

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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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 Shirley Village Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

Shaker Roads

street & number Roughly bounded by Center, Harvard, Leominster and N/A not for publication

city, town Shirley N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01464

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- X private
X public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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 X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission; State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 11/23/91

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:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 1-23-92

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)**

Domestic/Single dwelling; Multiple dwelling; Secondary Structure
 Commerce/Specialty Store; Restaurant
 Government/Town Hall; Fire Station
 Education/School; Library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; Multiple dwelling; Secondary Structure
 Commerce/Specialty Store; Restaurant;
 Financial Institution
 Government/Town Hall; Post Office

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style
 Early Republic/Federal
 Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival;
 Gothic Revival
 Late Victorian/Italianate; Second Empire, Queen Anne;

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
 walls Wood Clapboard
Brick
 roof Asphalt
 other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The town of Shirley, Massachusetts is located 42 miles northwest of Boston on the eastern edge of the New England upland within the Nashua River basin. The topography is characterized by wide valleys and rolling hills. Shirley is bordered by Groton (northeast), Townsend and Lunenburg (west), Lancaster (south), Harvard and Ayer (east).

Shirley has an abundance of surface water (73 acres), which results in a considerable amount of floodplains and wetlands. The Nashua River forms the eastern boundary of Shirley, separating it from Ayer. The Squannacook River separates Shirley from Groton and forms the northeast border of Shirley. The Mulpus Brook flows through the central part of Shirley from Lunenburg to the Nashua River. The Catacunemaug Brook, the principal source of water power for industrialization in Shirley Village, flows easterly through Shirley Village in the southern part of town.

Shirley Village is located in the southern portion of town. Its focus is the intersection of five principal streets: Main Street and Center, Leominster, Lancaster and Harvard Roads. The Shirley Village Historic District includes properties along the principal thoroughfares (Leominster, Lancaster, Center and Harvard Roads, and Main and Front Streets) and secondary streets (Maple, Haskell, South, Fredonian, Church, Mill, Chapel, Page, Porter, Washington, Phoenix, Tolman, Whiteley, Nashua and Davis Streets; Munson and Rodman Avenues; and Shaker and Benjamin Roads). The district covers an area of approximately 66 acres and contains a total of 270 principal buildings, one stone bridge, and 166 outbuildings. Of the 270 principal buildings, 50 are noncontributing (12 noncontributing due to alteration, 38 due to age). Of the 166 outbuildings, 93 are contributing and 73 are noncontributing (due to age). The noncontributing outbuildings are predominantly modern garages or sheds.

The district includes a variety of building types but is dominated by late nineteenth century vernacular residences. Near the intersection of Lancaster and Harvard Roads is a small cluster of municipal and institutional buildings, including the Shirley Municipal Building, Police Station, Library and Universalist Church. Commercial buildings are found along Front Street between Church and Phoenix Streets; a number of these were formerly

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6. Historic Functions (continued)

Religion/Religious Structure;
Church-related Residence
Funerary/Cemetery
Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuilding
Industry/Manufacturing facility

Current Functions (continued)

Religion/Religious Structure
Church-religious Structure
Funerary/Cemetery
Industry/Manufacturing facility

7. Architectural Classification (continued)

Late 19th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival
Late 19th Century American/Craftsman/Bungalow

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residences. Two large parcels within the district are occupied by industrial buildings. These are the Samson Cordage Works in the southeast corner of the district and the George Frost Company near the intersection of Leominster Road and Main Street. Houses in the district are almost exclusively of wood-frame construction as are many of the commercial buildings, particularly along Front Street. There are several brick structures that contribute to the district, including three schoolhouses, the War Memorial Building, an early twentieth century service station, a commercial block and industrial buildings of the Samson Cordage Works, formerly Phoenix Mill. One building in the district, the library, is constructed of brick and brownstone. There is one contributing example of cast-concrete construction. Nearly all of the buildings in the district remain occupied, most used for their original purpose.

Most of the district is laid out on a regular grid pattern formed by short intersecting streets. Lot sizes average about one-quarter of an acre over most of the district and buildings exhibit a uniform setback from the street.

The Village cemetery (1849; MHC #803) on Harvard Road is the only public open space in the district and accounts for 6.75 acres. Along Harvard Road the cemetery is enclosed by a cast-iron fence set on a granite wall with sandstone coping. The centerpiece of the enclosure is a 20 foot high Gothic arch with a trefoil decoration spanning a 9 foot driveway and flanked by 4 foot footpath entrances. The entrance gate is made of sandstone and was added to the cemetery in 1865.

Most of the residences in the district were built as single-family dwellings. Contributing residences in the district range in date from 1748 to about 1930. Although approximately half the houses are of vernacular design, a full range of architectural styles are represented, including Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Federal Revival, Georgian Revival and Craftsman. These houses are generally simple timber-frame or wood-frame structures built by local carpenters and housewrights. Houses, for the most part, remain well-preserved although there is a significant amount of synthetic siding. Some have been converted from single-family dwellings to multi-family or mixed commercial use.

Extant public and commercial buildings that contribute to the Shirley Village Historic District were built between 1848 and 1937. Among these are examples of architect-designed buildings in the Greek Revival, Italianate, Richardsonian Romanesque, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival styles. Most are constructed of brick. These buildings remain in a well-preserved state and most are used for their original purpose.

Two industrial properties contribute to the district, the Phoenix Mill

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(1849-ca. 1875; MHC #108-111) and the President Suspender Company (1881; MHC #159). Both sites contain vernacular buildings, typical of industrial design in the second half of the nineteenth century. Most of the Phoenix Mill buildings are constructed of brick, while the President Suspender factory is of wood-frame construction. Both properties remain well-preserved and continue to be used for manufacturing.

The nineteenth century character of the area and its regular pattern of lots and streets distinguish the district from its immediate surroundings. Beyond the district boundaries lots are typically larger and a greater number of buildings postdating 1950 are found.

Alterations within the residential areas of the district are generally minimal, typically consisting of single-story side or rear additions, application of synthetic siding, or replacement of windows. A number of modern detached garages have also been constructed. Alterations in the commercial area are typically renovation of storefronts. One of the churches has been converted to a residence and another sheathed with synthetic siding. Mid-twentieth century additions have been made at the two principal industrial sites but the visual effect to the historic structures was minimal. A mid-nineteenth century school was converted to the town municipal building in the 1937 with very little change to the exterior.

Losses in the district have also been minimal. One of the principal mills, the Fredonian Cotton Factory, was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1896. All that remains is part of the foundation, on which a new buildings was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. A mid-nineteenth century railroad station formerly stood on Front Street opposite Mill Street. Within the Samson Cordage Works complex, three brick multi-family dwellings were demolished in recent years to make room for a parking lot.

The earliest extant buildings in the district date from the eighteenth century when Shirley was predominantly an agrarian community with small milling interests located along the rivers and brooks. The landscape was characterized by scattered farmhouses of simple design. Four houses in the Shirley Village Historic District predate 1776. The house at 11 Davis Street (ca. 1776; MHC #60) is typical of these vernacular dwellings with its three-bay center-hall plan and minimal detailing. Other early residences, such as the William Longley House (32 Center Road, ca. 1748; MHC #17) and the Old Parsonage (Phoenix and Chapel Streets, ca. 1762; MHC #104), exhibit features typically associated with the Georgian style. Both houses are two stories in height and have center entries flanked by four evenly-spaced windows (although the Longley House has late additions).

After the Revolutionary War, up to about 1830, the Federal style and

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vernacular versions of it were most commonly used for building design. In Shirley Village 12 buildings of this period survive. Most are two and a half stories with five-bay center-hall plans and limited architectural detailing, like those at 17 Front Street (ca. 1830; MHC #144) and the Going/Huse/Williams House (12 Main Street, ca. 1830; MHC #281). Here ornament is limited to unadorned cornerboards and simply molded window surrounds. Greater articulation of the Federal style is found on the Holbrook House (2 Fredonian Street, ca. 1830; MHC #154) with its twin chimneys and wide entablature over the main entry and Dodge/Longley House (24 Harvard Road, ca. 1795; MHC #193) which has fluted pilasters and partial side lights flanking the main entry. There is one distinguished example of the Federal style, the Thomas Hazen Tavern (12 Leominster Road, 1820; MHC #173). The hip roof, twin chimneys, mutulary cornice and ornate entry surrounds here are characteristic of high style Federal design.

Although the Greek Revival style became increasingly popular in the 1830s and 1840s followed by the Italianate style in the 1860s and 1870s, over half the buildings constructed between 1830 and 1860 (approximately 21) were of vernacular design. These vernacular houses are typically one and one-half story cottages with gables oriented toward the street and side-hall plans. Examples of this type include the Sanderson House (5 Lancaster Road, ca. 1857; MHC #199) and the house at 10 Davis Street (ca. 1857; MHC #95). Architectural detailing on these houses is limited to molded window and door surrounds, narrow cornerboards and a prominent cornice with frieze. This simple design was used considerably during the period for the construction of mill housing. The row of six houses numbering 14 to 24 Fredonian Street (ca. 1860; MHC #126, 303-307) are excellent examples, as are the three houses on Credit Court (ca. 1860; MHC #278-280). There are several examples of multi-family mill housing from this period, including the building at 24 Mill Street (ca. 1847; MHC #124) which has the same limited articulation as is found on the single-family homes but reverts to a side gable configuration to accommodate greater width.

A vernacular design was also used for the O. Longley Store (29 Main Street, ca. 1850; MHC #150), the earliest commercial building that survives in Shirley Village. The design is similar to that previously used in residential buildings with two five-bay gable sections joined by a brick party wall. It is likely that other commercial buildings of the period shared this domestic scale and detailing.

One of the district's most important industrial complexes, the Phoenix Mills (2-6 Rodman Avenue; MHC #108-111), was built in stages between 1849 and 1906 in a vernacular mill style. There are four principal buildings on the site, all of which are constructed of brick. Built by the Shakers, these structures are largely unembellished and of solid construction. The main mill building is three stories tall and has a brick stair tower centered on its facade.

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Evenly-spaced window openings with granite sills extend across each elevation. A small two-story office was built at the same time as the mill. The rectangular building has a gable roof and ornamentation is limited to a dentilled cornice. The two remaining buildings, the engine house and picker house, were built about 1875. The picker house is a single-story rectangular building enclosed by a flat roof. Window and door openings are in the form of segmental arches and the only decoration is a dentilled cornice. The engine house is one story in height and has similar detailing as the main mill building. A tall tapered stack rises from the building. The engine house was extended in 1906. The added section has evenly spaced windows separated by brick piers and each bay is decorated with brick corbelling above the windows.

There are eight houses in the district that exemplify the Greek Revival style. The level of detail exhibited on these varies significantly. The Charles Chaplin House (66 Main Street, ca. 1862; MHC #289) and McClellan/Chapman House (59 Front Street, ca. 1860; MHC #274) are the more simple examples with their projecting window heads, prominent corner boards and cornices and deep returns at the gable ends. The Moses T. Garnder House (14 Center Road, ca. 1850; MHC #85) and the house at 22 Harvard Road (ca. 1840; MHC #192) are more thorough articulations of the style. Both have full pedimented gables at the facades and the main entries are highly pronounced with paneled pilasters supporting full entablatures; 22 Harvard Road also retains its full side lights.

The earliest extant institutional buildings in the Shirley Village Historic District date from the mid-nineteenth century, with the exception of an eighteenth century vernacular schoolhouse. The Greek Revival style was the one most commonly chosen for the design of these early institutional buildings. Within the district there are two schoolhouses and one church in this style. Schoolhouse #8 (8 Church Street, 1848; MHC #147) and Schoolhouse #3 (3 Lancaster Road, ca. 1855; MHC #198) are brick buildings with rectangular plans and gable roofs oriented toward the street. Schoolhouse #3 is two stories and has a brick modillioned cornice, an oculus window in its gable, and rectangular window openings with granite lintels. Schoolhouse #8 is a single-story building with similar detailing. The Baptist Chapel (8 Chapel Street, 1853; MHC #132) has been converted to a residence and altered by the removal of its tower but still retains elements of its original Greek Revival design, including a pedimented entry hood, wide frieze, prominent corner boards and deep returns of the principal gable.

The 1860s and 1870s marked the period of greatest growth and expansion in Shirley Village. Construction of houses, commercial buildings and institutional buildings increased dramatically. Nearly 60% of the houses (approximately 31) built in the 1860s and 1870s are of vernacular design. The one and one-half story side-hall plan continued to be the most popular

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vernacular house type, as exemplified by the row of houses numbered 3 to 11 South Street (ca. 1875; MHC #179, 311-314).

The Italianate style was one of the most widely used in Shirley Village for residential design. This style was popularized in the 1860s and continued to be used in Shirley Village as late as the 1890s. Among the 30 examples of this style that remain in the district, there is one that can be considered high style while the others have a more limited use of Italianate detailing. The only example of high style design is the Munson House (8 Center Road, ca. 1860; MHC #85) which is decorated with a raking pediment set on paired brackets, two-story bay windows with dentilled cornices, arched windows and an ornate entrance portico with decorative balustrade. Less elaborate examples of the Italianate style are found at the Hastings House (10 Lancaster Road, ca. 1870; MHC #195), Jacob P. Hazen House (9 Munson Avenue, ca. 1856; MHC #88), and the house at 5 Mill Street (ca. 1875; MHC #129). All three houses are two stories in height and are decorated with bay windows. Jointly these houses exhibit a number of features that are typical of the Italianate style, including bracketed cornices, projecting arched window heads and door hoods supported on ornate scroll brackets. Examples of the most simplified Italianate houses include the Israel Longley House (7 Munson Avenue, ca. 1860; MHC #87) and the Charles E. Dodge House (73 Front Street, ca. 1890; MHC #276). The one and one-half story cottages are rectangular in plan with gable roofs oriented toward the street. Ornamentation is limited to a bracketed door hood and single bay window at the first floor of the facade.

It appears that use of the Italianate style for commercial and institutional buildings was not as prolific as for residential design. The only example of an Italianate commercial building in the district is the S. Longley Building (11 Front Street, ca. 1875; MHC #93). Although the building has been altered somewhat over time, it retains some features of its original design, including its wide overhanging eaves and remnants of a long porch along the west elevation.

Two styles that had limited use in Shirley Village are the Second Empire and Gothic Revival styles. The Deacon O. Barrett House (5 Church Street, ca. 1875; MHC #148) and Benjamin House (42 Main Street, 1860; MHC #98) are the only two examples of the Second Empire style. The mansard roofs, door hoods with scroll brackets and pedimented dormers are characteristic of this style. There is one house in the district, the Sawtell House (17 Main Street, ca. 1865; MHC #153), that was designed in the Gothic Revival style. Its steep paired gables at the facade are typical of this style. Only two other examples of Gothic Revival design can be found in the district, the First Universalist Church (4 Lancaster Road, 1870; MHC #197) and St. Anthony of Padua Church (Phoenix Street, 1906; MHC #103). Although both churches have been altered by the application of synthetic siding, they retain the major

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features of their original Gothic Revival design. At the Universalist church, these features include its steeply pitched gable roof with repeating gable dormers containing trefoil windows, pointed arches in the porte-cochere, and pointed spire and finials of the bell tower. At St. Anthony's, elements of Gothic Revival design include the steep gables atop the corner pilasters of the narthex and main block and arched window and door openings topped with pointed arched insert panels.

Residential development in Shirley Village continued to be strong through the end of the nineteenth century, not tapering off until after 1915. The vernacular house type continued to be most commonly built, accounting for about 50% of the buildings constructed between 1880 and 1920. The vernacular houses of this period were both one and two-stories in height with gable roofs and little in the way of adornment, like the S. B. Scott House (12 Chapel Street, ca. 1880; MHC #133), 4 Maple Street (ca. 1880; MHC #182) and the J. G. Conant House (23 Main Street, ca. 1890; MHC #152). A number of these dwellings were built to house mill workers and are typically larger than the vernacular dwellings of the mid-nineteenth century, as seen in the William Gionet House (45 Fredonian Street, 1907; MHC #112 and 113) and the Edward E. Gionet House (53 Fredonian Street, 1901; MHC #269).

The district contains two commercial buildings that were built after 1880, the Davis Block (4 Davis Street, 1885; MHC #97) and the Main Street Garage (34 Main Street, 1919; MHC #284). Both of these brick buildings are largely vernacular in style. The Davis Block is three stories in height and is distinguished by a pedimented parapet with stone coping, decorative arch and brick corbelling, and a dentilled cornice. The Main Street Garage is strictly utilitarian with the exception of brick corbelling above the bays at the facade.

Three vernacular industrial buildings from the late nineteenth century also remain in the district. These include a small harness shop (now a dwelling), a former carriage shop that has been substantially altered, and the President Suspender Company (Leominster Road, 1881 with 1890s additions; MHC #159). The President Suspender Company (Leominster Road, 1881 with 1890s additions; MHC #159). The President Suspender mill is distinctive for its well-preserved state. This two-story wood-frame structure is dominated by a square clock tower at its facade. It has regularly-spaced windows and virtually no decorative ornament.

The district includes a small number of buildings designed in the Queen Anne style. Among these are eight residences. The style is most developed in the buildings at 30 Fredonian Street (1890; MHC #264), 8 Mill Street (ca. 1889; MHC #131), and the Gervais A. Gionet House (56 Fredonian Street, 1903; MHC #271). Although these two-story buildings are not representative of high style Queen Anne design, the eclectic nature of the style is apparent in the

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patterned wood shingles, asymmetrical fenestration, bay windows and ornate porch detailing.

The Former Shirley Village Fire Station (Lancaster Road, 1894; MHC #157) is the district's most fully articulated example of the Queen Anne style. Characteristic of the style are the building's patterned shingles, complex plan with a tower, intersecting gables of the roof and ornate trimmings.

Only one building in Shirley Village, Hazen Memorial Library (6 Lancaster Road, 1893; MHC #196) was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Its rusticated brownstone detailing, broad arched entry and massive feeling are characteristic of the style.

In the first two decades of the twentieth century residential construction in Shirley Village dropped off considerably. Revival styles (Colonial Revival and Federal Revival) superseded vernacular design in popularity for residential design. Of the 33 houses in the district built between 1900 and 1925, 12 are Colonial Revival and 4 are Federal Revival. The Colonial Revival houses in the district, such as the Joseph Allen House (67 Front Street, ca. 1910; MHC #141), Elmer H. Allen House (10 Harvard Road, ca. 1905 MHC #189), and Frank Wheeler House (21 South Street, ca. 1905; MHC #194), typically have square plans, hip roofs with hip dormers, symmetrical fenestration at the facade with central entries and single-story porches extending across the facade. The four houses built by the Samson Cordage Works at 51, 53, 57 and 61 Chapel Street (ca. 1925; MHC #297-300) are reminiscent of earlier Federal style buildings. These multi-family dwellings are rectangular in plan with those at #51 and #57 being identical, as are those at #53 and #61. The houses at #51 and #57 are enclosed by hip roofs with a central chimney. Broad modillions decorate the cornices. Those at #53 and #61 have gable roofs with twin chimneys.

Elements of Dutch design are combined with the Craftsman style in seven multi-family houses built by Samson Cordage Works in the 1920s. These are located at 3 and 5 Tolman Street, 16 Phoenix Street, (ca. 1920; MHC #294-296) and 11, 13, 14 and 16 Rodman Avenue (ca. 1920, no MHC #). All seven are nearly identical, having rectangular plans, gambrel roofs with broad shed dormers front and rear and single-story porches across the facade. Most are sheathed with wood shingles although there is one example that has a stucco exterior.

The Georgian Revival style was used in two buildings constructed for the town, the War Memorial Building (8 Church Street, ca. 1936; MHC #146) and the Lura White School (36 Lancaster Road, 1937; MHC #203). The most austere of the two is the War Memorial Building which is a one and one-half story brick structure with a flat roof. Ornament is limited to two corbelled belt courses and three arched entries with keystones at the facade, each containing double glazed

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door set beneath fan lights. The Lura White School is more highly articulated. Constructed of brick, the school is enclosed by a gable roof from which project paired end wall chimneys. A gabled entry pavilion dominates the facade. At the base of the pavilion, the main entry is surrounded by an elaborate fronticepiece. End walls are decorated by a tall arched window beneath an oculus window.

Between 1915 and 1930 one of the most popular houses types was the Craftsman style cottage. There are about 13 examples of this type in the district, the most notable being the Balch House (13 Lancaster Road, ca. 1913; MHC #279), Manzor A. MacElroy House (26 Main Street, ca. 1915; MHC #285), and Clara Farrar House (40 Main Street, 1918; MHC #287). These one and one-half story cottages are set on rusticated concrete block foundations. The steep hip and gable roofs display large surface from which project prominent dormers. The two on Main Street have the characteristic recessed porches with stout columns.

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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 terraces bordering Catacunemaug Brook and related wetlands, a tributary of the Nashua and Merrimack Rivers, indicate favorable locational criteria for native subsistence and settlement activities. The large size of the district (66 acres) enhances the possibility of locating prehistoric survivals. In general, however, since most historic development, particularly mills have been located in close proximity to wetlands, a low to moderate potential exists for locating significant prehistoric remains.

There is a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Further documentary research followed by controlled testing and excavation can determine whether or not structural survivals remain of eighteenth and nineteenth century residences currently unknown within the district. Several standing structures have been recognized for this period; however, residential structures no longer extant have also been identified. Archaeological survivals may survive for several religious and industrial structures now demolished but whose locations are known in the district. Structural survivals may survive for the 1812 Universalist Church, now demolished, originally located near the intersection of Lancaster and Harvard Roads in the heart of the district. Industrial survivals may represent the most important and most common archaeological remains within the district. Remains of the 1748 Hazen and Longley saw and grist mill may survive near Catacunemaug Brook. Shirley Village developed around this mill. Remains of a second grist mill, the 1790 Edgerton mill, may also survive on Catacunemaug Brook immediately north of the Hazen and Longley Mill. While each of the mills identified above are associated with Shirley Village's growth as an agrarian community, survivals of mills from Shirley Village's industrial period also likely survive. In 1790 the Jones and Thomas Parker paper mill was constructed in Shirley Village near the western border of the district. It is unknown whether or not elements of this mill extended into the district. Other mill remains possibly within the district include the Joseph Edgerton cotton mill also on Catacunemaug Brook and the first of seven mills built in Shirley Village. Other nineteenth century mill remains that may survive within the district include the 1832 Fredonian Cotton Factory on Fredonian Street, the Munson Mill located on the north side of Main Street near the intersection of Lancaster Road, and the Samson Cordage Works, now the site of the Phoenix Mill. In addition to the remains of residential, religious and industrial structures, occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) likely survive around several of the eighteenth to nineteenth century residential, civic, religious and industrial structures still extant in the district. Residential structures dating to the eighteenth century include a 1776 house at 11 Davis Street, the 1748 William Longley

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House at 32 Center Road and the 1795 Dodge/Longley House at 24 Harvard Road. Several nineteenth century residences also survive the earliest of which include the 1830 Going/Huse/Williams House at 12 Main Street and the 1830 Holbrook House at 2 Fredonian Street. The 1820 Thomas Hazen Tavern also survives at 12 Leominster Road, the principal east/west route in the southern portion of town and only stagecoach stop. Important civic structures still standing within the district include the 1787 first schoolhouse at 62 Main Street and the 1848 and 1855 schoolhouses at Church Street and Leominster Roads respectively. The most important mill remains still standing include the Phoenix Mill buildings built between 1849 and 1906. Important archaeological remains likely survive around each of the standing structures listed above. Archaeological survivals of associated with industrial waterpower on Catacunemaug Brook sources also survive within the district, possibly spanning the eighteenth through twentieth centuries.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Industry

Period of Significance

1740-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mason, Hardd E.; Francis, Henry M.;
Works Progress Administration

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

The Shirley Village Historic District in Shirley, Massachusetts possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials and workmanship, as well as association with the development of Shirley Village from an agrarian community to a diversified industrial village and the center of commercial and municipal activity for the town. The district contains representatives of the industrial, residential and commercial expansion that characterized Shirley Village from the late eighteenth century through the 1930s. Buildings in the district comprise a well-preserved collection of private homes, commercial structures, mills and public buildings that represent a variety of architectural styles. The Shirley Village Historic District meets Criteria A and C and Exceptions A, B and D for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and is significant on the local level.

The area now known as the town of Shirley was once part of Groton and was included in the territory granted to Dean Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, in 1655. Because this portion of Groton (westernmost) was relatively isolated, due to the location of the Nashua and Squannacook Rivers, permanent settlement did not occur here until the 1720s. The District of Shirley was set off from Groton in 1753 after its inhabitants complained of the hardships incurred by their isolated location, principally the difficulty of attending public worship. It is believed that the number of inhabitants at that time totalled about 400. In 1775 the district was incorporated as the Town of Shirley.

Settlement in colonial Shirley was focused in Shirley Center where the first meetinghouse was erected in 1754. The principal roads radiated from Shirley Center and included Parker to the north, Horse Pond to the east, Brown, Benjamin and Clark to the south, and Hazen, Holden and Whitney to the west. These roads became dotted with farmsteads, as agriculture was the principal activity of the inhabitants. The census of 1765 lists 430 inhabitants in 72 families and 41 houses in Shirley. By 1776 this number had increased to 704 people.

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The town's two rivers, the Nashua and Squannacook, and two brooks, the Catacunemaug and Mulpus, provided excellent sources of water power which were exploited early on. The first mill in town was the fulling mill of Elisha Rockwood, erected on the Squannacook near West Groton by 1739. In 1748 the first grist and saw mill was built in the southern part of town on the Catacunemaug Brook by Samuel Hazen and William Longley. It was around this mill that Shirley Village began to develop. The principal routes in Shirley at that time were Center, Harvard and Lancaster Roads.

A few scattered farmhouses were built in Shirley Village prior to the Revolutionary War. The earliest extant building in the Shirley Village Historic District is William Longley's house at 32 Center Road (1748). Only one other building, the Old Parsonage (Phoenix Street - 1762) remains from the Colonial period. Formerly located on Whitney Road, this house was built for Rev. Phineas Whitney, first minister of Shirley. The house was moved to Shirley Village in 1882.

Prior to 1820, Shirley Center continued to be the focus of residential and municipal life, strengthened by the construction of the Little Turnpike in 1813, the principal east/west thoroughfare of the town at that time.

An expansion of milling interests in Shirley Village in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries brought increased settlement and development in the district. Prior to 1790 John Edgerton opened a grist mill on the Catacunemaug River, just north of the Longley and Hazen mill. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries several clothiers' mills were established in various locations in the central and northern parts of town, but this industry was relatively short-lived as modern modes of manufacturing quickly made "home-made wear" obsolete. The clothier mills were rapidly outnumbered by cotton mills. The first cotton mill in town was erected in 1812 on the Catacunemaug in Shirley Village and was successfully operated by Joseph Edgerton for many years. This was the first of seven cotton mills that ultimately provided the economic basis for Shirley through the mid-nineteenth century. Two other cotton mills were constructed along the Catacunemaug (just outside the Shirley Village Historic District) prior to 1830. By 1837 the three cotton mills had an annual production amounting to \$52,100. Other less substantial industries helped support the economy of Shirley in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, most notable being paper making. Around 1790 the first paper mill in town was established by Jonas and Thomas Parker in Shirley Village (near the western border of the district). None of these early industrial buildings survive.

Leominster Road became an important thoroughfare for access to the mills in Shirley Village. It was the principal east/west route in the southern part of town and became the only southern stagecoach route. By 1830 the Thomas Hazen Tavern (12 Leominster Road - ca. 1820) served travelers along the route.

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Residential development in Shirley Village between 1776 and 1830 clustered around the mill sites. A number of these houses, like those at 16 and 20 Leominster Road (ca. 1830), were probably built for early mill workers. The building at 24 Leominster Road (ca. 1830) is believed to have been an early mill store. As farming continued to be an important activity into the early nineteenth century, scattered farmhouses were constructed throughout the town. In Shirley Village, farmhouses of this period remain at 17 Front Street (ca. 1830) and along Davis Street (MHC #94, ca. 1776). A number of craftsmen had also established themselves in Shirley Village by the nineteenth century. Many of them worked in shops next to or within their houses, like blacksmith Ivory Longley whose house remains at 24 Harvard Road (ca. 1795).

As settlement in Shirley Village increased in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, its population became more diversified. A large community of Shakers settled nearby in 1781 (south of the district) and owned a considerable amount of land at the east end of the Village although their buildings were constructed at a complex further south. In 1812 the Universalist Society was established after breaking from the First Parish in Shirley Center. The Universalists constructed their church in Shirley Village near the intersection of Lancaster and Harvard Roads (no longer extant), in the heart of the district.

The first schoolhouse in Shirley Village was built in 1787 and was later converted to a residence. This small building remains standing at 62 Main Street and is the oldest surviving schoolhouse in town.

Prior to 1849, the only cemetery in town was in Shirley Center. By the mid-nineteenth century, Shirley Village had expanded enough to warrant establishment of a cemetery there. The Village Cemetery (1849) was laid out on the east side of Harvard Road.

In 1845 the course of development in Shirley Village was greatly affected with the advent of the Boston to Fitchburg Railroad. The route ran directly through Shirley Village along the Catacunemaug, providing more efficient travel for passengers and goods. The railroad was a major catalyst for industrial, commercial and residential expansion in Shirley Village. Manufacturers found it easier to sell goods and therefore expand production. An increasing number of jobs in local mills brought new residents from Groton and other nearby communities. By 1855 the population of Shirley had reached 1,479, a large portion of which (20%) were Irish immigrants. By 1865 the population had decreased somewhat, leaving 1,460 inhabitants. A disproportionate number of losses were Irish immigrants, who then numbered only 13% of the total population. Another significant decline in population occurred in 1871 when that portion of Shirley east of the Nashua River was incorporated as the Town of Ayer.

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The cotton industry dominated Shirley's economy in the mid-nineteenth century, with seven cotton mills in various locations throughout the town by 1850. The largest of these was the Phoenix Mill which remains standing in the southeast corner of the district. The two earliest structures on the site, the main Mill and the Office were built by the Shakers (1849-1851) and leased to the Steam Mill Company upon completion. The company assumed the name Phoenix Company very early on. Three brick tenement houses were built along with the Phoenix Mill but no longer survive. It also appears that the Shakers were responsible for construction of several houses near the mill, including those at 15 Shaker Road (ca. 1850) and 16 Shaker Road (ca. 1870). These vernacular wood-frame houses are typical of the period, with gable roofs, evenly-spaced window openings and central entries. It is believed that these houses were not occupied by the Shakers but were rented after construction. The Shakers are known to have been involved in a number of speculative ventures and it would not have been unusual for them to build a mill or house on property they owned and then lease the structure. The Shakers settled just south of the district in 1781 and lived a rather isolated life, working and living in their own small village. Although they were active in a number of industries, making agricultural tools, wooden ware, brooms, grass bonnets, husk mats and feather fans, their interaction with the industry at Shirley Village was limited. The Phoenix Mill was never a large money maker for the Shakers and they sold the site to the Phoenix Company early on. As late as 1875 the Shakers owned several lots north of the mill and as late as 1889 they still owned the houses at 15 and 16 Shaker Road.

The Phoenix Company added two buildings to the site, the Picker House and the Engine House around 1875. The Phoenix Company sold the mill in 1881 to C.W. and J.E. Smith, proprietors of the Fredonian Mill, who continued manufacturing cotton here until 1883. After standing idle for a time, the mill was reopened in 1888 by the Samson Cordage Works for the production of braided cotton cord; the company remains there today. Remnants of the Fredonian Cotton Mill (ca. 1832) also remain on Fredonian Street but have been incorporated into a newer building. The Fredonian Mill was built by Israel Longley and Willard Worcester and was operated as a cotton mill by several proprietors before most of it was destroyed by fire in 1896; it was the last surviving cotton mill in operation. The third cotton mill in Shirley Village was that of Norman C. Munson (no longer extant) which stood on the north side of Main Street near the intersection of Lancaster Road. Little is known about the demise of this mill except that it appears to have been destroyed by fire in the late nineteenth century. The water privilege was taken over by Charles A. Edgerton who initially manufactured tape and webbing for suspenders and later exclusively produced suspenders as the President Suspender Company in the building that stands on Leominster Road (1881). By 1890 the company was the second largest producer of suspenders in the country. The factory continues to produce suspenders, belts and garters as the George Frost Company. A number of smaller manufacturing interests were also established in Shirley

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Village in the second half of the nineteenth century. The former carriage factory at 20 Main Street and adjacent harness shop at 16 Main Street were built about 1880. The Davis/Ballou Sawmill (ca. 1880) was built on the north side of Main Street along the Catacunemaug by George W. Davis for his lumber business and was operated by Gilbert Ballou after 1887.

Shirley's population did not experience significant growth again until the 1890s after the Samson Cordage Works reopened the Phoenix Mills and the President Suspender Company had begun operations. In the 1890s, the Samson Cordage Works recruited large numbers of French Canadians to work at their mill. By 1890 the number of inhabitants in Shirley was about 1,500. By 1915 French Canadians made up 29% of the town's population. Economic conditions account for the limited growth in population in the 1870s and 1880s. From 1875 to 1885 the number of manufacturing interests dropped from 42 to 18 as the result of "fluctuations and depression in the various branches pursued".

Commercial development in Shirley Village, particularly along Main Street, accompanied industrial expansion in the second half of the nineteenth century. As early as 1857 the building at 29 Main Street was used as a store by O. Longley and G.E. Gates. It is not known what was sold here but it is likely to have been for general provisions. It appears that commercial development was limited in the 1870s and 1880s, probably due to the economic depression during those years. Samuel Longley built the store at 11 Front Street (ca. 1875). Only the large commercial block was built in Shirley Village, the Davis Block at the intersection of Davis and Main Streets (1885). This former commercial block and hotel marks the location of the once bustling Depot Square. Most of the commercial construction at this time involved the renovation of existing residences for small-scale retail use.

The period of greatest residential development in Shirley Village occurred in the second half of the nineteenth century. Between 1847 and 1857 a number of new streets were laid out, including Munson, Mill, Church and Chapel Streets. Between 1857 and 1875 Phoenix, Porter, Washington and Nashua Streets were added. Maple Street and Rodman Avenue were laid out by the end of 1900. The houses along these and previously established streets were built for local businessmen and craftsman, as well as workers of the mills. Mill workers typically lived on those streets closest to the mills, such as Fredonian, Mill and Phoenix Street, Shaker and Leominster Roads and Roadman Avenue. On Center, Lancaster and Harvard Roads and Maple Street the houses were generally a bit larger and typically occupied by the successful merchants, manufacturers and craftsman. Residents on the cross streets between Front and Fredonian represent a cross-section of the population. Residential development was facilitated with the construction of a street railway route paralleling the railroad tracks, which provided greater access to and from Shirley Village.

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Moses T. Gardner, insurance agent and grocer, built his home at 14 Center Road (ca. 1850). The house at 5 Davis Street (ca. 1875) was reconstructed for George Davis, who ran a livery stable and saw mill. The house at 5 Lancaster Road (ca. 1857) was built for George Sanderson who started manufacturing hoop skirts in Shirley Village in 1861. William Sanderson was a tailor who lived at 6 Mill Street (ca. 1870) and had his shop on the same lot. Charles Chaplin, a card stripper in one of the local mills, built the house at 66 Main Street (ca. 1862). Around 1865 William Sawtell, manufacturer of window blinds and sash, built the house at 17 Main Street. Daniel Livermore, deacon for the Second Congregation Church on Church Street lived at 9 Chapel Street (ca. 1875). Another of the church's deacons, O. Barrett, lived at 5 Church Street (ca. 1875). Verne Ballou, an electrical engineer, built the house at 14 Maple Street (ca. 1890).

Mill owners commonly built their own houses and smaller residences for their workers close to the mills. Willard Worcester, proprietor of the Fredonian Mill owned the house at 2 Fredonian Street (ca. 1830). His partner, Israel Longley, lived at 7 Munson Avenue (1847). In the mid-nineteenth century Worcester and Longley built small cottages for their mill workers along the north side of Fredonian Street. These include 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Fredonian Street (ca. 1860). Subsequent owners and employees of the Fredonian Mill built larger single and multi-family houses at the east end of Fredonian Street, like those at 34 Fredonian Street (ca. 1880) and 30 and 43 Fredonian Street (ca. 1890).

The house at 15 Phoenix Street (ca. 1850) was built for Alden G. Snell, one of the original incorporators of the Phoenix Company. Housing for workers of the Phoenix Mill was also built throughout the second half of the nineteenth century to supplement the three large brick boarding houses built by the mill owners adjacent to the factory (no longer extant). The Phoenix Company built several houses on land they had purchased from the Shakers north of the mill, near Phoenix, Chapel and Front Streets, like the one at 18-24 Phoenix Street (ca. 1875) and 3 Washington Street (ca. 1870). A number of houses were constructed in the area just south of the Phoenix Mill and were occupied by mill workers, but it does not appear that they were built by the mill owners. These include, 12 and 15 Shaker Road (ca. 1875), 2 and 4 Nashua Street (ca. 1860), and 6 and 8 Nashua Street (ca. 1870).

Norman C. Munson, proprietor of the Munson Cotton Mill (no longer extant), built his high style residence at 8 Center Road (1857). He also built the small dwellings at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 South Street (ca. 1875) to house workers of his mill. Charles A. Edgerton, founder of C. A. Edgerton and Company (later Preservation Suspender Company), built his house on the north side of Leominster Road (ca. 1875).

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The second half of the nineteenth century saw a more diversified population in Shirley Village. In 1851 the Orthodox Congregational Church was erected on Church Street (later destroyed by fire) and the Baptists built their chapel at 8 Chapel Street in 1853. This chapel remains although it is now used as a residence. A new Universalist Church (ca. 1870) was built to replace the older church at the intersection of Lancaster and Harvard Roads. The old church was moved to Haskill Street and renovated as the new town hall. This marks an important point in the development of Shirley Village which was then not only the industrial, commercial and residential focus of town but had also become the municipal center.

With the growing population in Shirley Village in the second half of the nineteenth century came the need for expanded educational facilities and municipal buildings. In 1893 the Hazen Memorial Library was erected on Lancaster Road, opposite Schoolhouse #3. The former Shirley Firehouse was built at the intersection of Lancaster Road and Main Street to replace an earlier engine house.

After 1900 Shirley's population remained relatively stable. The foreign-born population was supplemented by immigrants of Polish and Lithuanian extraction. The town's economy continued to be supported by the Samson Cordage Works and President Suspender Company. These companies enjoyed relatively steady growth in production until their peak year in 1930.

Residential development continued in the early twentieth century, although far fewer houses were constructed than had been in the late nineteenth century. New houses were typically built on small lots set off from larger parcels. Blacksmith Manzor McElroy built the house at 26 Main Street in 1915. The house at 26 Center Road (ca. 1910) was built for William H. Wilbur, agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad and the National Express Company. Joseph Allen, a weaver in one of the local mills, had his home constructed at 67 Front Street (ca. 1910). His brother, Elmer Allen, was office manager and later Assistant Treasurer at the President Suspender Company, Elmer Allen built the house at 10 Harvard Road (ca. 1905). The house at 20 Maple Street was built around 1915 for Herbert and Helen McCoy. Herbert was a painter and his wife was a clerk for the President Suspender Company. A number of the early twentieth century houses, both single and multi-family, were built by French Canadians, who made up a substantial portion of the work force at the Samson Cordage Works in the 1890s and early 1900s. The Gionet family appears to have been particularly active, having built the houses at 45 Fredonian Street (William Gionet - ca. 1907), 53 Fredonian Street (Edward E. Gionet - ca. 1901), 56 Fredonian Street (Gervais A. Gionet - ca. 1903) and 79 Front Street (Frank X. Gionet - ca. 1909).

In the early twentieth century, increased popularity of the automobile brought about the demise of street car travel in the 1920s and a gradual decline in

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railroad use. It also provided greater accessibility to employment opportunities outside Shirley. The result being that an increasing number of people living in Shirley Village were working outside of the town.

The only area in the district that remained virtually undeveloped after 1915 was east of Phoenix Street. Most of the land here was owned by the Samson Cordage Works. Around 1920 Chapel Street was extended east of Phoenix Street and Tolman Street was laid out south of Chapel Street. Here the Samson Cordage Works built additional housing for their mill workers, at 51, 53, 57 and 61 Chapel Street (ca. 1925), 16 Phoenix Street (ca. 1920), and 3 and 5 Tolman Street (ca. 1920). The company also built mill housing at 11, 13, 14 and 16 Rodman Avenue (ca. 1920).

No major industrial buildings were constructed in the district between 1900 and 1940. Commercial construction also slowed substantially during this period. The Main Street Garage (34 Main Street) was built in 1919 as Roderick E. Casavoy's service station. It continues to be used as an automobile repair shop. In the mid-twentieth century commercial development again picked up, with several small stores and banks being built on Front Street. The two remaining nineteenth century industries, Samson Cordage Works and President Suspender Company, expanded their facilities in the mid-twentieth century as well.

In 1937 students attending Schoolhouse #3 and Schoolhouse #8 were brought together when the town built the Lura White School on Lancaster Road, at the southern end of the district. It was at this time that Schoolhouse #3 was converted to the Municipal Building. The only other institutional building erected in the district in the early twentieth century was the War Memorial Building (1936) on Church Street. This building was constructed by the Works Project Administration on the former site of the Orthodox Congregational Church.

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Shirley are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area can be important by providing data on upland/interior sites in general, particularly those sites along the interior Nashua River/Merrimack River drainage.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized life in a rural community that changed from an agrarian economy with small milling interests to a diversified industrial village. Archaeological survivals of structures may help reconstruct the agrarian phase of the community of which few extant examples survive. Occupational-related features from this period and the nineteenth century can provide detailed information on the lives of the district's earliest inhabitants and a comparison of mill workers' versus mill owners' lives. Mill remains from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries can provide valuable technological information on the development of the cotton industry and possibly reasons for its demise on a regional and local scale.

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9. Major Bibliographical Reference

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Shirley, MassachusettsSection number 10 Page 1**10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Shirley Village Historic District includes properties along the principal thoroughfares (Leominster, Lancaster, Center and Harvard Roads, and Main and Front Streets) and secondary streets (Maple, Haskell South, Fredonian, Church, Mill, Chapel, Page, Porter, Washington, Phoenix, Tolman, Whiteley, Nashua and Davis Streets; Munson and Rodman Avenues; and Shaker and Benjamin Roads) in the southern part of town. In nearly all locations, the boundaries follow current property lines of lots bordering these streets. South of Fredonian Street and north of Leominster Road the boundary follows the north shore of the Catacunemaug Brook. Exact boundaries are delineated on an attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Shirley Village Historic District includes the core of the industrial village, its manufactories, associated residences and civic and commercial structures, most of which date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The northernmost property in the district is 41 Center Road. Further north the character of the street changes considerably with a significant number of residences postdating the mid-twentieth century. Historic properties are far more scattered than is found within the district. This same situation occurs north of Main Street, on either side of Benjamin Road. Here the lots are generally much larger than is found in the district and development more scattered. On the north side of Main Street, just east of the district is a large property containing an office/industrial interest. Opposite this, on the south side of Main Street, the district ends just shy of a modern trailer park. Only a small section of Tolman Street is included in the district because the remainder is lined with houses postdating the mid-twentieth century. The Samson Cordage Works complex and related residential buildings are located in the southeast corner of the district. Beyond this point, directly to the east, land remains largely undeveloped until the Fort Devens military reservation. Just south of Samson Cordage Works, at the intersection of Shaker Road and Nashua Street, there is a small cluster of houses. A number of these appear to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries but have been substantially altered and retain little integrity. For this reason they have been excluded from the district. South of this cluster of houses is the Catholic cemetery and then largely underdeveloped tracts. On the south side of Fredonian Street most of the properties extend to the north bank of the Catacunemaug Brook. Here the brook has been used as the boundary, except near the west end of Fredonian Street where a modern park has been excluded. South of the brook is a large area of undeveloped wetlands. The boundary extends south on Harvard Street as far as the Village Cemetery, which was included because it contains a number of early nineteenth century graves and an interesting gate structure from later in the century. South of the cemetery, small regular house lots contain residences

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postdating 1950. On Lancaster Road the boundary extends southward to include the Lura White School. South of the school and east of those properties facing Maple Street, the lots are much larger than within the district and development is scattered. On the south side of Leominster Road the district extends to Morin Street which is a small development of houses dating from about 1950. On the north side of Leominster Road, just west of the district, there are several undeveloped lots and, further west, a street of simple vernacular dwellings from the late nineteenth century. These have been excluded because they have undergone substantial alteration and the mill for which they were built is no longer extant. West of Center Road are large undeveloped tracts of land over which power lines are strung.

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UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	19	281960	4713840
B	19	282060	4713840
C	19	282060	4713540
D	19	282840	4713640
E	19	283000	4712880
F	19	282680	4712660
G	19	282500	4713080
H	19	281840	4713020
I	19	281560	4713300
J	19	281600	4713300
K	19	281480	4713340
L	19	281500	4713520
M	19	281760	4713600
N	19	281880	4713560

SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
4 Benjamin Road	1	260	Farrar/Westover House shed	1921	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
8 Benjamin Road	2	261	Farrar House garage shed	ca. 1926	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
						B	C
Center Road	3	91	Dr. Augustus G. Parker House	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	B	C
Center Road	4	90	Henry Edgarton House	1875	Italianate	B	C
7 Center Road	5		House	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B	C
8 Center Road	6	86	Munson House barn garage	ca. 1860	Italianate	B	C
						B	C
						B	C
9 Center Road	7	262	Oliver F. Lawrence House	ca. 1847	Greek Revival	B	C
11 Center Road	8	93	Frank W. Snell House garage	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
						B	C
14 Center Road	9	85	Moses T. Gardner House barn	ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B	C
						B	C
20 Center Road	10		House shed	mid 20th century		B	NC
						B	NC
21 Center Road	11		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
22 Center Road	12		House shed garage	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
						B	NC
23 Center Road	13		House shed	mid-20th century		B	NC
						B	NC
26 Center Road	14	81	House shed	1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
						B	C
28 Center Road	15	80	R.F. Colburn House attached barn	ca. 1889	Queen Anne	B	C
						B	C
29 Center Road	16		House garage	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
						B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
32 Center Road	17	79	William Longley House attached garage	1748	Georgian	B B	C C
33 Center Road	18	83	House barn/garage shed shed	ca. 1875	Italianate	B B B B	C C NC NC
35 Center Road	19	82	Washburn House shed	ca. 1800	Cape	B B	C C
41 Center Road	20	234	House	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
45 Center Road	282	235	House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
8 Chapel Street	21	132	Baptist Church shed	1853	Greek Revival/Italianate	B B	C NC
9 Chapel Street	22	135	Livermore House garage/barn	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B B	C C
12 Chapel Street	23	133	S.B. Scott House shed	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B B	C NC
13 Chapel Street	24	136	House shed	ca. 1925	Craftsman	B B	C NC
16 Chapel Street	25		House shed	ca. 1960		B B	NC NC
19 Chapel Street	26		House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
20 Chapel Street	27		House garage	19th c. (altered)		B B	NC C
21 Chapel Street	28	137	House garage	1925	Craftsman	B B	C C
23 Chapel Street	29		House garage	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
24 Chapel Street	30	138	J.M. Adams House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
27 Chapel Street	31	140	House	ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
28 Chapel Street	32		House garage	ca. 1890 (altered)		B B	NC C
29 Chapel Street	33		House shed	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B B	C NC
30 Chapel Street	34		House shed	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B B	C NC
33-41 Chapel Street	35	106	St. Anthony's School	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B	C
34 Chapel Street	36		House shed	ca. 1890(altered)		B B	NC NC
36 Chapel Street	37	263	House	ca. 1890	Italianate	B	C
38 Chapel Street	38		House shed	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B B	C C
40 Chapel Street	39		House	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
51 Chapel Street	40	297	House shed	ca. 1925	Federal Revival	B	C NC
52 Chapel Street	41		House shed	ca. 1920	Vernacular	B B	C NC
53 Chapel Street	42	298	House shed mobile home	ca. 1925	Federal Revival	B B B	C NC NC
54 Chapel Street	43		House shed	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B B	C NC
57 Chapel Street	44	299	House	ca. 1925	Federal Revival	B	C
61 Chapel Street	45	300	House garage mobile home	ca. 1925	Federal Revival	B B B	C C NC

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
Church Street	46		House			B	NC
Church Street	47		House	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
Church Street	48	148	Deacon O. Barrett House	ca. 1875	Second Empire	B	C
Church Street	49		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
Church Street	50	146	War Memorial Building	1936	Georgian Revival	B	C
Church Street	51	147	Schoolhouse #8	1848	Greek Revival	B	C
Church Street	52		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
Church Street	53	149	House	ca. 1908	Colonial Revival	B	C
Credit Court	278		House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
Credit Court	279		House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
Credit Court	280		House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
Davis Street	54		House shed	ca. 1925	Craftsman	B	C
Davis Street	55	97	Davis Block	1885	Vernacular	B	C
Davis Street	56	96	House	ca. 1800/ca. 1875	Cape/Italianate	B	C
Davis Street	57		House shed	mid-20th century		B	NC
Davis Street	58		House garage	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
Davis Street	59	95	House garage	ca. 1857	Vernacular	B	C
Davis Street	60	94	House carriage shed	ca. 1776	Vernacular	B	C
Fredonian Street	61		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
Fredonian Street	62	154	Holbrook House garage	ca. 1830	Federal	B	C
Fredonian Street	63		House	mid-19th	(altered)	B	NC
Fredonian Street	64	126	House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
Fredonian Street	65	303	House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
Fredonian Street	66	304	House garage	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historica Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
Fredonian Street	67	305	House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
22 Fredonian Street	68	306	House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
24 Fredonian Street	69	307	House shed	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C NC
26 Fredonian Street	70	125	House barn	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B	C C
27-33 Fredonian Street	71	122	Fredonian Cotton Factory shed	1832/1960(althered)	Vernacular	B	NC NC
30 Fredonian Street	72	264	House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
32 Fredonian Street	73	123	House	ca. 1857	Cape	B	C
34 Fredonian Street	74		House shed	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B	C NC
35 Fredonian Street	75	265	House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
36 Fredonian Street	76	119	House	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
37 Fredonian Street	77	266	Michael Mulligan House shed	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B	C C
38 Fredonian Street	78	308	House shed	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C C
40 Fredonian Street	79	309	House garage	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C C
41 Fredonian Street	80		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
43 Fredonian Street	81	267	George S. Wells House garage shed	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B	C C C
45 Fredonian Street	82	268	William Gionet House	1907	Vernacular	B	C
44 Fredonian Street	83	310	House shed	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
53 Fredonian Street	84	269	Edward E. Gionet House multi-family	1901	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
48 Fredonian Street	85	311	House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
50 Fredonian Street	86	312	House barn garage	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
						B	NC
54 Fredonian Street	87	270	Philius Bulger House	ca. 1902	Vernacular	B	C
56 Fredonian Street	88	271	Gervais A. Gionet House	1903	Queen Anne	B	C
Opp. Mill St. Front St.	89		store	mid-20th century		B	NC
Opp. Mill St. Front St.	90		store	mid-20th century		B	NC
Opp. Mill St. Front St.		91	store	mid-20th century		B	NC
5 Front Street	92		store	mid-20th century		B	NC
11 Front Street	93	145	S. Longley Building	ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
13 Front Street	94		store	ca. 1890(altered)		B	NC
15 Front Street	95		store	mid-20th century		B	NC
17 Front Street	96	144	House	ca. 1830	Federal	B	C
19 Front Street	97	143	House	1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
21 Front Street	98		House	ca. 1960		B	NC
23 Front Street	99		House garage	ca. 1850(altered)		B	NC
						B	C
25 Front Street	100		House garage	ca. 1910(altered)		B	NC
						B	NC
29 Front Street	102	142	House	ca. 1865	Greek Revival	B	C
33 Front Street	103	272	C.C. Balch House shed	ca. 1870	Greek Revival/Victorian	B	C
						B	C
39 Front Street	104		House shed Modern building	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
						B	NC
41 Front Street	105		House shed	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
43 Front Street	106	273	House garage	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B B	C C
59 Front Street	107	274	McClellan/Chapman House garage	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B B	C C
61 Front Street	108	275	House	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B	C
65 Front Street	109		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
67 Front Street	110	141	Joseph Allen House	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B	C
69 Front Street	111		House	ca. 1950		B	NC
71 Front Street	112		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
73 Front Street	113	276	Charles E. Dodge House	ca. 1890	Italianate	B	C
75 Front Street	114		House	ca. 1980		B	NC
79 Front Street	115	277	Frank X. Gionet House garage	1909	Vernacular	B B	C C
83 Front Street	116	278	Thomas E. Whitaker House	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B	C
2 Harvard Road	117	188	Edward Edgarton House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
6 Harvard Road	118		House	ca. 1960		B	C
10 Harvard Road	119	189	Elmer H. Allen House garage shed	ca. 1905	Colonial Revival	B B B	C C NC
12 Harvard Road	101	190	House attached barn	1853	Vernacular	B B	C C
16 Harvard Road	121		House	ca. 1970		B	NC
19 Harvard Road	122		House	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
20 Harvard Road	123	191	House garage shed	ca. 1840	Federal	B B B	C C C
22 Harvard Road	124	192	House attached barn	ca. 1840	Greek Revival	B B	C C
24 Harvard Road	125	193	Dodge/Longley House garage	ca. 1795	Georgian/Federal	B B	C NC

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
28 Harvard Road	126		House	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
Harvard Road	281		Village Cemetery	1849		Si	C
Harvard Road	281A	803	Cemetery Gate	1865	Gothic Gate	OB	C
1 Haskell Street	127		House	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
3 Haskell Street	128		House barn	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B B	C C
4 Haskell Street	129		House shed	ca. 1870	Italianate	B B	C NC
6 Haskell Street	130		House shed	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B B	C C
at Leominster Road							
Lancaster Road	131	157	Former Shirley Fire Station	1894	Queen Anne	B	C
1 Lancaster Road	132	187	J. Gardner House	ca. 1855	Italianate	B	C
3 Lancaster Road	133	198	District #3 Schoolhouse	ca. 1855	Greek Revival	B	C
4 Lancaster Road	134	197	First Universalist Church	1870	Gothic Revival	B	C
5 Lancaster Road	135	199	Sanderson House shed shed	ca. 1857	Vernacular	B B B	C NC NC
6 Lancaster Road	136	196	Hazen Memorial Library	1893	Richardsonian Roman.	B	C
8 Lancaster Road	137		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
10 Lancaster Road	138	195	Hastings/Thomas L. Hazen Hse. attached barn	ca. 1870	Italianate	B B	C C
11 Lancaster Road	139	200	House barn	ca. 1900	Italianate	B B	C C
13 Lancaster Road	140	279	Balch House garage	ca. 1913	Craftsman	B B	C C
17 Lancaster Road	141	201	House barn	ca. 1857	Italianate	B B	C C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
23 Lancaster Road	142	202	House attached barn	ca. 1875	Cape	B B	C C
24 Lancaster Road	143		House	ca. 1925	Craftsman	B	C
26 Lancaster Road	144		House garage	ca. 1930	Craftsman	B B	C NC
28 Lancaster Road	145		House			B	NC
30 Lancaster Road	146		House	ca. 1925	Craftsman	B	C
36 Lancaster Road	147	203	Lura White School	1937	Georgian Revival	B	C
Leominster Road	148	159	Charles A. Edgarton Co./ shed	1881	Vernacular	B B	C C
			President Suspender Company shed			B	C
12 Leominster Road	150	173	Thomas Hazen House/ converted barn Hazen's Tavern	1820	Federal	B B	C C
14 Leominster Road	152	172	House attached barn	ca. 1870	Italianate	B B	C C
16 Leominster Road	153	171	House	ca. 1830	Vernacular	B	C
18 Leominster Road	154	170	House	ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
20 Leominster Road	155		House	ca. 1830	Vernacular	B	NC
Leominster Road	156		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
Leominster Road	158		House shed	mid-20th century		B B	NC NC
Leominster Road	160	160	C.A.Edgarton House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
22 Leominster Road	162	280	Orthodox Congregational Soc. garage	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B B	C C
24 Leominster Road	163	168	House barn	ca. 1830	Vernacular	B B	C NC

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
Main Street		164	158	Davis/Ballou Sawmill	late 19th c.	Vernacular	B C
3 Main Street		166	156	The Brookside	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B C
7 Main Street		167	155	Brockelman Brothers	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B C
11 Main Street		168		House			B NC
12 Main Street		169	281	Going/Huse/Williams House	ca. 1830	Federal	B C
16 Main Street		170	282	Forme Harness Shop	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B C
17 Main Street		171	153	Sawtell House	ca. 1865	Gothic Revival	B C
20 Main Street		172	283	Former Carriage Factory	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B C
23 Main Street		173	152	J.G. Conant House	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B C
25 Main Street		174		Shirley Post Office	mid-20th century		B NC
west of #26 Main St.		175		House	mid-20th century		B NC
				garage			B NC
26 Main Street		176	285	Manzor A. MacElroy House	ca. 1915	Craftsman	B C
27 Main Street		177		House	ca. 1970		B NC
27(rear)Main Street		178		Conant Brothers House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B C
28 Main Street		179	286	House	ca. 1925	Craftsman	B C
				garage			B NC
				former shop (?)			
29 Main Street		180	150	O. Longley Building	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B C
34 Main Street		181	184	Main Street Garage	1919	Vernacular	B C
40 Main Street		182	287	Clara Farrar House	1918	Craftsman	B C
				garage			B C
42 Main Street		183	98	Benjamin House	1860	Second Empire	B C
				shed			B C
46 Main Street		184		House	?(altered)	Vernacular	B NC
				garage			B NC
48 Main Street		185	99	House	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B C
				shed			B NC
52 Main Street		186	301	House	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B C
				attached garage			B C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
56 Main Street	187	302	House shed garage	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
						B	NC
58 Main Street	188		House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
62 Main Street	189	100	Schoolhouse shed	1786	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
66 Main Street	190	289	Charles Chaplin House shed	ca. 1862	Greek Revival	B	C
						B	NC
70 Main Street	191		House	ca. 1869	Vernacular	B	C
over River Main St.	192	901	Main Street Bridge	ca. 1880	Astylistic	St	C
4 Maple Street	193	182	House garage	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
Maple Street	277		House shed	ca. 1960		B	NC
						B	NC
7 Maple Street	194	174	Later Gilbert Ballou Hse. attached barn shed	ca. 1880	Italianate	B	C
						B	C
						B	NC
10 Maple Street	195	181	Gilbert M. Ballou House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B	C
11 Maple Street	196	175	Sullivan Longley House attached barn	ca. 1878	Italianate	B	C
						B	C
14 Maple Street	197	180	Verne Ballou House	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B	C
15 Maple Street	198		House			B	NC
18 Maple Street	199		House attached barn modern reidence	ca. 1880	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
						B	NC
19 Maple Street	200	176	House garage	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
						B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
20 Maple Street	201	179	Herbert McCoy House	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival	B	C
3 Mill Street	202		House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
4 Mill Street	203		House	ca. 1900(altered)		B	NC
5 Mill Street	204	129	House garage	ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
						B	NC
6 Mill Street	205	130	W.C. Sanderson House	ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
8 Mill Street	206	131	House garage/barn	ca. 1889	Queen Anne	B	C
						B	C
12 Mill Street	207	134	Sylvanus Holden House garage	ca. 1870	Colonial Revival	B	C
						B	NC
22 Mill Street	208	128	Frederick Lawton House barn/garage	ca. 1896	Colonial Revival	B	C
						B	C
24 Mill Street	209	124	House shed	ca. 1847	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
7 Manson Avenue	210	87	Israel Longley House attached barn	1847	Italianate	B	C
						B	C
9 Manson Avenue	211	88	Jacob P. Hazen House barn	ca. 1856	Italianate	B	C
						B	C
11 Manson Avenue	212	89	House garage	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
2 Nashua Street	213		House garage	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
4 Nashua Street	214		House shed	ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
6 Nashua Street	215		House shed garage	ca. 1870	Venacular	B	C
						B	C
						B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
8 Nashua Street	216		House shed barn	ca. 1870	Venacular	B B B	C C C
5 Page Street	217	127	House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
6 Page Street	218		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
7 Page Street	219	308	House	mid-20th century		B	NC
10 Page Street	220		House shed	mid-20th century		B B	NC NC
11 Page Street	221	309	House shed	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B B	C NC
14 Page Street	222		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
15 Page Street	223	310	House garage	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B B	C NC
18 Page Street	224		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
19 Page Street	225		House shed	ca. 1930(altered)		B B	NC NC
20 Page Street	226		House			B	NC
24 Page Street	227		House			B	NC
25 Page Street	228		House garage	ca. 1890	Vernacular	B B	C NC
26 Page Street	229		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
cor. Chapel St. Phoenix Street	230	103	St. Anthony of Padua Church Parish Center	1906	Gothic Revival	B B	C NC
cor. Chapel St. Phoenix Street	231	104	Old Parsonage garage	1762	Georgian	B B	C NC
15 Phoenix Street	232	106	A.G. Snell House barn	ca. 1850	Italianate	B B	C C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
18-24 Phoenix St.	233	107	House shed	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
21 Phoenix Street	234		House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
23 Phoenix Street	235		House	ca. 1920	Vernacular	B	C
13 Porter Street	236		House garage	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	B	C
						B	C
15 Porter Street	237		House	ca. 1925	Vernacular	B	C
18 Porter Street	238		House shed	mid-20th century		B	NC
						B	NC
20 Porter Street	239		House garage	early 20th c.(?)	cape	B	C
						B	NC
24 Porter Street	240		House			B	NC
2-6 Rodman Avenue	241	108	Phoenix Mill modern mill bldg.	1849-1851	Vernacular	B	C
						B	NC
2-6 Rodman Avenue	242	109	Phoenix Mill-Office	1849-1851	Vernacular	B	C
2-6 Rodman Avenue	243	110	Phoenix Mill-Picker House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
2-6 Rodman Avenue	244	111	Phoenix Mill-Engine House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
9 Rodman Avenue	245		House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
10 Rodman Avenue	246		House shed shed shed	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
						B	C
11 Rodman Avenue	247		House garage	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
						B	C
12 Rodman Avenue	248	112	Samson Cordage Housing garage	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
						B	C
13 Rodman Avenue	249		House garage	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
						B	NC
14 Rodman Avenue	250		House shed	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
						B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
15 Rodman Avenue	251		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
16 Rodman Avenue	252		House	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
			shed			B	NC
			shed			B	NC
			shed			B	NC
19 Rodman Avenue	253	113	Samson Cordage Housing	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
7 Shaker Road	254		House	ca. 1900	Vernacular	B	C
			shed			B	NC
8 Shaker Road	255		House			B	NC
12 Shaker Road	256	114	House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
14 Shaker Road	257	115	House	1890	Colonial Revival	B	C
15 Shaker Road	258	117	House	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B	C
			shed			B	NC
16 Shaker Road	259	116	Shaker Dwelling	ca. 1750	Greek Revival	B	C
19 Shaker Road	260	118	Amos Marion House	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	B	C
22 Shaker Road	261		House	ca. 1850	Vernacular	B	C
			garage			B	C
			shed			B	C
24 Shaker Road	262		House	mid-20th century		B	NC
25 Shaker Road	263		House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B	C
			garage			B	C
3 South Street	264	179	House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
			shed			B	NC
5 South Street	265	311	House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
			garage			B	NC
7 South Street	266	312	House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
8 South Street	267	178	House	ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
			shed			B	C
9 South Street	268	313	House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
11 South Street	269	314	House	ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C

Street Address	Map#	MHC#	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
21 South Street	270	194	Frank Wheeler House garage (see form #290)	1906	Colonial Revival	B	C
21 South Street	271	290	Frank Wheelr Garage house (see form for #194)	1906	Italianate	B	C
3 Washington St.	272	291	House garage	ca. 1870	Vernacular	B B	C C
16 Phoenix Street	273	294	House garage	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B B	C NC
3 Tolman Street	274	295	House shed garage	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B B B	C C C
5 Tolman Street	275	296	House	ca. 1920	Craftsman	B	C
26 Harvard Road	276		House	ca. 1960		B	NC
Maple Street	277		House shed	ca. 1960		B	NC
27 Front Street	1201		House garage	ca. 1870(altered)		B B	NC NC

(end)

KEY:

B: Building C: Contributing
 Si: Site NC: Noncontributing
 St: Structure
 OB: Object

Resource Totals:

307 Contributing Buildings
 131 Non Contributing Buildings
 1 Contributing Site
 1 Contributing Structure
 1 Contributing Object

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001958 Date Listed: 01/23/91

Shirley Village Historic District Middlesex MA
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

1-23-92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Classification: Ownership of Property

"Public-Federal" ownership also applies because of the post office within the district.

This information was confirmed with MASHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shirley Village Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/24/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/09/92 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/23/92
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001958

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1/23/92 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Savas
DISCIPLINE Architectural History
DATE 1/23/92

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y 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

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



R
X
R

8 & 14 Center Rd. (left → right)
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: South along west side of Center Rd.

Photographer: Christine Beard

Negative: winter, 1990

Shirley Historical Commission

Photo: 1 of 10

8 & 14 CENTER RD (LEFT → RIGHT)
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: SOUTH ALONG WEST SIDE OF CENTER RD

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

WINTER 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO# 1 OF 10



Credit Court
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: South along west side Credit Court

Photographer: Christine Beard
Winter, 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

Photo: 2 of 10

**CREDIT COURT
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA**

VIEW: SOUTH ALONG WEST SIDE OF CREDIT COURT

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

WINTER 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO# 2 OF 10

WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING



War Memorial Bldg. & Schoolhouse #8

Shirley Village Historic District

Shirley, MA

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

View: south along east side of Church Rd.

Photographer: Christine Beard

Feb, 1990

Photo: 3 of 10

WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING

& SCHOOLHOUSE # 8

SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: SOUTH ALONG EAST SIDE OF CHURCH RD.

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

WINTER 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 3 OF 10



16920 Main St. (left - right)
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA
Negative: Shirley Historical Commission
View: westward along north side Main St.
Photographer: Christine Beard
Feb, 1990
Photo: 4 of 10

16920 MAIN ST (LEFT & RIGHT)
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA
VIEW: WESTWARD ALONG NORTH SIDE OF MAIN ST.
PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD
FEB. 1990
NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION
PHOTO # 4 OF 10



22 & 24 Harvard Rd. (left - right)
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: northward along east side Harvard Rd

Photographer: Christine Beard
Feb, 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission
Photo: 5 of 10

22 : 24 HARVARD ROAD (LEFT & RIGHT)
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: NORTHWARD ALONG EAST SIDE OF HARVARD RD

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

PHOTO: FEB. 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 5 OF 10



Phoenix Mill
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: southward on east side Shaker Rd.

Photographer: Christine Beard

Feb, 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

Photo: 6 of 10

PHOENIX MILL
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: SOUTHWARD ON EAST SIDE OF SHAKER ROAD

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

FEB. 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 6 OF 10



12, 14 & 16 Shaker Rd (left-right)
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: north along east side Shaker Rd.

Photographer: Christine S. Beard
Feb. 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

Photo: 7 of 10

12, 14, & 16 SHAKER ROAD (LEFT & RIGHT)
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: NORTH ALONG EAST SIDE OF SHAKER ROAD

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

FEB 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 7 OF 10



1st Universalist Church & Hazen Memorial Library
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: north along east side Lancaster Rd.

Photographer: Christine Beard

Feb, 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

Photo 8 of 10

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
& HAZEN MEMORIAL LIBRARY
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: NORTH ALONG EAST SIDE OF LANCASTER RD.

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

FEB. 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 8 OF 10



10, 14, 18, & 20 Maple St. (left - right)

Shirley Village Historic District

Shirley, MA

View: southward along east side Maple St.

Photographer: Christine Beard

Feb. 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

Photo: 9 of 10

10, 14, 18 : 20 MAPLE ST. (LEFT & RIGHT)
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: SOUTHWARD ALONG EAST SIDE OF MAPLE ST

PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

FEB. 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 9 OF 10



AVAILABLE
FOR RENT

Charles A. Edgerton Co. / President Suspender Co.
Shirley Village Historic District
Shirley, MA

View: west along north side Leominster Rd.

Photographer: Christine Beard
Feb. 1990

Negative: Shirley Historical Commission

Photo: 10 of 10

CHARLES A. EDGARTON CO. / PRESIDENT SUSPENDER CO.
SHIRLEY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SHIRLEY, MA

VIEW: WEST ALONG NORTH SIDE OF LEOMINSTER RD.

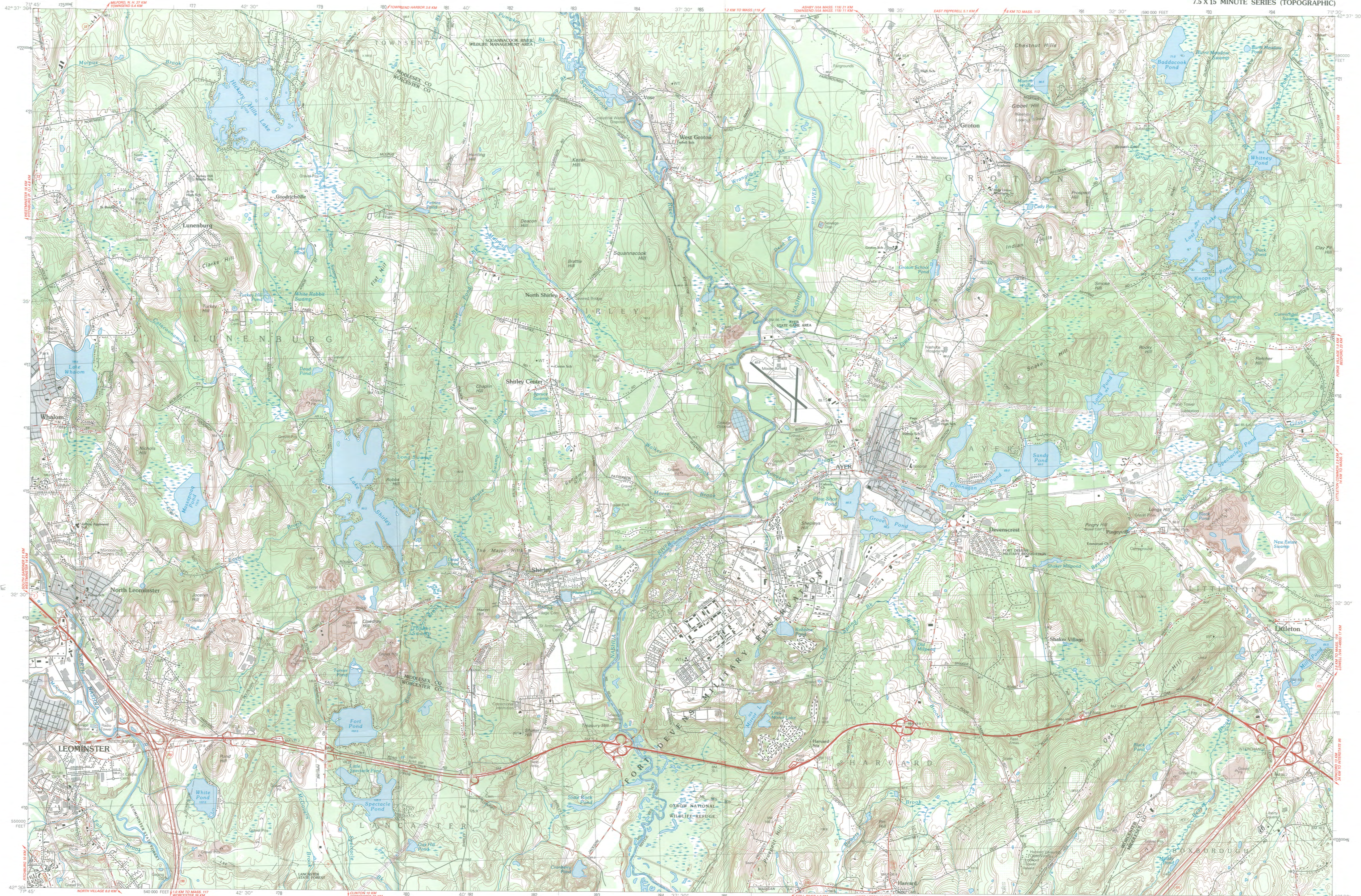
PHOTOGRAPHER: CHRISTINE BEARD

FEB. 1990

NEGATIVE: SHIRLEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO # 10 OF 10





Ayer MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

1988

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1960-1981. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1988. Supersedes Shirley 1965 and Ayer 1966 1:25,000-scale maps
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19 Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 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
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 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		1	2	3
1	3.2808			4	5	
2	6.5617			1	2	3
3	9.8425			4	5	6
4	13.1234			7	8	
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5276					
10	32.8084					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (G70 and 1983 magnetic) at center of map diagram is approximate

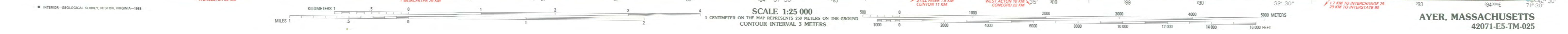
1	Ashburnham
2	Townsend
3	Uxbridge
4	Fitchburg
5	Salem
6	Ware
7	Hudson
8	Maynard

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate, U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge: covered; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- Houses; 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 on field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Canal; grive
- Canalway; joint area U. S. health measure
- Well; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Sounding: depth curve
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapid; large and small; lake, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland; scattered trees
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



RECEIVED
DEC 09 1991

NATIONAL
REGISTER



November 27, 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 nomination:

Shirley Village Historic District, roughly Center, Harvard, Leominster and Shaker Roads, Shirley (Middlesex County), Massachusetts 01464.

There have been owner objections for the following properties:

3 Davis Street;
Corner Davis Street and Main Street - Davis Block;
26 Main Street - Manzor A. MacElroy House, and
70 Center Road (not included in nomination)

The letters of objection have been enclosed.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has 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. Comments received to date have been included.

Sincerely,

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

Enclosure:

cc: Christine S. Beard, Preservation Consultant
Chairperson, Shirley 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

DR = JM J
BF -

Mr. & Mrs. Athanace J. Landry, Jr.
70 Center Road - P.O. Box 487
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464-0487

Judith McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

May 31, 1991.

Dear Ms. McDonough,

We are writing to you to object to our 3 properties in Shirley being listed in the Historical Register. The properties are 70 Center Road, which is our family residence, 3 Davis Street, which is a rental property, and our commercial property at the Corner of Main Street and Davis Street.

Attached are the certified statements of ownership on all three properties and lot descriptions.

Sincerely,

Athanace J. Landry
Athanace J. Landry, Jr.

Constance M. Landry
Constance M. Landry

*June 6, 1991 at Shirley Massachusetts
Constance M. Landry and Athanace J. Landry
signed before me -*

Sylvia L. Shipton
Notary Public
Notary Public
My Commission Expires July 22, 1994

DL JMF
BF

RECEIVED

JUN 10 1991

MASS. HIST. COMM.

James D. Thibault
J. B. Realty Trust
26 Main St
Shirley Mass 01464

Judeta McDonough
Executive Director
Mass Historical Comm.
80 Baylston Street
Boston 02116

Dear Mrs McDonough

This letter is to inform you that
I do not wish to have my property, as described
on the listing in the downtown area of
Shirley Village.

Sincerely,
James D. Thibault
June 8 1991

June 8, 1991

know to me and sworn before me,
James D. Thibault, did sign this document as his
own free will.

SYLVIA L. SHIPTON
Notary Public
My Commission Expires July 22, 1994

Sylvia L. Shipton
Notary Public



November 22, 1991

Mr. James T. Cole
Director, Office of Real Estate
U.S. Postal Service
475 L'enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, DC 20260

Dear Mr. Cole:

We are pleased to inform you that the Shirley Post Office is included in the Shirley Village Historical District, Shirley, Massachusetts. The nomination to the National Register has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and soon will be forwarded to the National Park Service. The National Register of Historic Places is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage.

Listing of this district provides recognition of the community's important historic resources and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic district. If the district is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. If a property is listed in the National Register, the owner may do anything with it that he/she wishes, unless state or federal funds, permits, or licensing are used, or unless some other regional and/or local ordinance or policy is in effect.

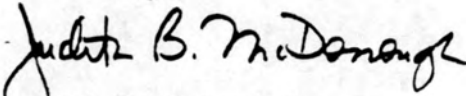
In Massachusetts, properties nominated to the National Register are automatically listed on the State Register of Historic Places. There are no limitations, public visitation requirements, or restrictive covenants for private properties included in the State Register. State Register properties owned by municipalities and nonprofit organizations may compete for state restoration grants.

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*

Technically you should have been notified of the nomination before it was considered by the State Review Board, but due to an oversight on our part, you were not. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Doug Kelleher, National Register Assistant, at this office. Again, we apologize for this oversight.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Judith B. McDonough". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

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

JBM/h1