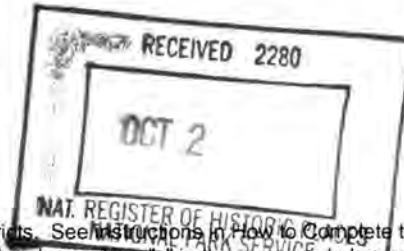


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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



1363

1. Name of Property

historic name Stephen Hastings House

other names/site number Hastings-Jones-Wheaton House

2. Location

street & number 20 Squareshire Road N/A not for publication

city or town Sterling N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01564

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.)

Brona Simon 10/26/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy SHPO 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):

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 12.6.05

Stephen Hastings House
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite, fieldstone

walls BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

roof ASPHALT shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

7. DESCRIPTION

Setting.

The Stephen Hastings House is located in the southeast corner of Sterling, a largely rural community seven miles north of Worcester and 40 miles west of Boston. The building faces east-southeast toward the fertile land that was formerly part of the Hastings Farm, once more than 200 acres in size. This part of Sterling is still one of the more open sections of town, with apple orchards and hayfields still marking its rolling terrain. Some of the area, however, was subdivided for residential development over the second half of the 20th century, and is now occupied by recent houses on large lots. While the farm itself was gradually reduced over time to the present 7.2-acres, East Lake Waushacum, one of Sterling's most picturesque bodies of water, still forms the property's west boundary, which consists of more than 600 wooded feet of the lake shore. The farmstead parcel still covered 13 acres between the lake and Squareshire Road in the early 20th century, although since that time two short streets of small homes running from Squareshire Road to the lake have been divided out along its former north and south borders. Most recently, two houses have been built between those streets and the Hastings House.

The name of the main road has been changed several times since the house was built. Beginning as "the county road between Lancaster and Worcester," it was called the Old Boylston Road in the late 19th century, then Fitch Pond Road, and later Campground Road before the name was changed to Squareshire Road in the late 20th century.

Exterior description. Acknowledged to be the finest, and one of the largest, dwellings of its era in Sterling, the Hastings House is also believed to be the earliest of the town's handful of historic brick buildings. It is a large rectangular Federal dwelling, 43 x 37 feet. The building has wood trim, and stands on a granite-block foundation. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the main east facade, but in English bond on the other three walls. Four tall end-wall chimneys rise through the massive side-gabled, asphalt-shingle roof. While most of the details of the house, both interior and exterior, are executed in the Federal style, the upper part of the building, including the roof with its projecting boxed cornice and the enclosed, clapboarded end gables, is more characteristic of the early Greek Revival. Most of the windows in the house—6/6 sash in molded wood casings—are also more Greek Revival than Federal, and it is likely that many of them were installed in the mid-19th century.

Five gable-roofed dormers pierce the front and rear roof slopes. Four of them, two on the front and two on the rear, were added in 1935. The fifth, centered between the others on the west rear, dates to 1986. A one-story, side-gabled clapboarded kitchen ell with attached end porch was also built against the southwest corner of the house in 1985-86. The addition replaced an earlier kitchen- and laundry ell built in about 1912. In its own time, that ell had replaced a line of 19th-century wood-frame sheds. Map and photo evidence indicates that a side-gabled barn or carriage house once abutted the south end of the sheds. Early 20th century photographs also show a small, square brick structure just behind the southwest corner of the house which stood until the 1920s or 1930s, when it burned down. Used as a privy by the early 20th century, it is believed to have been a smokehouse originally.

(Cont.)

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Section number 7 Page 2

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Except for the series of southwest ells and the alterations above the roof line, the exterior appearance of the house is little changed from the way it would have looked when first constructed. The main facade is symmetrical, five bays wide, with a narrow central, elliptical-arched entry. The massive 6-panel door is recessed into a paneled surround. The fanlight above the door, which originally consisted of a single pane of crown glass (now replaced with plexiglass), was a rare early instance of such a large piece, and one of many details in the building that are illustrative of the first owner's wealth and status. Another is the sophisticated rope molding that trims the paneled entry surround. There is no wood trim on the face of the wall around the entry; the top of the arch is adorned only by the ends of the bricks that form it. The rear wall of the house nearly mirrors the front facade, although there is only one window south of center at the second story, rather than two, and the door, a near-twin of the front door, is surmounted by a divided fanlight with wooden muntins. All four elevations have cellar window openings in the granite foundation—probably an alteration of the early 20th century. Those at the rear and on the side walls have granite lintels, those at the front have none.

The two gable ends of the house are nearly identical. Each has a line of four symmetrically placed 6/6 windows at the second story, and in the clapboarded gable, two 12/12-sash, with a smaller window high in the gable peak. Each of the small gable-peak windows is a 6/6-sash; the upper sash of the south window has been replaced with a louvered vent. The first story of each end wall has two 6/6 windows forward of the center, and just to the rear of the midline, a 6-panel door surrounded by a molded architrave. In the north end wall, a third 6/6 window is located west of the doorway; on the south end, there is no third window at the first story. Pintels for the building's 19th-century exterior blinds (no longer in place, but stored on the premises) remain beside many of the window openings.

Interior description. The interior of the Hastings House exhibits the most sophisticated Federal detailing to be found in Sterling. Most details are typical of the years just before and after the turn of the 19th century, including a profusion of Federal moldings, early wrought-iron latches, and 6- and 4-panel doors with raised panels on one side and recessed panels on the other. The house features two types of interior window blinds--sliding panels in the southeast parlor, and hinged paneled blinds in the northeast parlor. Some windows also have a rudimentary sash-weight system in which weights are hung from the inner side of the sash.

The house contains several examples of woodwork derived from the 1792 Boston edition of William Pain's *Practical Builder*, which guided many American carpenters and joiners during the latter part of the 1790s and early 1800s. Other interior details bear more similarity to illustrations in later builders' guides, suggesting that the woodwork was not executed all at once. Rather, as was common at the time, some rooms appear to have been finished later than others.

(cont.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

The building has a typical Federal four-square, or "double" house plan, with four rooms at each story, two on either side of a center through-hall. (See Sketch Plan.) Each room has a fireplace in its outer wall. The first story has two parlors at the east front of the house, and two kitchens at the rear, each with a brick cooking fireplace and a bake-oven which is set outside the firebox. (While such an arrangement suggests that the building was designed to accommodate two households, no information has yet come to light about early occupants other than Rufus and Silence Hastings.) The north and south side exterior doors provide entry through an interior vestibule into each kitchen. Of the four chambers at the second story, those south of the stairhall lost some floor area to the back-to-back bathrooms that were added in the early 20th century. (The east bathroom was later removed and replaced by closets.) A small room of unknown function, probably dating to the early 20th century, fills the rear end of the hallway at the second story.

The **stair hall** (Photo 9), which is divided mid-way at the first story by a transomed doorway, has back-to-back staircases with square-dowel balusters and scrolled tread ends. The newel posts are 3 inches square, with slightly beveled, molded tops. A 28-inch-high dado of wide horizontal boards with molded chair rail rings the lower part of the walls. Both the front and rear exterior doors hang on their original strap hinges. The rear door has a Suffolk latch; the front door has a brass box lock with brass knob which was added by the Jones family in the 20th century.

The two **front parlors**, the most formal rooms in the house, display a profusion of carved ornament derived from the influential builders' guides of the times. Apparent references from William Pain's 1792 Boston edition of *The Practical Builder* include the liberal use of reeding and gougework in both rooms, the rosettes in the capitals of the southeast parlor fireplace surround, and the mantel frieze in the northeast parlor, which is carved in intersecting ovals. (See Photos 11 and 12, and photocopy from Pain, Plate 47.) Both rooms continue the low dado of the stairhall, have a large single raised panel on the chimney breast, and between the two front windows display the horizontal mirror boards that were popular in Federal interiors. While the stairhall has a simple ogee crown molding, however, the cornices in these two rooms are more elaborate. The one in the southeast parlor consists of a cove crown molding over a frieze of reeded triglyphs and metopes adorned with oval rosettes. The cornice of the northeast parlor, with its small curved brackets over paired triangular guttae, may have been installed several years after that in the southeast, as it is shown as the lower part of a cornice in the 1797 edition of Asher Benjamin's *Country Builder's Assistant*. It is thus not likely to date to as early as 1794-95, the traditional date for the house. (See Photo 12 and Figure B, from Benjamin, Plate 6.)

The treatment of the windows in the two parlors also illustrates two different, yet stylish, Federal approaches. All four windows of the southeast parlor have sliding interior blinds, composed of a single two-panel piece for each sash, which retracts into the wall cavity when opened. The windows of the northeast parlor, however, have hinged paneled shutters, and are the only ones in the house fitted with window seats.

(Cont.)

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Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Like the front parlors, the two **rear kitchens** are near mirror-images of each other. (See Photos 13 and 14.) Each has a cooking fireplace with bake-oven and ashpit outside the firebox to the west. While the fireplace in the northwest kitchen is slightly smaller overall than the southwest one, the two are similar in their simple board surrounds and the chimney cabinet centered above them. Alterations to the fireplace walls include a simple mantel shelf added over the northwest fireplace, and a round-topped, 20th-century opening cut into the paneled door of the southwest chimney cabinet to show the face of a clock. Other alterations include several more changes dating to the early 20th century, including the addition of two shallow china closets with 4-panel doors in the front wall of the southwest kitchen, a hardwood floor in that room, and a large closet, also with 4-paneled doors, against the front wall of the northwest kitchen. A built-in bank of bookshelves against the south wall of the northwest kitchen also dates to the 20th century. Typical of a high-style Federal house, the detail of these utilitarian rooms is minimal and less up-to-date than that in the front parlors. The main doors are hung on the less fashionable "H" hinges, and show their raised-panel side to these spaces. Corner posts, which are hidden in the walls of the front parlors, protrude into these rear rooms, where they are finished with simple board casings. The door surrounds and baseboards of the southwest kitchen are unmolded, the windows are uncased, and there is a simple 2-inch board around the top of the walls of both rooms. The presence of a high dado in the northwest corner of the northwest kitchen suggests that this was used as a sink room.

The finish of the second story of the house shows more evidence of Stephen Hastings' high status and influence, but also displays something of the lifestyle of the Jones family a century later. Of the four main chambers, three--the southeast, and the two north of the stairhall--have compound Federal moldings at the window and door surrounds, and stylish cornices. Each of the fireplaces in those rooms is fitted with a molded surround surmounted by a frieze with concave ends, and a shallow mantel shelf. As in the two parlors, a pair of mirror boards spans the space between the east windows in both front chambers. While the southeast chamber has a fairly simple cove cornice, the cove cornice of the two north chambers is mounted above an elaborate frieze of reeded triglyphs and plain metopes. An early technological experiment is still in place in the southeast chamber, where pulleys and hooks for sash weights are mounted on the interior surface of the sash of two of the windows.

An outstanding feature of the second story is the remaining evidence of a movable, paneled partition wall that once divided the northeast and northwest chambers. With the partition opened, that side of the house could be opened up into one large ballroom-like space, which is believed to have been used for meetings, social events, or other regional or local gatherings hosted by its first owner. After the Jones family purchased the house in 1912, the movable partition was taken down and a framed, plastered wall built between the two rooms. Portions of the partition, however, are still in the house. Pieces of it are stored on the premises, and one section of its two-range paneling forms the north side of a closet that was built into the southwest corner of the northwest chamber under the Joneses' ownership.

(Cont.)

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Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

The simple finish of the southwest chamber, similar to that in the kitchen below it, suggests that it might have been used as a nursery or a bedroom for a non-family member. Its tiny fireplace has only a simple molded surround without a mantel shelf, and the door and windows are cased with plain boards. A highlight of this room is the painted mural of hollyhocks on the plaster of the north wall, which was painted by members of the Jones family in the early 20th century.

Both south chambers were reduced in size by the construction of a pair of bathrooms between them in the late 1910s or 1920s. Only the west bathroom survives, with its original bead-board wainscoting, wash basin, toilet, and clawfoot bathtub. A linen cabinet with a two-panel door over a set of drawers was built north of the bathrooms at about the same time. The bathroom and cabinet may occupy the space of the former stairs to the upper floor and attic.

Like many large houses of the Federal era, the Hastings House had finished, plastered rooms in a **third half-story** from an early date. At the present time, the south half of that floor is occupied by a bedroom and a master bath. The north half, formerly divided into two small bedrooms, is now one large master bedroom. Three early wall cupboards, one of which still has its batten door with clinched cut nails, are located beside the southwest and the two north chimneys.

The small **attic space** above bears evidence that the side-gabled roof is likely to date to the mid 19th century. The 7 x 7" and 2 1/2 x 6" rafters appear to be modified and reused timbers, and are nailed at the top to a circular-sawn, 1 x 6" ridge board.

Outbuildings and site features. The Hastings House stands fairly close to the road on a broad 7.2-acre parcel that slopes back to more than 600 feet of curving shoreline along East Waushacum Lake. Most of the property consists of open meadow dotted with specimen plantings, including more than thirty species of trees, several of which began as seeds or seedlings collected by the Jones family in the 20th century. A tall arborvitae hedge lines the roadside in front of the house, and mature Carolina hemlocks line the shore of the lake. A few venerable apple trees remain from the small orchard which occupied the meadow southwest of the house through the 1930s. Northwest of the house, descending to the lake, are the remaining trees of Eliot Jones's "philosopher's walk," a line of beeches, oaks, and maples. A large rectangular **garden** (MHC #9004,) enclosed by a low wall of cut-granite stones, is located just north-northeast of the house. The date of the garden is unknown, but it is believed to have been the original kitchen garden, later used as an animal enclosure. The similarity of the granite blocks to those in the foundation of the house suggests that it may date to at least the early 19th century. A granite-block bench occupies the center of the garden; one of its outstanding plant specimens is a large Kentucky coffee tree with a trunk 3'3" in diameter.

Close to the southeast corner of the house is a deep **well**, covered by a large granite **capstone** (#9005), also of early date. The stone is a roughly circular slab about 7 feet in diameter and about 18 inches thick in the center, where a circular hole, about two feet across, is positioned over the well shaft.

(Cont.)

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National Park Service

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Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Two early 20th-century outbuildings remain on the property, both put up by the Jones family. Just south of the house is the one-story board-and-batten **garage** (MHC #578) of about 1915, standing on a base of loose fieldstone reinforced with granite and concrete pilings. The asphalt-shingle roof has recently been replaced. This somewhat altered building was enlarged at least twice, and is actually a combined garage/tool shed/woodshed, of three distinct parts. The main garage section of the building is side-gabled, with the rear roof slope descending lower than the front. Two sets of paired board-and-batten carriage doors are located in the north part of the front east wall; to their south is a full-height sliding door, also board-and-batten. The north and south ends of this main section each have a large 6/6-sash window positioned just rear of the roof ridge. Behind the window in the north wall is a 4-paneled pedestrian door. A low shed-roofed addition, apparently built later for a tool shed, abuts the southwest corner of the garage. That part of the building has a sliding four-panel door in the main front wall, and a six-pane window in the south end wall. The three-bay woodshed, which extends west from the south end of the garage, is another addition, apparently dating to the 1940s or 1950s. It is gable roofed, with the ridge running perpendicular to the ridge of the garage, and is open on the north side. While only the southwest toolshed section has exposed rafter ends, all parts of the building have simple trim details of unadorned boards and casings and fairly deep, unboxed roof overhangs.

Southwest of the house, closer to the lake, is a small, picturesque early 20th-century **pumphouse** (MHC #9003) on a fieldstone base. The building, which was built by the Joneses to house a pump that brought water from the lake, measures about 12 x 6 feet, and has vertical-board siding and a wood-shingle roof. On each side of the building, large horizontal-board shutters cover a broad opening. The pumphouse has a deeply overhanging gabled roof, the rhythm of its exposed rafter ends providing the only decorative note to this utilitarian structure.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Hastings House property, sites may be present. Seven sites have been identified in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics in the vicinity of the Hastings House represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native American sites. The Hastings House occupies a level to moderately sloping site within 1,000 feet of the southeast shoreline of East Waushacum Pond. Well-drained upland soils formed in glacial till characterize the area. The area is part of the Nashua River watershed within the Merrimack River drainage. Given the above information, the size of the nominated property (7.2 acres) and known patterns of Native settlement in the Worcester Plateau uplands, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American sites on the nominated property.

(continued)

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Section number 7 Page 7

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the vicinity of the Hastings House. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of the Littlejohn House, possibly demolished on the Hastings House property. Stephen Hastings married Silence Sawyer and purchased the Tilly Littlejohn Farm in 1793. Hastings and his wife are believed to have lived in the Littlejohn farmhouse during construction of the brick Hastings House in 1794. In 1824, the farm was known to include two houses, one of which was probably the Littlejohn House. Historical research combined with architectural analysis, archaeological survey and testing may also identify structural, artifact, and feature evidence that confirms local speculation that the house across the road at 25 Squareshire Road may have been the Littlejohn House. Historical and archaeological evidence may also exist that identifies the structure across the road from the nominated property, at 25 Squareshire Road, as the 1854 house built by Rufus Hastings, probably built for farm employees. Evidence of the 1854 house may also be located in an archaeological context.

Structural evidence of a ca.1912 addition to the Hastings House, at least three barns, and several outbuildings may also survive on the nominated property. In 1912, a kitchen and laundry ell was built on the southwest corner of the house, replacing a line of wood framed sheds. Among the three barns known to exist in 1824, only one barn has been located from map and photographic evidence abutting the south end of the sheds. Structural evidence may exist from several outbuildings demolished on the property. Archaeological evidence may survive from a brick structure originally located behind the southwest corner of the house where it burned sometime after the 1920s or 1930s. That structure is believed to have been a smokehouse originally then used as a privy in the early 20th century. Structural evidence may exist from an ice house originally located on the pond shoreline and demolished in ca.1912.

Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) spanning the 18th through 20th centuries may exist throughout the property but especially near the farmhouses, barns and outbuildings. Occupational-related features may exist from the Littlejohn and Hastings farmsteads, occupation by mid-19th century farm employees, tenant farmers after 1878 and use of the house as a summer hotel or boarding house. One brick structure originally used as a smoke house, then later as a privy, has been noted above. Earlier privies are expected to exist. A well reported to be of an early date is known near the southeast corner of the house. Additional wells may also exist. Trash pits and/or dumping areas may exist throughout the property associated with the long period of 18th through 20th century occupation of the farm and variety of functions it served.

(End)

Stephen Hastings House

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

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

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1794-1955

Significant Dates

ca. 1794

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The Stephen Hastings House, Sterling, MS is significant at the local level as an extremely well preserved, high-style rural Federal farmhouse, built for a man who was a wealthy farmer, military officer, and country "squire." It meets Criterion A for its association with the prominent Hastings family, who played a major role in the development of the southeast part of Sterling, and, as owners of the town's highest-valued early- and mid-19th-century farm, in the agricultural evolution of the community as a whole. The property marks important trends in 19th-century farming practices through two generations of the Hastings family's productive and increasingly specialized model farm, and in the late 19th-century tenant farming era during its occupancy by Fuller family. Subsequently, under the Fitches and Martins, it also embodied the turn-of-the-century transition which shifted many rural farmhouses away from agriculture to vacation use as summer hotels and boarding houses. The house's long 20th-century ownership by Boston attorney Eliot Jones and his family epitomizes another later trend—the conversion in the early modern era of older country estates to summer homes for high-ranking Boston residents. The property also meets Criterion C as Sterling's finest example of Federal residential architecture, with a wealth of sophisticated, finely crafted interior woodwork, as well as technically advanced features such as a large single-pane crown glass fanlight, two types of interior blinds, and an early counter-balance system for the windows. The property maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

By the early 1640s, the area around the Waushacum Lakes where the Hastings House is situated was the site of much native activity. A village known as Waushacum, located between the two lakes, was the headquarters of the group of Nashaways led by the regional sachem, Sholan. In May of 1676, during King Philip's War, a colonial force attacked a group of Indians in canoes on East Lake Waushacum, killing or capturing most of them. In 1701, a group of Lancaster citizens purchased a 4 by 10 mile-wide tract of land from Sholan's nephew and successor, George Tahanto, and in 1781, most of the southern part of this Lancaster Additional Grant was incorporated as the town of Sterling. Sterling's borders were altered in 1808 as some territory was lost to the new town of West Boylston, and again in 1837 when part of Lancaster was annexed.

By the middle of the 18th century, numerous scattered farms had been established within the future borders of Sterling by owners who relocated from other eastern Massachusetts communities, and by about 1760 houses were being built in what was later to become the town center. After the town was incorporated, settlement, land division, and clearing of forest rapidly accelerated. Sterling's population increased from 1,428 in 1790 to 1,614 in 1800.

The southeast corner of Sterling, known from an early date as the "Squashshire" for the large square parcel which originally constituted most of it, was among the more fertile areas of the town. It was well watered by streams that descended its broad south/southeast-facing slopes to the Nashua River. It also included Sterling's largest body of water, the pair of connected lakes that since the days of Nashaway occupation had come to be called East and West Waushacum. The main route leading southwest from Lancaster to Worcester, as part of the county road system, passed through the Squashshire, and by the latter part of the 18th century another regional

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

road, known locally as the "road to Sawyers' mills," branched southeast from the Lancaster/Worcester road toward mills that had been established by the Sawyer family near the town line. It was at the junction of these two roads that the Hastings Farm was established in the 1790s.

According to local and family tradition, the Hastings House was built in 1794, shortly after the young **Stephen Hastings** paid 400 pounds for the 62-acre farm and 41-acre woodlot of the late Tilly Littlejohn, who had died the year before. Stephen Hastings (1771-1840) had married Silence Sawyer in April of 1793. Both came from prominent landed families in towns adjoining Sterling to the south and east. Stephen was the son of John and Elizabeth Hastings of Shrewsbury, and Silence was the daughter of Aaron and Abigail Sawyer, owners of a large farm which extended from the Sawyers Mills area of Lancaster into Sterling, where it abutted part of the land that Stephen purchased.

The January 1794 purchase date for the land, the record of the birth of Stephen and Silence's first child, Rufus, in Sterling in September of that year, and a late 19th-century newspaper account stating that Stephen had lived on this farm for nearly 50 years prior to his death in 1840, and his wife for 68 years before she died in 1862, have traditionally formed the basis for the ascribed date of the house. However, the sophistication of the carpentry, suggests that it could have taken over a year to finish the building. Moreover, details that appear to be based on builders' guides published after 1794 point to a completion date later in the 1790s. It is likely that Stephen and Silence resided for a while in the former Littlejohn house, which is believed to have stood on the east side of the road, both before and during the construction of their grand brick dwelling.

Stephen Hastings quickly became one of the principal farmers in the Squareshire district. While he also bought and sold many other pieces of real estate during his lifetime, by 1804 he had assembled the core 135+/- acres which were to be known for well over a century as the Hastings Farm. By 1824 the farm included 180 acres of improved land, two houses, and three barns, one of which was a corn barn. At that time there were four oxen, two horses, and 13 cows on the farm--a large amount of livestock for the town at that time. At the end of the 1820s, the Hastings Farm had the highest value of any in Sterling.

In addition to his importance as a major farmer in the local agricultural economy, Stephen Hastings played an influential role in other aspects of Sterling's development. While early town records are scant, his name appears as a member of committees for building the second Sterling meetinghouse in 1799, and he owned not one, but two pews in the old meetinghouse as early as 1797. He bought and sold land, held mortgages and administered estates, and was known as "Squire" Hastings in his later years. He was also one of Sterling's highest-ranking military officers in the early 19th century. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the cavalry of the Second Brigade, Seventh Division of the Massachusetts Militia in 1800, and a Captain in 1802. He was made Major of the same unit in 1805. It is likely that Stephen Hastings hosted meetings, military gatherings and balls in the north part of the second story of the house, which could be opened to create one large gathering space.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

Stephen and Silence had three sons, one of whom, Aaron S. died at the age of six in 1805. The youngest child, Solon S. Hastings (b. 1806) apparently managed the farm for his father until 1840, when Stephen died. Solon married that same year and moved to Princeton, where he later became both a State Representative and Senator.

Stephen Hastings' will left all his real estate to his two surviving sons equally, with the exception of Silence's "rights of dower." In an amicable family settlement, Silence gave up her dower rights, and Rufus and Solon divided their father's property between them, with Rufus taking the entire farm.

Rufus Hastings (1794-1883) who had relocated briefly to neighboring Berlin as a young man, returned in 1822 to Sterling, where he lived at other locations prior to moving back to the farm after his father's death. He was schoolmaster of the Rowley Hill district school for at least one term in 1822, and taught in other schools in town in subsequent years. Also in 1822, he married Isabella Howe, daughter of Solomon Howe, Esq. Of Berlin. By 1824, with his father's help he had begun to buy and sell real estate on his own, and during the mid-1820s owned a half-interest in a tavern in the Squareshire. By 1830 he was operating a 71-acre farm on Kendall Hill a mile north of his parents' farm. He and his family moved briefly to Worcester in the late 1830s, but in 1840-41 returned to Sterling to take possession of the Hastings Farm. Rufus continued to be involved with the Sterling district schools over the years, and in 1845 conveyed a small parcel of land adjoining the farm for a new Squareshire District schoolhouse.

Rufus and Isabella had eight children, three of whom died young. The youngest, Abby Sawyer Hastings (1842-1894) may have been the only one born in the Hastings House. Abby graduated from the Massachusetts Normal School in Bridgewater, and as a young woman continued in her father's footsteps as a teacher. She became schoolmistress of the Squareshire District school in 1862, and in 1863 she was the teacher of School #1 at the town center. Silence Hastings continued to reside with her son's family until her death in 1862.

Like his father, Rufus Hastings was a commissioned officer in the Massachusetts Militia, as was his brother Solon. In 1820 Rufus was commissioned a Lieutenant of cavalry and appointed a brigade inspector, and later rose to the rank of Major before resigning.

While few records of the farm in Stephen Hastings' time survive, more information is available about the farm and household during the four decades of Rufus Hastings' ownership, which spanned one of the most productive periods in the development of Sterling as an important Worcester County agricultural community. The 1850 Federal Census for Sterling indicates that in the mid-19th century Rufus Hastings was by far the wealthiest man in town. His property covered 188 acres, 170 of which were improved for agriculture, and the overall value of his farm was still among the three highest in Sterling. He owned valuable livestock, including five horses and 20 cows and other cattle, and also specialized in the raising of grains and potatoes. While the farm tied for the most rye produced in Sterling that year, its harvest of 300 bushels of Indian corn and 600 bushels of oats were much larger than those on any other local farm. And at 800 bushels, the Hastings Farm's potato harvest was four times that of the nearest local competitor.

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

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Also in 1850, in addition to Rufus, Isabella, Silence, and six of Rufus and Isabella's children, the Hastings farmstead was home to five farmhands. As was the case on many farms of that era, several of the employees were young men and teenagers from the same family--Alexander, Lewis, and Martin Coutermarsh. Four of the five farmhands had been born in Vermont, while one had been born in Ireland.

After the Civil War, the Hastings Farm was considered one of the best farms in Worcester County. By 1870, at \$13,000, its value had again become the highest in Sterling, and its 76-year-old owner was paying the third-highest amount of wages to his farm employees. The value of the livestock slaughtered on the farm was also the third highest in town. In addition to the large brick "mansion house" and three barns, the farmstead included a small house of 1854, probably built for farm employees. (Contrary to some local speculation that the house across the road at 25 Squareshire Road may have been the Littlejohn House, it is more likely that it is this 1854 house, built by Rufus Hastings.)

Isabella Hastings died in 1876, and a few years later Rufus, who was well over 80, moved to Westborough to live with their daughter Sarah and her third husband. By 1880 he had conveyed all of the farm to his three surviving children. **William H. H. Hastings**, who had become a physician in Boston, and **Sarah Hastings Potter** of Westborough each got a one-fifth share, and **Abby Hastings Fiske** of Needham received three-fifths of the property. With the transfer to the third generation, none of whom lived in Sterling, the Hastings Farm entered a long period during which the 136-acre property was leased to tenants. For several years beginning in 1878, the occupants were a relative-by-marriage to Abby Hastings Fiske, farmer Asa Fuller (1826-1907,) and his family. (Abby's husband Joseph E. Fiske, Esq. was one of the most prominent citizens of the Grantville section of Needham, [incorporated as the town of Wellesley in 1881.] Asa Fuller's mother was a Fiske.)

By 1891 Asa Fuller had acquired his own farm on nearby Chace Hill Road, and in 1894 the Hastings heirs sold their family farm to another prosperous Squareshire district farmer, **Andrew L. Fitch**. In 1854 Andrew Fitch (1837-1904) had inherited his family's homestead farm on the west side of Chace Hill Road at Fitch Pond. He apparently bought the Hastings Farm for his son, **George A. Fitch** (1866-1937,) who opened the spacious brick house as a summer hotel or boarding house, which he named the Waushacum House. With its rural setting and lawns descending to the shore of East Waushacum Lake, the old Hastings farmhouse could offer more sedate bathing, boating, and fishing activities than the west lake with its busy steamer service, railroad stop, and amusement park. Easy access from the city was provided by the regional railroads to nearby Sterling Junction, and for several years the stately old home must have attracted many guests. In 1903, however, public use of both Waushacum lakes was severely curtailed by the Metropolitan Waterworks Board, which had begun developing the nearby Wachusett Reservoir in the late 1890s. The use restrictions, which lasted until the 1930s, effectively put an end to much of the recreational activity on the lakes, and must have had an immediate impact on Mr. Fitch's summer business.

Nevertheless, in 1909 he sold the remaining property with the farmstead, which had been subdivided into five lots by the Hastings heirs, to two brothers from Clinton who planned to continue its commercial use as a summer

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

vacation retreat. The purchasers were **William Martin** (with his wife, Flora,) and **John Martin** and his wife, Elizabeth. Both Martin families had already occupied the Hastings House for some time, possibly as both tenants and hotel managers.

A 1908 newspaper article reported the Martin brothers' application for a liquor license. It is not known whether the license was ever granted. However, the Martins were listed as Clinton residents in 1911, when they conveyed a 13-acre parcel with the Hastings House to their mortgagee, Rufus Hastings' granddaughter, **Isabella Howe (Fiske) Conant**.

Isabella Conant was the daughter of Abby (Hastings) Fiske, and had inherited her mother's share in the farm in 1894 while still a minor. After the property was sold to Andrew Fitch, and even after her marriage to Walter Conant and her relocation from Wellesley to Temple, New Hampshire, she had retained a financial interest in some family properties in Sterling and Clinton, owning some parcels outright, and holding mortgages on others. She continued to own the house across the road at 25 Squareshire Road for many years, using it for a summer residence. Mrs. Conant was an accomplished poet and author; some of her books are in the possession of the Sterling Historical Society.

After the conveyance from the Martin brothers, Isabella Conant owned the Hastings House for less than a year. In 1912, she sold the 13-acre parcel with the old farmhouse, along another piece of seven acres, to **Eliot and Theodora Jones** of Beacon Hill, Boston. The major farm outbuildings had been demolished, and the Joneses soon removed the rest. Shortly after the purchase they built a new southwest ell on the house and an icehouse at the edge of the pond. By 1919 the present garage was standing, as well, and later the little pumphouse was built. (The ell and the icehouse are no longer extant.)

Eliot Jones was an attorney. His law firm was Stone and Jones, (later Johnson, Clapp, Stone & Jones,) with an office at 50 State Street, Boston. He and his wife used the Hastings property as a summer retreat for many years, until Mr. Jones' death shortly after World War II.

Eliot and Theodora Jones had two daughters, Selma and Dorothea. Selma was active in the reconstruction of Europe after the war, and was a teacher in private schools in the Boston area. She lived in the house with her mother after her father died, but in the late 1940s she married Homer Wheaton, and Theodora Jones moved to a nursing home until her death ca. 1969. Selma and Homer were later divorced, and she subsequently returned to live full-time in the house. Selma Wheaton was active in local affairs, including as a founder of the Sterling Historical Society, to which she left an endowment upon her death in 1989. Dorothea Jones, who was employed in social work, lived closer to Boston, but occupied the house for about half the year.

By the mid-1980s, when the Jones daughters sold the property to the present owners, it had been reduced to the present 7.2-acre parcel. Before the sale, both a conservation restriction and a preservation restriction were placed on the property. The latter is held and administered by Preservation Worcester, Inc.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 6

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Sterling are poorly understood, any surviving sites in the nominated area could be significant. Ancient sites in the area can be significant by contributing information relating to Native American subsistence and settlement patterns in the Central Massachusetts/Worcester Plateau uplands and the interior zone of the Nashua River drainage. Potential Native American sites on the nominated property may include larger sites with a focus on East Wauschacum Pond and its surrounding resources or smaller, short-term campsites with a focus on upland resources and pond related wetlands. Ancient sites in the area may contain important information that associates them on a functional, seasonal, and temporal basis with larger habitation sites located near larger lakes and ponds or the Nashua River.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to document three centuries of development on two family farms in the Central Massachusetts uplands. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing should locate the site(s) of the Littlejohn farmhouse, the 1854 house for farm employees (see section 8, p.4), and lay to rest any debate over the origins of the house located across the road at 25 Squareshire Road. Historical and archaeological research can document the complex land use history of the nominated property that began with the 18th century Littlejohn farm and its evolution to the 18th, 19th, and 20th century Hastings farm. Historical and archaeological research can document the layout and agricultural role of the Littlejohn farm and the changes that occurred as it evolved into a high style and Federal period farmhouse and associated agricultural role. Similar research can also be used to document later changes that occurred as the farm transitioned from agriculture to a vacation area summer hotel and boarding house. Location, identification, and careful mapping of farm residences, barns, and outbuildings combined with detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features can help trace the agricultural evolution of the farms and the community from the 18th through 20th centuries. Occupational-related features may also contribute important evidence related to the social, cultural, and economic lives of the farm owners, farm workers, and tenants. Important information may also exist related to 19th and early 20th century patterns of recreation and leisure. Structural remains from outbuildings on the property can help document the layout of the farm over time, possibly identifying changes in the types and scale of agricultural production. Information may also be present identifying functional changes in structures or adaptive re-use as residency, possibly for recreation, became more important than agricultural production. Information from occupational-related features can potentially contribute information on specific periods of occupation at the farm and by extrapolation different periods of life in the town and region. Archaeological resources can potentially contribute information that describes three centuries of social, cultural, and economic change on a small Central Massachusetts farm.

(End)

Worcester, MA
County and State

Acreage of Property 7.2 acres

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

3.

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

4.

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

See continuation sheet

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

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

name/title Anne Forbes, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October, 2005

street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd. telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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.

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

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

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

name Frank and Ann Heinemann

street & number 20 Squareshire Road telephone 978-368-8860

city or town Sterling state MA zip code 01564

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs and negatives by Anne Forbes, 2002, 2003.

8 x 10" photographs

1. Stephen Hastings House, 20 Squareshire Road: east and north elevations; ca. 1915 garage to south
2. Stephen Hastings House, 20 Squareshire Road: view to north, with 1980s clapboard ell
3. Stephen Hastings House, 20 Squareshire Road: south elevation
4. Stephen Hastings House, 20 Squareshire Road: north and west elevations

Supplementary 4 x 6" photographs

5. Garage, ca. 1915
6. Pumphouse, ca. 1920s-1930s
7. Walled garden, ca. 1800
8. Stone well
9. Stairhall, looking west
10. East entry
11. Southeast parlor, looking south
12. Northeast parlor, looking north
13. Southeast kitchen, looking southwest
14. Northwest kitchen, looking north
15. Northeast chamber, looking northeast
16. Northwest chamber, looking southwest, with paneled closet wall

(Cont.)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

PHOTOGRAPHS, cont.

- 17. Southwest chamber: fireplace
- 18. Southwest chamber: mural on north wall
- 19. Bathroom, ca. 1912

Photocopied illustrations

- A. William Paim, *The Practical Builder*, Boston edition, 1792: Plate 47.
- B. Asher Benjamin, *The Country Builder's Assistant*, Greenfield, MA: Thomas Dickman, 1797: Plate 6.

(End)

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stephen Hastings House
Sterling, Worcester County
Massachusetts

Section number _____ Page _____

RESOURCE COUNT

C = contributing; NC = non-contributing
B = building; O = object; Si = site;
St = structure

MAP#	NAME OR DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS	TYPE
1	Stephen Hastings House	mid-1790s	C	B
2	Jones garage	ca. 1915	C	B
3	Jones pumphouse	ca. 1920s-1930s	C	B
4	Walled garden	ca. 1800	C	St
5	Well and capstone	unknown	C	O

TOTAL RESOURCE COUNT:

Contributing

Non-contributing

BUILDINGS

3

0

STRUCTURES:

1

0

OBJECTS:

1

0

SITES:

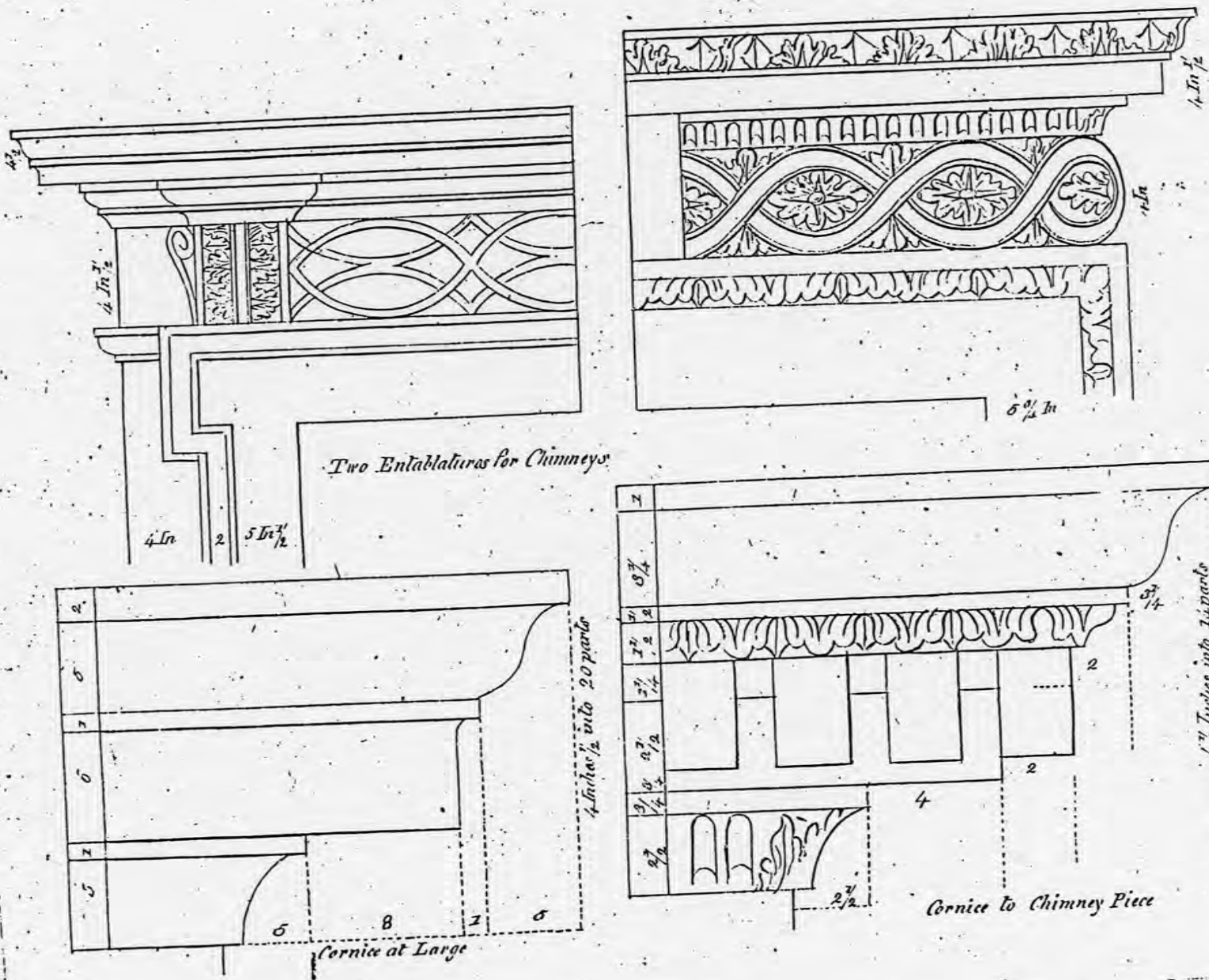
0

0

TOTAL:

5

TOTAL: 0



(A) Plate 47, "two entablatures for chimneys," from William Fairbairn's Practical Builder (Boston: 1792)

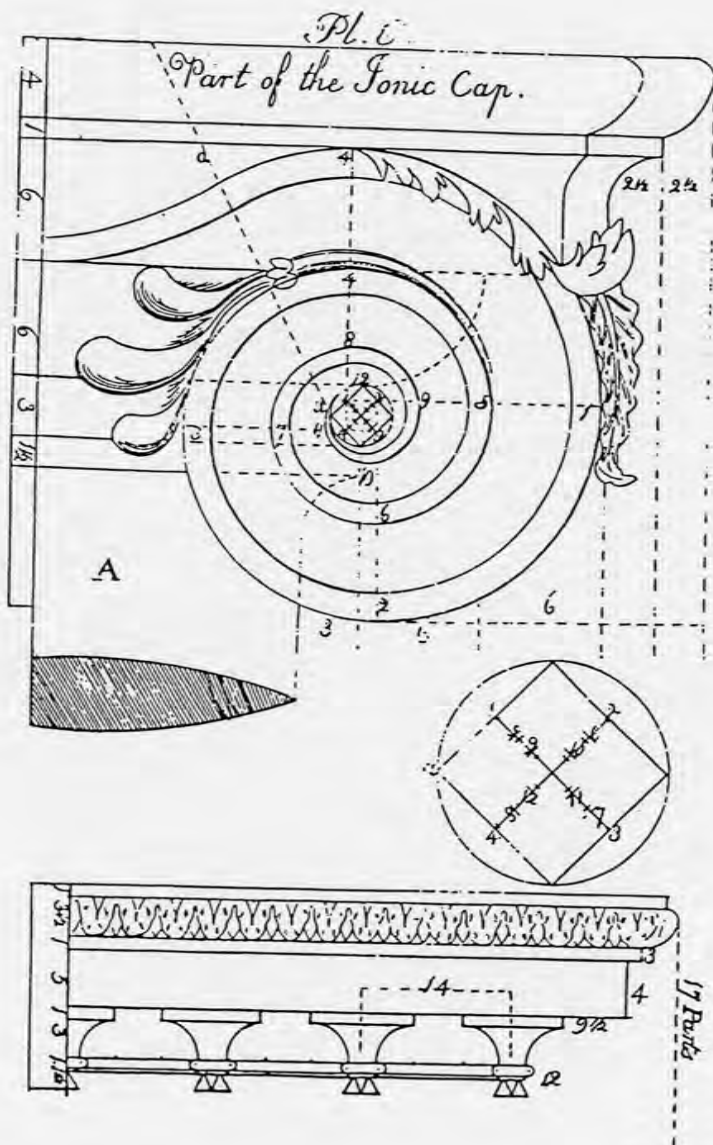


PLATE VI.

The Ionic Volute, with all the measures, figured for practice.

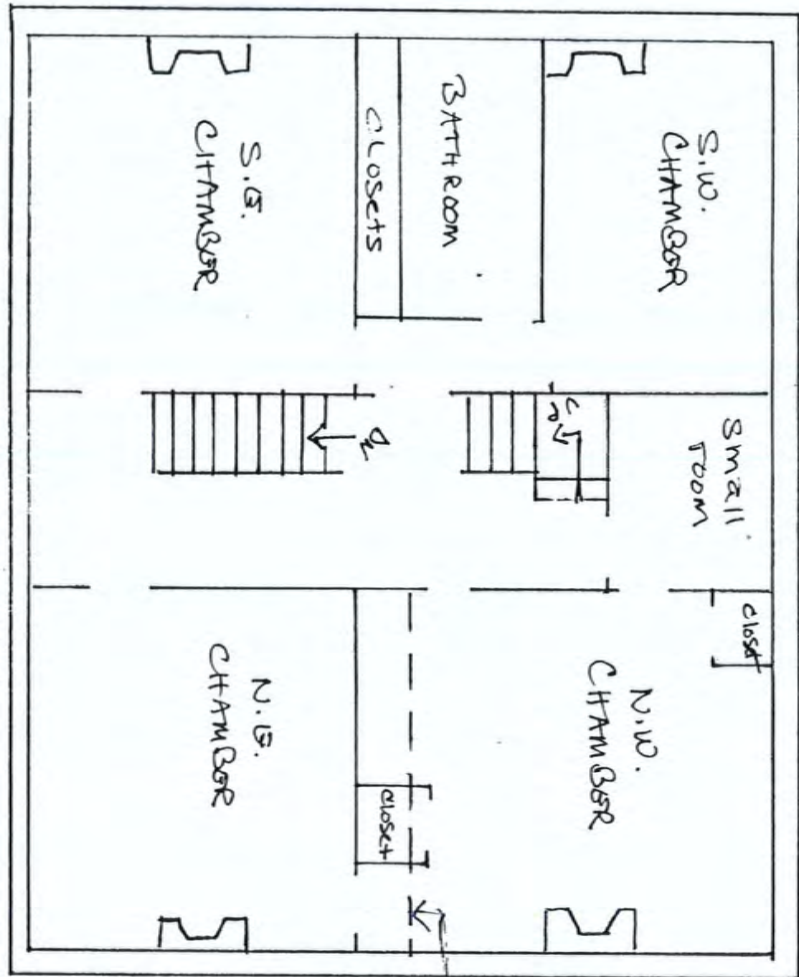
TO draw it, set the compasses at the angle *a*, in the profile, and draw the arch from 4 to *a*, on the back of the list, then draw it from *a*, down to the Ovolo on the centre. To draw the other part of the Volute, set one foot of the compasses at 1, on the side of the square of the eye, and extend to 4 under the fillet of the Abacus, and turn round to 1, opposite 1, on the side of the square where your compasses were first set; then set your compasses on the other side of the square at 2, and draw the arch 1, 2; then set the compasses on the other side, at 3, and draw the arch from 2 to 3; then set the compasses at 4, and draw the arch line 3, 4, which is one revolution; then take the centre 5, and draw the arch line 4, 5; then take the centre 6, and draw the arch line 5, 6; then the centre 7, and draw the arch 6, 7; then the centre 8, and draw the arch 7, 8; next the centre 9, and draw the arch 8, 9; and so on, for the rest you see in the eye at large, Fig. *a*, the small lines within the first centres, these are the centres for the inside of the list, to give its diminishing.

B

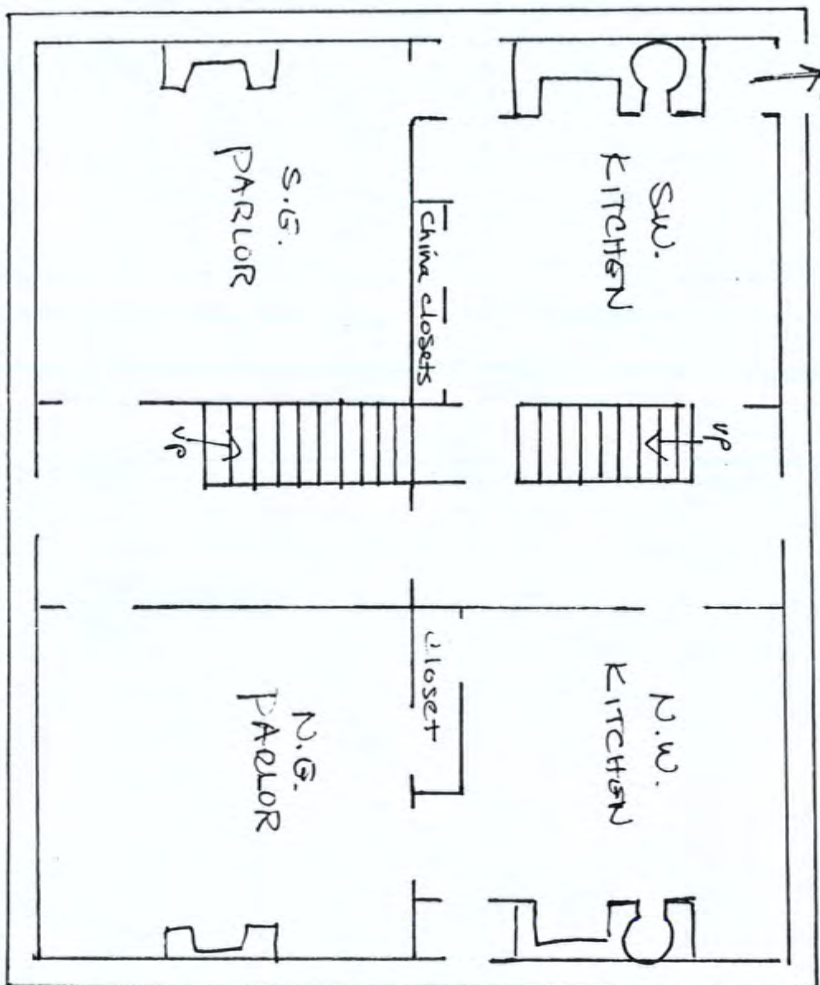
③ Benjamin, Asher. *The Country Builder's Assistant*. Greenfield, MA: Thos. Dickman, 1797

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE
20 SOUTHWEST RD
STERLING, MA

SKETCH PLAN (not to scale)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hastings, Stephen, House

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/21/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/06/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001363

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12-6-05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



①

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

20 SQUARESHIRE RD.

STERLING, MA

WORCESTER CO.

- E. + N. elevations; ca. 1915 garage to South



STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE
20 SOUTHWEST RD.

STORING
WORCESTER CO.
MASS.

- new to N., with 1980s Clapboardell



3

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

20 SQUANBETTES RD.

STORLING

WORCESTER CO.

MASS.

- South elevation



5

B5K3 11/02 (004)
110 03 N N N N-3 092 (038)

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STORING, MA
WORCESTER Co.



⑥

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STERLING, MA
Worcester Co



⑦

BSK3 11/02
110 03 N N N-2 032 (038)
013

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STORLING, MA
Worcester Co.



⑧

BSK3 11/02
110 03 N N N N N N N N (038)
(008)

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSO

8 TORLINO, MA
w Foster Co.



STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STERLING, MA
Worcester Co.



10

STEPHEN HASTINGS
HOUSE

STERLING, MA
Worcester Co.



(11)

STEPHEN HASTINGS HARRIS

STERLING, MA

Worcester Co.



STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

Sterling, MA Winchester Co.



13

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

8 TOLLING, MA

WORCESTER CO.



STOUGHTON HASTINGS HOUSE

STOUGHTON, MA WORCESTER CO.



15

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STERLING, MA

Winchester Co



STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STORLING, MA
Worcester Co.



(17)

STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STERLING, MA

WORCESTER CO.



STOPPED HASTINGS HOUSE

STERLING, MA

WORCESTER CO.



STEPHEN HASTINGS HOUSE

STERLING, MA.

WORCESTER CO.

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Hastings, Stephen, House

County, State

Worcester County,
Massachusetts

Reference Number

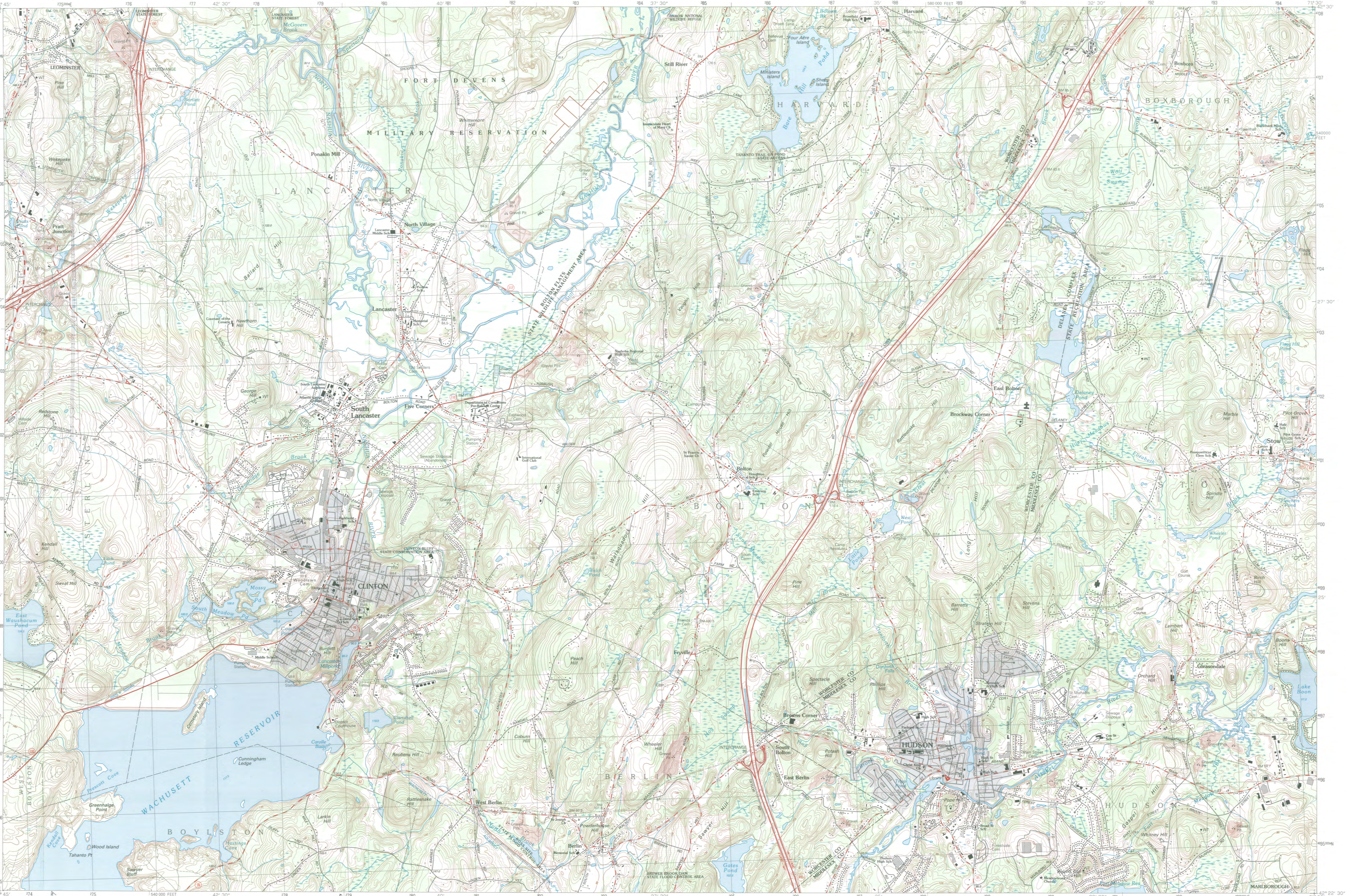
05001363

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (missing #4)

☐ USGS Map



Hudson MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1997

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1980 and other sources. Photostereoscopic using imagery dated 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1983.
Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1998
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10 000-foot ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS				
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4	5
1	3.2808		1	2	3	4	5
2	6.5617		4	5	6	7	8
3	9.8425						
4	13.1234						
5	16.4042						
6	19.6850						
7	22.9658						
8	26.2467						
9	29.5275						
10	32.8084						
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GM) and 100 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1 Fitchburg 2 Ayer 3 Billerica 4 Sterling 5 Maynard 6 Worcester North 7 Marlborough 8 Framingham				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048							



Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	
Bridge; drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; land section corner	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, isolated tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Wellhead; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Sounding; depth curve	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Swamp; marsh	
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	
Woodland; scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

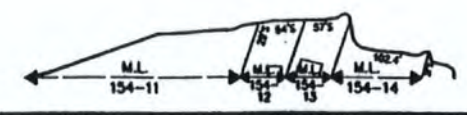
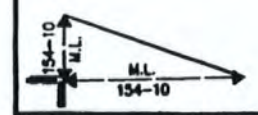
RECEIVED

MAY 12 2003

HACC HIST. COM.

STEPHEN HASTINGS
170056
20 SQUANESITRE RD.
STERLING, MA
-warster Co-

EAST WAUSHACUM LAKE



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAD 83. PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: DECEMBER 8, 1999 COMPLETION DATE: DECEMBER 30, 2000	PRODUCED IN 2000 BY CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC. PROFESSIONAL GIS CONSULTANTS 11 PLEASANT STREET, P.O. BOX 207, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03041 (603) 444-8700 - (603) 444-8701 - FAX (603) 444-1200 - WWW.CA-GIS.COM	LEGEND AREA BURNED Ac AREA CHALKED Ac ROAD BURNED Ac ROAD CHALKED Ac ROAD LINE Ac ROAD Ac	EMPTY PROPERTY BURNED LOT NO. BURNED STREET NO. LOT NO. OF LOT/ACCESS OWNER'S ADDRESS RELATIVE	SCALE 1" = 100' REVISOR TO: January 1, 2002	PROPERTY MAPS STERLING MASSACHUSETTS	INDEX DIAGRAM 133 134 135 140 141 142 143 144 145	MAP NO. 149
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STEPHEN HASTINGS
HOUSE
20 SQUASHING RD.
STERLING, MA



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OCT 28 2005

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

October 26, 2005

John W. Roberts, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Stephen Hastings House, 20 Squareshire Road, Sterling (Worcester), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Frank & Anne Heinemann
Catherine diGrazia, Sterling Historical Commission
Anne Forbes, consultant
Donlin Murray, Board of Selectmen
Michael Padula, Planning Board