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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hardwick Village Historic District
other names/site number Hardwick Center; Hardwick

2. Location

Gilbertville Roads
street & number Petersham, Barre, Greenwich, Ruggles Hill and N/A not for publication
city, town Hardwick N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Worcester code 027 zip code 02137

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>69</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>81</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Judith B. McDonough 10/31/91
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, 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.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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:) _____
Allen Byers 12/19/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
<u>Domestic/Single dwelling; Secondary Structure</u>	<u>Domestic/Single dwelling; Secondary Structure; Multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/General Store; Specialty Store</u>	<u>Commerce/General Store</u>
<u>Government/Town Hall</u>	<u>Government/Town Hall</u>
<u>Education/School; Library</u>	<u>Education/School; Library</u>
<u>Religion/Religious Structure</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
<u>No Style</u>	<u>foundation Granite, Brick</u>
<u>Early Republic/Federal</u>	<u>walls Wood; Brick; Tile; Aluminum; Vinyl</u>
<u>Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival</u>	
<u>Late Victorian/Italianate</u>	<u>roof Asphalt, Slate</u>
<u>Late 19th Century Revival/colonial Revival; Classical Revival</u>	<u>other Cut Stone; Bronze; Slate; Marble</u>
<u>Late 19th Century American/Craftsman</u>	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The village of Hardwick, the meetinghouse and common center of the Town of Hardwick, Massachusetts, is a significant cluster of well-preserved and well-documented residences, stores and institutional buildings nearly all constructed in the period between the 1780s and the 1850s. The district is located in the rising central portion of the town, in the west central part of Worcester County adjacent to the Quabbin Reservoir, in the heart of the Commonwealth. The cluster includes a large concentration of public buildings, including two churches, the town hall, two town schools, a public library, a former tavern, a shop, two former stores and one current store. Its public spaces include the Common, the adjacent Fairground and Burying Ground. Twenty-seven historic residences and an important farm complex are also located in the district. The district's buildings are excellent examples of the common forms and ornaments of the period and region, the majority illustrating the Post-Colonial, Federal and Greek Revival architectural styles. The exhaustive research on the town and its residents by Lucius R. Paige for his 1883 History of Hardwick provides much information useful to the architectural historian, because so many of these houses have been dated and their occupants are so well-known. In addition to the standing structures, Paige's research and examination of period maps allows consideration of former structures as well. With little subsequent construction, replacement or demolition the village presents an outstanding survival of an emerging regional settlement form. The district contains 45 properties with 87 resources; these include 69 contributing and nine noncontributing buildings, four contributing sites, six contributing structures and two contributing objects.

Landscape and Settlement Pattern

The village is located near the geographic center of this rural community; the high upland portion of the town is located between the valleys of Muddy Brook to the west, Ware River to the south and Moose Brook on the east. The elevations here average 850 feet above sea level, with low areas near the branches of the Danforth Brook on the south and the east and rising ground to the north and the west. The district has been defined by the location of the town's Common here, the small lot designated in 18th century Massachusetts towns as the site for the meetinghouse, burying ground and training field. It

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Historic Functions

Funerary/ Cemetery
Recreation/ Fair; Monument
Agriculture/ Agricultural outbuilding; Processing
Landscape/ Common, Street furniture/object
Transportation/ Road-related

Current Functions

Religion/ Religious structure
Funerary/ Cemetery
Recreation/ Monument
Agriculture/ Agricultural outbuilding; Processing
Landscape/ Common; Street furniture/object

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was also the site, in the 19th century, of much construction as the town expanded in population and as the economy became more commercial. The density of this part of the town became distinctive at the end of the 18th century, with smaller lots and larger houses than in the surrounding areas.

The configuration of roadways and the buildings along them in the Hardwick Village Historic District reflects patterns of community development and changing land use characteristic of the wider Central Massachusetts region, yet distinctive to the Hardwick experience. The village is located at the intersection of the primary radial arteries that connect it to the town's other villages as well as its neighboring towns and, as in many Massachusetts communities, they take their names from their destinations. Petersham Road runs to the north and Gilbertville Road to the south, both now parts of Route 32A, the regional north-south state highway. Barre Road runs to the east and Greenwich Road to the northwest, both of these formerly part of the Sixth Massachusetts Turnpike established in 1799. A remnant of the Turnpike's original path runs to the west of Greenwich Road between the Marsh House (#18) and the Fairground (#1c), abandoned in 1808. Ruggles Hill Road, a secondary road, runs to the northeast. Approached along any of the arterials, this part of the town is distinguished by the proximity of the structures to the road, as well as their date and appearance.

In Hardwick, the position of the Common was the source of community discord, and so the first choice, located out side the district on Greenwich Road, was soon given up in favor of the current location to the south and west. Few standing structures survive to recall this early settlement period, but the third generation of families and houses, dating to the turn of the 18th to the 19th century, are well represented here. This area and the town at large was more densely occupied by this time, and increasingly substantial homes were constructed along the main roads. Evidence of this pattern is clearly demonstrated in the oldest buildings along Barre and Petersham Roads. The next generation of development in the second quarter of the 19th century further intensified construction and expansion as widely scattered farmsteads clustered into hamlets and hamlets became villages. The site of the Common became the chosen location for new civic and commercial endeavors such as schools, stores, taverns and homes for artisans, merchants and professionals that proliferated during this period of rural prosperity.

The **Hardwick Common (#1)** provides the visual and organizing focal point for the district and was a magnet for subsequent development. This area was selected as the location of the town's second meetinghouse in 1741 after several years of debate. The surrounding Common was then purchased in 1768. Currently the Common is a park space of a generally triangular shape measuring about 300 feet from its base to its apex in the north-south dimension and about 200 feet across the base in the east-west dimension. It is bordered on all sides by town roads and dissected on its southern half by a throughway

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connecting Barre and Greenwich Roads. The area is now largely a grassy lawn with a number of trees on its borders and a monument at each end. The older of these monuments commemorates Hardwick service in the Civil War, and is a simple cast metal and stone pedestal listing the soldiers and battles and topped by a statue of a Union infantryman. The monument was purchased from the American Bronze Company of Chicago, Illinois. The more recent addition is the Paige Memorial Fountain, a stone temple form with benches surrounding the water fountain, the whole now surrounded with sculpted shrubbery. The fountain was designed by Stowe Phelps, MAIA, and has recently been repaired to working order.

West of the Common, at the corner of Greenwich and Gilbertville Roads, a second town-owned parcel, the **Fairground (#1c)**, contributes additional green space to the district. The sloping area is crossed by the upper reaches of Danforth Brook and includes the Billings House at #19, purchased by the Paige Agricultural Fund in 1911. The parcel was selected to meet the Fund's requirement for land near the center of town for the activities of a revived agricultural fair. The corner area has been used annually for the livestock judging at the Hardwick Fair, and for this purpose green-painted, wooden stanchions are permanently located here.

East of the Common, across the eastern Common Road, is another important district landscape feature, the **Old Burying Ground (#800)**. The oldest public cemetery in the town, it was designated probably about the time of the relocating of the meetinghouse. The oldest stone dates to 1749. Its original dimensions are not known but in 1768, when the current Common was purchased as the location for the third church, it measured 14 by 11 by 15 1/2 rods, with an unknown dimension on the road, or 231 by 181.5 by 255.75 feet. Its size was subsequently diminished by the subtraction from its bounds of the Town Hall in 1836. Attempts to build the Calvinist Church here in 1828, Joel S. Marsh's store in 1838 and the Universalist Church in 1840 were all rejected. The present Burying Ground is a triangle measuring approximately 400 by 400 by 500 feet. It includes approximately 150 large and imposing stones from the 18th century period of its primary use. The majority are slate stones common during the period with a smaller number of later marble stones. Concern over the size and room in the cemetery began as early as 1804. The new parcel of 1 1/2 acres was purchased in 1815 from the Reverend Thomas Holt for a new burying ground to the north of the Common at the intersection of Petersham and North Roads. It was subsequently expanded through purchases of an acre on the east side from John Paige in 1849 and of two acres on the south from Joseph C. Paige in 1876. Still in active use as the town's primary cemetery, it forms the northern border of the district on the east side of Petersham Road and has been excluded from the district.

In addition to these publicly held open spaces, the village is surrounded by open fields, many of which remain in use as portions of the town's remaining

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dairy farms. Although the number of working farms in the town has been significantly reduced recently, the acreage remains agricultural in use as the smaller number of farmers required larger acreage of hay fields and acreage for expanding herds. Most of those that surround the village have been worked since the end of the 19th century as a stock-raising and dairy operation assembled by the Mixer brothers, and, today, by the Goodfield family as Guernsey Dell. Within the boundaries of the district are parcels that served as the barnyards, rather than as fields and pastures for this extensive operation. The area behind the Barre Road houses, on the southwest side, was formerly the site of the main milking barns, on the other side of the road are the horse barn sites. The adjacent fields extend to Ruggles Hill Road on the northeast and to Gilbertville Road on the southwest.

Standing Structures: Public Buildings

The selection of this area as the new meetinghouse location in 1741 set the pattern for locating primary town buildings here. The exact location of the second meetinghouse is not known. Twenty-five years later, when the town sought to construct yet another meetinghouse, the Common field was purchased from its Boston owner. The 1768-1770 third meetinghouse stood here, probably on the now open Common itself. This meetinghouse, a large towered frame structure, stood alone in the village for nearly half a century until years of theological diversity finally splintered the church in the early years of the 19th century. When the first parish divided theologically in 1828, the withdrawing Calvinists built a new meetinghouse at the south end of the Common. The appearance of this building is unknown but a pew plan indicates the structure to have been built of brick, with a double-aisle and box-pew nave plan.

The parish retained the third meetinghouse until it proved too large for their diminished membership. The 1841 replacement **Unitarian-Universalist Church (#2 on the Common)** is an excellent example of the Greek Revival churches built in rural Massachusetts communities during the middle of the 19th century. In addition, it bears a striking resemblance to the town hall built four years before. It was located off the Common, on a hill to the north in the period pattern of clearing and ornamenting the Common as a park. Its orientation presents its gable end to the street and it is embellished by a full Greek Doric columned portico. The portico screens a flushboard facade pierced by two entries, each flanked by narrow pilasters supporting an entablature. Between them a large center window takes the same form as the three on each long wall, double-hung sash of 20/20 configuration. On the ridge above the facade a low tower supports a two-staged belfry, both treated with matching entablatures. The spire is a replica of the one destroyed in the hurricane of 1938. The sanctuary has pews divided by two side aisles, while others are situated on either side of the pulpit in a perpendicular orientation. The pulpit is located at the north end, fitted with an

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apparently original Empire furniture suite; the choir loft and organ are located at the opposite end.

Soon the Calvinists replaced their 1828 building. The large Italianate **Trinitarian Congregational Church (#6 on Barre Road)**, built in 1860, is a nearly isolated example in a town characterized by Federal and Greek Revival buildings. It takes the form commonly associated with that style, a gable front orientation with its short wall as the facade, including an enclosed narrow portico on the facade housing the entry, and a tower supporting the belfry and spire that sits partially on the main block and partially on the portico. Its ornament is entirely consistent with the style including the lavish use of quoins at the corners, Corinthian pilasters in the portico, flushboard across the facade and round-headed openings with labels. The new 1920 spire is a simple four-sided pyramidal form, lower than the structurally flawed original. Entry to the building is through the raised basement story, where a vestibule encloses a pair of curved stairs to the sanctuary; behind this entry area the first floor is divided into a large meeting hall flanked by smaller rooms along the west and south sides. The sanctuary has pews divided by a central aisle and canted at either end to direct worshipers toward the pulpit area at the south end. The choir loft and organ are located at the north end. The interior finish includes mahogany trim on the pew ends and labels on the large windows; the furniture includes an apparently original Gothic suite augmented by later classical pieces.

Probably the earliest surviving municipal structure is the **District One School (#3 on the Common)**. Schools met first in homes, and it was not until late in the 18th century that separate buildings were constructed. It is the best one of the three remaining in the town and the only one constructed of brick. A single story in height under a gable roof on a granite foundation, the school has a four-bay, gable front orientation, with its entries on the long sidewalls. The interior is divided into two large rooms separated by a hall. Its ornament is simple, limited to transom lights over the door, a molded cornice that extends around the gable end walls, and a belfry with a low pyramidal roof and corner pilasters. By the third quarter of the 19th century reform education principals dictated separate high school buildings, even in small agricultural communities like Hardwick. Built in ca. 1885 across Petersham Road from the Universalist Church, the Hardwick High School was a Victorian Gothic building, cross gable in form with an octagonal tower and corner entry. The site had been previously occupied by at least one residence, with a cheese factory located on the lot next to the north. The last municipal building constructed here was a new school necessitated when the District One building was given over to court purposes. The **Center Grammar School (#37 on Ruggles Hill Road)** is a small, Classical Revival building, the third school to be located in the town's center village. The wood-frame structure is a single story over a basement with a hip roof. Its center entry is covered by an open pedimented porch supported by a pair of

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Tuscan columns at the corners. It is flanked by a pair of large double-hung sash windows on each side, continuing around the building to provide ample natural light. The Center Grammar School was constructed in 1900 from a design provided by the firm of Peters and Rice. The rear extension may be a 1931 addition/renovation of playrooms and classrooms designed by T.E. Madigan of Ware. The siting of the school on Ruggles Hill Road reflects the absence of a more prominent lot facing the Common, and was obtained by the town from the Mixer family in exchange for the pound lot on Barre Road.

As long as a community retained control of its parish meetinghouse, no additional meetingplaces were necessary. When ecclesiastical divisions took place, towns sought more neutral meetinghalls to maintain. The **Hardwick Town Hall (#4 on the Common)** is an excellent example of the Greek Revival town halls built in rural Massachusetts after disestablishment in 1833. Its orientation presents its gable end to the street and it is embellished by a full Greek Doric columned portico. The portico screens a flushboard facade with a center entry marked by narrow pilasters echoing the columns. On the ridge above the facade a low tower supports an octagonal belfry under a pyramidal roof. The building is deep, extending to five bays, and the interior is divided into offices on either side of a center corridor on the first floor with a large meeting hall above. A small shed addition in the rear accomodates the police department. Unattached sheds and a modern garage in the rear remain in use housing town vehicles.

When the high school burned in 1905 the town determined to relocate the high school to Gilbertville, and build a sole-use library building. The **Paige Memorial Library (#33 on Petersham Road)** demonstrates the popularity in the early years of the 20th century of the Classical Revival style for municipal architecture. The Paige Library, designed by Gay and Proctor, is a small example, common in rural communities, composed substantially of brick sitting on a high stone foundation. The library is a wide L-plan structure, sited on the back corner of its parcel, its entry located at the outside corner facing onto the Common. The frontispiece is monumentally treated with an unusual Baroquish pediment composed of an oculus within a parapet, screening the fanlit entry. The intersecting ridgelines are topped by an octagonal cupola. Together with these white frame elements, the entry and the cornice are trimmed in contrasting stone. The corner entry opens to an octagonal passage under the building's dome, opening to the circulation desk and stack room straight ahead, the reading room to the left and small offices to the right.

Standing Structures: Workplaces

With this concentration of public buildings at the intersection of important transportation routes, it is not surprising that commercial and artisan activities located here as well. As was usual during the 18th century, privately-owned service buildings were located near the meetinghouse, certain

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of business from bi-weekly required religious services, as well as the occasional town meeting and committee meetings held at the meetinghouse. The frequent and lengthy visits to the meetinghouse by town citizens made a convenient tavern a useful addition to the area, a source of food and drink as well as warmth. Soon stores for retail exchange and artisan's shops, most often associated with the homes of their owners, located here as well. Probably the first tavern and store were located within the **Warner-Paige property (#8 on Barre Road)**, though physical evidence is scanty. During the early 19th century expansion of the village, separate tavern and store structures were constructed and multiplied. The most ephemeral resources are artisan shops, only one of which survives.

During the post-Revolutionary period of growth additional public buildings were constructed about which more descriptive data is available. The **Daniel Ruggles Tavern (#10 on Barre Road)**, built in 1809, is an important period survival of these rare resources. The Ruggles Tavern was executed in an expansion of a regional center-chimney house form and with ambitious Federal ornament. Its main block departs from other town period examples in the use of a gable-on-hip roof, with a long integral ell extending its traditional center-chimney main block. Its siting on a banked lot provides for the addition of a deep cellar story under this ell, which appears to have an additional chimney heat source. Ornamentation is found in the use of a fan and sidelights in the entry which is echoed in the gable ends of the roof and in the modillion blocks and dentils added to the cornice. A Doric porch and small lateral ell were added at an unknown date. The associated barns were removed in the 20th century. Its floorplan follows the standard with a small entry before the chimney, large rooms on either side, a narrow rear pile behind and kitchen and service rooms in the ell. The interior was once a Masonic Hall and its barrel-vaulted ceiling is still in evidence in the southeast portion of the second story, extending from the front through the long ell.

Located next door is a reproduction of the **Mixer Store (#269 on Barre Road)**, designed to replicate the structure that burned ca. 1932. Comparison to photographs of the original confirm an accurate reconstruction, a two and a half story gable block form with simple ornament consistent with an early 19th century construction date. Although other contemporary merchants are known to have operated in the village, their stores are not known.

The **Knight Store (#7 on Barre Road)** is the oldest surviving store in the village, built for the merchant whose business dominated the area in the mid-19th century. Constructed by 1858, the building retains elements of Greek Revival design. The large two and a half story gable block extends to eight bays across the long wall that faces the Common, while the lateral walls are five bays in depth. The current configuration unfortunately reflects little of the building's function as a store, until recently divided into two

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back-to-back sections with entries into the center of the gable ends. This internal division is unequal and is reflected on the exterior in the first floor windows, where the five western bays have floor length windows which are treated with different molded board and corner block surrounds. The remainder of this elevation, and the two second floor south windows on the rear, have fluted board and corner block surrounds. The lateral and remainder of the rear elevations have plain surrounds. Earliest views of the building show the former recessed entry on the front and an exterior stair on the west end giving exterior entry to both the first and second story apartments. Each west-end floor has a central hall, with three rooms across the front and three across the rear. The east unit has a center hall with two rooms across the front and two in the rear. A rectangular bay window and a porch have been added to the southern lateral wall, screening the entry.

The **Emmons Store (#5 on Barre Road)** was the last store building constructed in the village, dating to 1896. It is a small gablefront structure of two stories with an enclosed second story side porch above a lateral ell and an open porch across the north front. The facade of the main block includes two large windows on either side of the main entry, lighting the public interior. It houses on its first floor a general store and the Hardwick post office. In the corner of the facade a second entry leads to an apartment on the second floor. A garage is next door and gas pumps are located in the front.

While stores associated with the area's commercial development are well known, the workshops of its artisans are not so well known. Shops located separately from the owner's residence are mentioned in generalized locations, only the blacksmith and wheelwright shops are illustrated on historic maps. The blacksmith's shop, a frame gableblock, was relocated to Ruggles Hill Road in about 1918-1919; it fell into disrepair and was demolished in ca. 1977. Next to its former location still stands the small frame gableblock **wheelwright's shop (#271 on Ruggles Hill Road)**, of unknown ownership, which was constructed between 1858 and 1870. Also constructed at this time was the town's co-operative cheese factory, formerly located to the north of the library. The two and a half story frame gableblock was subsequently converted to apartments and removed after the period of significance.

Standing Structures: Residences

In addition to these institutional and commercial buildings the Hardwick Village Historic District also includes twenty-seven residences and a farmstead, most built in the late 18th and the early 19th century. Indeed only one house appears to have been built between 1858 and 1870, one between 1870 and 1898 and five before the end of the period of significance in 1940. Most of these houses and their outbuildings were examined for interior plan and visible construction evidence during research in preparation of this nomination. In general these houses attest to the durability of the

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center-chimney form in this area, even among elite builders. Further, they demonstrate the utility of popular Greek Revival plans and details, in small and large homes, among the fashion-conscious and the plain. All of the houses are in good condition, and though synthetic siding has been applied in several instances, it does not sufficiently compromise them to warrant concern.

The **Warner-Paige Farm (#8 on Barre Road)** is the property of greatest continuity in the area, having been purchased by Jonathan Warner, farmer, merchant and innkeeper, in 1743. The house today appears to be the common gableblock form of the second quarter of the 19th century, suggesting a total rebuilding or significant expansion. The small wing extending to the south, however, is probably the original hall and parlor house, further expanded to one and a half stories in the early 19th century. Other early survivals enclosed within later larger properties include the rear ells of the Eastman and Kinsey-Mixer Houses at #13 and #16 on Barre Road and portions of the Doty-Wesson House at #15 on Barre Road. These are described in fuller detail below. More problematic is the **Parker-Aiken House (#32 on Petersham Road)**. This small one and a half story house appears from the exterior to be early in date but phased in construction. Its visible structural members suggest the late 18th century, its roof of the common rafter type with five-sided ridge and collars and evidence of re-used timbers in the floor supports. Its central hall plan, Greek Revival trim and foundation, probably rebuilt after the mid-19th century, all indicate a substantial reworking.

The more easily recognizable early houses in the Common area date to the late 18th century and are large two-story forms named for their dominant feature, the center chimney. The overall massing principal was for a rectangular block under a gable roof parallel to the road. The arrangement of openings on the exterior and of rooms on the interior was symmetrical, in the five-bay, center-entry variation, with a second pile of rooms to the rear to create a symmetrical end elevation. In the Common area, where prominent citizens were making their homes, houses were usually constructed in the large two and a half story form. The neighboring houses on **Barre Road (#13 and 14)** are believed to have been built ca. 1780 by Harvard-graduate merchant **Martin Kinsey** and saddler **Clark Lawton**. In overall form the houses meet the criteria listed above with the addition on each of a secondary entry along the lateral wall. They are similar in ornament as well, adding a blocked pediment with transom and sidelights at the front door. On the Lawton House the cornice here and at the roofline are ornamented by guilloche while at the Kinsey House they are modillion-block treated. Both houses enclose variations on the center-chimney, lobby-entry form. At the Kinsey-Mixer House, many of its cased corner posts are visible and the roof is the principal rafter type, with the rafters lapped to one another without ridge. The interior finish is best preserved in the southwest front room on the first floor, where feather-edged panelling covers the fireplace wall, and ears ornament the molding that surrounds the firebox. Evidence survives of kitchen facilities

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in both the rear room of the center chimney block and in the ell, rumored to be an earlier house expanded with the addition of the front block. The ell extends to a carriage house ell in the rear, which has had its ornament and function changed. Alterations were made when the house was converted to a seasonal vacation home in the 1940s, including the installation on the rear east corner of a curved corner window and a two-story living-space for the full-time gardener, on the west side of the ell. The house formerly had two barns in the rear; their foundations now form terracing and enclose a tennis court. The Lawton House had its center chimney removed probably during the 1930s. Its plan includes secondary entries on each of the lateral walls, but otherwise follows the standard center-chimney, center-entry plan. Its cased corner posts are visible and its roof is a principal rafter and five-sided ridge variety. Its best preserved interior space is also located in the southwest room and includes feather-edged panelling with ears in the panels above the fireplace. The **Kendall House (#25 on Ruggles Hill Road)** shares an outstanding Post-Colonial entry, a modillion block pediment over a bolection molding entablature. Its interior has been altered, but the original form was apparently a hall-and-parlor, center-chimney house with a later center rear ell. The **Tyler-Alden House (#29 on Petersham Road)** has a far simpler facade, nearly devoid of ornament. Its interior reveals the 18th century date of the house in the presense of panelled fireplace walls, exposed bowed posts and joists and the narrow stair in front of the chimney at the entry. Its rear ell brought the plan to an L-shape, with the extension of the south rear to two stories in 1918.

The housetype that became the choice of the wealthy, who made their homes elsewhere in the town in the late 18th century, the Georgian-plan house, is comparatively rare here. The hallmark of this type is the double pile of rooms opening off a center-through passage, made possible in New England through the substitution of paired chimneys, located one in each tier, for the single stack. Few built these ambitious double-pile types, but some Common area residents built houses that appeared on the facade to take that form, which included a rear ell rather than a second pile of rear rooms. The earliest example of this form is the variation found at the ca. 1791 **Doty-Messon House (#15 on Barre Road)**. The well-connected blacksmith, John Doty, also chose the Post-Colonial entry. The overall form of the house, with its uneven facade bay arrangement and complex rear pile configuration, suggests phased construction and was confirmed in part by Paige and by physical examination. The front pile of the house is center-through passage in plan, with chimneys in an unusual location on the interior walls. All of its major structural members are visible in boxed posts, joists and summers, with panelled fireplace walls. A rear one and a half-story ell, separated from the main block by a plank wall, extends from the center to form a T-plan and has an exceptional Federal mantel. Later small additions extend in both directions from this ell. The wood shed extensions have been converted to garages, recently extended to three. The large horse barn includes grain and

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tack rooms and stalls for seven horses. The house (**#16 on Barre Road**) built about 1810 by lawyer **Samuel Eastman** employed a stylish Federal entry with a half-round fan and entablature over the door. The center entry and stair hall opens to parlors on either side and to the ell in the rear. These rooms retain period finish, with entablature-style fireplace treatment, embellished with paired flat pilasters on the west side. The rear ell is off center, located to the east side of the front block and is said to be the original portion of the house, dating to 1780. Its hall-and-parlor, center-chimney form confirms this, but alterations over the years make confirmation difficult without examination of its frame.

Full double-pile examples of the center-passage housetype are rare here as elsewhere in New England. The exceptional **Ezra Ruggles House** at the corner of **Petersham and Greenwich Roads (#24)** has received an Italianate-style alteration since its ca. 1805 construction. Taking advantage of its corner location the house has a deep, five-bay, center-entry elevation on three sides. Evidence of its earliest appearance can be seen in the fanlights above the exterior doorways and in the well-preserved interior. The generous center hall holds the stair and opens to a large parlor on the south and an ample dining room and a smaller sitting room on the north. The south parlor has been altered with the removal of the interior partition walls on either side of the central chimney which would have divided the chimney bay and created a double pile of rooms. The kitchen is located in the low one and a half-story wing that extends from the north lateral wall, and further connects to the carriage house. The mid-century remodeling of the house apparently included the replacement of an original low gable roof with the present high one, as well as the addition of the deep bracketed cornice and porches on the east and south sides of the house. The new roof of the house is heavily framed, employing the principal purlin, common rafter roof system, further strengthened by the addition of four pairs of canted purlin posts. The four-bay deep carriage house is trimmed to match the house and also employs the purlin post roof system. Recent alterations to the house include the application of aluminum siding and shutters and the removal of the porches from the east and south sides of the house.

A simpler example of this housetype is found further north on **Petersham Road (#28,**) possibly built by **Perley Hammond** in 1815. Its entry retains the Federal style fanlight and secondary entries are located on the center of the lateral walls; the southern entry was replaced by a bay window in the 1950s. Its diagnostic chimneys have been removed with only the south one being replaced, and much of the interior has been changed during its 20th century use as a multi-family dwelling. Still, the plan of a central stair hall and four large rooms can be seen, and some period wainscotting remains. The rear ell is an addition, probably dating to the mid-19th century, and encloses the present kitchen, formerly a wood shed, connection to the former barn.

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Certainly the most dramatic change in the outward appearance of houses in the region was the reorientation of the house to the street to produce the Greek Revival gablefront house. While retaining the rectangular gable roofed block, the massing was significantly altered through turning the building ninety degrees. This changed the roof ridge from parallel to perpendicular to the front wall and the facade became the tall and flat gable end. It would appear that the first example of this stylish reorientation was constructed by **Jason Mixer**, retired storekeeper and moneylender, on **Barre Road (#12)** in 1834. The primary and original gablefront block has a stylish colossal Doric portico screening a flushboard facade. The lateral ell was added by 1857, and a series of service ells and outbuildings, including the original and new kitchen, a carriage house, converted into a guesthouse, and a barn, are located in the rear. The interior of the original part of house included a hall with curved stairs, flanked by paired parlors, with a kitchen and probable office/sitting room in the rear; the new ell adding an additional living room/parlor. The old kitchen was later converted into a dining room. The exterior and interior detailing of this large and imposing house is of the late and elaborate Greek Revival style.

An unusual brick example that retains Federal ornament, in spite of its late form and date, is the gablefront house built by farmer **James Browning on Greenwich Road (#21)** with an elliptical fanlight at the entry and in the gable. The sidehall plan includes the standard entry/stair hall, a small room behind it and flanking paired parlors on the right, with its kitchen in a lower rear ell. The interior finish survives in excellent detail, with fireplace frames in place, fluted pilasters and entablature mantels and pocket doors between the parlors. Wood-frame Greek Revival houses are located on the opposite side of **Greenwich Road (Bridge-Morton House, #20)**, with the addition of a lateral ell on **Petersham Road (Knight-Spooner-Paige House, #25)**, as well as a somewhat altered example on **Barre Road (Charles C. Spooner House, #11)**. The Knight-Spooner-Paige House was apparently a side entry, paired-parlor plan house, with a small room behind the entry and the kitchen located in a lateral ell. A barn was formerly located to the rear of the house. A more anomalous example is the Gothic/Italianate **William A. Perry House on Petersham Road (#31)**, with a higher and narrower gablefront block, labels at the openings and a bay window. Some regional builders retained the traditional five-bay facade with center entry in the gablefront form. The **E.W. Robinson House** located on **Greenwich Road (#22)**, with an unusually blank second story facade arrangement and recessed entry is such an example. Examination of the interior reveals a floor plan with a center stairhall that does not extend through the entire first floor and is restricted to the center of the structure on the second floor. The front chamber closets are in the party wall between the stairhall, and without an opening, creates the blank space. The room arrangement in the rear pile was subdivided into smaller rooms so the original configuration is presently unknown.

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In spite of the popularity of the gablefront form, builders continued to construct houses with the familiar gabled, rectangle block massing. An outstanding example of this type is the house of merchant **Joel Smith Marsh** on the hill overlooking the Common at the corner of **Gilbertville and Greenwich Roads (#18)**. Built in 1846 the house includes a large main block of two and a half stories, with unequal lower wings of one and a half stories extending from each rear corner. Its fully developed Greek Revival ornament includes a single story Doric porch on the facade of the main block and wings, a wide Doric cornice, transom and sidelights at its entries and triple hung sash windows across the first floor. The main block encloses a variation of the Georgian plan, with a central hall extending halfway through the block, and including a curved stairway. The paired parlors on either side are separated by panelled room dividers that enclose closets on each interior wall and small lobby entries for each secondary entry, which hold doors to partition the large space behind the front stair hall. The interior trim is in excellent condition, including fireplaces and mantels in each parlor and wide pedimented treatment of each interior door and window. A similar plan is found on the second floor, as well as four chambers in the raised attic story. The right wing encloses the former kitchen and laundry, as well as a wood shed and stall that has been converted and extended as a long garage. The left wing encloses two smaller rooms, probably once heated with stoves like the second story. Each wing has a high garret above these rooms, but only the right room has been finished in matchboard. The current form of the **Warner-Paige Farm** is closely related to this example, but with the porch limited to the facade and paired interior chimney flues. Two simpler variations of this housetype are located in the village on **Ruggles Hill Road (#34 and #35)**.

Small one and a half-story examples of these Greek Revival houses are also found in the village. The house on **Greenwich Road (#19)** built by farmer and justice of the peace **Dwight Billings** also has a Doric columned porch. Its interior retains ambitious detailing and plan. Its center entry encloses a circular stair, with dining room to the left and parlor to the right, each extended by a bay window. Alterations have been made to the rear pile, and an ell extension encloses the kitchen and connects to the barn. The house has served as housing for the farm co-operative manager, financed by the Paige Fund, and has recently been covered in vinyl siding. The **Foster House on Ruggles Hill Road at the Common (#9)** has also been recently sided, and now includes only one of the three former small windows under the eaves. The interior configuration has been altered but some of the ambitious fluted trim remains. In each of these houses the second floor plan includes a single full height chamber on one side and two smaller chambers with sloping ceilings on the opposite side. It was houses like these that served as models for the changes made to the Parker-Aiken House (#32) on Petersham Road, altering its 18th century look to one made popular by pattern books of the era.

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Only one residence was constructed in the years between 1858 and 1870. The **Joseph Ruggles Robinson House (#27) on Petersham Road**, above the Universalist Church, appears to date from this period but only survives as a fragment of the original house. The core of the present configuration is three rooms with trim of thick moldings suggesting this date. Single story additions obscure the age of the house, and oral history contends that a portion of the house was removed and relocated on the site of the creamery at the Mixer-Goodfield Farm where it subsequently burned. The large dairy barn in the rear served as a chicken house for some time, when the rows of windows were added and expanded by three bays. This site is the probable location of one of the district's first houses, of unknown appearance but in place by the middle of the 18th century.

The **Doctor Myron Davis House (#26) on Petersham Road** was built between 1870 and 1898, with interior finish that suggest construction toward the end of that bracketed period. The house consists of a large two and a half-story gabled block with a secondary ell of the same height set towards the rear of the block on the north side. Porches, added in the 1930s, are across the front and formerly extended around the south wall. Its interior plan is a double-pile, center-hall type, though that hall does not extend through the rear pile. The southern rooms are separated by sliding pocket doors and are said to have been the location of the doctor's offices. A sitting room with fireplace is located in the northeast corner with the dining room in the northwest corner extending across the entry hall bay. The ell encloses the kitchen. This property includes a period carriage house unconnected to the house; it retains a small winch and elevator. The **Emmons House (#17) on Gilbertville Road** of 1905 has a more contained version of this plan within its nearly square block. Its center stair hall divides paired parlors on the south from the dining room and rear kitchen on the north; pantry and bath are located at the rear of the hall bay. A gable-roofed variation of the foursquare plan was constructed ca. 1910 for **Addison Marsh (#36) on Ruggles Hill Road**. Its plan includes an entry with a winding stair in the front corner, paired parlors on the right and a kitchen in the rear. Its woodshed and barn were recently rebuilt as a large ell. More common foursquare housetype can be found on **Petersham Road (#30)**.

The most significant addition to the village in the early 20th century was the rebuilding at the east end of **Barre Road of the Mixer-Goodfield Farm (#270)**, after fires destroyed first the existing farmhouse and subsequently the associated barns. The result is a complex of up-to-date housing and agricultural buildings associated with the height of the Mixer's Guernsey milk and breeding operation and still operated today as a dairy farm by the Goodfield family. The main house is a 2-story structure constructed of clay tiles covered in stucco under a tiled hip roof in a form associated with the Mediterranean variations of the Second Renaissance Revival. The building was constructed as a boarding house for Mixer Farm workers and now is divided

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horizontally into a two-family residence. The first floor is entered through the projecting entry porch, opens into a central hall with the stairs to the second floor dormitory space recessed within its side hall. An office with a separate door is located to the west of the hall and a living room to the east. Behind these are three bedrooms in the rear pile. Further east is the ample dining room, extending the full depth of the building and the kitchen and pantries situated beyond. The present garage has been rebuilt but formerly included extensive lavatory facilities for the farm hands.

Constructed in matching stucco in 1907 is the **Mixter-Ritter Creamery (#270a)** to the west, a gable block raised to allow milk transportation trucks to drive up and be easily filled. The timber-framed heifer barn is located between the dairy and the house. The gambrel barn across the street was built in 1937 to replace three burned barns. Measuring 184 by 36 feet with two 60 by 30 foot wings, the barn is constructed of concrete walls four feet thick with a sawn lumber truss gambrel roof above. Each barn has a circular masonry silo.

Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of this district is moderately important: although many of the buildings remain standing on small original parcels, the large amount of open space with known former buildings could prove rich in depositions. The Common was the location of the town's second and third meetinghouses, the Paige Memorial Fund Fairground once included a blacksmith's shop and the rear portions of many lots were formerly the locations of multiple barns and associated yards. Other parcels are believed to have included craft shops, the rarest of the district's resource types.

Surrounding these houses as well are ample yards with the potential of trash deposition and sheet refuse associated with daily activities of the 19th century. No village sites are known from the Prehistoric or Contact periods, but information from adjacent towns confirm transient travel and resource gathering potential for the area.

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While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district, well-drained soil terraces bordering Danforth Brook, its tributaries and related ponds and wetlands form the headwaters of an extensive drainage network flowing to the Ware, Chicopee then Connecticut Rivers. The location of the district within this area may indicate favorable locational criteria for native subsistence and settlement activities. In addition, while sites have yet to be recorded in the Hardwick Village/Danforth Brook locale, several sites have been recorded in similar environmental locations along Winimasset Brook to the east and along the Ware River. Given the above information, the large size of the district (75 acres) and the amount of open space within the district, a high potential exists for locating significant prehistoric remains.

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the district. While most of the buildings constructed within the district still remain, structural remains are likely present from several important buildings dating from the mid-18th through 20th centuries. Most archaeological remains probably cluster around the Common and Fairground. Structural remains of the town's second and third meetinghouse are reported on the Common. The exact location of the second meetinghouse (1741) is not known. The third meetinghouse (1768) is reported on open Common ground. The remains of the 1828 Calvinist meetinghouse is also reported at the south end of the Common. The remains of the Doty Blacksmith shop is also reported on the Common. Milking barns remains are reported on the west side of Barre Road southwest of the Common.

The second large open area within the proposed district is the Paige Memorial Fund Fairground located west of the Common at the corner of Greenwich and Gilbertville Roads. The remains of a blacksmith shop are reported for this area on the western side of Gilbertville Road. The remains of several barns are also reported for this area. The fairground locale has also been identified as the possible location of craft shops, the rarest of all resource types within the district. Archaeological remains of the town's first tavern and store may be located within the Warner-Paige property, #8 Barre Road, although little evidence exists to support this location. A cheese factory was reported at the northern end of the village on Petersham Road although it is unknown whether these remains lie within the proposed district. Further documentary research may help locate structural remains of 18th century residences, schools and commercial structures once located around the Common in the district. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) also likely survive around structures still standing and those no longer extant. These resources can provide information specific to residences, taverns and agricultural operations, particularly dairy operations.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture _____
 Architecture _____
 Commerce _____
 Community/Planning and Development _____
 Social History _____

Period of Significance

1741-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

 _____Significant Person N/A

Architect/Builder

Carter, A.; Peters and Rice;
 Gay and Proctor; Phelps, Stowe;
 Madigan, T.E.;

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Village of Hardwick Historic District includes the center village of the town of Hardwick, Massachusetts, important as an historic gathering place for the townspeople. Chosen for the location of the meetinghouse in 1741 it became the institutional focus for frequent church services, town and selectmen's meetings and for the burial of the dead during the 18th century. During the post-Revolutionary era commercial and artisan activities became increasingly important elements in the local economy as well as more popular livelihoods in the changing community. Stores and shops, and the residences of their owners and operators, were added, slowly during the 1780s and subsequent four decades, and quite rapidly during the decades of the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s. From a small unfocused hamlet the area grew into a bustling village, the first town center. The village sustained another phase of growth and improvement during the first two decades of the 20th century. These three distinct growth phases resulted in a remarkably cohesive group of classically ornamented structures, with key public buildings clustered around the attractive Common, and the whole encircled by fine examples of Massachusetts housetypes. The excellent survival of resources and existing documentation on the town make possible a close examination of the unfolding of this important historical process. The Hardwick Village Historic District retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. For these reasons the district is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, fulfilling Criteria A and C and Exceptions A and D at the local level.

Founding the Town of Hardwick

The Town of Hardwick is located in Worcester County on Massachusetts' central plateau, situated between the coastal lowlands to the east and the wide Connecticut Valley to the west. Most of Worcester County was Nipmuck country when the first English settlers arrived in New England. The Nipmuck are not a well-known Native American subgroup. The natural environment of the central plateau supported a sparser population than the coast and few descriptions of

 See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission;
Hardwick Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 75 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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7	3	0	7	6	0
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4	6	9	2	6	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
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7	3	0	9	6	0
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4	6	9	2	3	0	0
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B

1	8
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7	3	0	8	0	0
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4	6	9	2	3	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

D

1	8
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7	3	1	3	6	0
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4	6	9	1	8	0	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire W. Dempsey, Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 1991
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
 city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

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face-to-face encounters between English colonists and Nipmuck have survived. At the plateau's western edge, where Hardwick is located, the elevations are highest, the land characterized as hilly, its soils somewhat stony. Both the Ware River and formerly the Swift River, part of the Chicopee drainage, flow from the east and north to the west and south, orienting movement away from occupied areas. The English settlers filled the coastal and broad Connecticut River valley area, but feared encounters with the occasionally militant groups that remained powerful in the north and west of the New England region. Only a small number of English settlers had entered Nipmuck country, crossing the south and the east as an extension of the westwardly moving line of settlement, along the Connecticut path from Boston to Hartford. Violent encounters between the occupants and the newcomers increased during King Philip's War of 1675 and a fatal encounter between colonials and Nipmuck took place in Winnimisset Swamp in nearby New Braintree.

Much of the Worcester area was then abandoned by both English and Native Americans, and would remain so for another fifty years until this portion of Massachusetts was organized into colonial towns during the second quarter of the 18th century. Many of the Nipmuck had moved or had been removed to Native American communities in the eastern part of the Massachusetts Colony and chose to transfer their rights to central Massachusetts lands to groups of New English. In 1686, four Native Americans, acting as representatives to two Nipmuck sachems, transferred rights to the land of Hardwick to a group of men from the town of Roxbury. John Magus and Lawrence Nassawanno acted as attorneys for the sachem of the Wombmesisecook, and James and Simon acted as the heirs of Black James, the sachem of the Nipmuck. The men from Roxbury were Joshua Lamb, Nathaniel Paige, Andrew Gardner, Benjamin Gamblin, Benjamin Tucker, John Curtiss, Richard Draper and Samuel Ruggles. Many of these same individuals were also involved in the purchase of Leicester to the south during the same year. The eight paid twenty English pounds for their land, a large rectangular parcel measuring eight miles on its north/south bounds and twelve miles on its east/west bounds located "near Quabog." Claims like this to large, but amorphous, areas were common in Central Massachusetts, where Colony desire for land exceeded knowledge of regional geography. Equally important, colonial legislation prohibited the purchase of land from Native Americans, seeking instead to control acquisition centrally. Small wonder then that the purchasers delayed public acknowledgement of their purchase.

By the 1720s the sons and other heirs of these purchasers grew anxious to take advantage of their claim. For the lucky few who could obtain permission to establish a plantation from the General Court, claims to land brought large parcels at low expense. The petitioners had already been successful in attaining township status for the Leicester parcel and had encouraged settlement by Scots-Irish in the area known as the Elbows, in what is now Palmer, the southerly portion of this claim. The petitioners were initially unsuccessful, apparently the political climate did not favor them. Finally in

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1732, after much debate, their claim to Lambstown was confirmed, a far smaller parcel that was to measure six miles on a side, consisting of the northeastern part of the earlier purchase. In the interest of "the public benefit" they had agreed to give up rights to the remaining two-thirds of their purchase. When the proprietors gathered in Roxbury in December of 1732 to plan the settlement, their number had expanded to fifteen, as shares were divided among heirs, and additional shares granted for assistance in the General Court. The colony government made several requirements of proprietors to assure that the communities were settled and that life in them was godly and orderly. First they must have a surveyor measure and draw a plan of their land. Next they were required to establish sixty settlers, here specified to be New England born, in the area within five years. The Lambstown proprietors followed a fairly standard method of assigning land to shareholders and settlers. They chose first to divide a portion of the town into 100 acre lots, choosing to divide some, but not all of the town, and to allocate land in single large parcels rather than divided among field types. The first division included 111 lots, including four for each of the proprietors, sixty for the settlers, and one lot each for the minister, the ministry, and the schools. The remainder of the town was subsequently divided among the proprietors. Each of them was further required to find five settlers for the town, but Rev. Timothy Ruggles was outstanding in this area.

New settlers moved to the western and northern frontiers of New England in search of low-cost land and fully expected to establish themselves on ample productive farms. The Massachusetts General Court had long ceased to assign towns large quantities of land in new plantations, preferring instead to reward service to the colony, through political connections or military service, as the method for land distribution. The undeserving had to rely upon proprietors, need for settlers, or more callously, on the open market, for land. Thus while the proprietors were self-selected from among the colony's ambitious citizens, the settlers were more likely to have been pushed forward from the more extensive middling yeoman population. Many were the third generation of their families in New England, and whether or not their hometowns were actually crowded, their father's and grandfather's rights to town lands were no doubt nearly spent. Groups of newcomers to Hardwick came from three areas of long-term English settlement, from the northern portions of Middlesex County to the east, from the central portion of the Connecticut Valley to the west, and from the bayside southern portions of Plymouth, the Old Colony. A smaller number came from other towns in the region that had only just been formed as Worcester County in 1731. After stops in nearby Brookfield or Grafton or Southborough they relocated in Hardwick as one in a series of short stops. For some of them their Hardwick stop too would be short, and their sons and the sons of more stable residents would continue this pattern of rural mobility.

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Key to the founding of the town were the legal requirements of the Established Church. All Massachusetts towns were required to provide both a meetinghouse and an orthodox minister for their town parish church, and town citizens were subsequently required to attend its services unless certified to another society or church. The First Church of Christ in Lambstown was gathered in 1736 under the first settled minister, Rev. David White (1710-1784). Its first meetinghouse was located on 10 acres originally laid out for this common purpose, as well as for a training and burying ground, located to the west of the present Greenwich Road, between Greenwich Road and the earliest town path to the neighboring town to the northwest. On nearby Sessions Road, at the corner of Petersham Road, was the lot assigned to the minister on which he built his large home. The meetinghouse and its location had only been in use for one year when discussion began about constructing a new meetinghouse, but a long and acrimonious quarrel over its location continued until 1741. The controversy divided the town into broadly geographic factions, divided into east and west at the Muddy Brook. The west faction proposed to remain in the original location, the east suggested a location on the present Church Street. Finally an outside committee was brought in to settle the dispute and the present area was selected as a substitute.

The province required residences as well as meetinghouses. Before five years were out each settler must "build a good and convenient dwellinghouse, of one story high, eighteen feet square at least..." The eighteen foot square requirement seems small but corresponds far more closely to colonial and early national era common housing than is generally believed. The home at the center of the farmstead remained small in size, with rooms that served a number of functions. Evidence for this region suggests that gable block houses of only one or two rooms and a garret remained in use. Arrangement of two or more rooms is believed to have favored a lateral arrangement of a multi-purpose hall and a more formal parlor on either side of a central chimney bay. In the small number of early houses with more first floor rooms, notably the Rev. Thomas Holt House just outside the district, they were most commonly arranged as a tier or pile of service rooms behind. Survivals of these settlement era houses are rare in Hardwick, as they are elsewhere in the Commonwealth. Most are traditionally identified as rear ells of structures expanded in the efflorescent post-Revolutionary era. Examples of this pattern in the district include the Warner-Paige Farm (#8 on Barre Road) the Samuel Eastman House (#13 on Barre Road), the Kinsey-Mixter House (#16 on Barre Road) and the Doty-Wesson House (#15 on Barre Road). Hewn timber box framing characterized the construction of these early buildings, visible in the cased posts and beams on the interiors and in the all-rafter roofs visible in unfinished garrets. At this time little is known about the specific form of outbuildings, nor about their arrangement within a property. Hardwick builders located these houses close to the roadways of the town, with their associated outbuildings nearby. Settlers choose either English barns with entry into the long wall of the gable block or New England barns with entry

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into the gable end. Barns were comparatively smaller since many farmers provided no shelter for their livestock and relied more on pasture grazing rather than hay and grain feeding.

The proprietors were also required to demonstrate that their settlers were working to establish a productive agricultural community for their farm families. The province thus required them to "clear and bring to four acres fit for improvement, and three acres more, well stocked with English grass..." Settlers next set about clearing the trees and brush from their parcels to allow for fields of grain, gardens for vegetables and meadow and pasture for cattle and sheep. Most farmers held a single contiguous parcel, contributing to a landscape of dispersed farms. Each farm had different proportions of tillage, pasture, meadow and woodlot, and many might not have any acreage of one or more of these basic land types. The land closest to the house was the working farmyard and garden, not grassy lawns. Surrounding the farmstead core, fields were fenced to distinguish their function and to control stray animals. Particularly stony areas were left to pasture after clearing. Low and wet areas provided natural meadows, while cultivated grasses were sown in other fields. Without the land appropriate to growing grain, grazing animals, mowing hay or gathering wood, these farms were incomplete, and could not operate without outside assistance. These farmers depended on an exchange system with neighbors and storekeepers to obtain the items they needed but could not produce. Through an elaborate system of barter and of labor sharing, known at the time as "changing works", individuals exchanged surplus crops and manufactured items, as well as the use of oxen or assistance at harvest, raising a structure and other tasks that required the labor of many people.

Individuals with large families had strong networks for exchange, important to the difficult task of making a living and to the delicate task of making alliances. Many settlers came to Hardwick with kinfolk and former neighbors, providing all-important networks of obligation and assistance that made daily life easier. Although families came to the town at many ages, older couples with mature sons and daughters or groups of newly married couples were the most common among documented families. Proprietors' kin may have had the largest number of connections, but other families migrated together to the town as well. The list of taxpayers for 1771 shows six taxpayers each with the surnames Johnson and Nye, five named Bangs, and four each named Billings, Cleaveland, Cobb, Fay, Haskell and Washburn. These kinship alliances proved important when factions were drawn later in town history, when geography gave way to theology and ecclesiology as the source of discord. Rev. White served the town for nearly thirty years but during that time the peace of the church was occasionally disturbed. In 1749 members of the congregation sympathetic to the growing New Light movement of the Great Awakening began to withdraw from services here, and in 1750 formed their own Church. They received a small portion of the original Common and constructed a meetinghouse there.

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This group later removed from the town altogether in 1761 and became the core of settlers in Bennington, Vermont. During the later years of the 18th century many other town immigrants chose Vermont as their destination, with organized movements to Barnard, Vermont as well in 1775. In spite of these removals the town grew. As this portion of the colony became recognized for its available pastureland, its water power sites and its newly established town government, it attracted more settlers from more densely occupied areas. Hardwick's population expanded quite quickly during this time, with both immigrants and expanding families of first settlers. By 1754 the town included about eighty families, or approximately 500 persons, and the number doubled in the next ten years to reach 161 families and 1,010 persons in 1765, and to include 1,393 persons in 1776.

Although scattered information is available about 18th century land owners in the Common area, the family most closely associated with it is the Warners. Jonathan Warner (1704-1763) came to Hardwick from Hatfield and in 1743 bought a large farm on the southwest side of the Common. He was a prominent public servant, serving as selectman and treasurer, traded in real estate and ran a store and tavern, probably the town's first. His prominent role in town affairs, his eclectic mix of business and farming and his operation of key commercial enterprises in close proximity to the town's primary meeting place, established the dominant pattern of town leadership well into the 19th and 20th centuries. He was succeeded by his namesake Jonathan Warner (1744-1803) who followed in his footsteps and exceeded him, serving the Colony and Commonwealth as well as the town, and rising to general in the militia.

During the first quarter century of the village's history it was hardly recognized as a place at all. Besides the meetinghouse the only certainly known buildings in the area were those belonging to the Warners. Here in the geographical center of the town these small buildings stood adjacent to the scruffy open space of the training and burying ground. Side-by-side the community's most prominent meetingplaces, its tavern and its meetinghouse, stood in representation of the primary sacred and profane activities of its citizens. Past these important, but physically inconsequential, buildings ran the town's only major roads, extending from the east along the present Barre Road and moving to the west before dividing into three roads to Greenwich, the town neighbor to the west, as well as the single route to Petersham in the north. By 1767 the town found its meetinghouse again in need of replacement, perhaps to improve the appearance of the town-defining center. The large meetinghouse was said to have been "one of the most elegant in the county", apparently taking the form of a two story gable block with a single tower at one narrow end. The house itself was funded through the sale of pews, while the cost of a steeple, over and above the basic cost of a stair tower, would be paid by the town. The cost and payment of this item would be a source of debate for several years. The meetinghouse was seated according to the age and tax paid by the household head in 1770, and the old house was sold in

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1772. A lot of land for the meetinghouse adjacent to the burying ground was purchased from John Rowe, Esq. of Boston for 6-13-4 English pounds. Map evidence suggests that this rectangle includes the current Universalist Church lot, the approximate location of this third meetinghouse. The construction of this new meetinghouse heralded a new era of large and ambitious architectural designs in the village.

An Emerging Village of Hardwick

As scholarly research on the development of the New England village has shown, much of the impetus for greater clustering of buildings and people came from the quickening of the commercial economy late in the 18th and early in the 19th century. In Worcester County this pattern was assured- and augmented- because of related elements associated with a community's life cycle, as Hardwick's experience illustrates. The density of occupation in the town increased and more land was cleared and brought under cultivation as the town acquired a more settled and polished appearance. As the second generation of settlers came to maturity and their children came of age, their town was changing from a small, struggling number of farmsteads to a growing and diverse assemblage of farmers, artisans, manufacturers and gentle folk. As life became sure it became more textured, differences between rich and poor more pronounced. Interests based in location and culture were augmented by those of wealth and power. The focus of these changes in Hardwick, political, economic and material, and their clearest manifestation, was in the center village.

While most towns were governed by men of substance and long-standing importance in the town, Hardwick had, as well key allies of the colony governor, men of standing and influence at the county and state as well as the local level. Timothy Ruggles apparently used the military as his ladder to wealth and influence, serving in the French and Indian Wars, eventually rising to Brigadier General, the highest rank in the colony. He represented the town in the General Court where he was a leader of the party supporting the interests of royal government in the colony and even served as Lieutenant Governor. Within the town clustered a number of his wealthy allies. Not surprisingly, when patriot activities quickened in response to the tightening of control over the colony, Hardwick's response was cautious and conservative. Soon advocates of the patriot cause took control of the town government and men of all ages served in active and defensive militia units. Timothy Ruggles and his sons, and many of their Tory associates, emigrated to Nova Scotia. A sign of how far the political climate had turned was the strength of Shaysite support in the town during the 1780s. As early as 1782 the town was presenting petitions about debt suits to the legislature, and men showed reluctance to support the government when a call went out for militia men to keep the public order and the courts open. Townsmen served in leadership positions within the rebellion and after its conclusion, sixty took

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advantage of the offer of amnesty. These patterns of political activity reflect the changing economic composition of the town as well.

Within the village the emergence of the newly powerful can be traced as well. The Warners were replaced in this area by a number of ambitious individuals who specialized in portions of the multi-faceted position they held in the community. The Paige farm, #8 on Barre Road, was taken over by successive members of the Paige family, Clark (1789-1831), son Frazier (b. 1822), and grandson Timothy (b. 1851). Frazier's brothers went to California during the Gold Rush and much of their wealth was donated to the town and its cultural institution in the early 20th century. A new tavern was built on the opposite side of Barre Road (#10). This tavern was constructed in 1809 when Daniel Ruggles (1755-1838) moved from his home on Ruggles Hill to begin a seventeen year career as an innkeeper. The Mount Zion Lodge of Masons, which had met at the Willis Tavern at the corner of Sessions and Greenwich Roads since its founding in 1800, relocated to the specially fitted room here with much ceremony. The rising importance of the village attracted this important elite institution. They remained throughout the troubles of the 1820s and 1830s before relocating to Barre in 1855. When he retired in 1826 his son Crighton (1793-1858) succeeded him for six years. It remained in this original use until early in the 20th century, and subsequent owners included Frazier Paige in 1858, Andrew C. Record in 1870 and Fred L. Sturdevant in 1898.

Jason Mixer (1772-1850) apprenticed with and then took over the Warner wholesale and retail business, operating a store at the corner of the Common and Barre Road. Late in life he built the most ambitious house of the mid-19th century, #12 on Barre Road. During his adulthood Mixer took over the dominant economic role formerly occupied by Warner and through shopkeeping and mortgage lending became by far the town's wealthiest citizen. At his shop Mixer played an important role as middleman for the expanding market for home manufactures. Two products were of particular interest in this town, the manufacture of straw braid and, later, palm leaf hats and the processing of milk into cheese and butter. The availability of a market for these products was of particular importance to the changing domestic work of women in the town. As mechanized textile production brought a diminished role for spinning and weaving in the household, these handcraft and dairy pursuits acted as their substitutes. Even more important they provided a source for increasingly important cash within the changing economy. After retiring from storekeeping Mixer turned to money lending, again providing the financial assistance required for farmers and artisans to make improvements to their means of production. Mixer's surviving store records have been studied by research historians of Old Sturbridge Village, elucidating the transforming process from barter to cash economy and adding historiographic weight to the town's historic experience and appearance.

Even as the Warners' operations were being redefined and expanded the village

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was attracting members of the growing artisan and service community. Many of the earliest known owners and builders of houses in this area were craftsmen and professionals, who also built homes along Barre Road. Jonathan Warner's daughter Mary (b. 1737) married blacksmith Zurishaddai Doty, whose shop was at the southwest corner of the Common, and their son John built a Barre Road house in 1791 (#15). The house was longest occupied by members of the Wesson family, including William Brigham (1777-1836), who served as minister of the First Church between 1805 and 1824, and his son William Culter (b. 1814). Lawyer Samuel Eastman built a house here (#16) in 1809, and served as selectman, town clerk and State Senator; he was followed by Martyn Tupper (1800-1872), pastor of the Calvinist Church between 1828 and 1835 and between 1852 and 1870 and by Ezekial Lysander Wesson (b. 1823). Saddler Clark Lawton (b. 1749) built a house here also (#14) subsequently occupied by John Smith, cabinetmaker and Elijah B. Harmon, hatter. A second group of early residences was located on Petersham Road north of the Common. In houses no longer standing at or near #28 lived minister David White late in life; physician Challis Safford (b. 1733) and his wife Lydia (b. 1740), another daughter of Jonathan Warner; and teacher and physician Cyrus Washburn (b. 1774). On the present site of the Library lived cordwainer Samuel Hinckley (1757-1849), who served the town as deputy sheriff, selectman, assessor and town clerk; the property was later the home of Henry H. Granger (1817-1864), a painter who died during service in the Civil War. Shoemaker and bellringer Samuel Parker (1782-1869) and later his widow Hannah Fay Parker lived in the house nearest to the new cemetery (#32). On Petersham Road (#29) lived carpenter Pliney Alden (1792-1877).

Although Mixer was the village's most prominent merchant, a number of other residents followed the trade, including Marting Kinsey who built the house Mixer first occupied in the area (#13) in about 1780. Joel Smith Marsh, who operated a store selling English and West India goods until 1850, built the area's most handsomely sited house, an ambitious Greek Revival house overlooking the Common from the terraces to the west (#18). Also responsible for a large house facing the Common (#24) was Ezra Ruggles (b. 1780), member of one of the town's long-standing families, and also a public servant as selectman and militia captain. He was succeeded in the house by his uncle, innkeeper Daniel Ruggles, and by merchant Moses Smith (ca. 1802-1881) and his widow.

Albert Knight (b. 1816) succeeded Jason Mixer as the village's primary storekeeper in the middle of the 19th century. His new store was constructed by 1858 as the area's second store, probably replacing the former store on the west side of the Common and competing with the former Mixer Store. Knight had served in both of these other establishments, in Mixer & Delano and its successor Delano & Company, and was owner of the other parcel and/or building where he built his gablefront house (#25 on Petersham Road). He served in many town offices, including postmaster, town clerk, treasurer, justice of the

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peace and representative. In 1870 Knight advertised himself as a dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots, shoes, crockery, meal flour, paints, oils, etc. Other retail establishments, including millinery, were located here as well. By 1898 the building was owned by Timothy Paige, and was later owned by the Goddard family, owners of the successor store nearby when it served as a boardinghouse.

A final key commercial building that no longer survives in the village was the cheese factory located at the north end of the village on Petersham Road. The rise of productive dairy farming in the town was the second key economic change wrought in the region during the early national period. The town was located within a belt of communities that produced outstanding amounts of cheese. This centrally located building served as a marketing center for products from the surrounding farms. When the town was linked to farther-flung cities by the railroad, this system was transformed, as more perishable butter and finally fluid milk were sold. The cheese factory was then transformed into a creamery, and eventually the operation was relocated to Furnace Depot and Mixer Farm.

In keeping with their roles as innovators, as mediators between the country and the city, and as the towns' newly wealthy, the residents of the Common area chose mostly large and ornamentally ambitious homes. Builders in the 1780s and 1790s chose the two largest housetypes for their homes, the two and a half story center chimney house traditional to rural 18th century New England, and the Georgian house popular among the rich and ambitious throughout the colonies. Their choice of ornament was consistent as well. Post-Colonial doorways were the first overt demonstrations of interest and knowledge of urban architectural fashions that we can see in the town. Federal detailing that followed these in popularity became even more popular in the town at large as well as in the village. All but one of the town's large fully articulated Greek Revival homes can be found within the village as well. Although housewright's names are associated with the town's early meetinghouses, this period also witnessed the emergence of full-time builder-designers and later architects. The important Jason Mixer House (#12 on Barre Road) has been attributed to Abialbon Carter, believed to be a brother of the better-known Elias Carter. This house is believed to have introduced the new style and the important new gablefront form to the town. Also distinguishing the mid-century was the broader use of stylish ornament, on farms as well as village buildings, on small as well as large houses. With the help of accessible builders' guides and pattern books, simple and elaborate mantles, door surrounds and cornices were added to most new and many old buildings during the period. As architecture increasingly became a method of distinguishing townspeople as wealthy or poor, modern or traditional, town or country dweller, the village was the chief location for the leading architectural examples built by rich new businessmen and aspiring clerks and professionals.

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During this era of change, the theological views of the church members and the town at large became increasingly divergent, bringing more discord to the church. The church and parish found it increasingly difficult to hire and maintain a minister that would satisfy the factions within the town and the theology of the neighboring ministers. Repeated but unsuccessful attempts were made to settle a minister after Rev. White's death. The next settled minister, Thomas Holt (1762-1836) was plagued by difficulties meeting his inflated expences with a salary that the town refused to raise. When he called for a council or an honorable dismissal over the issue, the town surprised him with the latter. Rev. William B. Wesson was ordained in 1805, but was eventually forced to resign by the Brookfield Association of ministers whose Hopkintonian views he was at odds with in 1824. Finally the minority of the orthodox and trinitarians withdrew to form the First Calvinist Church, taking with them the majority of Church members and all the Church records. They purchased a lot near the Common and constructed a meetinghouse the same year. The minority of Church members, the majority of the townspeople, retained the old meetinghouse and held the views of the emerging unitarian perspective calling themselves the Congregational Society. The majority's numbers were diminished by this separation, as well as by the formation of other religious societies in the town. After an unsuccessful attempt to share the maintenance of a minister with neighboring communities, and brief services by John M. Merrick and John Goldsbury, the Congregationalists united with town's Universalists to build a new meetinghouse on the site of the old in 1841, then said to be "by no means equal to the former edifice in size and general magnificence".

With the division of the town's First Parish in 1828, disestablishment in 1833 and the felt need for more office and meeting space, the Town meeting of Hardwick voted in 1836 to build a Town House for \$1500. The surplus federal revenue funds distributed the next year were used to finance the project, obviating additional taxation. It served as a general meetingplace for town organizations and as the location of the high school prior to the construction of a separate structure later in the 19th century. It remains in its original use today. Another important elaboration of the town's municipal services was the upgrading of the schooling and schoolhouses during this period. The town began to allocate funds for rotating schools in 1744, but nothing is known of the slow process of adding separate school buildings to the town's school districts and increasing the number of districts with the growth of the town population. The date of the first school building in the village is not known, but the brick District #1 School was the town's finest and best, attended until the end of the 19th century. At the time of the construction of this building in about 1835 there were nine other districts including a high school meeting in the town hall. The town consolidated its ownership of schoolhouses in 1867. This school is presumed to have changed its use after the construction of the Center Grammer School in 1900; in 1931 it is labelled as a courtroom; it is currently the headquarters of the Hardwick Historical Society.

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Thus at the same time that ambitious residences were being constructed around the Common, the institutional and commercial buildings of the town were multiplying and taking the same Greek Revival forms. The new Calvinist Church was built in 1828, and was joined by the schoolhouse by 1832, and Town Hall in 1837. The new Universalist Church replaced the old First Parish building in 1841, and the Calvinist Church was replaced by a fashionable Italianate building in 1860. By the middle of the century the Common was surrounded by these large, white buildings, with a full complement of building forms and styles, and was well served by genteel and middle class services. Soon the town turned their refining attention to the Common itself, as well as to the burying grounds. Under the leadership of Joseph Ruggles Robinson the Village Improvement Society planted trees and strove to achieve a park atmosphere in these public spaces. In keeping with this goal, the Common was ornamented by a monument to Civil War dead through the generosity of Col. Louis E. Granger, whose family resided nearby on the site now occupied by the Library, and whose father and brother died in the war. The cast metal design was provided by the American Bronze Company of Chicago, Illinois. In 1911 another monument was added to the Common, a marble temple fountain dedicated to benefactor Calvin Paige, designed by the architect, Stowe Phelps. Still the Common/Fairground retained some of its early functional character for many years with the presence of a small blacksmith's shop on the west side of Gilbertville Road throughout the 20th century period of significance.

During the height of growth of the area in the middle of the 19th century, the residents in the area were closely aligned through marriage, as residents chose their partners from among their neighbors. Many of the interconnections emerged from the marriages of the next occupants of the Warner farm. Warner's niece Rachel and her husband Joseph Robinson (1782-1854) were the next to cultivate the farm. Their son Elijah Warner Robinson lived at #22 and their daughters married area residents and builders: Harriet Jane married first William Browning, son of James of #21, while Sarah married Joseph Ruggles Robinson, a distant kinsman, of #27. William died young and his widow Harriet Robinson Browning married Albert Knight as his second wife. Knight occupied #25 and built his store #7 in about 1850 and the two raised their children together. Knight chose locally again when he married for the third time the daughter of Pliny Alden. Knight's sister Mary Ann married Dr. Amon Orcutt and lived at #11. William Browning's half-sisters also married locally, Lucy to William Perry of #31, while Harriet married Harmon C. Spooner, who occupied #25 after Knight. Harmon's uncle, Charles C., operated a store in the area and built #11. His wife Anna Maria was the daughter of Lucy P. Trow and her first husband Orin Trow, the owners before the Mixters of the farm at #270 on Barre Road. Lucy's second husband was James Browning, also his second spouse, and their children were William, Lucy and Harriet. The Warner farm was then bought by Clark Paige, whose son Frazier Paige stayed in town on the farm and married Albert Knight's sister Wealthy. Their daughter Fanny married Frank J. Browning, son of William and Harriet Robinson Browning, and their son Timothy

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married his sister Ellen Maria Browning. A large portion of area residents in 1870 can be accounted for in these interlocking circles, confirming the pattern of compounded kinship networks of "those who stayed behind" in New England hilltowns in the end of the 19th century.

Agricultural Equilibrium in Hardwick

By 1870 Hardwick's era of agricultural expansion had passed, giving way to a period of farm consolidation and the concentration almost exclusively on dairy and fluid milk sales. Where scholars once focused on poverty and abandonment during the late 19th and early 20th century, recent work has shown this decline to have been an illusion. As farming practices and profitable produce changed, New England farmers changed too, adapting by purchasing more land, fertilizing and otherwise improving the land they owned and choosing new crops and animals. In Hardwick this is confirmed by large milk sales, as farmers specialized further within dairy farming, shifting from solid and preserved to fluid sales, made possible by new railway connections to urban centers. Wholesale facilities relocated to the rail stations while the village retained only retail commercial activities. The development of textile manufacturing at Gilbertville and paper manufacturing at Wheelwright, both along the Ware River and the rail lines, meant that new construction within the town shifted from the village and the surrounding farms to these new villages. Indeed in Hardwick Village only three new buildings were constructed between 1858 and 1898 and each replaced an earlier building.

An important pattern associated with these trends that can be glimpsed in the same map of 1870 is the expanded holdings of certain families. Already the Wessons owned multiple properties, including the family homestead on Barre Road and its neighbors, #14 and #16, and the Hinkley-Granger House that formerly stood on the site of the library. The Paige family, too, began to purchase additional properties in the area. The family that came to own the largest part of the village, however, was the Mixters. Jason Mixer's son William still owned two Barre Road houses though he wintered in Boston continued to serve the town government. His son George, and then his son Samuel, greatly expanded the family's holdings in the town as they developed a famous dairy and stock herd of Guernseys. The scale of the operation was enormous; including at its height 300 head producing over 1000 quarts of milk daily, and over 1000 acres of land. The high quality of their pure-bred stock and the high butterfat content of Guernsey milk brought fame and respect to the Mixer Farm and its products. The family owned all the Barre Road houses with the exception of #16 during the early 20th century. In addition, they owned the Ruggles House at #24 on Petersham Road and the Trow Farm next to the east along Barre Road, which was rebuilt of stucco-covered brick tile as a boardinghouse for farm workers (#270, the Mixer-Goodfield Farm). Outside of the district the Mixters also owned the house known as Fox Run or the Rice-Paige Farm on Paige Road, the main house of the Eagle Hill School on Old

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Petersham Road, and a summerhouse, Boulderfield, off Barre Road to the southwest of Old Furnace but since moved to North Road. In 1925 after the death of George Mixer, the primary family member interested in the operation, and when the farm superintendent was hired away and brother Samuel tired of it, the stock was sold. The great auction yielded over \$250,000 and attracted breeders and dairy farmers from across the country. After the sale the large dairy barns behind the Warner-Paige Farm were taken down. The farm acreage was rented for a time until 1937 when Chester Goodfield rented a large portion of the land. With the boarding house and its associated barns as its centerpiece, he rebuilt the large dairy barn after a fire, and then purchased, in 1955, a 450 acre portion of the larger acreage. His son and grandson operate the dairy farm today, with a herd of Guernseys, Ayershires and Holsteins.

The presence of the large Mixer farm operation was important to the larger economy of the town, as farms were already consolidated and had reached their maximum carrying level for the soil and topographic conditions of the town. The farm had large labor requirements; for the constant task of milking, feeding and moving the many cows; maintaining the buildings and fences; growing feeds, and processing and transporting the milk. Town residents, who were loath to take employment in the textile mills in Gilbertville or the paper mills in Wheelwright, could find work in some capacity for the Mixters. The presence of these multiple employment opportunities meant that the town experienced some growth in the early 20th century, meaning additional residences in the village areas. These new houses continued the pattern of large homes for service workers, and included large two and a half story houses in the persistent Georgian configuration. Dr. Myron Davis built his Petersham Road House, #26, in place of two smaller residences about which little is known, while storekeeper Emmons built his large related house around the corner from his store on Gilbertville Road, #17. Addison Marsh built a gablefront house on Ruggles Hill Road, #36, but the builder of the foursquare on Petersham Road, #30, is unknown.

Expansion and upgrading of the area's public buildings also continued into the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The village became the location of the first town high school in 1870, a Victorian Gothic building. The town added a modern primary school, the Central Grammar School, in 1900, constructed from a design provided by the firm Peters and Rice. The best-known member of this firm, Arthur Wallace Rice (1869-1938) was trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Parisian ateliers; he returned to Boston in 1896 and entered a partnership with William C. Peters. This school is the early work of a firm better known by their later name, Parker, Thomas, & Rice, constructing commercial blocks in Boston and suburban homes for the wealthy. The rear extension may be 1931 addition/renovation of playrooms and classrooms designed by T.E. Madigan of Ware.

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After the high school burned in 1905 and the town decided to rebuild in Gilbertville, the Paige family made a generous donation to fund the construction of the present Classical Revival library the following year. The Paige Memorial Library was constructed on an important corner position in the center village. The town had a subscription library as early as 1802, but it soon disband and its collection dispersed. Later, in the 1880s, a group of women renewed the effort, and by 1898 it was housed within the town's high school. The town commissioned Gay and Proctor, architects, to provide the building design. Joseph P. Gay and William Proctor practiced out of Boston between 1895 and 1945. Other examples of their work include residences and apartment buildings in Boston, Brookline and Salem; they were also associated with the Robert Treat Paine House in Waltham. Other examples of their work in Hardwick include the Wheelwright School and the Wheelwright Social Club. These 20th century public buildings' plans are preserved at the State Archives among the Public Safety documents. A new store was built to compete with Knight's successors in about 1896, the last in a long sequence of stores to be located in the village. Like the others it served the joint function of store, post office and gas station. Herbert Emmons ran the store until 1921, followed by Harry Bungham until 1950, L.F. Blackmer until 1953 and Wayne Goddard until the late 1970s.

The legacy of the Paige family in the town intensified during this same period. Calvin Paige (1827-1909) made a fortune in California with his brother Timothy, selling mining supplies during the gold rush. At his death his estate was valued at over 6.5 million dollars and he used a portion to honor and serve his home town. He bequested four funds to the town: \$100,000 to form the Paige Agricultural Fund, \$30,000 for the maintenance of the Common and the cemetery, and \$25,000 each for the Center School and the Universalist Church. The Paige Agricultural Fund had probably the greatest impact on the town, calling for assistance in the diversification of agricultural practices in the town, the revival of the fair, and as later administered, the establishment of the Farmers Co-operative. The Fund briefly owned an experimental farm on Ruggles Hill Road, purchasing the Billings House, #19, on Gilbertville Road, near Greenwich Road, where the Fund and co-op manager lives. Mixer's store was the home of the Farmer's Co-operative for many years and, after a fire ca. 1936, a replica was constructed. It then was known as the Calvin Paige Building and served as a town meeting place. More recently the co-op moved to larger facilities on the Lower Road.

The efforts of these wealthy families can also be credited with the early efforts at preservation in the town of Hardwick. Few towns were served as well by their town historian as was Hardwick by Lucius Robinson Paige. Born in Hardwick in 1802, youngest son of Timothy and Mary Robinson Paige, Paige was educated in the town and at Hopkins Academy in Hadley. He was ordained as a Universalist minister in 1825, and served in Rockport and Cambridge before ill health made him limit his activities. A resident of Cambridge, he

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regularly published theological tracts and subsequently received a Masters degree from Harvard in 1851 and his doctor of divinity from Tufts in 1861. Most relevant however, are his efforts as a local historian, begun as the town approached its bicentennial in 1839. Paige patiently transcribed the fragile records of the First Church as well as of the town meeting. Beginning with gathering information on his own town ancestors, he eventually compiled an extensive register on a large number of town families. Displaying an exceptional interest in social geography, he keyed families to homesteads as well as more short-term residences and linked this register to physical locations, and in many instances standing structures or cellarholes, in the town. While at work on these ambitious schemes he also researched Cambridge, publishing a History of Cambridge in 1877. His efforts on behalf of the town of Hardwick culminated in the publishing of the History of Hardwick... in 1883, recently reprinted for the town's 250th anniversary. Paige's efforts were important to the town's preservation efforts in several ways: townspeople had ready access to reliable information about town properties, standing and not; rare town and church records were recognized for their historical potential and preserved; and most importantly, an exceptionally high standard of scholarship was set for subsequent historians to emulate.

While Paige focused on a literary embodiment of the town's past, others focused on its material culture. As in so many communities of rural Massachusetts, much of the survival can be attributed to the remarkable preservation power of depression-era poverty. Early 20th century building came to a halt and with it demolition, replaced by abandonment and minimal maintenance in many properties. In this atmosphere, the passion for "modernizing", bringing with it varying degrees of alterations to historic fabric, was a rare occasion. In the district, in fact, alterations were in many instances accomplished with a comparatively high degree of attention to that historic fabric. One family with the means to conduct lavish remodeling efforts, the extensive Mixer clan and their summer resident associates, did in fact do so, in the spirit of more is better and with the period convention of salvaging elements from other properties. The many Mixer-owned properties underwent renovation and the full extent of alterations conducted at this time is still not known exactly. As mentioned in the description of district properties, panelling was added from other buildings, circulation patterns were "improved", and views, lighting and ventilation were brought into keeping with 20th century elite conventions. The craftsmen who undertook this work, attributed in most cases to Ellis Barnes, Patrick Carroll and the Romanowski brothers, demonstrated over and over a willingness to closely follow existing fabric in their alterations, if their clients so desired.

As Paige stimulated interest in town history, several generations of well informed and helpful local historians followed in his footsteps. In 1965 the Hardwick Historical Society acquired the District #1 Schoolhouse, a move that provided space for collections as well as a new use for the surplus town

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property. Prominent town families, including Paiges, Mixters and other early residents' descendants, donated furniture, glass, ceramics, kitchenwares, tools, books, manuscripts, scrapbooks, photographs, drawings and even town records, to form a rich and useful body of research materials. Since the late 1970s interested townspeople have gathered together to study and record the resources of their town, including the early steps of preparing an inventory of historic resources. The late 1980s saw a revival of these efforts, when a newly constituted Historical Commission began the work that includes this evaluation work. The Commission successfully received from the town meeting a budget of \$10,000 to complete a comprehensive inventory with the help of a professional architectural and social historian and this work was completed in 1989 by the author. With the financial assistance of the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the Ware Community Development Department, which administers the housing rehabilitation work for the town, the Commission was able to take the next step in preservation planning with the selection of key town villages for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The town's response to these efforts has been positive and the profile of the Commission raised in the community. Hardwick also has an extraordinary number of contemporary knowledgeable local historians who have immeasurably assisted and inspired the author. The expression of interest by outsiders and the renewed and heightened interest in the town's history has encouraged them as well.

The Hardwick Village area has experienced little intrusion or alteration in the post-War period. No new buildings have been constructed within the boundaries designated here, focusing instead in areas at the village's edges and therefore excluded from the district. The largest concentration of new structures is along the west side of Petersham Road, where the town has added its new garages, salt storage and fire stations, and where a modern gas station is located. These form the northwest border. The greatest change made to any building after the period of significance is the conversion of two barns to residential use, adding needed residential space to the area with no substantial alteration to streetscape or massing. Indeed the alteration of carriage houses, barns and sheds into garages has been accomplished with sensitivity to massing, demonstrating the community's long-standing respect for this cultural resources.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hardwick Village Historic District,
Hardwick, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 17

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of the prehistoric occupation in Hardwick are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area can provide valuable insights on settlement and subsistence models for interior/headwater Connecticut River drainages as well as potential information on trade within that area and possibly socio-political boundaries.

Historic archaeological remains described above could fall into two broad categories. The features related to former structures within the village, providing structural remains or evidence of construction methods and form, would add to scholarly understanding of the area's vernacular architecture. Because the former buildings are primarily dated to the 18th century they are exceptionally rare and would contribute to knowledge of modest residential forms of the period, as well as of earliest residential forms in the region. Information on mid-18th century public buildings of the period is even rarer and examination of early meetinghouse and tavern sites would be very significant. Data about shop and outbuildings exists almost exclusively as part of the archaeological record. Features related to the daily functioning are especially important (so-called occupational features like privies, trash pits, and sheet refuse), and with the features related to the expanding data available on daily life in these historic periods. Ongoing archaeological examinations by Old Sturbridge Village in the center village of nearby West Brookfield and earlier investigation in Bare Four Corners would provide excellent points of comparison for any sites and/or features in this area.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetHardwick Village Historic District,
Hardwick, MassachusettsSection number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hardwick Village Historic District,
Hardwick, Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2

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and January through April 1990.

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Dennis, Kenneth, May, 1989.

Goodfield, Chester, December, 1989; February, 1990.

Ritter, Ernest, February, 1990.

Maps and Atlases:

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H.F. Walling, Worcester County, 1858.

F.W. Beers, Worcester County, 1870.

L.J. Richards, Worcester County, 1898.

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(includes Common area).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hardwick Village Historic District,
Hardwick, Massachusetts

Section number 10 **Page** 1

UTM References continued

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F 18.731000.4691680

G 18.731000.4691760

H 18.730580.4691880

I 18.730480.4692080

J 18.730460.4692300

K 18.730400.4692360

L 18.730420.4692400

M 18.730680.4692400

N 18.730680.4692620

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hardwick Village Historic District,
Hardwick, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Village of Hardwick Historic District are shown on the attached assessors map. They correspond to the property lines of the parcels with the following exceptions: lots of over six acres were divided to include only the house yard rather than field portions by drawing lines of convenience or by including portions of large and merged parcels that were visible on the map.

Boundary Justification continued

The boundaries of the Village of Hardwick Historic District were drawn to include its most compact portion adjacent to the Common, and extending along the intersecting roadway to the visual and functional edges between clustered settlement, new construction, and farmland. It includes the common/meetinghouse site, the current sites of subsequent municipal buildings and of clustered period residential buildings. The boundary on the north side of the village on Petersham Road corresponds to the beginning of modern municipal buildings on the west side and the current cemetery on the east. The boundaries to the northeast on Ruggles Hill Road, to the south on Gilbertville Road, and to the west on Greenwich Road correspond to the beginning of modern construction at these edges of the villages. The boundary to the east on Barre Road is marked by the property line of the working dairy farm, and to the beginnings of open parcels and roadway.

VILLAGE OF HARDWICK, HARDWICK MA National Register District Data Sheet page 1

Map #	MHC #	Name	Style	Date	Status	Type
Common						
1	1	Hardwick Town Common	---	1768	C	Si
1a	*	Paige Memorial Fountain	---	1911	C	OB
1b	*	Civil War Monument	---	ca. 1870	C	OB
1c	*	Fairground	---	1911	C	Si
2	2	Hardwick Unitarian-Universalist Church	Greek Revival	1841	C	B
3	3	Hardwick Schoolhouse #1	Greek Revival	ca. 1830	C	B
4	4	Town Hall, Barn & Garage	Greek Revival	1837	C	(3)B
800	800	Old Burying Ground & Stone Wall	---	1741	C	Si
					C	St
Barre Road						
5	5	Emmons Store & Garage	---	1896	C	(2)B
6	6	Hardwick Trinitarian Congregational Church	Italianate	1860	C	B
7	7	Knight Store	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	B
8	8	Warner-Paige House, Icehouse, Stone Walls	Greek Revival	1740 /ca. 1835	C	(2)B
			---	---	C	St
A	*	carriage house /now residence	---	19th c.	NC	B
269	*	Calvin Paige Building /Mixer Store Repro.	Federal Revival	ca. 1932	C	B
10	10	Daniel Ruggles Tavern	Federal	1809	C	B
11	11	Charles C. Spooner House	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	B
12	12	Jason Mixer House & Barns	Greek Revival	1834	C	(3)B
13	13	Kinsey-Mixer House & Carriage House	Post-Colonial	ca. 1780	C	(2)B
14	14	Clark Lawton House & Garage	Post-Colonial	ca. 1780	C	(2)B
15	15	Doty-Wesson House, Barn, Garage	Post-Colonial	1791	C	(2)B
			---	---	C	(3)B
16	16	Sam'l. Eastman House Stone Walls	Federal	ca. 1810	C	B
			---	---	C	St
B	*	carriage house /now residence	---	19th c.	NC	B
270a	*	Mixer-Ritter Creamery	Craftsman	ca. 1907	C	B
270	*	Mister-Goodfield Farm: House, Barns, Pound Silos & house Structures	Craftsman	ca. 1910, 1938	C	(4)B
			---	---	NC	B
			---	---	C	(3)S
Gilbertville Road						
17	17	Emmons House	Colonial Revival	1905	C	B
18	18	Joel S. Marsh House & garage Garage	Greek Revival	1846	C	B
			---	---	NC	B
		former Greenwich Turnpike site	---	aband. 1808	C	Si

VILLAGE OF HARDWICK, HARDWICK MA National Register District Data Sheet page 2

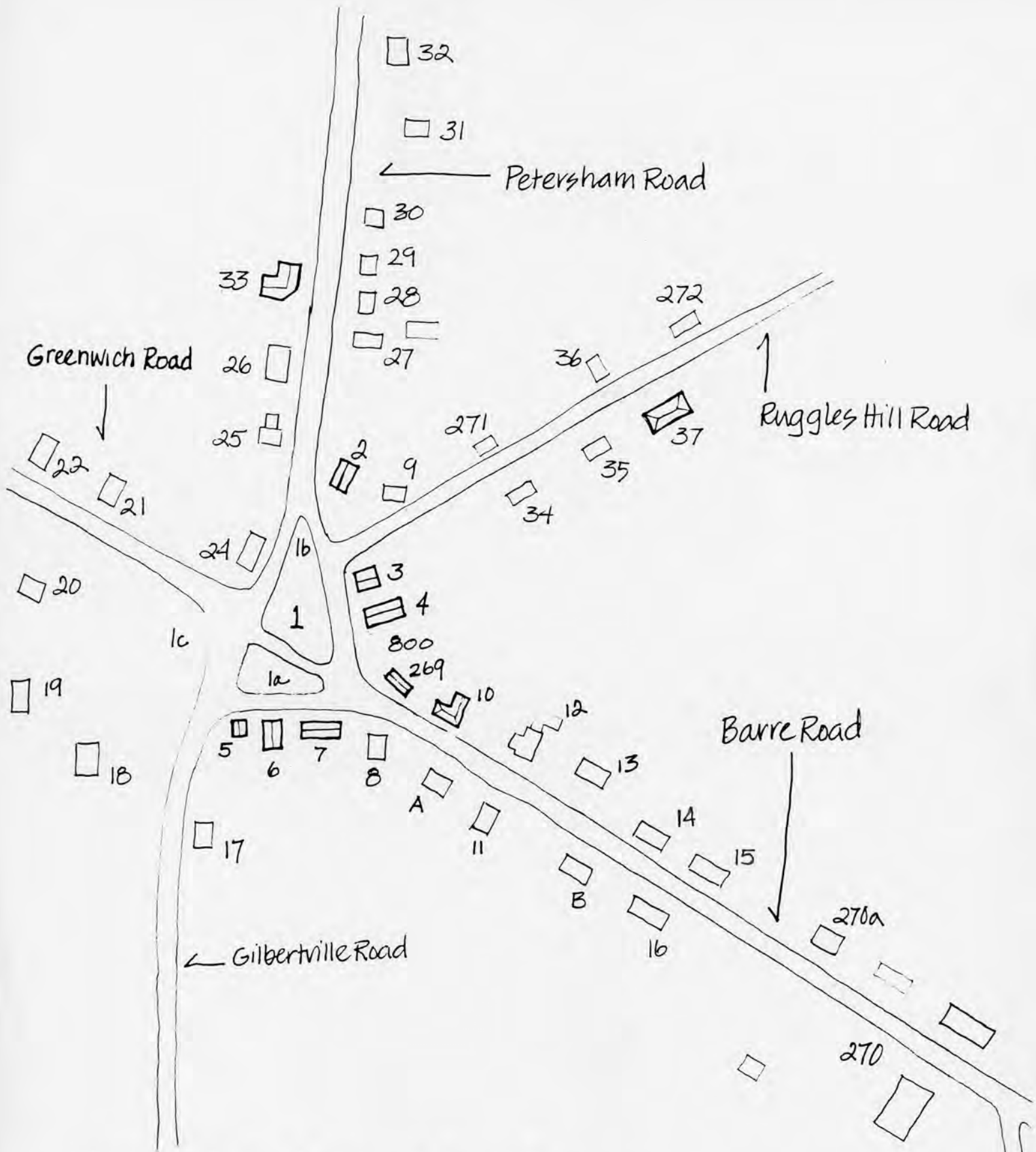
Map #	MHC #	Name	Style	Date	Status	Type
Greenwich Road						
19	19	Billings-Paige Fund House & Barn	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	(2)B
20	20	Bridges-Morton House & Barn	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	(2)B
21	21	James Browning House & Shop/garage	Federal	btw. 1832-58	C	(2)B
22	22	E. W. Robinson House & Barns	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	(3)B
Petersham Road						
24	24	Ezra Ruggles House and Carriage House	Italianate	ca. 1810	C	(2)B
25	25	Knight-Spooner-Paige House Garage	Greek Revival ---	ca. 1830 ---	C NC	B B
26	26	Dr. Myron Davis House & Carriage House	Craftsman	ca. 1895	C	(2)B
27	27	Joseph R. Robinson House & Barns	---	btw. 1858-70	C	(3)B
28	28	Hammond House	Federal	by 1832	C	B
29	29	Tyler-Alden House & Barn	18th century	ca. 1780	C	(2)B
33	33	Paige Memorial Library	Classical Revival	1906	C	B
30	30	house & garage	Craftsman	after 1898	C	(2)B
31	31	William A. Perry House	Gothic	btw. 1832-58	C	B
32	32	Parker-Aiken House, Barn, Garage	Greek Revival ---	by 1832 ---	C NC	(2)B B
Ruggles Hill Road						
9	9	Emory B. Foster House	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	B
271	*	Wheelwright Shop	---	btw. 1858-70	C	B
34	34	James M. Riddle House & Barn	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	(2)B
35	35	Waldron-Sherman House & Barn	Greek Revival	btw. 1832-58	C	(2)B
36	36	Addison Marsh House	Craftsman	ca. 1910	C	B
37	37	Center Grammar School	Classical Revival	1900	C	B
272	*	Kendall House	Post-Colonial	ca. 1790	C	B

C- Contributing
NC- Noncontributing

B- building St- structure
OB- object Si- site

Resource Totals:
69 Contributing Buildings
6 Noncontributing Buildings

87 Resources
4 Contributing Sites
6 Contributing Structures
2 Contributing Objects



Village of Hardwick Historic District
 Sketch Map (not drawn to scale)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hardwick Village Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 11/12/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/26/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/12/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/27/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001849

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 12/19/91 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



SALMOND TOWN HALL

Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick, MA
Claire W. Dempsey, January 1990.

Looking north from the Common #1, left to right

Paige Memorial Library #33

Hardwick Unitarian. Universalist Church #2

Hardwick Schoolhouse #1 #3

Hardwick Town Hall #4



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Claire W. Dempsey, January 1990

Looking east toward Burying ground # 800



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Claire W. Dempsey, January 1996

Looking northwest across the Common #1, left to right

Ezra Ruggles House and Carriagehouse #24

Civil War Monument # 1b

Knight-Spooner-Paige House and garage #25

Dr. Myron Davis House #26

Paige Memorial Library #33



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick, MA

Claire W. Dempsey, January 1990.

Looking southwest across the Common #1, left to right
Joel S. Marsh House and garage # 18
Fairground # 1c



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Claire W. Dempsey 1988

#12 Barre Road, north side Jason Mixer House and Barry



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Clare W. Dempsey 1988

#13 Barre Road, north side Kinsey; Mixer House



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Clair W. Dempsey 1988

#10 Bane Road, north side Daniel Fuggles Tavern



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Claire W. Dempsey, January 1990

Looking west foreground Common #1

middleground Fairground #1c

distance Billings. Paige Fund House and Barn #20



Village of Hardwick Historic District, Hardwick MA

Clare W. Dempsey, January 1990.

Looking south across the Common #1, left to right

Knight Store #1

Hardwick Trinitarian Congregational Church #6

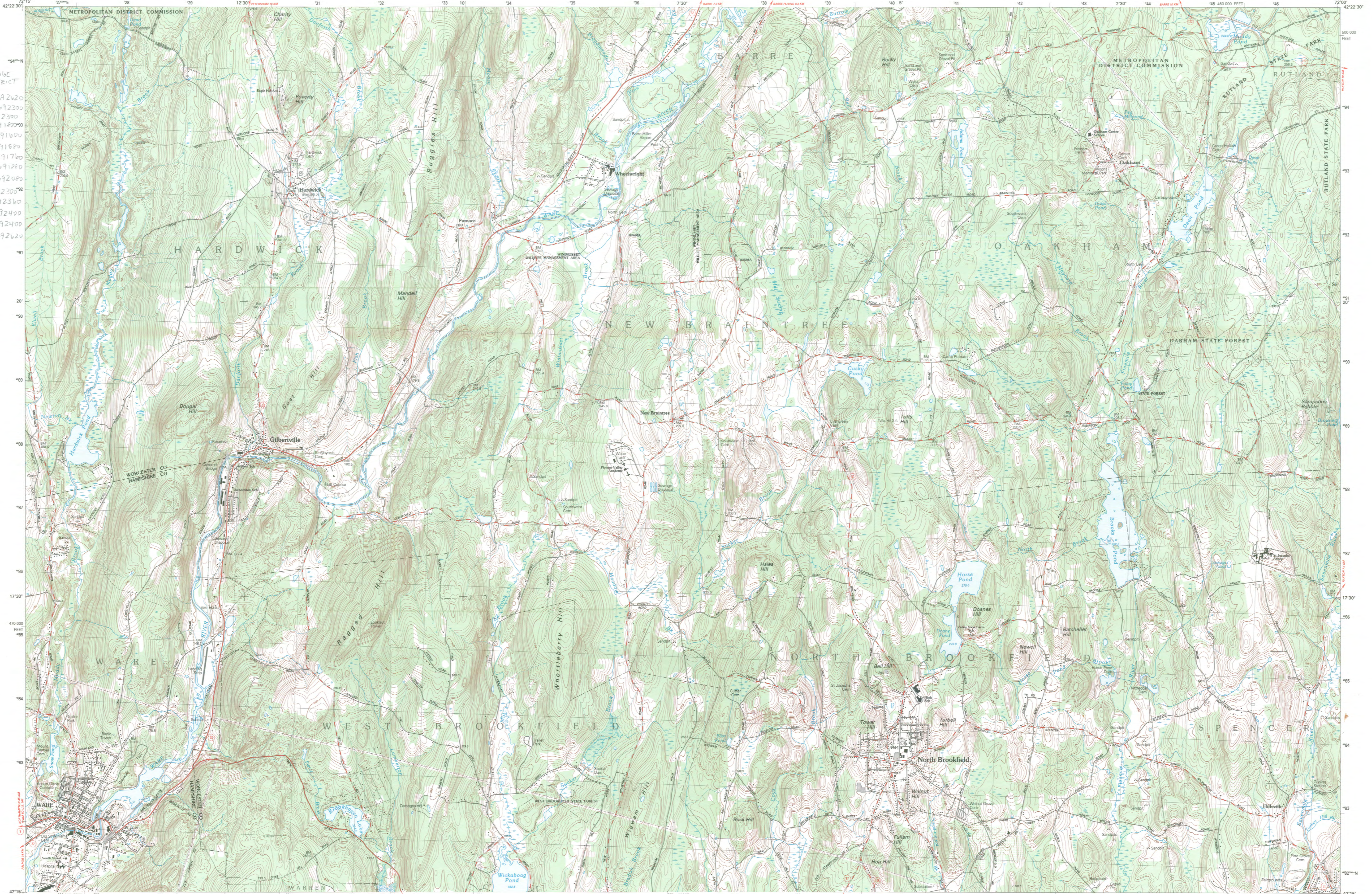
Paige Memorial Fountain #1a

NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

HARDWICK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

A. 12 730760 4692620
 B. 18 730800 4692300
 C. 12 730960 4692300
 D. 18 731360 4691800
 E. 18 731360 4691600
 F. 18 731000 4691680
 G. 18 731000 4691760
 H. 18 730580 4691880
 I. 18 730480 4692080
 J. 18 730440 4692200
 K. 18 730400 4692360
 L. 18 730420 4692400
 M. 18 730680 4692400
 N. 18 730680 4692620



North Brookfield
 MASSACHUSETTS
 1:25 000-scale metric
 topographic map



- 406375
 North Brookfield
 092839
 \$2.50
- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
 SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1982
 Supersedes Ware and North Brookfield 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1969 and 1967

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 5 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS REFERRED TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

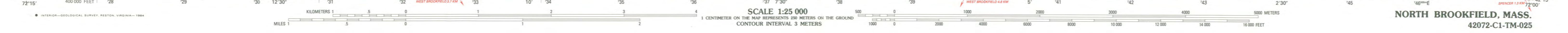
CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	Diagram showing magnetic declination		1	2	3
2	6.561	1° 30' M		4	5	
4	13.122	1° 30' S		6	7	8
6	19.683	1° 30' E		1 Shutebury		
8	26.244	1° 30' W		2 Ware		
10	32.805	1° 30' N		3 West Brookfield		
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (UTM declination (DM)) Diagram is approximate		4 North Brookfield		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048				5 Spencer		

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road; trail	
Roads marker: Interstate, U. S. State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge; drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Build-up 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	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Cantonnment; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Well; water well; spring; found section corner	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Dashed surface: strip mine; lava; sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapid, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged mark; marsh; swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS.
 42072-C1-TM-025
 1982

Nights

Nights

Hinckley

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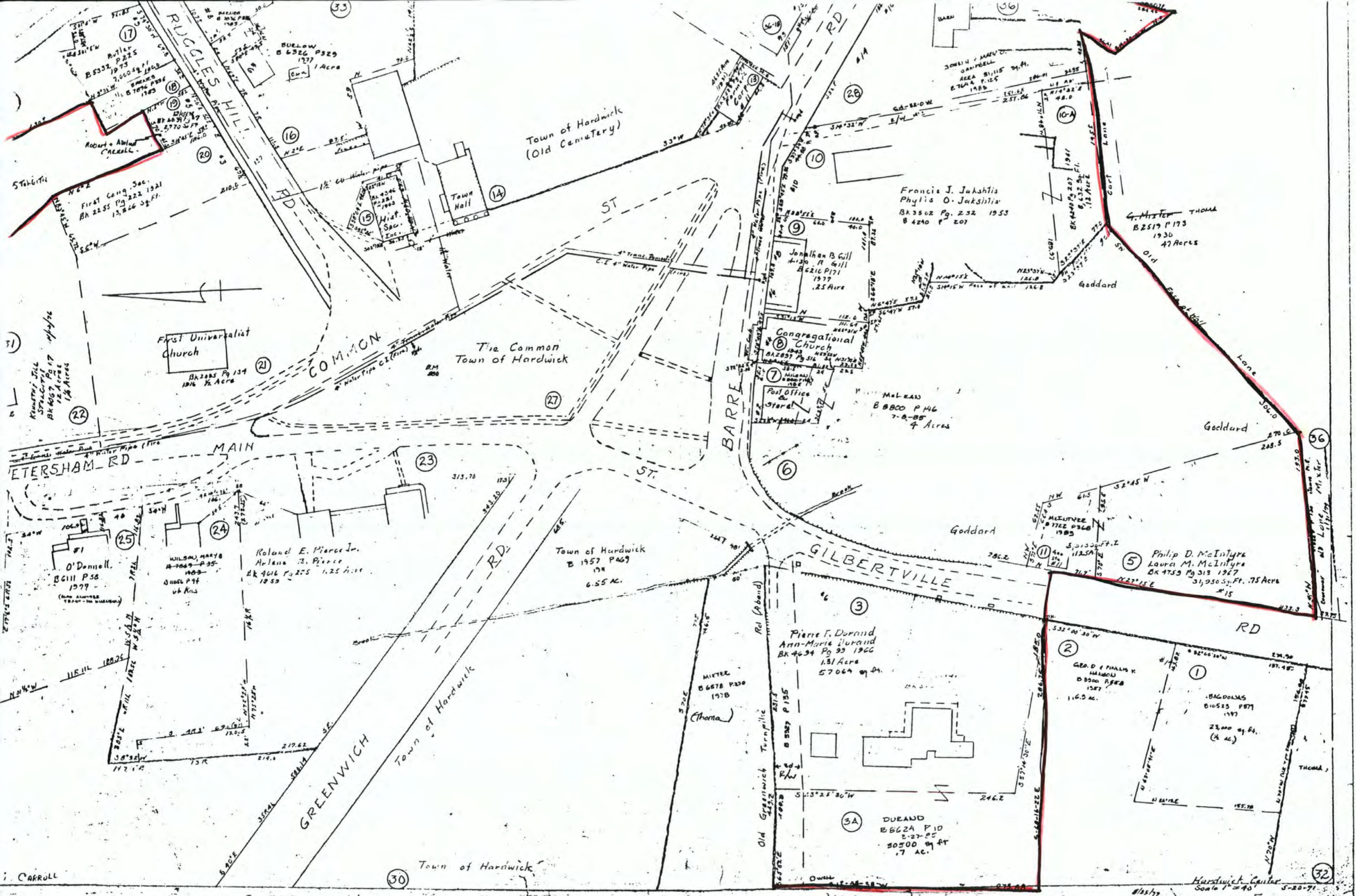
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Town of Hardwick
(Old Cemetery)

The Common
Town of Hardwick

Town of Hardwick
B 1957 P 469
17A
6.55 AC.

Pierre F. Durand
Ann-Marie Durand
BK 4694 Pg 99 1966
1.51 Acres
57064 sq ft.

DURAND
B 6624 P 10
2-27-85
50500 sq ft
.7 AC.

Philip D. McIntyre
Laura M. McIntyre
BK 4759 Pg 318 1967
31,950 sq ft .75 Acres
#15

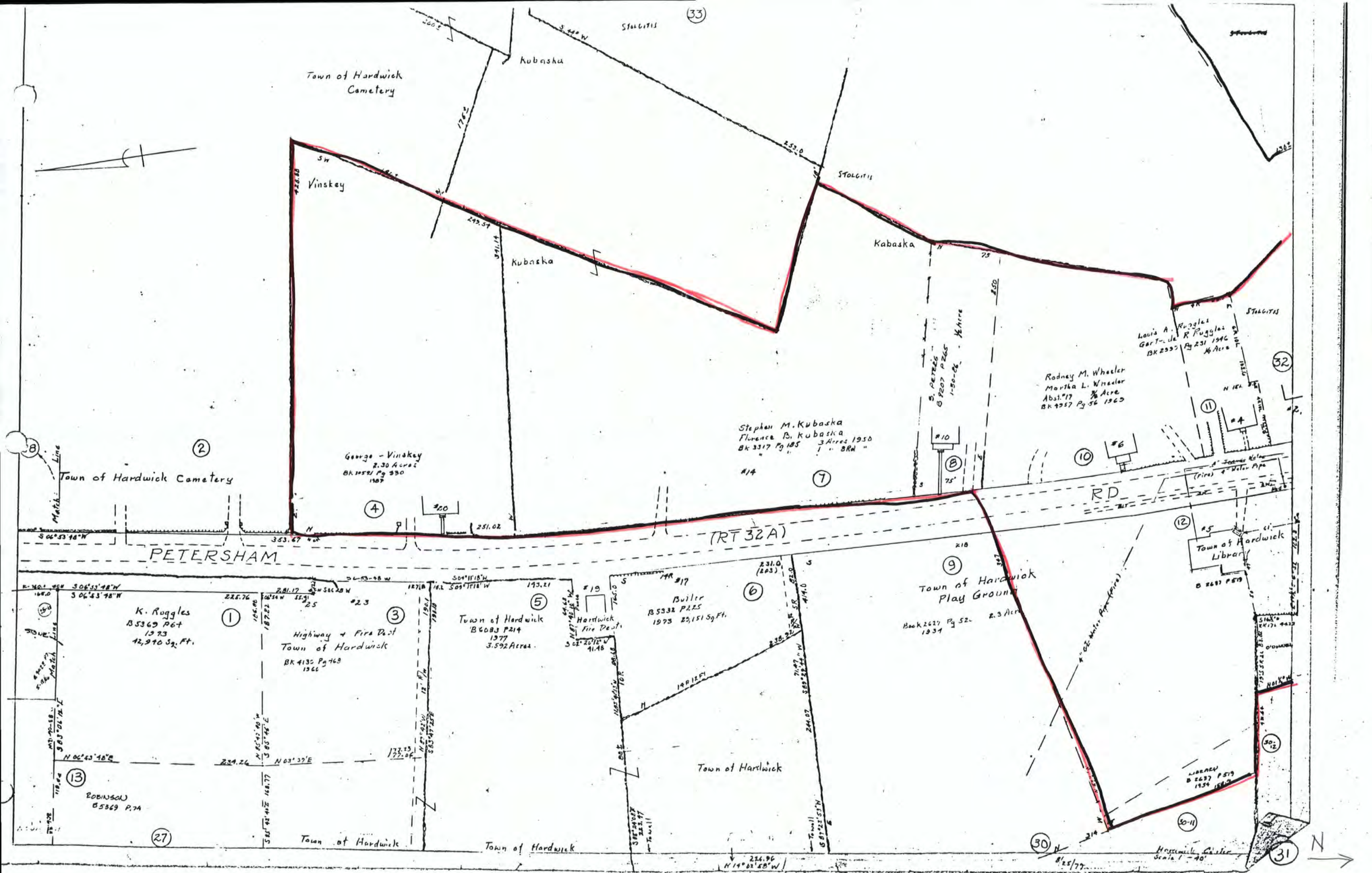
Francis J. Jakshis
Phyllis O. Jakshis
BK 3562 Pg. 232 1953
B 4240 P 207

G. MITCHELL THOMAS
B 2519 P 173
1930
47 Acres

First Universalist
Church
BK 2085 Pg 134
10 1/2 Acres

MITCHELL
B 6678 P 300
1978
(Thomas)

Hardwick Center
Scale 1" = 40'
5-20-71



Town of Hardwick Cemetery

Kubaska

Vinsky

Kubaska

Kabaska

Louis A. Ruggles
Garth de R. Ruggles
BK 2337 Pg 231 1946
1/4 Acre

Rodney M. Wheeler
Martha L. Wheeler
Abst. 77
BK 2357 Pg 56 1963
1/4 Acre

Stephen M. Kubaska
Florence B. Kubaska
BK 3317 Pg 185
3 Acres 1958
1 " BRN "

George - Vinsky
2.30 Acres
BK 1055 Pg 330
1957

Town of Hardwick Cemetery

PETERSHAM

(RT 32A)

RD

Town of Hardwick Library

Town of Hardwick Play Ground

K. Ruggles
B5369 P64
13 73
12,970 Sq. Ft.

Highway + Fire Dept
Town of Hardwick
BK 4130 Pg 763
1966

Town of Hardwick
B6083 P214
1977
3.592 Acres

Butler
B5332 P225
1975 22,151 Sq. Ft.

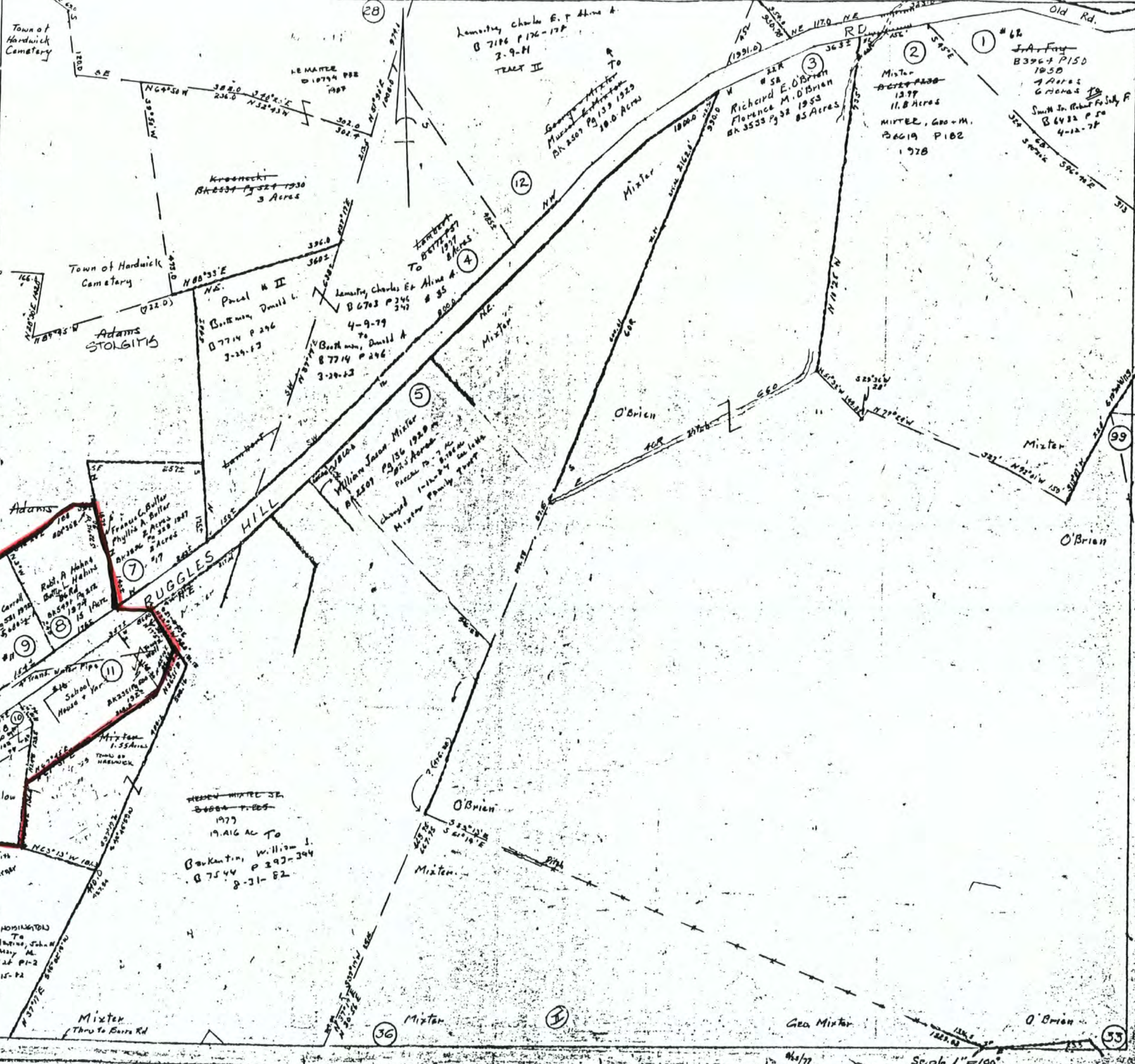
Book 2627 Pg 52
1934
2.3 Acre

ROBINSON
B5369 P74

LIBRARY
B 2637 P 519
1934

Hardwick Center
Scale 1" = 40'

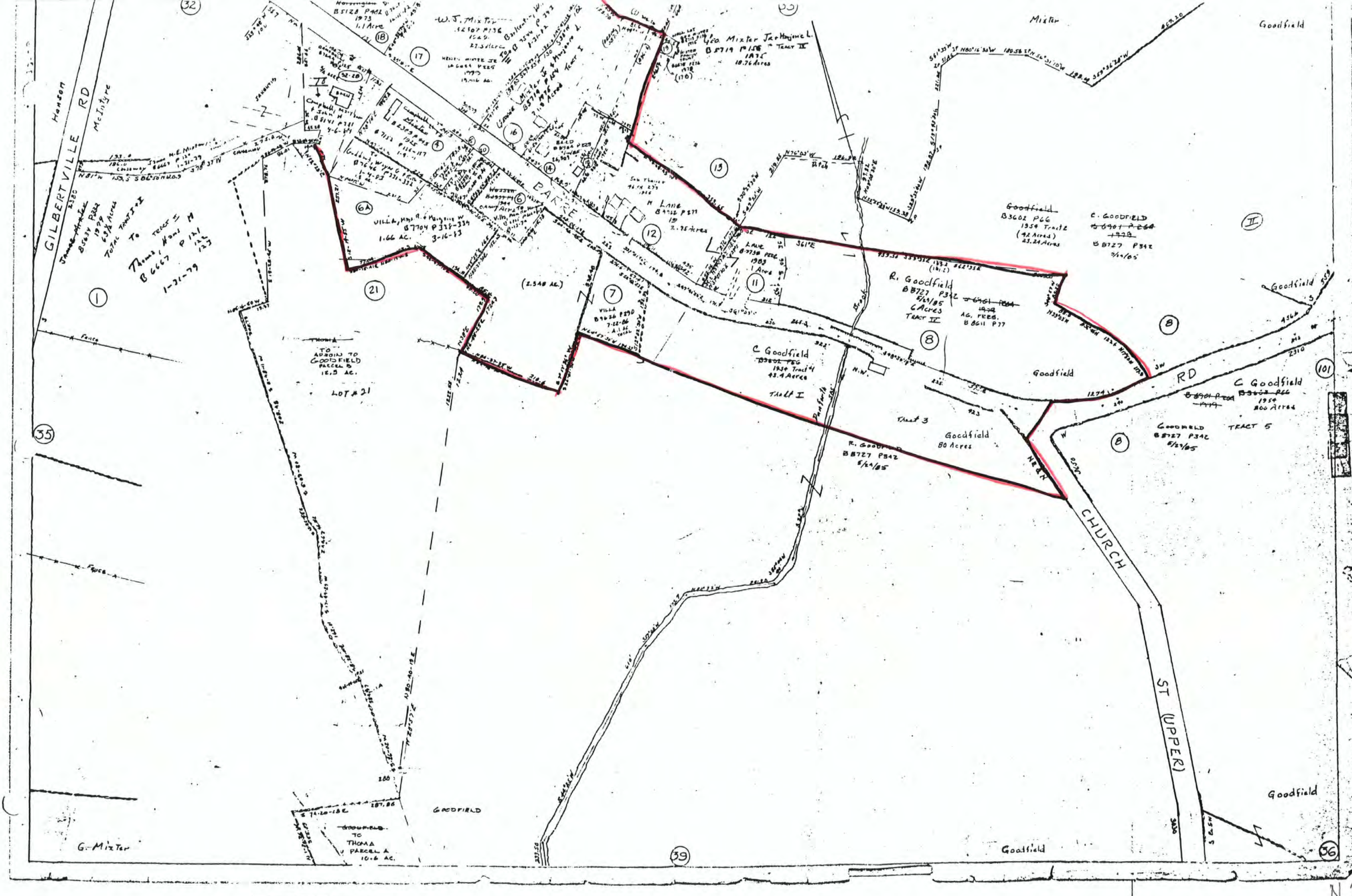
N



See Enlarged Center Section

Scale 1" = 100'

↑ N





October 17, 1991

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nominations:

Hardwick Village Historic District, roughly Petersham, Barre, Greenwich, Ruggles Hill and Gilbertville Roads, Hardwick (Worcester County), Massachusetts 02137;

Gilbertville Historic District, roughly Main, Church, High, North, Broad and Bridge Streets, Hardwick (Worcester County), Massachusetts 01037.

There have been no owner objections for the properties listed above.

The nominations have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date.

Sincerely,

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure:

cc: Claire Dempsey, Consultant
Chairperson, Hardwick Historical Commission

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Judith B. McDonough, *Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer*
80 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 (617) 727-8470

Office of the Secretary of State, Michael J. Connolly, *Secretary*