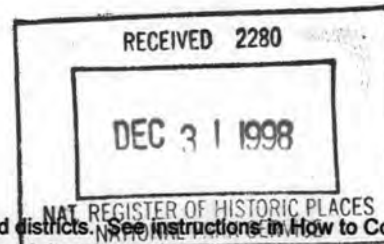


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



99-50

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 ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Roughly Main, High, Cushing, Chapel, Lawrence, Walter, Mill, Holden, Proctor, River, School, Pleasant, Central,
street & number Maple, Puffer Sts., Memorial Drive, Gingerbread Lane, River Styx Rd. not for publication

city or town Ashburnham vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01430

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

12/21/98
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

1.27.99

Ashburnham Center HD

Worcester, MA

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
189	54	building
2		sites
1		structures
5	2	objects
197	56	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: store

RELIGION: religious facility

GOVERNMENT: town hall

EDUCATION: school, library

RECREATION & CULTURE: monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling; secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: store

RELIGION: religious facility

GOVERNMENT: town hall

EDUCATION: library, school

RECREATION & CULTURE: monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival; EARLY

REPUBLIC: Federal; LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic,

Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick,

Romanesque; LATE 19th/20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival; LATE 19th/20th

CENTURY AMERICAN: Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite, brick

walls weatherboard, brick

roof asphalt, slate

other vinyl

Narrative Description

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

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

Located in the relatively level land at the base of Meetinghouse Hill and Brown Hill, Ashburnham Center forms a compact center concentrated at the crossroads of Main Street (MA Route 12) and Ashby Road/Water Street/Central Street (MA Route 101), with additional residential development on the hill to the north of the village and the main, local industrial focus located to the south, along Phillips Brooks. Residential development began to concentrate in the Center Village in the early 19th century, and soon after the village took on a civic focus, especially after the 18th century meetinghouse on top of the hill was abandoned. The resources in Ashburnham Center, constructed between about 1776 and the present day include the homes of prosperous citizens, mill owners and merchants, as well as the dwellings of those who worked in the mills and village businesses, commercial buildings and institutional buildings such as churches, the town hall, schools and library. Despite incremental changes to individual buildings, the nominated district taken as a whole possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The district's spine is Main Street, which extends in an east-west direction. In addition to Water and Central Streets, the district also includes resources on a number of lesser intersecting streets that run in a north-south direction. On the north side of Main Street these include High, Cushing, Lawrence, River and Proctor Streets. Chapel street takes a diagonal route from Main Street northeast to a terminus at Water Street while Memorial Drive runs through the municipally owned parcel of land north of Main Street. To the south of Main Street, the smaller intersecting north-south streets include School, Pleasant and Maple Streets. Academy Street and its extension, Puffer Street, runs in an east-west direction at the southern end of the district.

In total the district is comprised of 202 properties, including 189 contributing buildings and 54 noncontributing buildings (of which 39 are noncontributing due to age, while 15 are noncontributing due to alteration). Also within the district are two contributing sites, one contributing structure, five contributing objects and two noncontributing objects.

In the early 19th century, Ashburnham Center was the center of business and industry in the area, with residential development fueled by chair and woodenware factories and other industries. Today there are few vestiges of the village's industrial history; the majority of the buildings in the district are residential in nature. Many are extended by wings and ells which terminate in attached barns. The residential structures consist primarily of 1 ½ and 2 ½-story buildings, both side-gabled and gablefront forms are represented, and there are examples of both wood-frame and brick construction. The growth of the village in the early 19th century favored the use of the

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Greek Revival style for domestic buildings, although there are also examples of Georgian/Federal, Gothic Revival, Italianate and Second Empire, with fewer representatives of late 19th and early 20th century revivals including the Stick, Queen Anne, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival styles.

In terms of use, there is a cluster of commercial buildings on Main Street, including several mid-19th century commercial buildings, a domestic building converted to commercial purposes and 20th century commercial buildings, including a grocery store, bank and former post office. Present institutional buildings include the Jacob Fairbanks Memorial Hall (MHC #44), the Old Town House (MHC #60), the former Dolly Whitney Adams School, now housing the town library (MHC #64), two churches (MHC #62,63), the former Village School, the former Stevens Library (MHC #17), now vacant, the fire station and town highway garage. On the south side of Main Street between Central and Pleasant Streets, there is a cluster of non-contributing buildings including the former Post Office, the former Heinbokel Block, and two commercial buildings containing a pharmacy and convenience store.

Most of the buildings in the district are set close to the road, on relatively small lots that are dotted by mature trees. The highest elevations within the district include the east and west edges, along Main Street, and the northern edges of the district on High and Cushing Streets.

Construction dates range from the late 1700s to the present day, although the majority date to the mid 19th century. Frame and clapboard construction is dominant although there are approximately ten buildings within the district which have brick exteriors. Synthetic sidings of asbestos, aluminum and especially vinyl, cover some of the wood-frame buildings.

A description of key and representative buildings in the district follows. Contributing resources range in date of construction from 1776 to c. 1948.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The earliest surviving residence in the district is reportedly the Nathaniel and Abigail Harris House, 97 Main Street (pre-1776, MHC #94), although the building retains little integrity from its original period of construction and on first glance appears to date to the late 19th century. The original two-story, five-bay, center entrance house was updated in the late 19th century by the addition of a single-story front porch with turned posts; a pedimented, square bay with

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decorative shingles over the main entrance; and a two-story, three-sided bay window on the east elevation.

On the east side of School Street, part of the Cushing Academy campus, is another late 18th century dwelling, which is reportedly one of the oldest in Ashburnham Center - 9 School Street (c. 1782, MHC #136). The two-story, clapboarded house has a center-chimney plan, a five-bay facade and close eaves. The 1/3 width, single-story rear ell gives the building a saltbox configuration. Detail is limited to simple cornerboards and a boxed, molded cornice. The front entrance porch appears to be a later addition. The house at 28 Water Street (late 18th c., MHC #38) is another five-bay, center-chimney house which is spartan in its detailing. The eaves are flush and the narrow entrance displays fluted pilasters supporting an entablature surrounding a six-panel door. The early history of this house is not known. It first appears on the 1855 map, however its massing suggests an earlier date of construction. It may have been moved.

Among the most impressive houses on Main Street is the Joseph and Sarah Jewett House, 98 Main Street (c. 1783, MHC #91), which is actually comprised of two combined, offset, two-story, hip-roofed buildings, each of which displays a five-bay, center-entry plan. Col. Joseph Jewett opened the first store in town in this house shortly after moving to town in 1783. All of the entrances, including two center entrances facing Cushing Street and a sidehall entrance on the narrow elevation facing Main Street, display trabeated surrounds with a rectangular transom under a heavy entablature adorned by dentils and supported by tapered pilasters. The building retains 12/12 sash with molded trim. The Deacon William J. and Elizabeth Lawrence House at 64 Main Street (1804, MHC #51) is a two-story, hip-roofed, double rear-wall chimney dwelling with a two-story lateral wing. The center entrance displays a semi-circular fanlight and an entablature with an incised fret motif, supported by consoles. The main block retains 12/12 windows. Vinyl siding may obscure additional detailing and the wing has seen various additions and alterations to its fenestration.

Between 1800 and 1830, the single-pile, double rear-wall chimney house type was more common to Worcester County than the double, end-wall chimney house form. Examples of two-story, gable-roofed, rear-wall, double-chimney houses include two single-pile examples. The Andrew J. Smith House, 7 Main Street (c. 1820, MHC #3) is a 2 1/2 story, 5 x 1-bay dwelling which displays a heavy, trabeated surround with tapered pilasters and three-quarter sidelights. The building displays a lateral wing and new clapboards. The two-story Joseph Merriam House, 71 Main Street (c. 1810, MHC #55) appears to be another early example of this house form in the area although it has seen many alterations over the years. These include the full sidelights

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flanking the entrance as well as the application of aluminum siding, 2/2 replacement sash, a new front door and a combination gable/hip roof.

The best example of the Federal style in Ashburnham Center is the house at 100 Main Street (pre-1830, MHC #92). The two-story, shallow hip-roofed dwelling displays a typical five-bay facade and double rear wall chimney plan. Although the elliptical fan and 2/3 sidelights remain, the entrance pilasters have been altered and a small bracketed hood has been added. Evidence of late 19th century alterations include the 2/2 sash and the secondary entrance facing Cushing Street which displays an Italianate-style, four-panel door with arched, elongated panes. The long, rectangular ells and attached barn were reconstructed c. 1990. Other two-story, hip-roofed dwelling which date to this period include the Silas and Hannah Whitney House, 7 Water Street (pre-1830, MHC #28) and the Pyam and Dolly Burr House, 13 Water Street (pre-1830, MHC #30) although both have been altered by Colonial Revival modifications to their entrances. The William Peters and Anna Green Ellis House, 15 Chapel Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #79) is a rather late example of the style and is one of only a few brick houses in Ashburnham. The hip-roofed dwelling is based on a double, end-wall chimney plan and includes both brick and frame rear ells.

A well-preserved example of the traditional, double-chimney plan house is the Samuel and Hannah Cotter Dunster House, 76 Main Street (c. 1817, MHC #59). Stylistic detailing is sparse but includes wide pilaster cornerboards, rounded entablature lintels over 6/6 windows and the center entrance with full sidelights and a simplified entablature.

Within the district, there are several examples of 1 1/2 story houses with center chimney plans, which remained the most common style for single-story houses in Worcester County during the Federal Period. All of these houses are vernacular in nature and lack any reference to a specific architectural style. The Charles Barrett House at 10 Cushing Street (c.1810, MHC #105) is a well-preserved example of the period with detailing which is sparse, limited to an unusual trabeated door surround, corner boards, and a molded cornice. The 12/12 windows are of recent construction and replace a previous 2/2 sash. Another example, at 7 Cushing Street (pre 1830, MHC #102) has seen various later alterations including the addition of full-width shed dormers and a turn-of-the-century, single-story porch on the east elevation, supported by Roman Doric columns with a spindle balustrade. The Dr. Abraham Thompson Lowe House, 74 Main Street (c.1821, MHC #57) is a Federal period residence, although with the exception of its broad 5 x 3 bay massing and center chimney form, there is little physical evidence of its relatively early date

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of construction. Late 19th century alterations include the dormers with their console side trim, the front porch supported by turned posts and modern 6/6 windows capped by peaked lintels with rounded moldings.

As a result of Ashburnham Center's rapid mid 19th century development, the Greek Revival style predominates, although the majority of the buildings are limited in the degree of architectural detailing. The most elaborate Greek Revival-style dwelling in town is undoubtedly the Charles Winchester House, 31 Main Street (c. 1845, MHC #18), an excellent example of a 2 ½ story, temple-front dwelling, which bears the imprint of both the waning Federal style and the Greek Revival style. Sheathed in a combination of flushboard and wood clapboards, the house displays a sidehall entrance which is decorated by fluted trim with bull's eye corner boards and an elliptical fanlight. The two-story Greek Doric columns support a wide entablature; a louvered triangle is centered in the pediment. Unfortunately, many of the original windows have been replaced by 1/1 sash. Less developed, but still a good example of the Greek Revival style is the 2 ½ story dwelling which was the former Methodist Parsonage, 107 Main Street (between 1830 and 1855, MHC #97). The front pediment is filled with flush board siding while clapboards sheath the remainder of the building. Other notable details include the sidehall entrance, elaborated with tapered pilasters supporting an entablature with partial sidelights. Similar, although executed in brick, the 2 ½ story Russell and Whitney House, 15 Main Street (c. 1840, MHC #8) has a pedimented front, wide frieze, denticulated and corbelled cornice and granite lintels. The entrance porch and three-sided bay window on the side elevation are late 19th century alterations, and there is also a later attached garage.

During this period, side-gabled dwellings continued to be built with both center and double-chimney plans. As in the preceding period, rear-wall chimneys remained the most common for 2 ½ story dwellings. The Addison and Susan Walker House, 16 Water Street (c. 1830, MHC #32) is one of the few 2 ½ story, brick houses of its type in the town. The single-pile house displays a center entrance with partial sidelights and a rectangular granite lintel. The predominant window form is a 6/6 sash although a round-topped, Italianate-style window is visible in the south gable. A wood-frame, single-pile dwelling with similar plan, the Capt. Henry Kibling, Jr. House, 8 Water Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #29) was later added with Italianate details including brackets, modillions and a new front door although the surround remained surprisingly unadorned. Another altered, wood-frame example is the Nancy Barrett House, 21 Water Street (pre 1830, MHC #35). The best-preserved of the non rear-wall, double-chimney, 2 ½ story residences is undoubtedly the Dr. John and Phebe Petts House, 7 High Street (c. 1845, MHC #109). The center entrance is elaborated by a trabeated surround with sidelights, a fluted molding

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cornerblocks and bulbous pilasters supporting an entablature with pulvinated frieze. The remaining detailing is limited to cornerboards and a boxed molded cornice with a slight return. The 6/6 windows are modern replacements. The Europe and Sally Fairbanks House, 116 Main Street (c.1849, MHC #99) is a 2 1/2 story dwelling with pedimented ends. It has been altered by the addition of dormers with 2/2 windows and a single-bay entrance porch. The main entrance is flanked by full sidelights and has stickwork columns; an impressive, recessed entrance on the north elevation displays center block and flush board siding. Another distinctive feature is the well-preserved wooden fence.

The double, rear wall chimney dwelling also continued to be used for 1 1/2-story, side-gabled dwellings although by this time, most double-chimney houses were two-stories high. A unique local example of the Greek Revival style, the William and Elizabeth Bemis House, 115 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #98), displays a recessed front corner porch; the overhang is supported by square, paneled posts. The center entrance is flanked by partial sidelights. The shed dormer is a later addition. The Joel and Martha Metcalf House, 8 Cushing Street (pre 1820, MHC #103) is distinguished by its half windows, located over the first floor 6/6 windows with molded trim. The center entrance is enhanced by sidelights with aprons and tapered pilasters supporting an entablature. Stylistic ornament on the Levi and Sarah Corey House, 17 Chapel Street (betw. 1830 and 1840, MHC #81) the entrance is elaborated by sidelights and pilasters supporting a small entablature. Both the Edwin Alonzo and Mary Townsend House, 5 School Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #134) and the house at 64 School Street (pre-1780, MHC #141) are simple, vernacular dwellings with double-chimney plans. Examples of 1 1/2 story, side-gabled dwellings with center chimneys include the David Marshall House, 22 Main Street (1830 or earlier, MHC #13) although the integrity of the vernacular buildings is compromised by asbestos siding.

With the coming of the Greek Revival style, the gablefront form with sidehall plan began to dominate the landscape, competing with and gradually supplanting the side-gable form. Within the district, there are at least ten examples of simple vernacular 1 1/2-story, gablefront dwellings, many with rear wings and some with attached barns. Modest swellings of this type are found on Main, Water and Chapel Streets and display varying degrees of integrity (see MHC #7,9,23,36,76,85,95-6). Among these is the Samuel and Susan Howard House, 6 Water Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #27) which is distinguished by the incorporation of an attached

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porch on the elevation adjacent to the sidehall entry, supported by modified Greek Doric columns. With its unusual recessed side porch, the Benjamin and Irene Merriam House, 7 River Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #24), displays a concurrent interest in both the Greek Revival style, witnessed in the full sidelights and paneled trim, and the Gothic Revival, represented in the open, slotted porch posts. The Ivers and Phebe Manning House, 19 Chapel Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #82) is a 1 1/2-story, brick dwelling with pedimented front. The house at 8 Holden Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #22) is a wood-frame example with front pediment but is also much altered. The 1 1/2-story Steven Austin and Miranda Miller House, 23 Chapel Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #84) is notable for its well-preserved front portico consisting of four tapered, square posts supporting a full entablature with dentils. The main entrance is adorned by molded trim with center and corner blocks and full sidelights set in a double row. The Eber and Silvia Gibson House, 23 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #14) displays a similar modest temple front, conceived in flushboard siding with corner pilasters and a pediment supported by four Greek Doric columns. Fluted trim with cornerblocks surrounds the entry and windows, which unfortunately have been replaced by 1/1 sash. The George and Hannah Parker House, 122 Main Street (c.1830, MHC #100) is another 1 1/2 story building. It displays a flushboard pediment with flared eaves and a recessed porch supported by Roman Doric columns. The house has experienced extensive modifications over time, including the application of Gothic Revival trim on the dormers. The Winchester Chair Works Company House, 16 Chapel Street (c.1860, MHC #80) is a rather late example of the Greek Revival style, distinguished by a front porch supported by Doric columns and a sidehall entrance with fluted trim and partial sidelights. The application of siding may obscure additional details.

1 1/2-story, gablefront dwellings with lateral wings are only slightly less numerous, and total approximately six. These include buildings on Water, Lawrence and Main Streets. The Bennett House, 5 Lawrence Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #65) is unusual in having its ell flush with the main block, forming a continuous facade. The simple house is abundant in its Greek Revival detailing which included paneled corner pilasters, a boxed molded cornice with returns and a wide plain frieze. The four-panel door is framed by full lights and surmounted by a simplified entablature. Largely similar in its detailing is the J.S. Kinsman House, 6 Lawrence Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #66), located across the street. Transitional in style, the Silas Nims House, 8 Main Street (1854, MHC #4) has a peaked entrance lintel which is reminiscent of the Gothic Revival influence and full-length, first floor facade openings which are indicative of the Italianate style. The house next door is nearly a mirror image - the Oliver Wilder House, 10 Main Street (1855, MHC #5) - but the Greek Revival cornerboards and cornice returns are mixed

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with Italianate-style elements including a bracketed cornice and three-part, parlor windows. The projecting, enclosed porch dates to the early 20th century. At the rear is a 19th century gablefront barn.

Ashburnham Center has an unusually large number of 1 ½- and 2 ½-story, five-bay, gable end, central-entry houses. The Otis and Sarah Metcalf House, 21 Chapel Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #83) is unique in the district as the only brick, 1 ½ story example of this form. The molded cornice forms a pediment above the center entrance with partial sidelights. The windows have been altered with a 2/2 sash but retain granite sills and lintels. A concentration of 1 ½-story, gablefront, wood-frame houses, with five-bay facades is found on Main Street. The Calvin Wood House, 20 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #12) is a well-preserved, clapboarded example displaying a variety of Greek Revival detailing including a trabeated entrance consisting of tapered pilasters supporting a wide entablature, three-quarter sidelights, a triangular louvered panel in the gable, simple cornerboards and a molded cornice which ends in returns. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacements although some 6/6 sash survives on the lesser elevations. Similar to the Wood House, the 1 ¾-story Clarence Proctor House, 18 Main Street (pre 1850, MHC #11) incorporates various late 19th century alterations including hipped dormers, 2/2 sash and a single-bay, front porch supported by Roman Doric columns. Two adjacent houses at 25 and 27 Main Street also bear striking similarities to each other. Both the Nathaniel and Harriet Tottingham House, 25 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #15) and the Charles and Susan Whitney House, 27 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #16) are wood-frame buildings, 1 ½-stories in height with gable wall dormers on the lesser elevations. A triangular louvered fan is located in the front gable of the Tottingham House while siding obscures that on the Whitney House. Both have seen the addition of 19th century bay windows and entrance porches. The Whitney-Russell House, 6 gingerbread Lane (c.1840, MHC #25) is a 1 ¾-story, 5 x 2 bay version of the form which retains its original peaked entrance surround with full sidelights although the door itself is a turn-of-the-century replacement. The building retains its 6/6 sash although the application of asphalt siding obscures detailing and diminishes the house's integrity.

Within the district, there are five 2 ½-story buildings with five-bay facades which are capped by pediments formed by molded cornices. Reflecting the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival styles is the Jerome and Mary Foster House, 49 Main Street (c.1830, MHC #48) which retains a Federal-style entrance consisting of a six-panel door surrounded by half-sidelights and tapered pilasters supporting an entablature above an elliptical fanlight. Adjacent to the Federal style entrance is an early 20th century glass-and-panel door with storefront window. Despite its

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partial conversion to commercial use as an auto service station sometime after 1933 and the application of vinyl siding, the 2 3/4-story building still retains considerable integrity including 6/6 sash with molded trim. The Charles Wilder and Elmira Whitney House, 35 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1885, MHC #46) is also clapboarded and retains its 6/6 sash. The single-bay entrance porch dates to the turn-of-the-century and is supported by paired Doric columns which support a small pediment. Of the three brick examples, the Dr. Merrick and Fanny Wallace House, 20 Water Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #34) is the only one constructed as a single-family residence. The center entrance has partial sidelights with a paneled apron surmounted by a granite lintel and fenestration consists of 6/6 doublehung sash with wood lintels and sills. There is a brick, single-story ell at the rear. The Asahel and Mary Corey House, 33 Main Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #45) is the only Greek Revival duplex in Ashburnham. The brick house actually consists of two, single-pile, side-gable, 2 1/2-story, five-bay, center-entry residences joined back-to-back and oriented perpendicular to the street, with a frame addition. The building is adorned by a corbelled and denticulated brick cornice. The east entrance, which appears to be the original entry, has been somewhat modified with the original sidelights replaced by 4/4 doublehung sash which flank a five-panel door. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by Roman Doric columns. The west entrance appears to be a 20th century alteration and consists of an additional five-panel door flanked by full sidelights and sheltered by a pedimented porch supported by Roman Doric columns which are echoed by simple pilasters. The sills and lintels are of rock-faced granite. The Naukeag Cotton Mill Housing, 554 Water Street (1849, MHC #43), with its six-bay facade, is an oversized elaboration of the wide gable, center-entry house form, built as an apartment house for mill workers. The corbeled brick cornice forms a pedimented gable. The dual center entries are recessed under granite lintels and are flanked by full-length side lights. The original windows have been replaced by 1/1 sash and display granite sills and lintels.

On Main Street there is a cluster of residences which all display gablefronts with sidehall entrances and all bear the imprint of the Gothic Revival style. The Dr. William Stone House, 72 Main Street (1844, MHC #56) is a brick cottage which demonstrates the Gothic influence in the pointed arch louvered fans which are placed over the windows, now containing a replacement sash. The projecting eaves end in return and the sidehall entrance is flanked by full sidelights, in keeping with the Greek Revival style. Across the street, the Franklin Russell House, 69 Main Street (c.1865, MHC #54) is a 1 3/4-story house with a small, lateral ell. Evidence of the Gothic Revival includes the steeply-pitched gable roof with projecting eaves, the gable wall dormer with decorative raking including trefoil cutouts, gable windows with Gothic-arched shutters and the Gothic points capping the paneled pilasters. The three-sided bay window and hipped roof door

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hood supported by decorative consoles are Italianate-style features. Despite the application of vinyl siding and alterations to the sidehall entrance, the Ohio and Mary Whitney House, 68 Main Street (c.1855, MHC #53) incorporates steeply-pitched cross gables on the main block and board and batten siding and gingerbread trim on the segmented dormers of the attached barn. Another wood-frame Gothic cottage is the George C. Winchester Chair Works Company House, 12 Chapel Street (c.1860, MHC #78), a 1 1/2-story sidewall dwelling with lateral wing. Gothic Revival elements include steeply-pitched wall dormers on the lateral wing, filled with peaked windows and matching shutters. Square porch posts with arched brackets support the wing porch roof and peaked window lintels cap the windows on the main block. The sidehall entrance containing a four-panel door is capped by a gable-roofed hood with decorative truss. Other houses which display some Gothic influence including gable wall dormers, peaked window lintels and/or quatrefoil-shaped dentils include the Thomas and Julia Choate House, 4 Main Street (c.1850, MHC #2), which lost its bracketed cornice, and the house at 2 Lawrence Street (c.1850, MHC #53). The Adams and Taylor House, 31 Water Street (c.1840, MHC #39) originally displayed extensive Gothic Revival detailing including pointed arch panels above the windows but this has unfortunately all been removed.

The Italianate style, another architectural style mode which was popular at the mid 19th century, is evidenced in several buildings in Ashburnham Center. Among the more formal Italianate buildings is the Clarence and Almira Proctor House, 8 Proctor Street (c.1864, MHC #19). The two-story, 3 x 2 bay house is capped by a low-pitched gable roof with a wide overhang and central belvedere. The sidelit entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch supported by paired squarer posts with an entablature set above segmented arches. Aluminum siding obscures the original sheathing and additional decorative details. The gablefront house form remained popular throughout the mid 19th century and Italianate details were applied to a number of vernacular dwellings in the Center. The William and Anna Ellis House, 12 Central Street (c.1860, MHC #118) is a 2 1/2-story gablefront dwelling which is sparse in its decoration but displays a porch which is quite similar to the of the Proctor House, 8 Proctor Street (c.1860, MHC #19). Italianate-style door hoods supported by elaborate brackets and pendants are notable on several houses in the area including the Dr. Charles L. Pierce House, 15 Central Street (170, MHC #121); the house at 46 Water Street (by 1855, MHC #42); and the Henry Newell House, 22 Proctor Street (c.1870, MHC #20) which includes a period, five-panel door with elongated, rectangular, glass panels. The William Willoughby House, 5 Cushing Street (c.1870, MHC #101) is notable for the paired brackets supporting the cornice returns and for the bold brackets with pendants on the door hood. The Elliott Maynard House, 106 Main Street (c.1870, MHC #93)

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is a vernacular 1 1/2-story, gablefront dwelling with an entrance adorned by Italianate brackets supporting a hood above a four-panel door with elongated round-topped upper panels. Adjacent is a rectangular, single-story bay window. A similar window is seen on the George C. Winchester Chair Works Company House, 17 Lawrence Street (c.1860, MHC #73) although here the bay window is incorporated into an entry porch displaying square posts on pedestals with jigsaw balusters. Another company house of the same era at 39 Water Street (c.1860, MHC #40) has an elaborately detailed, Italianate entry porch supported by square posts on bases topped by jigsaw brackets with a bracketed porch cornice, double-doored entrance and parlor windows. (See also 12 Lawrence Street, MHC #70 and 15 Lawrence Street, MHC #71). On still other houses, Italianate door hoods were added to earlier dwellings, as is the case of the James Learned House, 90 Main Street (pre-1830, MHC #89).

A handful of Second Empire-style dwellings were erected in Ashburnham Center in the mid to late 19th century. The most high-style of these is the Ohio and Mary Whitney House, 16 Pleasant Street (c.1870, MHC #132) which displays with textbook accuracy the major characteristics of the style. The two-story building is capped by a straight-sided mansard roof with a central three-story pavilion adorned by iron cresting. Gable dormers are decorated by trusswork, jigsaw scrolls and other mill work. The bracketed cornice is paired at the corners and a variety of lintels cap the windows. Rectangular bay windows flank the entrance porch which is supported by chamfered posts on pedestals. The double-leaved front doors have elongated glass panels. This Victorian dwelling displays a high degree of integrity as does the attached carriage house which echoes many of the stylistic details of the main house. The Dr. Alonzo and Elizabeth Stickney House, 8 Lawrence Street (1875, MHC #67) is a single-story dwelling which is capped by a straight-sided mansard roof with a square entrance tower. The unique, ogee-shaped dormers are echoed in an ogee motif in the paneled corner pilasters. The wraparound porch with Roman Doric columns is a turn-of-the-century alteration; the integrity of the building is undermined by the application of siding and alterations to the barn. The Elbridge Stimson House, 18 Central Street (c.1860, MHC #122) is a two-story example of the style, also with a straight-sided mansard roof. Despite the application of asbestos siding, the house retains important Second Empire details expressed in vernacular form including dormers with scrolls, molded roof curbs, chamfered porch posts and a double-doored entrance. The smallest and most modestly-detailed of the Second Empire houses in Ashburnham Center is the Simeon Merritt House, 9 High Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #111). Given the house's supposed early date of construction, the mansard roof would appear to be a later alteration which was accompanied by gabled dormers with scrollwork, the flat-roofed door hood supported by heavy brackets with pendants, the 2/2 windows and the four-door panel with etched glass upper panels. Other cases

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in which earlier dwellings were updated with a mansard roof include the Dr. Nathaniel Peirce House, 88 Main Street (c.1832, MHC #88) and the Col. Jehiel and Priscilla Watkins House, 17 Main Street (pre-1830, MHC #10). Both apparently originated as two-story dwellings with five bay facades. On the latter house, the Italianate entrances including bracketed door hoods are contemporary with the alterations to the roof line.

The Second Methodist Parsonage, 6 Pleasant Street (1883, MHC #127) is the only Stick Style residence in the district. The 2 1/2-story building displays an L-shaped plan and several elements of the style including sawtooth mill work, asymmetrical cross gables with flush board siding, and brackets. There are two good examples of the Queen Anne style in Ashburnham Center, both on Pleasant Street. The house at 15 Pleasant Street (betw. 1886 and 1898, MHC #131) is a 2 1/2-story, gablefront residence with an asymmetrical, polygonal tower capped by a conical roof. Other features typical of the style include the contrast between the fish-scale shingles and clapboard sheathing and the wraparound porch with turned posts. The side-gabled Nathan and Mary Eaton House, 12 Pleasant (betw. 1857 and 1870, MHC #129) incorporates a three-story polygonal, engaged Queen Anne-style tower which was added after 1886 and bears some resemblance to that at 15 Pleasant Street (MHC #131). The house also displays a band of octagonal shingles between stories and filling the side pediments, a wraparound porch with square posts on the first floor with a geometric stick balustrade, and a turn-of-the-century, second-story porch with triple, Doric columns. Vernacular buildings which display some elements of the Stick and Queen Anne styles include the Herbert and Jennie Merriam House, 9 Pleasant Street (c.1885, MHC #128), a 2 1/2-story gablefront dwelling which incorporates a two-story rectangular bay window adjacent to the entrance displaying a Queen Anne window and sheltered by a flat door hood supported by braces. The lateral wing is fronted by a two-story porch, supported by square posts with jigsaw brackets and a geometric railing.

Vernacular, 1 1/2-story, gablefront dwellings continued to be built into the late 18th century, with detailing often limited to front porches supported by turned posts. The Chester and Lucy Gale House, 24 Chapel Street (1886, MHC #86) is a well preserved 1 1/2-story dwelling displaying a sidehall plan. Its gablefront is spanned by a single-story porch supported by square posts with jigsaw brackets. During this period, porches with turned posts and jigsaw details were also added to earlier dwellings as was the case with the Winchester Chair Works Company House, 11 Central Street (after 1857, MHC #117); the Congregational Church Parsonage, 9 Lawrence Street (betw. 1857 and 1870, MHC #68); and the Julia Cushing House, 14 Central Street (betw. 1857 and 1870, MHC #120), which also displays a Queen Anne, wood-panel door with a large, squarer glass panel. The side porch on the vernacular Greek Revival-style, Second Rev. Josiah

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and Elvira Crosby House, 13 Central Street (1857, MHC #119) was also replaced with turned posts with knobs in the late 19th century.

Within the district there are also several groupings of 19th and early 20th century worker housing which displays little in the way of stylistic detailing. Modest factory housing is found on Central and Puffer Streets (1855-1917, MHC #114, 295-304), consisting of 1 1/2-story, side oriented dwellings (23 Central Street (MHC #114); 4 Puffer Street (MHC #295); and 8 Puffer Street (MHC #297); 1 1/2-story, sidehall vernacular dwellings 6 Puffer Street (MHC #296), 10 Puffer Street (MHC #298) and 12 Puffer Street (MHC #299)) and later duplexes capped by jerkinhead roofs (15 Puffer Street (MHC #302), 17 Puffer Street (MHC #303) and 19 Puffer Street (MHC #304)). Most of the houses on the west end of Puffer Street (south side) were built in 1869. Additional clusters of Winchester Company mill houses dating to the mid 19th century are found on Water and Holden Streets.

Relatively little new residential construction took place in the district during the early 20th century. The house at 8 High Street (c.1900-10, MHC #110) bears the imprint of both the Four-Square house form and the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, 4 x 4 bay dwelling is capped by a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, although it lacks the demarcation between stories and the full-width porch which are common to the Four-Square form. The single-bay offcenter entrance porch is supported by Roman Doric columns and supports a balcony on the second story. Windows contain 2/2 sash; there are lipped lintels on the first floor openings while those on the second floor extend to the simple frieze. The Rev. George and Frances Hardy House, 82 Main Street (c.1905, MHC #61) is a unique dwelling which combines elements of the Shingle and Bungalow styles. The house is sheathed in wood shingles above a fieldstone foundation and displays an asymmetrical front combining gable and gambrel slopes. The sweeping roofline is punctuated by cross gables and displays a wide overhang which shelters the porch on the western elevation. The recessed, wraparound porch incorporates both open and enclosed sections and is supported by fieldstone piers and squat, Doric columns resting on fieldstone bases and capped by oversized brackets or rafters. The varied fenestration includes square 3/3 fixed light, 6/1 and 1/1 doublehung sash, which may be in pairs, in bands or combinations with windows of differing size and type. A more modest and typical bungalow is visible at 28 Chapel Street (c.1910, MHC #87). The single-story dwelling is capped by a low-pitched, hipped roof displaying exposed rafters with a shed dormer rising from the front slope. The full-width front porch has been enclosed and is supported by tapered columns. The house at 112 Main Street (c. 1920) is a wood-shingled dwelling capped by a hip porch and resting on a cobblestone foundation. Across the street at 111 Main Street (c. 1920) is an additional building, also constructed at the same time, but in the Dutch Colonial style. Typical of the style, the 1 1/2-story dwelling is sheathed in

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wide boards with a gambrel roof, cobblestone foundation and a front porch supported by clustered Roman Doric columns. The Felix Bachman House, 28 Main Street (1940) is a Cape Cod-style dwelling built on the former site of the Charles Winchester house.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The earliest extant public building (retaining its integrity) in Ashburnham Center is the Old Town Hall, 77 Main Street (1838, MHC #60) which was constructed using materials from the second meetinghouse, erected on Meetinghouse Hill in 1791. The present building is a modest example of the Greek Revival style. Its 1 1/2-story, gablefront is outlined by simple cornerboards, a water table and pediment formed by a narrow, molded cornice. Centered in the pediment is a triangular, flush-boarded recessed panel. The double-doored entrance contains five-panel doors surmounted by a pediment. The 12/12 windows are capped by simple entablature lintels. The building is currently owned by the Ashburnham Historical Society and is operated as a museum and archive. The former Methodist Meetinghouse, 83 Main Street (1832, MHC #62) has experienced a near total loss of integrity owing to the application of siding, removal of the steeple, and alterations to the fenestration. Only the pedimented door surround remains to suggest the building's former Greek Revival form.

The earliest commercial building in the village is the Federal-style Joseph Jewett Store, 92-94 Main Street (pre-1830, MHC #90), which was later adapted for residential use in the late 19th century. The roofline, which combines gable and hip forms, suggests that substantial modifications have been made to the structure over time. The two facade entrances, capped by fanlights, have been covered by modern, gable-roofed hoods supported by knee braces. Most of the windows have been replaced by 2/2 sash, although 6/6 lights survive on the second story and there is a 6/12 window on the west side. The Shoe Shop, School Street (betw. 1830 and 1855, MHC #135) is an early commercial building which is unusual in its side-gable orientation. The simple, single-story, 4 x 2 bay building lacks any stylistic ornament but is outlined by cornerboards with shallow cornice returns. The Harness Shop, 76 Main Street (c.1860, MHC #59) is a utilitarian 1 1/2-story clapboarded building which is set above a brick raised basement. Although there is no stylistic detailing, the building displays several 8/12 windows in addition to 6/6 sash. Another modest and early commercial building, the former Post Office, 4 Central Street (c.1854, MHC #115), was rendered unrecognizable by 1989 alterations.

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Two excellent examples of Italianate-style commercial buildings are located on Main Street in Ashburnham Center. The Brick Store, 41 Main Street (1855, MHC #47) is a 2 1/2-story building with a five-bay gablefront embellished by an elaborate cornice with returns including both modillions and dentils above a corbelled brick frieze. Centered in the front and rear gables are circular openings decorated by swags. The two ground-floor storefronts are sheltered by a flat-roofed overhang supported by large brackets. The predominant window is a 6/6 sash with rock-faced granite sills and lintels. A slightly more modest building, the Ivers White Store, 56 Main Street (1855, MHC #49) is sheathed in a combination of clapboards and flushboards with paneled pilasters that give rise to a molded cornice with dentils and paired foliate brackets which are doubled at the corners. The first floor overhang is supported by large consoles. The center entrance is flanked by oversized fixed panels. The varied facade fenestration includes both individual and paired 2/2 capped by entablature lintels supported by small brackets. Original 6/6 windows, lacking the decorative lintels, survive on the side elevations. Two other institutional buildings of the period are no longer extant. The Italianate Armory/Odd Fellows Hall, Main Street (1857, MHC #50) was destroyed by fire in 1992, while the Second Methodist Church (1870) which formerly stood at the corner of Pleasant and Main Street, was also a gablefront building embellished by hood molds.

The Boston Chair Manufacturing Company Office, 16 Maple Street (c.1877, MHC #112) is a Second Empire-style building, capped by a mansard roof which in this case has straight sides, is sheathed in octagonal as well as square slates and is punctuated by pedimented and segmental dormers. The brick building is outlined by quoins and the eaves detail includes a corbeled brick cornice with modillions. The windows are capped by segmental lintels while the center entrance has a segmental-arched transom surmounted by a granite lintel. Set far back from the east side of Maple Street there two additional buildings associated with the Boston Chair Manufacturing Company, although they are neither the oldest or largest buildings of the former extensive complex. The larger of the two, Building #6 (c.1853, MHC #113) is a 2 1/2-story, brick building displaying a variety of Italianate-style details including corner pilasters, a corbeled-brick cornice, segmental arched windows with some 12/12 sash and semi-circular windows in the gable ends. It is the sawmill of the Winchester works probably erected in 1853-4 after the fire. The other building, Building #10 is a smaller, two-story brick building which has seen more extensive alterations, including metal and cement block additions and the near total replacement of the original windows.

Originally constructed in 1833, it appears that the First Parish Meetinghouse or Congregational Church, 84 Main Street (1833/1869, MHC #63) assumed its present appearance as part of alterations that were made to the building in 1869. Typical of the Romanesque Revival, the

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exterior was sheathed in a combination of flushboard and shiplap boards although this is now obscured by siding. The entrance in the projecting center tower is outlined by quoined pilasters. The octagonal spire is broken by gabled dormers with fluted colonnettes, while the fenestration consists of round-topped 20/20 sash with hood moldings.

The Stevens Memorial Library, 30 Main Street (1890, MHC #17) is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style as applied to a small library building. The building reflects a richness of materials and an asymmetry which is typical of the building. It is set above a raised basement of granite and is constructed of brick accented by rock-faced brownstone belt courses at the lintel and sill levels. Terra cotta tiles decorate the front gable and the area inside the arch above the entrance. A pyramidal-roofed tower rises from the east elevation. The windows contains 1/1 sash and are capped by transoms of colored-glass with multi-paned borders. Unfortunately, the building is now vacant, which has accelerated deterioration including the loss of some of the tiles in the front gable.

The focal point of Ashburnham Center, the Jacob H. Fairbanks Memorial Hall, 32 Main Street (1905, MHC #44) is a symmetrical, two-story Colonial Revival building which displays a symmetrical H-shaped plan. The hip-roofed town hall is constructed of brick with wooden pediments capping each wing and a square open tower centered on the roof ridge. The second floor facade of the main block is ordered by six Ionic columns with 6/6 windows capped by starred transoms. On the first floor is a central, triple arcade with the spans resting on brick piers. The building was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Cooper and Bailey.

Set behind Fairbanks Memorial Hall and also fronting Winchester Park, the former Dolly Whitney Adams School, Memorial Drive (1905-6, MHC #64) is contemporary with the town hall and was also designed by Cooper and Bailey as part of civic center concept. The brick building is Jacobean Revival in style and originally displayed a steeply-pitched, red-tiled roof, later replaced with asphalt shingles. Other stylistic details include the overhanging eaves, half timbering, molded bargeboards and a Jacobean arched doorway. The building was renovated in 1987 for use as public library. Other municipal resources within the district include the Town Pool and accompanying bath house, the Highway Garage, and Central Fire Station.

Also contained within the district are several non-contributing commercial buildings. Located at the southwest corner of Main and Central Streets, the former Heinbokel Block, 49-59 Main Street may contain late 19th century fabric although this is no longer apparent from the exterior

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due to extensive alterations including the addition of a second story, the application of siding, vertical board siding, and new windows. To the west are two c. 1970 commercial buildings constructed of concrete block with brick front (63, 67 Main Street). The Old Gray, the 1870 Methodist Church, was torn down for the construction of the latter. Other noncontributing buildings include the Savings Bank, 52 Main Street (1972) and the Grocery Store, 50 Main Street (1963/1989). The former Post Office, 3 Memorial Drive, was constructed in 1956 and now contains a store.

Significant losses include the extensive buildings of the Boston Chair Company complex which were lost to various fires over the years, the loss of the original railroad buildings and the loss of individual buildings of note including large residences such as those of Charles Winchester (demolished in the 1940s), the former Methodist Church (replaced by a convenience store), the Central House on Main Street (fire-1921) and the Armory/Odd Fellows Hall (fire - 1992).

OTHER CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

In addition to buildings, the district also includes several other types of contributing resources. The Powder House, 13 Cushing Street (1798, MHC #904) is a small, brick, windowless building capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. It is the only recording surviving example of this type in Worcester County. The Soldiers' Monument (1905, MHC #901) in front of Fairbanks Memorial Hall was dedicated in 1905, in conjunction with the dedication of the town hall building. Located in the center of a triangular island at the junction of School and Main Streets, the Schoolboy of 1850 statue (1913, MHC #903) was presented to the town by Ivers Whitney Adams in 1913.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Prehistoric sites in Worcester County, especially in its northern part, are underreported. Amateur artifact collecting in the area can be documented for more than 100 years, however, the number of sites recorded and published reports of excavations, archaeological surveys and problem-oriented studies from this area by both amateurs and professionals is small. Levels of archaeological research for neighboring regions along the

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coastal plain to the east and the Connecticut River drainage to the west are considerably higher. Environmental characteristics for the district represent locational criteria that are favorable indicators for many types of prehistoric sites. The district includes several well-drained level to moderately sloping terraced landforms in close proximity to Phillips Brook, its tributaries and related wetlands. Phillips Brook is part of the Nashua and ultimately Merrimack River drainage. The Millers/Connecticut River drainage is also present in the western part of Ashburnham, a short distance from the district. Given the above information, the size of the district, and levels of historic development, especially industrial development along Phillips Brook, a moderate to high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources.

A high potential exists for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the district. Rapid development of the area in the 18th and early 19th centuries and subsequent losses have resulted in a wide variety of residential, civic, religious, and industrial sites which should survive as archaeological sites in the district. Potential water power related resources along Phillips Brook date to the mid 18th century and formed the basis for the industrial and residential growth that followed. Structural evidence may survive from the first dam constructed in the Center Village on Phillips Brook by Samuel Fellows sometime between 1762 and 1772. That dam was located near the present bridge over Phillips Brook on Main Street. That dam was a simple log dam and was washed away in the freshet of 1850. A second, lower dam was also constructed before 1800 at the site of what would later become the Winchester Chair Company. In all, by the end of the 19th century, a total of nine dams were constructed along Phillips Brook, to the east of Water Street. Two dams were located north of Mill Street, four dams between Mill Street and Main Street and three dams below the Main Street Bridge. Structural remains and stratigraphic features can survive from earlier dams as well as power related canals which delivered water to and from mills along the brook.

Water power and available natural resources, especially timber, encouraged industry and business to concentrate in the Ashburnham Center area beginning in the 18th century and by the 19th century the Center had become the focus for these activities in the area. Initial settlement in the town occurred around 1734 but was abandoned in 1744 due to Native hostilities. Permanent resettlement occurred in about 1757. Agricultural production was present since the initial settlement, however, actual industrial growth did not occur until after resettlement. During the 18th century, industry was probably limited to a sawmill and possible grist mill near the site of the Fellows dam noted above. A tannery may have also been present. None of these earlier mills are extant in the district, however, they may survive in an archaeological context. Industrial growth in the district accelerated throughout most of the 19th century with at least 32 mills were in operation during the period. Nearly all of the mills have been destroyed leaving potential structural remains and related refuse areas as survivals of these activities. One of the

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earlier mills located in the Center Village during this period was the Samuel Dunster saw and grist mill and later carding facility for wool established after 1817. In 1825, Joshua Townsend also established a shop for manufacturing tubs and pails on Mill Street. Chair manufacture in the district began in the early 1830's with the construction of the Stevens Mill, for the manufacture of flat seat chairs, on Phillips Brook above the Mill Street site of the tannery and Rockwood shop. The Stevens Mill was destroyed by fire in 1847. Chair manufacture was also conducted in 1833 by Phillip Merriman in a small shop, no longer extant, below the bridge over Phillips Brook. Development of the Center as a manufacturing center intensified after about 1840 with industries continuing to concentrate along Phillips Brook. Shortly after the 1847 fire that destroyed the Stevens Mill, the Naukeag Manufacturing Company was incorporated and built a cotton manufacturing facility, no longer extant, at the old Stevens dam and privilege. By 1842, Charles Winchester purchased the Merriman Chair Shop. In 1848, Charles formed a partnership with his brother George to form the C. and G.C. Winchester Chair Works for the manufacture of chairs, associated tailoring and palm hat manufacture. By 1855, the Winchester Mill Complex consisted of a chair factory located in a large building between what is now Maple Street and the Mill Pond outlet, several smaller buildings including paint and box shops east of Maple Street and a watch shop on the site of the present brick office building at 16 Maple Street. Few buildings remain from the Winchester/Boston Chair Company Empire. Only the brick store on Main Street and saw mill for the chair shop off Maple Street survive. The company tower burned in 1904 and the rambling three story mill building burned in 1962. In 1852, the Whitney and Russell tannery was also constructed on Phillips Brook, north of Main Street on the east side of River Street. The tannery burned in 1882. In 1894-95, the Whitney tannery site was rebuilt as the Board of Trade Building and was later briefly occupied as the Brooks Basket Company and a grain storage facility. The latter building burned in 1896 and was never rebuilt. Other industrial losses in the district include the F.W. Davis grist mill, destroyed by fire in 1921, a match factory between Chapel and Cushing Streets which burned in 1871 and George Rockwell's tub shop which burned in 1882.

Commercial or business interests also developed in the district in response to both agricultural and Industrial developments. Shortly after 1783, Col. Joseph Jewett operated the first store in the Center at the Jewett House, an extant private residence, at 98 Main Street. Two hotels were also operated on Main Street in the 18th century. The Jewett Hotel, no longer extant, was located on the north side of Main Street. The Cushing Hotel was located on the south side of Main Street at the Nathaniel Harris House, an extant private residence at 97 Main Street. The earliest commercial building in the district was the pre-1830 Joseph Jewett store at 92-94 Main Street. The structure was later used as a Post Office (c.1854) then adapted for residential use in the late 19th century. The structure was extensively renovated in 1989 rendering it unrecognizable as an early 19th century structure. In 1839, Charles Winchester opened a store in

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a building no longer extant on Water Street. In 1842, Winchester moved his store to the location of the extant Old Brick Store at 41 Main Street. Shortly after 1855, the Winchester brothers tore down the 1842 store and built the Brick Store. Two hotels, no longer extant, were also present in the 19th century. The Adams Hotel was built in 1826. The Central House was built between 1829 and 1832 to the southwest of the town hall and was destroyed by fire in 1921. Several additional shops, still extant, survive in the district including shops for shoes, harness making and blacksmithing.

As industry grew in Ashburnham Center, population and residential development also grew. Between 1776 and 1830, population in Ashburnham tripled. However, with few exceptions, residential development in Ashburnham Center did not begin until about 1817. Few examples of the Center's 18th or 19th century residential settlement no longer extant are known. Earliest houses in the district were constructed along what is now Main Street between Ashby Road and Cushing Street. Structural remains of 18th century residences may survive in this area, however, most early survivals probably date to the early 19th century during the period when population growth accelerated in the Center and the Meetinghouse on Meetinghouse Hill was abandoned for the new Methodist Meetinghouse on Main Street. During the 19th century, linear settlement continued to grow along the Main Street corridor with several groupings of 19th and early 20th century worker housing including tenement houses, single family homes and boarding houses. Relatively little new residential construction occurred in the 20th century indicating most existing housing of 19th century origin. Two of the more notable 19th century residential sites documented in the district are the estate houses of Charles and George C. Winchester. Charles Winchester's house was demolished in the 1940's and replaced by a modern house. George C. Winchester's house was moved down Main Street in 1870 to the location where the Town Hall now stands indicating the potential for archaeological survivals at the original house location and at the Town Hall site.

Civic, institutional and religious structures were also built in the district during the 19th century in direct response to increased industrial and population growth. This development was especially evident after 1832 when the town decided to abandon the meetinghouse site on Meetinghouse Hill and build a new church in the Center where the Methodist Society had recently (1832) built its own house of worship. Archaeological evidence may survive from the 1832 Methodist Church which was dismantled for construction of a commercial building at 67 Main Street. Similar survivals may also survive from the 1870 Methodist Church, no longer extant, which formerly stood at the corner of Pleasant and Main Streets. Archaeological evidence should also exist from the Armory/Odd Fellows Hall (1857) located on Main Street and destroyed by fire in 1992. Several school houses may also survive as archaeological sites in the

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district. The first schoolhouse in the Center, no longer extant, was built in 1818 and may be located in the Center District. Other schoolhouses which may survive as archaeological sites include the District No. 11 School originally located at the southwest corner of Chapel and Water Streets and the District 1 Schoolhouse originally located on School Street near Main Street.

Transportation related resources may also survive as archaeological sites in the district. The Ashburnham Railroad was incorporated in 1871 and completed in 1874. Structural evidence of the engine house and turntable may survive in the Center at the site of the present highway department yard. Similar evidence may survive from the depot, originally constructed in 1875 and dismantled in 1925. Any railroad structures remaining in 1986 were demolished after snowstorm damage.

Occupational related features (trash pits/dumps, privies, wells) should also represent an important resource type in the Ashburnham Center District. Occupational related features are especially important since they may survive with existing domestic residential and industrial structures as well as similar structures no longer extant.

(end)

Ashburnham Center 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

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1776-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cooper, Frank Irving

Francis, H.M.

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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Ashburnham (Worcester Co.), MASection number 8 Page 1**8. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Ashburnham Center Historic District is significant for its association with the development of the traditional center of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. It is significant on the local level and meets Criteria A and C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The area constitute the historic institutional and residential core of the town and also contains well-preserved examples of a wide variety of architectural styles, ranging from the late 18th- to the early 20th-century, with an emphasis on mid 19th-century styles, especially the Greek Revival. The period of significance begins in 1776, the date of construction of the earliest building in the district, and extends until 1948.

The land which comprises the town was originally part of the "Dorchester-Canada" grant of 1735, and several smaller earlier grants. The Town of Ashburnham was incorporated in 1765. Two years later part of the town was included in the new town of Ashby, which also annexed another part in 1792. Another section became part of the new town of Gardner in 1785, while conversely parts of Gardner and Westminster were annexed to Ashburnham in 1815 and 1824, respectively.

The first settlement probably occurred in the northwest section of town about 1734 and a hilltop meetinghouse site and mill were both established by 1739. The meetinghouse was the first frame building in the town and measured 45' x 35'. Native hostilities led to the abandonment of the initial settlement in 1744 and permanent resettlement did not occur until about 1757. A second meetinghouse was built in 1791, close to the old one, on what is now called Meetinghouse Hill. A small, residential cluster developed around the meetinghouse.

Sometime between 1762 and 1772 Samuel Fellows constructed the first dam in the Central Village on Phillips Brook. It and a saw mill were located near the present bridge on Main Street, probably near the site of the town pool. The simple log dam is no longer extant; like several other dams it was swept away in the freshet of 1850. A lower dam was constructed before 1800 on the site of what would later become the Winchester Chair Company.

The first store was opened by Joseph Jewett in 1783 and was initially located in his house at the corner of Main and Cushing Streets (98 Main Street, MHC #91). A few years later he built a store next door at 92-94 Main Street (MHC #90). In 1811 Jewett was appointed Ashburnham's first postmaster and the post office was housed in this building. Jewett also was a Justice of the Peace for many years and a room in the building was used as a courtroom. He served on the

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committee that constructed the powder house off Cushing Street (MHC #107), and when the first library was organized in 1793, Jewett became a librarian of the private institution.

In the late 18th century, two hotels were opened on Main Street. One was operated by Jewett while on the south side of the street was a hotel run by Capt. David Cushing. (Nathaniel Harris House, 97 Main Street, by 1776, MHC #94). Acquiring the property about 1798, Cushing used the dwelling as a hotel and also operated a tannery to the north of the building on land which is partially covered by Main Street. Other hotels which later opened to service the traffic on the Winchendon-Fitchburg road included the Adams Hotel (1826) and the Central House built by Capt. Silas Whitney between 1829 and 1832. Neither of these buildings survive today although the Central house was located to the southwest of the town hall until it was destroyed by fire in 1921.

With a few exceptions including Joseph Jewett's House (MHC #91) and that of Nathaniel Harris, 97 Main Street (MHC #94), residential development did not occur in the Center until about 1817. The earliest houses were constructed along what is now Main Street between Ashby Road and Cushing Street. The town's population grew rapidly in the late 18th and early 19th century, nearly tripling from 581 in 1776 to 1,402 in 1830.

With an abundance of water power and forest of virgin timber, a variety of industries were established, especially factories manufacturing chairs and woodenware. By 1830, 32 mills were in operation in the town. Phillips Brook powered various mills in the Center including a pail factory, trip hammer, grist and saw mills, carding and fulling mills along Water Street as well as a lathe mill on Main Street. In 1817 Samuel Dunster built a saw and grist mill in Center Village and a few years later built a dam and a carding facility for wool. Joshua Townsend began making tubs and pails in a shop on Mill Street in 1825. In the early 1830s Samuel Stevens built a mill on Phillips Brook above the Mill Street site of the tannery and the Rockwood Shop for the manufacture of flat-seat chairs. Chairs were made at the site until about 1847 when the plant was destroyed by fire. Shortly after the fire the Naukeag Manufacturing Company was incorporated and assumed the dam and privilege for a cotton manufacturing facility. Elsewhere in town, small mill villages developed at Lane Village on the west side of Upper Naukeag lake at North Ashburnham, South Ashburnham and at Factory (Blackburn) Village in the southeast on the Fitchburg Road. Russell Hill became the center of the tanning and morocco industry in town. Thomas Russell had begun morocco dressing on Russell Hill about 1826.

In 1832 it was decided to abandon the Meetinghouse on the hill and build a church in the village where the Methodist Society had just recently built its own house of worship (now St. Denis

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Church). A schoolhouse was built in the center in 1818 (no longer extant). Confirming the growing importance of the linear settlement along Main Street, the Congregational Church (84 Main Street, MHC #63) was dedicated in 1834, the third meetinghouse in Ashburnham. The old Meetinghouse on the hill was dismantled, and the lumber reused to construct a Town House (79 Main Street, MHC #60) opposite the Congregational Church in 1838.

The Center's development as a manufacturing district intensified after 1840 with industries concentrated along Phillips Brook. According to local historians, a total of nine dams were constructed in the Central Village area along Phillips Brook, to the east of Water Street. Two were located north of Mill Street, four between Mill Street and Main Street and three were constructed below the Main Street bridge. Partners Samuel Whitney and Franklin Russell constructed a large tannery on Phillips Brook, north of Main Street about 1852. The dams were reconstructed and reconfigured over the years for occupation by a succession of different factories. The partial remains of some of the dams are still evident today.

Along Main Street, the residential, commercial and civic corridor expanded eastward. In 1855 Ivers White built the first general store in town on Main Street (56 Main Street, MHC #49) and shortly thereafter the Winchester brothers tore down their old store building and constructed a larger and more imposing company store, known as the Old Brick Store (41 Main Street, MHC #47). Intensive, residential development and infill occurred on Main Street from High Street to Grove Street (now River Styx Road). Additional side streets which were developed and soon lined by residences include High, Cushing, Chapel and Lawrence Streets and Ashby Road. Less dense residential growth extended south on School, Pleasant and Central Streets.

The major local industry in the mid 19th century was the Winchester Chair Factory, which enlarged its facility south of Main Street along what was called Mechanic Street (now Maple Street). Charles Winchester began his business empire in Ashburnham in 1839 when he opened a store on Water Street, but by 1842 he moved the to the location of the present Brick store and purchased the small chair shop of Philip Merriam, who had begun to manufacture chairs on a piece of land below the Phillips Brook bridge in 1833. In 1848 Winchester brought in his brother, George Caleb Winchester, as an equal partner to the firm which was then best known as C. and G.C. Winchester Chair Works. By 1850 the chair shop was employing about 100 workers and producing 93,600 chairs annually while an associated tailoring and palm hat operation employed an additional fifteen persons. The earlier mill buildings were totally destroyed by fire in 1853 and were rebuilt by the brothers on a grander scale. The 1855 map shows that the complex then consisted of a chair factory located in a large building between what is now Maple

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Street and the mill pond outlet, several smaller buildings including paint and box shops east of Maple Street and a watch shop on the site of the present brick office building (16 Maple Street, MHC #112). By 1860 the chair factory employed 300 and produced more than 250,000 chairs annually. Besides the chair factory and the Brick Company Store, the Winchester Brothers owned eight other dwellings and several lots in the village in 1860.

During the early industrial period additional industrial establishment emerged to the north, along Phillips Brook, east of Ashby Road. By 1849 these included a tannery, woodworking mills and a cotton factory along Phillips Brook east of Water Street, Mill Street (now River Street) and Ashby Road. As chair manufacturing began to become the center of the local economy, lathe and turning mills to make the chair stock were established. Among the largest woodenware manufacturers was the concern of Rockwell & Walker which produced 7,000 nests of tubs and 2,500 dozen pails in 1860. The cotton mill was acquired by George Blackburn and Ohio Whitney, Jr. in 1858 and was subsequently known as the Blackburn & Whitney Company. In 1860 the company had 41 employees, producing a half million yards of cotton sheeting annually. Tax records indicate that the mill also owned four houses.

The First Parish Meetinghouse (84 Main Street, MHC #63) was remodeled in a Romanesque Revival style in 1861 and elevated above a rusticated foundation. In 1870 the Methodists built a new church at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets (no longer extant). Their 1832 edifice was sold to local Catholics in 1871 (now St. Denis Church, 83 Main Street, MHC #62). A new engine house was constructed in the central village in 1875. Within the Central Village, the District No. 11 schoolhouse was located at the southwest corner of Chapel and Water Streets with the District No. 1 schoolhouse located on School Street, near Main Street (both are no longer extant). Cushing Academy, a private academy which also served as the town's first high school for about fifty years, was incorporated in 1865, endowed by a bequest from Thomas Parkman Cushing. The school building was constructed in 1874 on an eight-acre parcel of land south of Main Street, between School and Pleasant Streets, donated by George Winchester. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1893 and reconstructed - the tower was struck by lightning and burned in 1952. Various additional buildings have been added to the campus over the years.

By 1870 the whole section of Main Street between Water Street and the Central house was owned by George C. Winchester. A total of 45 buildings in town were owned by the family including ten buildings constructed in 1869 as worker housing (five in the mill complex, and five

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on Union Street, now Puffer Street). Many shade trees on Lawrence and Chapel Streets were planted by George Winchester.

In 1870 the George C. Winchester Chair Company employed approximately 200 people. Since 1855 the complex had become much larger and was comprised of much larger buildings. An elongated building (no longer extant) included a chair factory, wheel house, machine shop and engine house while other buildings included a dry house, saw mill and varnish factory. In 1869 a supplementary dam was established above the factory complex and just below the bridge. There are little remains of the dam today. A lower dam below the factory was constructed in 1873. The firm either purchased or built many houses that served as tenements for mill workers. The brothers' partnership was dissolved in 1870; George was granted ownership of most of the local assets including the chair company and Brick Store, and was sole owner of the company from 1870 to 1878, while his brother received all of the western assets, including mill operations in Michigan and Wisconsin. On July 20, 1876, authorities placed an attachment on George Winchester's holdings and the factory was closed. The closure had serious repercussions throughout the town. Other businesses failed or suspended operations, the boarding house closed and many workers left town to find jobs elsewhere. Nearly a year later the business finally resumed, although on a smaller scale.

Other industries in the village at the time of the 1870 map included the Austin Whitney & Co. Tannery and Morocco Manufactory on the east side of River Street (burned 1882), and a match factory between Chapel and Cushing Streets (burned 1871). In 1882 George Rockwood's tub shop burned to the ground. He subsequently bought the Winchester upper factory north of Mill Street and continued production as the New England Pail and Tub Association. George Blackburn and his heirs continued to operate the Naukeag Cotton Mill at the northern end of the district until it was sold to the Ashburnham Mills Co. in 1921.

The Ashburnham Railroad was incorporated in 1871 and completed in 1874. The three-mile long branch line was built with local capital and connected Ashburnham Center to South Ashburnham. An engine house and turntable were constructed in the Center, on the site of the present Highway Department yard. There was no depot until 1875.

Industrial activity in the district peaked in the 1880s when the complex of the Boston Chair Manufacturing Company (successor to the Winchester Chair Works) in the Center Village included 34 buildings consisting of 300,000 square feet of floor space on about seven acres. In addition to the main factory the primary buildings included a two-story saw mill and four-story

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paint shop. With a production of 360,000 chairs annually, the firm became one of the largest chair factories in New England and Ashburnham's largest business, with 200 employees, and additional 100 inmates from the Hamden County House of Corrections as well as hiring women and children from the area for the filling of cane chairs. After a period of rapid decline the Boston Chair Company was closed. The Massachusetts Car Co. operated briefly at this site but after a reorganization in 1896, the company was closed in August and the last electric cars shipped from Ashburnham in October 1898. A number of smaller companies occupied portions of the property including the Ashburnham Manufacturing Company (1909), maker of chairs and wooden stools, followed in 1912 by the Curtis Chair Company; T.R Almond, manufacturer of machine tools (1908) and the Sawyer Tool Company (1912). In 1910 other industries which remained in the Center included the Knight Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of crutches and woodworking novelties, which located in the former tub and pail factory on Water Street which George Rockwood operated until 1896. Also still operating in Ashburnham Center was the Naukeag Cotton Company, known after 1906 as the Ashburnham Duck Mill. The company employed 45 in 1910; some of whom lived in the company's ten tenements. The former site of the Austin Whitney tannery was rebuilt in 1894-5 as the Board of Trade Building, owned by the Ashburnham Business Association. It was briefly occupied by the Brooks Basket Company and a grain storage facility but burned in 1896 and was never again rebuilt. As industry at Ashburnham Center waned, manufacturing at Ashburnham's South Village thrived.

In the late 19th century residential development in the district extended southward on Pleasant Street, at the southern end of Central Street and on Proctor Street. In 1885 townspeople voted against the purchase of George Winchester's private park as a town common although within twenty years this visionary scheme would become a reality. A new civic center was established further east on Main Street, beginning with the construction of the Stevens Memorial Library in 1890 at the corner of Water Street. Construction of the building was made possible by the bequest of George Stevens, Ashburnham's Town Clerk for ten years (d. 1887). Constructed on land that was formerly the estate of George C. Winchester, the Jacob H. Fairbanks Memorial Hall (MHC #44) was completed next door in 1905 and the Dolly Whitney Adams School (MHC #64) was constructed in 1906 as part of an effort to create a Civic Center. The town hall was made possible by a bequest of Jacob Horatio Fairbanks (1826-1902). Both the town hall and school buildings were designed by Boston architects Cooper and Bailey. In 1903, Melvin O. Adams (1850-1920), an Ashburnham native and Boston lawyer who attained national notoriety for his defense of Lizzie Borden, purchased the land which would become Winchester Park. Adams also provided the funds for the construction of the Dolly Whitney Adams School (MHC #64) in memory of his mother and erected the Soldiers' Monument in front of the town hall,

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using the \$5,000 he received from the proceeds from the sale of the Winchester Estate to the town for the site of the Town Hall. (Adams also provided funds to improve the Cemetery, refurbish the Old Common on Meetinghouse Hill and to erect a Celtic cross for the cemetery.) At the suggestion of Wilbur F. Whitney, a local chair manufacturer, it was voted at Town Meeting in 1905 to utilize interest from the Ivers Adams (d. 1890) Trust Fund, then containing about \$15,000 to pay for landscaping and roadways in Winchester park. Joseph H. Curtis of Boston was chosen as the landscape designer; his plans were coordinated with architects Cooper and Bailey. In 1906, a boulder with plaque memorializing Ivers Adams' contribution was installed north of the Dolly Whitney Adams School (MHC #64). New York industrialist Irving Smith purchased and donated a lot on Chapel Street near the Winchester park and later equipped it as a playground for the new school. Bela Pratt's sculpture *Schoolboy of 1850* (MHC #903) was presented to the town by Ivers W. Adams in 1913. A distant relative of Melvin Adams, Ivers W. Adams was a native of Ashburnham who became president of the American Net and Twine Company in Boston, the largest manufacturer of this type in the world. He is also remembered for presenting the town with a new municipal water system in 1897.

The World War I Memorial in front of Fairbanks Hall was dedicated in 1922. Three years later, Mrs. Emeline Jewell Whitney and her daughter Celena Whitney Miller gave the town funds for the construction of an addition to the Stevens Public Library to serve as a children's room. Other 20th century improvements include the construction of the Town Swimming Pool. Located on Phillips Brook on River Street, the construction of Veteran's Memorial School (1949-50) and Central Fire Station. The Central House, a Main Street landmark for nearly a century, was destroyed by fire in 1921. Run continuously as a hotel from 1829, the Central House occupied an entire block, and its destruction left a huge hold in the community streetscape. Passenger rail service on the Ashburnham branch was discontinued in 1924, and the station itself was dismantled the following year.

Little remains of the former Winchester/Boston Chair Company empire. The Old Brick Store on Main Street (MHC #47) and the Saw Mill off Maple Street (MHC #13) are still extant today as is the Winchester Office (MHC #112) which has been converted to a restaurant. The company tower burned in April 1904 and a rambling three-story mill building burned in 1962. The estate houses of both brothers are long gone; the George Winchester House demolished to make way

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for the Town Hall although the fountain from the yard was relocated to Maple Street and the former carriage house was moved to 7 Water Street (MHC #28). The Charles Winchester House was razed in the 1940s and replaced by a modern dwelling. Throughout the village, mill housing and sections of dams and spillways that provided power for the mills are still evident. Most of the town's other industrial facilities are also gone. The Davis grist mill was destroyed to fire in 1921. Philip Baumgartner continued to manufacture L.C. Allen's reclining chair in a factory north of Mill Street into the 20th century. The final surviving building on the site was demolished in the 1970s.

The designers of most of the residential buildings in the district remain unknown. Among the architects of public buildings were Cooper and Bailey of Boston, who were responsible for both the Colonial Revival Fairbanks Memorial Hall and the Jacobean Revival Adams School. Frank Irving Cooper (1867-1933) began his architectural study under H.H. Richardson and later gained experience in the offices of Henry Van Brunt and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Over more than a generation Cooper specialized in the design of public and educational buildings, including public halls, college buildings and dormitories, administration buildings and about 200 elementary and high schools throughout New England, practicing under the firm name of Frank I. Cooper Corporation from 1914. Commissions included the Medford (MA) Public Library, Clark Laboratory at Amherst College, and numerous high schools throughout the region. Nothing is known about the career of Boston landscape designer Joseph Curtis, who was responsible for the layout of Winchester Park in 1905, including approaches, landscaping and plantings.

The architect of the original Stevens Library (1890) is not definitely known although it may have been the same firm who designed the 1925 addition - H.M. Francis and Sons of nearby Fitchburg. Henry M. Francis (1836-1908) is credited with the designs of 15 libraries throughout Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire as well as countless schools, churches and residences during a career that spanned forty years.

The sculptor of the statue *Schoolboy of 1850* (MHC #903) was Bela Lyon Pratt. Pratt studied at the Yale School of Fine Arts and at the age of twenty went to New York to work under the great sculptors of the day, including Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Pratt's other important commissions include the seated figures of Science and Art at the Boston Public Library (1911), allegorical figures at the Library of Congress, as well as sculptors at the New Bedford Public Library, Worcester Art Museum, and the Massachusetts State House. The Soldiers' Monument (MHC #901) presented to the town in 1905 is a bronze cast of a statue known as "The Volunteer" by Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson; it is a replica of the Massachusetts State Memorial in the Vicksburg (MS) National Military Park.

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The past fifty years have brought various changes to the district both in its physical fabric and its development. Small-scale residential construction has continued to occur on infill lots throughout the Center. Changing demographics resulted in new uses for former schools such as the Adams School (now the Stevens Library) and the Veterans Memorial School (now housing the Police Department). Whereas residents were once largely employed by local industries, Ashburnham has increasingly become a bedroom community for nearby cities. The remnants of the town's industrial heritage have largely disappeared other than the few industrial tenants located on part of the former Winchester/Boston Chair Company property off Maple Street. Fire has taken several former landmarks including the former Armory Building on Main Street and the remains of the former Chair factory. Part of the Boston Chair Company property now houses a municipal playground. The former railroad structures were demolished after being damaged in a 1986 snowstorm. The old Methodist Church at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets was demolished to make way for a convenience and the Old Post Office on Central Street has been rendered unrecognizable by modern additions. For the most part, however, modernization has been limited to new windows, garages and cases of synthetic siding. Today, Ashburnham Center continues to function as the institutional center of the town and provides a core of community services for local residents in adjacent residential neighborhoods that are dominated by owner-occupied, single-family dwellings. Although the main Cushing Academy campus is located outside the district's boundary, several houses in the district are owned by the academy and used as residences for teachers and students. Despite its evolution and the introduction of new buildings into the streetscape, Ashburnham Center continues to achieve a level of cohesiveness lacking in many other villages.

Within recent years, a number of preservation activities have occurred in the district and in town. In 1960 the recently formed Ashburnham Historical Society acquired the Old Town House as a repository for articles, documents and photographs regarding the history of the town. At the time of the Ashburnham Bicentennial in 1965, a supplement to the 1886 town history was prepared, followed by a subsequent volume focusing on old houses of the town. The most notable preservation victory in recent years was the conversion of the Dolly Whitney Adams School for use as the town library. The school houses grades 1-8 until 1969 when it was closed and a new elementary school constructed elsewhere in town. In 1983 the town voted to establish a Reuse Committee to study options for the building. At the 1986 town meeting it was unanimously voted to convert the building to a library according to the designs of the Preservation Partnership of New Bedford. Today the original Stevens Library on Main Street lies vacant, awaiting a reuse strategy of its own. An historic inventory of over 200 resources in Ashburnham was prepared in 1988 including extensive coverage of resources in Ashburnham Center. Local historians such as

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Joseph von Deck continue to actively pursue and research additional aspects of local history. In recent years the Ashburnham Historical Commission has been able to intervene on behalf of several threatened historic resources in the district by invoking its demolition delay bylaw.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Ashburnham are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can be important by adding information to our understanding of the role and importance of upland/interior sites in general and the role sites along tributary streams of the Nashua/Merrimack River drainage played in the local/regional Native subsistence and settlement systems. Prehistoric sites in this area could be part of a large, possibly seasonal settlement network of sites based along the Nashua River, the Merrimack River or part of a specialized adaptation to local environments in the uplands and Worcester Plateau locale. Many subsistence and settlement theories indicate prehistoric socio/political/economic boundaries are based along riverine basins. Although sites in this area are ultimately part of the Merrimack River drainage, the area is also in close proximity to drainage areas which are part of the Connecticut River drainage. Prehistoric sites in this area may enable a test of theories relating to riverine adaptations and the importance of sites and settlement/subsistence patterns which are geographically close but in different drainages rather than in the same drainage.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential for providing information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized life in a central Massachusetts upland community that evolved from an 18th and 19th century industrial center to a 20th century bedroom community for nearby cities. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help document the 18th century origins of the town and district for which few examples survive. This information can document the locations of early settlement and the extent to which any settlement in Ashburnham Center may have been effected by its abandonment in 1744 due to Native hostilities. Study of these early sites and detailed analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contain information which indicates the importance of agriculture to early settlement and the point at which industrial pursuits became the primary focus for residents. Information may also be present which indicates the extent to which cottage industries or home based production played a role in industrial growth.

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Most archaeological resources in the Ashburnham Center district probably date to the 19th century during the period of intense industrial and related population growth. Very few and fragmented examples of the Center's industrial production survive attesting to the importance of industrial sites in the district. Potential 18th century resources may contain information relating to technologies in use and the products of sawmill, grist mill and tannery production. These resources, also present in the 19th century, may contain information that indicates the point at which industrial production switched its emphasis from serving the agricultural community to industry as the major focus. Archaeological resources dating to the 19th century can help document the growth, importance and production of industries responsible for the district's development. Potential archaeological resources in the district can help document the evolution of the chair and woodenware industries in the district especially the Winchester Chair Works and its successor the Boston Chair Manufacturing Company. Archaeological resources associated with these mills may contain information relating to the process of early chair production and technologies in use at various stages of production. Archaeological resources and related information may also be available related to a variety of related industries which developed as a direct result of larger chair and woodenware manufactures.

Important information can also be obtained from the analysis of archaeological resources related to commercial or business interests in the district. As a group, information may be present indicating the extent to which the Winchester's and other industrialists in the district controlled local commerce by establishing company stores and other businesses. Excavation and analysis of archaeological resources related to the no longer extant 1839 and 1842 Winchester stores may produce information that helps understand the relationship between the company owned store and the worker population. Similar information can also be obtained through the detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with the numerous business interests that still survive in the district including the structure that housed the pre-1830 Jewett Store as well as shoe, harness and blacksmith shops. Archaeological resources related to 18th and 19th century hotels represent another potentially important resource type in the district. Analysis of structural remains and detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with these resources may document the extent to which they were dependent on industry for their business, possibly for use as boarding houses.

Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help identify the locations of 19th century residential archaeological sites in the district, most of which are probably still extant. These resources can represent the sites of tenement houses, single family homes and boarding houses. The study of these resources combined with the detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with archaeological sites and structures still extant may

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contribute information relating to the lives of individuals and families who inhabited the homes as well as their relationship to local companies, especially the Winchester Chair Company who owned many of the homes which included boarding houses. Information may be present indicating the extent to which families boarded workers or whether company owned housing was standard for the time. Information may also be present from the analysis of features associated with extant boarding houses and those which exist as archaeological sites which indicates the composition of the local work force, possibly for specific mills and occupations. Single family homes may also survive as archaeological sites. At present, the only two single family homes that may survive as archaeological sites in the district are the estate homes of Charles and George C. Winchester. The analysis of archaeological resources associated with these sites can provide important details in the lives of the individuals responsible for much of the Center's industrial growth. These resources can also provide an important basis of comparison between mill owners and workers in the local work force.

Archaeological resources may also exist in the district which document several of the civic, institutional and religious structures which developed in response to industrial and related population growth. Structural remains and related features from the 1832 and 1870 Methodist Church sites may survive with information relating to the architectural details for those structures and the segment of Ashburnham society that attended their functions. Any information relating to the 1832 Methodist Church may be particularly important since it was the construction of that Church, at least in part, which encouraged the town to abandon the meetinghouse on Meetinghouse Hill and relocate the civic center of the town to Ashburnham Center. Several schools may also survive as archaeological sites in the district. The sites of these structures and their associated features may contain information relating to the architectural details of the school buildings, standards of education and, the social, cultural and economic characteristics of the communities they served.

Archaeological resources may also contribute information relating to 19th century transportation in the district. Information may survive which identifies architectural and/or engineering features for the engine house, turntable and depot all of which were constructed in the 19th century and no longer survive. Information may also be present indicating technologies in use during the railroad's period of operation and how they compared with other regional railroads of the time.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Ashburnham (Worcester Co.), MA

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(continued)

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Ashburnham Center Historic District
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Bibliography (continued)

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(end)

Ashburnham Center HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 215 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 19 26160 4724900
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 261740 4724920
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 261800 4724620
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 261810 4724320
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 Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 1998

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8439

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

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Ashburnham Center Historic District
Ashburnham (Worcester Co.), MA

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10. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

UTM REFERENCES

5.	19	262120	4724320
6.	19	261800	4724080
7.	19	261480	4723960
8.	19	261360	4723880
9.	19	261150	4724020
10.	19	260960	4724180
11.	19	260600	4724360
12.	19	260920	4724500
13.	19	261360	4724640
14.	19	261360	4724780
15.	19	261520	4724800

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated district includes portions of Maps 21, 61-63 (see enclosed copies)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of Ashburnham Center Historic District were drawn to include the concentration of residences, institutional and commercial buildings which have comprise Ashburnham Center, the institutional focus of the community, since the late 18th century. The group of buildings documents the evolution of the town center as the primary institutional and residential center of town including the impacts of 19th century industries and the development of a new civic center in the early 20th century.

The boundaries of the district are intended to reflect the historical bounds of Ashburnham Center as it was depicted on 19th century maps. The boundaries were drawn to exclude much of the Cushing Academy campus to the west which is dominated by a majority of 20th century institutional buildings.

(end)

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**Ashburnham Center Historic District
Ashburnham (Worcester Co.), MA**

Section number photos Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Lisa Mausolf, Reading, MA

Date: November 1998

Negatives with photographer

Images 1-5 are 8 x 10", images 6-25 are 4 x 6".

1. Fairbanks Memorial Hall, 32 Main Street (looking N)
2. First Parish Meetinghouse, 84 Main Street; Hardy House, 82 Main Street (looking NW)
3. Brick Store, 41 Main Street; Foster House, 47 Main Street (looking S)
4. Main Street looking east from Phillips Brook Bridge
5. Wallace House, 20 Water Street; Walker House, 16 Walter Street (looking NE)

6. Schoolboy Statue, Main & School Streets; 92-94 Main Street and 90 Main Street (looking N)
7. Looking east down Main Street from School Street; 90, 88, 83 Main Street
8. Dunster House and Harness Shop, 76 Main Street (looking NE)
9. Old Town Hall, 79 Main Street (looking SE)
10. Looking east down Main Street from Central Street
11. Lawrence House, 64 Main Street; Ivers White Store, 56 Main Street (looking N)
12. Dolly Whitney Adams Library, Memorial Drive (looking NE)
13. Stevens Memorial Library, 30 Main Street (looking NE)
14. Joseph Miller House and Powder House, 13 Cushing Street (looking NW)
15. View down Cushing Street looking south toward Main Street
16. Hines House, 10 Lawrence Street; Stickney House, 8 Lawrence Street (looking NE)
17. Ellis House, 15 Chapel Street; Corey House, 17 Chapel Street (looking NE)
18. Covey House, Manning House, Metcalf House, 17-21 Chapel Street (looking NW)
19. Kibling House, 8 Water Street; Howard House, 6 Water Street (looking NE)
20. 28 Water Street; Woods House, 26 Water Street (looking NE)
21. 28 Water Street (looking E)
22. Ohio Whitney, Jr. House, Francis House, Eaton House, 16-12 Pleasant Street (looking NW)
23. 6-12 Puffer Street (looking SE)
24. Boston Chair Manufacturing Co. office, 16 Maple Street (looking NW)
25. Boston Chair Manufacturing Co., off Maple Street (looking NE)

(end)

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
1	62/134		Garage	3 Ames Avenue	c.1950		B	NC
	62/135		Vacant Land	Ames Avenue				
2	62/136		Kuniholm House	6-8 Ames Avenue	c.1878		B	C
2A			Auto Repair Shop	6-8 Ames Avenue	1984			NC
3	62/129		Central Fire Station	3 Central Street	c.1950		B	NC
	62/130		Vacant Land	Central Street				
	62/131		Vacant Land	Central Street				
4	62/146	115	Old Post Office	4 Central Street	c.1854/1989		B	NC
5	62/145		Northland Engineering/Old Grange Hall	6 Central Street	alt. 1989		B	NC
6	62/144		Commercial Building	8 Central Street	c.1950		B	NC
7	62/143	116	G.&A. Rockwood House (Sunnyvale)	10 Central Street	c.1830	Federal	B	C
			Garage		c.1900		B	C
8	62/132	117	C. & G. Winchester Co. House	11 Central Street	c.1860		B	C
9	62/142	118	William & Anna Ellis House	12 Central Street	c.1860		B	C
10	62/133	119	Second Rev. Crosby House	13 Central Street	1857	Gr. Reviv.	B	C
			Barn		c.1860		B	C
11	62/141	120	Julia Anna Cushing House	14 Central Street	c.1860		B	C
12	62/137	121	Dr. Charles L. Pierce House	15 Central Street	1870	Italianate	B	C
13	62/138		Highway and Water Dept.	17 Central Street	c.1960		B	NC
14	62/140	122	Elbridge Stimson House	18 Central Street	c.1860	2 nd Emp.	B	C
			Barn		c.1860		B	C
15	61/15		House	23 Central Street	c.1860		B	C
16	62/16		Religious Education Building	7 Chapel Street	1958		B	NC
17	62/33	74	J.N. & S.R. Haastings House	8 Chapel Street	pre 1850		B	C
18	62/17	75	Edward & Mary Sawyer House	9 Chapel Street	1833	Federal	B	C
19	62/32		House	10 Chapel Street	1958	Cape Cod	B	NC
			Garage		1958		B	NC
20	62/18	76	Lucy Cutting Davis House	11 Chapel Street	post 1840		B	NC
21	62/31	78	G.C. Winchester Co. House	12 Chapel Street	c.1860	Gothic Rev.	B	C
22	62/19	77	Josiah & Elvira Crosby House	13 Chapel Street	post 1840		B	C
23	62/20	79	William & Anna Ellis House	15 Chapel Street	c.1845	Federal	B	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
24	62/30	80	Winchester Chair Works Co. House	16 Chapel Street	c.1860	Greek Rev.	B	C
25	62/21	81	Levi & Sarah Corey House	17 Chapel Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Shed	17 Chapel Street	c1900		B	C
26	62/22	82	Ivers & Phebe Manning House	19 Chapel Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
27	62/23	83	Otis & Sarah Metcalf House	21 Chapel Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
28	62/24	84	Stephen & Miranda Miller House	23 Chapel Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
29	62/28	86	Chester & Lucy Gale House	24 Chapel Street	1886	Gothic Rev.	B	C
30	62/25	85	Ruth Hunt House	27 Chapel Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Shed	27 Chapel Street	c.1920		B	C
31	62/27	87	House	28 Chapel Street	c.1910	Bungalow	B	C
32	63/1		House	31 Chapel Street	1952	Cape Cod	B	NC
			Garage	31 Chapel Street	c.1950		B	NC
33	62/26		Alvin Kendall/John Bemis House	32 Chapel Street	c.1830		B	NC
			Garage	32 Chapel Street	c.1980		B	NC
34	63/1A		House	37 Chapel Street	1987		B	NC
35	21/127	101	William Willoughby House	5 Cushing Street	c.1870		B	C
36	21/128	102	House	7 Cushing Street	by 1830		B	C
37	21/139	103	Ivers Jewett House	8 Cushing Street	1820		B	C
38	21/138	105	Charles Barrett House	10 Cushing Street	c.1810		B	C
39	21/129	104	Joseph Cutter House	11 Cushing Street	c.1840		B	NC
			Barn	11 Cushing Street	c.1900		B	NC
40	21/130	106	Joseph Miller House	13 Cushing Street	by 1830		B	C
41		904	Powder House	13 Cushing Street	1798		St	C
42	62/71	26	Mary Weatherbee House	3 Gingerbread Lane	c.1840		B	C
			Shed	3 Gingerbread Lane	c.1840		B	C
43	62/70	25	Whitney & Russell House	6 Gingerbread lane	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
44	21/113		House	3 High Street	c.1940		B	C
45	21/114	108	William & Matilda Merriam House	5 High Street	c.1840		B	C
			Barn	5 High Street	c.1900		B	C
46	21/115	109	Dr. John & Phebe Petts House	7 High Street	c.1845		B	C
			Garage	7 High Street	c.1930		B	C
47	21/121	110	House	8 High Street	c.1905	4-Square	B	C
			Garage	8 High Street	c.1920		B	C
48	21/116	111	Simeon Merritt House	9 High Street	c.1840	2 nd Emp.	B	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
49	63/14	21	John Adams House	5 Holden Street	c.1840		B	C
50	63/24	22	George Davis House	8 Holden Street	c.1830		B	C
51	63/23		Goodwin Wood House	10 Holden Street	c.1850		B	C
			Barn	10 Holden Street	c.1850		B	C
52	63/22		G.C. Winchester Company House	12 Holden Street	c.1855		B	NC
53	63/21		G.C. Winchester Company House	14 Holden Street	c.1855		B	C
			Garage	14 Holden Street	c.1930		B	C
54	63/20		G.C. Winchester Company House	16 Holden Street	c.1855		B	C
			Barn	16 Holden Street			B	C
			Chicken Coop	16 Holden Street			B	C
55	63/16		House	17 Holden Street	1955	Ranch	B	NC
56	63/19	23	Crehore House	20 Holden Street	c.1830		B	C
57	63/17		House	22 Holden Street	1953		B	NC
	63/18		Vacant Land	Holden Street				
	63/15		Vacant Land	Holden Street				
	63/15A		Vacant Land	Holden Street				
58	62/47	52	House	2 Lawrence Street	c.1850	Gothic Rev.	B	C
			Barn	2 Lawrence Street	c.1850		B	C
59	62/39	65	A. Bennett House	5 Lawrence Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
60	62/46	66	J.S. Kinsman House	6 Lawrence Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
61	62/45	67	Dr. Alonzo & Eliz. Stickney House	8 Lawrence Street	1875	2 nd Empire	B	C
62	62/40	68	Congregational Church Parsonage	9 Lawrence Street	c.1860		B	C
			Garage	9 Lawrence Street	c.1920		B	C
63	62/45A	69	Lucy Hines House	10 Lawrence Street	c.1860		B	C
			Garage	10 Lawrence Street	c.1960		B	NC
64	62/44	70	House	12 Lawrence Street	c.1855	Italianate	B	C
65	62/41		House	13 Lawrence Street	c.1875		B	C
66	62/42	71	Francis & Lucy Whitney House	15 Lawrence Street	c.1855		B	C
67	62/43	72	Parr-Crosby House	16 Lawrence Street	1800?		B	C
68	62/29	73	G.C. Winchester Co. House	17 Lawrence Street	c.1860		B	C
			Garage	17 Lawrence Street	c.1930		B	C
69	62/92	1	Benjamin & Angie Newell House	2 Main Street	c.1870		B	C
			Garage	2 Main Street	c.1930		B	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
70	62/91	2	Thomas & Julia Choate House	4 Main Street	c.1850	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Garage	4 Main Street	c.1930		B	C
71	62/105	3	Andrew J. Smith House	7 Main Street	c.1820		B	C
72	62/90	4	Silas Nims House	8 Main Street	1854		B	C
73	62/89	5	Oliver Wilder House	10 Main Street	1855		B	C
			Barn/garage	10 Main Street	c.1860		B	C
74	62/106		Aaron Rice House	11 Main Street	c.1850		B	C
75	62/88	6	Edmund & Susan Greenwood House	12 Main Street	c.1850	Greek Rev.	B	C
76	62/107	7	James Simington House	13 Main Street	c.1850		B	C
77	62/108	8	Russell & Whitney House	15 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
78	62/76	9	House	16 Main Street	c.1840		B	C
79	62/109	10	Col. Jeheil & Priscilla Watkins House	17 Main Street	by 1830	2 nd Emp.	B	C
80	62/75	11	Clarence Proctor House	18 Main Street	by 1850	Greek Rev.	B	C
81	62/74	12	Calvin Wood House	20 Main Street	by 1850	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Barn	20 Main Street			B	C
82	62/73	13	Horace Black House	22 Main Street	by 1830		B	C
			Barn	22 Main Street			B	C
83	62/110	14	Eber & Silvia Gibson House	23 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
84	62/122	15	Nathaniel & Harriet Tottingham House	25 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
85	62/123	16	Charles & Susan Whitney House	27 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
86	62/68		Felix Bachman House	28 Main Street	1940	Cape Cod	B	C
			Barn	28 Main Street	1940		B	C
87	62/51	17	Stevens Memorial Library	30 Main Street	1890	QA	B	C
88	62/124	18	Charles Winchester House	31 Main Street	c.1845	Greek Rev.	B	C
89	62/51	44	Jacob H. Fairbanks Memorial Hall	32 Main Street	1905	Col. Rev.	B	C
89A	62/51	900	Ashburnham Firefighters Memorial	32 Main Street (Winchester Park)	c.1980		O	NC
89B	62/51	901	Soldiers' (Civil War) Memorial	32 Main Street (Winchester Park)	1904		O	C
89C	62/51	902	World War I Memorial	32 Main Street (Winchester Park)	1922		O	C
90	62/125	45	Ashel & Mary Corey House	33 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Funeral Parlor	33 Main Street	1993		B	NC
91	62/126	46	Charles & Elmira Whitney House	35 Main Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Commercial Building	35 Main Street	1993		B	NC

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
92	62/127	47	Brick Store	41 Main Street	1855	Italianate	B	C
93	62/128	48	Jerome & Mary Foster House	47 Main Street	c.1830	Fed/Gr.Rev.	B	C
94	62/147		Heinbokel Block	49-59 Main Street	by 1930		B	NC
95	62/50		Grocery Store	50 Main Street	1963/1989		B	NC
96	62/154		Savings Bank	52 Main Street	1972		B	NC
97	62/49	49	Ivers White Store	56 Main Street	1855	Italianate	B	C
	62/148		Vacant Land	Main Street				
98	62/149		Commercial Building	63 Main Street	1971		B	NC
99	62/48	51	Dea. William & Eliz. Lawrence House	64 Main Street	1804	Federal	B	C
100	62/150		Commercial Building	67 Main Street	1969		B	NC
101	62/38	53	Ohio & Mary Whitney House	68 Main Street	c.1855	Gothic Rev.	B	C
102	62/6	54	Franklin Russell House	69 Main Street	c.1865	Gothic Rev.	B	C
103	62/7	55	Joseph Merriam House	71 Main Street	c.1810	Federal	B	C
			Garage	71 Main Street	c.1900		B	C
104	62/37	56	Dr. William P.Stone House	72 Main Street	1844	Gothic Rev.	B	C
105	62/36	57	Dr. Abraham T. Lowe House	74 Main Street	c.1821	Gothic Rev.	B	C
	62/8		Vacant Land	Main Street				
106	62/9	58	Hill House	75 Main Street	c.1820		B	C
			Barn	75 Main Street	c.1900		B	C
107	62/35	59	Samuel & Hannah Dunster House	76 Main Street	c.1817		B	C
107A			Harness Shop	76 Main Street	c.1865		B	C
108	62/11	60	Old Town Hall	79 Main Street	1838	Greek Rev.	B	C
109	62/34	61	Rev. George & Frances Hardy House	82 Main Street	c.1905	Bungalow	B	C
110	62/12	62	Methodist Mtnhse. (St. Denis Church)	83 Main Street	1832		B	NC
111	62/16	63	First Parish Meetinghouse	84 Main Street	1833/1869	Romanesq. Revival	B	C
112	62/12		St. Denis Parish House	85 Main Street	1952	Cape Cod	B	NC
113	62/12		Father Lacy Hall	87 Main Street	c.1900		B	NC
114	62/15	88	Dr. Nathaniel Peirce House	88 Main Street	c.1832	2 nd Emp.	B	C
115	62/14	89	James Learned House	90 Main Street	by 1830		B	C
116	21/140	90	Joseph Jewett House	92-94 Main Street	betw. 1782 & 1830	Federal	B	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
117		903	Schoolboy Statue	Main/School Streets	1913		O	C
118	21/106	94	Nathaniel & Abigail Harris House	97 Main Street	by 1776		B	C
119	21/140	91	Joseph & Sarah Jewett House	98 Main Street	c. 1783	Federal	B	C
120	21/126	92	House	100 Main Street	by 1830	Federal	B	C
121	21/125	93	Elliott Maynard House	106 Main Street	c. 1870	Italianate	B	C
			Garage	106 Main Street	c. 1930		B	C
122	21/107	97	Methodist Parsonage	107 Main Street	c. 1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
123	21/124	95	Stephen Moore House	108 Main Street	c. 1840		B	C
124	21/123	96	House	110 Main Street	c. 1840		B	C
125	21/108		House	111 Main Street	1917		B	C
126	21/122		House	112 Main Street	1922		B	C
			Garage	112 Main Street	1961		B	NC
127	21/109	98	William & Elizabeth Bemis House	115 Main Street	c. 1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
128	21/112	99	Europe & Sally Fairbanks House	116 Main Street	c. 1849	Greek Rev.	B	C
129	21/111	100	George & Hannah Parker House	122 Main Street	c. 1830	Greek/Gothic Revival	B	C
	62/121		Vacant Land	Maple Street				
	62/112		Vacant Land	Maple Street				
130	62/120	112	Boston Chair Mfg. Co. Office Bldg.	16 Maple Street	c. 1877	2 nd Empire	B	C
131	62/113		Winchester Fountain	16 Maple Street	c. 1860		O	C
132	62/111	113	Winchester Chair Co. Sawmill	Off Maple Street	c. 1853		B	C
	111A		(Building #6)					
	112							
133	62/111	113	Boston Chair Mfg. Co.- Bldg. #10	Off Maple Street	1870-86		B	C
	111A							
	112							
134	62/155		Former Post Office	3 Memorial Drive	1956		B	NC
135	62/51	64	Dolly Whitney Adams School	Memorial Drive	1905-6	Jacobean Revival	B	C
135A	62/51		Ivers Adams Memorial	Memorial Drive	1906		O	C
136	62/51		Winchester Park	Memorial Drive	1906		Si	C
136A	62/51		Millstone	Memorial Drive	1993		O	NC
137	62/51		Veterans Memorial School	Memorial Drive	1950		B	NC

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
138	63/25		Charles Cushing House	11 Mill Street	c.1835		B	C
139	63/26		Hannah Cushing Gouse	14 Mill Street	c.1840		B	C
140	62/5	127	Second Methodist Parsonage	6 Pleasant Street	1883	Stick	B	C
			Garage	6 Pleasant Street	c.1950		B	NC
141	62/151	128	Herbert & Jennie Merriam House	9 Pleasant Street	c.1885		B	C
			Barn	9 Pleasant Street			B	C
142	62/5	129	Nathan & Mary Isabel Eaton House	12 Pleasant Street	c.1860	Queen Anne	B	C
			Barn	12 Pleasant Street	c.1860		B	C
143	62/4	130	Charles & Ruth Francis House	14 Pleasant Street	c.1860		B	C
			Garage	14 Pleasant Street	c.1980		B	NC
144	62/152	131	House	15 Pleasant Street	betw. 1886- 1898	Queen Anne	B	C
145	62/3	132	Ohio & Mary Whitney, Jr. House	16 Pleasant Street	c.1870	2 nd Empire	B	C
146	62/153		Telephone Company Building	17 Pleasant Street	c.1950	Col. Revival	B	NC
147	62/77		Brooks House	5 Proctor Street	c.1840	Greek Reviv.	B	C
148	62/87	19	Clarence & Armina Proctor House	8 Proctor Street	c.1864	Italianate	B	C
149	62/78		House	9 Proctor Street	1957	Ranch	B	NC
150	62/79		House	17 Proctor Street	1969	Ranch	B	NC
151	62/85	20	Henry C. Newell House	18 Proctor Street	c.1870		B	C
	62/81		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
	62/82		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
	62/83		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
	62/63		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
	62/86		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
	62/80		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
	63/30		Vacant Land	Proctor Street				
152	62/84		House	28 Proctor Street	c.1850		B	C
153	63/29		House	30 Proctor Street	c.1873		B	C
154	63/28		Anna Sawtelle House	34 Proctor Street	c.1830		B	C
			Garage	34 Proctor Street	c.1920		B	C
155	63/27		House	40 Proctor Street	1954	Ranch	B	NC
156	61/14		Winchester Chair Co. Company House	4 Puffer Street	1869		B	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
157	61/13		Winchester Chair Co. Company House	6 Puffer Street	1869		B	C
158	62/114		Joseph Byron House	7 Puffer Street	c.1860		B	NC
159	61/12		Winchester Chair Co. Company House	8 Puffer Street	1869		B	C
160	62/115		Reuben Puffer House	9 Puffer Street	c.1860		B	C
161	61/11		Winchester Chair Co. Company House	10 Puffer Street	c.1870		B	C
162	61/10		Winchester Chair Co, Company House	12 Puffer Street	c.1860		B	C
163	62/116		Reuben Puffer House	13 Puffer Street	c.1860		B	NC
164	62/117		House	15 Puffer Street	c.1910		B	C
165	62/118		House	17 Puffer Street	c.1910		B	C
166	62/119		House	19 Puffer Street	c.1910		B	C
167	62/72		Town Pool	River Street	c.1930		Si	C
168	62/72		Bath House	2 River Street	c.1930		B	C
169	62/69	24	Benjamin & Irene Merriam House	7 River Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
170	62/72		Boy Scout House	8 River Street	c.1860		B	NC
171	62/72		Girl Scout House	12 River Street	c.1950		B	NC
172	62/93	231	Winchester Chair Co. Company House	1 River Styx Road	c.1860		B	C
173	62/94	232	Seward Skillings House	5 River Styx Road	c.1850		B	C
174	62/95	233	Winchester Chair Co. Company House	7 River Styx Road	c.1850		B	C
175	62/96	234	Winchester Chair Co. Company House	9 River Styx Road	c.1860	Greek Rev.	B	C
176	62/97		House	13 River Styx Road	c.1860		B	NC
177	62/1	134	Edwin A. & Mary Townsend House	3 School Street	betw. 1830- 1855		B	C
178	21/106	135	Shoe Shop	10 School Street	betw. 1830- 1855		B	C
179	62/1	136	Hosea Stone House	9 School Street	c.1782	Colonial Saltbox	B	C
180	62/52		House	5 Water Street	1950	Ranch	B	NC
181	62/67	27	Samuel & Susan Howard House	6 Water Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
182	62/53	28	Silas & Hannah Whitney House	7 Water Street	betw. 1794- 1830	Fed.	B	C
			George Winchester Barn	7 Water Street	c.1860		B	C
			Vacant Land	Water Street				
183	62/66	29	Capt. Henry Kibling, Jr. House	8 Water Street	c.1840	Greek Rev./ Italianate	B	C

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

MAP#	LOT/PAR.	MHC#	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	TYPE	C/NC
184	62/54	30	Pyam & Dolly Burr House	13 Water Street	by 1830	Federal	B	C
			Shed	13 Water Street	c.1900		B	C
			Former Blacksmith Shop	13 Water Street	c.1900		B	C
185	62/64		House	14 Water Street	1962	Ranch	B	NC
186	62/62	32	Addison & Susan Walker House	16 Water Street	c.1830		B	C
187	62/55	31	John Caldwell House	17 Water Street	by 1830		B	C
188	62/57	33	Col. Charles Barrett House	19 Water Street	1835		B	C
189	62/61	34	Dr. Merrick & Fanny Wallace House	20 Water Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
			Garage	20 Water Street	c.1990		B	NC
190	62/56	35	Nancy Barrett House	21 Water Street	by 1830		B	C
191	62/57A		Sutherland International	23 Water Street	1997		B	NC
192	62/60	36	Brigham & Lorette Wallace House	24 Water Street	c.1840		B	C
193	62/59	37	Darwin Woods House	26 Water Street	c.1840	Greek Rev.	B	C
194	62/58	38	House	28 Water Street	late 18 th / early 19 th C.		B	C
195	63/2	39	Adams and Taylor House	31 Water Street	c.1830		B	NC
196	63/3		House	37 Water Street	c.1850		B	C
197	63/4	40	C. & G.C. Winchester Company House	39 Water Street	c.1860		B	C
			Garage	39 Water Street	c.1930		B	C
198	63/5		Winchester Chairworks Company House	41 Water Street	c.1860		B	NC
199	63/6	41	C. & G.C. Winchester Company House	43 Water Street	c.1860		B	C
			Garage	43 Water Street	c.1920		B	C
200	63/11	42	House	46 Water Street	c.1840		B	C
			Garage	46 Water Street	c.1950		B	NC
201	63/10		House	48 Water Street	c.1900		B	C
202	63/8	43	Naukeag Cotton Mill Housing	54 Water Street	1849	Greek Rev.	B	C
	63/13		Vacant Land	Water Street				
	63/12		Vacant Land	Water Street				
	63/7		Vacant Land	Water Street				

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
ASHBURNHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, ASHBURNHAM (WORCESTER CO.), MA

TOTAL RESOURCES: 197 Contributing; 56 Noncontributing

189 Contributing Buildings
2 Contributing Sites
1 Contributing Structure
5 Contributing Objects

54 Non contributing Buildings

2 Noncontributing Objects

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Ashburnham Center Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 12/31/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/11/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/27/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/14/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000050

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 1.27.99 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



Jacob Fairbanks Memorial Hall, 32 Main St (#89)

Ashburnham Center Historic District

Worcester County, Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

November 1998

Negatives: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking north

Photo 1 of 25



First Parish Meetinghouse, 84 Main (#111) + Hardy House
82 Main St (#109)

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester County, Massachusetts
Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

November 1998

Negatives: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking NW

Photo 2 of 25



Brick Store, 41 Main St (#92) + Foster House, 47 Main St (#93)

Ashburnham Center Historic District

Worcester County, Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

November 1998

Negatives: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View of Southside of Main St. looking South

Photo 3 of 25



Main St., Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester County, Massachusetts
Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
November 1998
Negatives: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View of Main Street looking east from bridge
over Phillips Brook (from L to R: # 81, # 80, # 78, # 75, # 79)
Photo 4 of 25



Wallace House, 20 Water St (#189) + Walker House, 16 Water St (#186)
Worcester County, Mass.
Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
November 1998
Negatives: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View of east side of Water St. looking NE
Photo 5 of 25



Schoolboy Statue, Main + School Sts. (#117)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking north with 92-94 Main St (#116)
and 90 Main St (#115) in background.

Photo 6 of 25



90, 88, 83 Main Street
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg. : L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View looking east down Main Street
from School St.

Photo 7 of 25



Dunster House (#107) + Harness Shop (#107A), 76 Main St
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg. : L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass

View looking NE-E

Photo 8 of 25



Old Town Hall, 79 Main St (#108)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester County, Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Aug. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking SE

Photo 9 of 25



Main St. Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking east down Main St.
from Central St.

Photo 10 of 25



Lawrence House, 64 Main (#99) + Ivers White Store,
56 Main (#97)

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View of n. side Main St. looking north
from Central St.

Photo 11 of 25



Dolly Whitney Adams School (#135), Memorial Dr.
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking NE at west + south elev.

Photo 12 of 25



Stevens Memorial Library, 30 Main St. (#87)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.
Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
Nov. 1998
Neg. : L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View looking NE
Photo 13 of 25



Joseph Miller House (#40) + Powder House (#41)
13 Cushing St.

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
Nov. 1998

Neg: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View looking NW up Cushing Street
Photo 14 of 25



Cushing St., Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View down Cushing St. hill looking south
toward Main St.

Photo 15 of 25



Hines House, 10 Lawrence St (#63) + Stickney House,
8 Lawrence St (#61)

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View of east side of Lawrence St, looking NE

Photo 16 of 25



Ellis House, 15 Chapel St (#23) + Corey House,
17 Chapel St (#25)

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
November 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View of Chapel Street looking NE
photo 17 of 25



R to L: Metcalf House, 21 Chapel St. (#27)
Manning House, 19 Chapel St. (#26)
Covey House, 17 Chapel St. (#25)

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
November 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View of Chapel St. looking NW
photo 18 of 25



Kibling House, 8 Water St (#183) + Howard House,
6 Water St (#181)

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View of east side Water St., looking NE

Photo 19 of 25



House, 28 Water St. (#194) + Woods House, 26 Water St (#193)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking NE up Water Street

Photo 20 of 25



House, 28 Water Street (#194)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking east
Photo 21 of 25



Ohio Whitney Jr. House 16 Pleasant St. (#145)
Charles Francis House, 14 Pleasant St. (#143)
Nathan Eaton House, 12 Pleasant St (#142)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.
View of west side of Pleasant St., looking NW
Photo 22 of 25



Puffer St., Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking SE at south side Puffer St.

6, 8, 10, 12 Puffer St (#157, 159, 161, 162)

Photo 23 of 25



Boston Chair Manuf. Co. Office, 16 Maple St (#130)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester County, Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer

Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking NW at south elev. + east facade

Photo 24 of 25

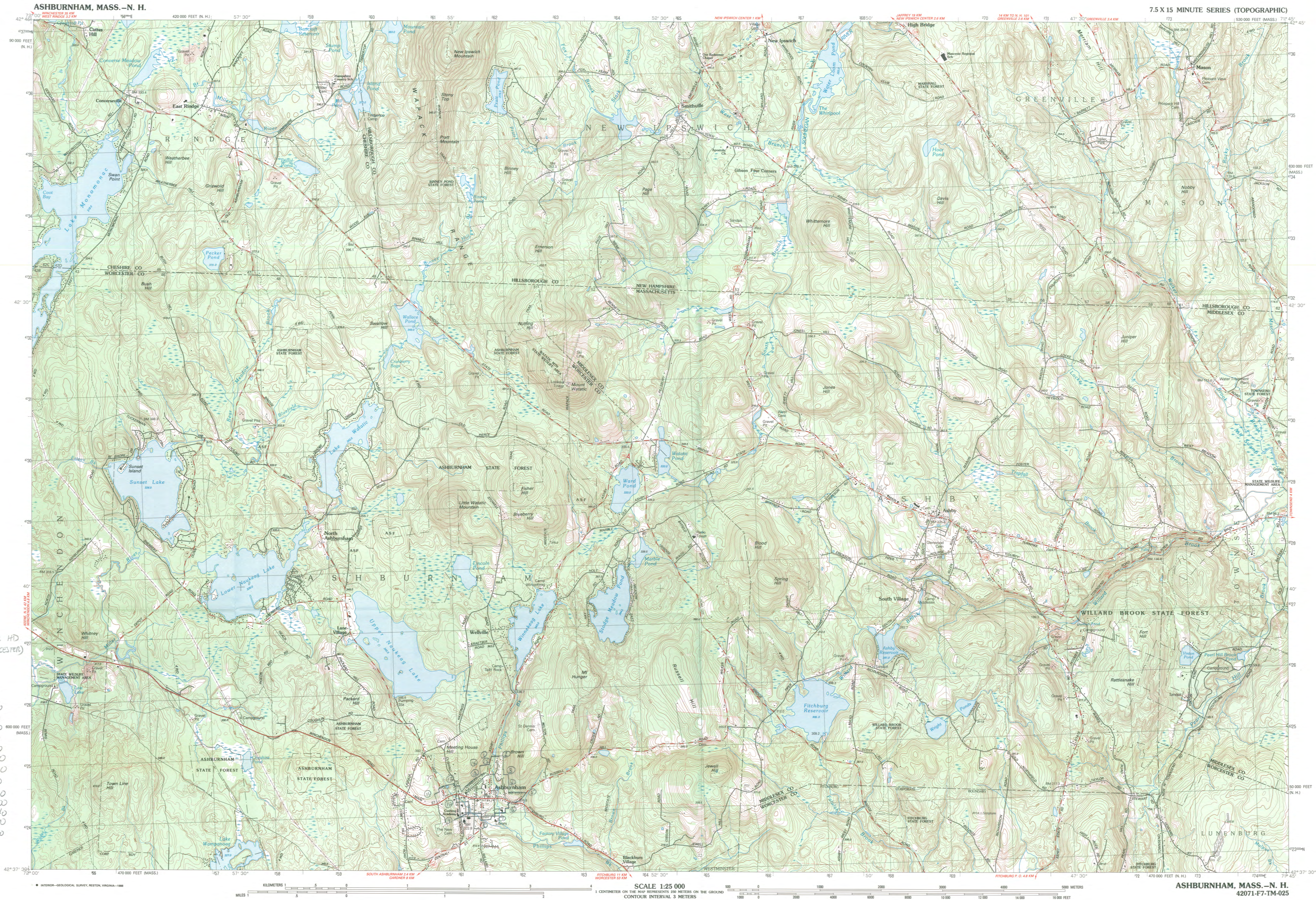


Boston Chair Manf. Co., off Maple St (#132)
Ashburnham Center Historic District
Worcester Co., Mass.

Lisa Mausolf, Photographer
Nov. 1998

Neg.: L. Mausolf, Reading, Mass.

View looking NE at west + south elevations
Photo 25 of



Ashburnham
MASS.-N. H.
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

1988

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of
Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980-81. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1988
Supersedes Ashburnham and Ashby 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1965
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks: Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system,
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 5 meters south and
39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9658
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence
(GN) and 1000 magnetic
declination
at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	A	B	3
4			5
6	7	8	

- Monkshead
- 2A Panther Pond South
(2.2)
- Greenville (2.5)
- Mill Pond (2.5)
- Wamsutter
- Townsend
- Ashby
- Fitchburg
- Ayer

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

Topographic Map Symbols

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

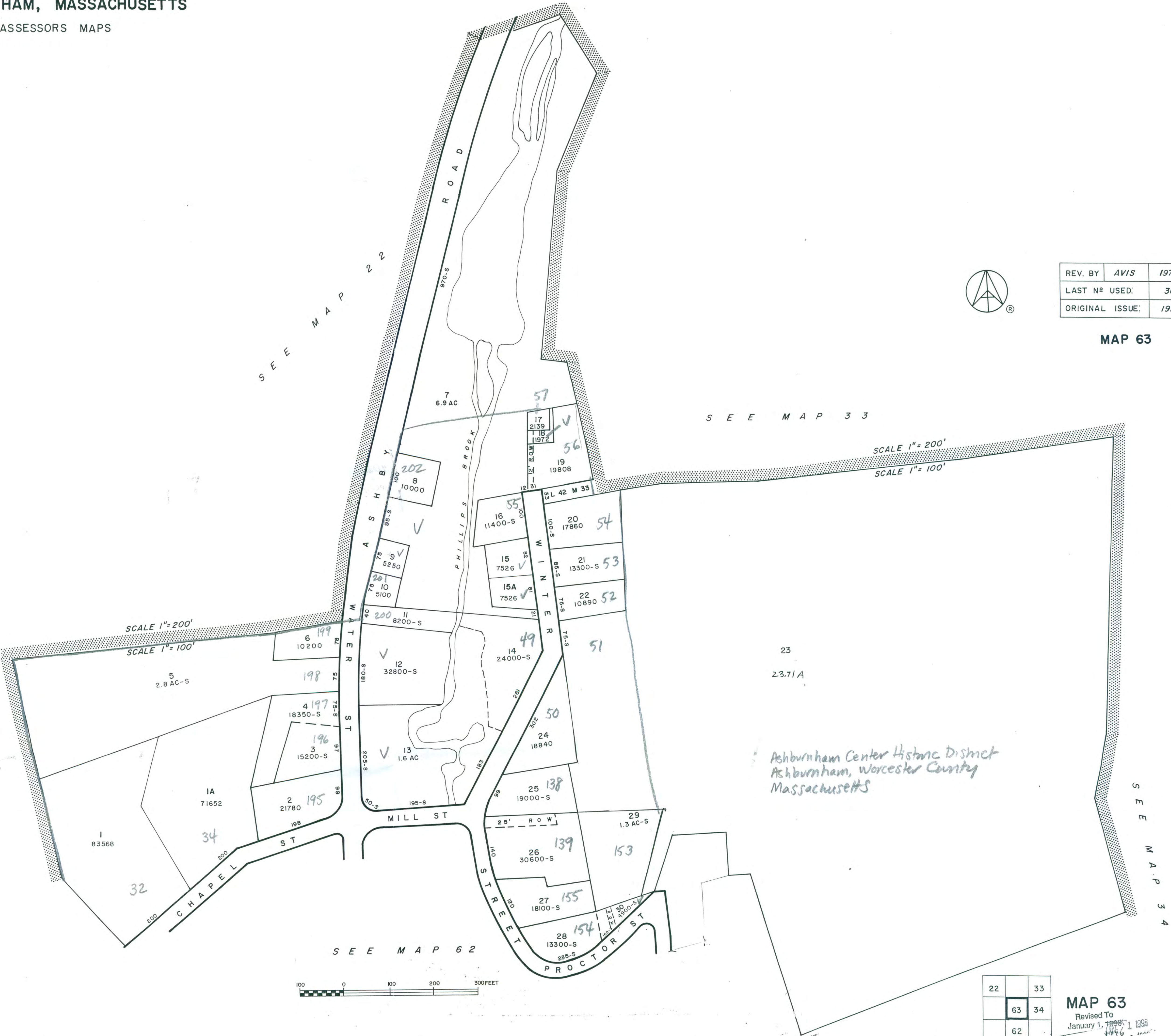
A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

ASHBURNHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAPS

REV. BY	AVIS	1975
LAST N ^o USED	30	
ORIGINAL ISSUE	1972	

MAP 63



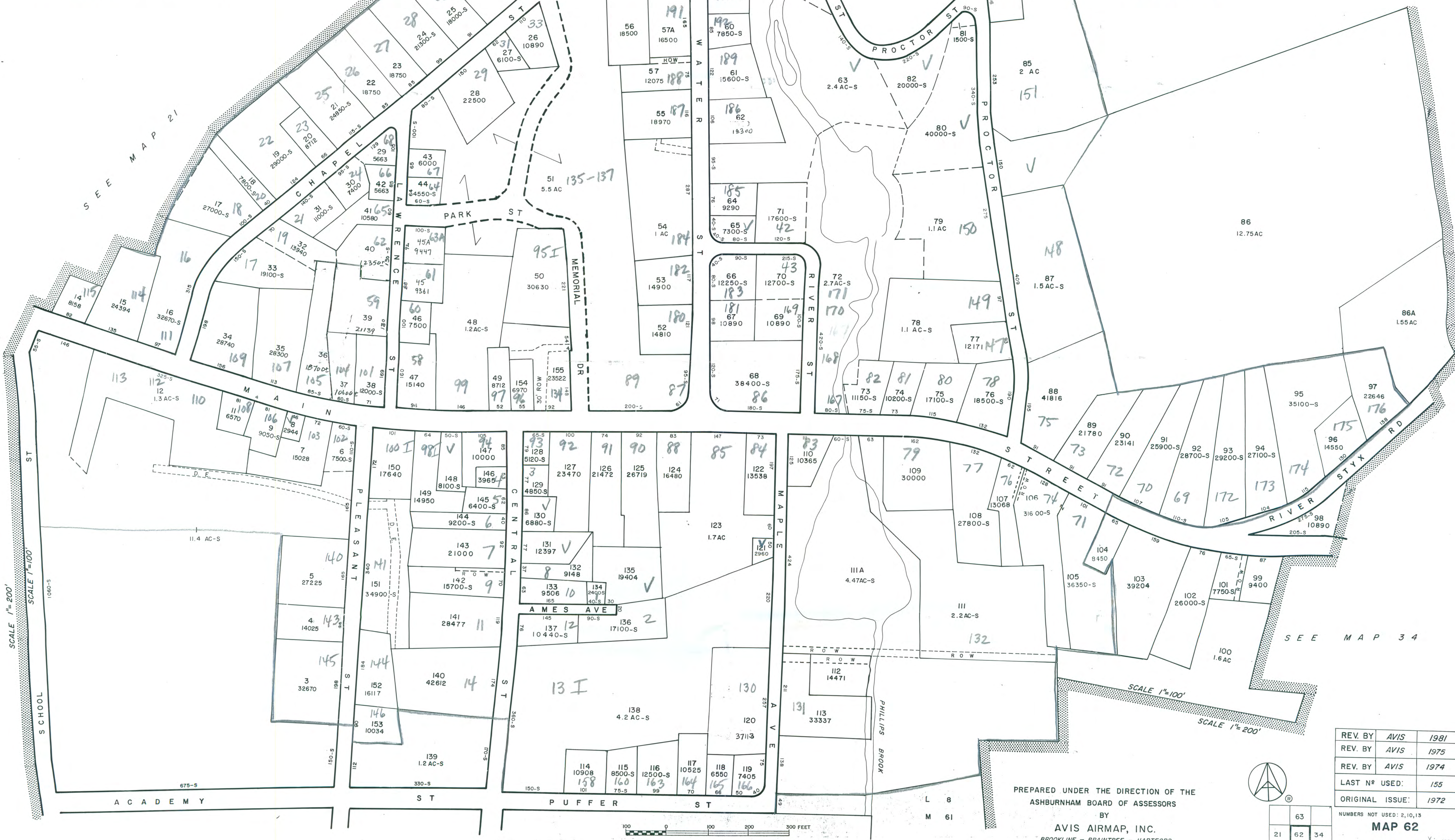
ASHBURNHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAPS

SEE MAP 63

— pencil line is boundary

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Ashburnham, Worcester County
Massachusetts



PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
ASHBURNHAM BOARD OF ASSESSORS
BY
AVIS AIRMAP, INC.
BROOKLINE - BRAINTREE - HARTFORD



REV. BY	AVIS	1981
REV. BY	AVIS	1975
REV. BY	AVIS	1974
LAST N° USED:		155
ORIGINAL ISSUE:		1972

NUMBERS NOT USED: 2, 10, 13

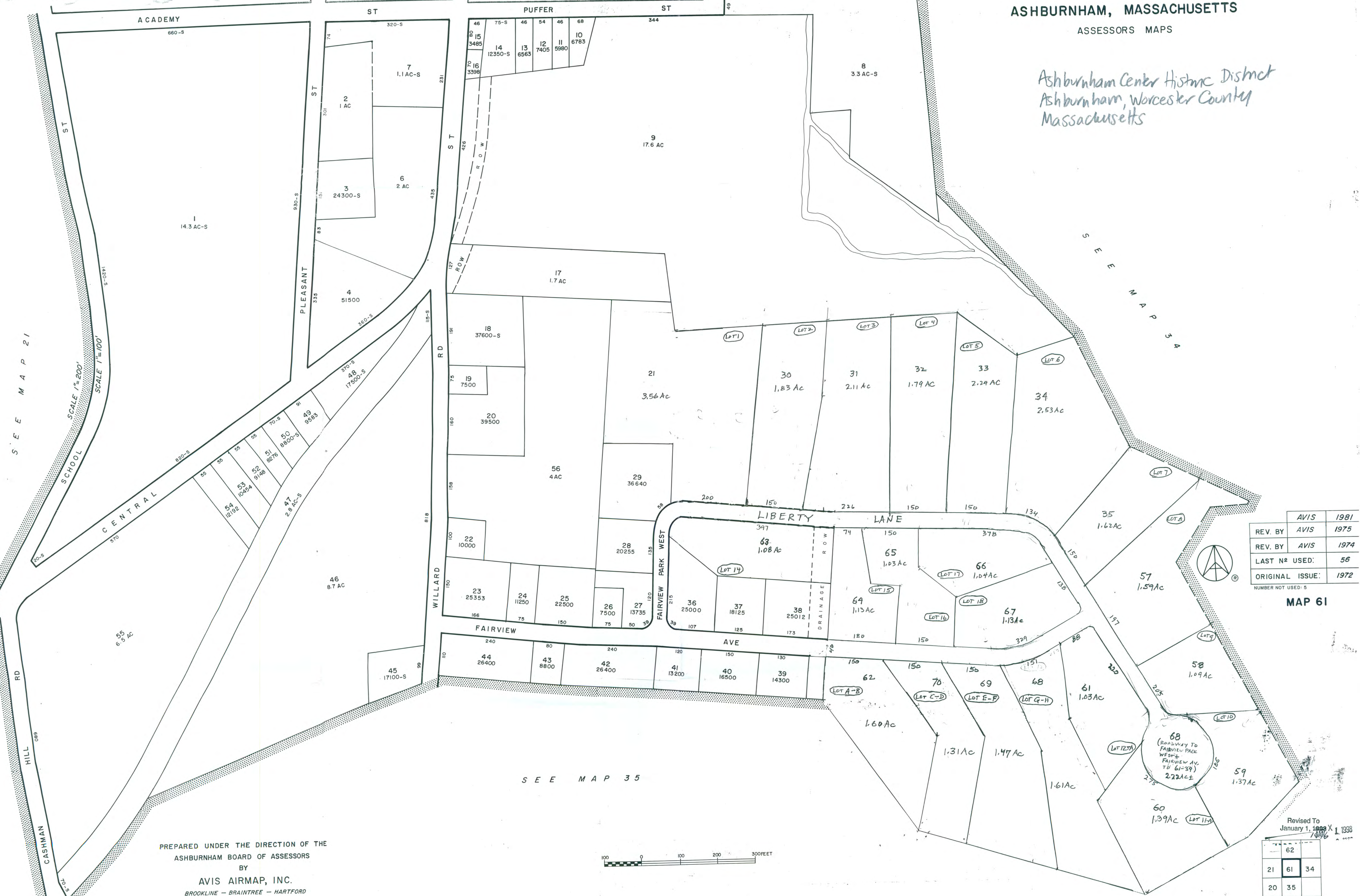
MAP 62

Revised 10/1/1981

ASHBURNHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAPS

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Ashburnham, Worcester County
Massachusetts



ASHBURNHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAPS

SEE MAP 62

SEE MAP 61

Ashburnham Center Historic District
Ashburnham, Worcester County
Massachusetts

SCALE 1" = 200'

SEE MAP 20



14	22	62
15	21	61
16	20	35

MAP 21

Revised To, X 1993
January 1, 1993

REV. BY	AVIS	1979
REV. BY	AVIS	1975
REV. BY	AVIS	1974
REV. BY	AVIS	1986
ORIGINAL	ISSUE	1972

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
ASHBURNHAM BOARD OF ASSESSORS
BY
AVIS AIRMAP, INC.
BROOKLINE - BRAINTREE - HARTFORD





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

December 29, 1998

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:

Ashburnham Center Historic District, Ashburnham (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.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christina Sargent, Chair, Ashburnham Historical Commission
Lisa Mausolf, Preservation Consultant
Ronald Reed, Chair, Ashburnham Board of Selectmen
John MacMillan, Chair, Ashburnham Planning Board