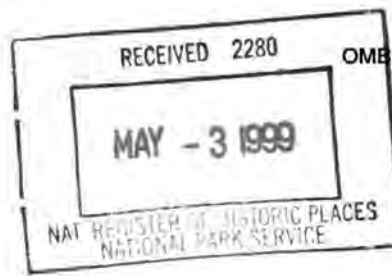


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



OMB No. 1024-0018

6660

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Gardner Center

other names/site number Gardner Uptown Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Central, Cross, Elm, Green, Glazier, Pearl and Woodland Sts. not for publication

city or town Gardner vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01440

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.)

Judith B. McDonough
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

April 26, 1999
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 H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

6/3/99
Date of Action

Gardner Uptown HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
83	12	building
4		sites
		structures
1	3	objects
88	15	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3 (Elm St. fire) (Osgood House) (Heywood Lib.)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings; multiple dwellings

/secondary structures/barns & garages

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institutions

GOVERNMENT/fire station

EDUCATION/schools; library

RELIGION/religious facilities/churches

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwellings; multiple dwellings

/secondary structures/barns & garages

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

GOVERNMENT/fire station

EDUCATION/school; museum

RELIGION/religious facilities/churches

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID 19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival, Octagon,

Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic/High Vict. Gothic; 2nd Empire

(continued)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/granite BRICK

walls WOOD/weatherboard; shingle

METAL/aluminum

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

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Gardner Uptown Historic District
Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

6. FUNCTION OR USE (continued)

Historic Functions (continued)

FUNERARY/cemetery/burying ground
LANDSCAPE/plaza/common

Current functions (continued)

FUNERARY/cemetery/burying ground
LANDSCAPE/plaza/common
LANDSCAPE/parking lot

7. DESCRIPTION (continued)

Architectural Classification (continued)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque/Romanesque Revival
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 2

The Gardner Uptown Historic District incorporates the original center village of the city of Gardner in northern Worcester County, Massachusetts. It consists of about 47 acres and is situated on mostly level terrain near the top of Glazier Hill, the highest point in the city. The district contains 93 buildings, 4 sites, and 4 objects, with a total of 88 contributing properties. Properties included in the district are physical evidence of the 18th, 19th, and early 20th century development of Uptown Gardner. There is little late 20th century encroachment. This area represents the heart of the former town center. It is distinguished from surrounding areas where buildings are either less well-preserved or contain more modern construction.

The brick, Victorian Gothic style First Congregational Church is the main focal point of the district. Accented by a soaring belltower, it overlooks the open, grassy Old Town Common in Front (**photo 1**), and the tree-shaded Old Burying Ground behind it. This civic complex and other open areas immediately surrounding it form a gracious centerpiece for the Uptown District. These generally well cared for places reflect community pride and lend a sense of spaciousness to the area. Opposite the east side of the church on Green Street are large, comfortable-looking houses with ample front lawns. West and north of the church on Woodland and Heywood streets are grand houses set on tree-shaded lots. On the east and west corners of Elm Street, respectively, are the landscaped 2 ½-acre grounds of the American Legion Hall and the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site, which is treated as a small park and parking area.

Around the church are arrayed the five major streets of the area, Central, Woodland, Green, Pearl and Elm, which head off from it in four directions. A grassy island at its center softens the potential harshness of a traffic circle in the front of the church.

The graciousness of the church and its surroundings is extended southward along Elm Street, which is sort of a "grand avenue," lined with some of the finest houses in the district. The church and common stand at the head of Elm Street. As if by grand plan, the focal point of the church on the north is balanced by the landscaped, park-like Old Gardner High School-elm Street School campus (**photo 23**) at the south end of the district.

Large trees, which appear irregularly along the streets and in yards throughout the district, are important in giving the district a comfortable appearance and an air of dignity.

TYPES, STYLES, DATE OF BUILDINGS

Most of the district is residential. However, civic and commercial buildings recalling the former role of the Uptown area as Gardner's town center are also found here. Among these non-residential buildings are several church buildings, two schools, a fire station, a former library, and a commercial building.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.Section number 7 Page 3

~~Buildings are of both wood and brick construction. By far the largest number are of wood.~~
Civic buildings and churches are mostly of brick. Residential buildings are mostly of wood.

Although a few buildings were already existing in the Uptown area before the establishment of the town, none are known to survive. A few 18th and 19th century sites and buildings can still be found in the district today as reminders of the history of the area after its establishment as Gardner's original town center in 1785. Among these are sites, such as the Old Town Common and Old Burying Ground, both established in 1785, and several dwellings.

The largest number of buildings in the district date from the mid 19th century. The majority of these are vernacular in character. There are also numerous buildings in the district from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of these are high style in character and large in size, influenced by the town's flourishing economy during this period. Civic buildings and churches of this period are of brick construction and mostly architect designed. Major architectural styles in the district include Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Victorian gothic, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Arts and crafts, Colonial Revival.

Buildings are built relatively close to one another in most parts of the district. However, most have front lawns and do not stand directly on the sidewalk. Some lots are larger than others, providing larger lawns, greater setbacks, and more space between houses. Many of these larger lots are well maintained and are also landscaped. Examples of residences with more ample lots are the Harriet G. Heywood House, 16 Woodland Street; the Burrage-Wilder House, 34 Woodland Street; the Fannie B. Heywood House, 41 Central Street; the Charles Conant House, 55 Central Street; the Marden H. Turner House, 85 Elm Street; the Otto W. Siebert House, 93 elm Street; and the John D. Edgell House, 98 Elm Street.

EARLY CIVIC SITES

In front of the First Congregational Church, the Old Town Common, 1785 (Map #7) (**photos 1, 2**) consists of just under an acre of open lawn. With trees planted at its perimeter, it slopes gradually down to the intersection in front. Woodland Avenue borders it on the west and by Green Street on the east.

The Old Burying Ground, 1785 (Map #4) abuts the rear of the Congregational Church and is bordered by Green Street on the east, Heywood Street on the north, and Woodland Avenue on the west. It consists of an unfenced area about two acres in size that slopes from the back of the church downward to Heywood Street. It is shaded throughout the lot by trees, mostly deciduous, such as maple, beech, and oak, and by a few evergreens.

The earliest stone is dated 1780 (perhaps marking a grave moved here from another location).

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Most of the graves found here date from the 18th and 19th centuries. However, some burials continued to be made in this cemetery in the 20th century, with one as recent as 1975. In the burying ground there are about 610 tombstones, mostly of slate and marble. A few are also of granite. Stones marking the graves of some of the earliest settlers of Gardner are found here. Among them are 26 marking the burial places of the original signers of the petition for the incorporation of the town and 39 markers of the graves of local men who fought in the Revolutionary War.

EARLY DWELLINGS: 1792-1839

Of particular note are two large, late 18th century dwellings, some of the earliest buildings surviving in the area. The Rev. Jonathan Osgood House, 186 Elm Street, 1792, NR (Map 334) (photo #24), the most elaborately ornamented of these early dwellings, was built as the home of Gardner's first minister and first physician. This two-story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile house has a high hip roof and tall, heavy, paired chimneys. Ornamental details include modillioned eaves, corner quoins, and modillioned window caps on the first floor above labeled moulded frames. The elaborate Georgian style doorframe consists of fluted Ionic pilasters on pedestals supporting frieze impost blocks and a modillioned pediment. Within this frame is a round arched doorhead moulding accented with a keystone and enclosing a five-light transom. The steepness of the hip roof and the heavy proportions of the chimneys and trim is characteristic of the late Georgian style.

The prominence of the original owner of this house makes it likely that it would have been more elaborate than others in the community. Yet, it is more highly ornamented than is typical of houses built in small central Massachusetts towns of the late 18th and early 19th century period. For this reason, it is presently unclear whether the ornament reflects the sophisticated taste of Rev. Osgood or whether ornamental features might have been applied to the house during the late 19th-early 20th century Colonial Revival period.

More typical of a large dwelling of this period and region is the Federal style Joel Cowee House, 68 Pearl Street, c. 1811? (map #63) (photo #11). This two-story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile house has a gable on a hip roof, tall paired chimneys and brick ends. Window frames are of the simple, plank type. The chief ornamental feature is the door frame at the main entrance. It consists of slim, tapered, Doric pilasters supporting a low-relief entablature of architrave, frieze and cornice. Above the door is a four-pane transom. The use of a gable-on-hip roof, brick ends, and the slim proportions of the ornament and chimneys are all characteristic of the Federal style.

There are several other houses that were also built during this early period but were later altered. One of these, the L. Wood House, 173 Pearl Street, late Federal (Map #53) (photo #17), is

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believed to date to about 1800. This two-story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile house has paired chimneys and a gable roof. Eaves are broad with gable returns and narrow friezes. Characteristic of the period are the second story windows set close under the eaves. Trim consists of narrow cornice window caps and a late 20th century replica of a Rhode Island Georgian/Federal doorframe with pilasters and an entablature with pediment. The original door frame may have been entirely of the simple plank type and entirely without ornament. Unadorned door treatments were common in small Central Massachusetts towns during this period.

Still retaining much of its early 19th century character despite later alterations is the Asa Smith House, 37 Green Street, 1837 (Map #74) (photo #7). This 2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry house has a hip roof, heavy paired chimneys, a rear ell, and an attached barn. The center facade gable with lunette window presumably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century when the present Colonial Revival style porch across the width of the main facade was added. Despite its aluminum siding and 1/1 sash, this house preserves much of its Federal style character in the slim profile of its single pile depth, the low hip roof, heavy paired chimneys, and the hip-roofed ell and attached barn to the rear.

Less strongly Federal style in its appearance is the Jonathan Prescott House, 15 Green Street, c. 1795 (Map #71), the home of the town's first merchant. This 2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile house has a gable roof, paired chimneys and a late 19th century one-story porch across the width of the main facade. Although the form of the building is appropriate for the Federal style and the late 18th century period, projecting eaves suggest the possibility of enlargements of alterations made during the mid 19th century. Aluminum siding covers other original detail.

The James M. Comee House, 162 Pearl Street, 1790-1830, Federal/Greek Revival (Map #55) is a 2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile, gable-end house with a one-story wing on the east side and attached barn. Said to have been built around 1800, the form of the house is characteristic of large houses of the Federal period. However the broad eaves with gable returns suggest a mid-19th update under the influence of the Greek Revival style. The broad porch with turned posts and jigsaw-cut brackets that extend across the width of the main facade and along the east side is of late 19th century date.

Two somewhat altered 2 ½ story houses at 44 and 52 Elm Street, 1790-1830, Federal (Map #43, 42) are of the five-bay, center-entry type with close eaves that is characteristic of larger houses of the Federal period. 44 Elm Street has been less altered and retains its slim gable returns and the low-pitched roof that are typical of the style.

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Only one relatively well-preserved smaller dwelling has been identified in the district. It is an unadorned, 1 ½ story, double-pile, Cape Cod type house at 159 Elm Street, 1790-1830, timberframe vernacular (Map #31). Typical of the type and period, it has close eaves and little ornament. Even the doorframe of the main entrance is not treated with ornament.

This type and style of house was probably the most common of dwellings built in Gardner during this early period, as was the case in other Massachusetts communities of the day. Other small houses of this type that may have existed in the Uptown area during the late 18th or early 19th centuries have either been lost or incorporated into enlarged houses.

MID-19TH CENTURY: 1840-1869

Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire style houses also survive from this period. In the Uptown Gardner Historic District more buildings exist in the Greek Revival style than in any other single style. Almost all were built between about 1840 and 1870. A variety of sizes and types of Greek Revival dwellings survive from this period. One former church building in the Greek Revival style also exists in the district.

GREEK REVIVAL**Gable-Front Dwellings****2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-front**

A row of four large Greek Revival style houses stands on the west side of Elm Street, between Central and Walnut Streets. Representing some of the largest and most highly visible Greek Revival style houses in Uptown Gardner, this group makes an important contribution to the substantial mid-19th century character of the district.

Included in this row is the Levi Heywood house, 13 Elm Street, 1845-1855 (Map #17) (**photo #5**); the C.W. Bush House, 23 Elm Street, 1845-1850 (Map #18) (**photo #5**); the Amasa Bancroft House, 37 Elm Street, 1845-1855 (Map #19) (**photo #6**); and the Edgell-Temple Double House, 45 Elm Street, 1856, c. 1900 (Map #20) (**photo #6**). They are 2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry houses with gable fronts. Greek Revival style features seen here are heavy paneled corner pilasters, wide friezes, and strongly projecting gables with gable returns. Late 19th and early 20th century porches have been added to the houses at 23, 37, and 45 Elm Street. 37 and 45 Elm Street have attached barns. Despite the high quality Greek Revival features of these houses, their forms are hybrids. They have their gables on the front, as is typical of the Greek Revival. Yet, instead of taking the usual three-bay, sidehall entry plan that fits the narrow fronts characteristic of Greek Revival houses, they have the wider five-bay, center-entry plan commonly used for

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houses built with their gables on the ends. For this reason their main facades appear wider and their lines more horizontal than is typical of more high style examples.

The first and most highly visible in this row of houses is the Levi Heywood House, which stands at the corner of Central Street. It is one of the best examples of a Greek Revival style dwelling in the Uptown district. Of note is the weighty, one-story portico with Doric columns, architrave, frieze, and cornice that frames its front door.

1 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-front

A well preserved 1 ½ story version of the five-bay, center-entry, gable-front house is the Nancy Gates House, 163 Pearl Street, 1845-1855 (Map #52) (**photo #17**). It has a 1 ½ story wing on the west side with a porch across the width of its facade. Greek Revival features include corner pilasters, friezes, projecting eaves with gable returns, 6/6 sash, and tapered square section porch posts. As is seen in several other Greek Revival houses in the district, a window at the peak of the facade gable gives light to an attic above the half story. The strongly triangular shape of the main facade and the three levels of windows give this house an unusual and distinctive appearance.

2 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front

More typical of the Greek Revival house form, but less common in the Uptown district than it is in the region, are altered Thomas Bresnahan House, 177 Elm Street, 1850s-1870 (Map #35) and the altered Boyles-Glazier House, 105 Elm Street, 1870-1878 (Map #25). Both are 2 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front houses with broad eaves and gable returns. The Boyles-Glazier House retains much of its original detail, while the Bresnahan House does not.

1 ½ story, two-bay-sidehall-entry, gable-front

The smallest Greek Revival style dwelling in the district is the 1 ½ story, gable-front Joseph Barker House, 100 Pearl Street, 1855-1878 (Map #61). This two-bay, sidehall-entry cottage has broad eaves with gable returns. Although window openings have been altered and some details have been covered by the application of wood shingle siding, the house retains much of its Greek Revival character and dignity. Major features are a large, but simplified version of a broad Greek Revival pilaster-architrave-cornice door frame with full-length sidelights and a rectangular bay window (probably a later addition) on the main facade. Also of note is the apparently original one-story east wing and attached barn.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.**1 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front**

The Alexander Chafee House, 132-134 Pearl Street, 1840-1855 (Map #58) (**photo #16**) is a Greek Revival cottage with hints of the Gothic Revival style. This 1 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front house has a 1 ½ story wing. A compatible addition was made to the west end of its wing, probably in the 1860s or 1870s. The gable-front form, corner pilasters, frieze, pediment-shaped window and door caps are Greek Revival details. The broad eaves with no gable returns are derived from the Gothic Revival style. Similar detailing is used on the addition which has a central gable similar to that on the main facade.

Gable-End Dwellings

The proper form for Greek Revival houses is the gable-front form, which places the narrow gable end of the house on the front in imitation of the form of ancient Greek temples. While most Greek Revival houses in the district follow the proper form, some examples of more traditional house forms, trimmed with Greek Revival details, can be found in the district. They include the five-bay, center-entry form and three-bay, center-entry form.

2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, gable-end

The Greek Revival style Charles Conant House, 55 Central Street, c. 1850 (Map #11) (**photo #4**) is a 2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, double-pile, gable-roofed house with paired chimneys and a 1 ½ story wing on the east side. The broad eaves with gable returns, frieze, paneled corner pilasters, and pediment-shaped window and door caps are all Greek Revival style details applied to a house that is traditional, rather than Greek Revival, in form. The 3/3 vertical-pane window sash, the door treatment with fanlight and sidelights, and the gabled front porch that surrounds it are Colonial Revival in style. They probably date from the early-mid 20th century. It is assumed that these changes were part of a remodeling that included the removal of a Greek Revival style barn-with-cupola and the construction of a porch and garage on the east end of the wing.

2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, gable-end

The Francis Gates House, 87 Pearl Street, 1865 (Map #46) and the Dr. David Parker House, 99 Pearl Street, 1867 (**Map #47**) are next door neighbors, with their fronts facing toward one another and away from the street. Originally nearly identical, they are 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, gable-end houses with rear ells. Greek Revival trim, including wide, pilaster-like cornerboards, friezes, broad eaves and gable returns, is visible on the Gates House but has been covered on the Parker House by vinyl siding. The Parker House preserves a large Greek

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Revival-style pilaster-architrave-cornice doorframe with full-length sidelights. A mid-late 19th century porch at the main entrance of the Gates House features jigsaw-cut brackets and trim. The entrance includes full-length sidelights and a doorframe that may have originally been identical to that of its neighbor.

Religious Building

The Greek Revival style Evangelical Congregational Church, 55-57 Green Street, 1855 (Map #76) (**photo #8**), was converted to apartments in 1879. Despite alterations such as the addition of numerous windows and the narrowing of the recessed entrance at the center of the main facade, the building still preserves much of its original massive, Classical dignity. It has the gable-front orientation of a Greek temple and bears heavy, paneled Doric pilasters and an architrave, friezes, and gable returns. The original three-stage steeple with spire, which stood on the front portion of the roof was also removed as part of the remodeling.

ITALIANATE

Two examples of the Italianate style survive in the district from the mid-19th century period.

The J.L. Alger Octagon House, 74 Green Street, 1854 (Map #3) (**photo #9**) is a two-story, eight sided house with a low-pitched roof, broad eaves trimmed with a wide frieze and paired brackets. Windows are trimmed with cornice caps on brackets. At the main entrance the door has full-length sidelights and is trimmed with a cornice-on-brackets cap. A one-story bracketed porch with bracketed posts extends around the four sides that face toward Green Street. At the rear is a one-story hyphen attaching the house to a small, hip-roofed, late 19th century barn.

The Charles Heywood House, 52 Central Street, 1855-1870 (Map #12) (**photo #14**) is a two-story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front house with a wing and attached carriage house on the east side. Italianate features include a low-pitched roof with broad eaves, a broad frieze and paired eave brackets, paneled corner pilasters, pediment-like window caps, and a lunette in the gable. Also characteristic of the style is the main entrance with full sidelights sheltered by an overdoor on a pair of large brackets. Also appropriate for the period and style are 2/2 sash and a wraparound porch on the north and east sides of the wing. Slim Colonial Revival style porch posts and railing appears to date from the early 20th century. The carriage house is treated with Italianate ornament similar to that of the house.

SECOND EMPIRE

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.Dwellings

The earliest surviving Second Empire dwelling in the district is the E. Alexander House, 7 Glazier Street, 1855-1878 (Map #62). This 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, mansard-roofed house has a large 2 ½ story rear ell. Little original detail is visible since the building has been covered with aluminum siding.

Outbuildings

The Second Empire style carriage house of the Levi Heywood Mansion (no longer standing) is attached to the present American Legion Hall, 22 Elm Street (Map #44). Although it retains its original form, a sheathing of aluminum siding has covered original detailing. The house that once stood on the site of the modern hall was the largest and grandest example of the Second Empire style in the district. Granite curbing around the perimeter of the lot and landscaped grounds still survive as a reminder of the important dwelling that once stood here.

LATE 19TH CENTURY: 1870-1899

SECOND EMPIRE

Dwellings

The best surviving example of the Second Empire style in the district is the John M. Bryant House, 20 Cross Street, 1870-1872 (Map #26) (**photo #20**). This 1 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, mansard-roofed house is built on a cross plan and has a 2 ½ story, mansard-roofed transverse section. An upper level was added to this section in about the 1890s. The roof is of green slate, with a strip of fish-scale slates creating textural interest among butt-form slates. At the eaves is a wide frieze trimmed with paired brackets. Windows are trimmed with cornice caps on brackets. A one-story wraparound porch with chamfered posts and post brackets extends around three sides of the main body of the house.

VICTORIAN GOTHIC

Church

The mostly highly visible example of the Victorian Gothic style in Uptown Gardner is the First Congregational Church, 5 Central Street, 1878, 1893 (Map #7) (**photos 1,2**), designed by Fuller & Delano architects of Worcester (1878) and Edward M. Bridge (1893?). One of the most imposing and most high style examples of architecture in the district and in the city, it is of red

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

brick with granite and brownstone trim and a slate roof. Entrance to the gable-front main body is through the center-entry, one-story vestibule that extends across the width of the main facade. This vestibule is a compatible late 19th century addition made to the original building. See Illustration #1 for a view of the building before the addition of the vestibule and for an original view of the interior. At the southeast front corner of the building is a tall bell tower with high peaked pyramidal roof. At the rear is a meeting hall. Typical of the style are the vertical lines, the high-pitched roofs, cross gables, irregular skyline, polychrome masonry, patterned brickwork, Gothic-arched window and door openings, and stained glass windows.

Dwellings

Two notable houses in the district were built in the Victorian Gothic style. Both stand near the Victorian Gothic Congregational Church. The Volney Howe House, 27 Green Street (Map #73) (**photo #7**), stands directly opposite the east side of the church and was built in the same year. It is a 2 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front house with a one-story wraparound porch that extends across the width of the main facade and around the south side. Typical of the style are the vertical lines, high-pitched roofs of various types and heights, bargeboards, jigsaw-cut openwork gable apron, stick-like porch posts and brackets, zigzag ornament and half-timbering detailing.

A larger and less conservative example of the style is the Herbert S. Stratton House, 74 Woodland Street, 1878-1885 (Map #1) (**photo #12**). Irregular in its plan and dramatic in its varied roof line, this 2 ½ story house has high-pitched roofs of both the gable and jerkinhead type. The long main body of the house parallels the street. In front of it on the far left is the main entry porch, sheltered by a plunging, angled roof, which also creates the picturesque lines of a second story balcony above. Projecting forward of the main body in the mid-section is a 2 ½ story half-timbered pavilion. Along the right side and extending around the north end is a wraparound porch with brackets and a basketweave railing.

Another example of the Victorian Gothic style is the F.S. Whittemore House, 124 Pearl Street, 1886-1889 (Map #59) (**photo #15**). This 2 ½ story house is built on an L-plan with a gable-front section closest to the street and a wing on the west side, which contains the entrance. Characteristic of the style are the vertical lines, high-pitched roof, irregular roofline, and horizontal boards to give the effect of half-timbering, strips of diagonal siding and stained glass windows. A two-story curved porch in the crotch of the L, apparently added in the late 19th or early 20th century, gives the house more of the horizontal line that was popular by that time. This unusual porch, with hints of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival tastes, gives the house a distinctive appearance.

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More drastically altered examples of the Victorian Gothic are the Herbert Greenwood House, 144 Pearl Street, 1886-1889 (Map #57) and the J.P. Dunn House, 152 Pearl Street, 1878-1886 (Map #56). Siding and additions to both of these houses have hidden original detail. However, high-pitched irregular roofs provide clues to the Victorian Gothic origin of these 2 ½ story, gable-front houses.

QUEEN ANNEDwellings

During the 1880s several large and imposing examples of the newly stylish Queen Anne style appeared in Uptown Gardner.

The John D. Edgell House, 98 Elm Street, 1880-1886 (Map #38) has elements of both Victorian Gothic and the Queen Anne. This 2 ½ story house has the high-pitched roofs, irregular plan and roofline, half timbering, and bargeboards that are characteristic of both styles. The width of the main facade and emphasis on horizontal lines, parging in some gables, sausage balusters on the roof balustrade, and the use of multiple overhangs and extensive half-timbering on the upper levels is evidence of Queen Anne influence. Of note is a highly ornamented carriage house at the rear, with a pierced gable apron and patterned siding.

More conservative in its lines and overall form is the large Fannie B. Heywood House, 41 Central Street, 1886 (Map #10) (**photo #3**). The strongly vertical lines, the asymmetrical arrangement of architectural elements and detailing seen here recall the Victorian Gothic. The horizontal lines of the wraparound porch, contrasting textural treatments of different floor levels, and certain Classical elements are evidence of the Queen Anne. The symmetrical arrangement of the three-bay, center-entry plan of this house is disguised by an irregular roof line and off-center on the main facade.

The accompanying carriage house (partially visible in **photo #3**), built after 1898, is in keeping with Queen Anne style of the house. It is a large, broad, 1 ½ story building with a high-pitched hip roof, hip-roofed dormers, a corner turret, and a ventilating cupola that rises above the center of the main roof. This well-preserved outbuilding complements and emphasizes the Queen Anne character of the house.

The large, rambling Charles Osgood House, 79 Woodland Avenue, 1884 (Map #2) has the mixture of Gothic and Classical taste that is common for the Queen Anne style. This 2 ½ story house has a varied roof line and multiple projecting sections, including a front porch and a large three-story, octagonal turret on the main facade with a high-pitched roof. Today the house is barely visible from the street, hidden behind a forest of overgrown bushes and trees.

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The Burrage-Wilder House, 34 Woodland Avenue, 1886-1889 (Map #6) is a large, massive, high style example of the Queen Anne style. This 2 ½ story house has a great, sheltering, high-pitched slate roof and a roofline broken by turrets, tall chimneys, and dormers. A deep, one-story wraparound porch, sheathed in wood shingles and accented by repeated round-arched openings, extends around the south side and front of the house. Horizontal lines are accented by the long front porch, and porch railing, a continuous eave line, and by horizontal strips of alternating wood shingle and clapboard.

The brick and wood shingle Dr. Edwin A. Colby House, 54 Pearl Street, 1886-1899 (Map #64) (**photo #10**) has characteristics of the Queen Anne style. Set into a hillside, this house ranges in height from 4 ½ stories in the rear to 1 ½ stories in front. The main facade, with a projecting center pavilion and front porch, faces east and away from the street and is sheltered from view by brush and trees. Queen Anne features include a cylindrical corner turret and a gable ornamented with wood shingles, a sunburst motif, and decorative wood paneling. These details face Pearl Street.

The smaller bit elegantly detailed C. Leslie Bent House, 129 Elm Street, c.1898 (Map #27) (**photo #21**) is another good example of the style. This 2 ½ story house has a rectangular, hiproofed main body. 2 ½ story gabled projections on the front and sides, roof dormers, overhangs, tall chimneys, and a one-story wraparound porch add variety and disguise the boxy regularity of the main body. Queen Anne features include contrasting clapboard and wood shingle siding at different floor levels, gables with pentroofs, overhanging eaves, and Classical modillions at eaves, and cornice window caps. Also of note is the large carriage house at the rear, of same style and detailing.

An example of the up-dating of an earlier house with Queen Anne details can be seen on the 2 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front Greek Revival style Charles Whitney House, 125 Pearl Street, 1855-c.1870, (Map #49). Here a porch with turned posts, a gabled portico, and an octagonal corner belvedere was added around 1900. Broad and deep porches of this sort, often with a varied roofline as is seen here, were an important feature of house actually built in the Queen Anne style. Because the porch stretches across the entire width of the main facade, it is successful in giving the house a turn of the century look.

VERNACULAR EXPRESSIONS

Dwellings

Despite the fact that the Greek Revival style was no longer one of the major styles by the late

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19th century, it continued to be used in Central Massachusetts towns and cities as part of the standard carpenter's vocabulary well until the turn of the 20th century. The narrow, gable-front facade with a sidehall entry, broad eaves with gable returns and friezes of the Greek Revival were commonly used for ordinary buildings of every kind.

Examples of this continuing popularity are seen in the Uptown district in small houses such as the Cornelius Moore House, 163 Elm Street, 1870-1878 (Map #32). This 1 ½ story, three-bay, sidehall-entry, gable-front house has hardly any ornament to distinguish it as Greek Revival. However, the overall form of the building and the gable returns reflect its Greek Revival origin.

Another example is the Theodore Danforth House, 131 Pearl Street, 1878-1886 (Map #50). This 1 ½ story house is built on an L-plan with projecting two-bay, gable-front section and with the main entrance in the leg of the L. This house has few features to distinguish it stylistically. The broad eaves with no returns and a narrow frieze are Gothic Revival details, while the L-plan of the house was often used for mid 19th century houses in both Greek and Gothic Revival styles. An early 20th century porch along the front of the leg of the ell probably replaced an earlier porch in the same position. Such porches were a common element of the L-plan in the mid 19th century.

The Colby House, 48 Pearl Street, 1880-1886 (Map #65) appears to be a late expression of the Italianate style that was popular during the mid 19th century. This 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, gable-end house with center facade pavilion, altered by the application of vinyl siding, has few ornamental features to indicate its original stylistic treatment. The form of the house together with the one-story rectangular bay windows on either side of the main entrance is typical of mid-19th century Italianate style houses.

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL**Civic and Public Buildings**

Several important buildings were built in the district in the Romanesque Revival style during the 1880s and 1890s.

The Levi Heywood Memorial Building, 28 Pearl Street, 1886, Fuller & Delano architects, Worcester, NR (Map #66) is one of the finest buildings in the city. Notable for the high quality of its design, materials and craftsmanship, this 1 ½ story, gable-front, brick and brownstone building has a slate roof and rests on a raised basement. Built to house the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, it has asymmetrical wings on the east and west sides and a rear ell with a

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semi-cylindrical end on the north side. Features seen here that are associated with the Romanesque Revival style are the high-pitched roof, irregular roofline and plan, the use of round arched windows and porch openings, foliate-carved relief in brownstone and terra cotta, the fortress-like battering of the granite foundation and leaded stained glass windows.

The First Unitarian Church, 66 Elm Street, 1887, William Soule architect, Gardner (Map #40) is a brick, 1 1/2 story, gable-front building with slate roof that rests on a raised basement. The dominant feature of the church is the tall, cylindrical belltower with a high-pitched conical roof, which is situated at the north corner of the main facade. Placed behind the off-center main entrance, the ground level of this tower serves as an entry vestibule. Romanesque features include the small window size, round arched openings, the rose window in the front gable, ribbon windows on the main facade, and stained glass windows.

A fragment of what was once one of the most substantial and well-designed buildings in the district is a one-story, flat-roofed brick structure, the Syndicate Block, 28 Central Street, 1895-1896, possibly by George Clemence architect, Worcester (Map #14). This is what survives after a 1982 fire destroyed the upper two stories. It is the ground floor commercial space of the former office block. The red brick and rounded corners of the surviving portion are the only features that might be said to be evidence of the Romanesque style elements (mixed with Classical style details) on the original building. A major feature of the third (top) story of the building was a repeated round-arched motif of the type associated with both the Classical Revival and Romanesque styles. On the Central Street side of the building the lower portions of what were originally long, full-length display windows have been bricked in to create smaller windows. The section along the Chestnut Street side appears to have been little altered. The above-grade basement level, where the ground falls away along Chestnut Street, is occupied by stores as it was originally designed.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL**Civic Buildings**

By the 1890s the popularity of the Romanesque was giving way to a taste for the Classical Revival in American architecture. Examples of this change in taste can be seen in the district. The Old Gardner High School, 130 Elm Street, 1898, Barker & Nourse architects, Worcester (Map #37) (**photo #23**) is a mixture of Classical Revival and Romanesque features. This large, three-story yellow brick building has a hip roof and rests on a battered, rusticated granite basement that is half above grade. The building consists of a rectangular main body with projecting center pavilion, which contains the two main entrances and a bank of central windows. Major ornamental details are concentrated on the central pavilion, while the remainder

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of the building, with its rows of low, segmented arched windows are plain in their treatment. Classical Revival style features recall elements of the Italian Renaissance palace. They include the use of symmetry in the design of the main facade and the roofline, a low-pitched hip roof, projecting bracketed eaves, a rusticated stone foundation, the use of light colored brick and trim. Other Classical features are Classical frames of paired pilasters, architrave, and projecting cornice for the main entrances, round-arched windows with keystones, and keystone oculi. The repeated arch treatment at the center of the main facade is a motif derived from the Romanesque Revival style, which often appears in Classical Revival buildings.

The 2 ½ story, brick Elm Street Fire House, 58 Elm Street, 1897, NR (Map #41) bears few specific references to architectural precedents. However, both Classical and medieval sources seem to have influenced its design. Classical design concepts are suggested by the symmetrical plan of the main body of the building, with its three segmented-arched vehicle doors on the ground floor of the main facade matched by sets of three segmented-arched windows above. Medieval Romanesque or Gothic inspiration is suggested by the high pitch of the hip roof and the asymmetrical placement on the north end of the building of the tall belltower containing the main pedestrian entrance. Such mixtures of styles were not uncommon in the late 19th century period when both medieval and Classical styles were popular. This is a well designed and substantial building. Of particular note is the survival of the original vehicle-bay doors with multiple panels and glazed tops. Such survivals are relatively rare in 19th century firehouses because modern requirements often cause their removal.

EARLY-MID 20TH CENTURY: 1900-1950**ARTS AND CRAFTS STYLE****Dwellings**

Two very different houses in the district can both be said to be of the Arts and Crafts style.

The George A. Dunn House, 114 Pearl Street, 1900-1905 (Map #60) is a 1 ½ story, gambrel-roofed, gable-end house with paired chimneys. Major features include large gambrel and gable dormer windows on the front and a broad porch across the width of the main facade. Strong horizontal lines, plain, square-section posts and porch balusters, and wood shingle siding are all characteristics associated with the Arts and Crafts style. Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details are also mixed in to the design. They include Classical details such as the Palladian window, keystone oval oculus, and gambrel roof.

Inspired by the turn-of-the-century Arts and crafts work in Great Britain is the remodeling of the Sawin-Pearson House, 88 Elm Street, 1899; 1909, Oscar Thayer, architect for the alterations

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(Map #39). This 2 ½ story, gable-front house is sheathed in stucco. Retaining the picturesque roofline that was part of the original 1899 Queen Anne design, it has high-pitched gable and gable-on-hip roofs and tall chimneys. Typical of the Arts and Crafts style are heavy unadorned elements, such as the chimneys and the massive posts, plain window openings with deep reveals, and deep-revealed segmented-arched openings of the porch on the Edgell Street side. The use of a few Classical details offers a pleasing contrast to the expanse of flat stucco walls and the overall simplicity of trim. Among these are an elegant door frame of engaged Doric columns, architrave impost blocks and a gable cap with returns and a window on the ground floor of the facade that is trimmed with weighty Doric columns. A fence of stucco sections interspersed with panels of wood lattice encloses the yard on the north side of the house in which there is a pergola with heavy stucco Tuscan posts.

COLONIAL REVIVAL**Dwellings**

Large Colonial Revival style houses of several types were built in the district, mostly on Elm Street, during the early and mid 20th century. Several of the Foursquare variety were built.

The best preserved of these is the Marden H. Turner House, 85 Elm Street, c.1922 (Map #23). This 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry house has a high-pitched hip roof and a center dormer window on the main facade. Colonial Revival elements seen here are the foursquare form of the house and Classical details, such as a Palladian dormer window, a door frame with sidelights and a front portico with fluted Doric columns, an architrave, a frieze, and a low-pitched gable roof with returns. Elements of the Arts and Crafts style also exist here as well. They are the broad eaves with exposed rafters, wide clapboard, large mullioned windows at either side of the main entrance, and paneled shutters with cut-out ornament. A garage of the same approximate period as the house is also treated with a hip roof and exposed rafters, like the house.

More purely Colonial Revival in style is the David R. Collier House, 21 Green Street, 1903 (Map #72) (**photo #7**). It is also a 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, foursquare house with hip roof and paired chimneys, and has a one-story porch across the width of the main facade. A projecting center pavilion on the main facade is occupied at the first floor level by the main entrance and extends upward 2 ½ stories, ending as a gabled central dormer. At the peak of the hip roof is a Classical style balustrade. Characteristic of the style is the foursquare form of the house, the high-pitched Georgian style hip roof, gables with returns, the traceried round-arched window at the center of the facade, smooth shafted Doric porch columns, turned balusters on the porch and roof balustrades, and a broad main entrance with wide half-light sidelights. Although much of the original detail of this house survives, aluminum siding covers window frames and possibly other details.

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Also of the foursquare type is the Louis E. Carlton House, 61 Elm Street, 1902-1905 (Map #21). This 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, hip-roofed house has a center dormer window and a wraparound porch that extends across the width of the main facade and around the north side. Although some detail has been disguised by the application of aluminum siding, Colonial Revival details such as modillions at the eaves and dormer windows, the original porch with Doric posts, architrave and cornice, and windows with diamond and traceried upper sash are visible.

More close to actual examples of American Colonial architecture is the large and comfortable looking Favor-Dunn House, 137 Elm Street, c.1915 (Map #28) (**photo #22**). This 2 ½ story, five-bay, center-entry, gambrel-roofed, gable-end house is three bays deep and is sided with wood shingle. Three gabled dormers are centered on the roof of the main facade. An important detail is the Classical style enclosed portico at the main entrance. Simple, but well-detailed, it consists of plain, square-section posts, and an architrave, cornice and pediment. Of interest is a small early 20th century garage with a graceful gambrel roof that faces the street on the south side of the house.

Two brick Colonial Revival style houses were built near one another on the west side of Elm Street. The earlier of the two is the Otto W. Siebert House, 93 Elm Street, 1915-1918 (Map #24) (**photo #19**). This is a 2 ½ story, three-bay, center-entry, gable-end house with gabled dormers on the roof, a pair of exterior end chimneys, and a two-level porch on the south end. Windows on the main facade include traditional 6/6 sash windows and triple windows at either end of the second floor. French doors or long windows flank the main entrance on the ground floor. Colonial Revival style details include modillioned eaves, and an imposing portico at the main entrance of smooth-shafted Doric posts, architrave, frieze, and a modillioned segmented arch. A low fence composed of brick posts and turned balusters on a cement base encloses a portion of the front yard around the main facade. An early 20th century brick garage is located at the rear.

The Roger E. Smith House, 75 Elm Street, 1932-1949, (Map #22) is a less imposing and more picturesque interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. This 2 ½ story, two-bay, side-entry, gable-end house has a 2 ½ story wing on the north side. Colonial or Georgian Revival details seen here include Flemish bond brickwork, 12/12 sash, and an entry portico of slim Doric columns, architrave, frieze, and gable roof. Around the door are pilasters and full-length sidelights.

TUDOR REVIVAL**Dwelling**

A single example of the Tudor style exists in the district. It is the large Harriet G. Heywood
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House, 16 Woodland Street, c.1909 (Map #9). This 2 ½ story, six-bay, brick and wood shingle, gable-end house has a 2 ½ story wing on the north end. Tudor features include high-pitched roofs, buttresses on the corners of the house and on the front portico, an off-center entrance in the fifth bay, an entry portico with a Tudor arch, and labeled window heads. Along the sidewalk in the front of the house is a wrought iron fence with brick posts. An early mid-20th century, brick five-car garage is at the rear.

CLASSICAL REVIVAL**Civic Building**

The only Classical Revival style building in the district is the Gardner High School/Elm Street School, 160 Elm Street, 1926 (Map #35). This three-story, flat-roofed building is of buff colored brick with limestone trim. Strong horizontal lines are created by the length of the building itself, by the grouping of windows in multiples of five across the main facade, and by accents of horizontal string coursing. To avoid monotony, the facade is subdivided into seven vertical sections by three projecting pavilions capped with a low parapet. Round-arched entrances and Classical style ornamental features, such as rustication, pilasters, friezes, and paterae are concentrated on these pavilions. Above the central pavilion a pair of Classical urns break the skyline. At either end of the main facade, blank-faced wings act as a foil to accent the subtle variations of low-relief texture of this central section. The detailing of the main facade provides much of this important texture. However, the removal of the original divided-light sash windows has diminished the originally more refined textural effects of the building. Original sash have been replaced with a large fixed sheet of Kalwall translucent insulation in the upper four-fifths of each window opening and with a small clear glass single-pane window in the lower portion.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics for the district indicate the presence of some locational criteria (slope, drainage, distance to wetlands) which are favorable for many types of prehistoric sites. Several well drained, level to moderately sloping terraced landforms are present, however, most of the district is located well beyond 1000 feet from the nearest wetlands. No waterways or wetlands exist within the district. One small area that appears excessively sloped in the northwestern portion of the district is located within 1000 feet of wetlands. That area, represented by Crystal Lake, may represent a modified reservoir basin. Given the above information and dense historic development within most of the district, a low potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources.

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A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources within the Uptown Gardner Historic District. Structural remains may survive from historic settlement in the Uptown area that predates establishment of the town in 1785. No buildings are known to survive from this period either in the district or in the town. Structural remains may include evidence of residences and outbuildings associated with agricultural activities, lumbering and related trades that characterized much of the early settlement's economy. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) should also survive with most residences, farmsteads and some types of outbuildings from the pre-1785 period. Eighteenth and 19th century archaeological resources that post-date the establishment of the town in 1785 should represent the most common sites in the Uptown district. These resources may represent a wide range of the residential, civic, religious and commercial development that occurred in the area. Archaeological resources associated with late 18th and early 19th century residential settlement in the district may include structural remains from small, timber frame vernacular dwellings. This structural type was probably the most common type of residence built in Gardner during the period. An example of this type and period survives at 159 Elm Street. Most other similar structures have either been lost or incorporated into enlarged houses. Known potential sites associated with the district's early settlement include the site of Seth Heywood's house (1773) and blacksmith shop near the intersection of Central and Elm Streets and the site of a store (1793) operated by Jonathan Prescott on land occupied by a modern house at 7 Green Street. Archaeological resources associated with late 18th and early 19th century civic, institutional and religious structures may also exist in the district. Structural evidence may exist from the first meeting house originally located near the site of the existing First Congregational Church. Construction for that structure began in 1787 and was completed in 1791. Archaeological resources including skeletal remains from known and unmarked burials, funerary related artifacts and post molds from fence lines may also exist associated with the Old Burying Ground that lies to the rear of the Congregational Church. The burial ground was established in 1785 then enlarged in 1806. Approximately 610 tombstones exist in the cemetery dating from the 18th to 20th century with most graves dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Evidence is also present that some burials predate the official establishment of the cemetery since the earliest stone dates to 1780. The latter stone may also be a commemorative stone placed at a later date. Archaeological sites associated with mid 19th century residences in the district may contain more substantial structural remains associated with larger structures. Known and potential residential sites in the district from this period include evidence of Levi Heywood's Greek Revival home moved from the site of his grandfather Seth Heywood's home described above. Archaeological evidence of an 1860's home, also built by Levi Heywood may survive at the site of the American Legion Hall at 22 Elm Street. Structural evidence might also survive from the Asher W. Shattuck house (ca.1855) which stood on what is now the corner of Central and Woodland Streets and the site of the J.L. Alger Octagon House which stood immediately west of the Conant House before it was moved (ca. 1887). Structural evidence may also survive from the Philander Derby House, the only brick dwelling built in the district between 1870 and 1878. That home was built at the site of the present Masonic Lodge at

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48 Central Street. Archaeological evidence of important 19th century religious and institutional structures may also survive in the district. Structural evidence may exist from the 1831 Evangelical Congregational meeting house that originally stood on the east side of Green Street opposite the present Heywood Street. That structure was replaced by a second structure in 1856 that originally stood on the site of the Volney Howe House (1879) at 27 Green Street but was later moved and rebuilt into apartments. Structural evidence of a wood frame town hall may survive in a vacant lot at the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site in the vicinity of Central and Elm Streets. That structure was built in ca. 1859 then burned in 1944. Archaeological evidence of at least two hotels may survive in the district. Structural evidence from the Central House Hotel (1830's) may survive at the site of an earlier 18th century store at the corner of Green and Pearl Streets. Similar evidence may exist from the later Windsor House Hotel (ca. 1888) that replaced the Central House at the same location. The Windsor House Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1917. That hotel was three stories high and contained 100 rooms. Structural evidence may survive from two schools originally located in the district. Evidence may exist from the first school in the district, location currently unknown, built in the center in 1814 with private funds. Archaeological evidence might also survive from the Center School, no longer extant, built in ca. 1845 opposite the Old Burying Ground in the town center at the approximate site of the present 55-57 Green Street. It is unclear whether or not this was the first public school in the town center. Several additional sites of 19th century commercial establishments may also survive in the district. These sites may include evidence of a blacksmith shop (1855) at the corner of Elm and Walnut Streets, an 1880's barber shop at the corner of Central and Chestnut Streets, an 1870's building housing a shoe store at the approximate site of the Syndicate Block at the corner of Central and Chestnut Streets and the 1870's brick Bank Block demolished in 1939. Any discussion of Gardner's commerce would never be complete without comment on the chair/furniture manufacturing industry which brought the town national prominence. James Comee was reported to start making chairs in his Pearl Street house (ca. 1800) by 1805. This activity, believed to represent the start of the industry in Gardner, originated in the Uptown District. Archaeological evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features may contain evidence of this early industrial/commercial activity. Archaeological evidence of chair manufacturing might also exist from Walter Heywood, grandson of the early settler Seth Heywood, who reportedly began making chairs by 1826 in a barn at the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site or nearby. These activities may represent the start of an industry that developed from a handcraft into one of the largest furniture manufacturers in the United States.

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Gardner Uptown HD

Name of Property

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 # _____

Worcester, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

INDUSTRY

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RELIGION

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1785-1949

Significant Dates

1785 - incorporation

1847 - arrival of railroad

1938 - municipal government moves to W. Gardner

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

(see continuation sheet)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Gardner's Uptown district reflects the original town center of a major north-central Massachusetts community, and its residents are symbolic of its economic history as a leading furniture manufacturing center. A variety of mid-to-late 19th and early 20th century buildings exist, which indicate a well being consistent with the success of Gardner as a nationally recognized center of chair manufacturing; the company managers and executives who lived in the Uptown district provided the innovation and capital that drove the economic heart of the community. Within the district are residences of leading 19th century citizens, religious and educational facilities, and an early business locale. Buildings in the district retain integrity of workmanship, location, setting, materials, association, design and feeling; and the district is eligible under criteria A and C at the local level. Three buildings within the district have previously been listed on the National Register of Historic Places – the Elm Street Fire Station (1980), the First Minister's House (1979), and the Levi Haywood Memorial Library (1979).

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF UPTOWN GARDNER**Incorporation of the Town**

Gardner was established in 1785, incorporating parts of the towns of Westminster, Ashburnham, Winchendon and Templeton in order to provide a more convenient meeting house location for residents of those towns living far from their existing meeting houses. Until the late 18th and early 19th century even long-established Massachusetts communities has no densely settled town center. As more families settled on available land in these towns, many persons found themselves living at an inconvenient distance from their respective meeting houses. The convenience of the meeting houses was of prime importance in the 18th century because all citizens were expected to attend religious services and town meetings. At the time of the incorporation of the town, there were about 60 families living in Gardner.

Location of the Town Center, Meeting House, Common, and Burying Ground

Gardner's original town center grew up on land that was owned at the time of the establishment of the town by two of the four men who had circulated the petition on behalf of its incorporation. They were Seth Heywood and John Glazier, whose wives were sisters. Seth Heywood was a blacksmith. His house and blacksmith shop had stood since 1773 on the Heywood/Town Hall Site (Map #16). Glazier (d.1826) had bought 300 acres of land here in that same year. Glazier's house stood on what is now the east corner of Cherry and Cedar streets (a short distance east of Elm Street, just outside the Uptown Historic District). Heywood (d.1826) became the town's first clerk and treasurer. The first town meeting was held at Glazier's house, as were church meetings before the construction of the first meeting house. Glazier is also said to have kept a tavern in his house at one time.

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The spot chosen for Gardner's first meeting house was at the approximate geographic center of the town. In 1785 land for a meeting house, common, and burying ground was purchased from Seth Heywood by the town at a total cost of 36 pounds. Nearly an acre of the south end of that lot was set aside for the common and military training ground (Old Town Common - Map #8). A small plot north of it, the site of the present First Congregational Church (Map #7), was designated as the site for the Congregational meeting house. Just north of the meeting house site, an acre and a half was set aside as the town burying ground (Old Burying Ground - Map #4). In 1806 an additional acre on the west side of the meeting house was bought by the town for the purpose of enlarging both the common and the burying ground. It was purchased from Seth Heywood at a cost of \$134. Today, the enlarged Old Burying Ground, the oldest cemetery in the city, consists of about two acres.

The meeting house frame was raised in a single day in 1787, but the rest of the work went much more slowly. It was not until several years later, in the summer of 1791, that the building was finally finished. In the meantime, religious meetings were held first in private homes and later in the unfinished meeting house itself. Typical of New England meeting houses of its day, the new building was quite plain in appearance. It was squareish in plan, measuring 45 x 60' and had two porches. The main entrance was on the long south facade, opposite the pulpit on the north wall. The porches provided entries in the east and west gable ends to the galleries overlooking the main floor. Colors for the meeting house were specified by public vote that "...the groundwork be a stone color, the windows, frames and sashes, and weatherboards and girt, be white, the doors green."

Location of the First Minister's House

After the completion of the original meeting house, Gardner settled its first minister. In October 1791, Rev. Jonathan Osgood was installed in this highly important position in the community. The Rev. Jonathan Osgood House, 186 Elm Street, NR (Map #34) (photo #24) was built about 1792 as his home. In keeping with the important role of the minister in the town, this Georgian/Federal style house is both large in size and stylish in its ornament. In the late 18th century most houses were much smaller. For example, the home of the early settler John Glazier was a small, unadorned, 1 1/2 story Cape Cod type house.

Osgood bought 13 acres and 34 rods from John Glazier and 5 acres and 60 rods from Seth Heywood on which to build his house. The location of the house at some distance from the meeting house is in keeping with the practice of the time. In the late 18th century, even older Massachusetts communities that had already been incorporated for many years were still most made up of dispersed farmsteads. In such towns there was still little dense settlement in close vicinity of the meeting house. The homes of important community members, such as the minister and physician, were often located a good distance away.

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A native of Andover, Massachusetts, and graduate of Yale College (1789), Rev. Osgood served the town both as minister and physician for 31 years. He also served on the Gardner school committee and represented the town in the state legislature. Rev. Osgood died in 1822 at the age of 61 and was buried in the Old Burying Ground. His grave is marked by a table monument, which has recently been restored.

Roads**Central and Pearl Street**

Because Gardner was made up of existing towns, some roads already existed within its boundaries at the time of its incorporation. It is not clear which roads, if any, already existed near the meeting house site when the town was established. However, the routes of Central and Pearl streets were among the first officially established roads in the new town. It was voted at the second town meeting in 1785, almost immediately after the town was incorporated, that, "...it is the opinion of the town that the county road ought to go through the center of the town." The wishes of the town were granted and plans for the new road, the Westminster and Royalston Road, were altered so that it ran through the town center following the course of the present Park, Central, Pearl and Smith streets. The portions of Central and Pearl streets that run through the Uptown District were part of this road.

Elm Street

A precise date for the opening of Elm Street has not been learned. Yet it is clear that travel on Elm Street existed from early times. Several houses built as early as the 1790s still survive here today. The most notable of these is the Rev. Jonathan Osgood House, the home of the town's first minister. Houses at 159 Elm Street, 1790-1830 (Map #31), 44 Elm Street, 1790-1830 (Map #43), and 52 Elm Street, 1790-1830 (Map #42) are also evidence of the early settlement and use of Elm Street as an integral part of the center village.

Green Street

The date for the opening of Green Street is not presently known. However, houses dating from the 1790-1830 period survive here, suggesting that must have been in use at an early date. They are the Jonathan Prescott House, 15 Green Street, c.1795 (Map #71) and the Asa Smith House, 37 Green Street, c. 1837 (Map #74).

Woodland Avenue

A study of historic maps of the town center indicate that Woodland Avenue was the last of the major streets in the Uptown Historic District to be opened. It is first seen as a public way on the 1889 Sanborn map but had not yet been opened in 1880. Maps from 1878 and 1880 indicate that the area along the route of the present Woodland Avenue was still undeveloped at that time other than buildings on the corner of Central Street.

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Congregationalism, Town Government and the Meeting House

The first meeting house was not only Gardner's first church, but also its first civic building. This is true since, in the early days of the town's history, the seat of both religious life and town government was the meeting house. From the 17th century until 1833m the Congregational church and town government were legally permitted to be one and the same in Massachusetts. Congregational societies had sanction to function as part of municipal government because it was believed that the unification of religion and secular government were essential to community morality and to the regulation of society.

During this period, municipal taxes supported both the secular and religious life of Massachusetts towns. Not only did taxes pay for regular town expenses, such as schools, but they also maintained the Congregational society, its minister and the meeting house. This arrangement ended, however, in 1872 when the Town of Gardner and the Gardner Congregational Society separated their interests and became independent entities.

Published town histories are not precise about the specific events which led to the separation of the town and the church. However this was a time when there was growing pressure across the Commonwealth for the separation of church and state in order to allow for greater religious freedom. In fact, in Gardner at this time there was a growing number of citizens who chose to associate themselves with religious groups other than Congregational societies. Some were drawn to Baptist and Methodist sects. As early as c.1815 several members left the congregation to worship at a Baptist church in Templeton. In 1827 a Baptist church was organized in the village of South Gardner. Methodist services held in Gardner from time to time as early as c.1826, although no Methodist church was actually organized until much later.

Early 19th Century Unitarianism vs. Trinitarianism in Gardner

During the same period in which the separation occurred between the Congregational Society and the town, internal change was also brewing within the Society itself. In 1830 a controversy between Trinitarians and Unitarians resulted in the dismissal of the minister, who sided with the former group. An actual split within the congregation followed. Members with more conservative Trinitarian views withdrew to create the Evangelical Congregational Society, leaving the Unitarian majority in control of the original church. After the early 1840s the strong strain of Unitarianism died down in the First Congregational Church. However, the two congregations remained estranged until 1868, when they finally pacified and reunited.

The Growth of Unitarianism in New England

The early 19th century was a time of religious discord in New England. The so-called "Second Great Awakening" had taken place about 1800. A renewed interest in religion at that time was followed by continuous revivals through the 1830s. Liberal and conservative distinctions within

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individual Congregational parishes grew strong during this time,. Shaking communities throughout the region with dissent. Liberals, or Unitarians, rejected the Calvinist doctrine of predestination, believing that through good works and self-dedication individuals could improve their own destinies. They also rejected the requirement of a "conversion" experience for full church membership.

By as early as 1815, many of the oldest Congregational societies in New England were becoming Unitarian. For example, only two of Boston's fourteen Congregational societies had not become Unitarian by 1815. Members of those congregations who disagreed were left to form churches of their own, as did the Trinitarians in Gardner.

Evangelical Congregational Church Building

An Evangelical Congregational meeting hose was built for Gardner's Trinitarian in 1831 and remodeled in 1846. It stood on the east side of Green Street approximately opposite the present Heywood Street. That building was replaced in 1856 by the present Greek Revival style Evangelical Congregational Church, 55-57 Green Street (Map #76) (photo #8). When the present building was built, it stood on the site of the Volney Howe House, 27 Green Street, 1879 (Map #73). After the pacification of the two Congregational parishes, the Evangelical Church building housed the church services of the reunited Congregational Society until the completion of the present brick Victorian Gothic style First Congregational Church, 5 Central Street (Map #7) in 1879. After its religious use was abandoned in 1879, the Evangelical Congregational Church building was moved to its present site and converted to its current use as apartments. The present location of the building appears to be the approximate site of the original Gardner Center School.

For may years after the separation of the Town and the Congregational society, town meetings continued to be held in the meeting house as they always had been. In 1845 the meeting house was converted from its old original "meeting house" plan to the more up-to-date "church" form. At this time, space intended specifically for town meetings was created for the Town in the lower portion of the building. A new church sanctuary was placed above it. To change the main entrance from its original position on the long side of the building to the narrow end, the building was turned so the gable ends were oriented north-south. A temple-front porch with columns and a bell tower were built on the new south end. The newly renovated building, which became known as the "Bell Meeting House" (see Illustration 2B), continued to house Gardner's town meetings until a separate town hall was built in 1859. The building was removed for the construction of the present Congregational Church about 1878.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.**GARDNER'S ECONOMY****Chairmaking**

Gardner and other communities located in the northern part of Worcester County were from their early days involved in lumbering and in wood-related trades. In Gardner the handcraft of wood chairmaking was transformed into a large and successful industry during the 19th century. By 1830, shops in the Gardner village of West Gardner and South Gardner were using waterpowered machinery to make chairs. As early as the 1840s chairmaking had become the basis of the town's economy. The advent of the railroad in the 1840s and its expansion in the 1870s encourage the success of the industry. Gardner's population grew from 1,023 in 1830 to 2,646 in 1860. By the late 1870s twelve companies, many having sales offices in cities such as Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, were manufacturing nearly two million chairs a year here. Around the turn of the century, the prosperous chair industry was diversified to include general furniture manufacturing. For example, the Heywood Company merged with Wakefield Rattan Company in 1897 and began producing not only chairs but also school furniture, cane and reed products, and baby carriages. The industry continued to grow and thrive well through the early years of the 20th century. Gardner's manufacturing heyday was in the 1920s, when more than 3,500 persons were locally employed in the industry. By 1930, in response to the success of the local industry, the city's population had nearly quadrupled from its 1880 size to 19,399.

James Comee

Chairmaking is believed to have gotten its start in Gardner about 1805 in the Uptown Historic District. In that year James Comee is said to have begun making chairs by hand in a room in his house, the James Comee House, Pearl Street, c.1800 (Map #55) (photo #18). From Comee other Gardner men learned the trade and soon several independent chairmaking enterprises were underway in the town.

Heywood Brothers

A major part of the town's chairmaking success was due to the Heywood brothers, who, like Comee, also got their start in the Uptown Historic District. In 1826 Walter Heywood, a grandson of an early Gardner settler, Seth Heywood, began making chairs in a barn on the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site (Map #15) or nearby. From this small beginning the Heywood family began successful furniture manufacturers in Gardner for the next century and a half - first as Heywood Brothers (1830) and later as Heywood-Wakefield Company (1897). Levi Heywood, Walter's brother, became the prime force in the success of chairmaking in Gardner. Between 1831 and 1850 he industrialized chairmaking process with the invention and introduction of specialized machinery and techniques. He also introduced modern merchandising methods and was the chief promoted of railroad access for the town. By the turn of the 20th century, Heywood-Wakefield was said to be the largest furniture manufacturer in the United States.

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For many years during the mid-20th century, an oversized Hitchcock chair stood on the Heywood/Town Hall Site in commemoration of the Heywood family and the Gardner chair industry. Due to deterioration, it was removed in 1972 and never replaced.

Other Chair Manufacturers

Other major Gardner chair manufacturers of note include: P. Derby & Co. This firm was originally established as Derby, Knowlton & Company in 1863. It took the name P. Derby & Co. in 1880 as the partnership of Philander Derby, his son Arthur P. Derby, and his sons-in-law George Hodgman and George W. Cann. In 1897 the Gardner News called it the second largest chair manufacturer in the United States. Derby had branch offices in New York, Boston and Chicago and employed about 225 people in Gardner. The company went out of business in 1935. Conant Ball Company. This company descended from the Gardner chair manufacturer Jackson & Greenwood, established in 1852. In 1865 John R. Conant and his brother Charles W. Conant formed Conant Brothers & Co. In 1875 when Charles Conant retired the firm became known as Conant, Ball & Co. - the partnership included John R. Conant and Carlos E. Ball. During the 20th century the company produced cane seat chairs, bedroom and dining chairs, breakfast tables, and dining room and bedroom furniture in Early American designs. The company went out of business in the 1980s. S. Bent and Brothers. Founded by Samuel, Charles O., and Roderic L. Bent in 1867, this company first made five-spindle chairs, a type they continued to make until 1955. After about 1870 they made children's chairs, rockers, and stools. They later manufactured breakfast sets and institutional furniture. One of its chief items has been chairs carrying the seals of colleges and universities. John A. Dunn Company. In 1858 John A. Dunn bought an interest in an existing chair company, Eaton, Holmes & Co. In 1886 in partnership with his brother Isaac, the firm became known as J.A. & I.J. Dunn. He later bought out his brother's interest and renamed the firm John A. Dunn Company. Employing about 400 people in Gardner, the company also had offices in Chicago and Boston and carried out export trade with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Great Britain. The company closed in 1930. Nichols & Stone Company. Established as Nichols & Stone in 1894, this company was the partnership of Charles Nichols and Reuben S. Stone. In 1915 the two men turned their interests in the company to their sons who soon limited their manufacture to reproductions of Windsor chairs and other 18th and 19th century designs.

Other Industries.

Around the turn of the century, Gardner's economy expanded. New industries, such as silversmithing and the manufacture of machinery were introduced. During the early 20th century, other industries grew up because of their relation to the furniture, including metal and stamp works, the manufacture of wire wheels, hardware fabrication, and upholstery.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.**Gardner Manufacturing in the Mid and Late 20th Century.**

The Great Depression was a blow to Gardner's industry. As a result, many old firms closed, while others concentrated on specialized markets to survive. Despite valiant efforts to recoup, the industry never fully recovered. Antiquated facilities and southern competition were too great. Nevertheless, several companies did survive for another half century. Finally, during the 1970s and 1980s long-established chair and furniture-making firms, including Heywood-Wakefield, Conant, Ball & Company and others were no longer able to compete. Their closing resulted in a notable loss of employment and decline in population - from 19,748 in 1970 to 17,900 in 1980.

Today only two furniture manufacturers, Nichols & Stone and S. Bent survive as major employers. At the end of the 20th century, the city's major employers are no longer furniture manufacturers. The local economy today is based largely on service employers, such as a state prison, the City of Gardner, Heywood Hospital and the Mount Wachusett Community College. Only a few of the city's largest employers are manufacturers.

DEVELOPMENT OF UPTOWN GARDNER**1830s**

Development of the town center appears to have been gradual. No maps made before 1855 show the location of buildings in Gardner, other than meeting houses and mill sites. However by piecing together bits of information, it is possible to understand something of the early settlement of the area. The house and blacksmith shop of Seth Heywood, the house/tavern of John Glazier, Rev. Osgood's house, and the meeting house were the nucleus to the town center as early as about 1791. Some of the earliest development of the area seems to have been through subdivision of land within the families of the original property owners. For example, Jonathan Prescott, Gardner's first merchant, operated a store in the town center as early as c.1793 on a piece of land now occupied by a modern house at 7 Green Street (Map #70). Married to a daughter of John Glazier, Prescott bought from his father-in-law a triangular piece of land of about one-half acre in size in 1795. This lot seems to have been the site of the store. The Jonathan Prescott House, 15 Green Street, c.1790s (Map #71) stands a short distance north of it, also on land originally owned by Glazier. Another building that appears to date before 1830 is the Joel Cowee House, 68 Pearl Street, Federal (Map #63). In 1811 Joel Cowee married Bridget Glazier, daughter of Smyrna Glazier, who was John Glazier's oldest son. The style of the house suggests that it may have been built about the time of their marriage, or at least by 1830. It appears that the land on which the house was built came to Cowee through the glaziers, since it was part of the original farm.

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Other surviving buildings that appear to have been standing in the vicinity of the meeting house by about 1830 include 44, 52, 159 and 186 Elm Street; 15 and 37 Green Street; and 162 and 173 Pearl Street. Buildings that are no longer standing but are also believed to have existed in the general area in the 1830s were the John Glazier house (just outside the district on Cherry Street) and a house and outbuildings on the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site. In 1831 a second meeting house (no longer standing, see above under "Evangelical Congregational Church Building") was built for a new religious congregation in the center on the east side of Green Street a short distance north of the original meeting house.

Because there were no waterways in Uptown Gardner, no sizable industry grew up there. As a result, the town center remained smaller and less developed than the town's two other major settlements South Gardner and West Gardner. Provided with waterpower, they grew into prosperous industrial villages during the early and mid 19th century. Uptown Gardner was only one of many New England town centers whose growth was stunted by industry. As the Industrial Revolution took hold, hilltop towns like Uptown Gardner were gradually surpassed in size and importance by growing industrial villages in the valleys below.

The Arrival of the Railroad

In 1847 the effects of the growing industrialization of the chair industry were heightened by the opening of the Vermont & Massachusetts railroad through Gardner. The railroad did not pass through the town center, but rather through the southern part of town. During the 1870s the town's railroad network was again improved. The Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad opened through West Gardner in 1871. The same line was expanded with the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel in 1873, linking Gardner with cities west of New England. Improved transportation transformed the scale, intensity, and organization of the chair industry in Gardner. The results could be seen not only in the growth in size of the chair factories themselves, but also in the increase in population and in the expansion of the business districts of the town's three villages.

1840-1870

Very little is known about either the extent of the development or the appearance of the town center before the 1850s. In fact, it appears that changes were probably few before the late 1840s and the arrival of the railroad in town.

As has been mentioned, Gardner's first store building was built at the corner of Green and Pearl streets during the 1790s by Jonathan Prescott. In 1799 Prescott left for Boston where he lived the rest of his life. After his departure, a store continued to be operated in the same building by B.F. Heywood, Walter Heywood, and Moses Wood. When the Central House hotel (see Illustration 3A) was built on the site of this store, possibly as early as the 1830s, a new store/meeting hall building was built at the corner of Pearl and Elm streets, on the approximate

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site of the present American Legion Hall (Map #4). In addition to dry goods and groceries, chairs made by the Heywood brothers are also believed to have been marketed from this store. Even as late as 1855, this store, the hotel and Larned's blacksmith shop, site of the Lewis E. Carlton House, 61 Elm Street (Map #21), seem to have been the sum total of business enterprise in the town center. But a demand for business must have been growing. In 1859 the business district was expanded when commercial space for four stores was included on the ground floor of the new Town Hall.

A greater sense of "center" was crated in Uptown Gardner during the 1840s and 1850s with the remodeling of the meeting house and with the construction of a new Evangelical church and town hall. With these efforts more stylish new buildings were all clustered around the common.

In 1845 the old original meeting house was remodeled in the Greek Revival style with columns and a steeple on the front. Ten years later in 1855, another substantial and dignified building gave emphasis to the common when the Evangelical Congregational Church, another Greek Revival style church with steeple (see Illustration 2A and **photo #8**) was built opposite the Meeting House on Green Street. It replaced a meeting house that had stood a short distance to the north since 1831. The 1855 church originally stood at 27 Green Street, prior to being moved to its present location at 55-57 Green Street (Map #76), and now missing its steeple.

In 1859 the Town of Gardner voted to sell its rights in the meeting house and build a separate town hall just south of the common. A new wood frame town hall (no longer standing) (see Illustration #4) was built on the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site, Central and Elm Streets (Map #15). Gothic Revival in style and designed by Worcester architect Elbridge Boyden, it housed town offices, stores and two meeting halls. This building served as Gardner's town hall until the present City Hall was built in 1938 at West Gardner Square, which by that time had surpassed the Uptown area as the city's institutional and commercial center. A fire destroyed the Town Hall building in 1944. The lot on which it stood is vacant today, except for a grassy area, parking lot, and a monument that memorializes the role of this site in the town's history (Heywood/Town Hall Monument, Map #16).

The town hall lot was purchased by the town from Levi Heywood. Heywood's Greek Revival house then sat on the lot, which was the site of the homestead of his grandfather, early settler Seth Heywood. To make way for the construction of the town lot, the Levi Heywood House, 1845-1850 (Map #17) was moved a short distance to the south, to 13 Elm Street, where it still stands. Some time later, probably in the 1860s, Heywood built a grand new mansard-roofed house (no longer standing) with a tower on its main facade (see Illustration #9). It stood on the site of the present American Legion Hall at 22 Elm Street (Map #44).

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.Development

By 1855 Uptown Gardner had grown, but South and West Gardner were both larger. While the mill villages were bustling sites of industry and the homes of workers, as well as chair manufacturers, life was quieter and more rural in the town center.

A few new houses had begun to fill in the areas in between the 1830s houses listed above, but the town center in no way had become densely settled. The most concentrated development was on the west side of the north end of Elm Street, on land that had been part of the holdings of early settler Seth Heywood. The exact date of construction of this row of Greek Revival houses is not known. The style of the houses and available maps suggest a date of c. 1840-1855. Further research is necessary to understand whether they might have been built for members of the Heywood family or whether the Heywood family sold off individual lots for development. It is also unclear whether they were built before or after the death of Seth Heywood's son, Benjamin (father of Levi), in 1849.

Between 1855 and 1870 Uptown Gardner continued to grow moderately. Both commercial and residential development occurred around the intersection of Pearl, elm, and Central streets and the south side of Pearl Street was developed.

Although by 1855 the west side of Elm Street and the north side of Pearl Street had been developed, there were still sizable undeveloped parcels within the area that is now included in the district. One was a lot that extended from the Rev. Jonathan Osgood House northward to the present Cherry Street. The other stood north of the Old Burying Ground extending north of the present Heywood Street on Green Street and along what is now Woodland Street. Land immediately west and north of the Congregational Church and most of the south side of Pearl Street was also still undeveloped at this time.

Some development has occurred by 1855 on Central Street. Part of the original Seth Heywood farm, this land was desirable since it was located on a major route between the town center and the chair factories in West Gardner. Several houses had been built by 1855 on the section of Central Street that is within the Uptown Historic District. They included the house (no longer standing) of Asher W. Shattuck which stood at what is now the west corner of Central and Woodland Streets and the Charles W. Conant House, 55 Central Street, c. 1850 (Map #11). Some identified buildings belonging to Levi Heywood also existed on Central Street opposite Woodland Street. Other houses stood further west, outside the district. One of these was the J.L. Alger Octagon House, which stood immediately west of the Conant House, before it was moved to its present location at 74 Green Street (Map #3) about 1887. Several undeveloped parcels of property west of the Historic District seem to have remained in the hands of the Heywood family for many years, since during the 1860s-1880s members of the family built large houses along Central Street, mostly west of the Historic District.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.Architecture

Buildings built in the center between about 1840 and 1870 were mostly Greek Revival in style. Inspired by the temples of ancient Greece, the Greek Revival style was the most widely favored architectural style in New England during the mid 19th century. By 1850 Greek Revival style houses, churches, schools, stores, and even barns were covering the New England countryside. The Greek Revival was regularly chosen over other popular styles, such as Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Renaissance Revival.

In Uptown Gardner the remodeled Congregational meeting house and the new Evangelical Congregational meeting house were probably the most high style examples of the Greek Revival style. Both were temple-front churches, with corner pilaster, frieze and pediment. Each had a three-stage belltower with spire rising from the front portion of the roof (see Illustration #2). Greek Revival style houses built here during the mid 19th century were vernacular expressions of the style. The Levi Heywood House and the row of Greek Revival houses south of it on Elm Street (**photos 5 and 6**) take the gable front form and have the Greek Revival trim that distinguishes the style. Yet these Greek Revival elements have simply been applied to the two-story, five-bay, center-entry form that was characteristic of the earlier Georgian and Federal styles. The result was houses that were recognizably Greek Revival, but of slightly wider proportions that would have been typical of more high style versions of the style.

A few examples of alternative styles were built during this period. The new Town Hall (no longer standing) (see Illustration #4) was built in the Gothic Revival style. In the Italianate style were the Charles Heywood House, 52 Central Street, 1855-1870 (Map #12) (**photo #14**) and the J.L. Alger Octagon House, 74 Green Street, 1854 (Map #3) (**photo #9**). A grand example of the Second Empire style was the Levi Heywood Mansion (no longer standing) (see Illustration #5), probably built in the 1860s on the site of the present American Legion Hall at 22 Elm Street.

1870s

By 1870 commercial enterprise in the town center had expanded. Businesses on the north side of the intersection of Pearl and Green Streets included the Central House Hotel and stables, and a new 2 ½ story, mansard-roofed, brick Bank Block (no longer standing) (see Illustration #8). The Bank Block housed the First National Bank, offices, and two stores. Also at that time, C.R. Chaffee's grocery store, a drug store, Clement & Company store and the Gardner Center Post Office occupied the commercial spaces in the Town Hall. Another building, apparently housing a show store, stood on the approximate site of the present Syndicate Block (Map #14) at the corner of Central and Chestnut streets. The 1878 map of Gardner shows that by that date a new building had appeared near the west corner of Central and Woodland streets; according to the 1886 atlas and 188 Sanborn map this building contained two stores and an upstairs dwelling.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

One of the stores was occupied by Shattuck's grocery and the other was the local telephone office. None of the buildings that housed businesses in the town center during the 1870s still exist today.

Some rearrangement and new construction occurred on Green Street about the time of the completion of the present First Congregational Church in 1878. The Victorian Gothic style Volney Howe House, 27 Green Street, was built on the former site of the Evangelical Congregational Church after the building was moved to 55-57 Green Street and converted to apartments. This move was made possible by the removal of the old Center School building, which had occupied that lot previously.

Architecture

The large size, substantial character, and high style of the buildings in Uptown Gardner between about 1870 and 1900 reflect the prosperity of the town and its chair industry during this period. Several imposing buildings were built in the Victorian Gothic style. Among the earliest was the home of Philander Derby, Gardner's second largest chair manufacturer. His large brick house (no longer standing) (see Illustration #6) was built on the site of the present Masonic Lodge at 48 Central Street between 1870 and 1878. It was the only brick dwelling in the area. The most highly visible example of the Victorian Gothic style was the brick First Congregational Church, 5 Central Street, (Map #7, **photos 1 and 2**), the centerpiece of the town center, built in 1879. The same year the flamboyant Victorian Gothic style Herbert S. Stratton House, 74 Woodland Street (Map #1) (**photo #12**) was built for a local store owner and member of the Heywood family. In the same style, the finely detailed Volney Howe House, 27 Green Street (Map #73) was built across the street from the church.

According to the 1995 publication, *Images of America: Gardner*, the church was designed by the Worcester architectural firm, Fuller & Delano (see below under 1880s). Several years later, in 1885, the firm designed another outstanding building in the Gardner Uptown Historic District, the Levi Heywood Memorial Building. If Fuller & Delano was responsible for the original church design, it may be that Edward M. Bridge was the architect for the 1890s alterations to it. Massachusetts safety inspection cards list Bridge as the architect.

1880s

The 1880s bird's-eye view map of Gardner shows that there was a growing business district in the town center. By 1888 a small building erected to house a barber shop on the southeast corner of Central and Chestnut streets joined the existing businesses concentrated at the main intersection. A blacksmith shop was still in operation within the District at the corner of Elm and Walnut streets, where it had been located since as early as 1855. Also, several commercial enterprises were situated on Chestnut Street (south of Central street, immediately outside the

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Uptown Historic District). On Chestnut Street were a grocery store, sign painter's shop, a hardware store, harness maker and druggist.

Architecture

Uptown Gardner took on a grander and more substantial appearance during the 1880s than it had previously had. The imposing brick Victorian Gothic First Congregational Church (1878) was joined by three other large brick buildings, a hotel, public library building, and a church, all in the massive Romanesque style. The hotel, the earlier brick Bank Block, and the library, all standing next to one another on the north side of Pearl Street created a more urban character for the area.

Several stylish Queen Anne style houses during the 1880s and 1890s also added further architectural substance to the town center (see Section 7: "Queen Anne"). Many of these houses were large in size. Several were built in an area along Woodland Street that was first developed at that time.

Hotel

By 1888 the substantial, red brick, Windsor House Hotel (no longer standing) (see Illustrations 3B and 8), had replaced the old wood frame Central House Hotel on the corner of Pearl and Green streets. Built in 1883 it was a three-story, Romanesque Revival style building offering 100 rooms. The hotel was described by an 1885 article in the Gardner News as "the best hotel in the State outside of Boston." On the ground floor of the four-story Pearl Street side of the building were several stores, including a dry and fancy goods store. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1917.

Library

During the 1880s towns all over Massachusetts were building handsome library buildings to house their public libraries, and Gardner was no exception. In 1886 an elegantly detailed brick and brownstone public library building became the architectural crown jewel of Uptown Gardner.

Private library groups had been organized in the town as early as the 1840s. Possibly the earliest and most long-lived of these was the South Gardner Social Library Association, which appears to have survived for as many as 40 years. Circulating libraries were also established by some of the town's churches and by the Y.M.C.A. Two other circulating libraries got their starts in Gardner during the 1870s. In 1872 Dr. James Emerson began operating a circulating library from his drug store and book store in the town hall; while in West Gardner A.E. Robbins ran a circulating library at his stationary store in the Stevens Block.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

In 1879 efforts were begun to form a free public library for the town. However it was not until 1884 that Gardner's first successful public library truly got its start. At a meeting held at the Windsor House Hotel in June, members of the Heywood family offered large gifts towards the establishment of a library for the town. Calvin Heywood, Mrs. Helen Greenwood and Alvin M. Greenwood proposed to give a library building, while Mrs. Fanny B. Heywood, Mrs. H.S. Stratton, Martha W. Heywood and Charles Heywood offered to furnish and endow a reading room. These offers were accepted, a board of directors established, additional funds were raised, and the project was undertaken.

On March 1, 1885 the library began its first operation in temporary quarters at the rear of Dr. Emerson's drug store with users paying a fee. A librarian was hired and Dr. Emerson furnished the room, heat and light for \$35 a year. Books from the old Y.M.C.A. library formed the original circulating collection. In 1886 a free public library opened in the stylish, Romanesque Revival style Levi Heywood Memorial Building, 28 Pearl Street, Fuller & Delano architects, NR (Map #66). Both the building and new library were dedicated to the memory of Levi Heywood, the innovative chair manufacturer who was influential in making chair manufacturing the city's major industry (see Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site, Central and Elm streets, and Levi Heywood House, 13 Elm Street).

Architects for the new library building were Fuller & Delano, a well-known and highly successful architectural firm in the nearby city of Worcester. Numerous Massachusetts buildings designed by this firm have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Among these are houses, schools, hospitals, fire stations, commercial buildings and apartment blocks. The major buildings of this firm were built during the late 1880s and 1890s in the Romanesque, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The partnership of James E. Fuller (1836-1901) and Ward P. Delano (1851-1915) was formed in 1879 and lasted until Fuller's death. In his early years, Fuller has worked as a draughtsman for Elbridge Boyden, designer of Worcester's celebrated Mechanic Hall (1857) and of Gardner's original town hall. Fuller was later associated with another important Worcester architect Stephen C. Earle in the firm of Earle & Fuller (1867-1876). Fuller and Delano were succeeded by their sons, Robert L. Fuller (1906) and Ward P. Delano III (1916) in the firm, which existed until the death of the younger Delano in 1940.

The Levi Heywood Building served as a public library until 1978, when the city's library collection had outgrown the capacity of the building. Since that time, it has been the home of the Gardner Museum, a private non-profit organization that preserves a collection of historic materials and artifacts related to the history of the city. Today, the collection of the Levi Heywood Library is located in the West Gardner Square area, the present business and institutional center of the city.

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.**Unitarian Church**

The First Unitarian Church was organized about 1884. After Unitarian fervor within the Congregational Society had died down about 1840, no church designated as "Unitarian" had existed in Gardner. In 1888, after first having met in the Town Hall (Heywood/Town Hall site, Map #15), the congregation built a brick Romanesque Revival style building, First Unitarian Church, 66 Elm Street, William Soule architect (Map #40). The same congregation still occupies the building today.

1890s

The trend of constructing imposing and substantial buildings in Uptown Gardner continued through the turn of the 20th century. Three large, brick Romanesque/Classical Revival buildings, a commercial block, fire house and school were important additions to the town center during the 1890s. Several large residences were also built here at this time.

Syndicate Block

The last major addition to the business district at the main intersection of the town center was the imposing three-story, red brick, Romanesque/Classical Revival style Syndicate Block, 28 Central Street (Map #14) (now altered, **photo #13** - see Illustration 7 for original appearance). Built in 1896 to house store, businesses, and offices, it may have been designed by the successful Worcester architect George W. Clemence, who was the architect for alterations made to it in 1909. Storefronts of the Central Street side of the building housed four stores, while two stores occupied the commercial space on the Chestnut Street side.

Although the two upper stories of the Syndicate Block were destroyed by fire in 1982, the commercial spaces on the ground floor facades are still occupied today; the only commercial enterprises that still exist within the Uptown Historic District. The Block is the only building built for commercial purposes to survive in the district today. A few altered 19th century commercial buildings, housing stores, do still survive nearby outside the historic district, on Chestnut Street.

Fire House

In 1897 an additional civic building added a growing appearance of substance to the architecture of the uptown area. The Elm Street Fire Station, 58 Elm Street, NR (Map #41), a large, brick, Classical Revival style fire house with a tall bell tower was built at the corner of Cherry and Elms streets.

High School

In 1898 a large, well-designed brick public high school building, the Old Gardner High School, 130 Elm Street, (Map #37) was built. Situated on previously undeveloped land that had once

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

been part of the property of the Rev. Jonathan Osgood House, this was the third building to have housed the Gardner High School since it was first established in 1867.

Historical Background of Gardner Schools

Shortly after the incorporation of Gardner, the town was divided into four school districts. During the earliest years of the town's history, most of these schools appear to have been held in private homes. About 1797 four school buildings were built, but according to Hurd's History of Worcester County, these schools were "small, incommensurate, and unpainted."

The first mention of a school house in the town center is in a vote at the 1796 town meeting to place the south school house in the center, between Widow Wood's house and Jonathan Brick's on the county road. Although current research has not made clear what was the exact location of this school, it was apparently not in close vicinity to the common or meeting house. Numerous efforts to build a school on the common or near the meeting house were rejected over a period of years after that by votes at town meeting. A school in the center seems finally to have been built with private funds about 1814, apparently as a partial response to the growing population there. A 2 ½ story, wood, gable-front Greek Revival style public school, the Center School (no longer standing) was built c. 1845 opposite the Old Burying Ground in the town center, on the approximate site of the present 55-57 Green Street (Map #76). It is not clear whether or not this was the first public school building built in the town center.

High Schools

In 1863 Massachusetts required that high schools be established throughout the commonwealth. The first Gardner High School was opened in 1867 in the old Center School on Green Street. The facilities of the enter School were immediately recognized as inadequate for a high school, but it was not until 1874 that a building was built specifically for the high school. This 2 ½ story brick school (no longer standing) was built elsewhere in Gardner on Chestnut Street outside the district. In 1898, when this had become too small, the Old Gardner High School was built on elm Street.

Barker & Nourse, Architects

Architects for the Old Gardner High School were Barker & Nourse, one of Worcester's most successful late 19th century architectural firms. Principals in this firm, active between 1880 and 1892, were Albert A. Barker (1853-1905) and Walter B. Nourse (1854-1906). They designed houses, schools, apartment buildings, office buildings, and commercial buildings in Worcester and the central Massachusetts area. They often worked in the Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne styles. Many of their buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of the most important of the buildings designed by the firm was the large Romanesque Revival

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

style English High School (1892) in Worcester, which may have influenced the selection of Barker & Nourse to design a high school in Gardner. Another Gardner connection stems from a contract Barker & Nourse had executed on a large house for George H. Heywood on Reservoir Hill elsewhere in Gardner (no longer standing).

West Gardner Square Becomes the New Center of Gardner

At the same time that a business district was growing in the town center, the presence of most of the town's industry in nearby West Gardner Square (West Gardner Square Historic District, NR) had created a rival commercial center there. Several stores and businesses were operating at a major intersection of roads in West Gardner as early as the 1850s, yet it was not until the expansion of the railroad line to West Gardner Square in 1871 that a true commercial center began to emerge. During the 1880s commercial establishments spread out from West Gardner Square proper onto adjoining streets. As was true of the town center during this period, many of the commercial buildings built in West Gardner Square were also substantial brick buildings.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, West Gardner Square began to take precedence over the Uptown area as Gardner's business center. Evidence of this trend was the construction of the Gardner News headquarters, department stores, several commercial blocks, and a movie theater. In 1923 Gardner became a city. During this same period two local banks left the Uptown District to build new buildings in West Gardner Square. Another bank also located its offices there as well. Also at this time, a new hotel and automobile showroom further concentrated business activities there. The final confirmation that West Gardner Square had become the true center of the city was the construction of major civic buildings there during the late 1920s and 1930s. The ten-year period 1928-1938 saw the construction of the Gardner Court House and Police Station, post office and City Hall - all in West Gardner Square.

As West Gardner Square took on the role of Gardner's business and institutional center, the Uptown area became more distinctly residential in character. Business activity declined in the Uptown area and over time even the physical evidence of the area's commercial past was lost. The Windsor House Hotel was lost to fire in 1917, and the Bank Block demolished in 1939. Fires in 1944 and 1982 claimed the Town Hall and most of the Syndicate Block.

New Residential Development Uptown

While Uptown business was declining in favor of West Gardner Square, the area included in the Uptown Historic District continued to be the area where local community leaders and industrialists preferred to live. While several large houses had been built in the Uptown area during the 1880s and 1890s by influential members of the community, many were also built there after 1900. During the first half of the twentieth century, many of the most imposing of these were built along Elm Street by chair or furniture manufacturers. Areas contiguous to Elm

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Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.

Street, but not within the historic district, were also developed during this same period. Much of this early 20th century development occurred on previously undeveloped land.

Houses of Gardner's Business Leaders of the late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

Surviving examples of large homes built or occupied by chair or furniture manufacturers between 1880 and 1950 include the Fannie B. Heywood House (widow of Charles Heywood, Heywood Brothers), 41 Central Street, 1886 (Map #10); the Louis E. Carlton House (president Heywood-Wakefield), 61 Elm Street, 1902-1905 (Map #21); the Roger R. Smith House (L.B. Ramsdell Company), 75 Elm Street, 1932-1949 (Map #22); the Marden H. Turner House (Brown Brothers), 85 Elm Street, c.1922 (Map #23); the Otto W. Siebert House (O.W. Siebert company), 93 Elm Street, 1915-1918 (Map #24); the John D. Edgell House, 98 Elm Street, 1880-1886 (occupied during the early 20th century by Albert H. Stone, the mayor of Gardner); the C. Leslie Bent House (S. Bent & Brothers), 129 Elm Street, 1889-1898 (Map #27); the Favor-Dunn House (John A. Dunn Company), 137 Elm Street, c.1915 (Map #28); and the George A. Dunn House (John A. Dunn Company), 114 Pearl Street, 1900-1905 (Map #60).

Other large houses in the area belonged to businessmen and manufacturers of goods other than furniture. The large and rambling Burrage-Wilder House, 34 Woodland Street, 1886-1889 (Map #6), although it was originally built by a member of the Heywood family, was later the home of manufacturer William H. Wilder, principal of the American Oil Stove Company, and later a U.S. Congressman. The Sawin-Pearson House, 88 Elm Street, 1899 & 1909 (Map #39), was the home of Gardner's first mayor, Chester Pearson, a department store owner. The John D. Edgell House was the home of the president of the First National Bank and treasurer of the Gardner Savings Bank.

High School

In 1926 when the Old Gardner High School could no longer fill the needs of a growing population, the Gardner High School/Elm Street School, 160 Elm Street (Map #35) (**photo #23**) was built next door, adding yet another important civic building to the architectural fabric of Uptown Gardner. The earlier high school was converted to use as an elementary school. In the 1970s, with the construction of a newer high school outside the Uptown District, the 1926 high school building was also converted to use as an elementary school and renamed the Elm Street School. The Old Gardner High School was used by the Mount Wachusett Community College during the 1970s until modern buildings were built for the college on undeveloped land in the northern portion of the city, outside the Uptown District. The Old Gardner High School no longer functions as a school and is used for storage.

Archaeological Significance

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Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics responsible for the Uptown District's evolution from the original center village of the city of Gardner to the predominantly residential district inhabited by influential members of the community it represents today. Historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to reconstruct the residential evolution of the district from its simple beginnings in the 18th century to the more upscale homes of local industrialists and community leaders of the late 19th and 20th centuries. This type of research can be used to document the extent of development and appearance of the town center prior to the 1850's, a period for which very little information is known. Similar research can also be used to reconstruct the commercial development of the district for which few, if any, examples survive.

Detailed analysis of potential structural remains and related features can help document patterns of settlement, architectural features and construction techniques employed in the district during the 18th and 19th centuries. Most extant buildings in the district date to the mid 19th century and later indicating any archaeological resources associated with earlier structures may be important. Archaeological resources associated with early agricultural and lumbering settlement activities can help document the early stages of Gardner's settlement for which little historical or archaeological information is currently available. Analysis of information from these potential sites can provide architectural information for early structural types, especially small timber frame vernacular dwellings that no longer survive in the Uptown Center today. Archaeological resources can also help document features of the district's settlement and economy which post date the establishment of the town in 1785. Potential structural remains in the district can document the locations of residences and commercial buildings that increase in scale through time. Archaeological resources can help document architectural features of buildings during the period as well as changes in methods and techniques used in their construction. Structural remains of outbuildings associated with residences can document activities that were conducted at homes, possibly the source of early commercial enterprises in the district. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can assist this analysis by contributing physical evidence of domestic and commercial activities that occurred in residences, outbuildings and commercial structures. Archaeological resources in the district may contribute information relating to 18th and 19th century blacksmith technology, barber shop technology, hotel operations and the sale of various commodities. Archaeological information may also be present in the district that documents the historical and technological evolution of the 18th through 20th century furniture industry, especially chair manufacture in Gardner. Potential sites related to furniture manufacturing could be of local and regional significance. Detailed analysis of occupational related features may also contribute information that defines the form and structure of the district's residential population through time. Information may be present that identifies socio/economic changes in the district population which parallel changes in architectural

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development through time. This information might include changes in family structure and general lifestyles.

Archaeological survey and testing may also help document the location, integrity and evolution of civic and religious structures in the district since its establishment. Archaeological research can help reconstruct the layout and evolution of the Town Common, Burial Ground and numerous religious structures located in its locale. Archaeological testing can document the location and integrity of potential structural remains associated with the First Congregational Meeting House (1787/91) constructed in the vicinity of the present First Congregational Church. Archaeological research may also contribute information that provides details of changes that occurred to that structure during its 1845 renovations. The structure was known as "The Bell Meeting House" after that date. Archaeological research might also document the location, integrity and architectural details associated with the 1831 Evangelical Meeting House which stood on the east side of Green Street opposite the present Heywood Street. Archaeological evidence may also survive that detail alterations to that structure during remodeling in 1846. Similar evidence may also survive from a second Evangelical Congregational Church (1856) originally located south of the first Evangelical Church in the vicinity of 27 Green Street. The second Evangelical Congregational Church was moved after its construction and converted to apartments. Structural remains may also survive from Gardner's first town hall built in 1859 in the area of the Seth Heywood/Town Hall Site. The original Town Hall was destroyed by fire in 1944, several years after a second Town Hall was built in 1938.

Potential archaeological resources associated with the Town Common and Old Burying Ground may also contribute valuable information to the district's significance. Post molds and other evidence of fence lines, walls and gates can contribute information relating to Town Common boundaries and their evolution through time. Similar information can also help identify areas that were used for specific activities within the common. Further historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can also be used to determine the location of unmarked graves and accurate boundaries at the Old Burying Ground. Unmarked graves can be the result of intentionally unmarked graves and burials for which markers have been lost. Gravestones can also be commemorative in purpose, placed at a later date to commemorate earlier deaths, often those of the town's early settlers. Each of the above sources can be used to accurately determine the population of a burial ground and its boundaries. Funerary artifacts associated with individual and groups of graves and memorial services can also contribute important information relating to the evolution of funerary technologies, socio/economic status of individuals, families and groups, ethnicity and religion. Osteological studies of skeletal remains can contribute information relating to the overall composition, health and pathologies associated with Gardner's population from the 18th through 20th centuries.

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Seth Heywood to Jonathan Osgood, Box 113/653, 1792 (186 Elm Street)

John Glazier to Jonathan Prescott, Box 123/456, 1795 (7 Green Street)

Webster Cowee to John Allen, Book 704/576, 1865 (68 Pearl Street)

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Uptown Gardner HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 65 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 254780 4718500
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 254960 4718500
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 255360 4718250
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 255400 4718100
Zone Easting Northing

x See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan McD. Ceccacci, Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, MHC, NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date April 1999

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.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM references (continued)

5.	255000	4718120
6.	255350	4717900
7.	255110	4717500
8.	254700	4718190

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Gardner Upton Historic District are shown on the attached City of Gardner Assessors Maps Q27, Q26,R27,R26,R25,R24,R23,S26,S25,S24, and S23.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Gardner Uptown Historic District encompass the most highly visible and best preserved portions of the late 18th through early 20th century original Gardner town center. It also includes early to mid 20th century development of Elm Street as an upper class residential neighborhood. The area is associated with important persons and events in the city's history. Its buildings and sites preserve a coherent record of the historical development of the area from 1785 through the mid 20th century. The boundaries selected for the district follow the boundaries of streets and existing property lines with a single exception. The western boundary of a vacant lot (Map #5, Assessors #Q27/1/2) has been drawn for convenience. Rather than excluding the entire 5-acre 1990 square foot parcel, which has historically always been vacant, only the eastern section of the lot, closest to Woodland Street, has been included. The arbitrary boundary line has been made to coincide with the western lines of the properties on either side of it.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Gardner Uptown Historic District
Gardner (Worcester Co.), Mass.**

Section number photos Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos #1-12 taken by Thomas Malloy, negatives in collection of Gardner Historical Commission

Photos #13-24 taken by Susan Ceccacci, 1997, negatives in collection of Gardner Historical Commission

1. First Congregational Church and Town Common, view: N
2. Seth Heywood Site, Town Common, First Congregational Church, view: N
3. Charles Heywood House, 41 Central Street, view: N
4. Charles Conant House, 55 Central Street, view: NE
5. Bush House, 13 Elm Street, view: N
6. Edgell House, 45 Elm Street, view: SW
7. Volney Howe House, 27 Green Street, view: NE
8. Second Evangelical Church, 55-57 Green Street; Richardson House 45-49 Green Street. View: NE
9. Octagon House, 74 Green Street, view: NW
10. Colby House, 54 Pearl Street; Howe House, 68 Pearl Street, view: NE
11. Howe House, 68 Pearl Street, view: NW
12. Stratton House, 74 Woodland Avenue, view: W

13. 28 Central Street, view: E
14. 52 Central Street, view: SW
15. 114-124 Pearl Street, view: NW
16. 132-134 Pearl Street, view: E
17. 173, 163 Pearl Streetm view: SE
18. 162 Pearl Street, view: N
19. 93 Elm Street, view: W
20. John M. Bryant House, 20 Cross Street, view: S
21. 127 Elm Street, view: W
22. 137 Elm Street, view: NW
23. 130 Elm Street, 160 Elm Street, view: SE
24. 186 Elm Street, view: E

(end)

Gardner Uptown National Register District
District Data Sheet

Central Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
7	Q26/1	2	First Congregational Church	5 Central Street	1878,1893	Victorian Gothic Fuller&Delano, archts Edward M. Bridge,archt	C	B
8	"	910	Old Town Common	" " "	1785		C	SI
4	"	800	Old Burying Ground	" " "	1785		C	SI
14	Q26/1/13		Syndicate Block	28 Central Street	1895-6	Classical Revival George H. Clemence, archt?	C	B
10	Q26/29/9	29	Fannie B. Heywood House	41 Central Street	1886	Queen Anne	C	B
	"	"	carriage house	" " "	c1900?		C	B
13	Q26/79/18		Masonic Lodge	48 Central Street	e 20 th c,1954	Colonial Revival	C	B
12	Q26/2/19	30	Heywood-Derby House	52 Central Street	1855-c1870	Italianate		
			attached carriage house	" " "	" " "		C	B
11	Q26/28/8	31	Charles Conant House	55 Central Street	c1800-c1850	Fed/GkRev/ColRev	C	B
15	Q26/1/12	21	S. Heywood /Town Hall Site	Central & Elm streets			C	SI
16	Q26/1/12		S. Heywood/ Town Hall Monument	" " "	mid-late 20 th c		NC	O

Cross Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
26	R24/1	218	John M. Bryant House	20 Cross Street	1870-1878	Second Empire	C	B

Elm Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
17	R26/75/7	22	Levi Heywood House	13 Elm Street	c1845-1850	Greek Revival	C	B
44	R26/1/5		American Legion Hall carriage house	22 Elm Street " " "	late 20 th c 1855-1870	gambrel vernac mansard	NC C	B B
69	R26/1/5		Hope Lodge monument	" " "	1914		C	O
68	R26/1/5		Wm.H.Higgins monument	" " "	1989		NC	O
18	R26/74/6	23	C. W. Bush House	23 Elm Street	c1845-1850	Greek Revival	C	B
19	R25/73/12	24	Amasa Bancroft House attached barn	37 Elm Street " " "	c1845-1855 " "	Greek Revival " "	C	B
43	R25/2/13		house	44 Elm Street	c1790's?	Federal	C	B
20	R25/72/11	25	Edgell-Temple Double House attached barn	45 Elm Street " " "	1856, c.1900 c1860's	Greek Revival " "	C	B
42	R25/3/14		house	52 Elm Street	c1790's?, 1920's	Federal/Col Rev	C	B

Elm Street (continued)

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
41	R25/4/15	206 NR	Elm Street Fire Station #3	58 Elm Street	1897	Classical Revival	C	B
21	R25/71/4		Louis E. Carlton House carriage house	61 Elm Street " " "	1902-1905 " "	Colonial Revival " "	C C	B B
40	R25/5/32	205	1 st Unitarian Church	66 Elm Street	1887	Romanesque Revival William Soule, archt	C	B
22	R25/70/3		Roger R. Smith House	75 Elm Street	1932-1949	Colonial Revival	C	B
23	R25/69/2		Marden H. Turner House 2-car garage	85 Elm Street " " "	c1922 " "	Colonial Revival " "	C C	B B
39	R25/6/33	204	Sawin-Pearson House 2-car garage	88 Elm Street " " "	1899;1909 c1909	Arts&Crafts/Col Rev " " " "	C C	B B
24	R25/68/1		Otto W. Siebert House garage	93 Elm Street " " "	c1915-1918 " " "	Georgian Revival e20thc astylistic	C C	B B
38	R25/7/43	26	John D. Edgell House carriage house/garage	98 Elm Street " " "	c1880-1886 " "	Victorian Gothic/QA " "	C C	B B
25	R24/67/25	207	Boyles-Glazier House 2-car garage	105 Elm Street " " "	1870-1878 mid-late 20thc	Greek Revival	C NC	B B
27	R24/66/5		Leslie C. Bent House carriage house	129 Elm Street " " "	1889-1898 " "	Queen Anne/Col Rev " " " "	C C	B B

Elm Street (continued)

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
37	R24/8/26	214	Old Gardner High School	130 Elm Street	1898	Rsque/Class Rev Barker&Nourse, archts	C	B
			athletic shelter	" " "	late 20thc	astylistic	NC	B
			athletic shelter	" " "	" " "	"	NC	B
36	R24/8/26		Hitchcock Chair Monument	130 Elm Street	late 20 th c?		NC	O
28	R24/65/4		Favor-Dunn House	137 Elm Street	c1915	Colonial Revival	C	B
			garage	" " "	1915?-1920's	" "	C	B
29	R24/64/3		house	147 Elm Street	c1850's-1870;c1900;c1940	Col Rev		
			attached 2-car garage	" " "	" " "	" " "	C	B
30	R24/63/2		house	153 Elm Street	1932-1949	Cape/Colonial Revival	C	B
			garage	" " "	c1950's?	Colonial Revival	NC	B
31	R24/62/1		house	159 Elm Street	1790-1830?	timberframe vernacular	C	B
32	R23/61/45		Cornelius Moore House	163 Elm Street	c1870?-1878	elements of Greek Rev	C	B
35	R24/8/26		Gardner High School/ Elm Street School	160 Elm Street	1926	Classical Revival Guilbert&Betelle, archts	C	B
33	R23/60/44		Bresnihan/Mulcahey House	177 Elm Street	1855-70; c1940's	Greek Revival/ColRev	C	B
34	R23/9/46	27 NR	Rev. Jonathan Osgood House	186 Elm Street	1792	Georgian/Federal	C	B

Glazier Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
62	R26/1/28		E. Alexander House	7 Glazier Street	1855-1878	Second Empire	C	B

Green Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
70	R26/63/10		house	7 Green Street	1959		NC	B
71	R/26/62/9	3	Jonathan Prescott House garage	15 Green Street " " "	c.1793?-1830? early 20 th c	vernacular	C C	B B
72	R/26/61/8	4	David R. Collier House garage	21 Green Street " " "	1903 early 20 th c	Colonial Revival	C C	B B
73	R27/60/23	5	Volney W. Howe House	27 Green Street	1878	Victorian Gothic	C	B
74	R27/59/22	6	Asa Smith House garage	37 Green Street " " "	c1837 c1925	Federal	C C	B B
75	R27/58/21	278	house garage	45-49 Green Street " " " "	c1846 e-mid 20 th c	Queen Anne	C NC	B B
76	R27/57/20	7	Evangelical Congregational Church	55-57 Green Street	1855	Greek Revival	C	B
3	Q27/2/14	8	J.L. Alger Octagon House	74 Green Street	1854	Italianate/Octagon	C	B

Pearl Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
67	R26/1/11		house	12 Pearl Street	1953	ranch	NC	B
66	R26/2	11 NR	Heywood Memorial Library	28 Pearl Street	1886	Romanesque Revival Fuller&Delano, archts	C	B
65	R26/3/13		Colby House	48 Pearl Street	1880-1886	Italianate	C	B
64	R26/4/14	202	Dr. Edwin A. Colby House	54 Pearl Street	1895	Queen Anne	C	B
63	R26/5/15	12	Joel Cowee House	68 Pearl Street	late 18thc	Federal	C	B
45	R26/106/4		Whitney-Walker Lot	75 Pearl (cor. Cedar)		vacant former hse lot	C	SI
46	R26/105/3	13	Francis Gates House	87 Pearl Street	1865	Greek Revival	C	B
47	R26/104/2	14	Dr. David Parker House	99 Pearl Street	1867	Greek Revival	C	B
61	R26/6/29	15	Joseph Barker House attached barn	100 Pearl Street " " "	c1855-60? mid 19thc?	Greek Revival	C	B
60	R26/7/30		George A. Dunn House tool shed	114 Pearl Street " " "	late 19th-e 20 th c late 20 th c	Q Anne/Col Rev	C NC	B B
48	R26/103/1		house	117 Pearl Street	mid-20 th c	ranch	NC	B

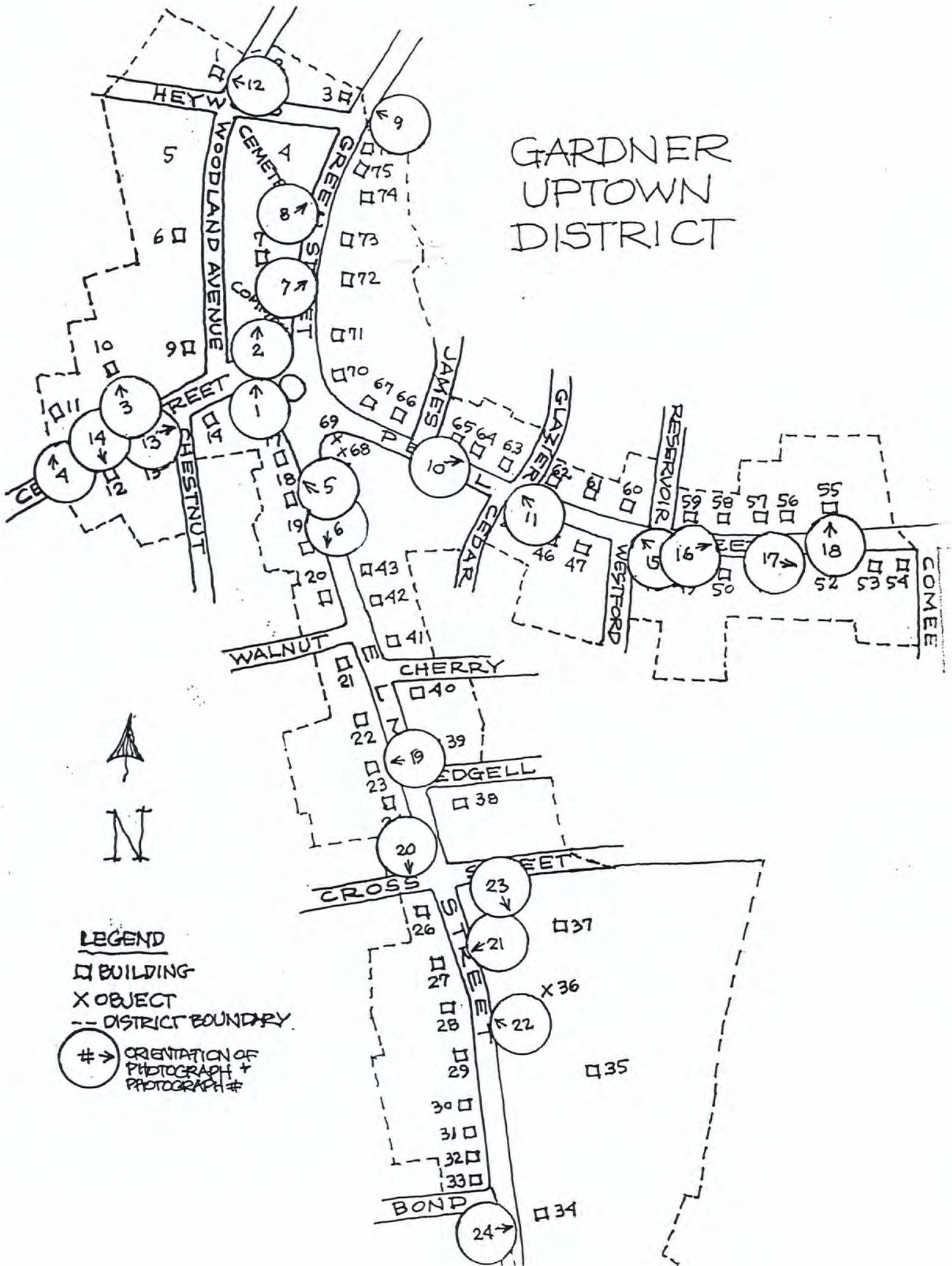
Pearl Street (continued)

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
59	S26/8/18		F. S. Whittemore House garage	124 Pearl Street " " "	1886-1889 e 20 th c	VictGothic/QA/ColRev hip roof	C C	B B
49	S26/102/10	16	Charles Whitney House attached barn	125 Pearl Street " " "	1855-1878 mid-late 19 th c	Greek Revival	C	B
50	S26/101/9	17	Theodore W. Danforth House garage	131 Pearl Street " " "	?1855-1878 early 20 th c	Greek Revival	C C	B B
58	S26/9/19		Alexander-Chafee House garage	132-134 Pearl Street " " " "	1840's-50's 20 th c	Greek Revival	C ?NC	B B
57	S26/10/22		Herbert Greenwood House garage	144 Pearl Street " " "	1886-1889 early 20 th c	Victorian Gothic hip roof	C C	B B
51	S26/100/8		Mrs. A. Monroe House	145 Pearl Street	c1870	Greek/Gothic Revival	C	B
56	S26/11/23		J. P. Dunn House garage	152 Pearl Street " " "	1878-1886 e20 th c	Victorian Gothic	C C	B B
55	S26/12A/24	19	Jamea M. Comee House attached small barn	162 Pearl Street " " "	1800-1830, 1850? e-mid 19 th c	Federal/Greek Rev	C C	B B
52	S26/99/7	18	Nancy Gates House garage	163 Pearl Street " " "	c1845-1855 20 th c	Greek Revival	C NC	B B
53	S26/98/6	20	L. Wood House	173 Pearl Street	c. 1800?	Federal	C	B
54	S26/97/5		Gilson W. Hunting House	181 Pearl Street	1850-70; c1930	Greek/Gothic Revival	C	B

Woodland Street

Map #	Assessor #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Style	Status	Resource
9	Q26/1/10		Harriet G. Heywood House garage	16 Woodland St " " "	c1909 "	Tudor Revival " "	C C	B B
6	Q27/2/1	10	Burrage-Wilder House attached garage	34 Woodland St " " "	1886-1889 late 20 th c	Queen Anne	C	B
5	Q27/1/2		vacant lot	Woodland & Heywood		historically vacant lot	C	SI
1	Q27/4/3	213	Herbert S. Stratton House	74 Woodland St	1878-1886	Victorian Gothic	C	B
2	Q27/40/2	9	Charles Osgood House carriage house	79 Woodland St " " "	c1886 late 19 th c	Queen Anne " "	C C	B B

GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Gardner Uptown Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 5/03/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/18/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/03/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/17/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000660

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 6/3/99 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



First Congregational Church + Town Common
5 Central Street
Gardner Uptown Historic District
Gardner, Ma, 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989
Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission
View - North

Map #s 2+3 1 of 12



Seth Heywood Site, Town Common, First Congregational Church

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North

map #s 2, 3 + 4 2 of 12



Charles Heywood House

41 Central Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North

map # 4 3 of 12



Charles Conant House

55 Central Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - Northeast

Map # 5

4 of 12



The Bush House

23 Elm Street

Benjamin Heywood House

13 Elm Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North

Map #5 8+7 50 of 12



The Edgell House

45 Elm Street

The Bancroft House

37 Elm Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg.- Gardner Historical Commission

View- Southwest

Map #s 9+10 6 of 12



Volney Howe House

27 Green Street

The Collier House

21 Green Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1969

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North east

Map #5 13x12

70 of 12



Second Evangelical Church

55-57 Green Street

Richardson House

45-49 Green Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Req. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North east

map #'s 15 + 14 8 of 12



Octagon House

74 Green Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma, 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North west

Map #16 90 of 12



The Colby House

54 Pearl Street

The Howe House

68 Pearl Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View - North east

map # 5, 18 + 19

10 of 12



The Howe House

68 Pearl Street

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma, 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Meg - Gardner Historical Commission

View - Northwest

map # 19

110812



The Stratton House

74 Woodland Avenue

Gardner Uptown Historic District

Gardner, Ma. 01440

Thomas Malloy, March, 1989

Neg. - Gardner Historical Commission

View is West

map #21

12 of 12



28 CENTRAL STREET
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997
NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM CENTRAL STREET

PHOTO #13

867 0111 11

ROLL # 2-36A



52 CENTRAL STREET
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997

NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM CENTRAL ST.

867 0111 1 1

PHOTO #14

ROLL # 2-35



II-30

114 PEARL ST (LEFT) 124 PEARL (RIGHT)
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER (WORC CO) MA

PHOTO S. LECCACCI 1997

NEG; GARDNER HIST COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING NW FROM PEARL ST

PHOTO # 15



- 31

134 - 134 PEARL STREET (LEFT)
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997
NEG: GARDNER HIST. COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM PEARL ST.

PHOTO # 16



I-32

173 PEARL ST (LEFT) 163 PEARL (RIGHT)
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER CO, MA.

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997
NEGATIVE: GARDNER HIST. COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING SE FROM PEARL ST.
PH

PHOTO # 17



162 PEARL STREET
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECACCI 1997
NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM PEARL ST

PHOTO # 18

666 0111 1 1

ROLL # 3-22



93 ELM STREET

GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT

GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997

NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION

VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM ELM STREET

PHOTO # 19

ROLL # 1-21



JOHN M. TRYANT HOUSE
20 CROSS STREET
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997

NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICKL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM CROSS ST.

PHOTO # 20

ROLL # 2-11



128 ELM STREET

GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT

GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997

NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING WEST FROM ELM STREET

PHOTO # 21

3660111 1 2

ROLL # 1-28



137 ELM STREET
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997
NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING NW FROM ELM STREET

PHOTO # 22

664 0111 1 5

ROLL # 1 - 27



130 ELM (LEFT) 160 ELM ST. (RIGHT)
GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997

NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM ELM STREET

PHOTO # 23

640111 11

ROLL # 1-29



186 ELM STREET

GARDNER UPTOWN DISTRICT

GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

PHOTO: S. CECCACCI 1997

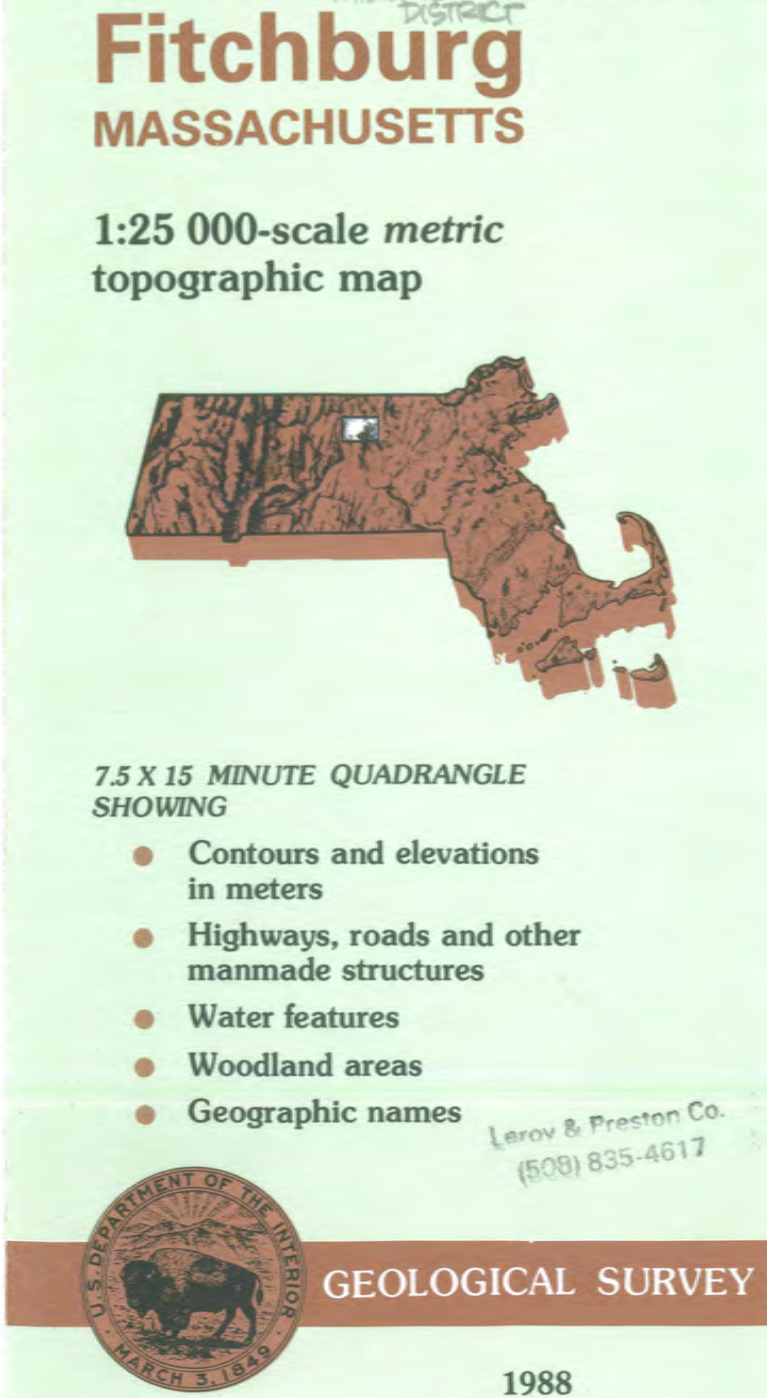
NEGATIVE: GARDNER HISTORICAL COMMISSION
VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM ELM STREET

366 0111 1 4

PHOTO # 24

ROLL # 1-24

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



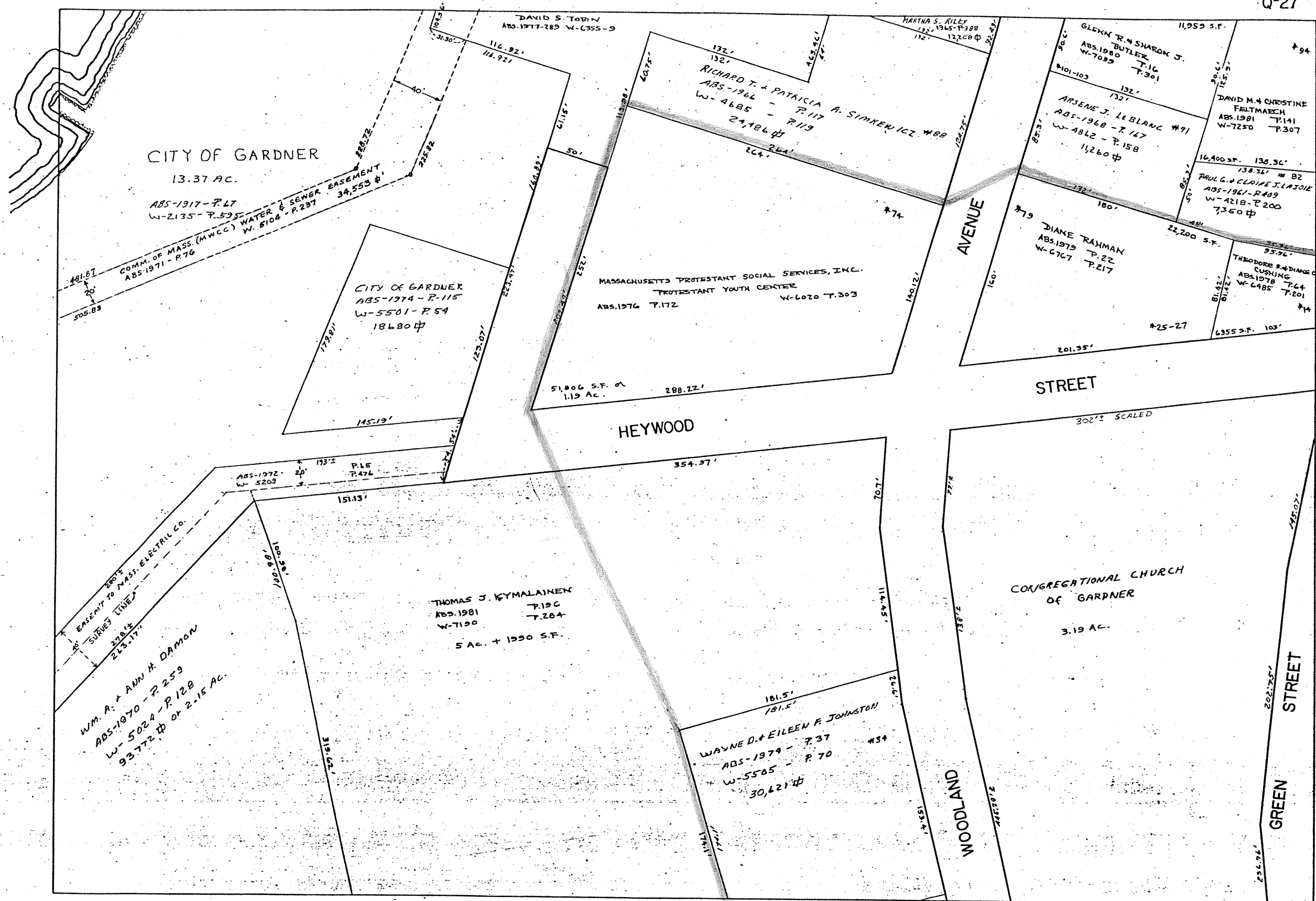
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

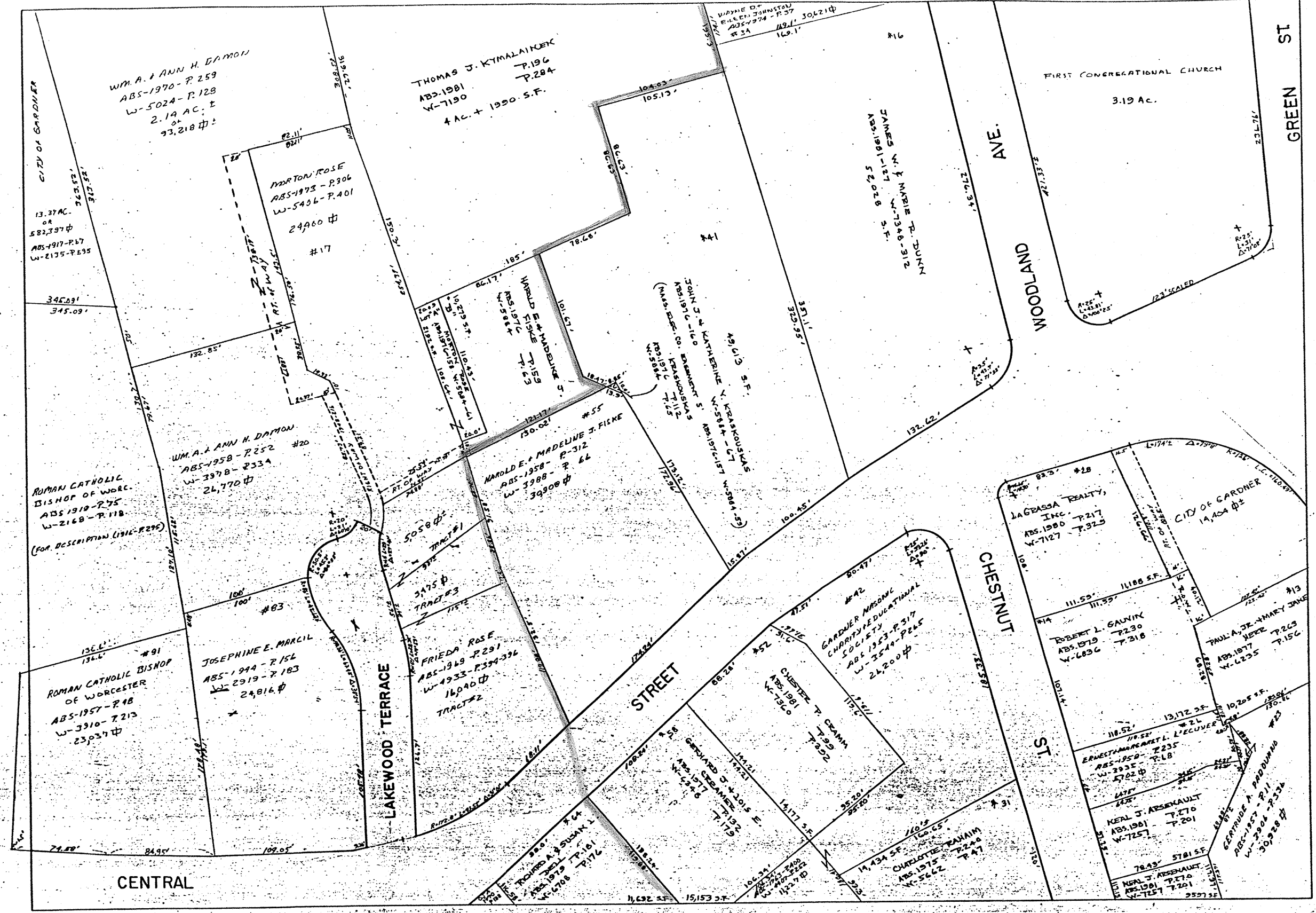
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

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

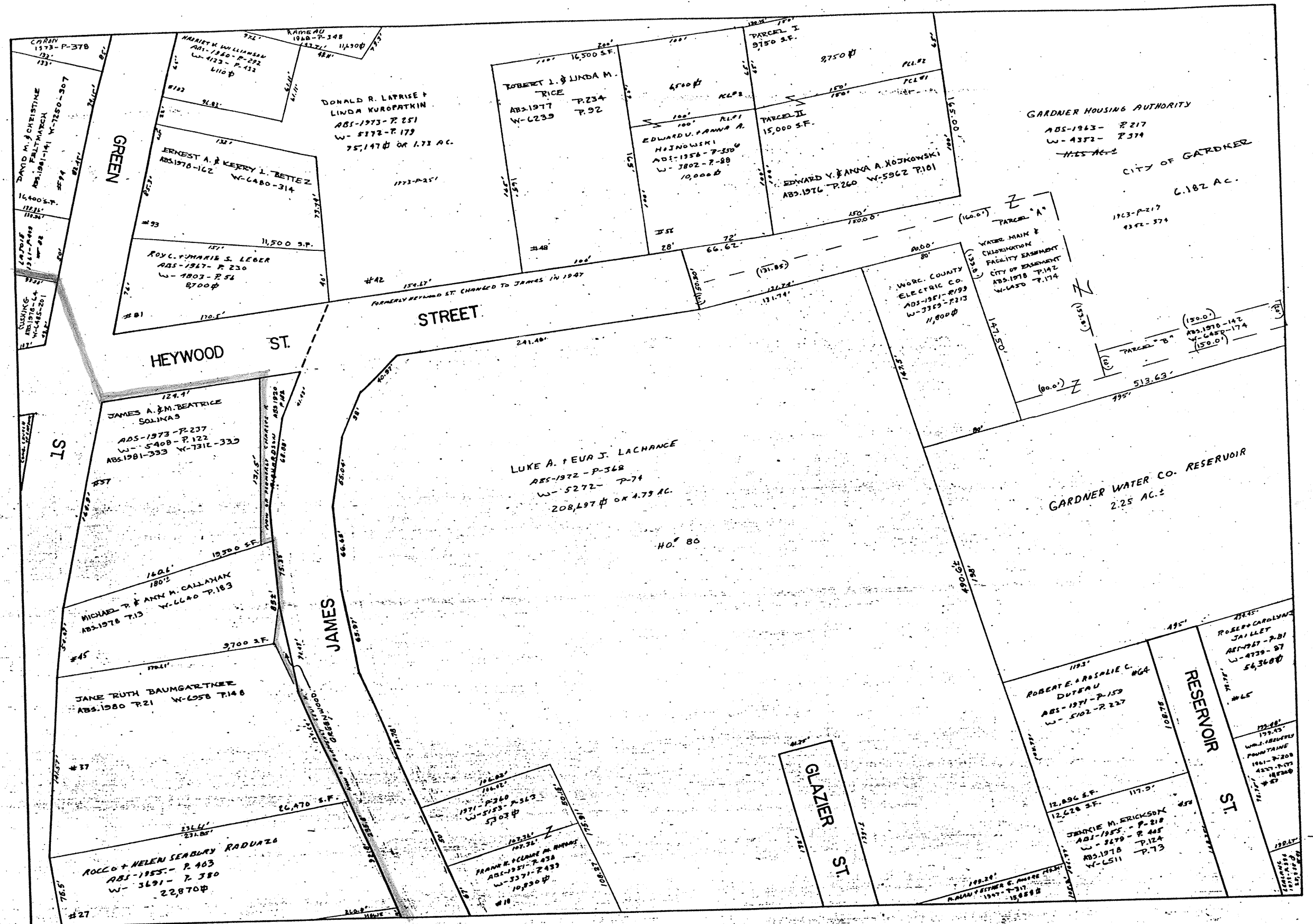
Primary highway, hard surface
 Secondary highway, hard surface
 Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
 Unimproved road, soil
 Route marker: Interstate, U.S.; State
 Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
 Bridge: drawbridge
 Footbridge, overpass, underpass
 Bulldozing area: only tractor; locust-hill building above
 House; barn; church; school; large structure
 Boundary:
 National, with monument
 County, parish
 Civil township, precinct, district
 Incorporated city, village, town
 National or State reservation, state park
 Land grant with monument; board 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
 Cemetery, picnic area; U.S. location monument
 Water: marsh, with spring
 Mine shaft; prospect; soft or dirt
 Contour: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
 Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
 Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 Parental lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
 Swamp, marsh
 Woodland: scattered trees
 Silt; mangrove
 Orchard; vineyard

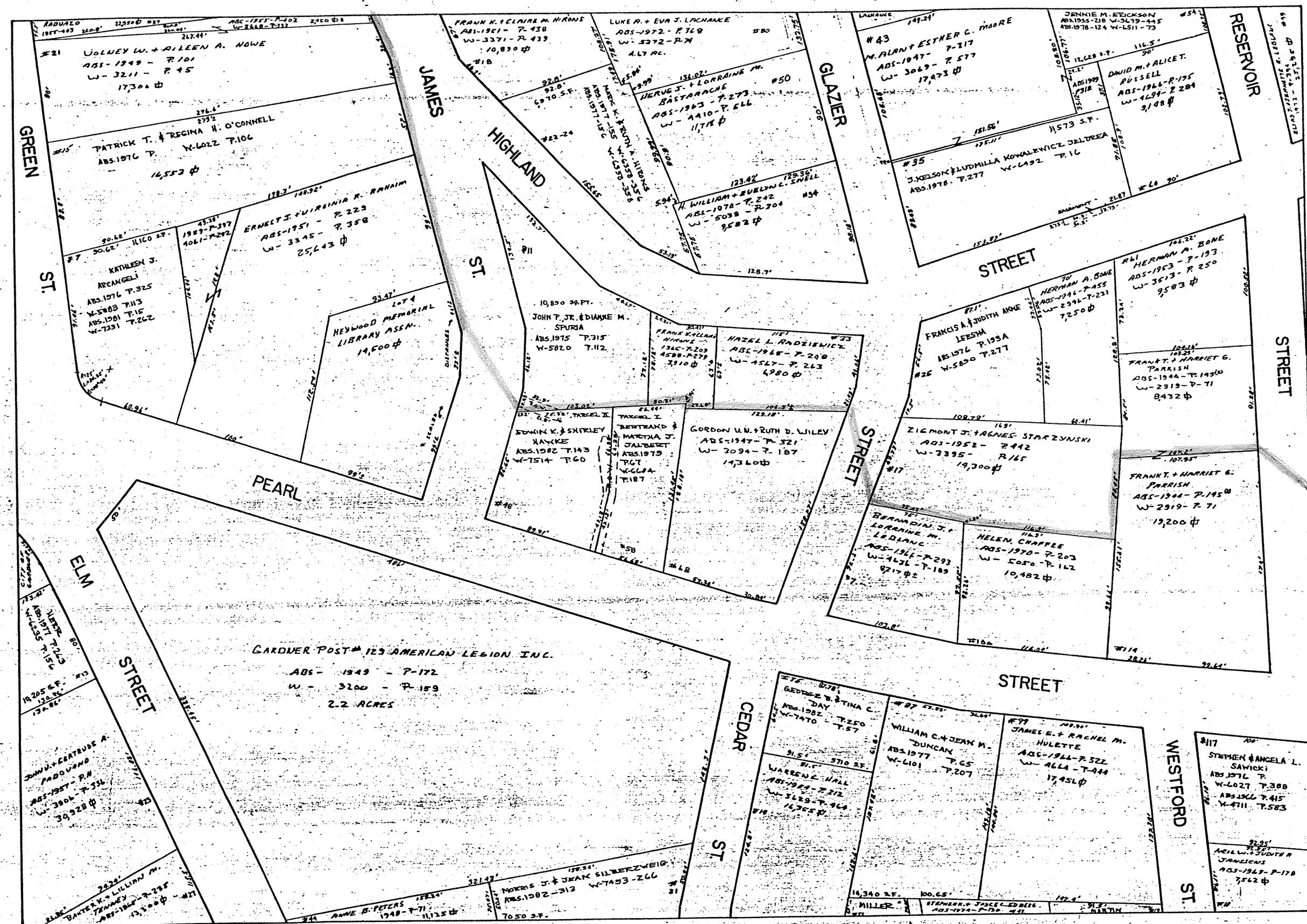
A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

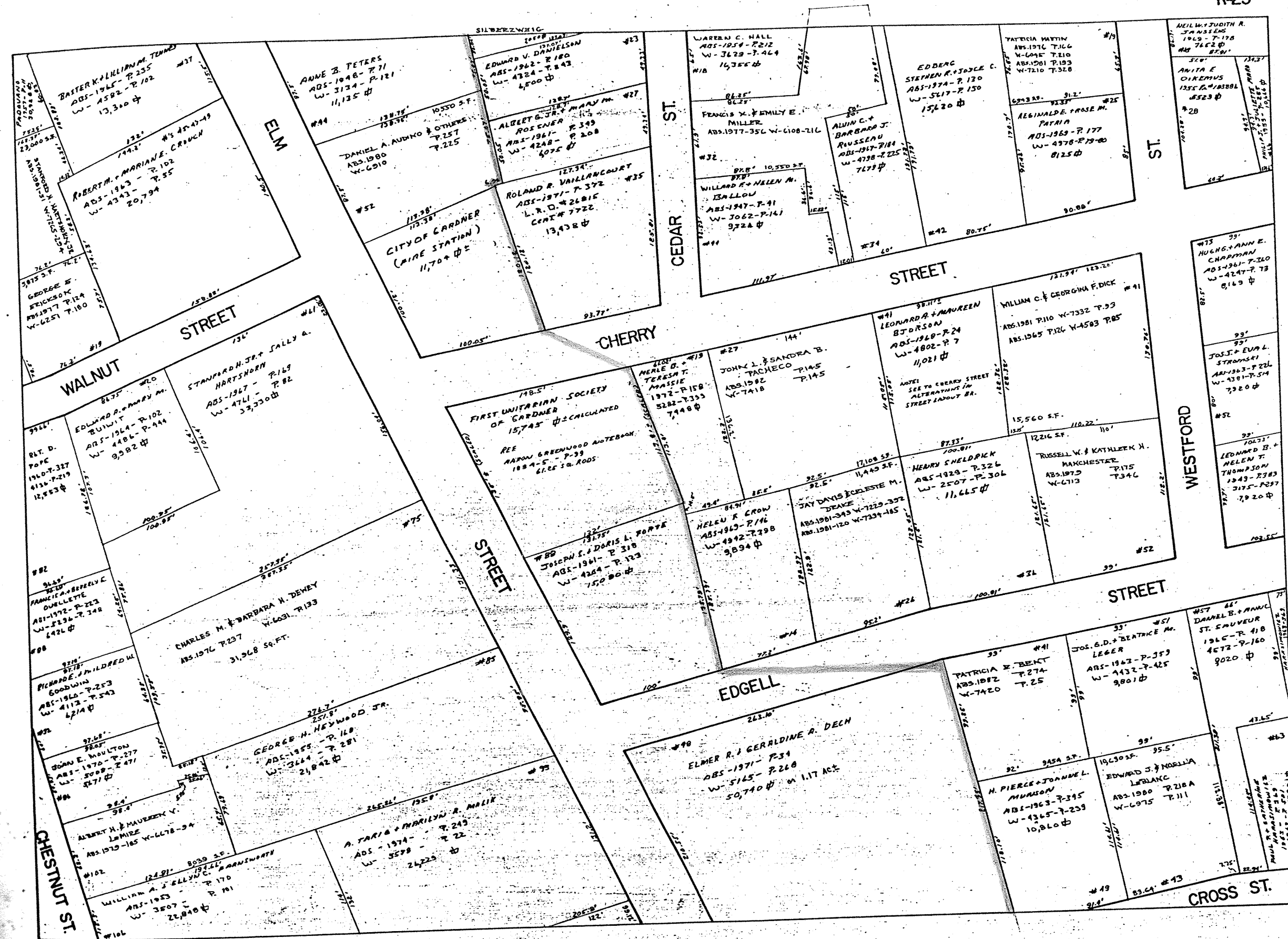


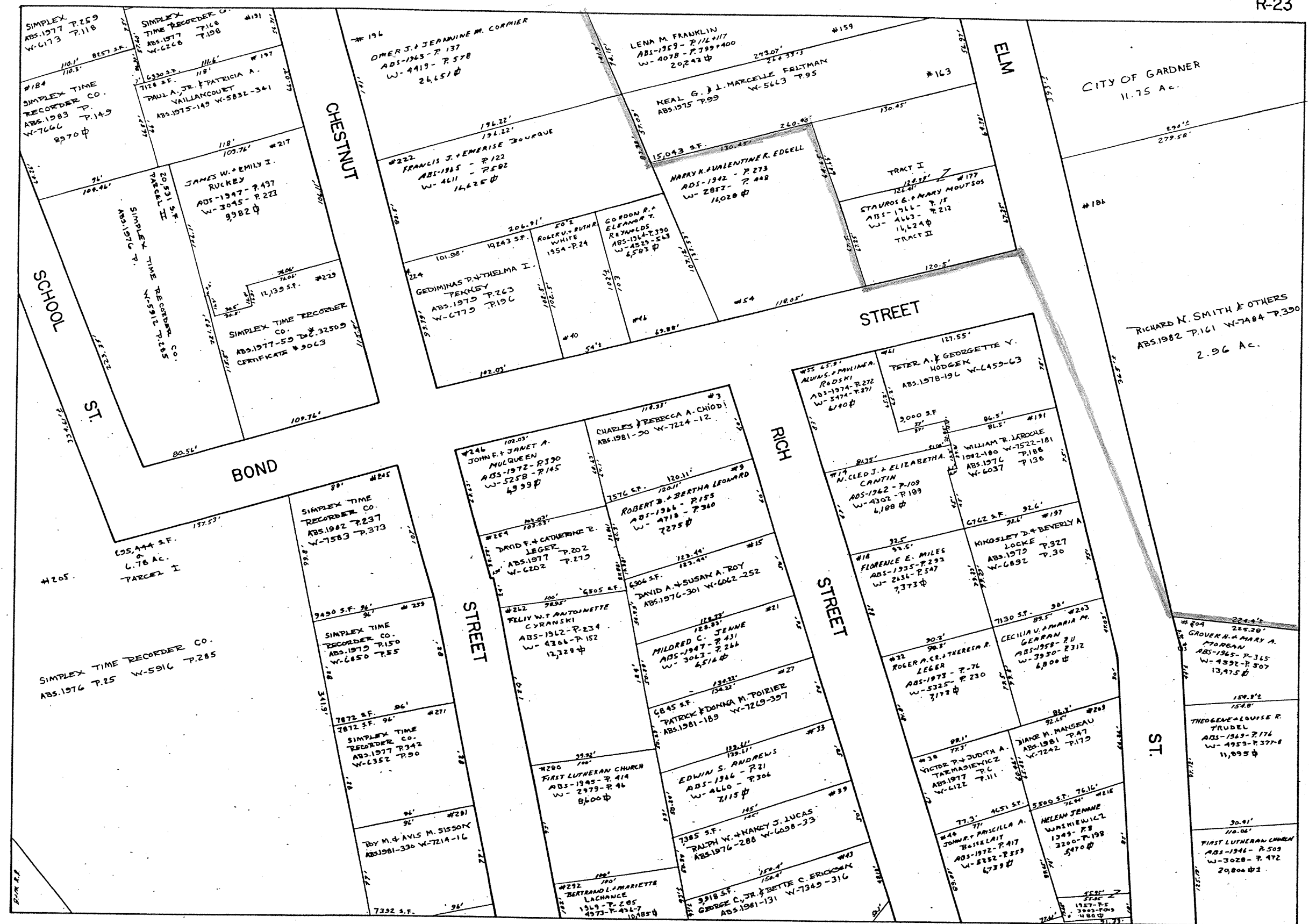


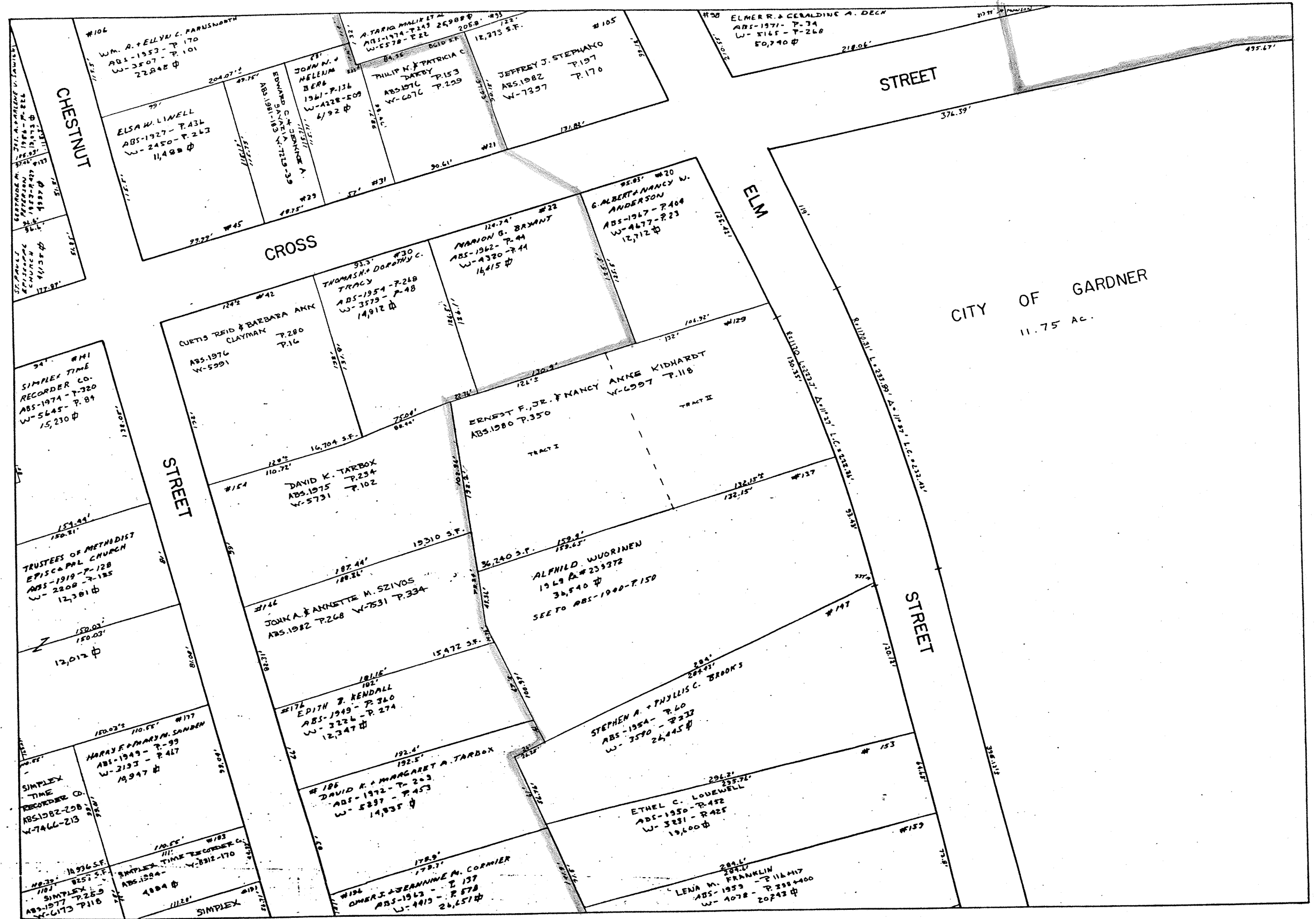
GARDNER, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA
GARDNER UPTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

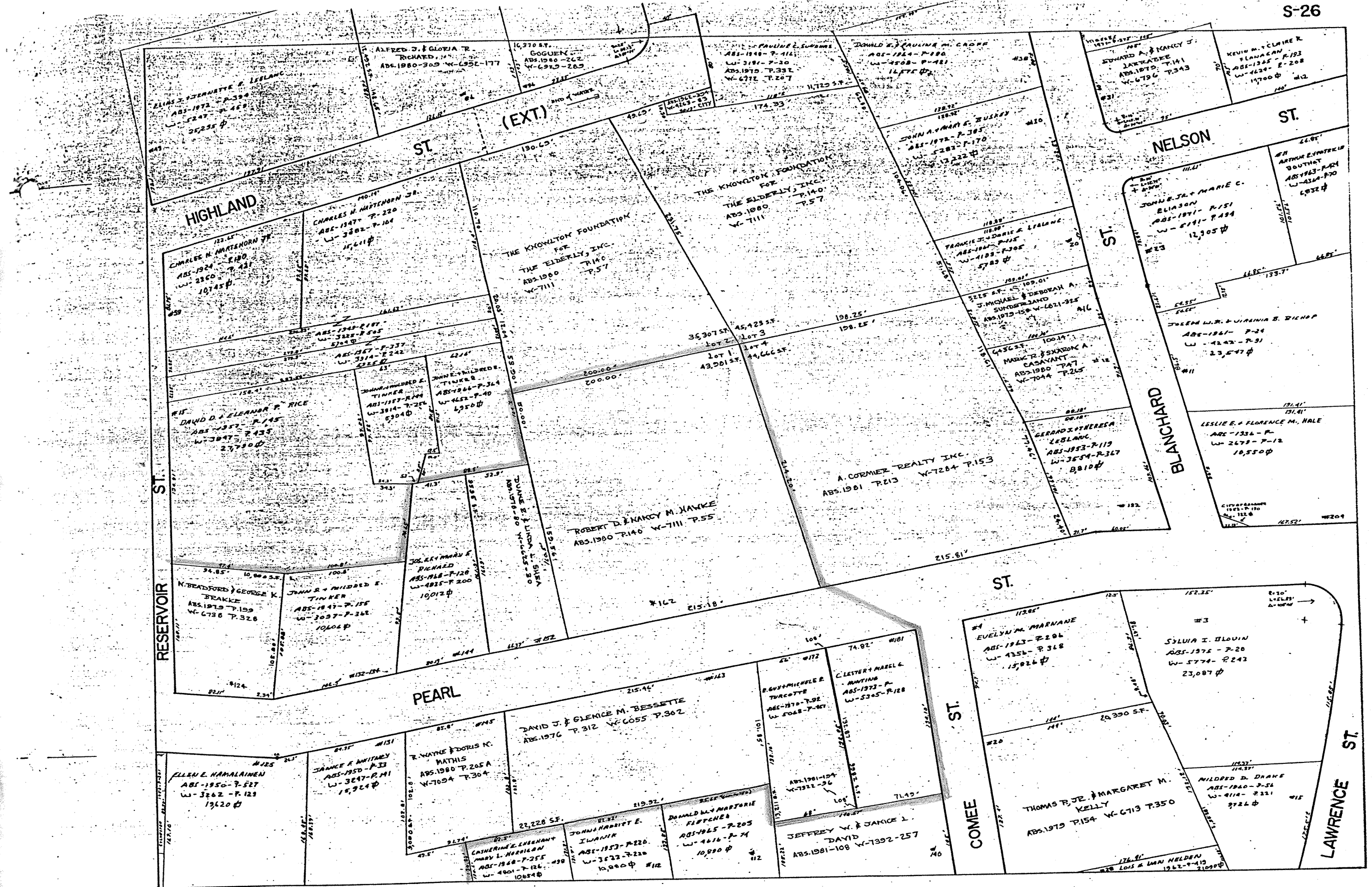


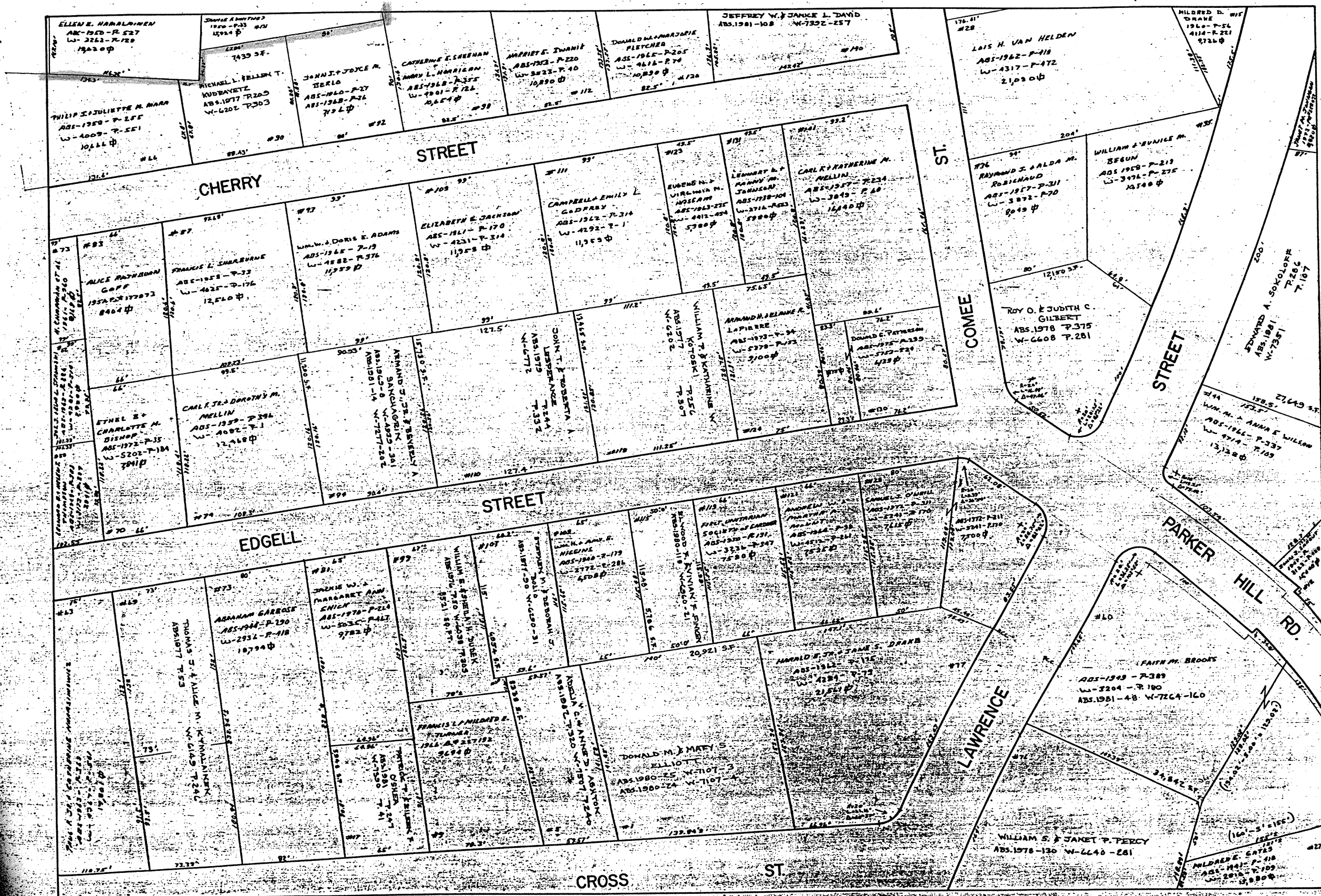


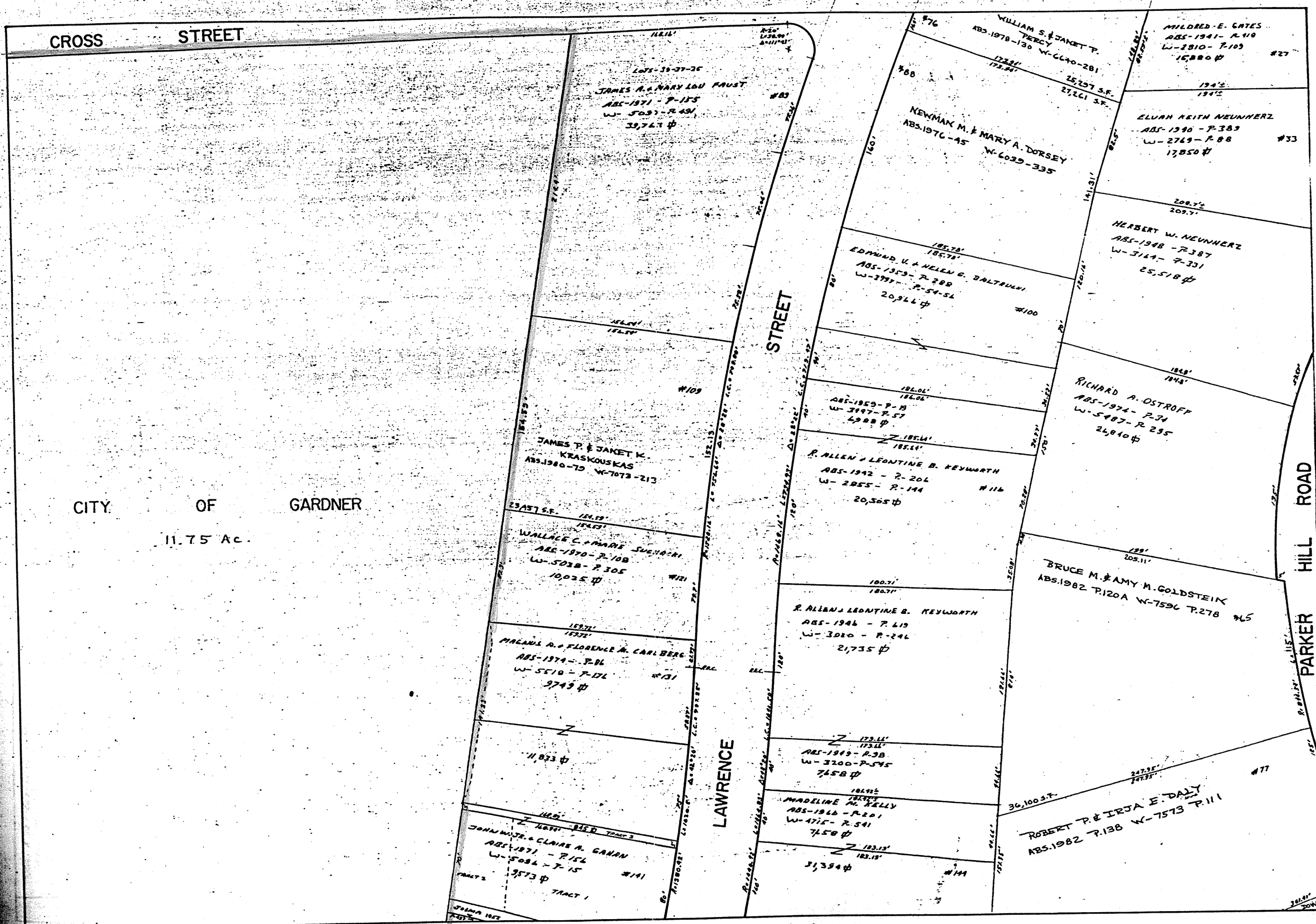


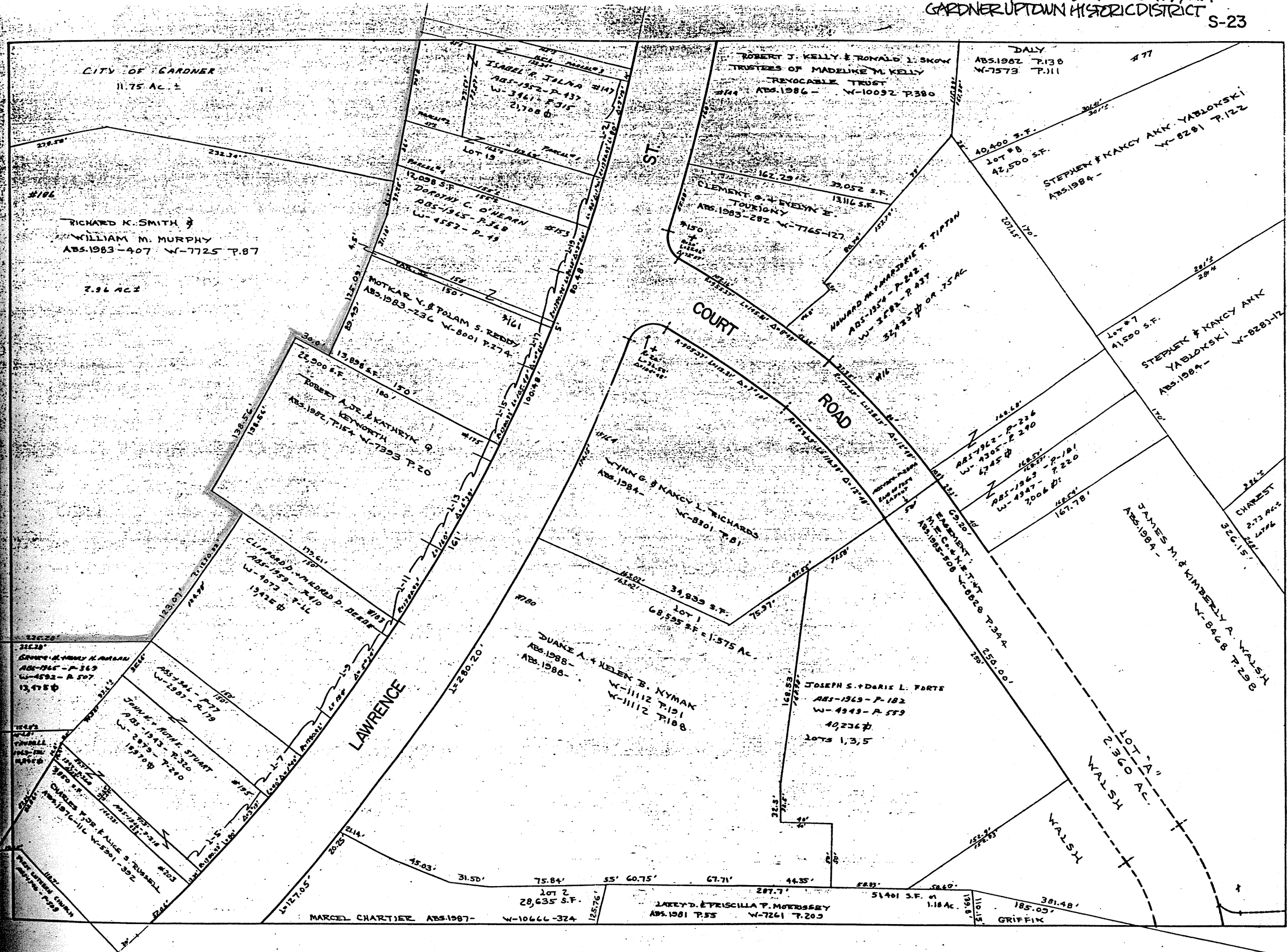












pls ack.
BF PB

RECEIVED

MAR 04 1999

February 10, 1999

MASS. HIST. COMM

State Historic Preservation Office
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Road
Boston, Mass. 02125-3314

To whom it may concern:

My name is Ernest J. Rahaim and I reside at 12 Pearl Street, Gardner, Massachusetts. There is notice published by the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in The Gardner News on Tuesday, February 9, 1999 relative to the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the Proposed Uptown Historic District. My property at 12 Pearl Street is included in the proposed District.

The Title to our property is in the names of Ernest J. and Virginia R. Rahaim, husband and wife, as tenants by the entirety. I am writing to you to state that my wife and I object to our property being included in the proposed Uptown Historic District.

We, the undersigned, certify that we are the sole owners of the private property located at 12 Pearl Street, in said Gardner, and that we do hereby object to our property being listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Virginia R. Rahaim

Ernest J. Rahaim

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester ss.

Then personally appeared the above named Ernest J. and Virginia R. Rahaim, before me, and being duly sworn state that the above certification and objection are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Thomas J. Carroll
Thomas J. Carroll -- Notary Public

My commission expires December 24, 2004

Stephen A. Brooks
Phyllis C. Brooks

147 Elm Street
Gardner, MA 01440

pls
ack
✓BF
AB
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MAR 08 1999

MASS. HIST. COM.

March 5, 1999

CERTIFIED MAIL

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Massachusetts Historical Commission
229 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Re: Gardner Uptown National Register
Historic District, Gardner, MA

Dear Sirs,

NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The undersigned, Stephen A. Brooks and Phyllis C. Brooks, are both owners of the property at 147 Elm Street in Gardner, Massachusetts.

The undersigned hereby object to the listing of their property at 147 Elm Street in Gardner, Massachusetts, on the National Register of Historic Places and in the proposed Gardner Uptown National Register Historic District.

The undersigned further object to the further establishment of the Gardner Uptown National Register Historic District and to the proposed name of such historic district if it is established.

If such a district is established, in spite of the objections of the undersigned to the establishment of the district, then the undersigned feel that the appropriate name is the Gardner Center National Register Historic District.

March 5, 1999

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Page 2

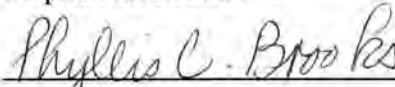
The name Gardner Uptown National Register Historic District is not historically accurate.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call or write us.

Very truly yours,



Stephen A. Brooks



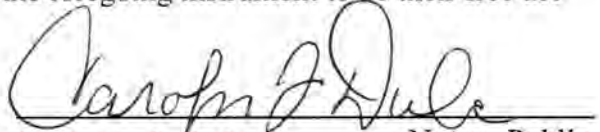
Phyllis C. Brooks

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Worcester, ss.

March 5, 1999

Then personally appeared the above named STEPHEN A. BROOKS and PHYLLIS C. BROOKS and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed, before me,



Carolyn J. Dube, Notary Public

My commission expires: Dec. 2, 1999



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 28, 1999

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:

Gardner Uptown Historic District, Gardner (Worcester 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. To date, two letters of objection have been received.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Lydia DesGrosseilliers, Chair, Gardner Historical Commission
Susan Ceccacci, Preservation Consultant
Charles Manca, Mayor, City of Gardner
Robert Hubbard, Gardner Planning Director

enclosure

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 · (617) 727-8470

Fax: (617) 727-5128 · TDD: 1-800-392-6090

www.state.ma.us/sec/mbc