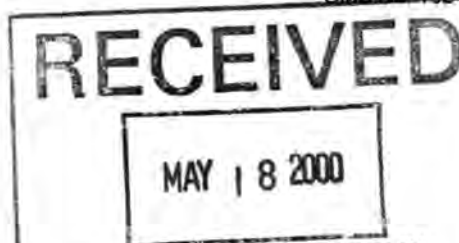


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number about 40 blocks, extending from Four Corners not for publication

city or town Middleborough vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Plymouth code 023 zip code 02347

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Julie B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title

5/10/2000
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson R. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

6-15-00
Date of Action

Middleborough Center HD
Name of Property

Plymouth, Mass.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☒ public-Federal
☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
439	45	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
440	45	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2 (Post Office, Peter Pierce Store)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings, secondary

Structure, institutional housing

COMMERCE: business, financial, specialty, department

Store, warehouse

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: town hall, fire station, post office

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility, church school (con't.)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings, secondary struct.

COMMERCE: business, financial, restaurant, warehouse

Specialty store

GOVERNMENT: town hall, fire station, post office

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility, church school

RECREATION: theater

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility (continued)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheets

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 6 Page 1

Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

6. FUNCTION OR USE (continued)

Historic

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE/plaza
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current

HEALTH CARE/clinic, sanitarium
LANDSCAPE/plaza

(end)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.**7. DESCRIPTION**

Located in the coastal lowlands of southeastern Massachusetts on the Nemasket River, Middleborough Center Historic District is a small-scale urban area of approximately 500 buildings. The area's topography is relatively flat, with a gentle decline at the southeastern edge toward the river banks. The district spreads from the intersection--known as Four Corners--of Centre, Wareham, North, and South Main Streets, the town's and the district's historic commercial node. Centre and Wareham Streets, extending west and east from Four Corners, are respectively characterized by commercial and light industrial development with incidental residential and institutional use. North and South Main Streets are residential and institutional. Side streets on either side of South Main Street are almost exclusively residential. To the district's southeast is the river and open space. A late twentieth-century strip of large-scale commercial buildings exists along South Main Street southwest of Grove Street. To the west is open space, the remnant of the railroad corridor. Twentieth-century development is north and west of the district.

Development patterns and density vary by use. Commercial buildings at Four Corners, usually built to property lines on the street and side lot lines, convey a strong sense of Downtown. The houses lining South Main Street are large and well set back on their ample lots. Houses on the side streets, smaller in size and scale, are built on smaller lots. All of the residential streets are lined with trees, and the tree canopy over South Main Street is a distinguishing landscape characteristic. Most residential properties are amply planted with shrubbery.

Most of the buildings in Middleborough Center are of wood-frame construction and one-and-a-half to three stories in height. All of the houses and many of the commercial buildings in the district are built of wood; indeed, the presence of such a concentration of wood commercial buildings is significant. Masonry is used only for some commercial and institutional buildings, most of them late nineteenth or twentieth century.

Most of the buildings within the district were built between 1850 and 1920, the period when Middleborough Center saw its greatest growth, but significant buildings were built here as early as the mid-eighteenth century and as late as 1948.

Several buildings significant to Middleborough's history have been demolished. Most notable among these are the Bay State Straw Works, south of Courtland Street; the old High School, immediately south of Town Hall; the original Central Baptist Church. None of these losses, however, is especially disruptive to the physical integrity of the district: early twentieth-century houses replace the factory; the open space adjacent to Town Hall actually reinforces its civic presence; and a new building (clearly a non-contributing element) replaces the church.

INVENTORY

The inventory includes all buildings and other resources, both contributing and non-contributing, located within the district.

The following property types are here characterized to avoid repetition within the inventory.

Foursquare

A 2½-story rectangular- or square-plan house with high foundation, full-width 1-story front porch, pyramidal hip roof, and prominent dormers.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I

A 1½-story, L-plan cross-gable-roof dwelling set gable end to the street with a full-width porch across the front of the rear ell.

Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage II

A 1½-story cross-gable-roof dwelling set gable end to the street with a perpendicular rear ell whose front half intersects the main block of the house and rear half extends beyond the main block; a porch extends the full length of the interior angle of the L, along both the side of the main block and the front of the ell.

One-Part Commercial Block

A 1-story simple box with flat roof and decorated facade dominated by a storefront

Two-Part Commercial Block

A 2- to 4-story building whose exterior reflects interior functional organization: public spaces--retail stores, banking hall, lobby--on the first floor and more private spaces--offices, apartments, hotel rooms--above.

Unless otherwise noted in individual entries, all residential properties are wood-frame construction with brick foundations and asphalt-covered flank-gable roofs, all garages are 1 story-high wood-frame construction with asphalt covered end-gable roofs, and all commercial buildings are masonry construction with flat roofs.

ALDEN STREET

- 2-4 Bay State Straw Works House (ca 1860; ca 1901): A 2½-story, 6-bay facade house with semi-decagonal shingled bay windows at the second and fifth bays connected by a 1-story entrance porch sheltering paired center entrances; deep brackets extend from both raking and eaves cornices. Probably built as part of the mid-19th-century mill on this site, it became housing after the mill closed in 1901. Cf. 14-16 and 22 Courtland Street.

BENTON STREET

- 1 House (ca 1915): A 1½-story end-gambrel roof house with a stucco foundation and vinyl siding.
- 1A House (ca 1915): A 1½-story end-gambrel-roof house with a stucco foundation, vinyl siding, and full-width 1-story front porch.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

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- | | | |
|--------|----|---|
| (NC) | | Garage (mid-20th century): A 1-stall wood-shingle garage. |
| 3 | | House (ca 1900): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade house set gable end to the street with a stucco foundation and vinyl siding. |
| 3 rear | | Garage (mid-20th Century): A 2-stall vinyl-sided garage with overhead door. |
| 4 | | House (1876): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with a stucco foundation. |
| 5 | | House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-facade, multiple-family house with asbestos siding. |
| 6 | | House (ca 1890): A 1½-story, cross-gable-roof house with random-course granite ashlar foundation and 1-story, hip-roof full-width front porch. |
| 7 | | House (ca 1925): A Foursquare house with cobblestone foundation, clapboard first story and shingled second story. |
| (8) | NC | Riverview Apartments (ca 1925, 1980s): A Foursquare house with extensive modern additions to the rear to accommodate elderly housing. |
| 9 | | House (ca 1895): A 1½-story end-gable-roof house with rubble foundation, full-width 1-story front porch, and vinyl siding. |
| 9 rear | | Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall garage with scalloped trim in the gable end. |
| 10 | NC | House (mid-19th Century, moved to site?): A 2½-story, 5-bay-facade house with uncoursed granite foundation, full-width 1-story front porch, extensive additions to the north and east, raised roof, and vinyl siding. |
| 11 | | House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, end-gable-tin-roof, 3-bay-facade multiple-family house with full-width 1-story front porch and vinyl siding. |
| 12 | | House (ca 1895): A 1½-story cross-gable-roof vernacular Queen Anne cottage with stucco foundation, staggered-butt shingles in the gable ends and full-width turned-spindle 1-story front porch. |
| 14 | NC | House (ca 1950): A 1-story L-plan, cross-gable-roof ranch house with concrete foundation, Permatone facade, novelty wood shingles on the sides, and board-and-batten trim in the gable ends. |

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 17 House (ca 1895): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with random-course granite ashlar foundation, a 2-bay facade with semi-octagonal bay window and entrance within a hip-roof front porch with parapet walls, and a cross gable on the front of the rear ell.
- 18 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story cross-gable-roof vernacular Queen Anne house with random-course granite ashlar foundation, front porch, and prominent circular corner tower.
- 18 rear House (19th Century?): A 1½-story house with a concrete foundation. This may be an earlier house moved to the site in the late 19th or 20th century.
- 19 NC House (ca 1950): A 1½-story Cape Cod house with concrete foundation and vinyl siding.
- 22 House (ca 1875): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with a 3-bay facade, modest hood over the front door, a cross gable on the front of the rear ell, and vinyl siding. In 1876, this house belonged to D. Creden
- 26 House (ca 1890): A cross-gable-roof shingled cottage with cobblestone foundation, wraparound front porch, and bay window set below the south cross gable.

CAMBRIDGE STREET

Railroad Freight Station (ca 1885): Located immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks, a 1-story clapboard building, much neglected and deteriorated, with stucco foundation and loading platform trackside beneath the extended roof supported on slender brackets that project diagonally from the wall surface. This was built to accommodate the extensive amount of raw products and finished goods that came in and out of Middleborough daily during its industrial heyday in the late 19th and early 20th century. Middleborough's distinguished industrial and commercial success arose largely through its superior rail connections; this building is all that remains to document that once-vital link.

CENTRE AVENUE

- 12-16 Richards Block (ca 1900): A 3-story block with shallow end-gable roof; the facade is resolved into alternating storefronts and entrances of unequal size on the first story and 4 regular bays above. The New England Cranberry Sales Company, the largest unit of the National Fruit Exchange and the first cranberry cooperative in Massachusetts established its headquarters here in 1907; Middleborough edged out Wareham as headquarters site because of the town's superior rail connections. The cooperative remained here until moving to the Richards Building at 9 Station Street (q.v.) in 1916.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 165 House (ca 1875): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with a 3-bay facade, modest hood over the front door, and asbestos siding. In 1876, this house belonged to Washburn.
- 166 House (ca 1900): A low-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, 3-bay facade, shingles on the 2nd story, and modest paired brackets on the narrow cornice.
- 167 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story cross-gable-roof multiple-family house with 2-bay facade with rectangular bay window and entrance set within a spindlework porch.
- 169 House (ca 1885): A fine, unaltered Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage II.
- 171 House (ca 1880): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with wood-shingle walls.
- 171 rear Garage (mid-20th Century): A 1-stall garage.
- 172 House (ca 1870): A 3-bay-facade, end-gable roof cottage with stucco foundation and vinyl siding.
- 172½ House (ca 1920): A 1½-story end-gambrel-roof dwelling with stucco foundation, full-width front porch, and shingles in the gambrel end.
- 173 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story side-hall-plan cross-gable-roof house with 3-bay facade, front entrance below a hood set on scroll-saw brackets, rectangular bay window below north-side gable end, back porch along the north side of the ell, and asbestos siding.
- 174 House (ca 1900): A 1½-story end-gable roof house with stucco foundation, glazed full-width front porch, and shingled walls.
- 176 House (ca 1880): A Gable-Front-and Wing Cottage I with stucco foundation, 3-bay facade, enclosed ell porch, and garage addition to the north side.

CENTRE STREET

- 19 Shop (ca 1920): A One-Part Commercial Block with contemporary storefront inserted into the old framing.
- 25-29 Shop (1934): A Two-Part Commercial Block with contemporary storefront, brick second story articulated into 4 evenly spaced tripartite windows, and stepped parapet with datestone.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 31 Shop (ca 1920): A One-Part Commercial Block with new storefront; the original storefront is visible on the sides.
- 34 Shop, later Panesis Delicatessen (ca 1890, 1910, 1990s): A 1-story wood-frame commercial block set gable end to the street. Greek emigrant Thomas Panesis came to Middleborough in 1906 and opened his first store several doors away. In 1910 he moved to this location, where the business remained for twenty-five years.
- 38 House?, later Middleboro Clothing Company (ca 1875, 1920s 1965, ca 1995): A 2½-story wood-frame Italianate building set gable end to the street with contemporary Neo-Victorian storefront, 2-bay facade of rectangular bay window and double window on second floor, paired round-head windows in attic, and paired brackets on both raking and eaves cornice. Domestic in character and perhaps built as a residence, this was in commercial use as early as the late 1870s. Middleboro Clothing Company, established in 1889, moved here in 1894 and remained here until 1906. The "restored" storefront (cf. 53 Centre Street) is the latest iteration of a development pattern typical in urban commercial areas: remodeling the storefront to attract the customer.
- 45 Sparrow Brothers Store (before 1879, mid-20th Century): a deep, narrow, 2½-story wood-frame building with a glazed modern storefront, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable roof. From 1880 until 1929 this was the home of one of the town's oldest men's clothiers.
- 48 Shop (mid-20th Century) A One-Part Commercial Block with a glass, brick, and DriVit storefront.
- 53 Pierce House (before 1875, late 19th Century, mid- and late 20th Century): An often and much altered and enlarged mid-19th century house, set gable end to the street, converted to commercial use in the late 1870s. It first accommodated the pharmacy of Shaw & Childs from the mid-1870s until 1906, when Jesse F. Morse took over the business and continued its operation until 1948. The storefront remained in use as a pharmacy into the mid-1960s. Recently "restored" (CF 38 Centre Street), it now recalls the late 19th-century period when houses were converted into commercial use as Middleborough's downtown emerged.
- 59-69 W. T. Grant & Co (ca 1925): A One-Part Commercial Block with tapestry-brick facade of projecting piers which rise above the cornice, recessed spandrels, and ball finials atop the piers. The building housed the national-chain variety store until 1963.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 70 United States Post Office (1931-33), Department of Treasury, James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect; Louis A. Simon, Superintendent of Architecture: A monumental, impressively sited, and well preserved Georgian Revival building of Flemish-bond brick and white marble with a 5-bay facade, brick-and-balustrade parapet, and hip roof. Relieving arches define the three central bays—in a pavilion slightly projecting from the wall plane—which surround the broken-scroll-pediment center entrance and round-head windows to each side. On the inside the lobby is largely intact, including brown-and-red-tile marble-bordered floor, Vermont marble wainscot, and original service windows and postal boxes. The building typifies the somewhat dry classicism used nationally for post offices between 1910 and 1940—but what a presence it is, located on an elevated basement well above street level just as Centre Street curves between the intersection of School and Union Streets. [NR 1987]
- 85 NC Fleet Bank (late 20th Century): A 1-story brick-clad building set gable end to the street with a shed-roof partially enclosed porch across the front.
- 95 Shop (ca 1925): A One-Part Commercial Block with brick, plate-glass, and cast-stone facade.
- 100 Church of Our Saviour (1897), Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, architects: A rugged, severe, yet finely detailed building modeled on 13th- and 14th-century English country parish churches strained through the High Church sensibilities of Cram and Goodhue. Built of random-course burnt-orange and deep-grey Quincy granite, the cruciform-plan church is compactly massed with shallow gable ends and a massive squat tower over the crossing of the nave. Above a low, gabled vestibule, a large Tudor-arch window dominates the facade, and the nave walls and windows are quite high. In this, "...the first and still not least of their [Cram and Goodhue's] masterworks...", according to Cram scholar Douglass Shand-Tucci, the architects managed to "...design a Gothic church that dispensed with aisles, arcade, and clerestory—without losing the requisite mass and weight (and dignity) that was so sadly missing in most Victorian churches...." Middleborough's first Anglican parish gathered in 1889 and worshipped at Central Congregational Church and in the Academy Building (on the site of the current Post Office). This superb structure and its furnishings were substantially the gift of James E. Peirce and, after his death in 1901, his widow Maria Louisa Harlow Peirce. The choice of architect was no doubt guided by Rector William Bayard Hale, who moved in the same High Church/artistic/Bohemian circles of 1890s Boston as Cram and Goodhue.
- 111 Copeland, later Glidden Block (1889): A handsome if somewhat altered 3-story Richardsonian Romanesque Two-Part Commercial Block. The storefronts are modern but the intent—if not all the execution—of the upper stories remain. The facade is divided into 5 bays which culminate above the 3rd story with round arches: the center with a single window flanked by paired windows in the outside bays, most now replaced with tripartite windows; the 3-bay School Street elevation remains intact. The cornice, however, has been removed on both elevations. Built as an investment property by Julia Miller Copeland, who lived at 64 South Main Street (q.v.), it became known in the 20th century for its tenant A. R. Glidden & Son. This is Middleborough's first building in this pervasive 1880s style, seen elsewhere here only in the Savings Bank Building (1895) at 1 South Main Street (q.v.).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 125 NC Shop (late 20th Century): A 1-story concrete-block building set gable end to the street with a plate-glass storefront below a hip-roof awning.
- 133 Pasztor & Klar Bake Shop Block (ca 1911): A One-Part Commercial Block with enamelled metal and plate glass storefront. Klar lived nearby at 182 North Main Street (q.v.).
- 145 NC Shop (ca 1920): A One-Part Commercial Block with modern storefront. Only its general form and siting recall the early 20th-century commercialization of Centre Street.
- 145 rear Otis Briggs House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade end-gable-roof Italianate dwelling with a fine bracketed front porch, one-story bay window on the west side, and paired brackets on the raking and eaves cornices. Briggs was a horse dealer and stable keeper. Despite the early 20th-century commercial block (ironically, far worse preserved than the old-fashioned house whose street presence it usurped) it which fills its front yard, this is the most intact residential building in the dense commercial section of Centre Street.
- 155 School Street School (1850, 1906) A monumental 2½-story end-gable-roof clapboard Greek Revival/Italianate building with mid-20th-century storefront, 3-bay facade, wide pilaster strips at the corners, Palladianesque window in the gable end, and bracketing on the pilasters, projecting window lintels, raking and eaves cornices, and dormers. Built on School Street at a cost of \$6000 this consolidated primary, intermediate, and grammar use at Middleborough Center. It was moved here and converted to commercial use to make way for the current building at ? School Street (q.v.), which superseded it.
- 160 NC Stop 'n' Save Mobil Station (Late 20th Century): In front, gasoline pumps under a broad, flat cantilevered roof atop vertical poles and at rear a 1-story brick shop with plastic "mansard" applied around the edge of the flat roof.
- 165 NC Shop (Early 20th Century): A much altered shed-roof commercial building. Only its general form and siting recall the early 20th-century commercialization of Centre Street.
- 177 NC Eggers (19??): A large, scaleless, concrete-block commercial building with corner entrance. While exterior articulation is clearly modern and unrelated to previous commercial buildings on the street, it nevertheless manages to continue historic siting and use patterns of the early 20th-century downtown.
- 190 Tripp House (ca 1860): A 2½-story 3-bay-facade Italianate dwelling with somewhat remodeled facade (paired round-head windows remain, however, in gable end) and extensive commercial additions at the rear.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 199 NC Gas Station, now Offices (mid-20th Century, late 20th Century): Set toward the back of the lot, the 1-story block is now sheathed in vinyl and articulated with traditional windows framed with shutters and a small gable-roof front porch--a modest but typical postmodern attempt to edit mid-century roadside architecture into a more palatable, less industrial appearance.
- 200 NC Cumberland Farms (Late 20th century): In front, gasoline pumps under a broad, flat cantilevered roof atop vertical poles and at rear a 1-story brick shop with wood shingle "mansard" applied around the edge of the flat roof.
- 222-224 Leonard House, later Aragon Hotel (ca 1870, ca 1920): A tall 2½-story, 3-bay facade, cross-gable-roof dwelling with a later wraparound front porch and vinyl siding with a One-Part Commercial Block extending from the house's northeast corner along the lot lines to the corner of Pearl and Centre Streets. In the mid-1870s, this house and a similar house next door at number 232 (q.v.) were owned by J. & N. Leonard, brothers who operated a straw-bleaching factory immediately west of this site. The early 20th-century commercial block respects the integrity of the older house better than the example at 145 Centre Street, but probably because of the larger lot size rather than any conscious attempts at preservation.
- 232-240 Leonard House (ca 1870, ca 1920): A tall 2½-story, 3-bay facade, cross-gable-roof dwelling with a tripartite windows on the 1st story and vinyl siding with a One-Part Commercial Block extending from the house's northwest corner along the west lot line to Centre Street. In the mid-1870s, this house and a similar house next door at number 224 (q.v.) were owned by J. & N. Leonard, brothers who operated a straw-bleaching factory immediately west of this site. The early 20th-century commercial block respects the integrity of the older house better than the example at 145 Centre Street, but probably because of the larger lot size rather than any conscious attempts at preservation.
- 233 Perkins-Osborn House (ca 1850): A severe, squarish house set gable end to the street with a granite-block foundation, 4-bay 1st story, entrances on east and west sides, 2 stories of living space within the ample gable roof, and vinyl siding. In 1876, the east half belonged to Perkins; the west, to Osborn.
- 246 Kingman Shoe Factory Building (1867): A 2½-story end-gable roof dwelling with an early 20th-century 2-story full-width front porch now enclosed as a wood-shingle, 3-bay addition across the facade. Once part of the shoe factory, this building was converted to residential use after the factory closed in 1897.
- 249 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, end-gable-roof multiple-family dwelling with 2-story rectangular bay window and single entrance on the front and vinyl siding.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 250 Kingman Shoe Factory Building (1867): A 3½-story wood-frame end-gable-roof building with clapboard facade, asbestos-shingle side and rear walls, and a neo-traditional late 20th-century storefront. Calvin D. Kingman, who lived at the northwest corner of Oak and Centre Streets in a house subsequently replaced by St Luke's Hospital, built this for industrial use, when this section of Centre Street was home to several garment-producing factories. It was converted to residential use after his sons closed out the business in 1891.
- 259 Cushing House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable roof house with granite-block foundation.
- 259 rear Cushing Barn (ca 1850): A 1½-story board-and-batten end-gable-roof building.
- 260 NC Commercial Building (Late 20th Century): A 2-story gable-roof building of DrivIt, brick, and vinyl siding with a shed-roof canopy above the facade's first story. Housing retail on the first story and offices on the second, the building abandons the standard 20th-century commercial format--not unusual for its time--for allusions of domesticity, achieved through siting, scale, massing, and details, especially the shuttered windows for both offices and shops.
- 300 Church of the Sacred Heart (1918), Charles R. Greco, architect: A red-brick and cast-stone Neo-Gothic church with prominent corner tower at the intersection of Oak and Centre Streets. Roman Catholics, who settled Middleborough in significant numbers by 1850, were obliged to worship in Taunton until 1880, when a mission church was established just west of this site. Sacred Heart became an independent parish in 1885. The construction of this building reflects the burgeoning population of Irish, French Canadian, Italian, and Portuguese immigrants.
- 340 Sacred Heart Rectory (1934-35): A 2½-story, 5-bay-facade, vinyl-sided Colonial Revival house with pedimented center pavilion containing the principal entrance within a hip-roof porch and a stylized Palladian window on the 2nd story.
- 340 rear Sacred Heart Rectory Garage (20th century): A 1½-story, high-hip-roof three-stall automobile garage.
- 360 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof dwelling with rubblestone foundation and wood shingle walls.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 364 Boucher Shop (ca 1900): A wood-frame, 1-story, end-gable-roof single-room building on a concrete foundation with a 2-bay facade consisting of entrance and large, 6-pane display window. Thomas F. Boucher established his paint and wallpaper store here in 1900 before building and moving to the Boucher Block at 372-374 Centre Street (q.v.). This small structure, so highly typical of modest commercial architecture of the 19th and early 20th centuries, is exceptionally significant as a rare unaltered survivor of a property type routinely remodeled or removed. With the adjacent Boucher Block we see here a remarkable pairing of once common but now scarce vernacular commercial forms. Cf. 475 Centre Street.
- 369 Vaughn House (ca 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof dwelling with asbestos and asphalt siding. In 1876 the house belonged to S. H. Vaughn.
- 372-374 Boucher Block (before 1896, 1901): A wood-frame, 2-story Two-Part Commercial Block with 2 equal-size but unmatching storefronts, 6 evenly spaced windows on the 2nd story, and curved-end wood-shingle parapet. Thomas F. Boucher began his paint-and-wallpaper business next door at 364 Centre Street (q.v.) in 1900, but soon outgrew the small quarters. He built adjacent to--and probably above--the pre-existing shoe shop of Fred W. White, incorporating it into the west end of this structure. With the adjacent Boucher Shop we see here a remarkable pairing of once common but now scarce vernacular commercial forms.
- 378 Middleborough Hotel (ca 1885): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, wood-frame commercial building with storefronts the full width of each gable, one on Centre Street and one at the intersection of Centre and High Streets. Commercialization around Everett Square occurred because of the location of the railroad station immediately to the west and the presence nearby of several industries. This building responded to demands created by both: By the 1890s it housed retail shops on the 1st floor and a boarding house above.
- 387 House, Apartments, Shops (ca 1850, ca 1900): A 2½-story Greek Revival House with gable end toward the street and entrance on the long east side with a 3-story flat-roof Two-Part Commercial Block attached to the original house streetside--both vinyl sided. The commercial block has shops at street level and residential units above. The combined forms of this building evince the shift from strictly residential, when this area was removed from the heart of town, to commercial, after the advent of railroad and industry.
- 395 House (ca 1877): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-facade dwelling with a full-width 1-story front porch and a semi-octagonal bay window below the cross gable on the west side.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 411 House (ca 1885): A large, stretched house-and-barn complex. Facing Centre Street is the 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof house with 1-story wraparound spindlework front porch. Stretching down Everett Street are connected outbuildings and attached barn. By 1896 this was S. H. Vaughn's Livery, with both stables and blacksmith shop.
- 420 Farrar's Block (ca 1925): Filling the narrow lot between Centre Street and Centre Avenue, a trapezoid-plan One-Part Commercial Block with vitreolite and glass entrance at the narrow end. David H. Farrar established a candy and tobacco store at this location in 1901. The building was likely built after Farrar retired in 1919 and sold the business to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr and Mrs Percy Reed. The Reed family continued operating the family business here into the 1960s.
- 447-453 Shop and Apartments (ca 1920): A Two-Part Commercial Block with retail space below and residential above, now clad in vertical-board and vinyl siding.
- 465 Shop and Apartments (ca 1910): A Two-Part Commercial Block with high parapet above the second floor, now sided with vinyl.
- 475 Shop (ca 1900): A deep, narrow, 1-story, shallow-end-gable roof structure with 2-bay facade consisting of entrance and large display window. This small, modest commercial building is rare survivor. CF 364 Centre Street.
- 479 House (ca 1870): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with a stucco foundation, wood-shingle siding, 3-bay facade with entrance under a scrollsaw hood, and an enclosed ell porch.
- 481 House (ca 1870): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with a cobblestone foundation, asbestos siding, and 3-bay facade with entrance under a scrollsaw hood.
- 495 Advent Christian Church, later Church of Christ, Scientist (1910 et seq., 1928): A concrete-block, end-gable-roof building with a projecting pedimented entrance pavilion surmounted by a squat tower and spire. The vestibule within the projecting pavilion has entrances at each side, reached by stairs parallel to the facade, and a small-scale Palladian window on the front. Built by the Adventists, the church was little used by its dwindling population after a few years; the Christian Scientists acquired it in 1927 and dedicated it in June 1928.
- 505 Shop (ca 1925): A One-Part Commercial Block with plate-glass and tapestry brick facade, rusticated concrete block side walls, and stepped parapet.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

CLIFFORD STREET

- 2 Sparrow House (ca 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay facade, end-gable-roof house with a rubblestone foundation and asbestos shingled walls.
- 4 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof house with a rubblestone foundation and vinyl shingled walls.
- 6 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof house with a full-width spindlework front porch and vinyl-sided walls.
- 8 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with rubblestone foundation, hooded front entrance, and vinyl-sided walls.
- 8½ Barn?, now House (ca 1890): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof house wither center entrance and 3 regularly space windows in the attic.
- 10 Peirce House (ca 1875): A handsome cross-gable-roof Bracketed cottage with stucco foundation, wraparound strutwork porch, and vinyl siding. In 1876, this belonged to t. Peirce.
- 10 rear Garage (Mid-20th Century): A 1-stall garage.
- 12 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof multiple-family house with rubblestone foundation and vinyl siding.
- 13 House (ca 1900): A 2-story, end-gable-roof house with a stucco foundation, 2-bay facade, full-width glazed front porch, and vinyl siding.
- 13 rear Garage (Early 20th Century): A flank-gable-roof garage with original doors.

COURTLAND STREET

- 5 House (ca 1940): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade Cape Cod-style house with concrete block foundation, central projecting end-gable-roof vestibule flanked by paired windows, and wood-shingle siding.
- 7 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof multiple-family dwelling with stucco foundation and side-hall entrance below a carved-scroll-bracket hood.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 7 rear Barn (ca 1880): A 1½-story end-gable-roof barn with a 3-bay facade (window on west, pedestrian entrance at center, vehicle entrance on east). It retains its original diagonal-board doors and staggered-butt shingles in both the frieze that circumscribes the building and in the gable ends.
- 9 LeBaron House (ca 1860, Early 20th Century): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof vernacular Greek Revival house with side-hall entrance framed by pilaster strips and capped by broad entablature set within a later 1-story full-width front porch. In 1876, this house belonged to E. LeBaron.
- 9 rear Garage (ca 1940): A 2-stall garage with an end-gable roof and original tin siding.
- 9½ House (ca 1885): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade house with a stucco foundation and center entrance flanked by tripartite bay windows, all capped by a pent roof below a large 3-bay shed dormer.
- 10 House (ca 1940): A 1½-story 3-bay-facade Cape Cod-style house with stucco foundation, central projecting end-gable-roof vestibule flanked by large 8-over-8 sash windows, and wood shingle siding.
- 10 rear Garage (ca 1940): A hip-roof 2-stall garage.
- 11 House (ca 1920): A 1½-story, end-gambrel-roof house with 3-bay facade, side-hall entrance, 1-story full-width front porch, and wood-shingle siding.
- 11 rear Garage (early 20th Century): A 1-stall wood-shingle garage.
- 12 House (ca 1925): A broad, deep, low-slung Bungalow with a sprawling hip roof, tripartite windows on the facade, and 3-bay, center-entrance facade set within a full-width front porch, itself set within the mass of the house.
- 12 rear Garage (ca 1925): A hip-roof 2-stall garage.
- 13-15 House (ca 1920): A Foursquare two-family house with random fieldstone foundation, 4-bay facade, 1-story full-width front porch, and wood-shingle trim.
- 14-16 Bay State Straw Works House (ca 1860, ca 1901): A 2½-story vinyl-sided house with semi-octagonal bay windows at each end of the facade connected by a 1-story entrance porch sheltering paired center entrances; deep brackets extend from both raking and eaves cornices. Probably built as part of the mid-19th-century mill on this site, it became housing after the mill closed in 1901. Cf. 2-4 Alden Street and 22 Courtland Street.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 22 Bay State Straw Works House (ca 1860, ca 1901): A 2½-story house with 1-story full-width front porch and segmental-arch hood over the entrance and deep brackets extend from both raking and eaves cornices. Probably built as part of the mid-19th-century mill on this site, it became housing after the mill closed in 1901. Cf. 2-4 Alden Street and 14-16 Courtland Street.
- 25-27 Bay State Straw Works Workers' House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 6-bay-facade vinyl-sided double house with paired center entrances.
- 26 Two-Family House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, asbestos-shingle-sided dwelling with random-course granite ashlar foundation, 2-bay facade consisting of semi-octagonal bay window and paired entrances within a 1-story front porch that extends partially across the bay window.
- 26 rear Garage (early 20th Century): A 2-stall shingled garaged with 1 pair of original swinging doors.
- 28 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-facade dwelling with granite-block foundation and side-hall entrance below a scrollsaw-bracket hood.
- 28 rear Garden Shed (early 20th Century): A 1-story, flank-gable-roof building with 2 doors in the facade.
- 29-31 Bay State Straw Works Workers' House (ca 1860): A 1½-story, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided double house with paired center entrances below the center gable end and modern oriel windows flanking the entrance.
- 30 House (ca 1860, ca 1890): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof vernacular Greek Revival house with a stucco foundation, side-hall entrance framed by pilaster strips and capped by broad entablature set within a later 1-story full-width front porch with turned columns and balusters and scrollsaw brackets. In 1876, this house belonged to the Bay State Straw Works.
- 33-35 Bay State Straw Works Workers' House (ca 1860): A 1½-story, double house with stucco foundation paired center entrances within a broad trabeated frame below a prominent projecting lintel.
- 34 Bay State Straw Works Worker's House (ca 1860): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade with granite-block foundation and center entrance with sidelights set within a trabeated frame supporting a prominent projecting lintel.
- 37 Glidden House (ca 1870): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof dwelling with stucco foundation, center entrance flanked by semi-octagonal bay windows, 5 regularly spaced windows across the facade's 2nd story, and a round-head windows in the centered gable end. In 1876 this house belonged to B. R. Glidden.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

EVERETT STREET

- 9 House (19th Century): A 5-bay-facade, center entrance house with large shed-roof dormer with cross gable and attached garage. The house may have been moved to this site.
- 11 House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, side-hall entrance beneath a scrollsaw-bracket hood, and wood-shingle siding.
- 13 House (ca 1870 et seq.): A much altered Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with stucco foundation, 3-bay facade, early 20th-century projecting vestibule, replacement windows, enclosed ell porch, and wood-shingle siding.
- 13 rear Barn (ca 1870): A 1½-story barn.
- 14 Lincoln House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with a side-hall entrance beneath a scrollsaw-bracket hood and wood-shingle siding.
- 18 Bailey House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, entrance porch with turned posts, and vinyl siding.
- 19 Pease House (ca 1870): A 1½-story cross-gable-roof vernacular Italianate house with stucco foundation, 3-bay facade, 1-story full-width front porch with square piers and squat balusters (probably original), semi-octagonal bay window under the south-side gable end, an attached barn at the rear, and asbestos siding.
- 20 Lincoln House (ca 1870): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with no stuccoed rubblestone foundation, 3-bay facade, asbestos-shingle siding, and no ell porch.
- 23 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, later 1-story full-width front porch, and wood-shingle siding.
- 23 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A concrete-block 2-stall garage with hip roof and sliding doors.
- 24 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, later 1-story full-width front porch, wood-shingle siding, and 1-story addition to the east.
- 27 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, later 1-story full-width front porch, and vinyl siding.
- 27 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A vinyl-sided 2-stall garage.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 28 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, side-hall-plan entrance under hood on scrollsaw brackets, and vinyl siding.
- 29 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, side-hall-plan entrance under hood on scrollsaw brackets, and vinyl siding.
- 30 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with bay window and entrance on the facade and vinyl siding.
- 33 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof house with random-course granite-ashlar foundation, bay window and entrance on the facade, and vinyl siding.
- 34 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with bay window and entrance on the facade and vinyl siding.
- 38 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with bay window and entrance on the facade and asbestos-shingle siding.
- 37-39 Double House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade vinyl-sided house with facade flanked at each end by entrance porches which lead to projecting vestibules on the end walls.
- 40 House (ca 1895): A 1½-story, cruciform-plan, cross-gable-roof cottage with a 3-bay facade set within a 1-story full-width front porch.
- 41 Spooner Block (ca 1895): A 3-story, asbestos-shingle-sided Two-Part-Commercial Block with corner-entrance shopfront on the 1st story and apartments above. Thomas Spooner, Jr, purveyor of "choice family groceries" moved his business here from Centre Street in 1895. This is a typical urban commercial form, and its presence in this otherwise seemingly suburban setting speaks to the community's ambitions during its period of greatest growth.

HIGH STREET

- 1 House (ca 1890): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation, 3-bay facade set within a 1-story full-width bracketed turned-post-and-scrollsaw front porch, bay window projecting through the roofline on the east side, and a rear service porch.
- 1 rear Garage (ca 1925): A 1-story, 1-stall garage with a 1-stall shed-roof addition to the west.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 18Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 2 House (ca 1885): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-facade, vinyl-sided house with corner bracketed turned-post-and-scrollsaw front porch and latticework screen in the gable end.
- 3 Cushman House (ca 1860): A handsome L-plan, wood-shingled, cross-gable-roof Greek/Gothic Revival cottage with stucco foundation, strutwork porch that extends across the front east side of the main block and continues across the front of the ell, and lacy bargeboards in the gable ends.
- 4-6 Double House (ca 1895): A symmetrical 2½-story, vinyl sided T-plan cross-gable-roof house with scrollsaw porches at each front corner flanking the projecting central pavilion.
- 9 Gibbs House (ca 1870): A well preserved 1½-story, 3-bay-facade cross-gable-roof house with stucco foundation and 1-story full-width front porch.
- 9 rear Barn (ca 1885): A 1½-story gable-roof barn.
- 12 Lovett House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, 1-story full-width front porch, and asbestos-shingle siding.
- 12 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A shingled cross-gable-roof 1-stall garage with a residential wing to the west.
- 14 House (ca 1930): A 1-story, 3-bay-facade, center-entrance wood-shingled Bungalow with rusticated-concreteblock foundation, 1-story ell to the east, and jerkinhead gable roof. Tripartite windows flank the center entrance, set within an end-gable front porch with Tuscan columns.
- 14 rear Garage (ca 1930): A 1-story, 1-stall garage with jerkinhead gable roof.

JACKSON STREET

Middleborough Historical Museum Campus (1961 et seq.): A collection of seven buildings and structures that house the Middleborough Historical Association's collections. The original buildings on the site, workers' housing for the mills nearby on the Nemasket River, became the focus of local preservation efforts when they were threatened with demolition in 1960. The original attention galvanized on the site eventually led to the development of the area, adjacent to town recreational fields, as a place both to collect historic buildings and objects and to erect appropriate new structures for interpreting the collection. The buildings are arranged in a quadrangle with a memorial plaque at the center. Handsomely maintained, it serves as place of municipal pride in the community's past.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 19Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

Peirce Mill House I (1820): A 1½-story, 6-bay facade double house with rubblestone foundation, entries frame by pilaster strips and 5-light transom windows at each end of the facade, and a center chimney. The house was occupied by two families who worked at Colonel Peirce's nearby cotton and shovel mills.

Peirce Mill House II (1820): A 1½-story, 6-bay facade double house with rubblestone foundation, entries frame by pilaster strips and 5-light transom windows at each end of the facade, paired interior chimneys, and a long, narrow, 1-story addition from the northwest corner of the building. The house was occupied by two families who worked at Colonel Peirce's nearby cotton and shovel mills.

NC Sproat Tavern Outhouse (1700, 1965): A square-plan, 1-story with hip roof and 6-panel door flanked by small 4-pane windows. The Tavern, built in 1700 on Plymouth Street was replaced in 1898 by a house for Edward W. Fessenden; his daughter presented the outhouse to the Association in 1965.

NC Blacksmith Shop (1975-81): A 1½-story board-and-batten building with rubblestone foundation, 2-bay facade consisting of 12-over-12 double hung window flanked by a segmental-arch vehicle opening with outward swinging doors, and a saltbox roof. Patterned after local 18th- and 19th-century blacksmith shops, it houses a forge and Frank Everett Buckman's blacksmithing collection, donated in 1961 and first located in the basement of one of the Peirce mill houses. This building was constructed to provide a more suitable setting for exhibiting the collection.

NC Judge Wilkes Wood Law Office (1796, 1965): A narrow, deep, 1-story, 2-bay-facade pedimented-end-gable-roof building with entrance and window on facade and 2 windows on each of the sides. Originally an outbuilding at the home of John Morton, located on South Main Street just south of Grove Street, it served as law office when Wood (1771-1843), Plymouth County Probate Judge from 1821 until his death, lived there. It was rescued from demolition--unlike the main house--and moved to this site.

NC West Side Whistle House (Late 19th Century, 1981): A 1-story clapboard building with paired doors on the south side, irregular fenestration on the sides, and a high hip roof with squat tapering tower. Located at Vine and May Streets, this housed a whistle to call fire department members out of earshot of the main alarm on Town Hall. Deteriorated after it was abandoned in the mid-20th century, it was rescued, moved here, and renovated in 1981. It now houses part of the Museum's collection.

NC Carriage Shed (1978): A 1½-story, wood-shingled building with three vehicular openings set within segmental relieving arches. Modeled after a carriage shed at the nearby Peirce Store (see 99 North Main Street), it houses collections of vehicles and agricultural tools.

7 Industrial Building, now Robbins Museum of Archaeology (ca 1900): A 3-story end-gable-roof aluminum-sided building

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 15 NC Commercial/Industrial Building (Mid-20th Century): A 1-story, end-gable roof building with entrance and tripartite window in the wood-shingle facade and vertical board siding on the sides.
- 21 NC Josephine F. Atkins Memorial Building (Mid-20th Century, 1964): A 1-story, wood-frame, wood-shingle clad end-gable-roof building with entrance centered on the facade and three evenly spaced paired windows on either side. Mr and Mrs Horace K. Atkins gave this building for use by the Girl Scouts, and the building was dedicated to her memory following her death in 1964.

LINCOLN STREET

- 2 Lewis Lincoln House (1855): A 1½-story Greek Revival cottage with granite-block foundation, asphalt-shingle siding, 3-bay facade, side-hall entrance framed by sidelights, broad pilaster strips, and a prominent entablature. Despite a new front stoop and additions at the rear, this house still looks much as it did when built for wheelwright and blacksmith who gave his name to this street. Lincoln's smithy occupied much of the area surrounding this house.

MONTELLO STREET

- 2 Fuller House (ca 1860): A 1½-story wood-shingle Greek Revival/Italianate house set with center entrance below a scrollsaw hood, an offset semi-octagonal bay north of the entrance centered below a prominent, off-center dormer, and round-head windows in the attic.
- 2 rear Barn (Late 19th Century): A 1½-story, end-gable-roof barn with vehicular entrance in the narrow gable end, now converted to use as a garage.

NICKERSON AVENUE

- NC Central Baptist Church (1964), Broker, Mackay Associates (Concord, New Hampshire), architects: A large, 1-story, red-brick white-trim neo-colonial church with pedimented pavilion with engaged columns on the facade, and entrance within a recessed side porch framed by colossal columns, and a cross gable roof topped by small cupola. Organized in 1828, this was the fifth Baptist congregation in town. A Federal church on this site burned in 1888 and was replaced by a Romanesque/Gothic structure, in turn demolished for the construction of this building.
- NC Central Baptist Church School (Late 20th Century): A 2-story concrete-block building with a 5-bay facade within a 1-story entrance porch, hip roof, and 2-bay-wide 1-story ell on the west side.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

Middleborough Town Hall (1873), Solomon K. Eaton, architect: A large wood-frame building with a low hip roof capped by a tall, narrow central drum, dome, and cupola. The upper stories, framed by colossal pilaster strips, are carried on an arcaded basement story, and projecting pedimented pavilions extend from the building's north and east elevations to Nickerson Street and toward the lawn overlooking South Main Street. Double-height windows at the middle of the building's east and west elevations indicate the large 2-story assembly hall at the building's heart. Located on ample open space at a slight rise in elevation, the Town Hall was calculated to impress, both by its siting and its exceptionally tall domed tower. Both form—offices on the lower level and a dominant assembly space above, the whole capped with a dome on top—and style—Italianate—were retardataire for American city and town halls by the 1870s; the design source here is more derivative of Mangin & McComb's New York City Hall (1803-11) than the more obvious (and nearby) example just set by Bryant & Gilman's stylish Second Empire Boston City Hall (1862-65). Perhaps the most up-to-date quality here is the emphatic verticality, here probably more a desire for visibility and indicator of civic pride in the then-burgeoning Four Corners than conscious aesthetic choice. It is, withal, a winsome building that exudes both small-town ambition and charming provinciality. Somewhat neglected and abused by the installation of artificial siding in the mid-twentieth-century, the building was carefully and handsomely restored both inside and out in 1999-2000, including restoration of original paint colors and decorative treatments. It stands proudly as a civic barometer; its restoration in the late 1990s is as revealing of local community attitudes as was its construction 125 years ago.

NORTH STREET

- 3 Timothy L. Dunlap House (ca 1875): A 1½-story flared-mansard-roof cottage with granite-block foundation, wood shingle walls, and glazed early 20th-century front porch. Dunlap was the Superintendent at the Star Mills, built in 1863 nearby on the Nemasket River.
- 5 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof vernacular Queen Anne house with coursed-granite-ashlar foundation, bay windows, glazed front porch and open 2nd story porch above the bay window on the east side.
- 5 rear Garage (Early 20th Century): a 1-story, hip-roof, 1-stall garage.

NORTH MAIN STREET

- 5 NC Fish's Diner, Service Station (1939 et seq.): A 1-story building set well back from the front lot lines at the intersection of Main and Wareham Streets, this has been converted to office use by the installation of board-and-batten siding, a full-width front porch under a "mansard" roof. Busy intersections like this one were often prime location for early and mid-20th-century automobile-related structures but only the building's siting evokes that era.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 22Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 10 Peirce Building (1900): An ambitious Two-Part Commercial Block with fine cast-iron storefront, restored in 1999. The upper section features a rusticated 2nd story whose squarish windows with prominent keystone lintels are deeply punched into the wall surface and establish the rhythm consummated by the arcaded 3rd story with single round head windows in the end pavilions and Palladian motifs in the middle; a broad entablature and balustraded parapet at roof's edge complete the illusion of a classical temple floating above flimsy storefronts.
- 11-15 T. S. Peirce Building (1910): A 2-story Classical Revival Two-Part Commercial Block with projecting center pavilion containing the entrance to the upper story flanked by storefronts. The facade is particularly highly inflected, a bit of lingering Victorian *horror vacui* still informing 20th-century classicism. Built as an investment by the Trustees of the Estate of Thomas S. Peirce, whose 1901 will left the town approximately \$500,000, this building is both investment for the trust and income for the town. Its first occupants were purveyors of comestibles on the first floor and the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company on the second.
- 12 Commercial Block (Early 20th Century): A small, 2-story, wood-frame building with chamfered corner, storefront on the 1st story, and shingles above. Typical of small-scale, inexpensive, and usually short-lived commercial structures often built immediately adjacent and inevitably subsidiary to functionally and visually more substantial commercial buildings—here, the Peirce Building.
- 16 Service Station (Mid-20th Century): A 1-story, enamel-panel-clad building set back from the street.
- 17 Wells-Murdock-Jones Block (ca 1850 et seq.): A much remodeled commercial block whose present appearance is that of a 3-story, 5-bay-facade Two-Part Commercial Block with Classical Revival detailing. The center entrance, providing access to the upper stories, is flanked by brick-framed mid-20th-century storefronts. On the upper stories colossal pilaster strips frame the center pavilion and the ends of the facade; the center pavilion has paired windows on the 2nd story and a Palladian window on the 3rd, and its flanking sections have tripartite small-pane windows on the 2nd floor and paired windows on the 3rd. The pilaster strips once carried a broad entablature, but only the modillion cornice remains—the remains a victim of the facade's artificial siding. 19th-century views of the building show it 2 stories high with a mansard roof (no doubt itself added some years after the building's completion ca 1850); fires in 1905 and 1915 resulted in alterations that realized the current configuration. A variety of retail tenants occupied the building, including the eponymous Jones Bros., who carried out a furniture and mortuary business.
- 40-48 NC The Grant Building (Mid-20th Century): A 1-story concrete-block-and-brick building whose hulking presence on the street and lack of scale are at odds with the early 20th-century streetscape.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 49 Young Men's Christian Association (1911-13) Henry J. Preston (Boston), architect: A fine Federal Revival building highly reminiscent of the brick China Trade mansions of Salem and Providence, the main block is rendered as 3-story brick cube with 5-bay-facade, center entrance within an elaborate 1-story entrance porch reached by ample stairs that rise from street level on each side, swelling bow windows flanking the entrance, an elaborate Palladian window a 2nd-story center, and smaller window set within an elliptical relieving arch at 3rd-story center. Later additions are at the rear. The local branch of the Y.M.C.A. was established in 1883 and occupied quarters in two locations on Centre Street before moving here. Its move here consolidated the civic institutional use established in 1903 by the Peirce Library diagonally across the street. The allusion of domesticity for a residential institution was certainly typical at the turn of the century, but here it is here carried to new heights of sumptuousness—perhaps a visual response to the library and its adjacent neighbor, the Col. Peter H. Peirce House.
- 59 NC Offices (Mid-20th Century): A 1-story 5-bay-facade block with center entrance within 1-story porch flanked by tripartite casement windows. The vaguely "colonial" touches of red brick, white trim, pedimented porch, and modillion cornice represent typical late 20th-century efforts to soften the harshness of mid-20th-century modernism.
- 68 Service Station (Mid 20th Century): a 1-story, 3-bay facade building set back from lot line on both North Main and Peirce Streets. Now modified for restaurant use, it nevertheless still retains some of the domestic imagery that crept into corporate design in the mid-20th century: brick walls, gable end with oculus window above the slightly larger west bay (to house the office).
- 75 Robinson Law Office (ca 1778?): A 2-story brick building with pedimented end-gable roof, center entrance flanked by 2 large display windows, and 2 large windows on the 2nd story. Local tradition maintains that this building was "...about one hundred years old..." when Everett Robinson purchased it for his law office in 1878. If so, it is an exceptional survivor. Its form and rudimentary Greek Revival detail, however, suggest a mid-19th-century date, a period for which only slightly more survivors of this type exist.
- 90 Middleborough Public Library (1903, 1992): F. N. Reed (New York 1903) and Donald Prout Associates (Providence 1992), architects: A handsome and impressive Roman-brick-and-stone high-hip-roof Beaux-Arts library, 2 stories high with 3-bay facade, projecting pedimented center pavilion with Ionic distyle-in-antis porch, palmette-and-anthemion acroteria above the broad cornice, and modern 2-story addition at rear with entrance on Peirce Street. On the inside Graeco-Roman Revival monumentality gives way to more intimate, welcoming Colonial Revival detailing, beautifully preserved. Established by town vote in 1874, the Middleborough Public Library opened its doors in Town Hall in 1875. Thomas S. Peirce's \$500,000 bequest to the town by his will of 1901 specifically provided for the construction costs and a book fund for the library. Reed's use of Greek sources—especially the porch and the acroteria—can also be seen in other libraries of the period. Prout's respectful enlargement accommodates improved access and new technologies without compromising

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

Reed's fine design.

- 99 Colonel Peter Peirce Store, Now Police Station (ca 1830, 1935): A cruciform-plan building with a 2½-story, end-gable-roof, temple-front Greek Revival main block flanked by symmetrical 1½-story Georgian Revival wings. Peirce's Store is surely one of the most impressive general stores ever created anywhere, a monumental Doric temple of a scale and quality usually reserved for a community's most important civic buildings or the dwellings of the very rich; its application here to sole-proprietor retail sales seems unprecedented, and it may reflect an ambitious provincial response to the examples of Boston's Quincy Market (1825 et seq.) and Providence's Arcade (1828). Peirce (1788-1861), who amassed a fortune in rum, manufacturing, and retail, built this on land across the street from his own house, 132 North Main Street (q.v.). In 1935, it was converted in the Middleborough Police Station; the flanking wings--which appear in old photographs as an attached barn to the north and carriage shed to the south--were regularized into 5-bay-facade, center entrance pavilions. [NR 1976]
- 132 Colonel Peter H. Peirce House (ca 1815, 1826-28): A fine 3-story, hip-roof Federal house with 5-bay facade, center entrance with sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight, wraparound 1-story porch, and service ell connected to the barn at rear. Peirce's construction of this house by his early thirties suggests the rapidity and scale of his accumulation of wealth through cotton manufacturing; in 1813, Peirce had become one of the partners in the New Market Manufacturing Company, located on the upper falls of the nearby Nemasket River. Now converted to office use, the Peirce House is handsomely preserved.
- Central Fire Station (1926), Wilson G. Harlow, architect: A 2-story brick fire station with 2-story, 3-bay, pier-and-spandrel center section flanked by 1-story, 1-bay wings. On the ground floor the 5 vehicular openings are set within cast-stone, segmental-arch frames. A tripartite window is located at the 2nd-story center, flanked by paired windows on each side. At the center of parapet on the facade, a stylized broken-scroll pediment announces the building's date and name. The town's fire department was organized in 1852. Built with town funds and appropriations from the Peirce Trust, this building consolidated operations located in several locations scattered about town.
- 142 NC Commercial Block (Early 20th Century): A 1-story commercial block, heavily altered both inside and outside in the mid- and late 20th century.
- 153 Mr and Mrs E. J. Kelley House (ca 1910): A 2½-story Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with random-course granite-ashlar foundation, clapboard 1st story, shingled 2nd story, irregular fenestration, broad circular tower at the northwest corner, wide eaves, high hip roof with prominent dormers.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 156 Charles H. Carpenter House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade end-gable-roof house with granite block foundation and wood-shingle siding. Carpenter was a cranberry grower.
- 170-172 House (Late 19th Century): A 2½-story, 2-family house with stucco foundation, wraparound bracketed porch, and vinyl siding. In 1904, the house belonged to Orrin R. Smith, a local clothing merchant who lived at ?? South Main Street and owned this as an investment.
- 181 Shaw House (ca 1850): A 2-story, 5-bay-facade house with a granite block foundation, bracketed cornice, and hip roof. A once-fine barn at the rear of the property was collapsing at the time of this writing. Henry H. Shaw, who lived here in 1876, was Chief of the Fire Department from 1859 to 1871.
- 181 rear Barn (late 19th century): A highly dilapidated 2-story, end-gable-roof barn with 2 stalls and diagonal-board doors.
- 182 August Klar House (1898): A 2½-story Queen Anne house with uncoursed granite foundation, a wraparound porch on the 1st story, a high hip roof with conical corner tower, and vinyl siding. Klar was a principal in the firm Pazstor & Klar, bakers, whose establishment was nearby at 133 Centre Street (q.v.).
- 187 Ira Thomas House (ca 1850): A 1½-story house with granite-block foundation, wood-shingle siding, and bracketed cornice. Thomas was a third-generation grocer; the family shop was located nearby at 11 North Main Street, on the site of the Thomas S. Peirce Block.
- 187 rear Thomas Barn (Mid-19th Century): A 1½-story end-gable-roof barn with sliding center entrance and 2 windows flanking the loading door in the attic story.
- 190 Sylvanus Barrows House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay-facade house with granite-block foundation, early 20th-century wraparound porch, extensive changes to fenestration, and vinyl siding. Much of the land on this side of North Main Street was owned by the Barrows family, who gradually subdivided it in the late 19th century. Barrows's family continued to live here until 1915.
- 198-202 House (Mid-19th Century): A 5-bay-facade, end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with granite-block foundation, new windows, and vinyl siding.
- 210 NC Bryant House (Mid 19th Century et seq.): A heavily remodeled house that began its life as a 1½-story cottage. In the late 19th century it became a full 2 stories with broad porches, now missing. With extensive changes to fenestration and vinyl siding, all that remains is its massing and cross-gable roof.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 26Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 218 Tinkham House (Early 19th Century): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, Late Federal/Greek Revival house with brick foundation on the front and granite blocks on the sides and a center entrance framed by broad pilasters, blind sidelights and a somewhat skimpy entablature; extensive 1- and 2-story additions are at the rear.
- 218 rear Barn (19th century): A 1½-story end-gable-roof barn with vehicle entrance centered on the facade.
- Middleborough Memorial High School (1926-27), W. H. McLean, architect: A substantial H-plan, red-brick, white-trim Georgian Revival school with a pedimented center entrance set within a full-height segmental-arch-pedimented pavilion framed by colossal pilaster strips on high plinths, banks of double-hung windows flanking the entrance of the main block and the secondary entrances centered in both north and south elevations of the wings, modillion cornice, and slate cross-gable roof with pedimented dormers and square tower with octagonal cupola at the very center of the building. Plans for a new high school (to supersede the 1887 structure, destroyed by fire in 1954, adjacent to Town Hall) began in 1916, but final approval for its construction did not occur until early in 1926; it first opened its doors for the 1926-27 school year. Sited well back from the street with semi-elliptical approach drive and mature trees in the lawn, this is the classic image of the early 20th-century school.
- 230 Israel Denham House (ca 1895) A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, wood-shingle siding, and a 1-story hip-roof addition on the north side.
- 230 rear Garage (20th Century): A 1-story, 1-stall garage with a 1-stall shed-roof addition to the west.
- 237 S. Burgess House (ca 1850): A much altered 2½-story end-gable-roof Greek Revival house with a stucco foundation, 3-bay-facade, side-hall plan, entrance hood supported by carved volutes, and 19th- and 20th-century additions to the north of both the main block and the rear ell.
- 237 rear Burgess Barn (Mid-19th Century): A 1½-story vinyl-sided barn converted to residential use.
- 240 Adoniram W. Raymond House (ca 1895): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with a hip-roof entrance hood supported on scrollsaw brackets with turned pendants and vinyl siding.
- 240 rear (Early 20th Century): A wood-frame shed.
- 249 House (ca 1885): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan cross-gable-roof house with random fieldstone foundation, hip-roof entrance hood supported by scrollsaw brackets, and vinyl siding.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 27Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 250 Nemasket Grange Hall, now Black & White Theatre (1929): A wood-shingled 1½-story building with high concrete foundation, a sturdy entrance porch with large square piers on brick plinths centered on the facade and flanked by paired windows to each side, and a high-hip roof with prominent hip-roof front dormer with tripartite window. The Nemasket Grange was organized in 1888 and met in rented space until completing this building.
- 257 Sarah Harlow House (1896): A well preserved 2½-story, cross-gable-roof Queen Anne house with a random-fieldstone foundation and full-width front porch with turned posts and spindles. A handsome late 20th-century glazed sun porch on the south side takes its architectural cues from—but significantly does not replicate—the form and detail of the front porch.
- 257 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall hip-roof garage with novelty wood siding.
- 260 James E. McManus House (ca 1900): A 2½-story end-gable-roof house with rubblestone foundation, full-width front porch with turned columns, clapboard 1st story, wood-shingle 2nd story, projecting window lintels, round-head windows in the gable end, and small brackets on the cornice at each corner.
- 260 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 2-stall garage.
- 269 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan house with stucco foundation and entrance hood supported by scrollsaw brackets.
- 269 side Barn Foundation (Late 19th Century): Rectangular-plan
NC rubblestone foundation now covered with a low-pitch gable roof; excavated sides provide vehicular access.
- 270 Charles H. Tobey House (1877): A very fine small-scale cruciform-plan, cross-gable roof Italianate villa with elaborate tripartite round-head windows in the gable ends and dentil-and-bracket cornice; arcaded front porches with square piers and turned balusters are set to each side of the projecting central pavilion. Tobey was a nephew of his neighbor George Brayton, from whom he purchased the lot for this house after moving to Middleborough from New Bedford.
- 270 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall, high-hip-roof, vinyl-sided garage.
- 287 Amasa Lamb House (ca 1855): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade wood-shingle house with granite block foundation and center entrance set within an elliptical relieving arch with a blind fan and narrow sidelights. The entrance is a mid-20th-century "colonial" addition.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 28Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 290 Horatio G. Wood House (ca 1830): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, hip-roof dwelling with granite-block foundation and full-width front porch. Wood (1789-1861) was the partner of Colonel Peter H. Peirce (see 99 and 132 North Main Street) in the cotton-manufacturing mill at the Lower Works. George Brayton (?-1913) moved here in 1864 when he moved from New Bedford to become the clerk and treasurer of the nearby Star Mills.
- 290 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A shingled 2-stall garage.
- OAK STREET
- 5 House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade end-gable-roof dwelling with granite-block foundation and vinyl siding. In 1876, it belonged to A. Alden; it may have been housing for workers at Alden's nearby Bay State Straw Works.
- 8 NC House (ca 1950): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance wood-shingle Cape Cod house with an attached 2-stall garage.
- 9 Vaughn House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with entrance hood supported on scrollsaw brackets, semi-octagonal bay on the south side, and modern replacement sash windows.
- 13 Wood House (ca 1875): A 1½-story, wood-shingle, mansard-roof house with 2-bay facade consisting of entrance and semi-octagonal bay window set within an early 20th-century full-width front porch, a semi-octagonal bay window on the south side, paired brackets on the cornice, and peak-roof dormers with paired brackets.
- 13 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall shingled garage with a 1-stall shed-roof addition to the west.
- 14 House (ca 1855): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, wood-shingle house with stucco foundation. In 1876, it belonged to A. Alden; it may have been housing for workers at Alden's nearby Bay State Straw Works.
- 14 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall shingled garage.
- 15 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with full-width turned-post and spindlework front porch, rectangular bay window with bracketed 1st- and 2nd-story pent roofs on the south side, paired brackets at the corners of the eaves cornice, and vinyl siding.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 29Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 15 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall rock-face concrete-block garage with hip roof and original bifold doors.
- 16 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof asbestos-shingle house with a large, 2-story, shed-roof addition in the middle of the south side.
- 18 Farrington House (ca 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with rubblestone foundation and late 20th-century 1-story entrance porch.
- 19 Leonard House (ca 1875) A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation and 1-story full-width turned-post-and spindlework front porch.
- 21 Beals House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation and entrance hood supported on scrollsaw brackets.
- 25 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with granite-block foundation and 1-story full-width early 20th-century front porch.
- 26 Gay House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof wood-shingle house with rubblestone foundation, with 1-bay saltbox-configuration addition on the north side of the facade.
- 26 side Garage (Early or Mid-20th Century): A deteriorated 1-NCstory, hip-roof, concrete-block garage with attached room.
- 26 rear Gay Barn (Late 19th Century): A fine 1½-story wood-shingle, square cupola, gable-front barn with vehicular entrance centered on the facade, pedestrian entrance immediately flanking on right, and upper loft door centered below a double-hung window.
- 28 Swift House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof Greek Revival House with granite block foundation and entrance framed by sidelights and broad pilaster strips and entablature.
- 29 House (Late 19th Century): A 2-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, low-hip roof house with early 20th-century wraparound front porch and attached barn at rear. The rear garden is enclosed by a handsome latticework fend and trelliswork round-arch gate.
- 31 Dean House (ca 1875): A 1½-story, T-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with entrance porch inset in the corner and barn attached to the service ell at rear.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 31 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 2-stall garage with novelty wood siding.
- 32 Rounseville House (ca 1875): A 1½-story, cross-gable-roof, 3-bay facade vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation and entrance below a hood supported on scrollsaw brackets in the middle of the south elevation. Adjacent to the entrance is a 20th-century sunroom addition.
- 33 John B. LeBaron House (ca 1870): A fine Second Empire cottage with stucco foundation, 4-bay facade, principal entrance on the south side within a 1-story strutwork porch, concave mansard roof, and barn attached to the service ell at rear. Detailing of the 4 triple hung-sash windows that dominate the facade is particularly impressive. LeBaron (18??-1884) was first in the blast-furnace business with Samuel Tinkham; in 1864, he bought out his partner and began casting stoves.
- 35 King House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof Greek Revival House with granite-block foundation, principal entrance framed by sidelights and broad pilaster strips and entablature, and 20th century full-width 1-story porch. To the south of the main block is a large 20th-century 1-story, flat roof, vinyl-sided addition with porte cochere on the driveway. While the additions that accommodate spaces for the use of the property as a mortuary are extensive, they are visually subsidiary to the original building, which remains generally well preserved.
- 37 Soule House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, wood-shingle Greek Revival House with granite-block foundation, principal entrance framed by sidelights and broad pilaster strips and entablature, and full-width 1-story porch, possibly original.
- 39 Sherman House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with early 20th-century 1-story entrance porch.
- 40 Washburn House (ca 1850): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, aluminum-sided Greek Revival House with granite-block foundation in front and rubblestone foundations on the side, a 20th-century 1-story, full-width front porch, and 1-story shed-roof addition on the south side.
- 43 George H. Doane House (ca 1855): A fine 2-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall plan, hip-roof Greek Revival/Italianate house with granite-block foundation, flushboard and floor-length triple-hung sash windows on 1st story of facade, wraparound front porch with decorative strutwork, paired brackets at the corners atop the colossal pilaster strips. Doane was the proprietor of Middleborough's first hardware store, established in 1846; in 1857 he built the Doane Block at 12 South Main Street.
- 43 rear Barn (Mid-19th Century): A 2-story, 2-bay facade end-gable barn with evenly spaced vehicular and pedestrian entrances on 1st story and windows above.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 31Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 45 NC House (ca 1950): A 1-story, L-plan cross-gable-roof, wood shingle ranch house.
- 45 rear NC Garage (ca 1950): A 1-story garage.
- 47 NC House (ca 1895): A much altered and now neglected 2½-story end-gambrel-roof Queen Anne house with basement converted to a storefront and semi-octagonal corner tower which intersects the lower slope of the roof on the northwest corner.

PEARL STREET

- 3 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with a 1-story full-width front porch.
- 3 rear Garage (mid 20th century): A 1-stall garage with wood novelty siding.
- 4 House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof wood-shingle house with stucco foundation and entrance hood supported on scrollsaw brackets.
- 5 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with a 1-story full-width front porch.
- 7 House (ca 1910): A 2-story, hip roof, wood-shingle house with uncoursed granite-block foundation and 2-bay facade consisting of a projecting pavilion with semi-octagonal bay window and entrance set within ample 1-story entrance porch.
- 8 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with a 1-story entrance porch, rectangular bay window on south side, and paired round-head windows in the gable ends.
- 8 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall garage with wood novelty siding.
- 9 House (Early 19th century?): A 2½-story, 5-bay-facade house with rubblestone foundation, two symmetrical chimneys, and large rear ell. First appearing on this site in the 1889 lithograph, the house was probably moved to this site, a phenomenon not uncommon during the 19th century.
- 11 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation, 1-story entrance porch, and large mid-20th-century shed dormers.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 32Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 12 House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan end-gable-roof asbestos-shingle house with stucco foundation and 2-story, hip-roof 20th-century addition on south side.
- 13 House (ca 1910): A 2-story, hip roof, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation and 2-bay facade consisting of a projecting pavilion with semi-octagonal bay window and entrance set within wraparound 1-story entrance porch.
- 14 House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof wood-shingle house with clapboard facade and entrance hood supported on scrollsaw brackets.
- 15 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with extensive additions to south and east, the latter connecting the house with an altered end-gable barn at rear.
- 17 Hathaway House (ca 1875): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation.
- 17 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 1-stall garage with wood novelty siding.
- 18 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof wood-shingle house with stucco foundation and entrance under a hood supported on scrollsaw brackets.
- 19 Kingman House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof house with entrance within a 1-story, turned-post and spindlework porch and projecting lintels on the windows, and paired windows in the gable end. C. D. Kingman, who operated a shoe factory at Oak and Centre Streets and lived diagonally across the street from his plant, on the site of St Luke's Hospital, owned this as an investment.
- 19 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 1-stall shingled garage.
- 20 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house.
- 21 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation and 1-story full-width front porch.
- 22 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with entrance set under a hood supported by scrollsaw brackets.
- 22 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 2-stall vinyl-sided garage.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 33Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 23 Tinkham House (ca 1875): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with stuccoed rubble foundation and perpendicular ell at rear.
- 24 House (ca 1885): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with full-width front porch.
- 24 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall shingled garage.
- 25 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with turned-post wraparound porch and paired windows in the gable ends.
- 27 House (ca 1890): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with rubblestone foundation.
- 29 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with 1-story, full-width turned-post and spindlework porch.
- 31 House (ca 1885): A fine, complexly massed 2½-story Queen Anne house with turned-post and spindlework wraparound front porch, clapboard 1st story, staggered-butt-shingle 2nd story and attic, and high hip roof with cross gables.
- 31 rear Garage (ca 1925): A 1-stall garage with wood novelty siding.
- 34 House (ca 1925): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, center-entrance aluminum-sided Dutch Colonial house with 2-story gambrel roof and screened porch on south side.
- 34 rear Garage (ca 1925): A 1-story, hip-roof, 2-stall garage.
- 35 NC Shop (ca 1950): A 1-story, end-gable-roof, asbestos-shingle building with 2-bay facade consisting of entrance and window. The building is sited at the property's street-line edge.
- 36 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof 2-family Queen Anne House with spindlework inset porches on the northeast corner and decorative shingles in the gable ends.
- 37 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with stucco foundation and 1-story full-width front porch, and asbestos shingles.
- 37 rear Garage (ca 1950): A 1-story, end-gable-roof, 2-stall NCgarage.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 34Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 38 Washburn House (ca 1860): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided Gothic Cottage with stucco foundation, 1-story full-width front porch, and scrollsaw trefoil bargeboards in the gable ends.
- 38 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall vinyl-sided garage.
- 39-41 House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 4-bay-facade, pedimented-cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided Greek Revival house with stucco foundation, broad entablature and pilaster strips at the corners; the principal entrance, at the street end of the south elevation, is framed by sidelights and broad pilaster strips and entablature. Dr T. F. Hodgson (185?-1918) lived here in his early years as a physician; he later moved to 53 South Main Street (q.v.).
- 39-41 Barn (mid-19th century): A 2 ½ story, end-gable with rear 2 stalls on the 1st story and a loading door on the 2nd story
- 42 House (ca. 1895): A 2 ½ story, cross-gable roof, vinyl-sided 2-family house with 1-story full-width turned-post and spindlework front porch with a 1-bay wide porch at the south end on the façade's 2nd story.
- 43 House (ca. 1900): A 2 ½ story, cross-gable-roof vinyl sided house with a 2-bay façade with rectangular bay window on the 1st story.

ROCK STREET

- 1 NC Office (ca. 1960): A 1-story wood-shingle building, resembling a typical suburban ranch house, built by a group of investors as professional office space.
- 3 House (ca. 1890): A 2 ½ story, cross-gable-roof, 3 bay-façade, side-hall plan vinyl sided vernacular Queen Anne house with wraparound spindlework porch.
- 4 Garage, now House (ca. 1920): A stuccoed 1 ½ story building similar in massing to number 6, this may have been the garage for that house; it is now a residential site.
- 5 S. Keith House (ca. 1875): A wood-shingle 2 ½ story, end-gable roof, 3-bay façade, side-hall-plan house with early 20th-century 1-story full-width hip-roof front porch.
- 6 House (ca 1920): A stuccoed, 3-bay-façade Foursquare house with center entrance set within a 2-story porch (glazed on the 2nd story) and flanked by tripartite windows on the 1st story and a full-width front terrace with concrete torcheres at the bottom of the front steps.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 35Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 7 H. Sparrow House (ca 1875 et seq.): A much altered 2½-story wood-shingled house with stuccoed foundation.
- 8 House (ca 1880, ca 1940): A cruciform-plan, 1½-story house with granite block foundation, 2-bay facade with bow window and segmental-arch pediment entrance. This is a late 19th-century house enlarged and remodeled in the stripped-down mid-20th-century Federal mode.
- 8 rear Garage (ca 1940): A shingled, hip-roof 1-stall with entrance set within an elliptical relieving arch and a cupola centered on the roof.
- 9 O. F. Borden House (ca 1875) Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage II with a wraparound front porch and extensive additions to the rear in the late 19th and 20th centuries.
- 10 House (19th Century): A 2½-story, wood-shingle building set gable toward the street back from the line of other houses with stucco foundation and irregular fenestration. The size and scale of the building suggest that it may have been converted from other use, such as a barn, or moved here.
- 10 rear Shed (mid-20th Century): A simple, 1-story shingled shed.
- 11 House (ca 1860): A wood-shingled 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan house with granite block (facade) and rubble foundation, cross-gable roof and entrance framed by sidelights and broad pilasters and a broad entablature.
- 11 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 1-stall shingled garage.
- 13 House (ca 1880): A wood-shingled 1½-story, end-gable-roof house with stuccoed foundation and late 20th-century porch.
- 14 F. R. Eaton House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof cottage with granite-block foundation, spindlework front porch, and rear offset ell whose western roof slope extends the slope of the main roof.
- 15 Phillips House (ca 1875): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage II with vinyl siding and replacement windows; its original porches have been removed.
- 16 Mrs Shaw House (ca 1860): A vinyl-sided 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof Greek Revival cottage with stuccoed foundation.
- 16 rear Garage (mid-20th century): A 2-stall shingled garage.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 36Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 17 House (ca 1880): A wood-shingled, 1½-story, end-gable-roof house with stuccoed foundation and scrollwork porch along the length of the east elevation.
- 18 Merchant House (ca 1860): A wood-shingled, 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with stuccoed foundation with perpendicular ell at rear.
- 19 House (19th Century): A 1½-story end-gable-roof house with entrance in the west elevation.
- 21 House (ca 1880): A Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with vinyl siding and replacement windows; its original porches have been removed.
- 21 rear Garage (early 20th Century): A 2-stall shingled garage.
- 22 House (ca 1845): A wood-shingle 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance Greek Revival house set gable end to the street and principal entrance, framed by sidelights and broad pilaster strips and entablature, in the east elevation.
- 23 House (ca 1860): A wood-shingled 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan end-gable-roof house with stuccoed foundation.
- 23 rear Shed (early 20th Century): A 1-stall shingled garage.
- 24 E. Harrison House (ca 1870): A vinyl-sided 1½-story house set gable end to the street with the entrance set within the scrollsaw porch on the west side.
- 24 rear Garage (early 20th Century): A 1-stall vinyl-sided garage.
- 25 S. Reed House (ca 1870): A wood-shingled 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan end-gable-roof house with stuccoed foundation.
- 25 rear Garage (early 20th Century): A 2-stall shingled garage with hip roof and bifold doors.
- 26 House (ca 1870): A 2-story, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan vinyl-sided house with scrollsaw barge-boards on raking cornices and on the side porch that extends along the east elevation and a 1-story shed-roof ell perpendicular to the main block.
- 27 House (ca 1870): A wood-shingled 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan end-gable-roof house with stuccoed foundation, rear ell, and 1-story flat-roof addition on west side.
- 27 rear Barn (19th Century): A 2-story, end-gable roof barn with 1 vehicle stall on the 1st story and a loading door on the 2nd story.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 37Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 28 R. M. Thomas House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan asbestos-shingle-sided Greek Revival cottage with granite-block foundation and rear offset ell whose western roof slope extends the slope of the main roof.

SCHOOL STREET

- 6 School Street School (1907), Cooper & Bailey (Boston), architects: A substantial 2-story, hip-roof brick Georgian Revival building with 7-bay facade, entrance at the base of a central projecting pedimented pavilion with Tuscan tetrastyle-in-antis porch at the 2nd-story level, and dentil cornice. By 1875 the original School Street School was over crowded, but more than 30 years passed before the town appropriated \$32,000 for this new building; at the time of its construction, the 1850 structure was moved around the corner to 155 Centre Street (q.v.).
- 10 Central Methodist Church (1869, 1954): An end-gable-roof structure with a central Roman Doric porch sheltering a double entrance below a tripartite round-head window, paired brackets on the raking and eaves cornices, and an octagonal cupola and short spire near the front edge of the roof's peak. An oddly imposing but scarcely monumental building, it achieves a curious presence through both the vast blankness of its clapboard facade and the oddly proportioned porch, whose highly attenuated columns exaggerate the thinness of the entablature. Its present appearance reflects the general massing and entrance orientation of the mid-19th-century Romanesque original as remodeled in the 1954, when damage from hurricanes occasion a remodeling to a state more in keeping with contemporary taste than its then unstylish Victorian appearance.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

- 1 Savings Bank Building (1895), J. N. Darling, architect: A 3-story Richardsonian Romanesque Two-Part Commercial Block with rusticated brownstone 1st story surrounding display windows, principal entrances set within large round-arch openings on both Centre and South Main Streets, upper stories articulated into 4 pier-and-spandrel-defined bays on South Main Street and 3 bays on Centre Street, each bay filled with 3 double-hung sash per floor, a circular pressed metal bay window rounding the corner at South Main and Centre Streets, and a parapet above a corbel cornice. Built to house the Middleborough Savings Bank, the town's oldest bank, incorporated in 1873, this block is the first of the monumental masonry commercial buildings that defined the Downtown Middleborough's epicenter during its period of greatest growth and prosperity around the turn of the 20th century. Architecturally it takes its cues from Richardson's Marshall Field Wholesale Store (1885-87) and represents the end of Middleborough's Richardsonian Romanesque commercial architecture begun only six years earlier with the Copeland Block (q.v.) down the Street at 111 Centre Street; henceforth Renaissance classicism, just coming into vogue when this building was designed, would dominate Downtown Middleborough's commercial and institutional building.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 38Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 2 George Lang Block (1935): A 3-story, wood-frame, wood-shingle-clad Two-Part Commercial Block with late 20th-century storefronts and grouped windows on the upper stories. The building was occupied by a restaurant, offices, and apartments.
- 4-10 American Hall (ca 1837, 1854, 1910, Mid-20th Century): A large, 3-story, end-gable-roof vinyl-sided wood-frame building with a 2-story-flat-roof addition across the front and a 6-bay facade on the 3rd story. This began as a small store remodeled by shoe manufacturers Samson & King into the American Building. In 1854, the upper stories were added, and the building was renamed American Hall to reflect the presence on the upper stories of a large hall; the commercial building with retail or offices below and meeting hall above was a common form in cities across the country in the mid- and late 19th century. In 1910, the flat-roof addition was constructed, and the storefronts have been subsequently remodeled. The hall served as a place for large gatherings before the construction of the Town Hall on Nickerson Street (q.v.). After 1912 it housed the town's second motion-picture theatre. Like its neighbor, the Doane Block, this 3-story wood-frame mid-19th century commercial building is an unusual survivor.
- 9-11 Homestead Block (ca 1895): A 2-story, wood-frame, vinyl-sided Two-Part Commercial Block with remnants of the original storefront—especially the entrance to the upper floor at the facade's south end—and 3 tripartite windows in the 2nd floor space. The building has housed a variety of retail establishments on the 1st floor and offices, studios, and a meeting hall upstairs.
- 12 Doane Block (1857, ca 1940): A 3½-story, end-gable-roof, wood-frame, vinyl-sided commercial building with a 2-story, flat-roof addition across the facade. The upper stories retain the original Italianate features: 5-bay facade with projecting window lintels, pedimented gable end with dentil-and-paired-bracket raking and eaves cornice, and paired round-head windows at center flanked by oculus windows. The addition's storefront has been reworked in the late 20th century. Built to house the J. and George E. Doane Hardware Store, the building was first remodeled after George A. Shurtleff & Son acquired both business and block. Three-story wood-frame mid-19th-century commercial buildings are rare in southern New England; while many may have once existed, most have been replaced by later development.
- 14 Soule Furniture Block (ca 1850, ca 1937, et seq.): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, wood-frame building with a 2-story mid-20th-century addition across the facade. Built to house the furniture and undertaking business, the building remained in use as a furniture store well into the late 20th century housing Soule's successor, Egger's, a business still located in town but removed to a large, late 20th-century building at 177 Centre Street (q.v.).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 39Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

17-21 Thatcher Homestead (1831, 1904): A broad 2-story, low-hip-roof, 5-bay-facade house with 2 interior chimneys and a turn-of-the-century storefront, itself partially remodeled in the mid-20th century. Built for Allen C. Thatcher and his bride, Elizabeth Peirce, by her father, Levi Peirce, this was home to three generations of the family. Around 1900 Allen Thatcher's grandson Levi removed his family to a still residential block just down the street at 32 South Main Street (q.v.) and transformed the family seat to an income-producing property by adding the storefront and converting the upper story to apartments.

20 Drake Block (ca 1860, 1930): A 2½-story, wood-frame building—originally a residence—with a low, concave mansard roof fronted by a 2-story, 3-bay-facade, flat-roof, pier-and-spandrel addition with storefronts below and tripartite windows on the 2nd story. Charles W. Drake's home had been converted to commercial use by the turn of the century, and the frontispiece was added in 1930 when the Sullivan family (See 112, 116, and 124 South Main) acquired the building to house their insurance business.

30 Middleborough Cooperative Bank (1928, 1956-57), Walter Gafney, architect: A Georgian Revival One-Part Commercial Block with large center entrance and round-head windows set within bays—3 on the front, 4 on the side—defined by brick pilasters that support a cast-stone entablature below a brick parapet. Middleborough Cooperative Bank was organized in 1889. In 1914 the bank leased the small Congregational chapel; in 1927, the bank bought the property and moved the chapel to the rear of the adjacent church. Georgian Revival was perhaps the most prevalent mode for small-town banks in the early years of the 20th century.

Central Congregational Church (1848): A commanding white-clapboard Greek Revival church, 3 bays wide and 4 bays deep, on a high basement with shallow Ionic distyle-in-antis projecting porch, a three-stage tower above the porch breaking through the pedimented end gable, and a narrow spire above. A group of First Congregational Church members living around Four Corners began to meet separately in the early 1840s; in 1842 they built the small Greek Revival now behind this building. The church was remodeled and raised in 1891-92 to accommodate recreational activity and the Sunday School. The interior of the sanctuary was remodeled in 1924 and 1955.

Central Congregational Chapel (1842, 1914, 1927): A 1-story, wood-frame chapel with a Doric tetrastyle portico and early 20th-century storefront. Remodeled for commercial use in 1914, it was moved here in 1927 from 30 South Main Street (q.v.).

Unitarian Universalist Church (1891, 1907): William Ralph Emerson (Boston), architect: A picturesque, rambling shingled building on a fieldstone foundation with high-pitched, low-slung gable roof and squat entrance tower with attenuated pyramidal roof; a pedimented entrance porch replaces the undulating curved roof of the original entrance. The Unitarian Society was organized in 1889. Originally constructed on Pearl Street at a cost of \$10,000, the building was moved to this more prominent location following the donation of land by State Senator David G. Pratt (1848-1916). Emerson, whose work was largely residential, was a developer and eminent practitioner of the Shingle Style.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 40Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 32 Philander Washburn House (ca 1840): A 2½-story Greek Revival house with square-plan main block and service ell. The 4-bay temple-front South Main Street elevation of the main block is framed by pilasters with Greek key "capitals"; the principal entrance is in the 3-bay north elevation. Washburn (1798-1882) was a shovel manufacturer who also served in the state senate. His house now marks the transition from commercial and institutional use on South Main Street to the large-scale, well-set-back dwellings and that line the tree-canopied street to its abrupt intersection with Grove Street approximately half a mile to the south.
- 46 Bellows House (ca 1880, ca 1908 1976-77): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof Italianate house remodeled in the Colonial Revival mode. When the house was remodeled, the wraparound 1-story front porch was replaced with a colossal Composite semicircular-plan 2-story porch on the facade and a 1-story balustraded entrance porch on the driveway side, the two connected by a balustraded terrace atop the foundation of the original porch. Horatio Bellows built the house, and his son, Fletcher, remodeled the house. Now used as the Masonic Temple, it is now attached to the large barn at rear with a late 20th-century addition.
- 50 James Cole House (ca 1840): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with ample early 20th-century porch on the south side. Cole owned a livery stable, sold real estate, and ran auctions. In 1926, Ernest L. Maxim (See 25 Wareham Street) bought the house.
- 51 Eddy-Harlow-Peirce House (ca 1835, ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof aluminum sided Greek Revival/Italianate house with granite-block foundation, bay windows on the south side, late 19th-century glazed entrance porch, and heavy modillion raking and eaves cornice. Zachariah Eddy (1780-1860), one of the most prominent lawyers in southeastern Massachusetts graduated from Brown University in 1799. In 1850 he retired to his country house in Eddyville and sold this house to James H. Harlow, president of the Middleborough Savings Bank. Harlow lived here with his daughter and son-in-law, Maria and James E. Peirce, who were probably responsible for the later changes.
- 51 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall garage with hip roof.
- 53 Eddy-Barrett-Hodgson House (ca 1850, ca 1900, ca 1980): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 4-bay facade vinyl-sided Greek Revival house with a wraparound 1-story front porch connected with a porte cochere on the south side and a semi-octagonal bay just beyond. Zachariah Eddy (see 51 South Main) built this house and left it to his daughter, Anne Juliet Eddy Barrett, upon his death, and she remained here until the late 19th-century. In 1895 Dr T. S. Hodgson moved here from 39-41 Pearl Street (q.v.) and probably added the porch, porte-cochere, and bay; he remained here until his death in 1918.
- 53 rear Barn (Late 19th Century): A 1½-story, end gable barn with 3-bay-facade, center vehicular entrance, and square-plan cupola centered on the roof.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 41Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 54 Harlow House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan cross-gable-roof Greek Revival/Italianate house with projecting lintels, entrance framed by sidelights and pilaster strips, and wraparound entrance porch at northeast corner and along north side; the porch is supported by pierced Tuscan pilaster strips (cf. 81 South Main). Members of the Harlow family lived here in the late 19th century.
- 55 Sidney Tucker House (ca 1840): A 1½-story, pilaster-framed-3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan Greek Revival cottage with granite-block foundation with entrance framed by sidelights and broad pilaster strips and entablature. Tucker was a postmaster.
- 56 Robert V. Cole House, now Seventh Day Adventist Church (ca 1850, 1942): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with a prominent 2-story square-plan entrance tower on the building's southwest corner. Cole was a carpenter; members of his family continued to live here until 1942, when the church acquired it and converted it to religious use.
- 59 House (Early 19th Century): A 1½-story, 4-bay-facade house set gable end to the street with the entrance elevation on the north side. This was probably moved here by Sidney Tucker (who lived next door at 55 South Main); between 1895 and 1918 it was the residence of cobbler John T. Haskell, whose business was located in the Drake Block at 20 South Main (q.v.).
- 61 House (ca 1800, ca 1850): A 2-story, 5-bay-facade, low-hip-roof aluminum-sided Federal house with 1-story full-width hexastyle Doric porch across the front, and extensive service ell at the rear connected to the barn. William S. Andrews, who owned this house by 1879, was a shoe merchant.
- 64 George W. Copeland House (1888): A 2½-story wood-shingle house with high hip roof, ample 1-story entrance porch, and bay windows. George Copeland served on the board of directors of Middleborough National bank; his wife, Julia H. Miller, was a philanthropist who helped to endow the Middleborough Public Library (see 95 North Main Street).
- 67 Stevens Briggs House (ca 1820, ca 1850): A 2½-story, 5-bay-facade, vinyl-sided entrance with center entrance framed by sidelights and capped by a blind semi-elliptical fan. Local tradition maintains that this was built as a 1½-story house by Isaac Stevens, a lawyer, before he moved to Athol in 1828 and subsequently enlarged by Ebenezer Briggs between 1828 and 1855.
- 71 Snow-Perkins-Wood House (ca 1832?, ca 1850, 1870s et seq.): A 2-story, low-hip-roof dwelling with a granite-block foundation, 4-bay elevation on the east side, slightly asymmetrical 5-bay facade on south side with center entrance with Italianate square-post porch flanked by 3-bay rectangular bay window on the southeast corner and narrower porch on the southwest corner of the main block; a low-hip roof stretches across both porches and bay window. At the rear, the service wing extends west from the main block of the house and connects with a English barn perpendicular to the service wing. Dr George Walter Snow (1800-1867) lived here in the mid-19th century; perhaps he built it around the time of his marriage to Jane H. Hines in 1832. In 1850, he traded houses with Dr John Perkins of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 42Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- Rock village. The porch-bay window addition may date to the ownership of Edward F. Wood in the 1870s.
- 72 Matthew H. Cushing House (1881): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, T-plan, cross-gable roof Late Italianate house with wraparound front porch with beefy turned balusters and scrollsaw brackets and a bracketed rectangular bay window at the facade's southwest corner. Cushing (1832-1915) was a civic-activist grocer with a store at Four Corners; he served in the state legislature in 1879 and 1881-84.
- 72 rear Garage (20th Century): A 1-story
- 76 Judge Nathan Washburn House (ca 1900): A picturesquely massed Queen Anne house, 2½ stories high with full-width front porch, single and paired windows, and complex high-cross-gable roof. Washburn (ca 1863-1933) came to practice law here after his graduation for Boston University School of Law in 1897; he served in the Fourth District Court from 1901 until his death.
- 77 House (Mid-18th Century): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance house with stone foundation, gambrel roof, large center chimney, and gable-roof ell parallel to and set back from the main block on its southwest corner. A typical form most commonly built from the early years of the 18th century until just after the Revolution, this is perhaps the oldest remaining house within the district.
- 80 Orrin R. Smith House (ca 1902): A high-shouldered Colonial Revival house with 3-bay-facade, 1-story full-width front porch, and elliptical bay window centered on the 2nd floor of the facade, above the center entrance. Smith (18??-1944) was a merchant and director of the Middleborough Trust Company.
- 80 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall hip-roof garage with bifold doors.
- 81 Abiel Wood House (ca 1855): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan cross-gable-roof Greek/Gothic cottage with lacy, bracketed wraparound front porch supported by pierced Tuscan pilaster strips (cf. 54 South Main) and pointed-arch windows in the side cross gable. Wood was a retailer.
- 81 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall hip-roof garage.
- 83 James M. Coombs House (ca 1870): A 2-story, low-hip-roof house with a 5-bay facade, 1-story full-width early 20th-century front porch with paired Tuscan columns and low balustrade, a low broad cross gable centered over the 3 central bays of the facade, bracketed cornice, and bracketed belvedere with paired round-head windows centered at the peak of the roof. Coombs was editor of The Middleboro Gazette.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 43Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 85 J. Augustine Sparrow House (1897): A compactly massed 2½-story Queen Anne house with fieldstone foundation, clapboard 1st story, shingled 2nd story and attic, cross-gable roof, Palladian window in the facade's gable end, and low, spreading wraparound front porch with pedimented pavilions that break from the mass on the south side and at the porch's entrance on the west side. Sparrow was the proprietor of Sparrow Brothers, a men's clothing store at 45 Centre Street (q.v.). In 1904 he sold the house to Elizabeth B. Cushman; in 1910 he moved into a new house at 109 South Main (q.v.).
- 87 Philo Pickins House (ca 1866): A 2½-story concave-mansard-roof house with a 3-bay facade, sweeping wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns (probably an addition or substantial remodeling from the early 20th century), 20th-century chimney on the north wall of the main block, paired-bracketed cornice, and dormers whose dramatically sliced openings allow the bold pedimented dormers to explode from the depths of the roof; to the east, a large 2½-story service ell, smaller in massing and with an open (probably original) porch on its north side. Pickins, a carriage maker, lived here less than 10 years. By 1879 it was the home of merchant George Lewis Soule, who probably bought it following his father's death in 1876; Soule's furniture and mortuary business was located a few blocks north at 14 South Main Street (q.v.).
- 91 Martha Pickins and Henry W. Sears House (ca 1900): An ample, high-shouldered 2½-story Colonial Revival house with a stone foundation, vinyl siding, modillion cornice, and high hip roof with prominent dormers and cross gable on the north side; a sweeping wraparound porch originally connected the prominent porte-cochère on the north elevation with the facade's center entrance porch. Mrs Sears's family owned this land, and she grew up in the house next door at 93 South Main (q.v.). Sears (1859-1928), a lumber dealer, played an active role in civic and religious affairs, including Central Congregational Church, Middleborough Co-operative Bank, and the public library.
- 91 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall hip-roof garage with wood novelty siding.
- 93 Ebenezer Pickins House (ca 1813, 1832, et seq.): A 2-story, 5-bay-facade, low-hip-roof Federal house with center entrance flanked by sidelights and capped by a blind elliptical fan, 1-story full-width Greek Doric front porch, interior chimneys at each end, and service ell extending west from the rear of the house. Pickins (1788-1868), a judge, built this house in Lakeville, then a part of Middleborough, and moved it here in 1832, when the Greek Revival front porch was surely added. In 1852 he gave the house to his son James and moved across the street to 94 South Main (q.v.). In the mid-1840s James and his twin brother, Andrew, bought Ebenezer Briggs's straw-hat company; in 1855 immediately west of this house they built a large factory, which they sold in 1858 to Albert Alden (see 108 South Main), who carried the business to even greater success in the late 19th century.
- 94 Ebenezer Pickins House (1852): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, pedimented-end-gable-roof Greek Revival House with stone foundation and wraparound strutwork porch. Pickens built this house upon giving his earlier house across the street at 93 South Main (q.v.) to his son James.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 44Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 94 rear Ebenezer Pickins Barn (1852): A 1½-story, end-gable roof barn with center vehicular entrance and loft above, it was converted to use as a garage in the 20th century.
- 98 Sears House (1928, 1948): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center entrance, gambrel-roof Colonial Revival house with 1-story pedimented projecting entrance pavilion. Following the death of Henry W. Sears, Sr, his widow and daughter, Mabel, built this house at the rear of their earlier residence at 91 South Main (q.v.); after Mrs Sears's death and Mabel's marriage, Henry W. Sears, Jr, moved the house to this location.
- 98 rear Garage (ca 1948): A 1-story mid-20th century garage.
- 99 Fred N. Whitman House (1899): A foursquare 2½-story wood-shingle Colonial Revival house with 3-bay facade, 1-story full-width front porch, high hip roof, and prominent pedimented dormers. Whitman was a dry-goods merchant with a store at Four Corners.
- 99 rear Garage (20th Century): A stuccoed 1-story garage.
NC
- 100 Andrew J. Pickens House (ca 1840): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, pedimented-end-gable-roof Greek Revival House with stone foundation, wraparound Greek Doric porch, 4 round-head windows in the gable end, and service ell now extended to the east and attached to the 19th-century barn. Pickens, the son of Ebenezer (see 93 and 94 South Main Street), bought Ebenezer Briggs's straw-hat company in the mid-1840s with his twin brother, James; in 1855 they built a large factory, which they sold in 1858 to Albert Alden (see 108 South Main), who carried the business to even greater success in the late 19th century.
- 101 Charles A. Wood House (1899): A 2½-story vinyl-sided Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house with sweeping 2-story cross-gambrel roof that extends over the broad wraparound front porch. Wood was a shoe merchant with a shop on Centre Street; he sold the business in 1895 and subsequently invested in the reorganized LeBaron Foundry.
- 101 rear Garage (20th century):
- 104 John A. Miller House (ca 1895): An animated 2½-story Queen Anne/Shingle Style house with stone foundation, 1-story Y-plan front porch with bulbous urn columns below a 2nd-story balcony, 3½-story ogee-roof corner tower, prominent Palladian window in the attic on the south elevation, and sweeping complex gable roof. Miller was a textile magnate; in 1901 he purchased the remains of the Bay State Straw Works on nearby Courtland Street and converted some of the buildings to residential use (see 2-4 Alden, 14-16 and 22 Courtland Streets).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 45Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 104 rear Miller Barn (ca 1895): A shingled 1½-story, cross-gambrel-roof barn with cupola at the ridge crossing; converted to garage use in the 20th century.
- 107 Elwyn B. Lynde House (1916): A fine, typical 2½-story 2nd-generation Colonial Revival house with 5-bay facade, 1-story pedimented projecting center entrance pavilion with elliptical fanlight, 1-story balustraded porches at each end, pedimented dormers, and paired interior chimneys centered on the ridge line at each end. Lynde was involved in community business and charitable activities, including Middleborough Bank & Trust, St Luke's Hospital and the Red Cross.
- 107 rear Garage (early 20th Century): A picturesque 2-stall garage with flank-gable roof extending below the lintel of the vehicle entrance, which retains original sliding doors.
- 108 Albert Alden House (ca 1860): A robust, almost florid 2½-story Italianate house with stone foundation, center entrance 3-bay facade, 1-story full-width front porch with exuberant arcaded strutwork connecting clustered colonnettes, paired double-hung sash, and hip roof with cross gables, bracketed raking and eaves cornice, and bracketed belvedere centered at roof's crest. Alden purchased the Bay State Straw Works from Andrew and James Pickens (see 93 and 100 South Main) in 1858; between the time of his purchase and 1898, the Straw Works became one of the country's most significant manufacturers of women's hats and bonnets. Only a short walk from his works located at today's intersection of Alden and Courtland Streets, Alden's house, somewhat retardataire by 1860, partakes of the typically provincial yet inevitably charming architectural enthusiasm of the wildly successful local manufacturer—and makes an interesting counterpoint to its cooler neighbor next door (see 112 South Main). The same spirit no doubt informed his contribution to the selection of a design for the Town Hall (see Nickerson Street), on whose Building Committee he served in the early 1870s.
- 108 rear Alden Barn (ca 1860, Mid-20th Century): A 1½-story gable-end barn with vehicular entrance replaced with pedestrian entrances, probably when the building was converted to residential use.
- 109 J. Augustine Sparrow House (1910): An ample 2½-story, side-hall-plan, deck-on-high-hip-roof Colonial Revival House with stone foundation, 1-story wraparound porch with turned balusters, terrace on the south elevation, shallow bay windows on facade and south elevation, wide bracketed eaves, pedimented dormers, and fretwork balustrade at roof's peak. Sparrow was an owner of Sparrow Brothers, men's clothiers, 45 Centre Street (q.v.); he previously lived at 85 South Main (q.v.).
- 109 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall garage.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 46Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 112 Wood-Sullivan House (ca 1860, 1911): A substantial, yet simple, 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, concave-mansard-roof Second Empire house remodeled in the Colonial Revival mode, with granite-block foundation, Tuscan-column wraparound front porch, large bay window centered on the facade at the 2nd story, hooded segmental-arch dormers, elaborate tripartite-window dormer centered on facade. William Bourne Wood, listed as "gentleman" in the 1867 directory, built this subdued, yet stylish house about the same time as did his neighbor Albert Alden (see 108 South Main); the two—especially before Judge Dennis D. Sullivan added the porch—revealed architecturally the contrast between gentlemanly restraint and entrepreneurial enthusiasm. Around the time he lived here, Sullivan founded an insurance company later located at 20 South Main (q.v.); his children lived nearby (see 116 and 124 South Main).
- 116 Irene Sullivan and Theodore H. Stegmaier House (ca 1925): A 2½-story side-hall-plan Dutch Colonial house with 2-story gambrel roof and large tripartite picture window on the facade. Mrs Stegmaier was the daughter of Judge Dennis D. Sullivan, who lived next door at 112 South Main (q.v.); Mr Stegmaier worked in the Sullivan family insurance company at 20 South Main (q.v.).
- 117 Thompson-King House (ca 1831): A 2-story, 5-bay-facade, low-hip-roof house with rubblestone foundation, center entrance framed by sidelights and capped with elliptical fanlight set within broad flat-roof porch framed by flanking windows, 1-story early 20th-century porch along south elevation, tripartite window above entrance on facade, and square-plan belvedere centered on the roof. Dr Arad Thompson built this late Federal house for his daughter as a wedding present upon her marriage to Nathan King, a shoe merchant, who created the American Hall (see 4-10 South Main).
- 117 rear King Barn (ca 1850?): A 1½-story barn with center vehicular entrance.
- 119 Madeline Smith Alger House (1948): A wood-shingle 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance Cape Cod house with pedimented dormers.
- 119 rear Alger Garage (1948): A 1-story wood-shingle garage.
- 120 Soule-Philbrook-Romaine House (ca 1855): An L-plan vinyl-sided Italianate villa with low hip roof, strutwork front porch paired windows on the facade, bay window on the south elevation. Captain John M. Soule was a sailor; his daughter married Arthur B. Alden (see 108 South Main). In 1913, it became the property of George A. Philbrook, whose daughter Mertie Philbrook Witbeck Romaine was an important local historian, founder of the Middleborough Historical Association (See Jackson Street) and author of History of the Town of Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1905-1965; Mrs Romaine lived here most of her life.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 47Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 123 Thomas House (ca 1800?): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance house on a low stone foundation with widely spaced fenestration and full-width front porch set with the flank-gable roof. Local legend maintains that this house was built in the early 19th century; by the mid-19th century it was home to Hark Thomas, who operated a store nearby.
- 124 Judge John V. Sullivan House (ca 1925): A 1½-story asbestos-shingle-sided bungalow with 3-bay facade, large shed dormer, and full-width front porch set within the mass of the building. Sullivan, the son of Judge Dennis D. Sullivan (see 112 South Main) and brother of Irene S. Stegmaier (see 116 South Main), worked in the family insurance business at 20 South Main (q.v.) until his appointment as Superior Court judge in 1944.

SOUTHWICK STREET

- 1 G. H. Washburn House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 2-bay-facade, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation, bracketed, hood over the principal entrance, lower ell with east-facing porch at rear, and a prominent octagonal turret that breaks forth from the main block at the northeast corner. The house is now attached to a late 19th-century barn on its northwest corner. Washburn, the son of Philander Washburn (see 32 South Main), was a Congregational minister for many years the president of Robert College in Constantinople.
- 4 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl sided multiple-family house with 1-story entrance porch.
- 5 House (ca 1875): A 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, multiple-family house with scrollsaw hood over the principal entrance flanked by 2-story bracketed rectangular-plan bay window.
- 6 House (ca 1895): Set well back from the street, a 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation.
- 7 House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation.
- 7 rear Barn (Late 19th Century): A 1½-story, end-gable roof barn.
- 8 House (ca 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl sided house with 1-story bracketed wraparound front porch.
- 9 House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, asbestos-shingle-sided house with stucco foundation and mid-20th-century 1-story entrance porch.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 48Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 10 House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance Greek Revival cottage set on a stucco foundation gable end to the street with wood-shingled principal elevation facing west; the center entrance is framed by broad pilaster strips and entablature and capped by a heavy projecting lintel.
- 11 House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl sided house with stucco foundation and 20th-century 1-story full-width front porch.
- 12 House (ca 1895): Set well back from the street, a 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation, 1-story full-width front porch, and 1-story flat-roof addition on the west elevation.
- 13 House (ca 1860): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, wood-shingle house with stucco foundation and 20th-century 1-story entrance porch and vertical-board spandrels between 1st and 2nd-story windows.
- 14 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, wood-shingle house with stucco foundation and scrollsaw hood over the principal entrance.
- 15 House (ca 1870): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided and wood-shingle house with stucco foundation and semi-octagonal bay window on the 1st story of the facade.
- 16 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, vinyl-sided house with scrollsaw hood over the principal entrance.
- 17 House (ca 1880): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof, asbestos-shingle-sided house with stucco foundation and semi-octagonal bay window on the east elevation.
- 18 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof multiple family house with stucco foundation, rectangular plan bay windows on facade and west elevation, and windows with heavy brackets and projecting lintels.

SPENCER STREET

- 1 House (ca 1900): A 2½-story, T-plan, cross-gable-roof, vinyl-sided vernacular Queen Anne house with fieldstone foundation, rectangular-plan bay window below the facade's cross gable, and 1-story front entrance porch.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 49Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

STATION STREET

George C. Richards Building (1877): A 2-story, brick commercial building on a high basement with shallow end gable toward the street. The New England Cranberry Sales Company, the largest unit of the National Fruit Exchange and the first cranberry cooperative in Massachusetts established moved its headquarters here in 1916 from the Richards Block at 12-16 Centre Avenue; the cooperative remained here until its merger with Ocean Spray Cranberries in 1954.

THATCHERS ROW

- 2
NC Commercial Block (1998): A 2-story wood-frame block under construction at this writing.
- 4 Commercial Block (Mid-20th Century): A One-Part Commercial Block with center-entrance 3-bay facade, wood-shingle storefront, and gable roof.
- 6 Commercial Block (Mid-20th Century): A One-Part Commercial Block with arcaded center-entrance 3-bay facade, wood-shingle storefront, and gable roof.
- 8
NC Office Building (Late 20th Century): A 2½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance building with principal entrance flanked by sidelights and broad pilaster strips. Using traditional forms and materials, this is a good example of late 20th-century contextual architecture; while its proportions—dictated, no doubt, by the sizes of available standardized building materials—give away its date, it is nevertheless a pleasant addition to the townscape as well as a telling reminder of late 20th-century efforts to reverse the anti-urban trends of the previous generations. (See 10 Thatchers Row)
- 10
NC Office Building (Late 20th Century): A 1-story, hip-roof, wood-frame building sided with clapboards. A contextual building like its neighbor (See 8 Thatchers Row), this more immediate response to its surroundings takes its cue from the forms of the adjacent Central Baptist Church Sunday School on Nickerson Avenue (q.v.).

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 50Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

UNION STREET

Union Street School, now Dr Lincoln D. Lynch School (1938) Frank Irving Cooper Cooperation (Boston), architects: Set on a high basement filled with classroom space, this 1-story flat-roof buff-brick building with pier-and-spandrel wall system is the district's only serious Modernist building. Built using local bonds and federal grant money, this replaced an earlier school building on the site. Its impact is lessened by the replacement of its windows, especially the glass-block curtain in the projecting central pavilion.

54-56 House (ca 1910): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided multiple-family house with rusticated concrete-block foundation.

54-56 Garage (20th Century):
NC

58 Peirce Barn, Church of Our Saviour Parish House, Nearly New Shop (19th Century, 1915, et seq.): A 2-story, end-gable-roof, 3-bay facade vinyl-sided building with concrete foundation. Built in the 19th century as a barn for the Zachariah Eddy House at 51 South Main Street (q.v.), this was moved here in 1915, the gift of Maria Louisa Harlow Peirce, for use as the Episcopal parish house (see 100 Centre Street). After it was abandoned for the new parish house next door (q.v.), it was converted to used-clothing retail sales, a typical activity in many Episcopal parishes.

60 NC Church of Our Saviour Parish House (1962-63): A 1-story, cross-gable-roof brick building on a high concrete basement. This was constructed to accommodate the parish's Sunday School, parish hall, and church offices.

WAREHAM STREET

5 House, now Store (ca 1830, ca 1930, ca 1960): A 2½-story, end-gable-roof, 2-bay-facade wood-frame building with a 1-story, flat-roof storefront across the front. Probably built as a residence, it was in commercial use by the mid-1870s, when Four Corners was beginning to emerge as the town's commercial heart.

7 House (ca 1850): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with 1-story addition on the west side in the facade plane and pressed-brick siding.

8 Charles Shockley Block (1878): A brick 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, end-gable-roof, side-hall-plan commercial building with 1-story storefront and entrance to upper story on east end of facade. The facade has been rebuilt in the 20th century but still conveys a clear sense of its original appearance.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 51Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 9 House (ca 1840): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable roof vinyl-sided Greek Revival house with much altered 1-story entrance porch.
- 11 House (ca 1840): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, cross-gable-roof house with prominent central entrance porch built forward of the facade from the central cross gable and enclosed at the 2nd-story level.
- 12 Union Needle Company (1875 et seq.): A deep, narrow, 2½- and 3-story end-gable- and flat-roof wood-frame vinyl-sided building with shed-roof porch extending along the east elevation. Built to house a needle works which closed in the 1880s, this subsequently housed a machine shop and manufacturers of boots and shoes, jewelry cases, and museum hardware. The prominence of its occupants garnered it an individual illustration on the 1889 bird's eye view of Middleborough Centre.
- 15 Industrial Building (Early 20th Century): A much altered brick-, vinyl- and wood-sided 1-story building with metal casement windows and hip and cross-gable roof.
- 16 Industrial Building (Mid-20th Century): A 1-story, flat-roof building with tapestry-brick on the facade and cinderblock on other walls, storefront on the east side of the facade and 2 vehicular entrances on its west side; a wood-shingle "mansard" encircles the building. Probably built for automobile-related sales and/or service, it has been converted to commercial use.
- 17 House (18th or Early 19th Century?): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade center-entrance vinyl sided house with small center chimney and extensive additions at rear. The form, scale, and siting of this suggest an early date.
- 18 Greenhouses (Mid-20th Century): A 1-story greenhouse complex with brick shed-roof office in front of broad, glass wall and roofed greenhouses.
- 19 NC House (ca 1875): A heavily altered 2½-story, 2-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with much-modified principal entrance, replacement windows, and additions at rear.
- 21 House (Early 20th Century): A 1½-story house vinyl-sided house with concrete block foundation. This may be a portion of the Lincoln smithy converted to residential use (see 2 Lincoln Street)
- 22 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable roof wood-shingle house with stucco foundation.
- 22 rear Garage (20th Century): A 1-stall, hip-roof, shingled garage.
- 23 NC Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie 2503 (Mid-20th Century):
A heavily fire-damaged and deteriorating concrete block building with complex gable roof.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 52Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 24 Mill House (ca 1870): A 1½-story, 5-bay-facade, center entrance house with rubblestone foundation and facade windows closely flanking the entrance, leaving broad stretches of wall at either end of the facade. The likely housed workers from one of the nearby mills on the Nemasket River.
- 25 Middleboro, Wareham & Buzzards Bay Railway Car Barn, later Middleboro Auto Exchange, then Maxim Motor Company, now Nordberg-Read, Inc. (1900, 1907, 1914 et seq.): A 2-story structure with stucco facade and vinyl-clad side walls; typical of many early 20th-century medium-scale industrial buildings, this has an office frontispiece with large industrial space at the rear. The rail company built this to house its rail cars about the time that the street railway system developed here at the turn of the century. Carlton W. Maxim, a local woodworker who early became interested in automobiles, in 1906 leased this property to house the automobile-trading business which had outgrown his barn; extensively remodeled in 1907, it became the automobile ex change. In 1912, Maxim delivered to the Town of Middleborough one of the country's first motor-driven hose cars; In 1914, he delivered a second vehicle with chain drive. Thenceforth the business evolved into the Maxim Motor Company The company then became a significant manufacturer of fire trucks. In 1956, control of the business passed from the Maxim family to The Seagrave Corporation. The company remained in business at this location into the late 1980s.
- 26 House (ca 1925): A 1½-story, end-gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial house with concrete-block foundation, glazed 1-story full-width front porch, and vinyl siding.
- 26 rear Garage (ca 1925): A 1-stall garage.
- 37 Middleborough Gas and Electric Company (ca 1885): A 2-story, brick-pier-and-spandrel building with shallow end-gable roof, paired double-hung sash set within relieving arches, and corbeling atop each of the 2-story bays and at the cornice level. Middleborough's first electric source was provided by a private company, established in the 1880s, which built this facility. The town acquired both property and business in 1893 and 1894, making it the first in the state to have a municipal power plant.

WEBSTER STREET

- 5 House (ca 1915): A 1½-story asbestos-shingle-sided Bungalow with granite-block foundation, full-width screened front porch set within the mass of the building, and sweeping roof with shed-roof dormer.
- 6 NC House (ca 1950): A wood-shingle, 1-story, cross-gable-roof Ranch House with large tripartite picture window and garage attached on the east end.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 53Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 7 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof aluminum-sided Queen Anne house with rubblestone foundation and wraparound front porch.
- 9 House (Mid-19th Century?): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with 1-story full-width front porch, and principal entrance framed with sidelights and broad pilaster strips. This may have been moved to the site, which was vacant as late as 1889.
- 8 House (ca 1885): A 1½-story cross-gable-roof Queen Anne cottage with stucco foundation, 1-story, full-width spindlework front porch, bay window on the west elevation, and bracketed cornice.
- 10 Cushman-Corrington House (ca 1800, 1887): A 2½-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance wood-shingle house with stucco foundation and rear ell. Built by Isaac Cushman, this house stood on South Main Street immediately south of Town Hall; later the home of Thomas Corrington, who precipitated the establishment of a town high school, it was moved to this site to accommodate the school built on that site and destroyed by fire in 1954.
- 11 House (ca 1880): A wood-shingle Gable-Front-and-Wing Cottage I with stucco foundation and 3-bay facade.
- 11 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall concrete-block garage with hip roof.
- 13 House (ca 1880): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable roof house with stucco foundation, 1-story full-width scrollsaw front porch and extensive additions to the rear.
- 14-16 House (ca 1895): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, small 1-story spindlework hip-roof wraparound entrance porch on the southeast corner, and shed dormer on the east side.
- 14-16 Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall vinyl-sided rear garage.
- 15 NC House (ca 1950): A 1-story, 5-bay-facade, center-entrance, wood-shingle Cape Cod house.
- 17 House (ca 1895): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with mid-20th-century Neo-Federal principal entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight and extensive additions to the rear that connect with the barn in back.
- 18 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof asbestos-shingle-sided house with scrollsaw bracket over the principal entrance.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 54Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 19 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story vinyl-sided Queen Anne house with random-course-granite-ashlar foundation, entrance porch set within the tightly contained mass of the building, and a complex, sweeping cross-gable roof that extends from roof crest to top of front porch, interrupted only by a diminutive polygonal dormer.
- 19 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 2-stall vinyl-sided hip-roof garage.
- 21 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided-house with 2-bay facade with 2-story bay window.
- 22 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof, asbestos-sided house with 2-bay facade with 2-story bay window and principal entrance set within 1-story spindlework entrance porch.
- 23 House (ca 1895): A high-shouldered cubical 2½-story house with random-course granite-ashlar foundation, front porch set within the mass of the house, and high deck-on hip-roof with prominent cross gable on facade.
- 25 House (ca 1890): A 2½-story, cross-gable roof wood-shingle house with 1-story bay window on facade.
- 25 rear Garage (20th century): A 2-stall garage with wood novelty siding.
- 26 House (ca 1925): A wood-shingle 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial house with concrete foundation and prominent shed dormer.
- 27 House (ca 1895): A 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable roof dwelling with stucco foundation, shingled facade, a 1-story spindlework entrance porch.
- 27 rear Garage (early 20th century): A 1-stall hip-roof garage with wood novelty siding.
- 28 House (ca 1925): A wood-shingle Foursquare house with fieldstone foundation.
- 28 rear Garage (ca 1925): A 2-vehicle, hip-roof wood-shingle garage.
- 29 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation.
- 30 House (ca 1895): A wood-shingle 1½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan end-gable-roof house with early 20th-century 1-story full-width Tuscan-column front porch and extensive additions at rear.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 55Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

- 32 House (ca 1895): A 2½-story, 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof vinyl-sided house with scrollsaw hood-over principal entrance.
- 33 House (ca 1885): A 2½-story, cross-gable-roof Queen Anne house with 1-story bay window on the facade, staggered butt shingles on the 2nd story, and extensive additions at the rear.
- 34 House (ca 1915): A 1½-story Bungalow with rusticated-concrete-block foundation, full-width Tuscan-column front porch set within the mass of the building, and sweeping roof with strutwork brackets and gabled dormer with balcony centered on the facade.

Archaeological Description

The Town of Middleborough is located in the coastal plain region of southeastern New England recognized for its high density of Native American sites. The general area (within one mile) of the Middleborough Center Historic District is especially high with 7 prehistoric sites located adjacent to or within the district and another 56 sites in the general area. Many of the prehistoric sites known for Middleborough are the result of a 1991 inventory of prehistoric sites in which artifact collection and locational information were collected for the sites. Much of the information was old, based on the recollection of collectors and family members. Information on site type and function was often based on limited numbers of artifacts and speculations. All of the sites recorded in or near the district were recorded during the 1991 survey. The sites dated from the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Earlier and later period sites might also be present. Current interpretations for potential sites within the district include smaller campsites, hunting sites, food preparation sites and ceremonial sites. Larger habitation type sites would probably be located near the Nemasket River and have been recognized in the general area. Environmental characteristics of the district indicate several locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, distance to wetlands) that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. Land surfaces in the district are generally level to moderately sloping. Characteristics of natural soil types have been obscured by urban development resulting in urban land deposits for much of the district area. However, by extrapolation of soil types identified for outlying and surrounding areas of the district one can expect natural soils in the area to have been well drained to excessively drained soils formed in glacial till. Most of the district is located over 1000 feet from the nearest wetlands. The eastern portion of the district is located within 1000 feet from the Nemasket River. Distances of over 1000 feet from wetlands are often interpreted as less than favorable conditions for most types of prehistoric sites. However, location of known sites exceeding this distance within the district and high site density in the general area may serve to increase the prehistoric site sensitivity of distances from wetlands of over 1000 feet. The identification of wetland areas originally within the district might also be obscured by urban development. Given the above information, the size of the district and regional Native American settlement patterns a high potential was present for locating prehistoric sites prior to historic development of the area. However, following construction of approximately 500 buildings in the district, a low to moderate potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 56Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

A moderate to high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the Middleborough Center Historic District. Documentary research indicates that Middleborough Center is largely intact from its period of significance from 1770 to 1950. Little development is recorded in the district during the 17th and 18th centuries. During the 17th century, some undocumented settlement of the district area may have occurred, however, not until the 18th century can the first documented settlement be historically verified. Structural evidence may survive within the district from a forge built in 1760 on the Nemasket River at Wareham Street. The forge might also be located in a heavily disturbed 20th century park on the opposite side of the river outside the district. Similar archaeological resources might also exist from a 19th century textile mill (1820's) located near the forge. Both the forge and the textile mill operated in an area known as the Upper Works or Upper Falls at the Nemasket, a location that continues in industrial use today. Archaeological evidence from farmsteads and residences might also survive from the 18th century in the district, however, existing and archaeological evidence from Colonial and Federal period homes is relatively rare in the district primarily because of the lack of intense development before the second third of the 19th century. One mid-18th century farmhouse (ca.1770) is extant in the district at 77 South Main Street. Structural evidence from outbuildings (barns, sheds, animal pens) and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) might survive associated with that building and potential structural evidence from other undocumented farmhouses and residences in the district. Structural evidence from presently unknown 19th century farmsteads and residences in the district may also exist, however, archaeological survivals of these resources may also be somewhat rare since most buildings in the district from this period still survive. Potential structural remains from institutional, religious and industrial buildings are better documented and possibly more common than residential structures from the 19th century period. Structural evidence may survive from the Nickerson Street High School (1886) that was demolished. Similar archaeological evidence might also survive from the old high school located immediately south of the Town Hall and destroyed by fire in 1954. Structural remains can also survive from the 1880 Mission Church replaced to the east by the Church of the Sacred Heart in 1918. Structural evidence may also exist from two earlier churches at the site of the Central Baptist Church (1964). An 1888 Federal Church burned at this location that was replaced by a Romanesque Gothic structure that was demolished for the present structure. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological testing can also help document components of the 19th century railroad station complex that no longer survive on Station Street. Only the freight station remains at that location today. Archaeological evidence may exist from several 19th century industries and trades conducted after 1850 at extant structures in the district. However, structural remains associated with 19th century straw manufacture in the Courtland Street area should represent the most important industrial remains in the district next to potential 18th/19th century forge and cotton mill resources in the Nemasket River/Wareham Street area. In 1855, the Courtland Street Straw Hat Factory was in operation. That business was purchased and enlarged by the Bay State Straw Works which, by the 1870's was the world's largest straw manufacturing company. Portions of that factory were demolished in the early 20th century indicating the potential for locating structural evidence and other occupational/manufacturing deposits related to the mills and their operation. Some mill buildings were also rebuilt as housing after the mill closed in 1901. Few 19th and 20th century residences no longer extant have been identified in the district. While most residential buildings from this period may still survive, the presence of vacant lots in the district and later non-contributing 20th century structures may indicate this category of potential sites is underreported. Structural remains may exist from a 19th century residential building originally located on the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 57

**Middleborough Center Historic District
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.**

northwest corner of Oakland and Centre Streets. That structure was replaced by St Luke's Hospital. Archaeological evidence from outbuildings (barns, stables, wood sheds, animal pens) may represent an important resource type associated with 19th century residences still extant and those that have been demolished. Archaeological features associated with the rebuilding or reuse of industrial structures may also exist.

(end)

Middleborough Center HD

Name of Property

Plymouth, Mass.

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1770-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ _____
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 1

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Middleborough Center Historic District is the municipal heart of the town of Middleborough. Largely intact from its period of significance, it represents the emergence in the industrializing second half of the nineteenth century of a strongly defined civic center from among a variety of small villages located across the township. Architecturally, it illustrates the development of mainstream American architecture from the late eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries through a broad assortment of property types and architectural styles. Because it became the commercial heart of the town—with some regional overtones—it achieves commercial significance. Its growth patterns are telling indicators of typical community development: a commercial-industrial spine crossing a major residential spine at the district's heart, with civic center (evocative of but not dating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) nearby and residential neighborhoods spreading outward. Its industrial history, now much eroded, nevertheless has the capacity to reveal significant patterns. The patterns of growth and development are closely linked to the people who lived here during the period of significance, and the buildings they left are witnesses to their patterns of life.

HISTORY OF MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER

Middleborough Center, known originally as Four Corners (the intersection of Centre, North Main, South Main, and Wareham Streets) emerged as the town's civic center in the second half of the nineteenth century. Here is the town's greatest concentration of domestic, institutional, and commercial buildings, complemented by a few industrial resources.

Little development occurred here in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The earliest identified historic resource is the mid-eighteenth-century farmhouse at 77 South Main Street. In the 1760s a forge was built on the Nemasket River at Wareham Street, a location that continues in industrial use. By the second decade of the nineteenth century textile mills were established in two locations on the Nemasket River near Middleborough Center: one at Wareham Street (the upper works) and one at North Street (the lower works); both locations also supported metalworks manufacturing shovels, nails, and bar iron. In the early years of the nineteenth century, residential construction began to occur along North and South Main Streets, reflections of the wealth beginning to accumulate through industrialization. Finally, the construction of Colonel Peirce's Store at 99 North Main Street, just north of Four Corners, established commercial use near the important crossroad.

Two events in the 1840s signal the beginnings of Middleborough Center's pre-eminence within the town: the arrival in 1846 of the Old Colony Railroad, which passed half a mile to the west of The Four Corners, and sufficient population growth to require the creation in 1847 of a separate Congregational Church—only two miles from the original First Congregational Church on The Green. The rail lines, which ultimately connected Middleborough with Boston, Plymouth, Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, and Cape Cod, facilitated the transportation of raw materials to and finished goods from existing mills that began to expand and new industries that came to locate here. The construction of Central Congregational Church—its very name (Central, in contrast to First) a telling indication of perceptions about the Four Corners—on South Main Street suggested a civic focus for the growing village.

Middleborough enjoyed its greatest period of growth and development between 1850, following the coming of the railroad, and 1910, following the closing of several significant industries. Middleborough's late nineteenth-century rapid growth and expanding economy established the development patterns clearly visible today. A commercial-industrial axis between the termini of railroad station at the west and mills at the Nemasket River on the east developed

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 2

along Centre and Wareham Streets. Commercial and institutional growth occurred in the blocks around the Four Corners. Residential development continued both along North and South Main Streets and in the previously undeveloped areas in all directions from Four Corners.

Significant industrial development occurred townwide in the years after 1850, and several factories were located at Middleborough Center. In 1858 Albert Alden acquired the straw-hat factory built in 1855 on Courtland Street by Andrew and James Pickens; he enlarged the operation, and by the mid-1870s the Bay State Straw Works was the world's largest straw manufacturing company. The Star Mills, incorporated in 1863, built an extensive complex at the lower works in the second half of the century. C. D. Kingman ran a large shoe factory on Centre Street from 1869 to 1891. While most of these complexes are no longer extant as such,¹ they nevertheless fueled Middleborough's economy and supported the construction of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings that remain. By the 1900s, the decade following the closing of both Alden and Kingman's factories, Middleborough had reached its economic zenith.

Commercial development at Four Corners began to intensify during the second half of the century. The earliest commercial development includes the Soule Block (ca 1850), 14 South Main, American Hall (1854) 4-10 South Main, and the Charles Shockley Block (1878). More ambitious blocks, such as the Copeland Block (1889), 111 Centre Street, the Savings Bank Building (1895), 1 South Main Street, the Peirce Building (1900), 10 North Main Street, and the T. S. Peirce Building (1910), 11-15 North Main Street, were built just as Middleborough's period of greatest economic growth was reaching an end.

The thriving late nineteenth century saw a great amount of institutional growth. Central Methodist Church (1869), School Street; Town Hall (1873), Nickerson Street; High school (1886, demolished); Central Baptist Church (1889, demolished); Nickerson Street; Unitarian Church (1891), South Main Street; Church of Our Saviour (1897), Centre Street; Middleborough Public Library (1903); North Main Street; the School Street School (1907); and the Y.M.C.A. (1911-13) represent a substantial amount of capital expense during a short span of time.

Residential construction between 1850 and 1910 kept pace with that of industry, commerce, and institutions. The substantial dwellings that line South Main Street represent a striking cross section of architectural taste as well as the affluence of their owners, most of them manufacturers or businessmen. On the side streets, such as Oak, Pearl, Rock, and Webster, smaller-scale dwellings housed those who worked in the mills or shops.

By the time Thomas Weston published his History of the Town of Middleboro Massachusetts in 1906, Middleborough's period of expansion had given way to a more level economy. The closing and demolition of the Bay State Straw Works shortly after 1900 removed the town's most conspicuous industrial base. The town's only significant new development occurred at Middleborough Center: Carlton W. Maxim's development of a successful fire-engine production plant on Wareham Street after 1914 helped the town's economy maintain a vital industrial component well into the 1980s. In the twentieth century, cranberry production became an important economic activity, coordinated from offices in Middleborough Center. Both the woolen mills and the shoe manufacturing continued well into the twentieth century.

Development between the World Wars was much less frequent and much smaller scale than the previous sixty years. Houses were built only occasionally on remaining vacant lots. Commercial building activity was mostly limited to one-story new buildings, including a bank, and the construction of new storefronts on existing buildings; several

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¹Remnants of each survive, now converted to other uses but no longer visually comprehensible as industrial properties.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 3

automobile-related structures--a diner, service stations--were built near Four Corners. Institutional growth was notably slower: Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (1918), Centre Street; Central Fire Station (1926) and Memorial High School (1926-27), both on North Main Street; the United States Post Office, Centre Street; and the Union Street School (1938)--the last two substantially funded with federal, not local, money.

In the second half of the twentieth century the little new construction that has occurred is perhaps overshadowed by demolition, while historic preservation activities efforts continue to increase. New buildings include only a handful of Ranch or Cape Cod houses and a few drive-in grocery/gasoline stations. The community did not significantly decline until the later part of the twentieth century, when the cranberry headquarters moved elsewhere and large-scale regional or national retailers located in shopping plazas outside the central business district supplanted local retailers downtown, as has happened in small towns across the country. Demolition has not eroded the fine late nineteenth-century townscape of Middleborough Center but has eroded its edges, especially the railroad station complex (only the freight station precariously remains) and the immediately adjacent area around Everett Square. While artificial siding has been applied generously within Middleborough Center, no doubt influenced by the town's decision so to treat Town Hall, the removal of that very siding from the Town Hall in 1998-1999 may prove equally influential. Individual homeowner restoration efforts are increasing, and the creation of the Middleborough Downtown Partnership has spread activity to Four Corners and the commercial corridor along Centre Street. The creation of the Middleborough Historical Commission in the 1990s reflects, too, a growing interest in historic preservation; indeed the creation of this nomination to the National Register of Historic Places represents a significant activity of the Middleborough Historic Commission and an anticipation of adoption of local historic district zoning. Today late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century residents would probably recognize with a good bit of pride the handsome town they knew at its peak a century ago.

ARCHITECTURE

Architecturally, Middleborough Center Historic District is significant both for the textbook quality of standard types and styles of American architecture and for the peculiar juxtaposition of these buildings to create an extraordinary sense of time and place.

The district contains a range of important American architectural styles from Colonial to Moderne. Colonial and Federal houses are relatively rare--not surprising because of the lack of intense development before the second third of the nineteenth century. The earliest building at 77 South Main Street, is a gambrel-roof farmhouse, typical of those built across southern New England throughout the eighteenth century. In the early nineteenth century several handsome Federal houses were constructed, mostly along North and South Main Streets: That of Colonel Peter H. Peirce (ca 1815, 1826-28), 132 North Main, is by far the most impressive, and other examples include the Ebenezer Pickens House (ca 1813, 1832) at 93 South Main and the Thompson-King House (ca 1831) at 117 South Main.

The Greek Revival is represented by a variety of size and scale, from the modest Lewis Lincoln House (1855), 2 Lincoln Street, through the ambitious yet not fully developed Philander Washburn House (ca 1840), 32 South Main Street, to full-blown monumental temple-front compositions, including the Colonel Peter Peirce Store (ca 1830), 99 North Main Street,² and Central Congregational Church (1848), South Main Street. The Greek Revival also introduced

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²Local tradition dates this building to 1808, an exceptionally early date for a full temple-front building in this country. Even for 1830 (an approximate date) it is remarkable; it needs a more fully developed context.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 4

two forms that proliferated across southern New England and found in ample supply here: the two-and-a-half-story and the one-and-a-half-story, three-bay-facade, side-hall-plan, end-gable-roof house. In its Greek form, the facade was framed by pilaster strips, the end-gable roof was treated as a pediment, and the principal entrance framing echoed that of the facade. Two-and-a-half-story versions include the King House (ca 1850), 35 Oak Street or the Ebenezer Pickens House (1852), 94 South Main Street. The Sidney Tucker House (ca 1840), 55 South Main Street is typical of the one-and-a-half-story versions. Later examples, not necessarily in Greek guise, of the two-and-a-half-story form abound on both Oak and Pearl Streets, while the one-and-a-half-story form, include the Adoniram W. Raymond House (ca 1895), 240 North Main Street or the Vaughn House (ca 1870) at 9 Oak Street.

The proliferation of styles deriving from a variety of historic architectural sources that accompanied industrialization in the mid- and late nineteenth century is well represented here—not surprisingly, for this was the period of Middleborough Center's transformation into a civic center. The architecture of the Renaissance-Italian at first, later including both French and English—found frequent use beginning in the second third of the nineteenth century, followed by that of the middle ages—including Romanesque, Gothic, and Tudor England.

During the nineteenth century the architecture of Renaissance Italy enjoyed tremendous popularity in southern New England, probably because the familiar Georgian mode of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries ultimately derived from the same architectural tradition. Italianate houses include a variety of treatments, from the application of Renaissance proportion and detail to standard plans, as seen in the George H. Doane House (ca 1855), 43 Oak Street, to the introduction of wholly new forms, such as the country villa, seen in the John M. Soule House (ca 1855), 120 South Main Street or the Charles H. Tobey House (1877), 270 North Main. The association of the Italianate with urbanity and civic development made the style eminently appropriate for civic buildings: both the School Street School (1850), 155 Centre Street and Town Hall (1873), Nickerson Street, rely on robust Italianate forms for creating civic monumentality. The town's early commercial blocks likewise relied on Italianate dignity to create an impressive presence, as seen in the Doane Block (1879), 12 South Main Street.

The Gothic Revival, most often introduced into a New England community in the second third of the nineteenth century by the construction of a major Anglican or Roman church, is less well represented, possibly because Middleborough lacked significant populations of either denomination. Until the end of the century, Gothic influences were most seen in small Carpenter Gothic houses, such as the Abiel Wood House (ca 1855), 81 South Main Street, or the Washburn House (ca 1860), 32-38 Pearl Street, or in the inclusion of lacy sawn ornamentation evocative of tracery, as seen in the Cushman House (ca 1860), 3 High Street, or the ca 1870 house at 26 Rock Street. At century's end, however, Middleborough acquired an influential, cutting-edge Gothic monument with the construction of Church of Our Saviour (1897), designed by the nationally important firm of Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue for a recently established Episcopal parish. When the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart replaced its 1880 Carpenter Gothic building in the second decade of this century, they too built in a Gothicizing mode; completed in 1918, the red-brick-and-cast-stone structure is typical of twentieth-century institutional Gothic seen in churches and campuses across the country.

The Queen Anne was similar in some ways to Gothic in that it drew its inspiration from medieval sources—specifically Tudor and Jacobean England—and celebrated its picturesque forms and details. Queen Anne houses are noted for their vigorous, complex massing and interlocking forms: the John A. Miller House (ca 1895), 104 South Main, with sweeping roof and prominent corner tower, epitomizes the style at its most dynamic. The house (ca 1885) at 31 Pearl, the Sarah Harlow House (1896), 257 North Main, and the J. Augustine Sparrow House (1897), at 85 South Main, illustrate the more tightly controlled yet nevertheless complex massing of the more mature aspect of the Queen

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 5

Anne. Queen Anne characteristic details, such as staggered-butt shingles and spindlework balusters were often applied to vernacular houses that had otherwise little kinship with higher-style exponents, such as the houses at 12 Benton Street (ca 1895) or 6 Clifford Street (ca 1885).

The robust French and Italian Romanesque-inspired architecture of H. H. Richardson dominated commercial and institutional building in the late nineteenth century across the country. Several Romanesque-inspired churches once stood here but have been replaced—Central Baptist Church—or substantially remodeled—Central Methodist Church. The best remaining example is the recently restored Savings Bank Building (1895), 1 South Main Street. The Copeland Block (1889), 111 Centre Street, now bereft of original storefronts and cornice, more thinly evokes the style.

At the end of the nineteenth century, American architecture saw a reaction to the highly picturesque eclecticism of the varied revivalist styles. In public buildings, this trend played out as a second revival of Renaissance forms, including French and English sources as well as Italian; for domestic architecture, the growing interest for the first time in early American architecture developed into the Colonial Revival. Middleborough Center was reaching its apogee at the turn of the twentieth century, when both of these phenomena were gathering full steam, and the district has fine examples of both. The Peirce Building (1900) and the adjacent T. S. Peirce Building (1910), 10 and 11-15 North Main respectively, are fine examples of Renaissance Revival commercial blocks. F. N. Read's handsome Middleborough Public Library (1903) relates to thousands of other classically inspired libraries built across the country in the first few decades of the twentieth century. The first generation of Colonial Revival houses were large in scale and stretched in proportion, like the Martha Pickens and Henry W. Sears House (ca 1900) at 91 South Main Street or the Orrin R. Smith House (ca 1902) at 80 South Main Street. The second and subsequent generations of Colonial Revival houses were more archaeological in their use of historic sources, as seen in the smaller-scale Elwyn B. Lynde House (1916) at 107 South Main, which features typical end porches, one glazed and one open. Colonial Revival was also used to remodel mid-Victorian dwellings, like the Bellows House (ca 1880, ca 1908) at 46 South Main Street. Georgian Revival found favor for institutional buildings during the early twentieth century, as seen in the 1907 School Street School, the 1911-13 Y.M.C.A., the 1926 Central Fire Station, and the 1926-27 Middleborough Memorial High School, all built of red brick with classical detail.

Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century reaction to mechanized monotony inspired the Arts & Crafts movement, which sought to celebrate the hand-made, the individual, and the picturesque. Architecturally, the Bungalow, as advocated by California architect and author Gustav Stickley, represented the Craftsman ideal, even when its components were mass-produced. The Bungalow proliferated across the country in the second and third decades of the century, both because of its appealing coziness and its less formal organization, a reflection of more casual living that increased throughout the twentieth century. Fine, one-and-a-half-story, sweeping-roof bungalows include those at 12 Courtland Street, 124 South Main Street, and 34 Webster Street, the latter with a handsome balcony in the attic.

The innovative work of Prairie School architects Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan in the midwest influenced the development of the Foursquare, a two-story, rectangular- or square-plan house with high foundation, full-width 1-story front porch, pyramidal hip roof, and prominent dormers. Foursquare houses include those at 7 Benton Street and 6 Rock Street.

Not surprisingly, the impact of Modernism was little felt in Middleborough. Like most small towns across the country, the stark forms of the International Style seemed inappropriate among familiar, historically based architecture. The only example here, the 1938 Union Street School, is a typical application, which suggests that only the most up-to-date techniques and ideas are promoted both by building and curriculum.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 6

In addition to the wide variety of architecture found here, the juxtapositions are particularly telling. Near the center of town, for example, the wonderfully provincial Town Hall--eager, ambitious, reaching for the sky--stands just around the corner from Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue's avant-garde Episcopal Church. The staunch formality of High Anglicanism so embodied in Church of Our Saviour is a sharp contrast with the casual shingled presence of William Ralph Emerson's Unitarian Universalist Church, which itself immediately confronts the upstanding white Greek Revival Congregational Church across the street. At Four Corners, the large scale Peirce and Savings Bank Blocks announce the emergence of a commercial center. The approach into Four Corners from the south, along South Main Street, presents an extraordinarily impressive architectural ensemble of large wood-frame houses, most painted white, set well back on landscaped lots with a canopy of trees lining the street. Side residential streets, such as Oak, Pearl, Rock, and Webster, feature smaller-scale houses that fascinate because of their repetition of form and maintenance of scale. Taken as a whole, Middleborough Center Historic District conveys a strong sense of the small-town architectural flavor that once existed in many towns across the country; here, it still does.

COMMERCE

As the business center for the Town of Middleborough, the district is significant for conveying a sense of the history of commerce. In the area spreading from Four Corners, the construction or adaptation of buildings for commercial use defines the type of small-scale Downtown once prevalent across America.

The concept of Downtown, an area dedicated to commercial activity, emerged in the nineteenth century. The country's increasingly large and complex industrial economy required the existence in close proximity to one another of supporting business and financial institutions: banks, insurance companies, and brokers of goods, services and commodities. The importance of proximity of these businesses, whose fundamental function was the exchange of information, was critical before the invention of the telegraph and the telephone.³ Moreover, the proliferation of mass-produced goods filled shops and stores with clothing, shoes, hats, jewelry, furniture, drugs, hardware, household goods; the business success of these stores was mutually reinforced by locating near one another.

Commercial development at Four Corners began in earnest just after 1850, when the railroad came to town and new industries began to develop, and continued until the early years of the twentieth century.

Businesses began to cluster significantly around Four Corners after 1850. George Doane established a hardware store on the northeast corner of Centre and North Main Streets in 1846 and built the three-story wood-frame building at 12 South Main Street in 1857. The town's first bank, Middleborough Savings Bank, was chartered in 1873 and opened for business in the Town Clerks' office in the new Town Hall; in 1895 it moved into the new building at 1 South Main. Middleborough National Bank and Middleborough Co-Operative Bank followed in 1889. By the 1890s, Four Corners was home to shoe, clothing, hardware, grocery, drug, and furniture stores.

The earliest remaining commercial block is the Soule Furniture Block (ca 1850) at 14 South Main Street. A signal event was the enlargement in 1854 of a small store at 4-10 South Main Street into the American Hall, with shops below and meeting hall above; until the construction of Town Hall in 1873, the American Hall was the setting for all large town gatherings, both public and private. Wood-framed, clapboard sheathed commercial buildings, like the Doane Block (1879), 12 South Main, continued to rise until the end of the century. Even the earliest masonry commercial

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³Middleborough was serviced by telephone before 1900, but the town lacked telegraph office until almost the same time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 7

building, the Charles Shockley Block (1878), 8 Wareham Street, is remarkably domestic in character. Only with the arrival of the Copeland Block (1889), Savings Bank Block (1895), Peirce Block (1900), and T. S. Peirce Building (1910) did Middleborough Center see full-blown masonry commercial buildings. These four turn-of-the-century buildings, however, represent the last full flowering of commercial architecture here. Only few one-part commercial blocks, like the W. T. Grant Store (ca 1925), 59-69 Centre Street and the Middleborough Cooperative Bank (1928), 30 South Main Street, were added to the commercial corridors after World War I.

As Four Corners developed as Middleborough's Downtown, houses were also converted to commercial use: the houses at 38 45, and 53 Centre Street were in commercial use by the late 1870s. Conversions of older houses continued into the twentieth century: the Thatcher Homestead (ca 1831), 17-21 South Main Street, was converted to commercial use in 1904; the Drake House (ca 1860), 20 South Main, ca 1930.

Middleborough became the commercial focus of a regionally significant agricultural business in the twentieth century with the large-scale development of the cranberry bogs. While Middleborough counted 627 acres of bogs in 1917, most production was located nearby at Carver. Headquarters of the New England Cranberry Sales Company, the largest unit of the National Fruit Exchange and the first cranberry cooperative in Massachusetts were located in Middleborough, not Wareham, because of the town's superior rail connections. The company was first at 12-16 Centre Avenue, from 1907 until 1916 and then at 9 Station Street, from 1916 until 1954, when it became part of Ocean Spray. Both simple three-story, brick, early twentieth-century buildings remain.

Middleborough Center's commercial buildings are significant because they represent both rarity and typicality. Nineteenth-century wood-frame commercial buildings are now relatively rare in southern New England, and the presence here of almost half a dozen of them is remarkable. The late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial buildings are exceptionally typical, almost textbook examples.

The combination of commercial buildings and houses converted to commercial use is on the Downtown's distinguishing characteristics; it reflects the absence of an economy so vigorous that other places exclusively filled the Downtown with new commercial buildings. The arrested-development quality of Middleborough Center's Downtown, in fact, is perhaps its most telling indication of the economic history of a town whose period of great growth was relatively brief.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Because Middleborough Center achieved its present form during a relatively brief period of growth, most intensively between the 1850s and the 1910s, it reveals patterns that demonstrate significance in the area of community development.

Middleborough Center's appearance somewhat belies its development pattern. Typical for most Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colony Puritan towns, the earliest focus in the Town of Middleborough was The Green, approximately two miles northeast of Middleborough Center, the location of the First Congregational Church, which served the entire township until 1719. As Middleborough Center emerged in the mid-nineteenth century following the advent of industry and the railroad, it created a simulacrum of early Puritan organization. The location of the Central Congregational Church immediately south of Four Corners followed by the construction some twenty-five years later of the Town Hall on a large green created and reinforced the image of this area as the original settlement. What appears as a typical early settlement adjacent to a crossroads, Four Corners, and near a river, the Nemasket, is, in fact, a development pattern created in a relatively short period of time some two hundred years after the town's establishment.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 8

INDUSTRY

Middleborough Center was largely the product of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial development. While most of its industrial facilities no longer remain or are not located within the district, several resources contribute to the district's ability to achieve industrial significance.

Wareham Street, which stretches east of Four Corners to the Nemasket River, is the site of three industrial buildings and at least one industrial site: the Union Needle Company (1875 *et seq.*), at number 12; the Middleboro, Wareham & Buzzards Bay Railway Car Barn, later Middleboro Auto Exchange, then Maxim Motor Company, now Nordberg-Read, Inc. (1900, 1907, 1914 *et seq.*), at number 25; the Middleborough Gas and Electric Company (ca 1885), at number 37; and the upper falls of the Nemasket, the site of an eighteenth-century forge and an early nineteenth-century textile mill.

Each of the three sites tells of a particular episode in industrial history. The Nemasket River site is probably heavily disturbed through late twentieth-century redevelopment, most recently as a park. The needleworks, in operation only five years, represents the many small manufactories that opened and shut during the industrializing period. The gas and electric company, established here in the 1880s, was acquired by the town in the early 1890s; Middleborough was the first community in Massachusetts to acquire and operate its own municipal power plant. The car barn, remodeled as a plant to manufacture fire engines after 1914, recalls the establishment and survival of a small, specialized company that continued in successful operation until relatively late in the twentieth century.

SOCIAL HISTORY

Middleborough Center's patterns of development and the lives of those who created the area are intimately linked. The connections among the buildings where individuals lived, worked, studied, worshipped, and relaxed reveal important patterns of social history.

Like most small towns in the United States, Middleborough was a tight-knit community of individuals and families who knew one another extremely well and were often connected through marriage and family. The town's development patterns closely reflect that social history, seen especially in the proximity of home, workplace, school, and houses of worship of townspeople. In the early years of the nineteenth century, Colonel Peter H. Peirce built his store directly across the North Main Street from his house. In the late 1850s hardware dealer George H. Doane built both the fine transitional Greek Revival/Italianate house at 43 Oak Street and the Italianate Doane Block at 12 South Main. By century's end little had changed: August Klar lived at 182 North Main Street and worked a few blocks away in his pastry shop at 133 Centre Street, while J. Augustine Sparrow lived first at 85 then at 109 South Main and owned a clothing store at 45 Centre Street. Relatives often both lived and worked near one another: in the 1920s, members of the Sullivan family worked in a family insurance business in the Drake Block, which they remodeled, at 20 South Main Street and lived down the street at 112, 116, and 124 South Main. Further research will reveal even more intricate patterns which link both the individuals who lived here one to another and the patterns they followed with the buildings they leave as their legacy.

Archaeological Significance

While numerous sites have been recorded in the town of Middleborough and several sites have achieved regional importance, only small portions of the town have been systematically surveyed limiting the local and regional value

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 9

of these archaeological recoveries. Most sites in the town have been identified on the basis of limited collections and the recollections of collectors. Little reliable information relating to site type and function is known on a site specific basis and any town wide patterns or models are, at the best fragmentary. Given this information, any sites located in the proposed district or in the town of Middleborough could be significant. Any artifact or feature recoveries from sites within the district may contribute important information relating to that site's function and type. That information might in turn enable that site to be integrated into a systematic community-wide study of prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns for the town. Prehistoric sites in the district may contain information that helps understand the growth of Contact Period core areas in this region and their relationship to other important core areas within the Taunton River drainage. Lithic materials and other archaeological resources at sites in the district might also contain information that helps understand patterns of development in the area including the growth of the Small Stemmed Point Tradition as an in situ development for the southeastern Massachusetts region.

Historic archaeological resources described in this nomination have the potential to provide detailed information on many of the social, cultural and economic characteristics responsible for the growth of Middleborough Center from the 18th through 20th centuries. Archaeological resources can document the district and town as it evolved from an agricultural settlement with limited industry in the 18th and early 19th centuries to an industrial and commercial town with a strongly defined civic center in the second half of the 19th century. Additional historical research combined with archaeological testing can help locate 18th and 19th century farmsteads and residences presently unknown in the district. These resources can be significant to this nomination by contributing to a better understanding of the settlement or community base from which later 19th and 20th century civic, industrial, commercial and residential growth occurred. Information relating to 18th and 19th century farmsteads can also provide important information relating to agricultural technologies, family life during the period and additional trades or occupations that may have supplemented an agricultural lifestyle. Historical and archaeological evidence may exist for various cottage industries including straw manufacture that may have led to major industries in the mid 19th century. Much of the above information can be obtained through detailed analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) and the structural remains from outbuildings associated with both archaeological sites and extant residences. One mid 18th century farmhouse has been identified at 77 South Main Street. Archaeological evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features should be associated with this structure. Archaeological resources associated with an 18th century forge and early 19th century textile mill may also be present in the district at the Upper Falls at the Nemasket in the vicinity of Wareham Street and the Nemasket River. Additional historical research and archaeological testing can be used to document the locations of these sites and the extent to which later development has effected their integrity. Both sites could contribute to the significance of this nomination by providing early examples of industrial growth in Middleborough Center. The sites could also contribute important information relating to 18th century forge technologies and production and the development of the textile industry in the 19th century. Archaeological resources can also contribute information on several of the districts civic buildings that are no longer extant but contributed to Middleborough Center's growth as the town's civic focus in the mid to late 19th century. Construction features and demolition debris associated with the town's 1886 high school originally located near the Town Hall can contribute information relating to the building's orientation, techniques of construction, building materials and it's architectural features. Similar information can also be obtained for the Mission Church originally located near the Church of the Sacred Heart and two earlier churches at the site of the

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 10**Middleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.**

Central Baptist Church. Mid 19th century to early 20th century industrial archaeological resources can also contribute to the district's significance. Structural evidence from mill buildings can help reconstruct the layout and evolution of Bay State Straw Works, reportedly the largest straw manufacturing company in the world during its period of operation. Detailed analysis of archaeological resources associated with these buildings including potential trash deposits can help reconstruct technologies and production methods in use at the factory. Information might also be recovered identifying working conditions for workers, raw materials used in production and products manufactured. Residential sites might also be present in the district associated with Middleborough Center's mid to late 19th century growth. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological testing may locate the sites of private residences, multi-family housing and company owned housing in the district. These residences may also be the sites of small scale industries or commercial enterprises conducted by residents or owners of the structures. Residential sites may contain evidence of social stratification within the community, ethnicity and cultural adaptation by emigrant communities. Information might also be present at sites of company owned housing that indicates how company owners treated workers and the extent to which certain aspects of workers lives were controlled by the companies. Mill buildings later developed as residential housing also offer the potential for the analysis of the adaptive reuse of industrial structures in the community.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Middleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Massachusetts Historical Commission. *Reconnaissance Report for the Town of Middleborough, Massachusetts*. 1985.
Romaine, Mertie E. *History of the Town of Middleborough, Massachusetts*. 1905-1965. New Bedford: Reynolds-DeWalt Printing, Inc. 1969
Weston, Thomas A.M. *History of the Town of Middleboro, Massachusetts*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin And Co., 1906.

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Middleborough Center HD
Name of Property

Plymouth, Mass.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 220 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 340820 4639740
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 342020 4639880
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 342000 4639200
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 340960 4638660
Zone Easting Northing

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William McKenzie Woodward, consultant; with Betsy Friedberg

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date May 2000

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 10 Page 1

UTM LOCATIONS (continued)

5. 19 340820 4639180

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(Please see enclosed assessors' maps)

The Middleborough Center Historic District includes properties on Alden Street, Benton Street, Centre Avenue, Centre Street, Clifford Street, Court End Avenue, Courtland Street, Everett Street, High Street, Jackson Street, Lincoln Street, Nickerson Street, North Main Street, Oak Street, Pearl Street, Rock Street, School Street, South Main Street, Southwick Street, Station Street, Thatcher's Row, Union Street, Wareham Street, Webster Street and the Nemasket River. For each of the streets included in the district and the river at its edge, the exterior boundaries of the district are as follows:

Alden Street:	the south and west lot lines of the property at the southwest corner of Alden and Courtland Streets and the front property lines of the properties on the east side of the street between Courtland Street and Court End Avenue.
Benton Street:	the back lot line of properties on the east side of the street
Centre Avenue:	the west lot line of the properties at the west end of the street
Clifford Street:	no exterior boundaries
Court End Street:	the front property lines of the properties on the north side of the street between Alden Street and South Main Street
Courtland Street:	the west property line of the property at the northwest corner of Courtland and Oak Streets
Everett Street:	the back lot lines of properties on the both sides of the street and the north lot lines of numbers 15 and 16 Everett Street
High Street:	no exterior boundaries
Jackson Street:	west of Lincoln Street, the back lot lines of the properties on the north side of the street; east of Lincoln Street the front property lines from Lincoln Street to the Nemasket River
Lincoln Street:	the west side of the street between Wareham and Jackson Streets
Nickerson Street:	no exterior boundaries

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.Section number 10 Page 2

North Main Street:	for the east side of the street, back lot lines of properties north of Jackson Street and south of East Main Street; for the west side of the street, the back lot lines of properties north of Centre Street and south of North Street
Oak Street:	the back lot lines of numbers 8, 28, and 32 on the west side of Oak Street
Pearl Street:	the back lot lines of properties on the south side of the street east of Oak Street
Rock Street:	the back lot lines of properties on the south side of the street
School Street:	the back lot line of the School Street school and the west, north and east lot lines of the Central Methodist Church
South Main Street:	for the east side of the street, back lot lines north of West Grove Street and south of Rock Street; for the properties on the west side of the street, back lot lines north of West Grove Street and south of number 81 South Main Street
Southwick Street:	back lot lines of both sides of the street and the west lot lines of the westernmost lots on the street
Station Street:	the south lot lines of the lots on the north side of the street west of Everett Square and east of the railroad tracks and the west lot line of the lot adjoining the railroad tracks
Thatcher's Row:	no exterior boundaries
Union Street:	no exterior boundaries
Wareham Street:	the back lot lines of the properties on the south side of the street between Benton Street and the Nemasket River
Webster Street:	the back lot lines of the properties east of Benton Street and the east lot lines of the easternmost lots
Nemasket River:	the west edge of the river between Wareham and Jackson Streets

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Middleborough Center Historic District are drawn to include those properties significant to the area as it emerged and matured as the commercial and residential center for the Town of Middleborough during the period of significance between 1770 and 1940. Boundaries generally represent the limits of development within the period of significance and exclude areas where no significant development occurred, where demolition has eliminated properties related to the period of significance, and where integrity of properties has severely compromised their ability to convey a distinct sense of time and place.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Middleborough Center HD
Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), Mass.

Section number photo Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: William McKenzie Woodward
Date: March 1999

1. North Main Street: 11-15 (T.S. Peirce Building); 17 (Wells-Murdock-Jones Block); 49 (Y.M.C.A.)
2. North Main Street: 10 (Peirce Building)
3. Unitarian Universalist Church
4. North Main Street: 132 (Peter Peirce House – NRIND)
5. North Main Street: Middleborough Public Library
6. South Main Street: 1 (Savings Bank Building)
7. South Main Street, west side: 55 (Sidney Tucker House); 53 (Eddy-Barrett-Hodgson House); 51 (Eddy-Harlow-Peirce House), view facing north
8. South Main Street, east side: 30 (M'boro Cooperative Bank); 20 (Drake Block); 14 (Soule Furniture); 12 (Doane Block); 4-10 (American Hall), view facing north
9. Centre Street: 70 (Post Office)
10. Centre Street: 100 (Church of Our Saviour)
11. Centre Street, north side: 59-69 (W.T. Grant); 53 (Peirce House); 45 (Sparrow Bros. Store); 31; 25-29, view looking east
12. Rock Street, north side: 14 (F.R. Eaton House); 16 (Mrs. Shaw House); 18 (Merchant House), view looking east
13. Oak Street, east side: 29; 31 (Dean House); 33 (John LeBaron House), view looking north
14. Oak Street: 43 (George Doane House)

(end)

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58B/1197		2-4 Alden	House	ca 1860, ca1901	Italianate	C	B
58D/742		1 Benton	House	ca1915	Colonial Revival	C	B
58D/745		1A Benton	House	ca 1915	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		1A Benton, rear	Garage	ca 1950		C	B
58D/746		3 Benton	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
"		3 Benton, rear	Garage	ca 1950		C	B
58D/754		4 Benton	House	1876	Vernacular	C	B
58D/747		5 Benton	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58D/749		6 Benton	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58D/771		7 Benton	House	ca 1925	Foursquare	C	B
58D/776		8 Benton	House/Nursing Facility	ca 1925, ca 1980	Foursquare	NC	B
58C/696		9 Benton	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
"		9 Benton, rear	Garage	ca 1920			B
58D/775		10 Benton	House	ca 1860?	Vernacular	NC	B
58C/699		11 Benton	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58D/778	306	12 Benton	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58D/1514		14 Benton	House	ca 1950	Ranch	NC	B
58C/1461		17 Benton	House	ca 1895	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
58C/1492		18 Benton	House	ca 1895	Queen Anne	C	B
58C/1495		18 Benton, rear	House	ca 1850?	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1459		19 Benton	House	ca 1950	Ranch	NC	B
58C/1494		22 Benton	House	ca 1875	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
58C/1497		26 Benton	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5919		12-16 Centre Avenue	Richards Block/com-res	1900	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5178		165 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1875	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
50N/5917		166 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5177		167 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1885	Vernacular 2-family	C	B
50M/5099		169 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1885	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
50M/5095		171 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1880	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
"		171 Centre Avenue, rear	Garage	ca 1950		C	B
50M/5836		172 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
50M/5835		172 1/2 Centre Avenue	House	Ca 1920	Colonial Revival	C	B
50M/5094		173 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
50M/5832		174 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
50M/5831		176 Centre Avenue	House	ca 1880	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
50P/6251		19 Centre	Commercial	ca 1920	One-part commercial	C	B
50P/6227		25-29 Centre	Commercial	1934	Two-part commercial	C	B
50P/6219		31 Centre	Commercial	ca 1920	One-part commercial	C	B
50P/6241	360	34 Centre	Commercial	ca 1890, ca1910	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6242	361	38 Centre	Commercial	ca 1875	Italianate	C	B
50P/6218	378	45 Centre	Sparrow Brothers Store	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6241		48 Centre	Commercial	ca 1940	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6215	377	53 Centre	Pierce House/Commercial	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6214	376	59-69 Centre	W. T. Grant & Co	ca 1925	One-part commercial	C	B
50P/6161	363	70 Centre	U. S. Post Office	1931-33	Georgian Revival	NR-1987	B
50P/6133		85 Centre	Fleet Bank	ca 1980	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/6132		95 Centre	Commercial	ca 1925	One-part commercial	C	B
50P/6128	364	100 Centre	Church of Our Saviour, Episcopal	1897	Late Gothic Revival	C	B
50P/6131	373	111 Centre	Copeland, Glidden Block	1889	Richardson Romanesque	C	B
50P/6123		125 Centre	Commercial	ca 1980	Vernacular	C	B
50P/5389	372	133 Centre	Pasztor & Klar Bake Shop	ca 1911	Vernacular	C	B
50P/5388		145 Centre	Commercial	ca 1920	Vernacular	NC	B
"	371	145 Centre, rear	Otis Briggs House	ca 1875	Italianate	C	B
50P/5387	370	155 Centre	School Street School	1850, 1906	Italianate	C	B
50P/6119		160 Centre	Stop 'n' Save Mobil	ca 1980	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/5379		165 Centre	Commercial	ca 1910	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/5375		177 Centre	Eggers	ca 1975	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/6115		190 Centre	Tripp House	ca 1860	Italianate	C	B
50N/5293		199 Centre	Gas Station	ca 1950	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/6114		200 Centre	Cumberland Farms	ca 1980	Vernacular	NC	B
50N/6053		222 Centre	Commercial	ca 1920	One-part commercial	C	B
"		224 Centre	Leonard House	ca 1870	Italianate	C	B
50N/6032		232 Centre	Leonard House	ca 1870	Italianate	C	B
"		240 Centre	Commercial	ca 1920	One-part commercial	C	B
50N/5292		233 Centre	Perkins-Osborne House	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5297	365	246 Centre	Kingman Shoe Factory/House	1867	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5268		249 Centre	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
50N/5291	366	250 Centre	Kingman Shoe Factory/House	1867	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5267		259 Centre	Cushing House	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
"		259 Centre, rear	Cushing Barn	ca 1850		C	B
50N/5286		260 Centre	Commercial	ca 1980	Vernacular	NC	B
50N/5287	368	300 Centre	Church of Sacred Heart, Roman	1918	Late Gothic Revival	C	B
50N/6012		340 Centre	Sacred Heart Rectory	1934-35	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		340 Centre, rear	Garage	1934-35		C	B
50N/5936		360 Centre	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
"		364 Centre	Boucher Shop	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
"	337	372-374 Centre	Boucher Block	ca 1890, 1900	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5195		369 Centre	Vaughn House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5935		378 Centre	Middleborough Hotel	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5198		387 Centre	House, Apartments, Shop	ca 1850, ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5197		395 Centre	House	ca 1877	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5186		411 Centre	House and barn	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5913		420 Centre	Farrar's Block	ca 1925	One-part commercial	C	B
50N/5184		447-453 Centre	Shop, Apartments	ca 1920	Two-part commercial	C	B
50N/5176		465 Centre	Shop, Apartments	ca 1910	Two-part commercial	C	B
50N/5173		475 Centre	Shop	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5093		481 Centre	House	ca 1870	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
50N/5172		481 Centre	House	ca 1870	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
50N/5147		495 Centre	Advent Christian Church	1910, 1928	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5066		505 Centre	Shop	ca 1925	One-part commercial	C	B
58C/636		2 Clifford	Sparrow House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58C/638		4 Clifford	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58C/662		6 Clifford	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
58C/664		8 Clifford	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
"		8 1/2 Clifford	Barn?, now House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58C/667		10 Clifford	Peirce House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
"		10 Clifford, rear	Garage	ca 1940	Vernacular	C	B
58C/686		12 Clifford	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58C/656		13 Clifford	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
"		13 Clifford, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58F/2011		5 Courtland	House	ca 1940	Cape Cod	C	B
58B/1275		7 Courtland	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
"		7 Courtland, rear	Barn	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58B/1196		9 Courtland	LeBaron House	ca 1860	Greek Revival	C	B
"		9 Courtland, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58B/1193		9 1/2 Courtland	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1939		10 Courtland	House	ca 1940	Cape Cod	C	B
"		10 Courtland, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58B/1192		11 Courtland	House	ca 1920	Dutch Colonial	C	B
"		11 Courtland, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58F/1935		12 Courtland	House	ca 1925	Bungalow	C	B
"		12 Courtland, rear	Garage	ca 1925		C	B
58B/1191		13-15 Courtland	House	ca 1920	Foursquare	C	B
58F/1931		14-16 Courtland	Bay State Straw Works House	ca 1860, ca 1901	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1183		22 Courtland	Bay State Straw Works House	ca 1860, ca 1901	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1153		25-27 Courtland	Bay State Straw Works House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1158		26 Courtland	Two-Family House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
"		26 Courtland, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58B/1157		28 Courtland	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
"		28 Courtland, rear	Shed	ca 1910		C	B
58B/1128		29-31 Courtland	Bay State Straw Works House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1146		30 Courtland	House	ca 1860, ca 1890	Greek Rev., Queen Anne	C	B
58B/1124		33-35 Courtland	Bay State Straw Works House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1118		34 Courtland	Bay State Straw Works House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1113		37 Courtland	Glidden House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5158		9 Everett	House	ca 1850?	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5158		11 Everett	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5155		13 Everett	House	ca 1870	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
"		13 Everett, rear	Barn	ca 1870		C	B
50N/5149		14 Everett	Lincoln House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5146		18 Everett	Bailey House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5152		19 Everett	Pease House	ca 1870	Italianate	C	B
50N/5143		20 Everett	Lincoln House	ca 1870	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
50N/5127		23 Everett	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
"		23 Everett, rear	Barn	ca 1880		C	B
50N/5119		24 Everett	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5124		27 Everett	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
"		27 Everett, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
50N/5112		28 Everett	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
50N/5121		29 Everett	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4379		30 Everett	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4384		33 Everett	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4378		34 Everett	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4375		38 Everett	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4373		37-39 Everett	Double House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4347		40 Everett	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
50J/4346	331	41-43 Everett	Spooner Block	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58C/511		1 High	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
"		1 High, rear	Garage	ca 1925		C	B
58B/439		2 High	House	ca 1885	Queen Anne	C	B
50N/6099	356	3 High	Cushman House	ca 1860	Greek/Gothic Revival	C	B
58B/436		4-6 High	Double House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
50N/6095		9 High	Gibbs House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
"		9 High, rear	Barn	ca 1885		C	B
50N/6088		12 High	Lovett House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
"		12 High, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
50N/6085		14 High	House	ca 1930	Bungalow	C	B
50Q/6326	280	Jackson	Peirce Mill House I	1820	Federal	C	B
"	281	"	"	"	"	C	B
"	282	"	Sproat Tavern Outhouse	1700	Colonial Revival	NC	B
"	283	"	Blacksmith Shop	1975-81	Vernacular Revival	NC	B
"	284	"	Judge Wood Law Office	1796	Federal	NC	B
"	285	"	West Side Whistle House	ca 1880	Vernacular	NC	B
"	286	"	Carriage Shed	1978	Vernacular Revival	NC	B
50Q/6318		7 Jackson	Robbins Museum	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
50Q/6342		15 Jackson	Commercial/Industrial Complex	ca 1960		NC	B
50Q/6343		"	"	"		"	"
50Q/6346		"	"	"		"	"
50Q/6354		21 Jackson	Atkins Memorial Building	1964		NC	B
50Q/6387		2 Lincoln	Lewis Lincoln House	1855	Greek Revival	C	B
50L/4024		2 Montello	Fuller House	ca 1860	Greek/Italianate	C	B
"		2 Montello, rear	Barn	ca 1890		C	B
50P/6156	359	Nickerson	Central Baptist Church	1964	Neo-Colonial	NC	B
50P/6192	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MIIC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
50P/6193		Nickerson	Central Baptist Church School	Ca 1964	Neo-Colonial	NC	B
50P/6195	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50P/6189		Nickerson	Middlborough Town Hall	1873	Italianate	C	B
50L/4016	252	3 North	Timothy L. Dunlap House	ca 1875	Mansard	C	B
50L/4012		5 North	House	ca 1895	Queen Anne	C	B
"		5 North, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
50P/6259		5 North Main	Fish's Diner, Service Station	1939		NC	B
50P/6255	293	10 North Main	Peirce Building	1900	Two-part commercial	C	B
50P/6256	291	11-15 North Main	T. S. Peirce Building	1910	Two-part commercial	C	B
50P/6255	292	12 North Main	Commercial Block	ca 1920	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6228		16 North Main	Service Station	ca 1940	Modern	C	B
50P/6261	290	17 North Main	Wells-Murdock-Jones Block	ca 1850	Two-part commercial	C	B
50P/6223		40-48 North Main	Grant Building	ca 1960		NC	B
50P/6238	289	49 North Main	Y.M.C.A. Building	1911-13	Federal Revival	C	B
50P/6236		59 North Main	Offices	ca 1960		NC	B
50P/5497		68 North Main	Service Station	ca 1940	Roadside Colonial	C	B
50P/6235		75 North Main	Robinson Law Office	ca 1778?	Colonial	C	B
50P/5492	287	90 North Main	Middleborough Public Library	1903, 1992	Beaux-Arts	C	B
50Q/5574	279	99 North Main	Colonel Peter Peirce Store	ca 1830, 1935	Greek Revival	NR-1976	B
50Q/5549	277	North Main	Central Fire Station	1926	Georgian Revival	C	B
50Q/5544	278	132 North Main	Colonel Peter Peirce House	ca 1815, 1826-28	Federal	C	B
50Q/5542		142 North Main	Commercial Block	ca 1920	One-part commercial	NC	B
50 Q/5543	276	153 North Main	Kelley House	ca 1910	Colonial Revival	C	B
50Q/5517		156 North Main	Charles H. Carpenter House	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
50Q/5515		170-172 North Main	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
50Q/5524	275	181 North Main	Shaw House	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
"		181 North Main, rear	Barn	ca 1850		C	B
50Q/5512	274	182 North Main	August Klar House	1898	Queen Anne	C	B
50Q/5525	273	187 North Main	Ira Thomas House	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
"		187 North Main, rear	Barn	ca 1850		C	B
50L/4776		190 North Main	Sylvanus Barrows House	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
50L/4781		198-202 North Main	House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
50L/4758		210 North Main	Bryant House	ca 1850, ca 1890	Vernacular	NC	
50L/4755		218 North Main	Tinkham House	ca 1830	Federal/Greek Revival	C	B
"		218 North Main, rear	Barn	ca 1850		C	B
50L/4792	272	North Main	Memorial High School	1926-27	Georgian Revival	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
50L/4729		230 North Main	Israel Denham House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
"		230 North Main, rear	Garage	ca 1930		C	B
50L/4763		237 North Main	S. Burgess House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
"		237 North Main, rear	Barn	ca 1850		C	B
50L/4734		240 North Main	Adoniram W. Raymond House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
"		240 North Main, rear	Shed	ca 1910		C	B
50L/4814		249 North Main	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50L/3998	271	250 North Main	Nemasket Grange, now theatre	1929	Vernacular	C	B
50L/4811		257 North Main	Sarah Harlow House	1896	Queen Anne	C	B
"		257 North Main, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
50L/3996		260 North Main	James E. McManus House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
"		260 North Main, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
50L/4076		269 North Main	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
"		269 North Main, side	Barn Foundation	ca 1880		NC	F
50L/4047		270 North Main	Charles H. Tobey House	1877	Italianate	C	B
"		270 North Main, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
50L/4057		287 North Main	Amasa Lamb House	ca 1855	Vernacular	C	B
50L/4042		290 North Main	Horatio G. Wood House	ca 1830	Vernacular	C	B
"		290 North Main, rear	Garage	ca 1950		C	B
58B/1165		5 Oak	House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1134		8 Oak	House	ca 1950	Cape Cod	NC	B
58/1139		9 Oak	Vaughn House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1136		13 Oak	Wood House	ca 1875	Mansard	C	B
"		13 Oak, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58B/397		14 Oak	House	ca 1855	Vernacular	C	B
"		14 Oak, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58B/477		15 Oak	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
"		15 Oak, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58B/398		16 Oak	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58B/395		18 Oak	Farrington House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/471		19 Oak	Leonard House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58B/448		21 Oak	Beals House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58B/442	341	25 Oak	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58B/339		26 Oak	Gay House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
"		26 Oak, side	Garage	ca 1940		NC	B
"		26 Oak, rear	Barn	ca 1860		C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58B/414		28 Oak	Swift House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
58B/419		29 Oak	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58B/416		31 Oak	Dean House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
"		31 Oak, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
50N/6077		32 Oak	Rounseville House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
50N/5087		33 Oak	John B. LeBaron House	ca 1870	Second Empire	C	B
50N/6084		35 Oak	King House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
50N/6058		37 Oak	Soule House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
50N/6052		39 Oak	Sherman House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
50N/6049		40 Oak	Washburn House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
50N/6028		43 Oak	George H. Doane House	ca 1855	Italianate	C	B
"		43 Oak, rear	Barn	ca 1855	Italianate	C	B
50N/6026		45 Oak	House	ca 1950	Ranch	NC	B
"		45 Oak, rear	Garage	ca 1950		NC	B
50N/6026	367	47 Oak	House	ca 1895	Queen Anne	NC	B
58B/1217		3 Pearl	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
"		3 Pearl, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58B/478		4 Pearl	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1218		5 Pearl	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1243		7 Pearl	House	ca 1910	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1217		8 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
"		8 Pearl, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58B/1251		9 Pearl	House	ca 1830?	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1227		11 Pearl	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
58B/479		12 Pearl	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1225		13 Pearl	House	ca 1910	Vernacular	C	B
58B/481		14 Pearl	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/1222		15 Pearl	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58B/485		17 Pearl	Hathaway House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
"		17 Pearl, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58B/457		18 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
58B/483		19 Pearl	Kingman House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
"		19 Pearl, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58B/455		20 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
58B/483		21 Pearl	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58B/452		22 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
"		22 Pearl, rear		Garage Ca 1940		C	B
58B/456		23 Pearl	Tinkham House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58B/428		24 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
"		24 Pearl, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58B/456		25 Pearl	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58B/461		27 Pearl	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58B/437		29 Pearl	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58B/435	351	31 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Queen Anne	C	B
"		31 Pearl, rear		Garage ca 1925		C	B
50N/6091		34 Pearl	House	ca 1925	Dutch Colonial	C	B
"		34 Pearl, rear		Garage ca 1925		C	B
50N/6069		35 Pearl	Shop	ca 1950		NC	B
"		37 Pearl	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
"		37 Pearl, rear		Garage ca 1950		NC	B
50N/6064	352	36 Pearl	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50N/6061	353	38 Pearl	Washburn House	ca 1860	Gothic Revival	C	B
"		38 Pearl, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
50N/6063	355	39-41 Pearl	House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
"		39-41 Pearl, rear	Barn	ca 1850		C	B
50N/6038		42 Pearl	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
50N/6039		43 Pearl	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1322		1 Rock	Office	ca 1960	Ranch	NC	B
58c/1329		3 Rock	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1331		4 Rock	Garage, now	House ca 1920	Foursquare	C	B
58C/1353		5 Rock	S. Keith House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1335		6 Rock	House	ca 1920	Foursquare	C	B
58C/1365		7 Rock	H. Sparrow House	ca 1875 et seq.	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1339		8 Rock	House	ca 1880, ca 1940	Vernacular, Federal Rev.	C	B
"		8 Rock, rear		Garage ca 1940		C	B
58C/1368		9 Rock	O. F. Borden House	ca 1875	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
58C/1417		10 Rock	House	before 1900		C	B
"		10 Rock, rear	Shed	ca 1940		C	B
58C/1369		11 Rock	House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
"		11 Rock, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58C/1471		13 Rock	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1445		14 Rock	F. R. Eaton House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58C/1475		15 Rock	Phillips House	ca 1875	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
58C/1446		16 Rock	Mrs Shaw House	ca 1860	Greek Revival	C	B
"		16 Rock, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58C/1478		17 Rock	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1449		18 Rock	Merchant House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1479		19 Rock	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58G/2213		21 Rock	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
"		21 Rock, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58C/1481		22 Rock	House	ca 1845	Greek Revival	C	B
58G/2221		23 Rock	House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
"		23 Rock, rear	Shed	ca 1910		C	B
58C/1484		24 Rock	E. Harrison House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
"		24 Rock, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58G/2224		25 Rock	S. Reed House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
"		25 Rock, rear	Garage	ca 1920		C	B
58C/1485	307	26 Rock	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58G/2228		27 Rock	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
"		27 Rock, rear	Barn	19th century		C	B
58G/2223		28 Rock	R. M. Thomas House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
50P/5391		6 School	School Street School	1907	Georgian Revival	C	B
50P/5365		10 School	Central Methodist Church	1869, 1954	Romanesque, Modern	C	B
50P/6249	380	1 South Main	Savings Bank Building	1895	Richardson Romanesque	C	B
50P/6282	429	2 South Main	George Lang Block	1935	Two-part Commercial	C	B
50P/6285	428	4-10 South Main	American Hall	1837, 1854, 1910	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6272	381	9-11 South Main	Homestead Block	ca 1895	Two-part Commercial	C	B
50P/6284	427	12 South Main	Doane Block	1857, ca 1940	Italianate	C	B
50P/6287	426	14 South Main	Soule Furniture Block	ca 1850, ca 1937	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6275	382	17-21 South Main	Thatcher Homestead	1831, 1904	Federal/Commercial	C	B
50P/6273	425	20 South Main	Drake Block	ca 1860, 1930	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6196	383	25 South Main	Unitarian Universalist Church	1891, 1907	Shingle	C	B
58C/613	424	30 South Main	Middleborough Cooperative Bank	1928, 1956-57	Georgian Revival	C	B
58C/618	422	South Main Street	Central Congregational Church	1848	Greek Revival	C	B
58C/566	421	32 South Main	Philander Washburn House	ca 1840	Greek Revival	C	B
58C/595	420	46 South Main	Bellows House	ca 1880, ca 1908	Italianate	C	B
58C/589	419	50 South Main	James Cole House	ca 1840	Vernacular	C	B
58C/554	385	51 South Main	Eddy-Harlow-Peirce House	ca 1835, ca 1890	Greek Revival/Italianate	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
"		51 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58C/573	386	53 South Main	Eddy-Barrett-Hodgson House	ca 1850, ca 1900	Greek Revival	C	B
"		53 South Main, rear	Barn	ca 1890		C	B
58C/1324	418	54 South Main	Harlow House	ca 1860	Greek Revival/Italianate	C	B
58C/576	387	55 South Main	Sidney Tucker House	ca 1840	Greek Revival	C	B
58C/1327	417	56 South Main	Robert V. Cole House	ca 1850, 1942	Greek Revival	C	B
58C/578	388	59 South Main	House	ca 1830	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1312	389	61 South Main	House	ca 1800, ca 1850	Federal	C	B
58C/1381	416	64 South Main	George W. Copeland House	1888	Shingle	C	B
58B/1239	390	67 South Main	Stevens-Briggs House	ca 1820, ca 1850	Federal	C	B
58B/1261	391	71 South Main	Snow-Perkins-Wood House	ca 1832, ca 1850	Federal/Italianate	C	B
58C/1377	415	72 South Main	Matthew H. Cushing House	1881	Italianate	C	B
"		72 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1930		C	B
58B/1298	414	76 South Main	Judge Nathan Washburn House	ca 1900	Queen Anne	C	B
58B/1259	392	77 South Main	House	ca 1770	Colonial	C	B
58F	413	80 South Main	Orrin R. Smith House	ca 1902	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		80 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58B/1282	393	81 South Main	Abiel Wood House	ca 1855	Greek/Gothic Revival	C	B
"		81 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58B/1288	394	83 South Main	James M. Coombs House	ca 1870	Italianate	C	B
58F/2021	395	85 South Main	J. Augustine Sparrow House	1897	Queen Anne	C	B
58F/2016	396	87 South Main	Philo Pickens House	ca 1866	Second Empire	C	B
58F/2044	397	91 South Main	Martha P. & H. W. Sears House	ca 1900	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		91 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58F/2047	398	93 South Main	Ebenezer Pickens House	ca 1813, ca 1832	Federal	C	B
58F/2073	412	94 South Main	Ebenezer Pickens House	1852	Greek Revival	C	B
"		94 South Main, rear		Barn 1852		C	B
58F/2078	411	98 South Main	Sears House	1928, 1948	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		98 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1948		C	B
58F/1990	399	99 South Main	Fred N. Whitman House	1899	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		99 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58F/2815	410	100 South Main	Andrew J. Pickens House	ca 1840	Greek Revival	C	B
58F/1998	400	101 South Main	Charles A. Wood House	1899	Queen Anne/Colonial Rev.	C	B
"		101 South Main, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58F/2817	409	104 South Main	John A. Miller House	ca 1895	Queen Anne/Shingle	C	B
"		104 South Main, rear	Barn	ca 1895		C	B
58F/2737	401	107 South Main	Elwyn B. Lynde House	1916	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		107 South Main, rear	Garage	1916		C	B
58F/2769	408	108 South Main	Albert Alden House	ca 1860	Italianate	C	B
"		108 South Main, rear	Barn	ca 1860		C	B
58F/2755	402	109 South Main	J. Augustine Sparrow House	1910	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		109 South Main, rear	Garage	1910		C	B
58F/2794	407	112 South Main	Wood-Sullivan House	ca 1860, 1911	Second Empire/Col. Revl	C	B
58F/2795	"	"					
58J/3531	433	116 South Main	Irene S. & T. H. Stegmaier House	ca 1925	Dutch Colonial	C	B
58F/2757	403	117 South Main	Thompson-King House	ca 1831	Federal	C	B
"		117 South Main, rear	Barn	ca 1850?		C	B
58F/2781	432	119 South Main	Madeline Smith Alger House	1948	Cape Cod	C	B
"		119 South Main, rear	Garage	1948		C	B
58J/3526	406	120 South Main	Soule-Philbrook-Romaine House	ca 1855	Italianate	C	B
58F/2775	404	123 South Main	Thomas House	ca 1800	Vernacular	C	B
58J/3525	405	124 South Main	Judge Jonathan V. Sullivan House	ca 1925	Bungalow	C	B
58B/369	349	1 Southwick	G. H. Washburn House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58B/383		4 Southwick	House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58B/364		5 Southwick	House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
58B/386		6 Southwick	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58B/361		7 Southwick	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
"		7 Southwick, rear	Barn	ca 1870		C	B
58B/359		8 Southwick	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/353		9 Southwick	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/358		10 Southwick	House	ca 1850	Greek Revival	C	B
58B/328		11 Southwick	House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58B/381		12 Southwick	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58B/327		13 Southwick	House	ca 1860	Vernacular	C	B
58B/354		14 Southwick	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58B/324		15 Southwick	House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
58B/346		16 Southwick	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58B/312		17 Southwick	House	ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58B/342		18 Southwick	House	ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58D/779		1 Spencer	House	ca 1900	Queen Anne	C	B
50M/5918		Station Street	George C. Richards Building	1877	Vernacular	C	B
50M/5852		Station Street	Railroad Freight Station	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6166		2 Thatchers Row	Commercial Block	1998	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/6168		4 Thatchers Row	Commercial Block	ca 1940	One-part Commercial	C	B
50P/6192		6 Thatchers Row	Commercial Block	ca 1940	One-part Commercial	C	B
"		8 Thatchers Row	Office Building	ca 1980	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/6195		10 Thatchers Row	Office Building	ca 1980	Vernacular	NC	B
50P/6148	358	Union	Union Street School	1938	Modernist	C	B
58C/516		54-56 Union	House	ca 1910	Vernacular	C	B
"		54-56 Union, rear	Garage	ca 1970		NC	B
58C/518	357	58 Union	Peirce Barn, Nearly New Shop	pre-1900, 1915		C	B
58C/542		60 Union	Church of Our Saviour Parish Hs	1962-63	Modern	NC	B
50P/6264	294	5 Wareham	House, now Store	1830, 1930	Vernacular	C	B
"		7 Wareham	House, now Store	ca 1850	Vernacular	C	B
58C/629		8 Wareham	Charles Shockley Block	1878	Vernacular	C	B
50P/6268	296	9 Wareham	House	ca 1840	Greek Revival	C	B
50P/6292	297	11 Wareham	House	ca 1840	Vernacular	C	B
58C/6298	298	12 Wareham	Union Needle Company	1875 et seq.	Vernacular	C	B
50PQ/6371		15 Wareham	Industrial Building	ca 1910	Vernacular	C	B
58D/714		16 Wareham	Industrial Building	ca 1950	Vernacular	C	B
50Q/6378		17 Wareham	House	ca 1800	Vernacular	C	B
58D/718		18 Wareham	Greenhouses	ca 1950	Vernacular	C	B
50Q/6379	299	19 Wareham	House	ca 1875	Vernacular	NC	B
50Q/6384		21 Wareham	House	ca 1900	Vernacular	C	B
58D/719		22 Wareham	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
"		22 Wareham, rear	Garage	ca 1940		C	B
58C/721		23 Wareham	Fraternal Order of Eagles	ca 1960		NC	B
58D/727		24 Wareham	Mill House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
50R/6386		25 Wareham	Railway Barn/Maxim Motors	1900, 1907, 1914	Modernist	C	B
50R/6398	300	"	"	"	"	"	B
58D/755		26 Wareham	House	ca 1925	Dutch Colonial	C	B
"		26 Wareham, rear	Garage	ca 1925		C	B
58D/872	301	37 Wareham	Middleborough Gas & Electric Co.	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type	
58C/674		5 Webster		House ca 1915	Bungalow	C	B
58C/643		6 Webster		House ca 1950	Ranch	NC	B
58C/673		7 Webster		House ca 1890	Queen Anne	C	B
58C/654		8 Webster		House ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
58C/676		9 Webster		House ca 1850?	Vernacular	C	B
58C/658		10 Webster	Cushman-Corrington	House ca 1800, 1887	Federal	C	B
58C/687		11 Webster		House ca 1880	Gable-front-&-wing	C	B
"		11 Webster, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58C/421		13 Webster		House ca 1880	Vernacular	C	B
58C/697		14-16 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
"		14-16 Webster, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58C/1422		15 Webster		House ca 1950	Ranch	NC	B
58C/1426		17 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular/Neo-Federal	C	B
58C/698		18 Webster		House ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1437		19 Webster		House ca 1895	Queen Anne	C	B
"		19 Webster, rear		Garage ca 1920		C	B
58C/1461		21 Webster		House ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1432		22 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1466		23 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58C/1469		25 Webster		House ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
"		25 Webster, rear		Garage ca 1930		C	B
58D/1541		26 Webster		House ca 1925	Dutch Colonial	C	B
58D/1571		27 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
"		27 Webster, rear		Garage ca 1930		C	B
58D/1542		28 Webster		House ca 1925	Foursquare	C	B
"		28 Webster, rear		Garage ca 1925		C	B
58D/1575		29 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58D/1545		30 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58D/1549		32 Webster		House ca 1895	Vernacular	C	B
58D/1578		33 Webster		House ca 1885	Queen Anne	C	B
58D/1581		34 Webster		House ca 1915	Bungalow	C	B
50P/6246		Vacant					
50P/6125		Vacant					
50N/5285		Vacant					
58C/633		Vacant					
58C/624		Vacant					

**MIDDLEBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map/Lot	MHC#	Street Address	Name/function	Date	Style	Status /Type
58C/626			Vacant			
58C/628			Vacant			
50Q/6358			Vacant			
50P/6229			Vacant			
58F/2067			Vacant			
58J/3512			Vacant			
58B/316			Vacant			
50P/6193			Vacant			
58C/6286			Vacant			
58C/633			Vacant			
58D/759			Vacant			
58D/796			Vacant			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Middleborough Center Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 5/18/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/30/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/15/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/02/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00000685

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 6/15/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



2 11-15, 17, 49 North Main St

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Photo 1



1 10 North Main Street

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 2



2

(25) North Main Street,
Unitarian Universalist
Church

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 3



1 Col Peter H. Peirce Home,
132 North Main Street

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 4



Middleborough Public Library,
95 North Main Street

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Photo 5



1895

Middleborough
Trust Company
Bank

Middleborough
Trust Company
Bank

MTC

MIDDLEBOROUGH TRUST COMPANY

1 1 South Main Street

Kodak
PREMIUM
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MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 6



2

South Main Street, West side,
view to north, nos ⁵⁰ 55, 53, 51

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 7



2 South Main Street, east side
view to north, nos 30, 20, 14, 12,
4-10

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 8



1 U.S. Post Office, 10 Centre
Street

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PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 F

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 9



2 Church of Our Saviour,
100 Centre Street

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PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

PHOTO 10



2 Centre street, north side, view
to east, nos 59-69, 53, 45, 31, 29,
25-29

PHOTO 11



Kodak
Premium
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Rock Street, north side,
view to east, nos 14, 16, 18

Kodak
Premium
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

2 PHOTO 12

Kodak
Premium
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK



2

Oak street, east side, view
to north, ^{ms} 29, 31, 33 Oak

Photo 13



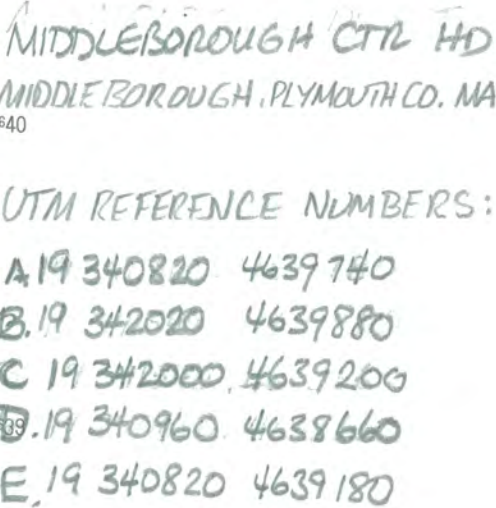
43 Oak Street

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Kodak
PREMIUM
Processing
MAR. 1999 FRK

Photo 14

BRIDGEWATER QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

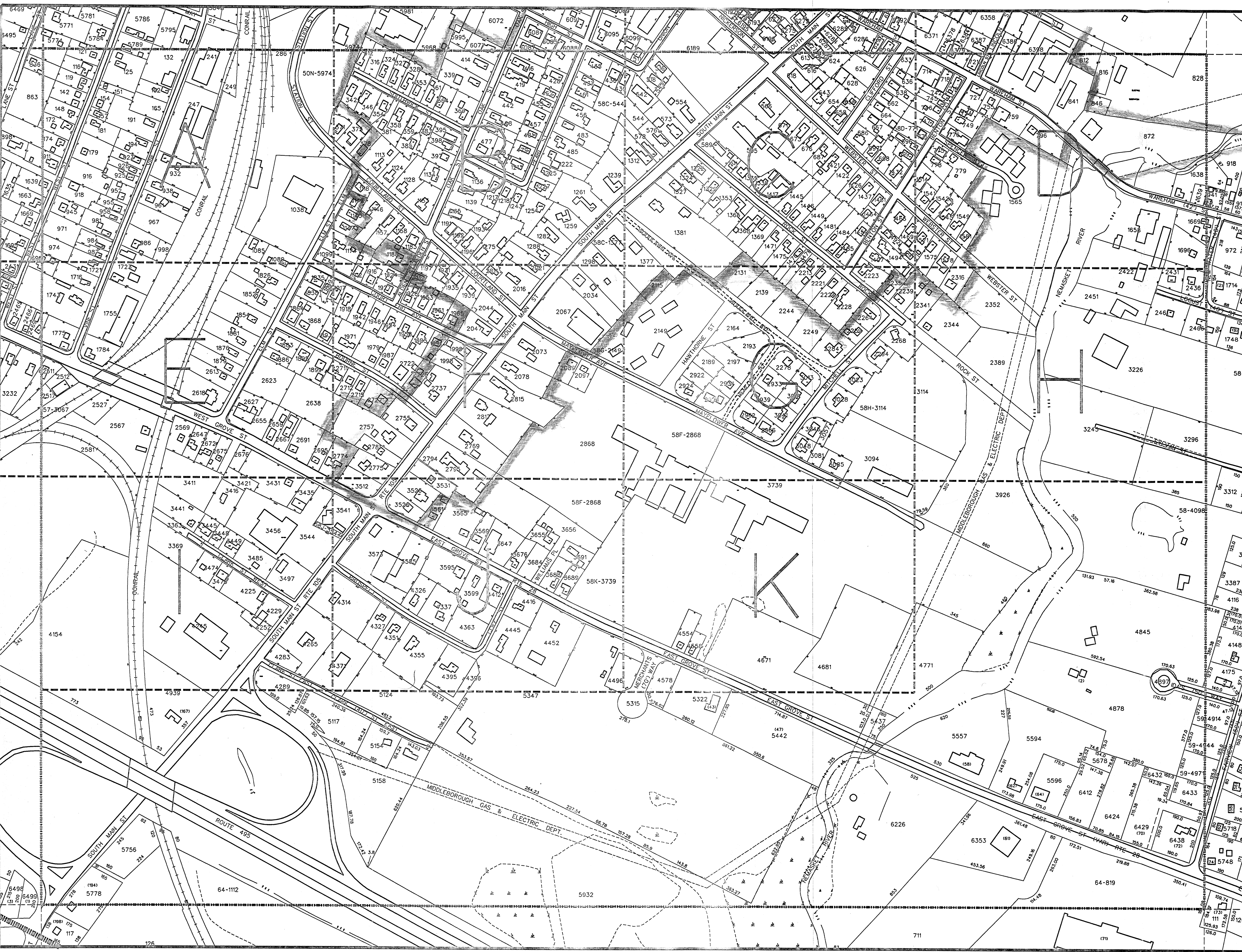
Primary highway, hard surface		Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface		Unimproved road	
 Interstate Route	 U. S. Route	 State Route	

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.
N4152.5—W7052.5/7.5

1977

AMS 6867 IV NW—SERIES V814





TOWN OF MIDDLEBOROUGH
PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET
GRID IS BASED UPON STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

49	50	51
57	58	59
64	65	

PARCEL	AREA
4771	3.00 Acres
4845	2.20 Acres
4878	6.40 Acres
4897	2778.40 SQ FT
4939	1.83 Acres
5117	1.08 Acres
5124	2.39 Acres
5154	26571.60 SQ FT
5158	3.01 Acres
5171	21780.00 SQ FT
5322	1.33 Acres
5347	23.41 Acres
5437	20473.20 SQ FT
5442	3.22 Acres
5557	2.00 Acres
5594	3.00 Acres
5596	1.01 Acres
5678	10890.00 SQ FT
5756	1.14 Acres
5778	1.07 Acres
5932	32.01 Acres
6226	8.00 Acres
6353	3.00 Acres
6412	41991.84 SQ FT
6424	1.23 Acres
6429	1.31 Acres
6432	20865.24 SQ FT
6433	20865.24 SQ FT
6438	1.00 Acres

LEGEND

TOWN LINE	BUILDING
MAP MATCH LINE	RAILROAD
POWER EASEMENT	STREAM, RIVER
DEED DIMENSION	LAKE, POND
SCALED DIMENSION	WETLANDS
PARCEL NUMBER	CRANBERRY BOG
HOUSE NUMBER	

APPLIED GEOGRAPHICS, INC.
Environmental and Geographic Information Systems
100 FRANKLIN ST., 7th FLOOR, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

DATE 10-15-99

APPROVED BY: BRIAN COOLIDGE
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED APRIL 26, 1987
CONTROL AND AEROTRIANGULATION BY ADR ASSOCIATES, INC. PENNSAUKEN, NJ
STEREO COMPILATION PREPARED BY GEOD CORPORATION NEWFOUNDLAND, NJ

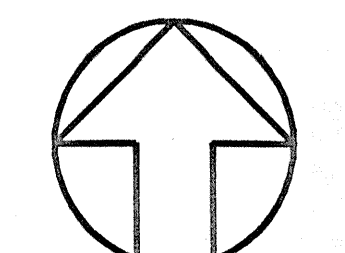
THESE PLANS ARE FOR TAX ASSESSMENT ORIENTATION PURPOSES ONLY. THE FIGURES GIVEN ARE NOT THE RESULTS OF GROUND SURVEY, AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR WRITING DEEDS OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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TAX MAP 58



No Parcel Data for Map 50



REVISIONS	
NO.	DATE

LEGEND	
	BUILDING
	RAILROAD
	STREAM, RIVER
	LAKE, POND
	WETLANDS
	CRANBERRY BOG

	TOWN LINE
	MAP MATCH LINE
	POWER EASEMENT
	DEED DIMENSION
	PARCEL NUMBER
	HOUSE NUMBER

	SCALE DIMENSION
	PARCEL NUMBER
	HOUSE NUMBER

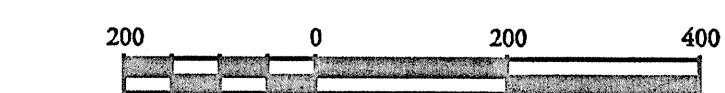
	SCALE DIMENSION
	PARCEL NUMBER
	HOUSE NUMBER

	SCALE DIMENSION
	PARCEL NUMBER
	HOUSE NUMBER

	SCALE DIMENSION
	PARCEL NUMBER
	HOUSE NUMBER

	SCALE DIMENSION
	PARCEL NUMBER
	HOUSE NUMBER

TOWN OF MIDDLEBOROUGH
PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS



SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

GRID IS BASED UPON STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

40	41	42
49	50	51
57	58	59

TAX MAP 50

THESE PLANS ARE FOR TAX ASSESSMENT ORIENTATION PURPOSES ONLY. THE FIGURES GIVEN ARE NOT THE RESULTS OF GROUND SURVEY, AND ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR WRITING DEEDS OR OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

APPLIED GEOGRAPHICS, INC.

Environmental and Geographic Information Systems

100 FRANKLIN ST., 7th FLOOR, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

DATE 10-15-99

APPROVED BY BRIAN COOLIDGE

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED APRIL 26, 1987

CONTROL AND AEROTRIANGULATION BY ADR ASSOCIATES, INC. PENNSAUKEN, NJ

STEREO COMPILED PREPARED BY GEOD CORPORATION NEWFOUNDLAND, NJ



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

February 10, 2000

Mr. John Sorenson
U.S. Postal Service
Federal Preservation Office
Facilities Headquarters
4301 Wilson Boulevard #300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

Re: Middleborough, MA Post Office, 70 Center Street, Middleborough

Dear Mr. Sorenson:

We are pleased to inform you that the property referenced above is located within the boundaries of the proposed Middleborough Center Historic District, which will be considered by the Massachusetts Historical Commission for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. 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 the Middleborough Center Historic District provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the 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 properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property 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 the property 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 in 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.

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 · (617) 727-8470
Fax: (617) 727-5128 · TDD: 1-800-392-6090

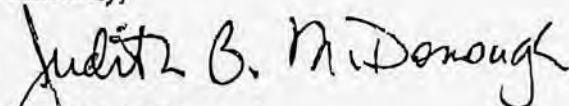
www.state.ma.us/sec/mhc

You are invited to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Commission at which the nomination of the Middleborough Center Historic District will be considered. The Commission will meet at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 8, 2000, at the Massachusetts State Archives, Boston, Massachusetts. The Commission meeting is a public meeting and all interested parties are encouraged to attend. If you have special needs and would like to attend the meeting, please contact the Commission and staff will make any arrangements that are necessary.

Attached please find notices that explain, in greater detail, the results of listing in the National Register and that describe the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

A draft copy of the National Register nomination for the Middleborough Center Historic District is available at the Middleborough Public Library. Should you have any questions about this nomination prior to the Massachusetts Historical Commission meeting, please contact me at this office.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosures: NR Criteria, Rights of Owners

JM

RECEIVED BF

MAR 08 2000

MASS. HIST. COMM

2 Carey Street
Middleborough, MA 02346

March 4, 2000

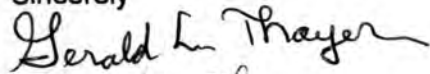
Ms. Judith McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

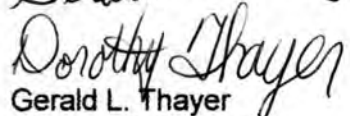
Dear Ms. McDonough

We are writing as residents of Middleborough in support of the two proposed National Register Historical sites, the Muttok District and the Middleborough Downtown District. We understand that your office will be considering these districts for acceptance next week.

The opportunity to have these area designations in our town is an honor we hope becomes a reality. To stress the importance of rural American history sends a message to all the residents of Middleborough about what a special place in which they live.

Sincerely





Gerald L. Thayer
Dorothy F. Thayer



Town of Middleborough

Massachusetts

MIDDLEBOROUGH HISTORICAL COMMISSION

March 8, 2000

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Honorable Commission,

The Middleborough Historical Commission is pleased and proud to support the historic district nominations of both Muttok and Middleborough Center to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Commission believes that National Register listing for these two districts important in the historical development of Middleborough will provide an invaluable recognition of the community's significant historical, architectural and archaeological resources. Further, National Register status will enhance on-going preservation efforts at Muttok and contribute to the present economic redevelopment of Middleborough Center, and will prove beneficial in assisting the Middleborough Historical Commission and the local community to preserve, protect and develop its rich cultural resources to the benefit of all.

Respectfully,

Michael J. Maddigan,
Vice-Chairman



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

May 15, 2000

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Middleborough Center Historic District, Middleborough (Plymouth Co.), MA

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

Two letters of support have been received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Jane Lopes, Chair, Middleborough Historical Commission
Matthew Kierstead, PAL, Preservation Consultant
William McK. Woodward, Preservation Consultant
Keith Barnicoat, Chair, Middleborough Board of Selectmen
Ruth Gregory, Town Planner
Bruce Aarons, Middleborough Downtown Partnership



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

June 7, 2000

685

Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Middleborough Center NRDIS, MA

Dear Alexis:

Please find additional pages to our Middleborough Center nomination that cover both the acreage of the district as well as finishing the "function or use" section of page 2 on the nomination form.

Thank you for bringing it to my attention.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Philip Bergen".

Philip Bergen
Preservation Planner
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosures