAL COMM. PHOTO LOCATION/
NEG. LOCATION

12



STUART Double House

66 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON · PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. · PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

13



TEMPLE-LAMSON STORE

STUART BARN

66 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P. H. C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

14



COTTON TAVERN - WHITCOMB HOUSE

67 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

15



COTTON TAVERN - WHITOMB HOUSE

67 MAIN ST.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON, (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P. H. C. . PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

16



J. M. STUART - J. H. STUART HOUSE
70 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. ^{CO.} MA.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON - PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

18

P. H. C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION



BROWN JEWETT HOUSE

71 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (Worce. Co.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON - PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

19



Gould-Whitcomb-Parker House
72 MAIN ST. LOOKING N.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997

20

P.H.C. · PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION



STUART. PERRY HOUSE

78 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORG. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P. H. C. . PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

21



CUSHING - MATTHEWS - KEYES HOUSE
74 MAIN ST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORG. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON - PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C., PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

22



J.A. MIECK HOUSE - UNION STORE
78 MAIN ST. LOOKING E
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON, (WOEC. COUNTY) MA.
JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997
P.H.C. PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION
24



JOHN H. TEMPLE HOUSE
80 MAIN ST. LOOKING S.E.
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA
JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997
P.H.C. . PHOTO LOCATION / neg. LOCATION
25



W. H. BROWN - A. L. STUART HOUSE

85 MAIN ST. LOOKING E.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

26



KEYES BROOK

IN the vicinity of 93 MAIN ST
LOOKING EAST

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 3.2000

P.H.C. PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

27



BROWN CHAIR FACTORY OFFICE / SHOP
93 MAIN ST. LOOKING W.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON · PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

28



BROWN EMPLOYEE'S HOUSE
100 MAIN ST. LOOKING N.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORE. CO.) MA.

DATE: 1997

P. H. C. · PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

29



Brown - Keilty - Cotton House
101 Main St. Looking W.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Princeton (Worce. Co.) Ma.

Joyce ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. . PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

30



TOWNLINE
GARAGE

CREAM
SOFT SERVE

TOWNLINE Garage / HUBBARD'S Garage
106 Main St.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

PHOTOGRAPHER: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: NOV 2001

LOCATION: P. H. C. neg. & PHOTO

31



KWIK STOP

PIZZA

ICE CREAM

**TOWNLINE
GARAGE**

18.99
PIZZA

TOWNLINE Garage : KWIK STOP
106 Main ST.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

PHOTOGRAPHER: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: NOV. 2001

LOCATION: P. H. C. neg. : PHOTO

81 31



DANIEL BAKER HOUSE
112 Main St. LOOKING N.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON . PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION
32



BAKER - KEYES HOUSE
109 MAIN ST. LOOKING W.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON - PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 2001

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

33



DRIVE UP
WINDOW

Gasoline Filling Station

221 BEAMAN RD

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) Ma.

Photographer: JOYCE ANDERSON

DATE: Nov 1, 2001

LOCATION: P. H. C. NEG : PHOTO

34



N. R. HOWE HOUSE

221 BEAMAN RD. LOOKING N.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 2000

P.H.C. · PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

35



PECKHAM HOUSE

226 BEAMAN RD. LOOKING W.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON . PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 2000

P.H.C. . PHOTO LOCATION / NEGATIVE LOCATION

36



GATES HOUSE
252 E. PRINCETON RD
E. PRINCETON HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA
Photographer: JOYCE ANDERSON
DATE: Nov 1, 2001
LOCATION: P. H. C. NEG ; PHOTO
#37



EAST PRINCETON FIRE HOUSE

3 LEAMINGSTER RD. LOOKING N.W

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORG. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

38



Abbey. Stuart House
5 Leominster Rd. Looking N
E. Princeton Village Historic District
Princeton (Worc. Co.) MA.
Joyce Anderson. Photographer
Date: 1997

39

P.H.C. PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION



MATTHEWS - VOSE-STUART HOUSE
7 LEOMINSTER RD. LOOKING N.
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.
JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997
P.H.C. · PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION
40



STUART. FRENCH HOUSE

11 LEOMINSTER RD. LOOKING N.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. . PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

41



CHEEVER-HAYTON HOUSE

25 LEOMUNSTER RD - LOOKING N.W

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

DATE: 8.2001

42



EPHRAIM KEYES HOOSE

35 LEOMINSTER RD. LOOKING N.E.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE: 1997

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION/NEG. LOCATION

43



BEAMAN - MIRICK - KEYES BARN
129 GLEASON RD. LOOKING N.E.
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.

JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 1997

P. H. C. . PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION

44



KEYES BROOK / TEMPLE STUART PAINT SHOP SITE
IN the vicinity of GLEASON RD
LOOKING N.

E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA

DATE 3.2000

P.H.C. - PHOTO LOCATION / neg. LOCATION

45



KEYES BROOK / BROWN SITE
IN the vicinity of 93 Main ST
Looking S.W.
E. PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PRINCETON (WORC. CO.) MA.
JOYCE ANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHER
DATE: 3.2000
P.H.C. PHOTO LOCATION / NEG. LOCATION
#46

Missing Core Documentation

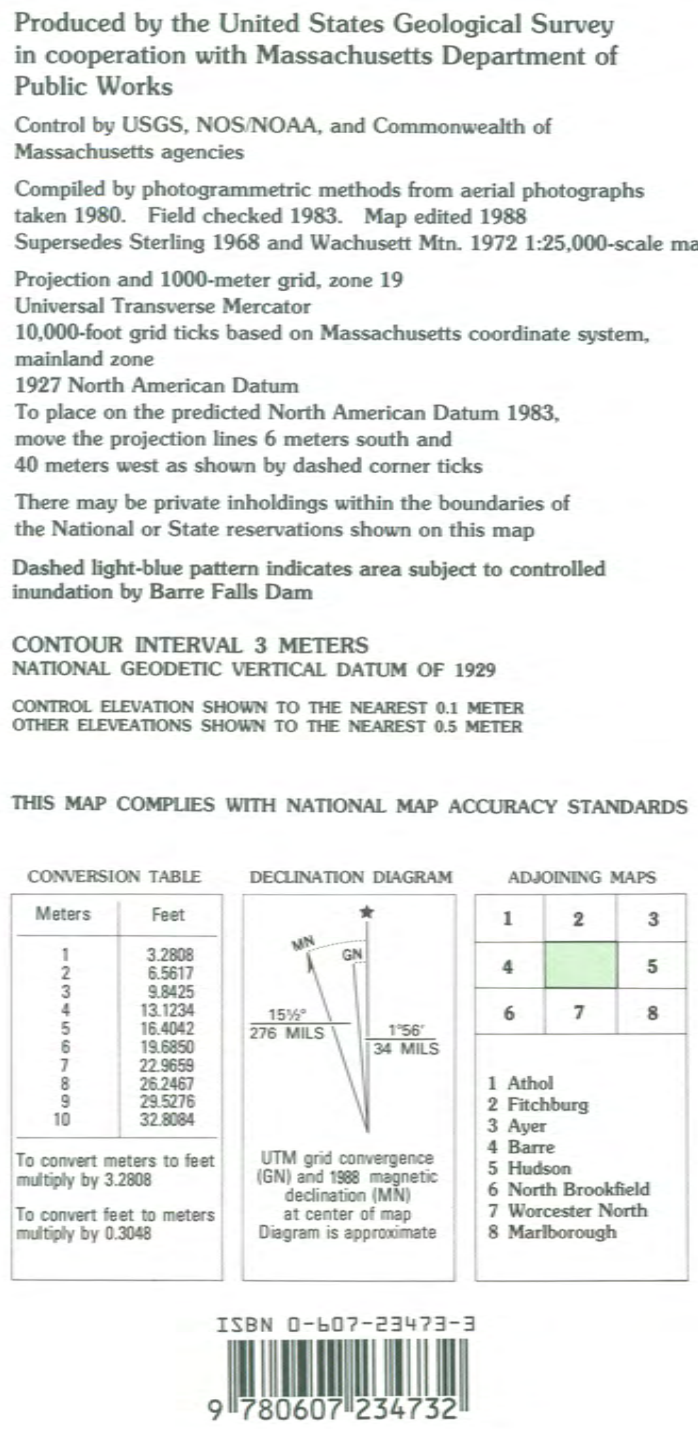
Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
East Princeton Village Historic District	Worcester County, Massachusetts	04000188

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (missing #17 and 23)

☐ USGS Map



Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: International U.S. & Canada	
Railroad: standard gage, narrow gage	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Buildings: overpass; underpass	
Foot-pav. area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House, barn, church, school, large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section	
Land grant with monument: location section corner	
Range, township, section line: location section corner	
Range, township, section line: location section corner	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Gas, oil, steam, lock	
Cemetery: grave	
Campground; picnic area; U.S. Recreation Mall	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; sink or cave	
burial, station	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
General note: straits; navigation lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Swamp; marsh	
Submerged marsh: land subject to controlled inundation	
Woodland; scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

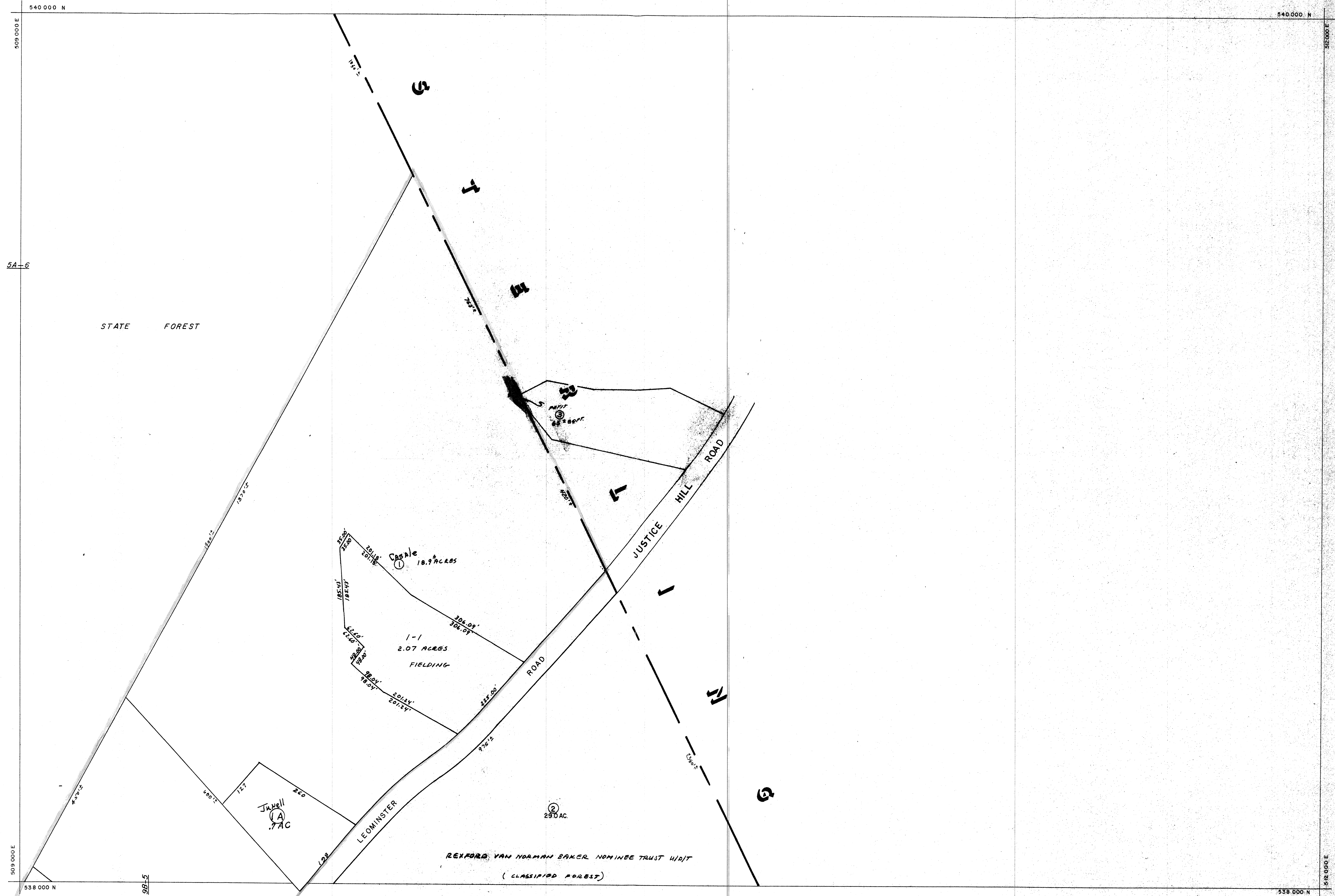


PRINCETON

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET
REVISED TO: JAN. 1, 1998

5	
5A	5B
9	9A

5A



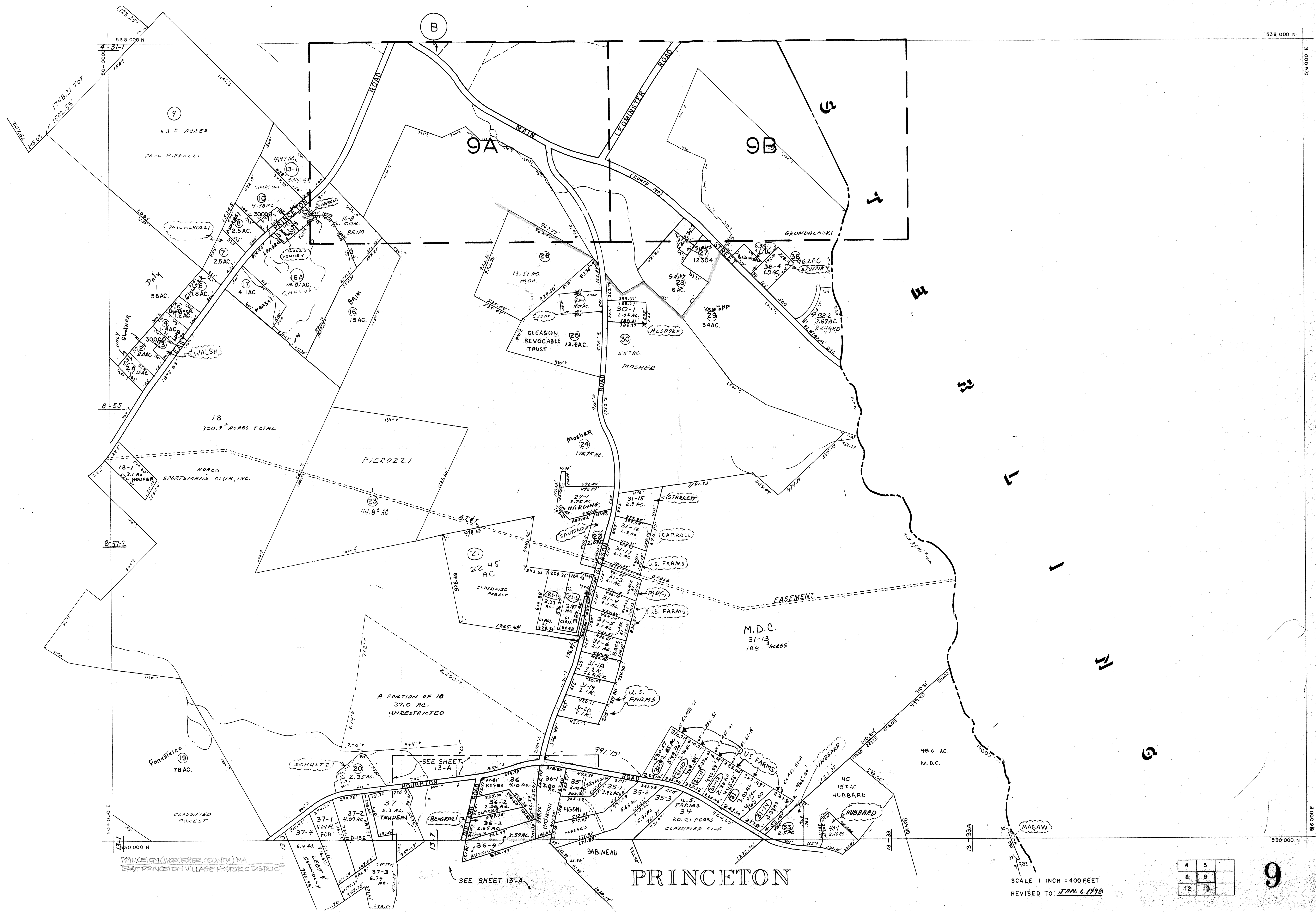
PRINCETON (WORCESTER COUNTY) MA
EAST PRINCETON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

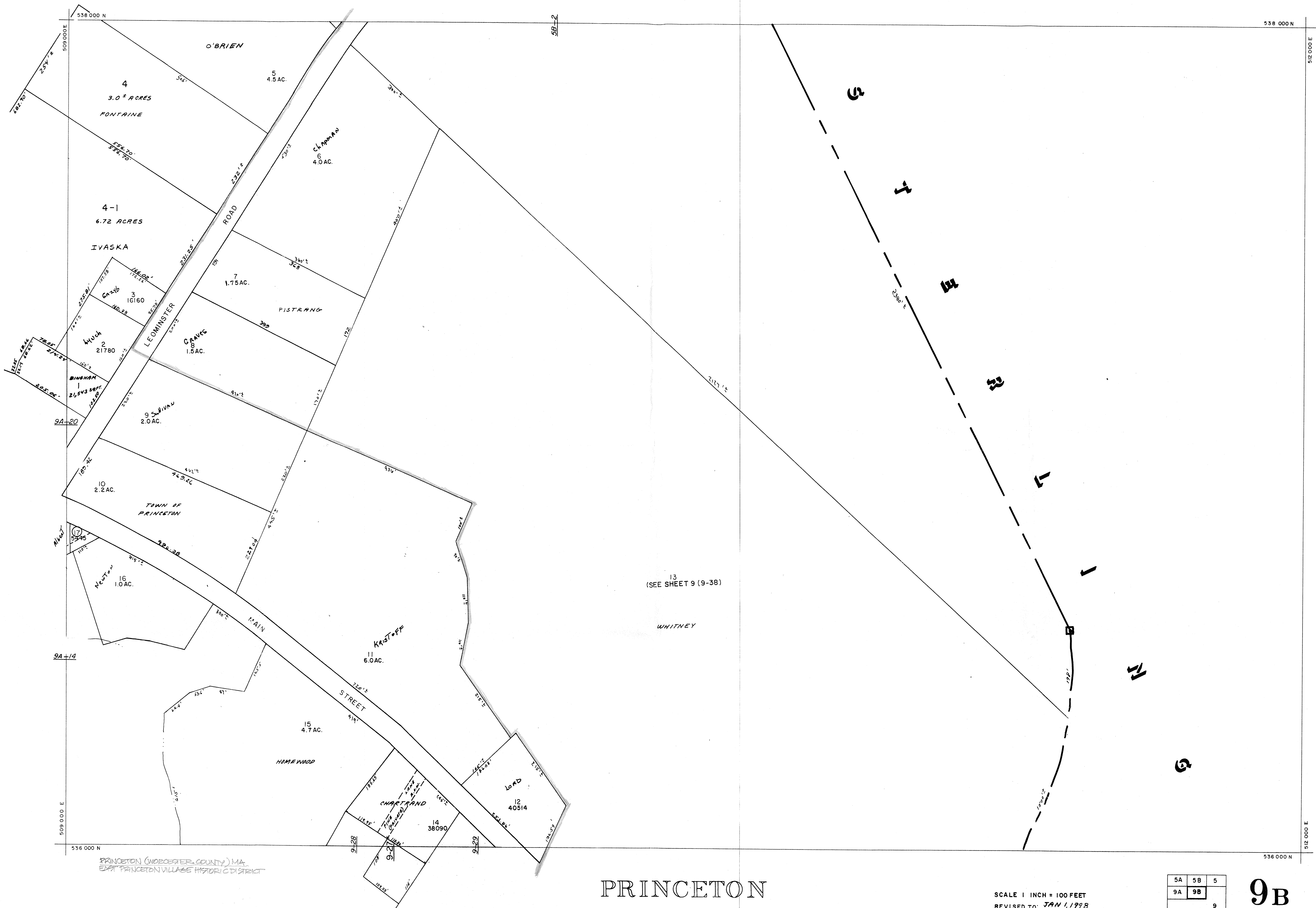
PRINCETON

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET
REVISED TO: 37TH L. 1978

5A	5B	5
9A	9B	9

5B





PRINCETON

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET
REVISED TO: JAN 1, 1978

5A	5B	5
9A	9B	9

9B



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

January 22, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

East Princeton HD, Princeton (Worcester), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, "Betsy Friedberg", written in dark ink.

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Thomjon Borges, Board of Selectmen
Joyce Anderson, Princeton Historical Commission
Raymond Dennehy, Princeton Planning Board
Susan Ceccacci, consultant