



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002026

Date Listed: 1/26/2018

Property Name: Manchaug Village Historic District

Multiple Name:

County: Worcester

State: Massachusetts

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

Patrick Andrew
Signature of the Keeper

1/26/2018
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to make a technical correction to the nomination form. In Section 5 of the form (Ownership) the box for "Federal" ownership is checked. The staff of the State Historic Preservation Office has confirmed that this is an error; the U.S. Postal Service rents, but does not own, a building in the historic district. The form is amended to delete Federal ownership

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-2026

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

DEC 14 2017

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Manchaug Village Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: roughly bounded by Putnam Hill Rd, Ledge St, Whitins Rd, Main St, Morse Rd, Jarvis (Gervais) Ave, Darling Ln, Mumford Rd, Manchaug Rd, Third St, Stevens Pond, and Maple St

City or town: Sutton State: MA County: Worcester

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Brona Simon</u>		<u>December 8, 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>SHPO</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

1/26/2018
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>187</u>	<u>27</u>	buildings
<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>26</u>	<u>45</u>	structures
<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	objects
<u>248</u>	<u>88</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY/warehouse
- INDUSTRY/waterworks
- RELIGION/church
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- EDUCATION/school
- COMMERCE/store
- LANDSCAPE/park
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RECREATION/playing field
- RECREATION/picnic area

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/warehouse

GOVERNMENT/municipal building

GOVERNMENT/post office

INDUSTRY/waterworks

RELIGION/church

COMMERCE/store

LANDSCAPE/park

FUNERARY/cemetery

RECREATION/playing field

VACANT/not in use (school)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire, Victorian Eclectic

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY/Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

No style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: granite, wood, brick, vinyl siding, aluminum, asphalt shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton, Massachusetts (photos 1–30, see sketch map), encompasses the greatest concentration of historic buildings, structures, sites, and objects surviving at Manchaug, the largest and most intact of Sutton's historic manufacturing villages. Located in the southwest corner of Sutton, less than one-quarter mile from the southerly town line with Douglas, the district illustrates both planned company town and associated village development at an industrial center from the early 19th century to ca. 1967. Historic resources at Manchaug Village include industrial, residential, commercial, and institutional buildings; structures and sites associated with the waterpower and supply systems; structures and objects associated with pedestrian and vehicular circulation; and open spaces used for cemetery, agricultural, or recreational purposes. Much of the village's historic character and setting are preserved, despite the loss of two industrial complexes—Mill No. 2 to flood and hurricane in 1936–1938 and Mill No. 3 to fire in 1975—and the return of one millpond (Lower Tucker Pond) and the area upstream to a natural state. The district features granite industrial buildings of substantial scale, high-style institutional buildings of both wood-frame and masonry construction, and wood-frame buildings constructed for residential or small-scale commercial use. The district displays historic integrity and a continuity of historic streetscape that is not present in areas immediately adjacent.

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Narrative Description

Sutton is a rural suburban town of 33.9 square miles, located approximately 45 miles southwest of Boston, twelve miles south of Worcester, and 32 miles northwest of Providence, Rhode Island. Bordered by Millbury and Grafton on the north, Northbridge on the east, Uxbridge and Douglas on the south, and Oxford on the west, Sutton encompasses generally hilly terrain that descends to the valleys of the Blackstone River, flowing through the northernmost part of the town, and one of its tributaries, the Mumford River, in the southwest part of the town. Hilltop locations for the historic town center and dispersed farmsteads contrast sharply with industrial settlement at waterpower sites in the valleys. Sutton is part of the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. Established historic districts include Sutton Center (NRDIS 2001) and West Sutton (NRDIS 2001).

Situated on the north branch of the Mumford River four miles from the town center, Manchaug Village centers on the intersection of Main Street, Putnam Hill Road, Whitins Road, and Manchaug Road (a designated scenic road), where a small common provides a community focus. From this crossroads, the terrain inclines northerly toward Putnam Hill and southwesterly toward Mumford Hill, with Main Street serving as the spine through the southeastern end of the village, known historically as “the Flats.” At the northeast corner of the village is part of the Sutton State Forest. The Mumford River flows through the village from west to east, and its rapid descent—84 feet in under one-quarter mile—facilitated the establishment of three mill privileges by the 1860s, in an engineered landscape of dams, millponds, water channels, and outlying water-storage reservoirs.

Buildings

Roughly two-thirds of the village’s historic resources—those constructed by the Manchaug Company¹ from ca. 1826 to 1921—constitute a company town, with industrial buildings, employee housing, a store, company farm, and institutional buildings including a church and school. Aside from the one- to four-story granite mill buildings that are readily distinguished by their materials and scale, most of the company’s residential and institutional buildings are wood, now sided in vinyl or aluminum, with one example of brick construction surviving. Most buildings are 1½ to 2½ stories; gable roofs and granite-block foundations predominate. Two- and four-family dwellings characterize the employee housing, with notable concentrations of 1½-story duplexes at New Village, off Manchaug Road (ca. 1868), and the Ledge Street/Putnam Hill Road Area (ca. 1872–1878). Far fewer in number are single-family dwellings, among them architecturally significant examples built for the mill agent, overseers, and storekeeper (later occupied by the farm foreman). Manchaug Company Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street (1826–1827/1855/1862/late 19th century, SUT.2), along with the First Baptist Church of Manchaug, 439

¹ For clarity in the narrative description, all resources owned and constructed by the mill company during the period of significance are attributed to the Manchaug Company. The name does not denote a single business entity, but rather the successive business partnerships that operated the mills at Manchaug and tended to adopt the name between 1826 and 1921. See Section 8 for further details.

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Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1842–1857, SUT.223), Manchaug School, 352 Manchaug Road (ca. 1867–1903, SUT.184), and the Manchaug Company Office (later U. S. Post Office), 359 Manchaug Road (ca. 1872–1878, SUT.186), constitute the most high-style of the company buildings, with examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Victorian Eclectic styles present.

East and south of the company town, adjacent historic resources represent dispersed agricultural settlement that predates large-scale industrial activity at Manchaug, or the subdivision of those farms as the village grew from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century. Most buildings are residential, 1½ to 2½ stories, with gable roofs and granite, brick, or concrete foundations. All but one are of wood-frame construction; many have been sided in vinyl or aluminum. Buildings tend to be set close to the street, continuing the village settlement pattern. These resources span the period of significance, from four Federal-period capes constructed in the first decade of the 19th century, to dwellings in the Victorian Eclectic, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, or English Revival styles or ranch form. The southern end of Main Street, with multiple residences, two commercial garages, and St. Anne Roman Catholic Church, 31 Main Street (1951, SUT.312), comprises the greatest concentration of new construction in the historic district from the mid-1920s through the 1960s.

Industrial Buildings

Manchaug Company Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street (1826–1827/1855/1862/late 19th century, SUT.2, photos 1–4), is the only survivor of three sprawling, cut-granite mill complexes that occupied separate privileges near the major crossroads in the district. Positioned at the lower privilege, east of the unnamed millpond and north of the Mumford River, Mill No. 1 is an irregularly shaped plant of connected two- and three-story granite buildings on high, raised basements with low-pitched gable roofs. The original 1826 mill is constructed of random-laid granite, while the remaining buildings are rough-faced cut granite laid in alternating tall and short courses. Window lintels and sills are granite, and windows generally contain replacement vinyl sash. Entries generally contain replacement doors.

Mill No. 1 is the product of at least five major construction campaigns: four occurring during the period of significance, and the fifth in the early 1970s. The original 1826 mill is not visible from the public way due to later additions. Of the building components facing Main Street, the earliest block appears to be the plant's southerly wing, known in the 1920s as the weaving wing (1855, photo 4, Lafayette Reynolds, bldr.). Two stories on a raised basement, this very long block (29 by five bays) appears to have been constructed initially in 1855 and doubled in length between 1878 and 1891. Aside from the cut-granite construction, the weaving wing displays little architectural ornament associated with an architectural style. An elaborate two-bay iron balcony on scrolled supports (late 19th century) projects from the windows at the approximate center of the elevation on the upper story. Some window bays on the lower story of the Main Street elevation have been enlarged to accommodate overhead garage doors used as loading bays. The two-by-one-bay, shed-roofed porch at the loading dock is a mid-20th-century addition.

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The Italianate-style main block of Mill No. 1 (1862, photos 1, 3, and 4; John Peck, bldr.) is three stories on a raised basement, and constructed of cut granite on an L-shaped footprint. The north-south section displays twelve bays on the Main Street (west) elevation and nine bays on the northerly gable end. The perpendicular east-west section, which faces north and is not visible from the public way, constitutes the 1826 mill (photo 2, Theodore Stone and Luther Stone, master masons; Archelaus Stone, master carpenter). Built of random-laid granite, the 1826 mill is three stories, nine bays across and five bays deep, with a projecting central stairtower (one bay by one bay) and a low hipped roof. Openings for the two upper-story windows on the face of the tower have been reduced in size; between them is a stone date panel inscribed **1826**. The entire 1862 main block, incorporating the 1826 mill, displays wide overhanging eaves with paired brackets, characteristic of Italianate-style design. A clerestory (windows now infilled) survives at the roof ridge on the north-south section, which also displays two-bay iron balconies on the upper stories of the Main Street elevation. Also built at this time, and displaying the same bracketed eaves, is the cut-granite picker building (1862) on the north side of the main block. This building is two stories on a raised basement and occupies a mostly square footprint.

A fourth building campaign between 1878 and 1891 not only doubled the length of the weaving wing (see above) but also yielded the prominent stair and office tower (photo 3) at the junction of the 1855 and 1862 construction, which has since served as the principal entrance to Mill No. 1. Located on the south elevation of the main block and set back seven bays from the Main Street façade, the two-by-two-bay tower is four stories on a high, raised basement, with a hipped roof, Colonial Revival-style modillion cornice, and octagonal cupola. The cupola, believed to be the cupola originally mounted at the roof ridge of the 1826 mill, displays keyed arched openings, paneled piers, and a dentillated cornice. At the base of the tower, the original one-by-one-bay entry porch retains bracketed square posts and a hipped roof.

At the rear of Mill No. 1, perpendicular to the east side of the weaving wing, is a sizable addition (1973). One story with a low-pitched gable roof, this addition occupies a rectangular footprint roughly 300 feet in length, and is constructed of corrugated metal with a metal roof. Though visible from Main Street and Whitins Road, the addition is below grade and set back some distance from both streets, and does not compromise the historic integrity of the 19th-century mill construction.

Two detached, cut-granite industrial buildings survive in close proximity to Mill No. 1. Immediately north of the plant is a Manchaug Company Warehouse, 3 Main Street (ca. 1878–1891/ca. 1921, photo 1). Two stories on a high raised basement, the warehouse displays a low-pitched cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, notched purlins. Small square windows with granite lintels and sills on the two-bay façade are consistent with the building's original use as a warehouse. A rear addition, constructed ca. 1921, yields the present L-shaped footprint. Latest of the cut-granite industrial buildings in the district is the Manchaug Company Waste House/Fire Station No. 2, 10 Main Street (1921/ca. 1946, SUT.397, photo 4). Originally intended to be two stories, and unfinished when the company's holdings were auctioned in the 1920s, the former waste house is one-story on a rectangular footprint, two bays across and eight bays deep, with a granite foundation, a flat roof, and multi-pane wood sash. The stepped parapet

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at the façade is a distinguishing feature. Garage bays contain late 20th-century overhead doors. Used as a town-owned fire station from 1946 to 2003, when a new fire station opened at 343 Manchaug Road, the building is currently occupied by the town's Cemetery and Parks Department.

Institutional and Commercial Buildings

First Baptist Church of Manchaug, 439 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1842–1857, SUT.223, photo 5), is the district's best-preserved building in the Greek Revival style. Its southerly orientation, facing the center of the mill village, reflects the building's location at the village periphery in the mid-19th century; company housing would not be constructed behind (north of) the Baptist Church until the late 1860s. This one-story, gable-front, wood-frame building is one bay across and five bays deep on a granite foundation, with clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, and square belfry at the roof ridge over the façade. Original ornamental details include the wide cornerboards and gable returns, while the clipped-gable enclosed entry porch with paneled pilasters, scrolled capitals, and compound arch is a late 19th-century addition. Windows contain 6/6 wood sash.

Another example of Italianate-style company construction in cut granite is the Manchaug Company Store/Community Hall, 356 Manchaug Road (ca. 1868, SUT.185, photo 6). Two stories on a raised basement with a low-pitched gable roof of asphalt shingle, this rough-faced, cut-granite building is ten bays across—with entries originally in the first, third, sixth, and tenth bays of the façade—and five bays deep. Some entries have been infilled. Additional entries are located at the basement on the east elevation and the first story on the west elevation, where an arched opening leads to the Community Hall upstairs. Window bays are longer on the first story than those on the second story; all have granite lintels and sills, and contain replacement 1/1 sash. Overhanging wood eaves and gable returns are trimmed with modillions. This building served a variety of uses in the village: as a general or country store, post office, and community hall, as well as the location of Masses for St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church from 1927 to 1952. The building is currently in commercial use.

The 1½-story, wood-frame Manchaug School, 352 Manchaug Road (ca. 1867–1903, SUT.184, photo 7), is a well-preserved illustration of Victorian Eclectic design, displaying clapboard cladding and a clipped-gable roof clad in slate and asphalt shingles. Constructed in stages on an elevated site, the school occupies roughly a double T-shaped footprint, with the historic façade (ca. 1867) oriented northeast, overlooking the millpond. This east wing and its centered rear ell (ca. 1870–1891) constitute the first T in the footprint, beyond which—further to the rear—is attached a parallel west wing with its own rear ell (1898). In addition to clipped (jerkin-head) gables, character-defining stylistic features include the overhanging eaves, bargeboards with openwork ornamental detailing, cornerboards, round-arched triple windows (now infilled) in the gable ends, and the cupola at the roof ridge of the main block. The façade is organized in three principal bays, with a center entry set in a clipped-gable enclosed porch projecting from the façade beneath a cross-gable wall dormer. Flanking windows are arranged in groups of three and retain some 4/4 sash. The rear ell displays little ornament, while the connecting west wing

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displays the same architectural detailing as the main block. It is not clear whether the trimmed bargeboards were added to the building as part of repair and renovation following a fire about 1902; George H. Clemence was the architect on the post-fire work. The distinctive clipped-gable roofline is known to have been present in the 1870s, and bears some similarity to the rooflines of three overseers' houses constructed by the Manchaug Company on Maple Street about 1868 (see below). The school was closed in 1973, occupied as an American Legion hall from 1975 onward, and is currently vacant.

Manchaug Company Office/U. S. Post Office, 359 Manchaug Road (ca. 1872–1878, SUT.186, photo 8), is the smaller of two buildings in the district illustrating the Second Empire style. This 1½-story, wood-frame block is three bays across with an end-bay entry and is approximately four bays deep. A one-story, shed-roofed addition was built at the rear in the last quarter of the 19th century. The foundation is granite, walls are clapboard, the roof is clad in asphalt shingle, and windows contain 6/6 replacement sash. Important features are the dormer windows, projecting cornice caps on the first-story windows, and the overhanging bracketed eave on the façade, wrapping the building's two front corners; this eave has been removed from the side elevations. Initially built as a company office, this building has housed the village post office since at least 1950.

Two commercial garages dating to the Early Modern period survive at the southern end of the district. Conley's Service Station, 32 Main Street (ca. 1925, SUT.314, now Bek's Garage, photo 9), is a one-story, concrete-block building, retaining a brick veneer façade, rusticated concrete-block sidewalls, and multipane industrial sash. The three vehicular bays at the southern end of the building contain replacement overhead doors. A concrete-block addition with brick veneer apron at the northern end of the building, four bays across, replaced a one-story, hip-roofed office with display windows, possibly in the 1950s. A fuel and welding business currently operates here. Bousquet Garage, 37 Main Street (1934, SUT.316), though somewhat altered by the application of vinyl siding over the original stucco façade and some window bays, is a good example of 1930s industrial modern design, and retains on the side elevations the original concrete-block walls, exposed roof purlins, and oversized window bays containing multipane steel industrial sash. The one-story building has a concrete foundation, flat roof, and stepped parapet clad in siding on the façade. On the façade, the projecting northernmost bay is the original automobile showroom, with large display windows. The present overhead garage doors, and window and entry systems on the façade, are late 20th-century replacements. An automobile service station and heating business operate in the building.

An important example of post-World War II traditional-style design in the district, St. Anne Roman Catholic Church, 31 Main Street (1951, SUT.312; Harry L. Meacham, archt.; photos 10 and 24), is the largest institutional building constructed at Manchaug during the Modern period. The red-brick church, 1½ stories on a raised basement, consists of a gable-front block with a projecting three-bay, gable-front entry pavilion; a three-story bell tower with octagonal spire behind the entry; and a separate square cupola at the roof ridge. Traditional-style detailing includes round-arched openings on the window and entry bays, a pedimented gable porch with

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monumental stair at the principal (center) entry, pitched moldings over the louvered openings on the tower and cupola, double-hung wood sash, and gable returns.

Residential Buildings

Manchaug Village retains a range of residential building types, with a mix of dwellings constructed either by farmers and tradesmen as the homeowners, or by the Manchaug Company for its employees. The earliest houses in the village predate the establishment of the mill company (pre-1826). With few exceptions, subsequent residential growth occurred in phases—principally the late 1820s, the late 1860s, ca. 1872–1878, ca. 1878–1898, and after 1924—when a fire destroyed 29 buildings and outbuildings at the southern end of Main Street. Private homes tended to be built on and off Main Street and Mumford Road at the southern end of the district, where large farmsteads were subdivided from the 1870s onward. Employee housing dominated the northern and middle sections of the district, on and off upper Main Street, Whitins Road, Putnam Hill Road, and Manchaug Road.

Small in scale are three Federal-period houses, each 1½ stories, double-pile, with a stone foundation, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingle, and brick chimney on or just behind the roof ridge. Oldest of these is the Simeon Morse House, 7 Morse Road (ca. 1806, SUT.194, photo 11), which displays a six-bay façade with five bays on the main block and a one-story lateral addition to the east incorporating the sixth bay. The main entry is in the fourth of the first five bays. Prior study suggests the house may have been converted in the late 19th century from a single-family to a two-family dwelling, with the addition of a second entry bay, now infilled. The house is currently clad in vinyl siding, with replacement 1/1 vinyl sash. The Zelek Darling House, 17 Darling Lane (ca. 1807), and the Zelek Darling, Jr. House, 24 Mumford Road (ca. 1826, SUT.201), are not clearly visible from the public way. The cape at 17 Darling Lane has a multibay main block with a lateral addition on the east side, and oversized dormers that appear to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. Dormers have also been added to the five-bay, center-entry cape at 24 Mumford Road, one of only two brick dwellings in the district.

Among the more architecturally distinct early houses in the district, the Burdon House/Coggshall Hotel, 31 Whitins Road (1822, mid-19th century, SUT.246, photo 12), displays considerable historic integrity and integrates a number of mid- to late 19th-century features. Reportedly moved to this site in 1827, the 1½-story, side-gable house is six bays across, with the entrance in the fifth bay, and two bays deep. A 1½-story lateral wing extends from the west end. Windows contain 2/2 and 6/6 wood sash, and eave windows above contain 3/3 fixed wood sash. The broad eaves and gable returns are characteristic of the Greek Revival style, while Victorian eclectic additions include bay windows on the façade and east elevation, and the gabled entry porch on turned posts. These additions and the west wing appear to have been constructed when the house was used as a hotel from the 1830s to ca. 1870.

The earliest company (employee) housing surviving at Manchaug dates to ca. 1826–1830, and is located immediately north and west of Mill No. 1. All dwellings are distinctive examples of their respective forms, and uncommon in the village as comparatively unique designs with early

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construction dates. Unless otherwise noted, all have granite foundations, vinyl or aluminum siding, asphalt-shingle roofs, and replacement doors and window sash. Two-family dwellings at 444 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1826–1828, SUT.347, photo 13) and 446 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1826–1828, SUT.226, photo 13), described in the 1922 auction catalog as overseer's houses, are 1½ stories with side-gambrel roofs. Four bays across and three bays deep, these dwellings feature separate entries for each family centered on the side elevations beneath hipped-roof entry porches. The dwelling at 446 Putnam Hill retains the two centered chimneys, one forward of the roof ridge and the other behind; the roof is now clad in polymer shingles. Windows on the façades are set close to the eaves, and each house displays a pair of narrow gabled dormers.

Another early wood-frame company building in the village, the J. C. Bartlett Store, 432 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1830, SUT.219), was built immediately south of 446 Putnam Hill Road, moved in 1874 to its present location, and converted to a two-family dwelling. The large size of this 2½-story, side-gabled building—six bays across with entries in the second and fifth bays, and three bays deep—suggests that it may have served as employee housing originally in addition to the store. Windows on the second story are set close to the eaves, and the house displays gable returns. Later alterations include removal of the original chimneys, addition of an exterior wall chimney on the north elevation, and construction of an enclosed shed-roofed front porch spanning four center bays of the façade.

The only survivor in a row of three identical brick dwellings built ca. 1826 as employee housing, 12 Whitins Road (SUT.244, photo 14) is 2½ stories, five bays across and two bays deep, with a granite foundation, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and two centered chimneys, one forward of the roof ridge and the other behind. Other character-defining features include gable returns, granite window lintels, and the round-arched brick opening on the narrow center entry. Window sash and the door have been replaced. This and two adjacent brick dwellings to the west (demolished ca. 1920s and 2005, respectively) were described as four-family houses in the 1922 auction catalog; it is not clear whether they were four-family houses originally.

Comparatively few dwellings were built at Manchaug from the 1830s through the mid-1860s. Private homes continued to be small in scale. The John D. Darling House, 51 Main Street (ca. 1857–1870, SUT.180), is 1½ stories with a granite foundation, vinyl siding, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and brick chimney (with mid-20th-century cap) at the approximate center of the roof ridge. Though the enclosure of the early 20th-century full-width porch obscures the façade bays, the house appears to be three bays across the façade, and is two bays deep on the main block. The extended height between the first-story façade windows and eaves is a character-defining feature that recurs in subsequent small-house construction at the southern end of the village. This house also displays broad eaves without gable returns.

Also during this period, limited employee housing was built on both sides of Putnam Hill Road, north of Mill No. 1. Three two-family dwelling forms seen here are not represented elsewhere in the village and are noteworthy for their rooflines. All dwellings are on granite foundations with vinyl siding, asphalt-shingle roofs, and replacement windows. Largest of the three is the 2½-story, side-gable house at 445 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1830s, SUT.225), six bays across and three

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bays deep, with the entries placed in the first and sixth bays. The house retains a small shed monitor on the front slope of the roof, and a brick chimney at the roof ridge. End-bay entries feature gabled door hoods on plain brackets. Next door, the 1½-story 441 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1830s, SUT.224) is the only building surviving in the village with a full monitor roof. Though the original eight-bay façade with a pair of center entries has been modified to a single center entry flanked by two double windows, the house retains a pair of interior end-wall chimneys and the full-width monitor with eave windows. Another 1½-story dwelling at 442 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1850s [?], SUT.346) has a four-bay façade, center-gable roof with brick chimney at the roof ridge, and entries on the side elevations; hipped-roof entry porches have been enclosed.

The late 1860s brought considerable expansion of employee housing in the north and mid-section of the village following the enlargement of Mill No. 1 at the lower privilege and completion of Mill No. 3 (1868, burned 1975, demolished) at the upper privilege on Manchaug Road. New types and arrangements of employee housing were introduced, including single-family dwellings for company managers (described below) and a cluster of nineteen duplexes, known as New Village, for lower-level employees (described below). The company also continued building, in scattered locations, variations of the two-family dwelling type seen earlier (described below).

Most prominently positioned, in terms of corner location and elevated site, as well as the most highly ornamented of the houses at Manchaug, the Mill Superintendent's House, 447 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1868, SUT.227, photo 15), displays an eclectic blend of Second Empire, Italianate, and Victorian Gothic features. Exceptionally well preserved, this dwelling occupies the northwest corner of the Putnam Hill Road intersection with Whitins Road—a parcel defined by granite retaining walls and granite steps at the street frontages—with its principal façade oriented west and a secondary façade to the south. The 2½-story house has a granite foundation, clapboard siding, a mansard roof clad with composition shingles and rubber membrane, and two brick chimneys. The main block occupies a roughly square footprint, three bays across and approximately three bays deep; a 1½-story, mansard-roofed rear ell with brick chimney extends the south elevation to the east. Character-defining features include the wide, plain frieze; thin, bracketed cornerboards; bay windows on the façade and south elevation, hipped-roof porches at the center entries (the porch on the south elevation is enclosed), and elaborate wall dormers that pierce the eaves. These wall dormers display heavy hood moldings on shaped brackets. A second tier of narrow dormers mounted on the lower slope of the mansard roof suggest an Eastlake appearance with their steeply pitched gables and finials; these windows may have been added in the 1870s or 1880s, along with the one-story, hipped-roof porch, one by six bays, that spans the north elevation. The porch displays turned posts and balustrade, along with spindles in the spandrels that define each arched bay. Window sash has been replaced.

The company built a notable cluster of four single-family dwellings on Maple Street, west of Mill No. 3 and overlooking Stevens Pond (1864) to the southeast. Three of these dwellings, which were constructed for overseers, survive, with 3 Maple Street (ca. 1868, SUT.260, photo 16) retaining the greatest historic integrity despite the application of vinyl siding. As a group, the houses are 1½ stories on a granite foundation occupying a T-shaped footprint, three bays across

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with a center entry and one bay deep on the main block, featuring asphalt-shingle clipped gable roofs, a cross-gable centered over the entry, and a 1½-story rear ell. The houses were designed with twin brick chimneys at the roof ridge (removed at 3 Maple Street) and wide overhanging bracketed eaves. Other original detailing surviving at 3 Maple Street includes the steeply pitched, gabled entry porch on plain posts (the pitch of the porch roof reflecting the pitch of the center gable above), three-pane transom over the entry and bracketed shed-roofed caps over the first-floor windows. Some windows have 6/6 wood sash.

New Village (ca. 1868, SUT.K, photo 17) is the largest single development of employee housing built at Manchaug, encompassing nineteen duplexes for 38 families. The development occupies an elevated site off Manchaug Road, immediately south of the Mill No. 3 site, and east of the Maple Street overseers' houses on the other side of Stevens Pond. New Village derives its character and historic integrity from the uniformity of rooflines and street walls, and the preservation of the grid-like street pattern. No longer identical due to modifications to siding, window sash, and doors, the buildings still display common characteristics. Each is 1½ stories with a granite foundation and side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Most retain the original pair of brick chimneys at the roof ridge. Siding is generally vinyl or aluminum, and 1/1 vinyl sash predominates. Each two-unit building (described by the company in the 1922 auction catalog as a "double cottage house") is eight bays across and two bays deep, with entries in the third and sixth bays of the façade, and a pair of eave windows centered on the upper story, one for each unit. On the rear elevations, entries to the respective units are placed in the fourth and fifth bays. Houses on First Street, Second Street, and West Second Street have their façades oriented to the street. For reasons that are unclear, houses on Third Street and West Third Street are oriented with their rear façades facing toward the street and their principal façades facing the open space to the south. Historic maps and atlases show the street passed south (in front) of these houses, not north (in back) of these houses as it does currently; the date and reason for this change have not been determined. Additions to some houses at New Village take the form of porches or shed dormers; only one house, 1 Second Street (SUT.359), has been expanded to two full stories.

The eight-bay, gable-roofed duplex house form seen at New Village became the most common arrangement for two-family dwellings in Manchaug. Other examples of this design were built on Main Street, just south of Mill No. 1, at 16, 17, 18, and 19 Main Street (ca. 1868, SUT.H, photo 18), and later at 22, 24, and 26 Main Street (ca. 1870s, SUT.254–256, photo 18). Duplexes in the first group were modified in the first half of the 20th century with the addition of front or side porches, shed dormers, or exterior brick chimneys; the most intact example is 19 Main Street (SUT.305), while the most transformed, and now a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, is 18 Main Street (see below). Duplexes in the second group incorporate gable returns not present on the 1868 buildings, and four, rather than two, eave windows on the façade. A significant example of the eight-bay duplex, at 6 Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue (ca. 1870s, SUT.167, photo 19), is among the best-preserved houses at Manchaug, with a high degree of historic integrity. Featuring a center-gable roof and Victorian Eclectic detailing, this duplex retains clapboard siding, thin cornerboards, overhanging eaves with gable returns, a plain frieze, hipped-roof door hoods on curved brackets, and bracketed cornice caps over the windows. The upper-level façade displays

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both eave windows (over the second and seventh bays) and a pair of windows in the cross gable. Windows contain replacement sash. The house apparently was moved to this location after ca. 1900; its early history and location have not been confirmed, and it is not clear whether the mill company or an individual owner was responsible for its construction.

Another development of fourteen duplexes (thirteen survive) on Ledge Street and adjacent Putnam Hill Road is more altered than the houses at New Village, but similarly retains its overall character and historic integrity in the consistency of rooflines and street walls, and the preservation of the grid-like street pattern. Known variously as North Village or Upper Tuckerville for its proximity to Upper Tucker Pond, the Ledge Street/Putnam Hill Road Area (ca. 1870–1878, SUT.G, photo 20) is a group of 1½-story cottages on granite foundations with side-gable roofs clad in asphalt shingle and a single brick chimney at the roof ridge. Siding is generally vinyl or aluminum, and 1/1 vinyl sash predominates. Originally six bays across, with the entries in the first and sixth bays, and two bays deep, these smaller duplexes as a group tended to be converted to single-family dwellings; most now have a single entry. Little ornamental detail remains on the houses today due to alterations or the application of synthetic siding. A new house replaced the duplex at 6 Ledge Street.

Very few dwellings at Manchaug were designed to house more than two families. Aside from the brick dwelling at 12 Whitins Road (see above), the historic district retains two other dwellings described in the 1922 auction catalog as four-family houses, though it is not clear whether they housed four families originally. Positioned on the north side of Manchaug Road between the sites of Mill No. 2 and Mill No. 3, 349 Manchaug Road (ca. 1868, SUT.257) and 351 Manchaug Road (ca. 1868, SUT.258) are 2½-story, side-gable buildings on granite foundations with asphalt-shingle roofs. Six bays across and approximately two to three bays deep, the buildings originally had entries on the side elevations. This wood-frame house form is uncommon at Manchaug. The only three-family dwelling is 436 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1872–1878, SUT.221), similar to the duplexes with its 1½-story, side-gabled profile and brick chimneys at the roof ridge, but displaying a twelve-bay rather than eight-bay façade, with three entries rather than two. Unique at Manchaug was a wood-frame building of fourteen attached dwellings known as Long Block (ca. 1872–1878, burned and demolished ca. 1970), occupying a full block on Putnam Hill Road between Snow and Summer streets. The village does not retain any examples of the wood-frame boarding houses that served as quarters for unmarried employees of the mill company.

The company town occupying the northern and central sections of the village was largely complete by the late 1870s. A significant exception is the Manchaug Company Storekeeper/Farmer House, 5 Whitins Road (ca. 1878–1885, SUT.242, photo 21). This 1½-story, single-family dwelling has a granite foundation, aluminum siding, a gable roof clad in asphalt shingle, and brick chimneys on each slope of the roof. The four-bay façade faces west, and a three-bay, gabled south elevation faces the street, with a one-story wing incorporating a second entry on the east side. The main entry, sheltered by a small, one-story, hipped-roof porch, is located on the west side. Few original decorative details survive due to the application of siding, though the broad eaves with gable returns, and the eave windows on the west and east elevations,

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are important features. Windows contain replacement sash.

Division of farms at the southern end of the village accounted for most new residential development at Manchaug from the late 1870s onward. This area displays the greatest variety of architectural forms in the historic district. Many of these wood-frame houses, which range from one to 2½ stories, retain modest detailing, such as overhanging eaves with gable returns, bay windows, and bracketed door hoods, though some detailing has been lost in the application of synthetic siding, enclosure of porches, addition of exterior wall chimneys, or replacement of window sash and doors. The ornament that remains is often not associated with a specific architectural style. Most houses convey the outward appearance of single-family dwellings, and were modified over time on the interior into apartments.

An appreciable number of houses were constructed on Mumford Road, Main Street, and adjacent side streets in the 1870s and 1880s. Among the larger, 2½-story, side-gable examples are the Alfred LeBeau House, 44 Main Street (SUT.176, photo 22), displaying a five-by-two-bay main block with center entry, a pair of brick chimneys at the roof ridge, and a hipped-roof door hood on oversized scroll brackets; the Michael McDonald House, 35 Main Street (SUT.174), with its three-by-two-bay main block, 2½-story rear ell, and bay windows flanking the center entry; and the four-family Vadenais House, 11 Mumford Road (SUT.197, photo 23), featuring a seven-bay façade with center entry, a gabled dormer, and a brick foundation incorporating a raised basement on the north side. The Pierre Peloquin House, 42 Main Street (SUT.320), is uncommon in the village for its 2½-story gable-front-and-wing form, and displays a full-width, hipped-roof porch.

Various forms of 1½-story dwellings survive. At least two dwellings in the district take the same 1½-story, side-gable form, suggesting the work of the same unknown builder: the Dr. Pierre L. Couillard House, 25 Main Street (ca. 1878, SUT.173, photo 24), and the Henry Millette [Miett] House, 13 Mumford Road (1884, SUT.198, photo 23). Each displays a pair of brick chimneys at the roof ridge, extended wall height between the first-floor windows and the eaves, gable returns, a five-by-two-bay main block, and a bracketed door hood over the center entry. Both houses have a secondary entry on the south elevation; at the Couillard house, a one-story sunporch was added in the early 20th century. The Francois Messier House, 8 Mumford Road (late 1870s, SUT.196), is constructed into the grade, yielding a high raised basement. This gable-front dwelling, three bays across and two bays deep with a brick chimney at the roof ridge, retains raking cornice caps over the windows, gable returns, and a pent roof over the entry, indicating a full-width front porch has been removed. The main block has a one-story, shed-roofed rear addition on a raised basement.

The most highly ornamented house from the last quarter of the 19th century and the best example of Victorian Eclectic design in the village is the David Letendre House, 17 Mumford Road (1884, SUT.199, photo 23). This 1½-story, cross-gable dwelling is built on an L-shaped footprint with the principal entry set back from the façade at the junction of the lateral and forward-projecting gabled wings. Character-defining features include the overhanging eaves, shingled gable infill, bay window on the façade, and wraparound porch with turned posts, jigsaw-cut

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brackets, and turned balustrade. Most windows are trimmed with cornice caps, with windows on the north elevation displaying bracketed pent roofs, and contain 6/1 replacement sash.

Examples of suburban design at Manchaug in the first half of the 20th century include remodeled older dwellings or small-scale new construction. The Joseph A. Conley House, 18 Main Street (ca. 1868/1925, SUT.170, photo 25), is a fine Dutch Colonial variant of the Colonial Revival style. Originally constructed as a duplex for Manchaug Company employees, the house was largely demolished and rebuilt in 1925 as a single-family dwelling. This 1½-story house is one of the most high-style residential buildings in the village. Three principal bays across with a center entry, the house has a gambrel roof with full-width shed dormers on the façade and rear elevations. A pent roof caps the first story in each gambrel end. One original brick chimney is retained at the roof ridge; the other chimney is an exterior-wall addition on the north (side) elevation, where a one-story enclosed porch with a flat roof also has been added. In addition to the gambrel roof and shed dormers, important stylistic features include the gabled front porch on Doric columns and a variety of fenestration: sidelights flanking the center entry, bay windows on large brackets, paired and triple windows, and 6/1 sash. Another remodeled dwelling, built as a 1½-story side-gable cottage, the Levi Bousquet/Joseph D. Bousquet House, 7 Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue (1893/ca. 1909, SUT.169), was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style with the addition of a gambrel roof, full-width shed dormers at the front and rear, and full-width front porch.

Side-by-side single-family cottages illustrate the new construction. The 1½-story dwelling at 46½ Main Street (1925, SUT.322, photo 22) displays a clipped-gable (jerkin-head) roof and full-width enclosed front porch that suggests a bungalow profile with a sweeping, low-pitched shed roof extending over the porch. The foundation is stone and the siding asbestos shingle. The William McDonald House, 46 Main Street (1936, SUT.177, photo 22), is a one-story cottage with a low-profile hipped roof and broad clipped-gable projecting bays. Though the front porch has been enclosed, this wood-shingled house on a concrete foundation retains multipane lights in the upper window sash and a bracketed door hood over the secondary entry on the north elevation.

Some parcels on the east side of Main Street were associated with houses destroyed in the 1924 fire and not redeveloped until after World War II. One-story, wood-frame ranches with side-gable or hipped roofs and wood or vinyl siding were built at 27 Main Street (ca. 1954, SUT.310, photo 24), 41 Main Street (ca. 1958, SUT.319), and 43 Main Street (ca. 1950, SUT.321). At 49 Main Street (ca. 1960, SUT.323) is an example of the split-level house; character-defining features of postwar design include the floor-to-ceiling tripartite window at the living room with fixed panes above and hopper or awning sash below, and the main entry with its three-panel front door. Other parcels were created by continued subdivision after World War II. An example of traditional architectural detailing is a picturesque cottage, the George Thibodeau House, 47 Main Street (ca. 1948, SUT.178). This 1½-story dwelling with side-gable roof has a stone veneer foundation and asymmetrical façade that features a brick-and-stone chimney, entry set in a round-arched brick surround, and a triple window in a slightly projecting gabled pavilion. The

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lunette window in the gable is a Colonial Revival-style feature. A one-story, hipped-roof enclosed porch is on the south elevation.

Outbuildings

Relatively few 19th-century outbuildings are still standing in the historic district. Neither the early (pre-1826) farms nor the Manchaug Company farm associated with 5 Whitins Road (ca. 1878-1891, SUT.242) retain their historic agricultural outbuildings. The largest 19th-century barn extant in the district accompanies the David Letendre House, 17 Mumford Road (barn is late 19th century, SUT.200): 1½ stories, gable-front, two bays across, and two bays deep. Some small sheds built to accompany the company housing are still extant. Many of these rectangular sheds, which have high-pitched gable roofs, broad eaves without any returns, and two-bay façades, have been altered, especially with the removal of original board-and-batten wood siding and modification of openings. Examples include the shed at 3 Morse Road (ca. 1870s, SUT.193) and the more-altered shed at 425½ Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1870s, SUT.302). Later gable-front, wood-frame sheds display exposed rafters, as seen at 4 Reservoir Avenue (early 20th century). A combination garage and shop survives at 5 Morse Road (early 20th century). This one-story, side-gabled, wood-shingled building has a three-bay shop with interior end wall chimney at the west end, and a pair of glazed swinging doors in the garage bay at the east end. Other garages tend to be wood-frame, gable-front, and vinyl-sided, dating to the mid- to late 20th century.

Structures and Sites Associated with the Waterpower System

Manchaug's waterpower system constitutes an engineered or manmade landscape constructed principally from the mid-1820s to the 1870s, and modified significantly by a major flood in 1936. Select components of all three privileges are extant, retaining historic integrity in varying degrees; sites or ruins of other components also have been identified. Components of the upper, middle, and lower privileges are presented here from west to east, following the path of the Mumford River through the village, with a distance of about 1,200 feet between the upper and lower privileges. The river does not appear to exceed about 30 to 40 feet between banks at any point in the historic district.

At the **upper privilege**, which served Mill No. 3 on Manchaug Road (1868, burned 1975), extant historic resources on the south side of the road are Stevens Pond, 333R Manchaug Road (1864), and Stevens Pond Dam and Spillway, 333 Manchaug Road (1864, SUT.936). This privilege has a 33-foot fall. The dam is of earth-and-granite-block construction, approximately 300 feet long, with late 20th-century concrete reinforcement around the stone spillway, which is 16½ feet wide. Rough-faced granite blocks line the southern edge of Manchaug Road as a retaining wall at the spillway. A gate or head house on top of the dam, on the east side of the spillway, was demolished sometime after 1948. Other modifications include the installation of a steel footbridge spanning the spillway and chain link fencing. The outlet from the spillway runs northward under the road as the headrace channel for Mill No. 3. This headrace today forms the western border of the parcel now occupied by the town's Fire Station No. 2 (Manchaug Company Mill No. 3 Site), 343 Manchaug Road (2003), a parcel defined further at its

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northeastern border by the river channel. The headrace and river channel, which survive as streams in wooded areas, retain some evidence of granite blocks on the banks.

The **middle privilege**, which served Mill No. 2 on Manchaug Road (1826 onward, demolished 1936–1938), was the last of the three privileges constructed, and sustained heavy damage during a flood in 1936. Sites and ruins of components of this privilege are located on the north side of Manchaug Road, west of Putnam Hill Road, and involve the damming of Tucker Stream, which approached Manchaug from the north. In the most significant transformation of the village landscape since the waterpower system was completed ca. 1870, the site of Lower Tucker Pond, 414 Putnam Hill Road (1866–1936), has reverted to a natural wooded state following the breaching of its dam in 1936. The pond covered about 30 acres before the breach. This privilege had a fall of 25.7 feet. The Lower Tucker Pond Dam and Spillway, 343 Manchaug Road (1866), survives in ruins in a wooded area approximately 300 feet north of the road. Of earth-and-granite-block construction, the dam is roughly 275 feet long with a stone-faced spillway. The dam and spillway are the only components of the middle privilege that are not situated within the current boundaries of the parcel at 359 Manchaug Road (Mill No. 2 site). Remaining components of this privilege—all in ruins and located on the parcel at 359 Manchaug Road—are the Mill No. 2 Headrace Channel (ca. 1868–1936, photo 26), a granite-lined channel that passed north of the Mill No. 2, and the Mill No. 2 Tailrace Channel (ca. 1868, SUT.937). Surviving from the tailrace channel is a detached stone arch about nine feet high and twelve feet wide, barrel vaulted and faced with dressed-granite blocks, carrying walls of random-laid, undressed stone. This arch fronts the northern end of the unnamed millpond (see below). The Manchaug Company Mill No. 2 Site (1826–1827) is set back from the road between 50 and 200 feet or more, occupying low ground in a wooded area. The mill site encompasses ruins of granite and brick walls, scattered granite blocks, and a portion of the iron conduit that conveyed water through the raceway beneath the mill building.

Retaining the greatest historic integrity of the three privileges, the **lower privilege** served Manchaug Company Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street (1826 onward, SUT.2, see above). This privilege, with a fall of 25.7 feet, encompasses the unnamed millpond (ca. 1826, 1937, photo 27) that flows under Manchaug Road, plus the Mill No. 1 Dam and Spillway, 358 Manchaug Road (ca. 1852, 1937; SUT.933), on the south side. The dam is of earth-and-granite construction, about 175 feet long, with a spillway about 60 feet long displaying battered stone abutments at the ends. The millpond and waterfall are scenic amenities in the village, and the town of Sutton has developed a walking trail along the east bank of the Mumford River from Main Street to the dam. Underground conduits (headraces) for directing water beneath Main Street to Mill No. 1 on the east are not known to survive. The defunct Mill No. 1 tailrace, which emptied into the Mumford River about 350 feet east of the plant, was eliminated with the construction of a sizable rear addition on the mill in 1973 (see above).

Two other historic structures in the district relate to, but no longer maintain a physical connection with, the waterpower system at the three privileges. The Manchaug Company Trench (ca. 1865) is an open channel built to convey water from the south branch of the Mumford River in the neighboring town of Douglas to the unnamed millpond at Manchaug. The trench, which

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enters the historic district on the south, carried water midway between Main Street and Mumford Road, crossing Mumford Road between the houses currently known as 7 Mumford and 8 Mumford en route to the millpond. The path of the trench northerly from Mumford Road is not clear, nor is the manner in which water was conveyed under, or over, that road. Manchaug Trench appears to be a component of the 1860s water-supply system that was abandoned after additional water reservoirs were built in outlying areas to supply water to the village. The trench retains its greatest integrity between Mumford Road and Main Street, where both excavating and embanking techniques were used to direct the water. Scattered piles of cut granite survive near the path of the trench, which does not appear to have been lined with stone.

At the northern end of the historic district, Upper Tucker Pond Dam, 411R Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1878, SUT.939, photo 28), survives in a ruined state. This granite-faced earthen dam, set back about 175 feet from the road and roughly 200 feet in length, now has trees and brush growing from the top. It was breached on the north side in 1936. The ensuing flood led to the breaching of the dam at Lower Tucker Pond downstream (see above) and subsequent damage to Mill No. 2, which contributed to its demolition.

Structures and Objects Associated with Pedestrian and Vehicular Circulation

Granite retaining walls and stairs survive in scattered locations throughout the company town at the northern and central sections of the district. These features shaped circulation patterns associated with historic residential development. Examples range from the dressed-granite wall with stairs that defines the street frontage at the Mill Superintendent's House, 447 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1868, SUT.227, photo 15, see above), to the rough-laid granite New Village stone wall and steps (ca. 1868) across Manchaug Road from the site of Mill No. 3, stairs that are overgrown with brush and no longer used. Like the Manchaug Road wall, the rough-laid granite Brick Lane stone wall and steps (ca. 1826, photo 14) from Whitins Road spans more than one parcel. This wall has breaks for driveway entrances and incorporates three sets of steps, at the 8, 10, and 12 Whitins Road parcels. The stair placement does not align with the current buildings; driveways associated with these houses appear to be the principal means of accessing these three houses currently.

Little remains of the substantial improvements undertaken in 1920 to formalize pedestrian circulation patterns that had existed through the northern and central sections of the village since the 1870s. The best-preserved example of these improvements is a concrete pedestrian bridge (1920, photo 29) spanning the Mumford River in a wooded area northwest of the Mill No. 2 site and northeast of the Mill No. 3 site. This bridge, which features Moderne-style detailing, is roughly 225 feet north of the company dwelling at 349 Manchaug Road. A system of iron fencing with concrete posts and iron gates was installed at the street frontages of the three mill complexes and pedestrian entrances. Surviving from these improvements are two pairs of gateposts at pedestrian entrances to the Mill No. 2 complex, 359 Manchaug Road, between 432 and 436 Putnam Hill Road at the north entrance, and 442 and 444 Putnam Hill Road (photo 30) at the south entrance, as well as a single gatepost at the rear of the Mill No. 1 complex, 9 Main Street, northeast of the mill building. These concrete gateposts are square in footprint with

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chamfered corners on the shafts, classical orbs at the top, and incised beveled panels at the entablature reading **MANCHAUG MILL** on two faces and **1920** on the other two faces. Iron hinges extant on some columns have markings that reference the Arctic Mill located in Arctic, Rhode Island (see **Statement of Significance**).

Manchaug Road Bridge (1937, SUT.950, photo 27) over the Mumford River (unnamed millpond) is notable in the historic district for its design and concrete construction. This single-span steel stringer bridge has reinforced concrete, open-panel guardrails displaying a Moderne angular profile in both the piers and balustrades. This bridge replaces an earlier stone-arch bridge destroyed in the 1936 flood. Aside from monuments placed at John Mateychuk Square (see **Landscapes** below), the district boundaries encompass few objects; standing signs and flagpoles tend to be noncontributing due to their recent vintage.

Landscapes

Manchaug Village has comparatively few designed landscapes relative to the total acreage of the historic district. Most prominently positioned at the major crossroads in the district, John Mateychuk Square, Main Street (mid-19th century/1940s, photo 1), occupies a small triangular parcel defined by Manchaug Road on the north, Main Street on the east, and the connecting road between them on the southwest. This grassy parcel, which inclines slightly in grade toward the northeast, is accented with deciduous trees and perennial plantings. Functioning as a common, Mateychuk Square displays a six-pound Civil War cannon (ca. 1862) and a flagpole (mid-20th century), as well as objects that postdate the historic district's period of significance. A granite sign (late 20th century) placed by American Legion Post 390 of Manchaug showcases the square's dedication to John Mateychuk (d. 1943). A second granite sign (ca. 2010) placed by the town of Sutton welcomes visitors to Manchaug. An Honor Roll of veterans was built here in the late 1940s and removed at an undetermined date.

At the southern end of Manchaug Village, Darling Cemetery, 15R Darling Lane (ca. 1803, photo 31), is a small family burial ground covering one-quarter acre, set back roughly 250 feet north of the road in a stand of evergreens. A fence of granite posts and iron railings (some missing) defines the square, level plot. Most burials are marked with slate, marble, or granite headstones arranged in rows perpendicular to the street, providing names and dates for the deceased. Extant headstones mark roughly three dozen burials from 1809 to 1952; the actual number buried here is likely higher, as the earliest reference to this cemetery in the town's published vital records is for a death in 1803. Most early markers (pre-1850) are tablet in form with rectangular or shouldered tops; a small number are ornamented with images of willow trees and urns. Later monuments on granite plinths tend to display segmental-arched tops. The Darling plot is the only family plot in the cemetery that is defined by a granite curb, which encompasses several markers for Darling family burials. Largest of these is the granite pier marker for the grave of George L. Darling (d. 1925). Other family plots likely exist in the cemetery, though they are not delineated by a granite curb. Headstones for members of the Morse, Paine, Carpenter, Stone, and White families also are present.

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Southwest of Darling Cemetery, Memorial Park (Veterans Field), 7 Darling Lane (early 20th century), encompasses three acres of level turf field bordered by Darling Lane on the east and Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue on the west. Morse Road bordered the property on the north as late as the 1970s; this segment of road has since been discontinued. Though the park is believed to have hosted baseball games since the early 20th century, it is not clear whether the baseball diamond at the east corner of the parcel is in its original position. The present backstop at the east corner, along with a standing sign at the south corner, playground and a flagpole on the west side, and basketball court at the northwest corner, are all of late 20th-century vintage.

Manchaug Company Farm covered roughly 90 acres of upland extending northerly from Whitins Road and easterly of the company housing on Putnam Hill Road and Ledge Street. Much of the historic farm acreage, especially at the northern end, encompasses rock and ledge, with some wetlands present near a brook at the southern end of the property. The **southern section of the farm acreage** corresponds with the parcels known today as 5, 11, and 27 Whitins Road. While the historic “boss farmer” house remains at 5 Whitins Road (see *Residential Buildings* above), adjacent agricultural outbuildings in the farmyard to the east burned in 1959. Evidence survives of foundations for the massive horse stable and cow barn (one combined building), silo, and piggery (ca. 1878–1900). The balance of the farm’s southern acreage was divided from the farm buildings in 1961; an organic farm operates today at 11 Whitins Road and 27 Whitins Road, where approximately 22 acres are preserved in agricultural use. The **northern section of the farm acreage**, now largely wooded, corresponds with the parcel known today as 11R Whitins Road and has some frontage on Putnam Hill Road to the west. This parcel encompasses two areas of granite quarry activity: a small quarry (early 20th century) of about one-quarter acre east of Ledge Street, and a larger quarry (mid-19th century) about 500 feet northeast of the first. Much of the company farm’s northern section was recently conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Conservation and Recreation, and now serves as an extension of the Sutton State Forest.

A three-acre pine grove on the west side of Putnam Hill Road, bordering the southeastern shore of Upper Tucker Pond (now Tucker Lake), served as a picnic grove and lakeside recreation area from the early 20th century until 1953. The grove also is the site of Bessette’s Moose Grove Pavilion (1930–ca. 1953), a 40-by-60-foot, gabled dining and function hall. The one-story brick Manchaug Water District Pumping Station, 410 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1953), now occupies the parcel, with the one-story concrete Manchaug Water District Treatment Plant, 410 Putnam Hill Road (2010), further to the north.

Noncontributing Resources

Most noncontributing resources are outbuildings, fences, swimming pools, and standing signs constructed since the end of the period of significance. As a group, noncontributing resources are small in scale or set back from the street, and do not compromise the historic integrity of the district. The district encompasses an appreciable number of late 20th-century sheds that postdate the period of significance.

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Three buildings are noteworthy in the history of the village but noncontributing due to their construction after the period of significance. The former Manchaug Branch Library, 6 Main Street (1970, SUT.396), is a one-story, side-gabled building of wood-frame construction designed by Walter B. Shaw. The building, which faces north toward Mateychuk Square, is still owned by the town and currently leased to a preschool. At the southern end of the district, the two-story, hipped-roof St. Anne Rectory, 31 Main Street (1970, SUT.313, Dennis J. Albert, bldr.), is a wood-frame building with brick veneer elevations, traditional ornament, and an attached two-car garage. The rectory occupies the same parcel as St. Anne Roman Catholic Church (see *Institutional Buildings* above). Finally, on the site of Mill No. 3, which remained vacant following the fire that destroyed the complex in 1975, the Town of Sutton built a new Fire Station No. 2, 343 Manchaug Road (2003). In addition to these three buildings, the side-gabled raised ranch at 8 Darling Lane (1969) is of interest due to its construction out of wood salvaged from the demolition of the French Baptist Church (see below).

Demolition and Other Building Removal

Destruction of Mill No. 3 by fire is the most substantial loss to the building stock of Manchaug Village since 1967, the end of the district's period of significance. Other building losses occurred during the period of significance and demonstrate change in the district over time. They include the loss of multiple buildings on Main Street to fire in 1924, to flood and hurricane in both 1936 and 1938, and the Manchaug Company Farm agricultural buildings to fire in 1959.

Important wood-frame buildings burned or demolished in the late 1960s or early 1970s, after the period of significance, are discussed further in the **Statement of Significance**. Examples include the Manchaug Company mill building-turned-boarding house known as the Beehive (1828), replaced by the Manchaug Branch Library; the French Baptist Church (ca. 1903), on Morse Road at Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue; Long Block (ca. 1872–1878, see also above), on Putnam Hill Road between Snow Street and Summer Street; the Manchaug Hotel (1900), located at 38 Main Street at the foot of Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue; and mixed-use blocks on Main Street south of the intersection with Morse Road.

The largest extant barn at Manchaug was dismantled in 1989 and reassembled in 1994 at the town-owned Waters Farm, 53 Waters Road, in West Sutton (NRIND 1985). Known as the Darling Barn and associated with the Zelek Darling House, 17 Darling Lane (see *Residential Buildings* above), this ca. 1840 English barn has been preserved at its new location, and is used for meetings and community gatherings.

Archaeological Description

At least one ancient Native American site is recorded in the district and a high potential exists that additional sites will be found.

Environmental characteristics of the district include well-drained and nearly level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms in close proximity to wetlands. The Mumford

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River drains much of the Manchaug Village locale, roughly passing through the center of the district. Stevens Pond and Tucker Pond are also located in the western and northern parts of the district, respectively. Soil types in the district are generally sandy; however, rocky or stony soils are also present.

Given the above information, the large size of the district (300 acres), and the presence of one known site, a high potential exists that additional sites will be found. Ancient sites in the district may include the full spectrum of site types recognized for this area, from larger, habitation-type sites to smaller special purpose-type sites and campsites.

Historic archaeological sites are also documented in the district, and a high potential exists for locating additional examples of historic archaeological resources. The Manchester Dam and Outbuilding Foundation Site is located to the southwest of the intersection of Manchaug Road and Main Street. In the general area (within one mile), two additional sites have been recorded, but with little information. Several additional sites have also been identified in the district, based on this research and local efforts. Each of these sites has yet to be recorded in the Inventory of Historic and Archaeological Assets maintained by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Beehive Building Site represents the location of the Beehive Building, which was built as a wooden mill that was converted into a multifamily residence in the mid-19th century. By the 20th century, this building had been converted to a mixed-use Community Club that offered various recreational activities. The building was demolished ca. 1970 when the new Manchaug Branch Library (SUT.396) replaced it. A single cut-granite stone visible on the lawn of the small park on the eastern bank of the millpond is all that potentially remains of the building, though more of the building's foundation might remain undiscovered beneath the surface of the park and common.

The Mill No. 2 Site is located at 359 Manchaug Road and represents the location of Manchaug Mill No.2, its associated outbuildings, and water features. Architectural remains, such as cut-granite blocks, brick foundations, and iron water conduits, lie scattered amongst the ruins of the three-story mill building that housed spooling, warping, carding, and spinning operations from ca. 1826 to 1936, when it was destroyed by successive flooding episodes. Despite the devastation wrought by the floods, significant portions of the mill's foundations, walls, and water systems still stand in ruins on the site and could yield further information about the mill's operations and internal arrangement. Some of the brick wall ruins observed in the northeastern section of the mill parcel, for example, could correspond to a smithy, power plant, and chimney that are delineated in that area on the 1922 auction map. These are located on the higher ground at the rear of parcels 49-140 and 49-141 west of Putnam Hill Road.

The Mill No. 3 Site is located at 343 Manchaug Road and represents the location of Manchaug Mill No.3, specifically the ruins of its associated dam located in the wooded area north of the new Fire Station No. 2 (2003). Mill No. 3 was lost to fire in 1975, when its last remaining buildings were being used as a chicken coop. The mill dam is approximately 20 feet tall and constructed of granite blocks that resemble those in the Stevens Pond Dam and Spillway

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(SUT.936). Unfortunately, thick foliage and brambles barred close inspection of the dam ruins, so further details about its condition and design details are unavailable without further archaeological investigation. Additionally, a detailed study of the 1948 Mill No. 3 plans showed that remains of the mill's Picking House may still survive in the wooded eastern section of the parcel that was not affected by construction of the new fire station.

The Company Farm Cow Barn and Horse Stables Site is located at 5–11 Whitins Road and represents the ruins of the sizeable Company Farm barn that stood there from ca.1878 through 1959, when it was lost to fire. The ruins of cut-granite walls, concrete pads, and metal stanchions remain throughout the open yard and wooded areas of the lots. Adjacent and possibly connected to the Cow Barn and Horse Stables ruins is the **Company Farm Piggery Site**, a small, granite-walled enclosure with steel brackets and fencing, presumably where the farm's pigs were housed. **The Company Farm Garage Site** is located east of the barn and piggery along Whitins Road. Though the original use of the building is unknown, it appears on the 1891 bird's-eye depiction of Manchaug, as well as the 1922 deed map of the farm; in the latter, it is labelled as a garage. Local property owners remember the building used up through the mid to late 20th century as an automobile garage complete with a sunken service well. At present, only the cut-granite foundations of the building remain, and no evidence of the service well remains in its concrete floor.

In the wooded lots at the rear of the Company Farm Complex are a few sites potentially indicative of historical stone quarrying activities, likely not for the industrial buildings of Manchaug but for smaller-scale buildings, such as residences or outbuildings. **Quarry #1** (SUT.993) is approximately 1/5 acre in size, located along the well-cleared trail that runs from the edge of the forest on parcel 49-123 through parcel 49-221 to the **Stevens Pond Dam and Spillway** (SUT.936). The quarry's various large granite outcrops and boulders show traces of quarrying, including chisel marks from the pin-and-feather style of rock cutting. The center and lowest portion of the quarry is filled with water from a vernal pool of unknown depth. No artifacts or other historic remains were visible at the quarry. **Quarry #2** (SUT.994) is located northeast of Stevens Pond in a stand of pine trees along a well-cleared trail that runs through parcel 49-221. Various traces of quarrying, including chisel marks from pin-and-feather rock cutting, are evident on the quarry's various granite boulders and outcroppings. No artifacts or other historic remains were visible at the quarry. **The Pin and Feathers Quarried Stone** is a granite boulder located on a rise south of Stevens Pond that clearly demonstrates the historical method of stonecutting known as "pin and feather" quarrying. A line of chisel marks is cut across the width of the boulder's broad face. Stuck within two of the chisel holes are metal stonecutting implements forever wedged within the stone, presumably lost by workmen attempting to quarry this stone at an unknown date. The stone-cutting implements are iron (feathers) and steel (chisel/wedge), and in good condition.

Other sites located in the wooded lots at the rear of the Company Farm Complex and east of Putnam Hill Road include two historic wells and a trash dump site. **Well #1** is the remains of a rectangular well, approximately two feet in diameter with cut-granite courses descending to an unknown depth. Upon inspection, the well was filled with collected groundwater up to a foot or

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so beneath its rim. The only other visible remains or artifact adjacent to the well was a modern plastic ventilation pipe protruding from the ground. The shed located immediately northwest of Well #1 is modern and most likely not associated with the historical operation of the well. **Well #2** is nearly identical to **Well #1**, rectangular and approximately two feet in diameter with cut-granite courses descending to an unknown depth. Upon inspection, the well was also filled with collected groundwater up to a foot or so beneath its rim. No other architectural remains or artifacts were visible in the area surrounding the well, though it is in close proximity to the early 20th-century residences along Ledge Street.

The Trash Dump is located southeast of Well #2 along a well-cleared path through the wooded lot. A dense concentration of artifacts litter the surface of the dump, including brick fragments and shards of plain whiteware flatware. The trash dump's horizontal and vertical extent is not known at this time. It is not clear when the trash dump was deposited or by whom, though it is in close proximity to a number of late 19th- and early 20th-century dwellings located along Putnam Hill Road and Ledge Street.

The Ice House Site is located in the wooded area north of 424 Putnam Hill Road along the west side of the road behind a traffic barrier. A small, enclosed foundation composed of cut-granite stone, the site's attribution as an Ice House comes only from local memory. No associated artifacts or other architectural remains were observed at the site, though access was prohibited by thick vegetation. Neither the identity of any historical buildings with which this ice house may have been associated, nor its approximate age of construction are known at this time, as it does not seem to appear on any historical maps of the area.

The Bessett's Moose Grove Pavilion Site is located on the wooded lot at 410 Putnam Hill Road bordering the southeastern shore of Upper Tucker Pond (now Tucker Lake). From 1930 to 1953, a recreational pavilion stood here and served as a gathering spot for church meals and other community activities. The recreation area and its pavilion were demolished in anticipation of the municipal water pump that now stands on the lot, though detailed study of historical aerial photography contemporary with the pavilion's period of use shows that construction of the pumphouse did not seem to completely disturb the site of the former recreational area. Further archaeological investigation is necessary to better understand the condition and extent of any remains of the Pavilion Site.

In addition to the known sites discussed above, several potential sites have also been identified, based on documentary sources. No archaeology has been performed on them, and their integrity and locations have not been verified. Structural evidence and related archaeological features may survive from pre-1826 farmsteads and residences that represented a landscape of dispersed farmsteads that characterized the 18th-century settlement area until the 1780s when villages started to develop. While some examples of farmsteads dating to the early 19th century are known in the village, no examples from the 18th century are known to survive. Barns, carriage houses, garages, and outbuildings may also survive associated with archaeological sites of farmsteads and residences.

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As the settlement developed into a village after 1780, archaeological sites associated with these developments are more common. Mills, residences, farmsteads, industries, and institutional buildings were built, and many may survive as archaeological sites. Mill Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were the driving force for the village economy. Architectural and archaeological study of Mill No. 1 (1826) at 9 Main Street, the first and only surviving mill, may identify architectural and construction features for the original three-story mill still extant beneath the fabric of later additions and renovations to the mill in 1855/1862 and in the late 19th century. Also in this area, archaeological evidence may survive of a wooden mill (1828) demolished ca. 1970. At the site of Mill No. 2 (1826–1827), which stood at 359 Manchaug Road and was demolished ca. 1936–1938, cartographic evidence from 1831 shows a sawmill on the approximate site of Mill No. 2. Structural evidence from that sawmill and occupational-related features, barns, and outbuildings may survive from both mills. Mill No. 3 (built in 1868, demolished in 1975) also survives as an archaeological site. Its dam is marked by the substantial remains of a granite wall. Company-built residential housing was also built in the village during the period of significance. During the initial period of mill construction (1826–1828), the company built nine brick rowhouses in the Whitins Road area northeast of Mill No. 1 in an area known as Brick Lane. Only three remain, indicating the potential for six of these houses to survive in the area as archaeological sites. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may help to identify potential residential sites located in the district. Few have been identified to date. By 1847 the number of dwellings in the district had slowly increased to thirteen. After this date, house construction began a rapid rate of increase, reaching 46 by 1870.

Granite quarries have been important for village growth since its beginning. Several granite quarries have been identified in the district and recorded as archaeological sites (see above). Archaeological survey and testing may identify additional quarry sites and activity areas where quarry workers traded professional and personal information and items. Important information may be present that identifies the technologies used in quarry activities and the location of the quarries over time. Several known or documented sites related to the granite-quarrying activities include the Quarry Sites Nos. 1 and 2, and the Pin and Feathers Stone.

Waterworks in the district are another important documented and potential site type located in the district. These resources can help to reconstruct the 18th- and 19th-century landscape of the village, its missing components, and the relationship of the mills to one another. Information may also be present related to the history of waterpower in the village and at individual mills. Important information may also be available for the Manchaug Company Trench (ca. 1865), which carried water from the south branch of the Mumford River, at Mumford in neighboring Douglas, to the millpond at Manchaug. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may indicate the extent that excavation and embanking were used for the trench's construction and whether it was consistent throughout its route. Other techniques of construction may also have been used. Known or documented sites related to the waterpower systems in the district include the Trench Stone Walls, part of the Manchaug Trench.

Dams and spillways may also contribute important information related to the significance of the district. Dams may contain important information related to their construction, their demise, and

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in landscape reconstruction. Taken as a whole, the numerous dams and spillways located in the district may contribute important information on the complex allotment of water to ensure that the mills were continually operational. The Stevens Pond Dam and Spillway created Stevens Pond at 333R Manchaug Road (1864), possibly drowning ancient and historic sites.

Important sites associated with the Company farm may also survive in the district. Several of the known and documented sites in the district were part of the Company farm. They include the piggery, the silo, and possibly one of the wells.

Several other known or documented sites are also present in the district that may be related to commercial or residential activities conducted in the area. They include the Ice House Site, the Beehive Building Site, the Trash Dump, and possibly one of the wells.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Architecture
- Ethnic Heritage
- Industry
- Recreation
- Religion
- Social History

Period of Significance
ca. 1803–1967

- Significant Dates**
1826 (establishment of cotton textile manufacturing)
1872 (sale of Manchaug Company to B. B. & R. Knight)
1924 (fire on lower Main Street)
1926 (bankruptcy of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc.)
1936–1938 (destruction of Mill No. 2 by flood and hurricane)

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

- Architect/Builder**
Stone, Theodore
Stone, Luther
Stone, Archaelaus
Reynolds, Lafayette
Peck, John
Stevens, Ivory
Clemence, George H.
Meacham, Harry L.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton, is the town's largest manufacturing village, reflecting major transitions in the landscape, economy, and settlement of Sutton and Worcester County between the early 19th century and the 1960s. The district preserves an important 19th-century cotton textile manufacturing center, consisting of industrial buildings, attendant waterpower features, planned developments of employee housing, and company farm, with resources that evoke its early 19th-century agricultural roots and subsequent expansion into a thriving village of diverse business interests into the early 20th century. Manchaug illustrates the long influence of Rhode Island merchants and industrialists on the transformation of the Blackstone Valley in Worcester County from a rural to an industrial economy. The evolution of the Manchaug Company textile interests is demonstrated in the growth and development of the paternalistic company town from its establishment in 1826 to bankruptcy in 1926. The district retains notable associations with James Monks Cunliff, who directed construction on much of the engineered landscape of buildings and water features still present today, and B. B. & R. Knight and its successor corporations, under which the residents of Manchaug Village, for 50 years, produced cotton goods bearing the trademark *Fruit of the Loom* label. Equally significant in the history of Manchaug Village is the growth of the predominantly French-Canadian community, its members establishing a Main Street business district, residences, and cultural institutions at the southern end of the historic district, adjacent to the company town. Architecturally, the historic district displays high-style industrial and institutional buildings, a hierarchy of building types for housing mill employees, and a range of 19th- and 20th-century dwellings constructed by village residents. The district presents a continuity of village streetscape that is not present on this scale elsewhere in the town. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Manchaug Village Historic District meets Criteria A and C of the National Register at the local level.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Incorporated in 1714, the town of Sutton, MA, is situated on the historic east-west corridor between Massachusetts Bay and the Connecticut Valley. With a hilltop meetinghouse built as the First Congregational Church in 1720, the town developed into a prosperous 18th-century upland settlement of dispersed farms. The North Parish, with the Second Church formed in 1743, separated from Sutton in 1813 as the town of Millbury. A significant Baptist minority was present in Sutton from the colonial period onward; five Baptist churches were organized from 1735 to 1842. Villages of distinct character began to emerge after ca. 1780, with commercial village development at Sutton Center (NRDIS 2001), an early 19th-century turnpike village at West Sutton (NRDIS 2001), and textile manufacturing at Wilkinsonville (after 1823) and Manchaug (1826). Sutton's location on both the east-west transport corridor and the north-south Blackstone River Valley was an important factor in the town's early development. With the exception of the Providence & Worcester Railroad operating in 1847 through Wilkinsonville at

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the extreme northern corner of Sutton, railroads built through the area in the mid-19th century bypassed the town [*MHC Reconnaissance Report*; *MHC Regional Report*].

Manchaug Village reportedly takes its name from the Nipmuck chief who drowned in the pond now known by that name, located just over one mile west of the village [Chase, 541]. Manchaug is situated at the southwestern end of Sutton, where the north-south road between Sutton Center and East Douglas passes over the Mumford River. It is noteworthy that Main Street in Sutton is located at Manchaug, not the town center, reflecting the village's position as the largest concentration of population in Sutton in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Main Street and Putnam Hill Road constitute the spine through Manchaug, while Mumford Road leads southwest from Main Street toward a smaller mill village in Douglas known as Mumford (no longer extant). Whitins Road connects Manchaug Village to South Sutton and mill villages in Uxbridge and Northbridge on the east, while Manchaug Road (originally known as Stevens Street) was cut through on the village's western axis in the second quarter of the 19th century. The northern and central sections of the historic district—the area developed as a company town by the Manchaug Company—retain side streets with developments of company housing for mill operatives. On the Flats at the southern end of the historic district, the side streets—Morse Road, Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue, and Darling Lane—developed from paths that connected early 19th-century farmsteads.

Federal period (to ca. 1826)

Manchaug was a dispersed agricultural settlement in the first quarter of the 19th century. One of Sutton's largest landowners, Aaron Elliot, owned the land north of the Mumford River; his home on Putnam Hill was some distance north of the historic district. Elliot augmented his farming income by manufacturing scythes here by hand, and taking them on foot, one dozen at a time, to sell in Worcester and Boston. His son, Aaron Elliot, Jr., also manufactured scythes at Manchaug. South of the Mumford River, on a tract once owned by Jonathan Wheeler and known as Wheeler Plains, were the Morse and Darling farms. Wheeler had left his farm to his two daughters: Azubah, who married Simeon Morse in 1785, and Sarah, who married Zelek Darling about 1787. Both women are buried at the Darling Cemetery, 15R Darling Lane (ca. 1803, photo 30). The position of three Federal-period farmhouses at the southern end of the historic district conveys a sense of the Morse-Darling holdings: the Simeon Morse House, 7 Morse Road (ca. 1806, SUT.194, photo 11), on the north; the Zelek Darling House, 17 Darling Lane (ca. 1807), on the east; and the Zelek Darling, Jr. House, 24 Mumford Road (ca. 1826, SUT.201), on the south, with the Darling Cemetery positioned between the first two farmsteads. Sally Morse (d. 1803), a daughter of Simeon and Azubah Morse, appears to have been the first buried in this family ground [Sutton inventory; Benedict and Tracy, 229–230, 639; Case, 541; Dudley, 272].

The patterns of land ownership by the Elliot, Morse, and Darling families shaped the development of Manchaug Village through the end of the 19th century. Manchaug's advantageous location on the north branch of the Mumford River, at a position with a "great and rapid fall" of 83 feet in less than one-quarter of a mile, attracted the attention of gentlemen passing through the area from Providence, who recognized the area's potential for manufacturing. Providence merchants Jonathan Congdon, Randall H. Green, and Samuel

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Congdon were the original members of the partnership in 1826. The composition of the partnership would change several times before the 1840s, though its association with individuals based in Rhode Island would remain a constant.² The partners purchased cleared land adjacent to the Mumford River from Aaron Elliot and Simeon Morse in 1826, and another tract from Morse in 1840, assembling the acreage upon which the mill village would be developed. The remainder of Morse's holdings, plus the two Darling farms to the east and south, were not acquired for manufacturing, and would remain largely rural territory until subdivision began in the 1870s [Chase, 541–542, 548; Worcester County deeds 350:2475].

Early Industrial period (ca. 1826–1872)

Manchaug Village illustrates the important role that the Blackstone River and its tributaries played in the development and spread of the textile industry, many mechanics and manufacturers, having received their training in the earliest Rhode Island mills, then moved northward into Worcester County during the 1810s and 1820s. The earliest large-scale cotton manufacturing and mill village development in the United States were established in the Blackstone Valley in northern Rhode Island, within ten to twenty-five miles of Manchaug. In 1790, English immigrant Samuel Slater, with Moses Brown and William Almy, established the first fully mechanized spinning (cotton thread) mill on the Blackstone at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Slater and his brother, John Slater, went on to develop, in 1806, the original model for a mill village at Slatersville, located on the Branch River in Smithfield (now North Smithfield), Rhode Island [*MHC Regional Report*, 324; Cullon, 5–7; Greenwood, 17].

Throughout the 19th century, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics from northern Rhode Island and the Blackstone Valley provided much of the investment capital, management, and leadership for the continued development of textile mills in the southern half of Worcester County. The Manchaug Company was organized on the Rhode Island system, in which

relatively small, low to medium capitalized mills, were owned by families or partnerships, usually managed by owners, and employed entire families, [including] women and children. Single- and multiple-family housing was built and owned by the companies, though the realities of labor availability often required boardinghouses for single men and women as well. The result of this pattern was the relatively stable, paternalistic, rural mill village [*MHC Regional Report*, 324].³

² Deed research indicates the partners of the Manchaug Company did not begin to acquire real estate in the company name until 1865. Prior to 1865, the partners acquired property in their own names, sometimes with the explanatory note “copartners doing business at said Sutton under the name Manchaug Company.” For clarity in the narrative, all development associated with the cotton textile manufacturing concern from 1826 to 1872 is attributed to the Manchaug Company.

³ In contrast to the Rhode Island system, the Waltham system, established by a group of wealthy Boston investors and typified by the mills in Lowell, involved joint stock companies, large capitalization, management by agents, sales through commission agents, a labor force of young unmarried women housed in company-owned boarding houses, and the incorporation of the entire manufacturing process under one roof, in an urban setting [*MHC Regional Report*, 324–325].

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This flow of business practices from Rhode Island into Worcester County would characterize growth and development at Manchaug Village for nearly a century. While Manchaug was not served directly by the Blackstone Canal (1828–1848, NRDIS 1995) between Worcester and Providence, which passed through the northeast part of Sutton at Wilkinsonville, the canal accelerated the area’s transition from a rural economy, based on agricultural and artisan production, to an industrial economy, introducing “more formal economic practices, ranging from the use of legally binding contracts, to cash transactions, to specialization of production for distant markets—in short, the underpinnings of a modern capitalist economy” [Fitzsimmons, 81].

Between 1826 and 1828, the Manchaug Company constructed its first two mill buildings, located at the intersection of routes from Manchaug to the town center on the north (Putnam Hill Road), and other mill villages downstream from Manchaug on the east (Whitins Road). The original three-story section of Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street (1826–1827/1855/1862/late 19th century, SUT.2, photo 2), constructed of rough-faced, random-laid granite, occupies the southeast corner of the intersection, facing north toward Whitins Road as well as the approach from Sutton Center. A wooden mill (1828, later known as “the Beehive,” demolished ca. 1970), 3½ stories on a raised basement with a clerestory roof, occupied the southwest corner of the intersection, facing east toward the approach from Whitinsville. At Mill No. 1, the first floor was devoted to carding, the second to spinning and dressing, and the third to weaving. The wooden mill, which had dressers on the first floor and 48 looms on the second, was converted to housing and storage use ca. 1855–1862 (see below) [Chase, 542, 552].

Nineteenth-century sources differ on the construction date for Mill No. 2 (1826–1827 onward, demolished 1936–1938), where thread was manufactured to be woven into print cloths at the other two mills. The Mill No. 2 site is located at 359 Manchaug Road. The 1831 map of Sutton shows only a sawmill on the approximate site of Mill No. 2. An account from the 1870s described the three-story, rough-faced granite Mill No. 2 as having been built at the same time as Mill No. 1, with construction “drawing to completion” in January 1827. By 1851, the westerly arm from the Manchaug crossroads was in place (Stevens Street, later Manchaug Road), connecting Manchaug Village and Mill No. 2 with Manchaug Pond, about one mile to the northwest. Mill No. 2 housed spooling and warping operations on the first floor, carding on the second, and spinning on the third. Breast wheels in the basement of the three mills furnished the power [Chase, 542, 547].

Research has not yielded further information on the masons and carpenters associated with the construction of Mill No. 1, the sole mill extant in the historic district. Theodore and Luther Stone were the master masons, and Archelaus Stone was master carpenter. Manchaug historians continue to investigate a possible connection between the granite mill construction at Manchaug and the existence of a Masonic lodge in neighboring Uxbridge [Watkins], another town on the Mumford River where the granite Crown and Eagle Mills were built in 1823 and 1827 for a different mill company (see Rogerson’s Village Historic District, Uxbridge, NRDIS 1971). Also not definitively determined is the source of the granite for the Manchaug mill construction. While sources from the 1870s and the 1920s describe the mills as having been constructed of granite from quarries in Manchaug, quarry sites identified in the village to date do not appear to

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be of sufficient size to have supplied the various mill construction projects undertaken from 1826 through the 1920s [Greenwood, 22–23; Chase, 552; 1922 auction catalog, 42].

The Manchaug Company built nine residential buildings for employees during this initial period of construction [Chase, 547]. Three that survive are especially noteworthy. The 2½-story, gabled brick house at 12 Whitins Road (ca. 1826–1828, SUT.244, photo 14) was part of a row of three identical brick houses built northeast of Mill No. 1. Known as Brick Lane, this group of employee dwellings was defined further by a granite retaining wall incorporating three sets of granite steps from the roadbed; the wall and steps also survive. The 1½-story, gambrel-roofed double houses at 444 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1826–1828, SUT.347, photo 13) and 446 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1826–1828, SUT.226, photo 13), later known as overseers' houses, were described in the 1870s as having “double gable” roofs [Chase, 547]. In addition to Manchaug, two-family, gambrel-roofed mill houses pre-dating 1850 have been identified in North Providence, Pawtucket, Lincoln, and Smithfield, Rhode Island. This important early form also has ties to early 19th-century mill owner Zachariah Allen. Noted Providence carpenter-builder John Holden Green built gambrel mill houses for Allen in 1813, and carpenter-builders Tallman & Bucklin built others for Allen at Allendale, Rhode Island, in 1821 [Richard M. Candee cited in Sutton inventory, SUT.226].

The earliest production figures recorded for the mills at Manchaug date to 1835, when 640,650 yards of cotton goods were manufactured. Production more than doubled by 1842, and reached a pre-Civil War high of 2,444,832 yards of prints in 1860. Cambrics were introduced to the product line in 1865, by which time profits had recovered from wartime shortages of both raw materials and labor. Facilitated by the expansion of Mill No. 1 in 1862 and the construction of Mill No. 3 in 1868, the Manchaug Company produced 6,080,480 yards of muslins and prints in 1872 [Chase, 560].

In the absence of population figures that distinguish Manchaug from the balance of Sutton, construction of mill buildings and additions, as well as company-built houses, are the best indicators for population growth in the company town. From nine dwellings built during the earliest period of construction (ca. 1826–1828), at which time Col. J. P. Eddy of Providence was the resident manager, the number of dwellings increased slowly, to thirteen by 1847, and more rapidly thereafter, to approximately 46 by 1870. Most dwellings housed families. Mill employees in the Blackstone Valley during the Early Industrial period typically worked six days per week, from sunrise to sunset, or roughly twelve to fifteen hours per day. Massachusetts law limited children to a ten-hour day in 1842; this limit was extended in 1874 to employees of all ages. As late as 1855, mill operatives at Manchaug were typically born in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or Connecticut [Chase, 547, 551; Greenwood, 29–30; 1855 census].

The establishment of churches brought together longstanding residents with newcomers to the village. Oldest of the three churches at Manchaug, the First Baptist Church of Manchaug, 439 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1842–1857, SUT.223, photo 5), was organized in 1842 with 30 members, among them Zelek Darling, Jr., whose farmhouse survives at 24 Mumford Road (ca. 1826, SUT.201). While the building's construction date has not been confirmed, the Baptist church

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appears to be shown (unlabeled) on the village map of 1857. The mill company owned the property and gave “liberal financial aid” toward the support of the Baptist Society; the congregation in its turn contributed to the orderly character of the village by supporting temperance, and voted in 1859 to include abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages as part of its covenant. Despite the addition of more than 200 members, by the late 1870s Baptist Society membership at Manchaug numbered fewer than 100, with many non-residents; most resident members of the society were employees and operatives of the Manchaug Company [Sutton inventory; Thompson, 485–487; Dudley, 467-469].

One business close to the Manchaug Company mill complex but privately held was the hotel of Joseph Coggshall, which operated from the 1830s into the 1870s on the road between Manchaug and South Sutton. Amos Burdon constructed the Burdon House/Coggshall Hotel, 31 Whitins Road (1822, SUT.246, photo 12), in front of his own house at South Sutton. After the building’s move to Manchaug about 1827, Burdon’s father, Salmon, lived here until 1833, when Coggshall bought the property. The expanding manufacturing company purchased land from Joseph Coggshall in 1850, though apparently not the hotel property, which the company acquired at a later date [Sutton inventory; Benedict and Tracy, 340; Worcester County deeds, 515:138].

Manchaug’s greatest growth and development during the Early Industrial period occurred under the direction of James Monks Cunliff (1813–1882). A Rhode Island native, Cunliff resided at North Providence before arriving in Manchaug in 1848 to serve as resident manager for the Manchaug Company. Research has not yielded information on his early training in textile manufacturing. After five years, he joined the firm as a co-partner with Lewis Dexter of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and Isaac Brown and Lewis Dexter, Jr., both of Providence. Cunliff was the first resident of the company-built Mill Superintendent’s House, 447 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1868, SUT.227, photo 15), and his presence in the mill village, as both employer and resident, reinforced the paternalistic character of the company town. He represented Sutton in the Massachusetts General Court in 1868. James Cunliff lived in Providence after his retirement from the Manchaug Company in 1870. Lemuel H. Cunliff succeeded his father as resident manager in the village, and apparently also acquired his father’s financial interest in the business [Chase, 555; Benedict and Tracy, 811].

During James Cunliff’s tenure from 1848 to 1870, the Manchaug Company expanded the scope of manufacturing operations in the village in two phases, engineered and constructed an extensive waterpower system, and more than doubled the supply of company housing. Sizable granite additions were made to Mill No. 1: the two-story weaving wing (1855), built by Lafayette Reynolds of Pascoag, Rhode Island, and the present four-story main block on Main Street (1862), built by John Peck of East Providence, Rhode Island. With the completion of this construction, the principal façade of Mill No. 1 was shifted from the north (now Whitins Road) to the west (Main Street), dominating the streetscape and providing a strong visual focus from several vantage points in the village. The additions also allowed the Manchaug Company to remove manufacturing operations from the 1828 wooden mill, which could no longer withstand the movement of the machinery. Maintained partly for storage and partly for company housing, the wooden mill was later dubbed “the Beehive” due to the large number of children who exited

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the building each day to go to school [Chase, 542, 552; Dudley, 267]. By the early 20th century, this centrally located, mixed-use building served the village as the Community Club, offering pool tables, bowling alleys, and social-club spaces on the ground floor and first floor, with three floors of residential units above. The new Manchaug Branch Library, 6 Main Street (SUT.396), replaced the Beehive in 1970 [Chase, 552; 1922 auction catalog, 75].

Further expansion of the manufacturing capacity at Manchaug demanded that the water supply be expanded first. Unlike the saw and gristmills that served local communities in the Blackstone Valley and operated seasonally, the factory village was a year-round operation that required a more constant and plentiful supply of water [Greenwood, 17]. The Manchaug Company had already enlarged the millpond serving Mill No. 1 at the center of the village by shifting the location of the associated dam about 100 feet downstream with the construction of the Mill No. 1 Dam and Spillway, 358 Manchaug Road (ca. 1852, 1937; SUT.93). Efforts to increase the water supply involved securing interests in existing ponds and reservoirs up to three miles from the center of Manchaug, for use as back-up water storage. The Manchaug Company Trench (ca. 1865) was one short-lived undertaking to convey water from other Cunliff industrial interests on the south branch of the Mumford River at Mumford, in neighboring Douglas, to the millpond at Manchaug. Excavating and embanking were used to build the open channel, portions of which survive between Main Street and Mumford Road. Easements were obtained for the trench to pass through the farms of David Morse and John Darling, immediately south of the company town. Labeled as a raceway on the 1870 map of Sutton, the trench apparently was abandoned for water-supply use by the late 19th century. Other more successful and enduring enhancements to the flow of water at Manchaug were made in the 1860s. In 1864, Ivory Stevens was superintendent of construction on the Stevens Pond Dam and Spillway, 333 Manchaug Road (1864, SUT.936), creating Stevens Pond, 333R Manchaug Road (1864).⁴ Two years later, the Manchaug Company built Lower Tucker Pond Dam and Spillway, 343 Manchaug Road (1866), creating Lower Tucker Pond, now known as the Lower Tucker Pond site, 414 Putnam Hill Road (1866–1936), since it reverted to a natural wooded state following a flood in 1936 [Chase, 556–559; Worcester County deeds 699:363, 699:364; Sutton inventory; 1870 map; 1898 atlas; Greenwood, 35].

By the time manufacturing returned to full-scale operations after the Civil War, the Manchaug Company had two distinct complexes, Mill No. 1 at the lower privilege and Mill No. 2 at the middle privilege, with plans for a third complex at the upper privilege. Nathan Staples & Sons of Lowell built Mill No. 3 (1868, burned 1975, demolished), of rough-faced granite described in the 1870s as having been obtained from quarries in the village [Chase, 552]. The four-story granite mill, 310 feet long with two towers, a three-story picker house, and a one-story boiler house, was devoted to the manufacture of print cloth [Chase, 555]. Though the number of individuals who were employed at Mill No. 3 is not known, this sizable increase in the manufacturing capacity at Manchaug generated the need for more company housing, built under the supervision of James Cunliff: four single-family overseers' houses on Maple Street, nineteen double houses for 38 families at New Village (ca. 1868, SUT.K, photo 17), and approximately ten additional two- and

⁴ Manchaug Road was known as Stevens Street until 1945.

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four-family houses on Manchaug Road, Putnam Hill Road, and Main Street. Along with the Mill Superintendent's House, 447 Putnam Hill Road, company housing built during this period—in its size, scale, and degree of architectural elaboration—reflected the hierarchy within the mill company, from the resident manager (superintendent) to middle management (overseers) to mill operatives.

Composed of buildings that were privately owned by the Manchaug Company rather than publicly owned, a civic core had emerged near the principal crossroads in the village by 1870, anchored by the Manchaug School, 352 Manchaug Road (ca. 1867–1903, SUT.184, photo 7) and the Manchaug Company Store/Community Hall, 356 Manchaug Road (see **Late Industrial period** below). Established by the mill company, the Manchaug School was one of thirteen district schools in Sutton in 1857, the first year for which school statistics are available. At that time, the Manchaug district had 54 families and 258 inhabitants, including 69 children from the ages of five to fifteen. Manchaug served a smaller population than schools at the town center and Wilkinsonville, and was comparable in population to that of West Sutton. The original three-room (east) wing of the present building is believed to date to ca. 1867; the following year, Manchaug School had 69 pupils enrolled in the summer, and 87 enrolled in the winter. Average attendance figures always lagged behind actual enrollment, though it is not clear whether this was due to children working in the mills or “want of a proper appreciation of our institutions and laws, by both parents and children” [“Report of the School Committee,” 1870–1871, p. 30]. James Cunliff served as head of the Prudential Committee for the Manchaug school district in 1869. The arrival of French Canadians in Manchaug was felt by 1870–1871, when the School Committee report noted that some of the pupils spoke little or no English. In 1881, Manchaug School was the only public school in Sutton offering three levels—primary, intermediate, and grammar—with a total enrollment ranging from 117 to 143 pupils, depending on the term (season). Both the town and the Manchaug Company contributed to the expense of the school initially; the town acquired the building from the company in 1899, at which time total enrollment was 324 and average attendance about one-half that figure. The town repaired and enlarged Manchaug School in 1899 with the construction of the rear (west) wing, adding another two classrooms, for a total of five classrooms seating 286 pupils. Following a fire in January 1903, the school was rebuilt on the same footprint, with repairs to what could be salvaged of the earlier building. George H. Clemence of Worcester was the architect. Manchaug School closed in 1973, and the building was sold in 1975 to the John Mateychuk Post No. 390 of the American Legion for use as a club house [School Committee reports; Sutton inventory; Dudley, 479–483; Public Safety plans; Worcester Co. deeds: 1606:14 and 5771:130].

The retirement of James Cunliff in 1870 precipitated a period of transition in the ownership and management of the Manchaug Company. In December 1872, Lemuel H. Cunliff of Sutton and Lewis Dexter, Royal C. Taft, and John Batch,⁵ all of Providence, conveyed all their interests in the Manchaug Company to Benjamin Brayton Knight and Robert Knight, co-partners of B. B. & R. Knight of Providence. Deeds record the principal transaction for approximately 150 acres with buildings at Manchaug Village [Worcester Co. deeds, 886:380], with more than twenty

⁵ Taft and Batch were acting as trustees and executors under the will of Isaac Brown of Providence.

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additional conveyances for associated water rights and privileges in Sutton and Douglas. Lemuel Cunliff resigned as resident manager at Manchaug on January 1, 1873 [Chase, 555], concluding the era in which individuals with ownership interests in the Manchaug Company also resided in the village.

Late Industrial period (1873–ca. 1915)

With the sale of the company town to B. B. & R. Knight, manufacturing at Manchaug Village continued under the direct supervision of agents and resident managers. Comparatively little new construction was undertaken in the northern and central (company town) sections of the historic district, as the Knights acquired three distinct mill complexes at Manchaug, the Baptist church, company store, Manchaug school, and nearly 50 residential buildings for housing the superintendent, overseers, operatives, and their families. Before the end of the Late Industrial period, B. B. & R. Knight would establish the company farm, build another dam and backup reservoir north of the village, expand Mill No. 1 by doubling the length of the weaving wing and adding the stair tower, and add more worker housing on Putnam Hill Road and Ledge Street. Much of the new development during this period, however, focused on the southern end of the village, reflecting the activities of the Morse and Darling families, and an increasing number of French-Canadian immigrants who made Manchaug their home.

The presence of B. B. & R. Knight at Manchaug placed the village and its residents into a cotton mill operation that expanded rapidly in the last quarter of the 19th century. Benjamin Brayton Knight (1813–1898) and Robert Knight (1826–1912) had formed B.B. & R. Knight in 1852. Born in Cranston, RI, Benjamin Knight spent most of his early years in farming, aside from a two-year tenure as an apprentice in that town's Sprague Print Works. Knight embarked on a business career in 1835, when he opened a small grocery near the print works. He moved to Providence in the late 1830s, where he was a partner in Winsor, Knight & Company, a wholesale and retail grocery business, also engaging in the flour and grain trade under the firm name of Penniman, Knight & Company. Benjamin Knight was elected twice to the Rhode Island General Assembly (in 1852, on the Democratic ticket, and in 1872, as a Republican). He served as an alderman for the city of Providence from 1865 to 1867, president of Butchers & Drovers Bank (1853–1898), and a director of various insurance companies [Bayles, 716–717; *Representative Men*, 30–31].

Benjamin Knight's younger brother, by contrast, worked in cotton mills from the age of eight. Robert Knight was born in Warwick, RI, employed at the Cranston Print Works from the ages of eight to twelve, and spent the next five years as an employee at the Coventry, RI, cotton mill of Elisha Harris. He attended Pawcatuck Academy in Westerly, Rhode Island, served briefly as a public-school teacher, and arrived in Arnold's Bridge (later Pontiac), Rhode Island, by 1846, where he was employed by John H. Clark as a clerk in the mill's company store. In the wake of Clark's election to serve Rhode Island in the United States Senate, Robert Knight and a partner leased and subsequently purchased the cotton mill and bleachery at Arnold's Bridge, which Knight renamed Pontiac. He acquired his partner's interest in 1851, and formed B. B. & R. Knight with his older brother, Benjamin, the following year. Robert Knight did not hold public

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office, but served on the boards of banking and insurance companies, and was a director in the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad Company [Bayles, 717-718; *Representative Men*, 32-34; "New Cotton King"].

During the Late Industrial period, B. B. & R. Knight became known as the largest textile manufacturing company in the world under a single ownership, with a complex arrangement of mill corporations in which Benjamin and Robert Knight had either sole ownership or a limited financial interest.⁶ Having started in Rhode Island with the Pontiac Mill and Bleachery in the 1850s, the firm's next acquisitions of textile mills and associated villages were located in Massachusetts, at Hebronville and Dodgeville in Attleboro (1853 and 1866, respectively), Manchaug in Sutton (1872), and Readville in Hyde Park (later Boston, 1878). Expansion of the Knights' business in Rhode Island has been attributed to the 1873 failure of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, after which the Knights acquired a number of properties, notably their largest, Natick Mills in Natick, MA. Other Rhode Island mill complexes associated with B. B. & R. Knight are the Grant Mill and Nottingham Mill, Providence; the Arctic, Fiskville, Jackson, and Lippitt mills, located in Rhode Island villages of the same names; the Royal Mill and Valley Queen Mill, River Point; the White Rock Mill, Westerly; the Clinton Mill, Woonsocket; and the Lapham Mill, Centreville. B. B. & R. Knight eventually acquired the controlling interest in the Cranston Print Works, Cranston, where Robert Knight began his manufacturing career. Not confined to manufacturing and finishing, B. B. & R. Knight also sold its products directly to the trade, with a central office in Providence, two Manhattan stores on Worth Street in New York City, and agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore [Bayles, 718-727; *Representative Men*, 31; "New Cotton King"; "17 Cotton Mills"].

A description of B. B. & R. Knight's holdings in 1891 helps place Manchaug Village within the context of its larger corporate operations. B. B. & R. Knight owned and managed 21 cotton mills (three at Manchaug), aggregating over 400,000 spindles (52,000 at Manchaug).⁷ All associated preparatory and finishing machinery, including nearly 11,000 looms, contributed annually in the manufacture of more than 77.5 million yards of sheetings, shirtings, print cloths, twills, and fine cambrics. From the beginning, Manchaug was one of a select group of Knight mills producing "Fruits," or cloth under the Knights' trademark *Fruit of the Loom* label; in 1891, B. B. & R. Knight devoted 4,500 looms companywide to meet this demand.⁸ Manchaug was one of fifteen distinct mill villages owned and operated by the company, which maintained 1,700 "tenements" for housing employees (roughly 75 buildings housing more than 130 families at Manchaug). Thirteen of those villages, Manchaug included, had company farms [Bayles, 721-723].

⁶ Another brother, Stephen A. Knight (1828-1907), was president of the Hebron Manufacturing Company, in which B. B. & R. Knight had a limited financial interest. Hebron Manufacturing owned and operated the Hebronville and Dodgeville mill villages in Attleboro, MA, and the Grant Mill in Providence, RI [*Representative Men*, 35-36].

⁷ In spindle capacity, Manchaug ranked second among the Knight cotton mills, between the Natick (Rhode Island) Mills, with nearly 86,000 spindles, and Royal Mill in River Point, Rhode Island, with 50,000 spindles.

⁸ Manchaug mills produced 5,328,790 yards of "Fruits" in 1873, the first year of its ownership by B. B. & R. Knight [Chase, 560]. A separate production figure for 1891 has not been identified.

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Among the most significant Late Industrial-period improvements implemented by B. B. & R. Knight in the historic district was the establishment of the company farm, which encompassed over 90 acres of land east of Putnam Hill Road. Initially built to house the family of John Holt, keeper of the company store, the Manchaug Company Storekeeper/Farmer House, 5 Whitins Road (ca. 1878–1885, SUT.242, photo 21), soon became the residence of Franklin Putnam, the first “boss farmer.” The farmyard east of the house encompassed a sizable horse stable and cow barn, along with a silo, piggery, ox stable, and wood-cutting shed, all built during this period and burned January 31, 1959. A slaughterhouse was built some distance north of the farmyard. Descriptions of the buildings in the 1922 auction catalog convey the farm’s scope: a horse stable with 24 stalls; and a cow barn with stanchions for forty head of cattle, one calving pen, four calf pens, a milk room, a milk wagon room, and storage capacity for 150 tons of hay. In addition to eleven horses, “with all the necessary harnesses and wheel vehicles and sleds and runners and sleighs and stable equipment for the convenient carrying through of every demand of the manufacturing plant,” the farm also encompassed nearly 50 cows for supplying milk to the village operatives, nine pigs, and two oxen in 1922 [King; 1922 auction catalog; Dudley, 293].

B. B. & R. Knight apparently built new worker housing in the area bordering the company farm to the west, as the demand for more mill operatives at Manchaug increased substantially with the completion in 1868 of Mill No. 3. These houses are not shown on the 1870 Worcester County atlas, but are included in a map of the village published in 1878. North Village or Upper Tuckerville, so-called for its proximity to Upper Tucker Pond, is a cluster of fourteen duplex cottages built on Ledge Street/Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1870–1878, SUT.G, photo 20). Immediately west, on Putnam Hill Road between Snow and Summer streets, the company built a distinctive block of fourteen attached dwellings known as Long Block (ca. 1872–1878), the only example of rowhouse construction at Manchaug. Shortened to ten dwellings ca. 1927, Long Block was demolished about 1970 following a fire [1870 atlas; 1878 map; Dudley, 302].

Two company buildings constructed during the Late Industrial period became important community buildings in the village. The Manchaug Company Store/Community Hall, 356 Manchaug Road (ca. 1868, SUT.185, photo 6), at various times housed a general store and market (meat and vegetables), village library, and post office, in addition to serving as a gathering and polling place. The store that located here in 1874, under the management of J. S. Page, had operated in the village since 1830 under a succession of owners. Page went on to manage stores at all the mill properties owned by B. B. & R. Knight in the 1870s. The community hall on the second floor, which seated 300, hosted plays, musicals, dances, and other community gatherings (see also St. Anne’s Roman Catholic Church, below). A store remained in this building until after World War II; George Plante was the last manager, also serving as the Manchaug postmaster [Sutton inventory; Benedict and Tracy, 560–563; Brierly and King; 1922 auction catalog, 75]. Built by the Knights, the Manchaug Company Office/U. S. Post Office, 359 Manchaug Road (ca. 1872–1878, SUT.186, photo 8), is the only building surviving from the Mill No. 2 complex. A rear addition was built on the office ca. 1885–1900 to provide a first-aid room for the mill company. When the company’s holdings were auctioned in the 1920s, this building housed a general office, superintendent’s office, shipping clerk’s office, and the first-aid room, with records storage on the upper story. The village post office moved here by 1950 from its

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original location across the street at the company store and community hall [Sutton inventory; 1922 auction catalog; Dudley, 286; Brierly and King].

While B. B. & R. Knight's acquisition of the company town at Manchaug was a significant development in the history of the village, equally important was the growth of Manchaug as a French-Canadian community during the Late Industrial period, with the concomitant subdivision of land and construction of houses, commercial buildings, and churches at the southern end of the historic district, distinct from the company town. The earliest French Canadians arrived in Manchaug between 1855 and 1860, and were employed in the mills as operatives, day laborers, and weavers and later also as carders and spinners. Many more families arrived from the late 1860s to the early 1880s [1855 state census; 1860 U. S. census; 1900 U. S. census].

Cursory genealogical research indicates that a number of Manchaug residents were natives of the Richelieu River valley in the Monteregic region of southwest Quebec province, from towns east of the St. Lawrence River, twenty to fifty miles from Montreal. Some towns represented at Manchaug include Saint-Ours (David Letendre), Contrecoeur (Peter Gervais/Jarvis), Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (Joseph Levi Bousquet), Saint-Pie (Alphonse Desjourdy), Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville (Joseph Bessette/Bassett), and Sainte-Martine (Pierre Couillard). Though many Quebecois families came to the United States in the late 19th century to escape rural poverty, like the Irish immigrants before them, Dr. Pierre Couillard (1849–1918) came to Manchaug after receiving a medical degree in 1875 from the University of Montreal. The rate of emigration from Quebec to the United States peaked in the 1880s, when one-third of all Canadian immigrants hailed from Quebec. Of 293 families residing at Manchaug in 1899, it was reported that 292 families were French Canadian. Some French Canadians are said to have come to Manchaug from Woonsocket, RI; further research is needed on the Woonsocket-Manchaug connection [Drouin Collection; *Directory of Deceased American Physicians*; Bélanger; Byrne, 760–761; Bruno].

It is not clear whether B. B. & R. Knight contemplated adding to its company housing to accommodate the burgeoning population at Manchaug Village in the 1880s and 1890s. Instead, an appreciable number of private homes and commercial and institutional buildings were built on parcels subdivided from the Darling and Morse family farms at the southern end of the village. Between 1868 and 1891, John Darling (1798–1892), a son of Zelek Darling (17 Darling Lane) and brother of Zelek Darling, Jr. (24 Mumford Road), and his own son, John D. Darling, sold roughly 70 parcels from the family farm for development on what are now known as Main Street, Mumford Road, Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue, and Darling Lane. These divisions of the Darling farm, along with Joseph Bessette's purchase of Marion E. Morse's farm at 7 Morse Road in 1892, provided ample opportunity for new construction at Manchaug, allowing many French-Canadian families with sufficient means to own property in the village [Worcester Co. deeds grantor indices; Worcester Co. deeds 1379:134].

By ca. 1890–1900, the southern end of the Manchaug Village Historic District featured a Main Street business district principally operated by Manchaug's French Canadian community; most of these commercial buildings were demolished in the late 1960s or early 1970s, and the parcels

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remain undeveloped. Vasseur & Benoit and Joseph M. Malo operated separate dry goods and grocery businesses, and J. D. Provost ran a dry goods and clothing store, all on Main Street south of Morse Road. The upper floors of these mixed-use buildings were occupied as residences. Seraphin Fortier of Manville, Rhode Island, built the three-story Manchaug Hotel (1900, site at 38 Main Street, demolished 1969) for Simon Savaria; Joseph Bessette subsequently owned and operated the hotel from 1903 to 1953. The Commonwealth's public-safety plans, in 1900, record the original name of the business as the Savaria Hotel. Next door, at 40 Main Street (1892, SUT.318, photo 19), Alphonse Desjourdy built his combined home and bakery, selling bread from a horse-drawn cart, and baking beans in his brick oven on Saturdays for the Sunday breakfasts of many Manchaug families. When the bakery closed, Desjourdy converted the space to two apartments. The combined shop and garage building at 5 Morse Road (early 20th century) housed, in turn, a stable, hat shop, meat market, and candy store, before Arthur Giguere, a shoemaker, established his shoe-repair shop in the building about 1932. Joseph Bessette owned the most valuable real estate of any resident in Manchaug Village by 1905, including the Manchaug Hotel, six houses with outbuildings, and 33 acres of land; though others, namely the Darling family, had larger holdings of undeveloped land [1891 bird's-eye view; Sinicola; Dudley, 276; Cushur; Public Safety plans; Watkins photograph VB040; 1905 *Valuation*].

The village also encompassed a Roman Catholic Church, rectory, school, convent, and society hall, all of which were destroyed in the 1924 Manchaug fire (see below); only the church was replaced. Before a church was built at Manchaug in 1883, and a parish erected in 1900, priests from St. Denis Church at East Douglas came to Manchaug to offer masses in private homes and halls. In the early 1860s, 120 Roman Catholics reportedly resided in the village. The influx of French Canadians increased the urgent need for construction of a church building at Manchaug. St. Anne Church was built in 1883, and dedicated in 1884, on the site of the present St. Anne Roman Catholic Church, 31 Main Street (1951, see below). Established as a mission of the older St. Denis parish, St. Anne's was separated from St. Denis and erected as its own parish in 1900, with the Rev. Jean Victor Campeau as pastor, residing in the rectory north of the church. A native of Canada, Fr. Campeau was a graduate of Montreal College and the seminary of Montreal. The pastor reported that of 1,611 persons counted at Manchaug in 1899, 1,106 were communicants of St. Anne's [Byrne, 760-761].

A combined parochial school and convent building, situated on Morse Road behind St. Anne Church (1883), also burned in the 1924 Manchaug fire. The residence at 16 Morse Road (ca. 1925) now occupies the site. One of two private Roman Catholic schools at Manchaug Village, St. Anne's Elementary School operated from the 1890s to 1924. In 1896, 50 to 60 pupils were enrolled, pursuing studies in both English and French. Some students at the school resided in Douglas, though the majority resided at Manchaug. Lay faculty initially staffed the school: a Mr. and Mrs. Menard (probably Ménard, now Maynard), who were "teacher of the English language" and principal, respectively. By 1906, sisters from a French-speaking order based in Connecticut, the Daughters of the Holy Spirit (also known as the Daughters of the Holy Ghost), staffed St. Anne School. A school photograph taken in 1911 on the steps of St. Anne Church shows 76 pupils, including children from the Bousquet, Bessette, Matte, Couillard, and Leduc families. In 1921, shortly before the Manchaug fire, 108 pupils were enrolled in eight grades ["Report of the

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School Committee," 1896–1898; Clew; "History of the U. S. Province"; Watkins photograph R0041; *Directory of Catholic Colleges and Schools*, 355].

The convent located in the same building with the parish school initially served as an Orphan's Home, established by "a lady from Worcester," according to the 1897 report of the Sutton School Committee. Manchaug Village was the early headquarters for an order of French-speaking nuns known as the Little Franciscans of Mary, though one late 19th-century source names the order the Sisters of Saint Francis of Assisi; further research is warranted. To assist in caring for Franco-American orphans in Worcester, the Rev. Alexis Delphos, pastor of St. Denis in Douglas from 1878 to 1893, "banded together a body of pious young women" at Manchaug, among them Julia Charpentier, Adeline Fortier, and Delia Robillard. In 1887, Manchaug farmer John Darling conveyed to the women land for the combined convent and school building. For a short time, the convent operated a second private Roman Catholic school in Manchaug (see also St. Anne's School above), established in 1897 as a "permanent appendage" to the convent. In 1898, 44 pupils were enrolled in the convent school: 22 were permanent residents of the school (some were orphans), and 22 resided in the village. It seems the operations of the convent school and the St. Anne's parish school were combined in the early 20th century. The order also cared for the elderly at St. Francis Home in Worcester [Byrne, 760; "Report of the School Committee," 1896–1898; Watkins photograph R0050; Worcester Co. deeds, 1245:140]. At the time of the Manchaug fire, St. Anne's School was the only private school operating at the southern end of Main Street.

Also destroyed in the 1924 Manchaug fire was St. Jean Baptiste Hall. In December 1888, the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Manchaug purchased land on Main Street (site of the house at 41 Main Street) from John Darling and subsequently built a 1½-story hall. The society, which appears to have been established as a fraternal order, was incorporated in 1889, and numbered 75 men in 1892, with a seven-piece drum corps that participated in local parades. The feast of St. Jean Baptiste (June 24th) is a holiday in Quebec [Worcester Co. deeds, 1295:227 and 1296:494; 1891 bird's-eye view; Dudley, 51].

No longer extant is the third church in the village, the former St. Paul (Independent) Catholic Church, later known as the French Baptist Church of Manchaug (1903, demolished 1968), which occupied the west corner of the Morse Road intersection with Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue. A dispute between Fr. Campeau, pastor of St. Anne Church, and Dr. Pierre Couillard, the village physician, created a rift in Manchaug's French-speaking Roman Catholic parish that culminated in the departure of many parishioners. Initially establishing the independent St. Paul Church under the direction of the Rev. A. E. Ribourg, church members were subsequently baptized by immersion into the Baptist faith. The Rev. Ribourg, quoted in the *Worcester Telegram* in 1905, stated that in the three years he had been at Manchaug, he had taken "out of the Church of Rome 275 people." One hundred joined the independent church (42 were in the first group baptized), and 175 would leave the village to worship elsewhere. Church members initially held meetings in a tent on land belonging to Frank Greene, Sr., then at St. Jean Baptiste Hall, before constructing the church building. Services at the French Baptist Church were still being conducted in French in the 1950s. Wood salvaged from the dismantling of the French Baptist Church in 1968 was used to

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construct the house at 8 Darling Lane (1969) ["A Catholic Church Becomes Protestant"; Dudley, 471–473; Nedoroscik research; Watkins photograph R0052 (with caption)].

Residential buildings in the southern section of the historic district retain their associations with the French Canadian community at Manchaug in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, one that encompassed a mix of cotton-mill employees, independent tradesmen, and professionals. David Letendre, at 17 Mumford Road (1884, SUT.199, photo 23), and Anthony Fontaine, at 21 Mumford Road (1886), worked for B. B. & R. Knight. The Fontaine house, located almost at the crest of Mumford Hill, was the first home in Manchaug to be wired for electric lights, after electricity was introduced to the nearby Manchaug Hotel. Anthony and Delina Fontaine had positioned two kerosene lamps on the roadside each night to help light the way for passersby. When their house was converted to electricity, the electric company reportedly placed a pole in front of the house so an electric street lamp could replace the kerosene lamps [Dudley, 284]. Pierre Couillard, Manchaug's physician purchased his home on the Flats at 25 Main Street (ca. 1878, SUT.173, photo 24) in 1880; the house remained in the family until 1939.

Manchaug lacked direct access to the steam railroads and electric street railways that passed through the Blackstone Valley. The nearest railroad station and freight house at East Douglas was three miles to the southeast, and the Whitins (Linwood) station and freight house in Northbridge six miles east of the village. Street railways at Linwood and Bramanville (Millbury) were four and seven miles, respectively, from the village. Planners of the Worcester & Providence Street Railway Company, incorporated in 1905, expected to have Manchaug served by an ambitious scheme to link Boston, Providence, and Hartford by way of Worcester and compete with the steam railroads serving those corridors. Plans for the 40-mile layout from Worcester to Providence called for running tracks on the Douglas and Sutton pike, or Putnam Hill Road and Main Street through the historic district. The street railway was never built, leaving Manchaug as a self-contained but comparatively isolated manufacturing center [1927 auction map; "Interurban"].

Early Modern period (1915–1940)

Manchaug Village had a population of 1,210 in 1920, more than three times the population of Sutton's town center. B. B. & R. Knight regularly employed between 500 and 600 individuals annually in the three Manchaug mill complexes; rarely did an employee live outside the village. Mill operatives tended to work as pickers, mule spinners, ring spinners, fullers, weavers, loom cleaners, loom fixers, speed tenders, rollers, finishers, cloth measurers, or folders. Others employed in the village's three mills held positions ranging from bookkeepers to carpenters and machinists, clock inspectors and night watchmen. Still others were employed as laborers at the company farm. By 1920, the ethnic character of Manchaug and the labor force had begun to change, with Italian, Lithuanian, Dutch, Syrian, and Greek families joining first- and second-generation French Canadians in the village [1920 census; 1922 auction catalog].

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From 1920 to 1927, Manchaug Village experienced radical shifts in the ownership of the manufacturing enterprise and the village's association as a company town, leading to the closing of the three mills and the dissolution of property ownership patterns that had prevailed at Manchaug for more than 50 years. The decline of the textile industry in New England accelerated after World War I, as mills in the South benefited from being closer to the raw materials (with lower freight and shipping costs), and having cheaper non-union labor as well as newer, technologically advanced mills. A devastating fire in 1924 on the Flats at the southeastern end of the historic district exacerbated the upheaval at Manchaug during this period. By 1927, Manchaug had become "Worcester County's deserted village" with a population that plummeted to 400 individuals; only 40 of the company's 75 houses were inhabited ["Manchaug sold under the hammer"; Brown and Tager, 245; MHC regional report, 333; "Public Sale"; 1922 auction catalog].

Though the Knight family exited the business at Manchaug between 1918 and 1920, B. B. & R. Knight as a corporate entity continued in some form until 1926. Robert Knight's sons conveyed the assets of the Manchaug Company, which then encompassed the mill villages at Manchaug and Readville, to B. B. & R. Knight, Incorporated, in 1918. All Knight mill complexes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were subsequently conveyed to B. B. & R. Knight, Inc. in 1920, when Frederick R. Rupprecht of New York, president of Consolidated Textile Corporation, reportedly paid \$20 million for the Knight holdings. An ambitious updating of the Manchaug plant, including buildings, machinery, and landscaping, was undertaken from 1918 to 1920, during which time every building was re-roofed, storehouse capacity expanded, construction of a granite waste house initiated, and landscaping improved. Components of the historic district that illustrate these improvements include the rear addition on the Manchaug Company Warehouse, 3 Main Street (ca. 1878–1891/ca. 1921, photo 1); and the Manchaug Company Waste House/Fire Station No. 2, 10 Main Street (1921/ca. 1946, SUT.397, photo 4). Also surviving from this period are the concrete pedestrian bridge (1920, photo 29) spanning the Mumford River between the Mill No. 2 and Mill No. 3 sites, and concrete gateposts (1920) marking pedestrian entrances to the Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2 complexes. Expressing a desire to confine its New England manufacturing business to Rhode Island, the Rupprecht interests auctioned the mill villages at Manchaug and Readville on June 28, 1922, meeting with limited success,⁹ and the Manchaug mills were closed. B. B. & R. Knight Inc. was declared insolvent on April 26, 1926, and the remainder of the Manchaug real estate transferred to the Knight Finance Corporation for disposition [Worcester Co. deeds, 2222:1, 2228:161, and 2413:201; 1922 auction catalog].

The Manchaug fire on April 16, 1924, destroyed 29 buildings over approximately one-quarter mile of the Main Street business district, with estimated losses of \$300,000, leaving 70 homeless. The wind-driven fire originated at Conley's Garage, replaced by Conley's Service Station, 32 Main Street (ca. 1925, SUT.314, now Bek's Garage, photo 9), and consumed buildings on both sides of the street, including the first St. Anne's Church, rectory, convent, parochial school, and St. Jean Baptiste Society Hall; eleven residential buildings housing 25 families; and a small store

⁹ Company houses on Main Street, immediately south of Mill No. 1, and Maple Street were apparently the only properties that sold in 1922.

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and outbuildings. As the closure of the Manchaug mills had forced many in the community to seek work elsewhere, the fire further displaced Manchaug residents who relocated to the towns where they had found employment [Sutton inventory; "Center of Manchaug"; "Loss \$300,000"; Dudley, 274].

Different business interests purchased Manchaug's three mill complexes following the mill company's 1926 bankruptcy. Hayward-Schuster Company of Douglas eventually acquired Manchaug Company Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street (1826–1827/1855/1862/late 19th century, SUT.2, photos 1–4), carrying on limited wool manufacturing into the 1940s. A series of wool manufacturers held title to Mill No. 3 into the 1940s, among them the Hayward-Schuster interests, and wool blankets were produced at Manchaug for the U. S. Army. B. Cohen & Son of Chicago purchased Mill No. 2 for use as a New England and East Coast distributing center for its rag-sorting business, obtaining clippings from large suit manufacturers that arrived at the mill in bales weighing 600 to 1,000 pounds. Spring rains led to the breaching, on March 18, 1936, of Upper Tucker Pond Dam, 411R Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1878, SUT.939, photo 28). The ensuing flood damaged Lower Tucker Pond Dam, 343 Manchaug Road (1866), undermined the foundations of Mill No. 2 (some foundations survive), and washed 2,000 bales of rags down to the Flats, destroying the Manchaug Road and Main Street bridges over the Mumford River, and severely damaging houses on Main Street and River (Canal) Street. Mill No. 2 was not repaired, and the hurricane of 1938 razed the rest of the mill. The Manchaug Company Office/U. S. Post Office, 359 Manchaug Road (ca. 1872–1878, SUT.186, photo 8), is the only building from the Mill No. 2 complex to survive the flood and hurricane [*Images*, 64; Dudley, 73–74].

The disposition of the company's residential and institutional buildings affected the social and economic dynamic of Manchaug Village as much as the sale of the three mill complexes. While the 1927 auction provided an opportunity for Manchaug residents to purchase the houses they occupied, only about fourteen purchased parcels at that time; another eight properties were purchased by individuals who resided elsewhere in Sutton, and four were bought by residents of East Douglas. Over two-thirds of the parcels in the company town were sold to out-of-towners and real estate agents, some purchasing as many as seven parcels. Given the division of property that resulted from the 1927 auction, it is remarkable that no houses at Manchaug were demolished ["Manchaug's Sale"].

William Baker was one Manchaug resident who purchased his home, 442 Putnam Hill Road, at the auction; the house remains in the Baker family today. Baker was a farmer, likely for the company farm. His son, Carl Baker, who acquired the property in 1939, was a 1st Class Fitter at Whitin Machine Works. James Cranska (d. 1943) of Manchaug purchased the Mill Superintendent's House, 447 Putnam Hill Road. Formerly a resident of New Village, Cranska worked as a bookkeeper and paymaster for B. B. & R. Knight. After the Manchaug mills closed, he was employed at the Cranska Thread Company of Worcester. Charles King (d. 1939) of Sutton purchased the former company farm, including the boss farmer's house at 5 Whitins Road, and operated a wood and cattle business at Manchaug. Manchaug storekeeper and service-station owner Joseph A. Conley purchased, in 1925, one of the few properties in the historic district that had sold in the 1922 auction, before the bankruptcy of B. B. & R. Knight. Conley

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largely demolished and rebuilt the former double house at 18 Main Street as a single-family home ["Manchaug's Sale"; Dudley, 298, 300–301]. In other instances, the availability of houses at Manchaug attracted new residents from surrounding towns. Morton Carter moved his family from Uxbridge to Manchaug between 1930 and 1935; he was employed in 1940 as a foreman in the woolen mills then operating in the village (see below). The Carter family ultimately purchased 444 Putnam Hill Road. The second volume of Sutton's town history, published in 1952, includes a detailed accounting of the families residing in each home at Manchaug Village following the auctions in 1922 and 1927 [Dudley, 267–307].

The 1927 auction brought changes to Manchaug's churches as well. The bankruptcy trustees conveyed the Manchaug Baptist Church, 439 Putnam Hill Road, to the First Baptist Church of Manchaug. With limited resources and a declining membership, the Manchaug church could not support a resident minister. Arrangements were made through the Massachusetts Baptist Convention to share support of a pastor with the Baptist Society in West Sutton [Dudley, 467; Sinacola, 127]. Roman Catholics at Manchaug had been left without a permanent place to worship after the 1924 fire destroyed St. Anne Church and rectory. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Springfield¹⁰ acquired the Manchaug Company Store/Community Hall, 356 Manchaug Road, at the auction for church use, and the house at 435 Putnam Hill Road (ca. 1870, SUT.220) for a rectory. Masses were held at the Community Hall until 1951, and then shifted to the newly completed St. Anne Church, 31 Main Street (SUT.312) [Worcester Co. deeds, 2455:135].

In the early 20th century, B. B. & R. Knight owned a picnic grove in the wooded area bordering the southeast shore of Upper Tucker Pond (now Tucker Lake). The Zonfrillo family of Manchaug purchased the property in 1927, and in 1930 conveyed title to Henry J. Bessette and Silva J. Bessette. The Bessette Brothers operated Bessette's Moose Grove here, serving clam suppers in a large pavilion (1930, demolished ca. 1953) that seated 300 people. As a location for church bazaars and other large gatherings, Bessette's Grove remained an important part of the social fabric of the Manchaug community until 1953, when the Bessettes sold this parcel to the Manchaug Water District (see below). The pavilion was dismantled so wells could be drilled for the village water supply [Dudley, 307; Worcester Co. deeds 2465:116, 2500:550, and 2513:283; Senecal and Bessette interviews].

The 1922 auction catalog refers to the presence of an athletic field in the village, though B. B. & R. Knight did not own Memorial Field, 7 Darling Lane. The history of the field's association with baseball leagues in the Blackstone Valley merits further research. Manchaug had an organized baseball team in the early 20th century, which initially played on a ballfield in neighboring Douglas [Watkins]. Mill owners in the Blackstone Valley began forming baseball teams in 1905 to promote healthy activity and community spirit, and provide recreation for players and spectators alike. The Triangle Industrial League (1919) was composed of teams from Worcester-area factories. The more widely known Blackstone Valley Industrial League (1924), composed of teams from milltowns in Massachusetts, was formed after B. B. & R. Knight had

¹⁰ The Springfield diocese included Worcester County in 1927.

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closed its Manchaug mills. Manchaug may have been represented in the league by a team fielded by Hayward-Schuster Company, which operated from Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 3 during this period; William L. Hayward (d. 1937), the company president, was a founder and major proponent of the league. Joseph Bousquet and his wife, Asterie, acquired the Manchaug ballfield in 1944 from the Darling heirs. The ballfield remained in the Bousquet family until 1963, when it was sold to the John Mateychuk Post 390 of the American Legion (see below), with the restriction that the parcel only be used for park or playground purposes [1922 auction catalog, 86; Worcester Co. deeds 3017:258 and 5229:188; Reynolds; Arning, 104].

Modern period (1940–ca. 1967)

Manchaug acquired a more suburban character after World War II, as the widespread availability of the automobile allowed residents to pursue additional employment opportunities beyond the village and non-residents to travel to Manchaug for employment. Many industrial workers living at Manchaug in 1940 were employed either in woolen manufacturing, at Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills in Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 3, or at the Whitin Machine Company, a major manufacturer of textile machinery located four miles east of Manchaug at Whitinsville. Whitin Machine Company acquired Mill No. 1 in 1948, when Hayward-Schuster consolidated its business at East Douglas and auctioned its buildings at Manchaug. The machine works company, which held the title until 1966, reportedly used Mill No. 1 for storage. Lionel Griese's chicken and egg farm succeeded woolens manufacturing at Mill No. 3. The mill housed, on average, 65,000 chickens at a time in indoor cages; employees sorted eggs and tended the chickens. The business was sold in 1973 to Connecticut-based Colchester Egg Farms. The southern end of the historic district had stores and commercial garages, including Conley's Service Station, 32 Main Street, which had been rebuilt after the 1924 fire, and Bousquet Garage, 37 Main Street, which offered Studebakers in its automobile showroom in 1952. Continuing the trend that started after World War I, Manchaug's population became more diversified between the World Wars, with new immigrants arriving from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary [1940 census; Worcester County deeds, plan book 152, plan 42 of 1948, and plan book 157, plan 83 of 1949; LeClaire; *Images*, 73; Dudley, 286].

The Town of Sutton renamed the common at the center of Manchaug to honor John Mateychuk, who died May 30, 1943, in the waters off North Africa while serving in the U. S. Navy Reserve as an Electrician's Mate Third Class during World War II. Mateychuk, who grew up at 4 West Third Street in New Village, was awarded a Purple Heart posthumously. In 1946, World War II veterans in Manchaug established the American Legion, John Mateychuk Post 390; a women's auxiliary was also formed. John Mateychuk Post 390 acquired Memorial Field—Manchaug's ballfield on Darling Lane and Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue—from the Bousquet family in 1963, and the former Manchaug School from the town of Sutton in 1975, using the building as a headquarters for many years [*World War II Veterans and Korean Conflict Veterans Interred Overseas*; Dudley, 291, 296, 555–556; 1940 census]. An Honor Roll of veterans was built at Mateychuk Square in the late 1940s and removed at an unknown date [Nedoroscik photograph].

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Further municipal developments in the village involved the Manchaug Branch Library and the Manchaug Fire Station. The library, which had occupied rooms in a number of public and private buildings in the village from its founding in 1898, was moved in 1946 to the Manchaug Company Office/U. S. Post Office, 359 Manchaug Road, a short distance from Mateychuk Square. The town later constructed a branch library building at 6 Main Street (1970, SUT.396; Walter B. Shaw, archt.), a noncontributing element in the historic district only by virtue of its construction after the period of significance. Also in 1946, the town of Sutton purchased the Manchaug Company Waste House, 10 Main Street to use as a headquarters for Fire Company No. 2, which had been organized the previous year. Other fire stations in Sutton by the late 1940s were located at Sutton Center and Wilkinsonville. The town remodeled the former waste house building at Manchaug to house four fire trucks, and the building remained a fire station until 2003. When the town built Fire Station No. 2, 343 Manchaug Road (2003), on the site of Mill No. 3, the granite Firefighters Monument (20th century, SUT.935) was moved from this Main Street parcel to the Manchaug Road parcel to accompany the new fire station. The 1921 cornerstone of the Main Street building, which is now occupied by the town's Cemetery and Park Department, contains "much local record connected with the mill and village and 91 cents in 1921 coins" [Dudley, 497, 554; 1922 auction catalog, 39].

Organization of the Manchaug Water District illustrated the transition in the northern and central sections of the historic district from company town under a single property owner to a community of diversified, and at times divergent, private interests. After the auctions of the 1920s, the former company houses had remained connected to the water-supply system that powered the mill buildings. A water shutdown by new mill owners in December 1948 left the village with inadequate water supply for household use and fire prevention, precipitating the establishment of the Water District. Wells were dug in 1953 at the former Bessette's Moose Grove near Tucker Lake. In 1959, the Water District constructed a standpipe to replace a cistern off Reservoir Avenue, south of New Village ["Water Shutdown"; Worcester Co. deeds 4072:195].

The historic district's largest collection of agricultural outbuildings, at the former Manchaug Company Farm, 5 Whitins Road, burned on January 31, 1959. Lost were the combined horse stable and cow barn, as well as the piggery and silo. The farmyard, east of the house, retains evidence of stone foundations for these buildings [King; LaForce; Dudley, 293; Worcester Co. deeds, 2467:493 and 2475:348].

Manchaug Village after the Period of Significance

A spectacular fire on September 3, 1975, consumed Mill No. 3, eliminating the chicken and egg farm that still occupied the complex, and reducing historic mill buildings at Manchaug Village to a single industrial plant at Mill No. 1. Foam plastic containers were produced at Mill No. 1, and a substantial rear addition was constructed in 1974. Since 1990, the plant has been managed and preserved as Manchaug Mills, Inc., housing various businesses. Vaillancourt Folk Art (founded 1984) has maintained a retail gallery and production studio in the complex since 2007.

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Reduced from eight grades in 1940 to four in 1953, Manchaug School was closed in 1973 after a new elementary school opened at the town center. From 1975 to about 2010, the school served as headquarters of the John Mateychuk Post 390; the building is currently vacant. The Town of Sutton built the Manchaug Branch Library, 6 Main Street, to the east of the school property in 1970, providing the village with a municipal focus for another generation. The library building replaced "the Beehive," the original wooden mill and the last of the buildings in the village used by the Manchaug Company as boardinghouses; the Beehive had been renovated as a commercial building known as Ledoux's Block, complete with a bowling alley. The town still owns the library building, which is currently leased to a preschool.

At the southern end of the historic district, about five commercial and mixed-use buildings on Main Street, including the Manchaug Hotel, were demolished in the late 1960s and early 1970s, along with the French Canadian Baptist Church at Morse Road and Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue. The neighborhood has endured as a principally residential community; French was still spoken at Manchaug in the 1960s. St. Anne Roman Catholic Church rectory, 31 Main Street, was constructed south of the church in 1970.

This National Register nomination for the Manchaug Village Historic District has been funded by the town of Sutton with a Survey & Planning grant of matching funds from the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Keen interest locally in enhancing Manchaug's community character is evidenced by steady private investment in building rehabilitation and reuse since the 1970s, completion of a master plan for the village in 2007, the town's recent construction of a scenic trail with informational signage along the Mumford River, and establishment of oral history programs stimulated by the National Register project.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in the Sutton area are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Ancient sites in this area may contain information that contributes significantly to research into interior/upland activities and adaptations. This information can be important in our understanding of the Central Massachusetts region and the Blackstone River drainage. Ancient sites in the district may contain significant information that documents the importance of upland resources and their seasonal/functional role in Native American settlement and subsistence strategies in the area. Information may be present that forms the basis of comparison between interior and coastal adaptations and how these changed through time. Ancient sites in the district may also contribute significant information to studies of lithic technology in the region. The wide variety of lithics represented in chipped-stone tools found in the Central Massachusetts region may be useful in addressing questions of changing exchange networks, territoriality, and social boundaries. The presence of steatite, a mineral used for domestic, ceremonial, and possibly exchange purposes at sites and quarries in the region may also contribute information relating to source areas for that material. The Silvermine Steatite Quarry lies approximately 2,000 feet from the northeast corner of the district. The proximity of

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this quarry to the district indicates a higher than average potential for ancient Native American sites in the district to contain information relating to this lithic resource.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic attributes that characterized the growth of an 18th-century upland settlement of dispersed farms that developed in a Central Massachusetts community in an overall rural agricultural landscape. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can be used to document the town and district's first period of settlement for which no extant buildings survive. Historic and archaeological research can be used to identify the locations of these structures, their integrity, form, and function. Structural evidence of building remains and the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features and artifact distributions can be used to identify the layout of early farmsteads, architectural details of the early structures, and the dates of initial construction and later renovations. Additional research may also identify earlier structures that were incorporated into extant late 18th- and 19th-century buildings. Archaeological research, especially the analysis of contents from occupational-related features, may also contribute significant information relating to the health, diet, and domestic activities of the town's early settlers. Information may also exist that documents early agricultural activities and the changes that occurred as farming evolved from an early emphasis on subsistence to a market economy. Information may be present that identifies changes in dispersed rural farmsteads through time and their relationship to village growth. Research methodologies identified above may also contribute significant information on the sites of late 18th-century structures in the district. Residential sites and farmsteads from this period are underreported in the district. More sites should exist in the village and in outlying areas. Detailed analysis of structural evidence and features from late 18th- and 19th-century residential sites may contribute additional information relating to changes in agricultural life as village settlement grew. Information may also be present that documents residential life in the village. Structural evidence from commercial, civic, and industrial sites can contribute physical evidence of those buildings and their activities. This information can be used to document patterns of growth of the dispersed village and architectural details of the structures important in that development. Detailed analysis of the contents from occupational-related features associated with commercial and civic structures may contribute important information relating to the community population as well as those who traveled through the village. Archaeological features at the sites of village stores may contain information on the types of goods that moved through the village, either from markets to local farms and businesses or from local farms and businesses to regional markets.

Industrial sites in the village can also contribute important information relating to village growth and the goods and technologies important to that growth. Information may exist that documents the growth of industry from smaller cottage industries to larger industrial operations at water-powered mills. This information may include changes in the types of goods produced, as the demands of local and regional economies changed during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Information may be present that documents the extent to which village industry produced goods for local farms and businesses and for export. Comparative analysis of features from residential

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sites, farmsteads, and industries in the village may contribute evidence that documents the extent that these components of the district were interdependent.

Information relating to technologies used at various industries may also be obtained through archaeological research. Important information may exist indicating technological change over time and the extent to which local cotton industries used technologies characteristic for the period. Technological information may be available for the railroad industry. The analysis of waterpower-related sites and features can also contribute important information relating to the evolution of industrial power and the relationship of mills in the district. Archaeological resources can document the evolution of waterpower technologies during the 18th and 19th centuries and the changes that occurred as steam and electrical power were employed. Evidence may be present indicating patterns of re-use for waterpower facilities as power canals and dams were used to create electrical power or for cooling. Evidence may also be present indicating why waterpower persisted at some sites. Careful analysis and recording of the stonework that remains from dams and power canals may identify periods of rebuilding for these structures as well as which components belong to specific industries and periods of use.

The Darling Cemetery (1803) may also contribute important information relating to the significance of the district. Identification and recording of unmarked graves can contribute information relating to the distribution of burials in the cemetery. This information can be used to reconstruct family burial areas present at the cemetery and areas that may have been used for paupers and unknown persons. The Darling Cemetery was used as a family burying ground since the early 19th century, and may have also served as a neighborhood cemetery. Unknown burials may also exist on the Darling Cemetery property. Mapping of archaeological features such as post molds in the vicinity of each cemetery can also help document the boundaries of the cemetery. Careful study of skeletal remains can also contribute important information relating to the health and pathologies of the district's early settlers and later population. Artifactual evidence may also exist at each cemetery that documents burial offerings and memorial services for individuals and families.

While criterion D was not applied to this nomination, the significance of archaeological resources cannot be overstated. The mills, responsible for the 19th- and early 20th-century economic growth of the village, remain as archaeological evidence of that past. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may produce information related to the latter stages of occupancy for the mills, the post depositional impact to the mill sites, and the overall integrity of the mill sites. This research should enable the use of criterion D for the Manchaug Village Historic District. In the absence of fieldwork or excavation, documentary research is our only method of research for determining the applicability of criterion D for this district, and further documentary research would be necessary. An accurate description of the sites, before and after their destruction, is needed in order to know exactly what is present and their significance. The same research methodology would apply to all sites located in the district.

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Interviews, Site Visits, and Meeting Commentary

Manchaug residents, property owners, and historians who contributed information:

Andrew and Patricia Nedoroscik	Marian King and Norman Storey
Denis and Jane LaForce	Rochelle Forsythe
Mark and Debra Dunleavy	Donald Conley
James, Thelma, and Carol Baker	Gerard Senecal
Christine Richard Watkins	Barbara Bessette
Dianne Bousquet Richard	Neal Crites
David and Yvette Picard	Randy Bruno
Paul Maynard	

Walter Baker, Sutton Historical Commission, Sutton Planning Board, and Sutton Historical Society
Ranger Chuck Arning, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

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 # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): see district data sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property approximately 300 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

AD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Zone: 19 | Easting: 273080 | Northing: 4664230 | Uxbridge quad |
| B. Zone: 19 | Easting: 273140 | Northing: 4663740 | |
| C. Zone: 19 | Easting: 273360 | Northing: 4663750 | |
| D. Zone: 19 | Easting: 273360 | Northing: 4663680 | |
| E. Zone: 19 | Easting: 273150 | Northing: 4663670 | |
| F. Zone: 19 | Easting: 273160 | Northing: 4663560 | |

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G.	Zone: 19	Easting: 273410	Northing: 4663400
H.	Zone: 19	Easting: 273420	Northing: 4663320
I.	Zone: 19	Easting: 273280	Northing: 4663110
J.	Zone: 19	Easting: 273040	Northing: 4662950
K.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272850	Northing: 4662910
L.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272560	Northing: 4663540
M.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272430	Northing: 4663360
N.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272110	Northing: 4662950
O.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271810	Northing: 4662980
P.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271440	Northing: 4663350
Q.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271440	Northing: 4663460
R.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271680	Northing: 4663500
S.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271710	Northing: 4663600
T.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271860	Northing: 4663610
U.	Zone: 19	Easting: 271931	Northing: 4663490
V.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272260	Northing: 4663690
W.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272500	Northing: 4664230
X.	Zone: 19	Easting: 272590	Northing: 4664240

Webster quad

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundaries of the Manchaug Village Historic District are shown on the accompanying sketch map from the Town of Sutton Planning Department, annotated with district boundaries, and Town of Sutton assessor's sheets 48, 49, 53, and 54.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Manchaug Village Historic District encompasses the greatest concentration of intact historic resources associated with Sutton's largest manufacturing village during the period of significance. The district includes industrial, residential, institutional, and commercial construction; components of the waterpower system; and sites of historic significance, including five historic landscapes in their entirety, that are important for their associations with the village and their contributions to its setting: John Mateychuk Square, Darling Cemetery, the former Manchaug Company farm, Memorial Park (Veterans Field), and Bessette's Moose Grove. District boundaries extended to include the Darling Cemetery and Manchaug Water District standpipe follow established rights of way from Darling Lane and Reservoir Avenue, respectively. Lines of convenience have been drawn at the northern and southwestern edges of the district to include significant historic buildings on parcels of substantial acreage. District boundaries exclude residential buildings to the east, south, and west that are of contemporary construction.

The district includes historic structures and sites associated with the front line of the water-supply system powering the Manchaug Company mills at three privileges and providing water to

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village residents during the period of significance. District boundaries exclude secondary ponds and reservoirs in Sutton and neighboring Douglas and their associated dams, which constituted back-up water storage for the village water supply. One exception is inclusion in the district of Upper Tucker Pond Dam, the breaching of which caused a major flood in 1936 that significantly affected the district's character and historic integrity. District boundaries also include resources associated with the Manchaug Water District, established in 1949 to provide water service to the village's non-industrial buildings separately from the water-supply system for the mills.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, preservation consultant, Town of Sutton; with Miles Shugar, former GIS Supervisor, Leonard Loparto, Preservation Planner/National Register Archaeologist, and Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: November 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Manchaug Village Historic District
City or Vicinity: Sutton
County: Worcester State: MA
Photographer: Kathleen Kelly Broomer, preservation consultant
Date Photographed: October 2015–March 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 31 Mateychuk Square and Manchaug Company Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street. View E.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0001
- 2 of 31 Manchaug Company Mill No. 1 (original 1826 building), 9 Main Street. View SW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0002
- 3 of 31 Manchaug Company Mill No. 1 (1862 addition), 9 Main Street. View SE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0003
- 4 of 31 Manchaug Company Waste House, 6 Main Street (foreground) and Mill No. 1 (background). View NE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0004
- 5 of 31 Manchaug Baptist Church, 439 Putnam Hill Road. View NE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0005
- 6 of 31 Manchaug Company Store, 356 Manchaug Road. View SW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0006
- 7 of 31 Manchaug School, 352 Manchaug Road. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0007
- 8 of 31 Manchaug Company Office (Post Office), 357 Manchaug Road. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0008
- 9 of 31 Conley's Service Station (Bek's Garage), 32 Main Street. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0009
- 10 of 31 St. Anne Roman Catholic Church, 31 Main Street. View NE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0010
- 11 of 31 Simeon Morse House, 7 Morse Road. View N.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0011

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- 12 of 31 Burdon House-Cogshall Hotel, 31 Whitins Road. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0012
- 13 of 31 446 and 444 Putnam Hill Road. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0013
- 14 of 31 12 Whitins Road. View SE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0014
- 15 of 31 Manchaug Company Mill Superintendent's House, 447 Putnam Hill Road. View SE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0015
- 16 of 31 1 and 3 Maple Street. View E.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0016
- 17 of 31 New Village: 1, 3, and 5 West Second Street. View SW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0017
- 18 of 31 View S on Main Street from 17 Main Street (foreground).
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0018
- 19 of 31 6 Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue (foreground), view SW toward Desjourdy House & Bakery, 40 Main Street.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0019
- 20 of 31 Upper Tuckerville: View N on Putnam Hill Road from 427 Putnam Hill Road (foreground).
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0020
- 21 of 31 Manchaug Company Storekeeper-Farmer House, 5 Whitins Road. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0021
- 22 of 31 46½, 46, and 44 Main Street. View SE.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0022
- 23 of 31 11, 13, and 17 Mumford Road. View N.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0023
- 24 of 31 View SE on Main Street from 25 Main to 31 Main (St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church).
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0024
- 25 of 31 View N on Main Street from 18 Main Street toward Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0025

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- 26 of 31 Mill No. 2 headrace channel. View S.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0026
- 27 of 31 Mill pond at lower (Mill No. 1) privilege, with Manchaug Company Store, 356 Manchaug Road (left background) and Manchaug Road Bridge (right). View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0027
- 28 of 31 Upper Tucker Pond Dam. View N.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0028
- 29 of 31 Pedestrian bridge over Mumford River between Mill No. 2 and Mill No. 3 sites. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0029
- 30 of 31 Detail of gatepost at pedestrian entrance to Mill No. 2 complex, between 442 and 444 Putnam Hill Road.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0030
- 31 of 31 Darling Cemetery, 15R Darling Lane. View NW.
MA_Worcester County_Manchaug Village Historic District_0031

Historic Images

Figure 1. Associated Mutual Insurance Mill No. 2.

Insurance map for B.B. & R. Knight, Manchaug Company Mill No. 2, Stevens Street, (now Manchaug Road), 1913. Associated Mutual Insurance Companies, Boston, MA. Accession No. 1111.187.134. Courtesy American Textile History Museum, Lowell, MA (used with permission).

Figure 2. Associated Mutual Insurance Mill No. 3

Insurance map for B.B. & R. Knight, Manchaug Company Mill No. 3, Stevens Street, (now Manchaug Road), 1913. Associated Mutual Insurance Companies, Boston, MA. Accession No. 1111.187.133. Courtesy American Textile History Museum, Lowell, MA (used with permission).

Figure 3. Company Farm Barn

Farm workers with Wagons at Manchaug Company Farm Barn, 5 Whitins Road. (Image ca. 1900, C.L. Hyde, artist, East Durham, NY) Courtesy Dianne Bousquet Richard, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 4. Company Farm Barn Fire

Aftermath of fire at Manchaug Company Farm, 5 Whitins Road (January 31, 1959). Courtesy Marian King, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

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Figure 5. Flood, 1936

View southeast from Manchaug Company Mill No. 2, 359 Manchaug Road (1826–1936) toward Manchaug Company Mill No. 1, 9 Main Street, showing loss of bridge at Manchaug Road due to flood on March 18, 1936. Courtesy Christine Richard Watkins, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 6. French Baptist Church

French Baptist Church (1903–1968), originally St. Paul's Independent Catholic Church, at corner of Morse Road and Jarvis (Gervais) Avenue. Courtesy Dianne Bousquet Richard, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 7. Manchaug Hotel – Desjourdy Bakery

Manchaug Hotel, 38 Main Street (right, 1900–1969), and Desjourdy Bakery and House, 40 Main Street. Courtesy Christine Richard Watkins, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 8. Mill No. 2

Manchaug Company Mill No. 2 (left, 1826–1936) and Office (right), 359 Manchaug Road, before 1936 flood. View northwest from Main Street across lower privilege mill pond. Courtesy Nedoroscik family, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 9. Mill No. 3

Manchaug Company Mill No. 3 (1868–1976), site of 343 Manchaug Road. Courtesy Dianne Bousquet Richard, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 10. Putnam Hill Road with Long Block

View north on Putnam Hill Road from Snow Road vicinity with Long Block (right, ca. 1872–1970s). Courtesy Nedoroscik Family, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 11. St. Anne's Church

St. Anne Roman Catholic Church (1883–1924). On site of present St. Anne Church, 31 Main Street. Courtesy Dianne Bousquet Richard, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

Figure 12. Waste House and Beehive

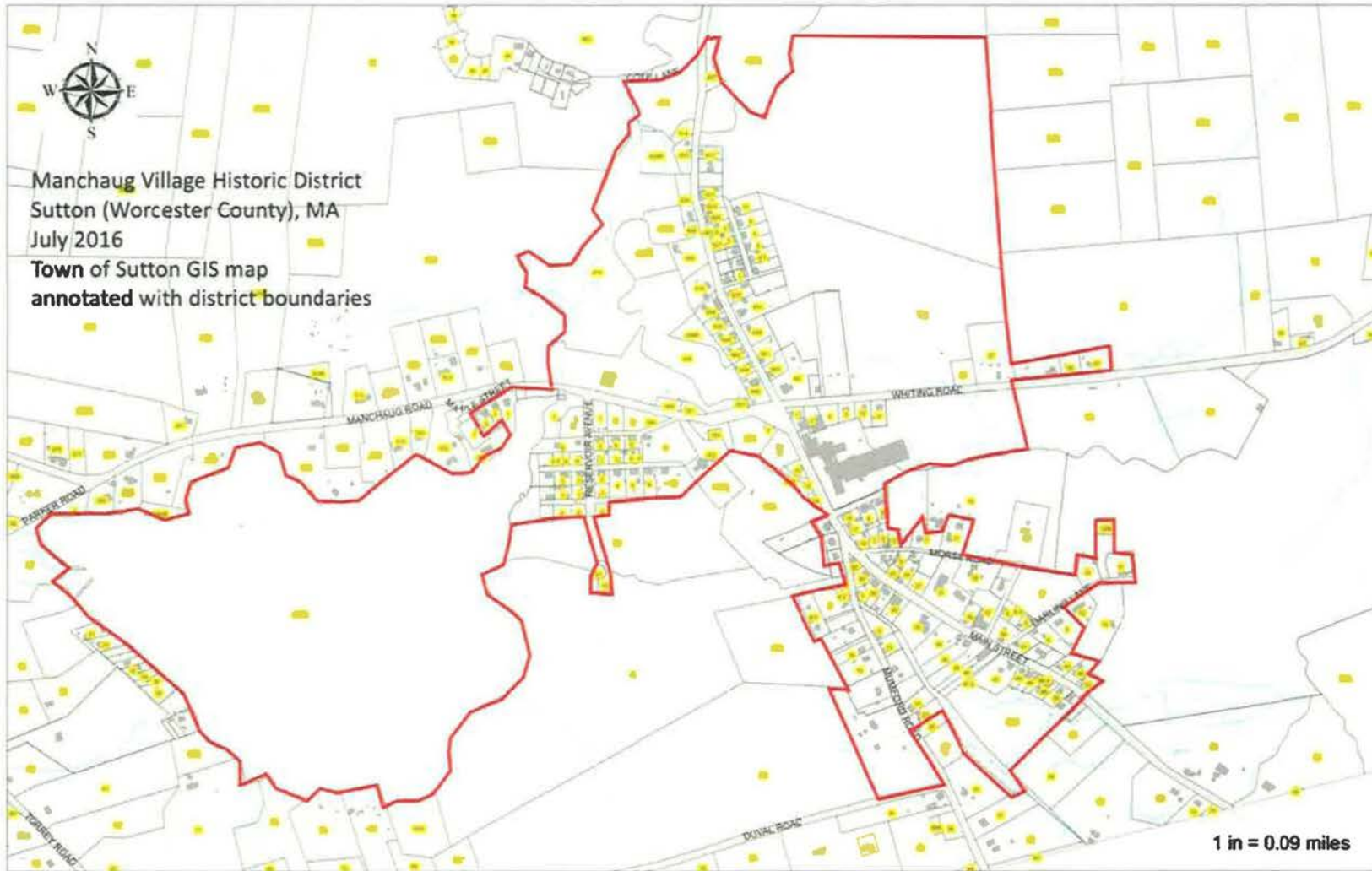
View northwest on Main Street from Manchaug Company Waster House, 10 Main Street toward Beehive (1828–1970) on site of Manchaug Branch Library, 6 Main Street. Note rag truck, Honor Roll at John Mateychuk Square (right foreground), and 446 Putnam Hill Road (right background). Courtesy Dianne Bousquet Richard, Manchaug, MA (used with permission).

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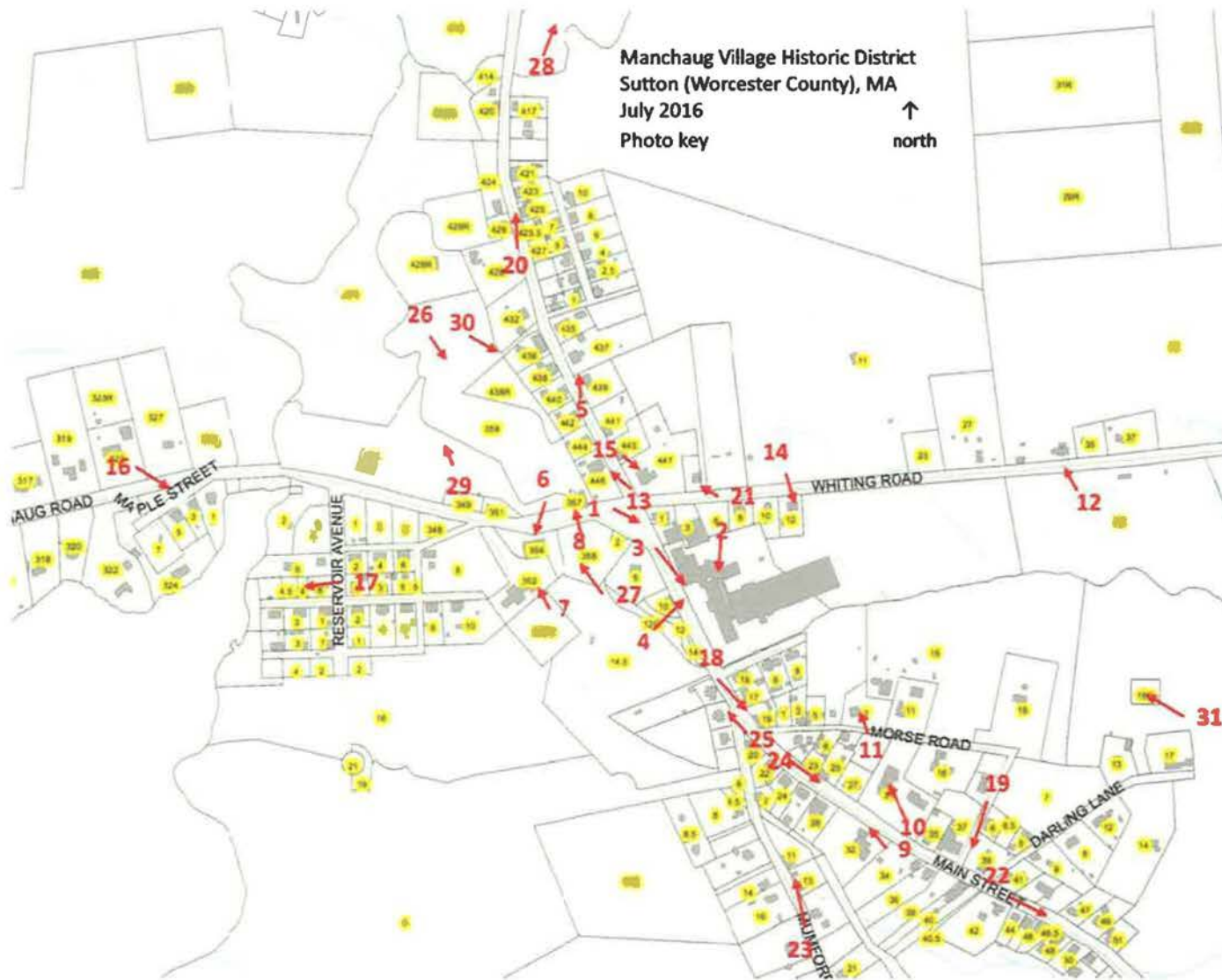
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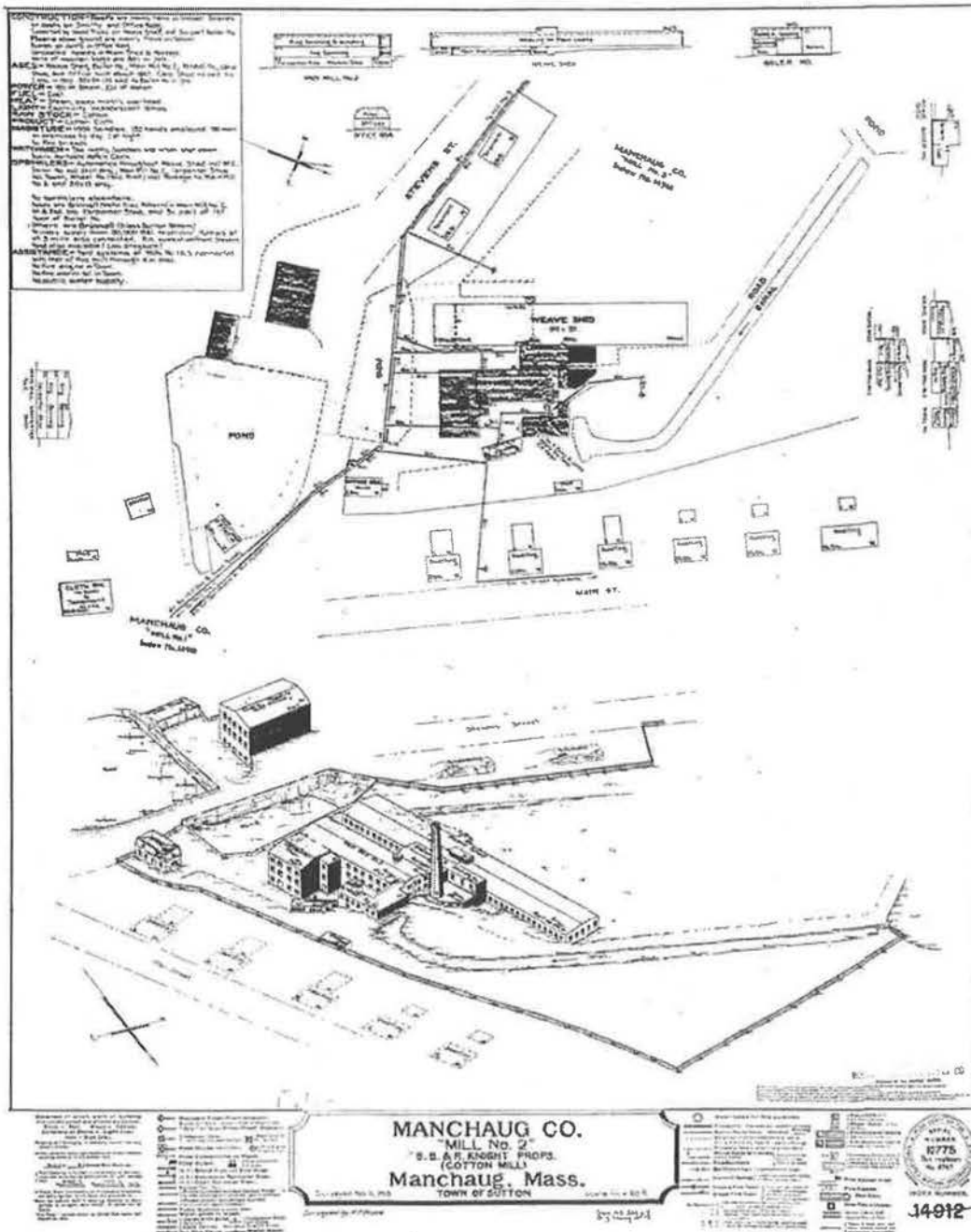


Figure 1. Associated Mutual Insurance Mill No. 2 (1913)

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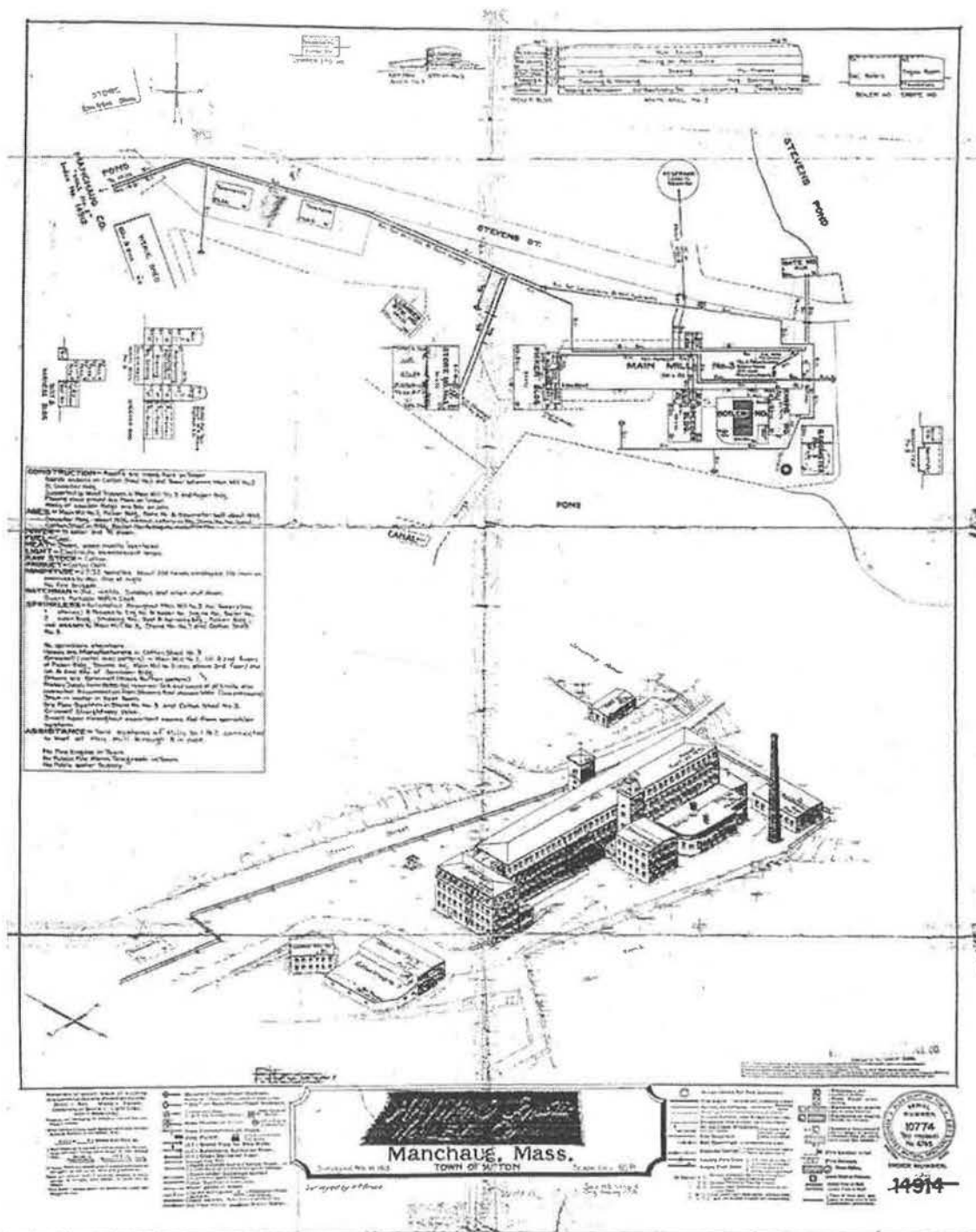


Figure 2. Associated Mutual Insurance Mill No. 3 (1913)

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Figure 3. Company Farm Barn (ca.1900)

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Figure 4. Company Farm Barn Fire (1959)

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Figure 5. Flood of 1936

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Figure 6. French Baptist Church (n.d., ca.1960)

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Figure 7. Manchaug Hotel – Desjourdy Bakery

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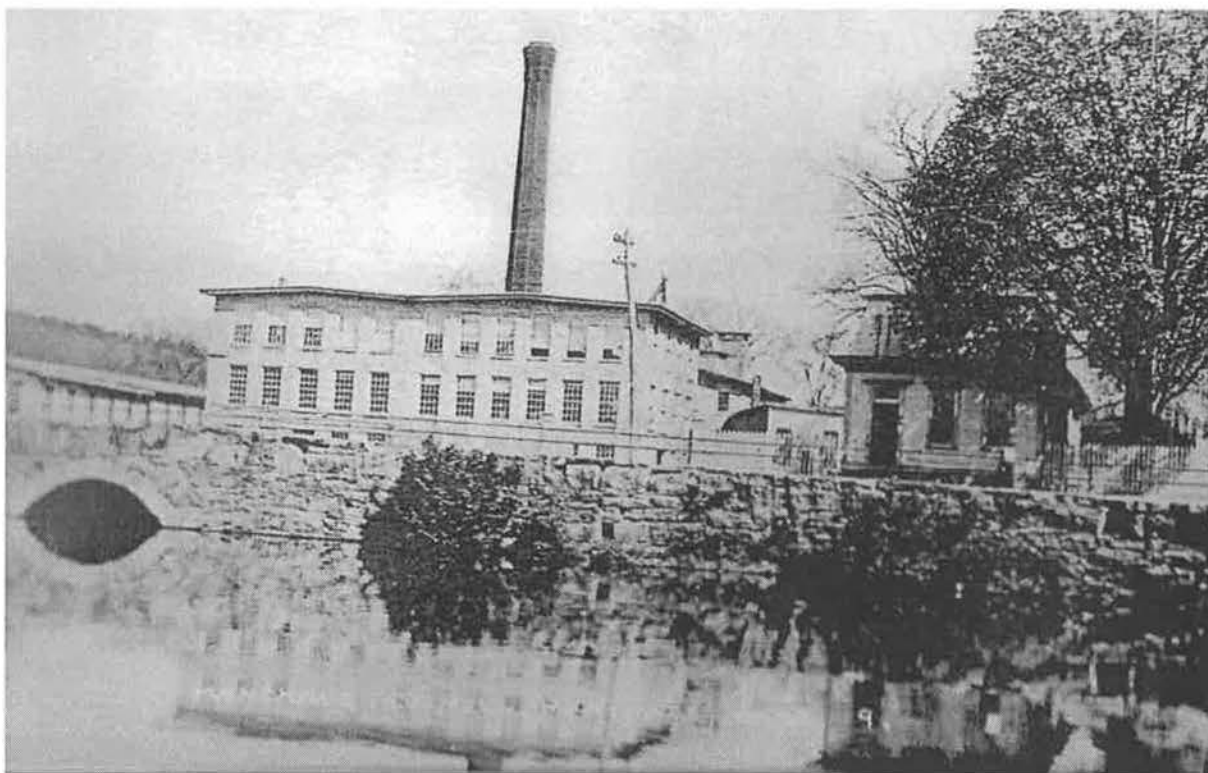


Figure 8. Mill No. 2

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Figure 9. Mill No. 3

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Figure 10. Putnam Hill Road with Long Block

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Figure 11. St. Anne's Church

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Figure 12. Waste House and Beehive

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<i>District Sketch Map #</i>	<i>Assessor's Map and Block #</i>	<i>MHC #</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>St #</i>	<i>Street Name</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status (C/NC)</i>
1	54-75	SUT.409		5	Darling Ln	ca. 1870-1890	No style	B	C
2	54-79	SUT.410	Daziel House	6	Darling Ln	ca. 1870-1890	No style	B	C
3	54-76	SUT.971	Memorial Park (Veterans Field)	7	Darling Ln	early 20th c.	---	Si	C
					backstop	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
					standing sign	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
					playground	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					flagpole	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
					basketball court	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
A	54-78	SUT.536	Ernest Bousquet House	8	Darling Ln	1969	Raised ranch	B	NC
					shed	late 20th c.	---		
B	54-126			13	Darling Ln	ca. 1994	Not researched	B	NC
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
4	49-55	SUT.806	Darling Cemetery	15R	Darling Ln	ca. 1803	---	Si	C
5	54-124	SUT.538	Zelek Darling House	17	Darling Ln	ca. 1807	No style	B	C
					barn site	ca. 1840	---	Si	C
6	49-35	SUT.539		1	First St	---	---	---	---
					shed only	ca. 1900	Utilitarian	B	C
7	49-32	SUT.355	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	2	First St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
V	49-36			3	First St	---		---	Vacant
155	49-33	SUT.356	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	4	First St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
V	49-37			5	First St	---		---	Vacant
8	49-34	SUT.357	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	6	First St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
9	49-39	SUT.358	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	8	First St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					barn	ca. 1930	No style	B	C
10	54-73	SUT.167		6	Jarvis Ave	ca. 1870s	Victorian eclectic	B	C
					sheds (2)				
11	54-74	SUT.168		6-1/2	Jarvis Ave	mid to late 19th c.	No style	B	C

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12	54-69	SUT.169	Levi Bousquet- Joseph D. Bousquet House	7	Jarvis Ave	1893, ca. 1909	Colonial Revival	B	C
					sheds (2)				
13	49-105	SUT.287	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	1	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					shed				
14	49-110	SUT.288	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	1-1/2	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					shed	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	B	C
15	49-99	SUT.289	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	2	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					sheds (2)	late 20th c.	---		
16	49-100	SUT.290	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	2-1/2	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					sheds (3)				
17	49-111	SUT.291	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	3	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
18	49-101	SUT.292	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	4	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed				
19	49-112	SUT.293	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	5	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					shed	ca. 1870s	Utilitarian	B	C
C	49-102	SUT.540		6	Ledge St	2000	Not researched	B	NC
					shed				
20	49-113	SUT.295	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	7	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					shed				
D	49-103	SUT.296	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	8	Ledge St	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	NC
21	49-104	SUT.306		10	Ledge St	1949	Postwar ranch	B	C
					garage	1949	No style	B	C
					shed				
22	---	SUT.955	John Mateychuk Square		Main St	mid-19C, 1940s	---	Si	C
		SUT.973			Mateychuk commemorative si	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
		SUT.972			Civil War cannon	ca. 1862	---	O	C
		SUT.955			flagpole	mid 20th c.	---	O	C
		SUT.995			"Welcome to Manchaug" sign	late 20th c.	---	O	NC

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23	49-58	SUT.351	Manchaug Co. House	1	Main St	ca. 1826-1831	No style	B	C
					stone wall	ca. 1826	---	St	C
					standing sign	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
					shed				
24	49-45		Paint Shop Site	2	Main St	ca. 1872-1920s	---	Si	C
25	49-57	SUT.541	Manchaug Co. Warehouse	3	Main St	ca.1878-1891,1921	Utilitarian	B	C
					stone wall (Whitins)	ca. 1921	---	St	C
					sign (Whitins)	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
E	49-46	SUT.396	Manchaug Branch Library -	6	Main St	1970-1971	Not researched	B	NC
			Manchaug Co. Wooden Mill			1828-1970	---	Si	C
			(aka The Beehive) Site						
					historic info sign	ca. 2010	---	O	NC
26	49-63 + 49-56	SUT.2	Manchaug Co. Mill No. 1	9	Main St				
					original mill	1826	No style	B	C
					weaving wing	1855, ca. 1878-91	Italianate	B	C
					main block	1862, ca. 1878-91	Italianate	B	C
					picker building	1862	Italianate	B	C
					rear wing	1973	Not researched	B	NC
					gatepost (at rear)	1920	---	O	C
					standing signs (2)	late 20th c.	---	2 O	2 NC
28	49-47	SUT.397	Manchaug Co. Waste House -	10	Main St	1921, ca. 1946	Utilitarian	B	C
			Sutton Fire Station No. 2						
F	49-185	SUT.975	Mumford River Trail	12	Main St	ca. 2015	---	Si	NC
					Manchaug plaque	ca. 2010	---	O	NC
					Mateychuk plaque	ca. 2010	---	O	NC
					pump station	ca. 2010	---	St	NC
V	49-148			12R	Main St	---	---	---	Vacant
V	49-48			14	Main St	---	---	---	Vacant
G	---	SUT.979	Bridge over Mumford River		Main St	2011	---	St	NC
29	49-52	SUT.546	Manchaug Co. Double House	15	Main St	1859	No style	B	C

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30	49-50	SUT.303	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	16	Main St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					garage	ca. 1940	No style	B	C
					sheds (2)				
31	49-51	SUT.304	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	17	Main St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					garage	ca. 1930	No style	B	C
32	54-18	SUT.170	Joseph A. Conley House	18	Main St	ca. 1868, 1925	Dutch Colonial	B	C
					shed				
33	54-55	SUT.305	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	19	Main St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
34	54-29	SUT.171	Manchaug Co. Double House	20	Main St	ca. 1870-1898	No style	B	C
					garage	ca. 1930	No style	B	C
35	54-30	SUT.254	Manchaug Co. Double House	22	Main St	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
					garage		No style	B	NC
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					fence	ca. 2010	---	St	NC
					shed				
V	54-59				Main St	---	---	---	Vacant
V	54-60			23	Main St	---	---	---	Vacant
36	54-32	SUT.255	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	24	Main St	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
					shed				
37	various	SUT.980	Manchaug Co. Trench		Main St and Mumford Rd	ca. 1865	---	St	C
38	54-64	SUT.173	Dr. Pierre Couillard House	25	Main St	ca. 1878	Victorian eclectic	B	C
					shed				
39	54-33	SUT.256	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	26	Main St	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
					garage	late 20th c.	Not researched	B	NC
40	54-65	SUT.310		27	Main St	ca. 1954	Postwar ranch	B	C
H	54-34	SUT.311	Conley's Store	28	Main St	1920	altered	B	NC
					shed				

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41	54-66	SUT.312	St. Anne Roman Catholic Church	31	Main St	1951	Postwar Traditional	B	C	
		SUT.313			rectory	1970	Not researched	B	NC	
					statue	mid 20th c.	---	O	C	
42	54-96	SUT.314	Conley's (Bek's) Service Station	32	Main St	ca. 1925	Utilitarian	B	C	
						canopy	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						standing sign	late 20th c.	---	O	NC
						tanks (2)	late 20th c.	---	2 O	2 NC
43	54-95	SUT.315		34	Main St	ca. 1870-1898	No style	B	C	
						fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						shed				
44	54-71	SUT.174	Michael McDonald House	35	Main St	1884	Victorian eclectic	B	C	
						garage	ca. 1940	No style	B	C
						shed				
45	54-94	SUT.175		36	Main St	late 19th c.	Victorian eclectic	B	C	
						shed				
46	54-70	SUT.316	Bousquet Garage	37	Main St	1934	Utilitarian	B	C	
						tanks (3)	ca. 2000	---	3 O	3 C
						shed				
47	54-93		Manchaug Hotel site	38	Main St	1900	---	Si	C	
48	54-72	SUT.317	Joseph Matte House	39	Main St	ca. 1882	No style	B	C	
						pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						shed				
49	54-92	SUT.318	Alphonse Desjourdy Bakery and House	40	Main St	1892	No style	B	C	
						pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						shed				
V	54-54			40-1/2	Main St	---	---	---	Vacant	
50	54-80	SUT.319		41	Main St	ca. 1958	Postwar ranch	B	C	

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51	54-53	SUT.320	Pierre Peloquin House	42	Main St	1878	No style	B	C
					garage	ca. 1950	No style	B	C
52	54-81	SUT.321	George Thibodeau House	43	Main St	ca. 1950	Postwar ranch	B	C
					Main St	---	---	---	Vacant
53	54-52	SUT.176	Alfred LeBeau House	44	Main St	late 19th c.	Victorian eclectic	B	C
					sheds (2)				
54	54-51	SUT.177	William McDonald House	46	Main St	1936	No style/bungalow	B	C
					shed				
55	54-50	SUT.322		46-1/2	Main St	1925	No style/bungalow	B	C
					garage	ca. 1930	No style	B	C
56	54-99	SUT.178	George Thibodeau House	47	Main St	ca. 1948	Postwar Traditional	B	C
					garage	ca. 1948	No style	B	C
57	54-49	SUT.179		48	Main St	ca. 1884	No style	B	C
					garages (2)	mid 20th c.	No style	2 B	2 C
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
58	54-100	SUT.323		49	Main St	ca. 1960	Postwar ranch	B	C
					garage	ca. 1960	No style	B	C
59	54-48	SUT.324		50	Main St	late 19th c.	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
60	54-83	SUT.180	John D. Darling House	51	Main St	ca. 1857-1870	No style	B	C
					garage	ca. 1930	No style	B	C
61	54-47	SUT.547		52	Main St	1900	No style	B	C
62	54-45	SUT.325		52-1/2	Main St	early 20th c.	No style	B	C
63	various	SUT.997	Upper Raceway Privelege		Manchaug Rd	ca. 1826-1937	---	St	C
		SUT.998	Middle Raceway Privelege						
		SUT.999	Lower Raceway Privelege						
64	49-8	SUT.936	Stevens Pond Dam and Spillway	333	Manchaug Rd	1864	---	St	C
					gate house site	ca. 1864	---	Si	C
65	49-1	SUT.9000	Stevens Pond	333R	Manchaug Rd	1864	---	Si	C

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V	49-212			337R	Manchaug Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
V	49-7				Manchaug Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
I	49-151	SUT.548	Sutton Fire Station No. 2 - Manchaug Co. Mill No. 3 Site	343	Manchaug Rd	2003 1868-1869	Not researched ---	B Si	NC C
		SUT.982	Lower Tucker Pond			1866	---	St	C
		SUT.983	Dam and Spillway						
		SUT.984	Pedestrian Bridge			1920	---	St	C
		SUT.935	Firefighters Monument			mid 20th c.	---	O	C
66	---	SUT.985	New Village Wall and Steps		Manchaug Rd	ca. 1868	---	St	C
V	49-38			348	Manchaug Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
67	49-147	SUT.257	Manchaug Co. House	349	Manchaug Rd	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					sheds (2)				
68	49-146	SUT.258	Manchaug Co. House	351	Manchaug Rd	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
69	49-42	SUT.184	Manchaug School	352	Manchaug Rd	ca. 1867-1903	Victorian eclectic	B	C
70	49-43	SUT.185	Manchaug Co. Store - Community Hall	356	Manchaug Rd	ca. 1868	Utilitarian	B	C
71	---	SUT.950	Bridge over Mumford River		Manchaug Rd	1937	Moderne	St	C
V	49-145			357	Manchaug Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
72	49-44	SUT.933	Lower Privilege Mill Pond	358	Manchaug Rd	ca. 1826/1937	---	St	C
			Lower Privilege			ca. 1852/1937	---	St	C
		SUT.986	Dam and Spillway						
73	49-149	SUT.186	Manchaug Co. Office- U. S. Post Office	359	Manchaug Rd	ca. 1872-1878	Second Empire	B	C
			Manchaug Co. Mill No. 2 Site			1826-1827	---	Si	C
		SUT.9001			north gateposts	1920	---	2 O	2 C
		SUT.9002			south gateposts	1920	---	2 O	2 C
74	49-6	SUT.259	Manchaug Co. Overseer House	1	Maple St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					sheds (3)				
75	49-5	SUT.260	Manchaug Co. Overseer House	3	Maple St	ca. 1868	Victorian eclectic	B	C
					sheds (2)				

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District Data Sheet

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76	49-4	SUT.261	Manchaug Co. Overseer House	5	Maple St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
77	54-56	SUT.326	Manchaug Co. Cottage	1	Morse Rd	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
78	54-57	SUT.192	Manchaug Co. Cottage	3	Morse Rd	ca. 1870-1898	No style	B	C
		SUT.193			shed	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
79	54-58	SUT.172		4	Morse Rd	1899	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					fences (2)	late 20th c.	---	2 St	2 NC
80	54-97	SUT.328	Arthur Giguere House	5	Morse Rd	1884	No style	B	C
			Giguere & Son Shoe Repairing		shop/garage	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	B	C
J	54-61	SUT.559		6	Morse Rd	2009	Not researched	B	NC
81	54-107	SUT.194	Simeon Morse House	7	Morse Rd	ca. 1806	No style, cape	B	C
					garage	ca. 1950	No style	B	C
82	54-62	SUT.330		8	Morse Rd	1954 (?)	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed				
V	54-63				Morse Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
83	54-98	SUT.195		11	Morse Rd	ca. 1941	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed				
84	54-67	SUT.549		16	Morse Rd	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
85	54-68		French Baptist Church site		Morse Rd	ca. 1903-1969	---	Si	C

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

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86	54-19	SUT.331	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	2	Mumford Rd	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
V	54-20				Mumford Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
87	54-31	SUT.332		7	Mumford Rd	late 19th c.	No style	B	C
88	54-22	SUT.196	Francois Messier House	8	Mumford Rd	late 1870s	Greek Revival	B	C
89	54-23	SUT.333		8-1/2	Mumford Rd	late 19th c.	No style	B	C
					stone wall	late 19th c.	---	St	C
					garage	late 20th c.	No style	B	NC
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (2)				
V	54-106				Mumford Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
V	54-101				Mumford Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
90	54-35	SUT.197	Felix Vadenais House	11	Mumford Rd	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
91	54-87	SUT.334	Richard Brule	12	Mumford Rd	late 19th c.	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (2)				
92	54-36	SUT.198	Henry Millette House	13	Mumford Rd	1884	Victorian eclectic	B	C
					garage	ca. 1920	No style	B	C
93	54-25	SUT.335	Michael Benoit House	14	Mumford Rd	late 19th c.	No style	B	C
K	54-26	SUT.336	Oliver Vasseur House	16	Mumford Rd	late 19th c.	altered No style	B	NC
					retaining wall	late 19th c.	---	St	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
94	54-37	SUT.199	David Letendre House	17	Mumford Rd	1884	Victorian eclectic	B	C
		SUT.200			barn	late 19th c.	Utilitarian	B	C
V	54-90				Mumford Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
95	54-27	SUT.550		18	Mumford Rd	1954	Postwar cape	B	C

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

<i>District Sketch Map #</i>	<i>Assessor's Map and Block #</i>	<i>MHC #</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>St #</i>	<i>Street Name</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status (C/NC)</i>
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
V	54-28				Mumford Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
97	54-38	SUT.551	Antoine Fontaine House	21	Mumford Rd	1886	No style	B	C
98	54-39	SUT.552	Antoine Toupin House	23	Mumford Rd	late 19th c.	No style	B	C
					shed				
99	54-11	SUT.201	Zelek Darling, Jr. House	24	Mumford Rd	ca. 1826	Federal	B	C
					2 barns	ca. 1900	Utilitarian	2B	2 C
					shed				
V	49-122			407	Putnam Hill Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
100	49-129	SUT.987	Besette's Moose Grove	410	Putnam Hill Rd				
					pavilion site	1930	---	Si	C
		SUT.988	Manchaug Water District		pump station	ca. 1953	---	St	NC
			Pump Station						
		SUT.989	Manchaug Water District		treatment plant	2011	---	B	NC
			Treatment Plant						
101	49-205	SUT.939	Upper Tucker Pond	411R	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1878	---	St	C
		SUT.990	Dam and Spillway				---	St	C
102	49-150 +		Lower Tucker Pond Site	414	Putnam Hill Rd	1866-1936	---	Si	C
	49-131								
103	49-121	SUT.218	Manchaug Co. Cottage	417	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					stone wall	late 19th c.	---	St	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed				

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

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104	49-120	SUT.339	Manchaug Co. Cottage	419	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					stone wall	late 19th c.	---	St	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
105	49-130	SUT.340	Manchaug Co. Cottage	420	Putnam Hill Rd	mid-late 19th c.	Victorian eclectic	B	C
					garage	late 20th c.	No style	B	NC
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
V	49-218			420R	Putnam Hill Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
V	49-119				Putnam Hill Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
106	49-118	SUT.297	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	421	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	altered/No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (2)				
107	49-117	SUT.298	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	423	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
108	49-132	SUT.299	Charles Pichette Store	424	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1944	No style	B	C
			Manchaug Co. Ice House site		ice house site	ca. 1868	---	Si	C
109	49-116	SUT.300	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	425	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					shed	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	B	C
110	49-115	SUT.301	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	425-1/2	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
		SUT.302			shed	ca. 1870s	Utilitarian	B	C
111	49-133	SUT.341	Charles Pichette House	426	Putnam Hill Rd	1944	No style	B	C
V	49-134			426R	Putnam Hill Rd	---	---	---	Vacant

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

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112	49-114	SUT.342	Manchaug Co. Double House	427	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
L	49-136	SUT.553		428	Putnam Hill Rd	1954	altered	B	NC
					barn	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					stone wall	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
V	49-135			428R	Putnam Hill Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
113	49-137	SUT.219	J. C. Bartlett Store	432	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1830	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	B	C
114	49-106	SUT.343		433	Putnam Hill Rd	1927	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed	late 20th c.	---		
115	49-107 +		Long Block site		Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1970s	---	Si	C
	49-108 +								
	49-109								
116	49-97	SUT.220	Baptist Parsonage	435	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1870	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
117	49-138	SUT.221	Manchaug Co. House	436	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian	B	C
118	49-96	SUT.222	Manchaug Co. Overseer House	437	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1891	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

<i>District Sketch Map #</i>	<i>Assessor's Map and Block #</i>	<i>MHC #</i>	<i>Historic Name</i>	<i>St #</i>	<i>Street Name</i>	<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Status (C/NC)</i>
119	49-139	SUT.344	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	438	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-1878	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
V	49-142			438R	Putnam Hill Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
120	49-95	SUT.223	Manchaug Baptist Church	439	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1842-1857	Greek Revival	B	C
					stone wall	mid 20th c.	---	St	C
121	49-140	SUT.345	Manchaug Co. Double House	440	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1872-78, 1920s	Colonial Revival	B	C
					garage	late 20th c.	Not researched	B	NC
122	49-94	SUT.224	Manchaug Co. Double House	441	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1830s	No style	B	C
					sheds (2)	late 20th c.	---		
123	49-141	SUT.346	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	442	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1850s [?]	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed				
124	49-143	SUT.347	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	444	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1826-1830	No style	B	C
					shed				
125	49-93	SUT.225	Manchaug Co. Double House	445	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1830s	No style	B	C
126	49-144	SUT.226	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	446	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1826-1830	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (2)	late 20th c.	---		
127	49-92	SUT.227	Manchaug Co. Mill	447	Putnam Hill Rd	ca. 1868	Second Empire	B	C
			Superintendent's House						
					stone wall, steps	ca. 1868	---	St	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (2)	late 20th c.	---		
M	49-211	SUT.554		2	Reservoir Ave	1987	Not researched	B	NC
					shed	late 20th c.	---		

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

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128	49-9	SUT.228		4	Reservoir Ave	ca. 1936	No style	B	C
					shed	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	B	C
N	49-10	SUT.555		6	Reservoir Ave	2000	Not researched	B	NC
					garage	2000	Not researched	B	NC
O	49-11	SUT.370		8	Reservoir Ave	1992 [?]	Not researched	B	NC
129	54-14 +		Manchaug Water District	19	Reservoir Ave				
	54-15	SUT.991	Standpipe		standpipe	ca. 1959	Utilitarian	St	C
					fence	ca. 2000	---	St	NC
130	49-53	SUT.349	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	6	River St	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
					garage	1960	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
131	49-54	SUT.350	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	8	River St	ca. 1870s	No style	B	C
					pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
P	49-31	SUT.359	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	1	Second St	ca. 1868	altered to 2 stories	B	NC
					garage	ca. 1930	No style	B	C
132	49-26	SUT.360	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	2	Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					garage	ca. 1930	No style	B	NC
133	49-30	SUT.361	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	3	Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					sheds (2)	late 20th c.	---		
134	49-27	SUT.362	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	4	Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
135	49-29	SUT.363	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	5A+5B	Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
					shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian	B	C

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
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136	49-28	SUT.364	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	6	Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C	
					garage	ca. 1950	No style	B	C	
		SUT.365			sheds (2)					
137	49-40	SUT.366	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	8	Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C	
					sheds					
138	49-41	SUT.367	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	10	Second St	ca. 1868	altered	B	C	
						pool	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian	B	C
						sheds (2)	late 20th c.	---		
V	49-98				Snow Rd	---	---	---	Vacant	
139	49-25	SUT.368	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	1A+1B	Third St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C	
						sheds (2)				
V	49-24			2	Third St	---	---	---	Vacant	
140	49-17	SUT.369	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	1	West Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C	
						garage	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
						shed				
141	49-16	SUT.371	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	3	West Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C	
142	49-12				4 West Second St	---	---	---	---	
						carport for #3	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
						shed for #3	early-mid 20th c.	No Style	B	C
143	49-13				4-1/2 West Second St	---	---	---	---	
						shed for #3				

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
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144	49-15	SUT.372	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	5	West Second St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
V	49-14				West Second St	---	---	---	Vacant
V	49-214				West Second St	---	---	---	Vacant
145	49-18			1	West Third St				---
					shed for #2				
146	49-23	SUT.373	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	2	West Third St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
147	49-19			3-5	West Third St				
					sheds (3) for #4				
148	49-22	SUT.374	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	4	West Third St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
149	49-20	SUT.375	Manchaug Co. Double Cottage	6	West Third St	ca. 1868	No style	B	C
					shed				
V	49-21				West Third St	---	---	----	Vacant
V	49-207				West Third St	---	---	---	Vacant
151	49-89 +	SUT.242	Manchaug Co. Storekeeper-	5	Whitins Rd	ca. 1878-1885	Victorian eclectic	B	C
	49-90 +		Farmer House						
	49-91				barn foundation	ca. 1878-1900	---	St	C
						burned 1959			
					silo foundation	ca. 1878-1900	---	St	C
					piggery foundn.	ca. 1878-1900	---	St	C
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (3)				
V	49-59			6	Whitins Rd			---	Vacant
152	---	SUT.992	Brick Lane Wall and Steps		Whitins Rd	ca. 1826	---	St	C
Q	49-60	SUT.560		8A+8B	Whitins Rd	2005	---	B	NC

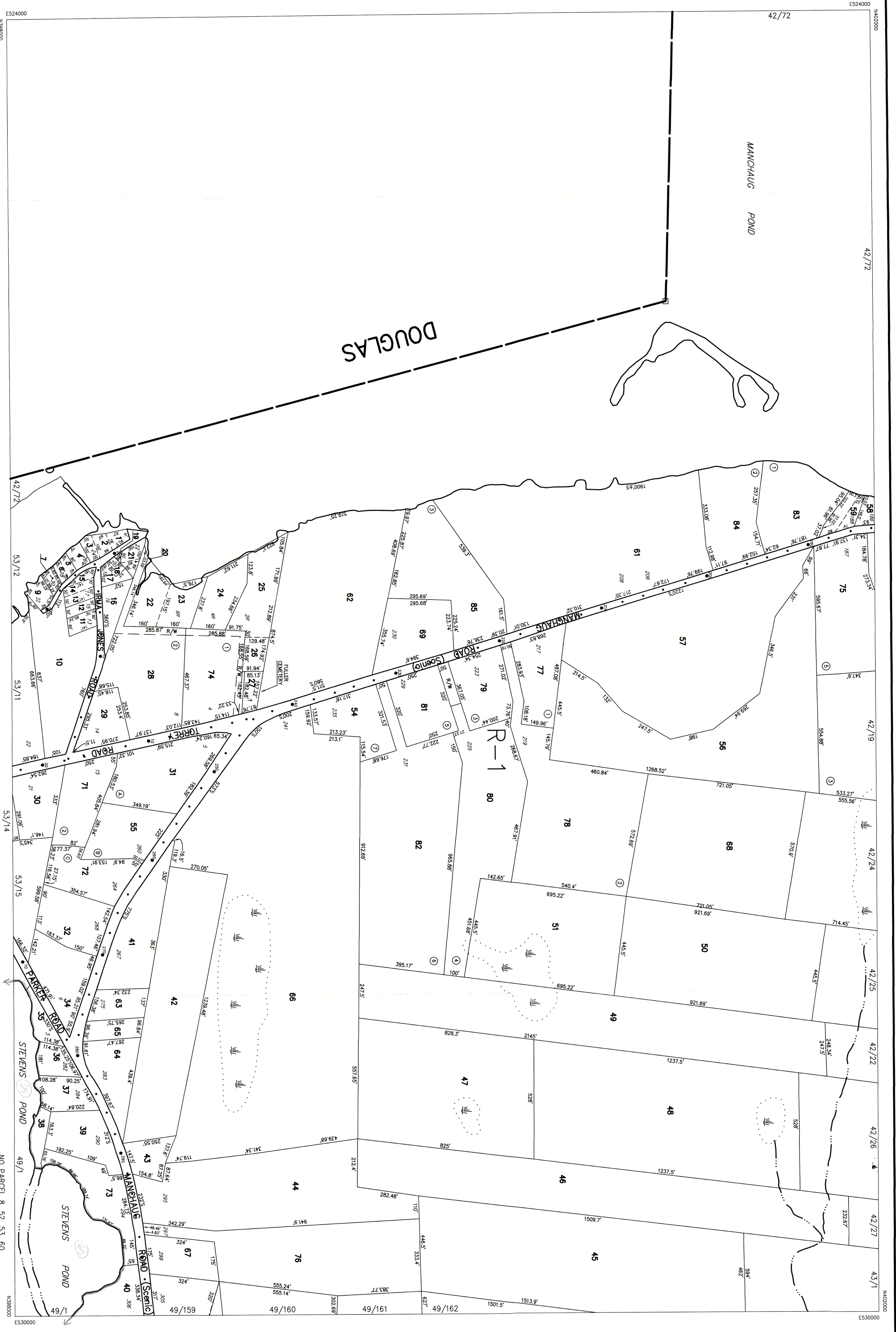
Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
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153	49-61	SUT.352		10	Whitins Rd	mid-late 19th c. 1909	No style	B	C
					shed				
154	49-123 + 49-221	SUT.561	Manchaug Co. Farm	11+11R	Whitins Rd	mid-late 19th c.	---	Si	C
					garage site	ca. 1920	---	Si	C
		SUT.556			hay barn	1990	Not researched	B	NC
		SUT.993			Quarry #1	mid 19th c.	---	Si	C
		SUT.994			Quarry #2	early 20th c.	---	Si	C
					Pin&Feathers Quarried	19th-early 20th c.		St	C
					Stone				
					Well #1	19th-early 20th c.		Si	C
					Well #2	19th-early 20th c.		Si	C
					Trash Dump Site	19th-early 20th c.		Si	C
156	49-62	SUT.244	Manchaug Co. House	12	Whitins Rd	ca. 1826	Federal	B	C
					garage	early 20th c.	---	B	C
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
V	49-88			23	Whitins Rd	---	---	---	Vacant
157	49-87	SUT.245	Joseph Cogshall House	27	Whitins Rd	ca. 1830s	No style	B	C
					barn	late 20th c.	---	B	NC
					lean-to	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					sheds (2)				

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester County), Massachusetts
District Data Sheet

District Sketch Map #	Assessor's Map and Block #	MHC #	Historic Name	St #	Street Name	Date of Construction	Style	Resource Type	Status (C/NC)
158	49-84	SUT.246	Burdon House - Coggs Hall Hotel	31	Whitins Rd	1822, mid-19C	Greek Revival	B	C
					stone wall, steps	early 19th c.	---	St	C
					barn	late 19th c.	utilitarian	B	C
					shed				
159	49-86	SUT.557		35	Whitins Rd	mid 20th c.	No style	B	C
160	49-85	SUT.558		37	Whitins Rd	ca. 1956	Postwar ranch	B	C
					fence	late 20th c.	---	St	NC
					shed				
Key: B = buildings Si = sites St = structures O = objects C = contributing NC = noncontributing									
Notes:									
Mill ponds and dams, where they survive, are counted separately; head and tail races are counted collectively as one contributing structure.									
The Manchaug Trench, encompassing five parcels separate from other races, is counted as one contributing structure.									
A stone wall spanning multiple properties is counted as one contributing structure.									
Modern, undated sheds are not counted.									
		Contributing	Noncontributing						
Buildings	187	27							
Sites	23	1							
Structures	26	45							
Objects	12	15							
Total	248	88							

MANCHAUG VILLAGE
 HIGHWAY DISTRICT
 SUTTON (INDEXED SHEET), MA
 MAP 4 OF 4
 JUNE 2016
 SEE DISTRICT DATA SHEET
 FOR KEY



ORIGINAL PROPERTY MAPS WERE PREPARED USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS BY MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORP. PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 21, 1976. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 27 FEET. MAPS ARE REVISED AND REPRINTED BY CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC. THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

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LEGEND

EXP. PROPERTY: (E)
 SUBMISSION LOT NO.: (S)
 RECORD DIMENSION: (D)
 SCALED DIMENSION: (SD)
 ZONING LINE: (Z)
 WETLANDS: (W)

BUILDING NUMBER: (B)
 STREET NUMBER: (ST)
 100' & 500' INCIDENTS: (I)
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS: (R)
 COMMON OWNERSHIP: (C)
 WETLANDS: (W)

SCALE 1" = 200'

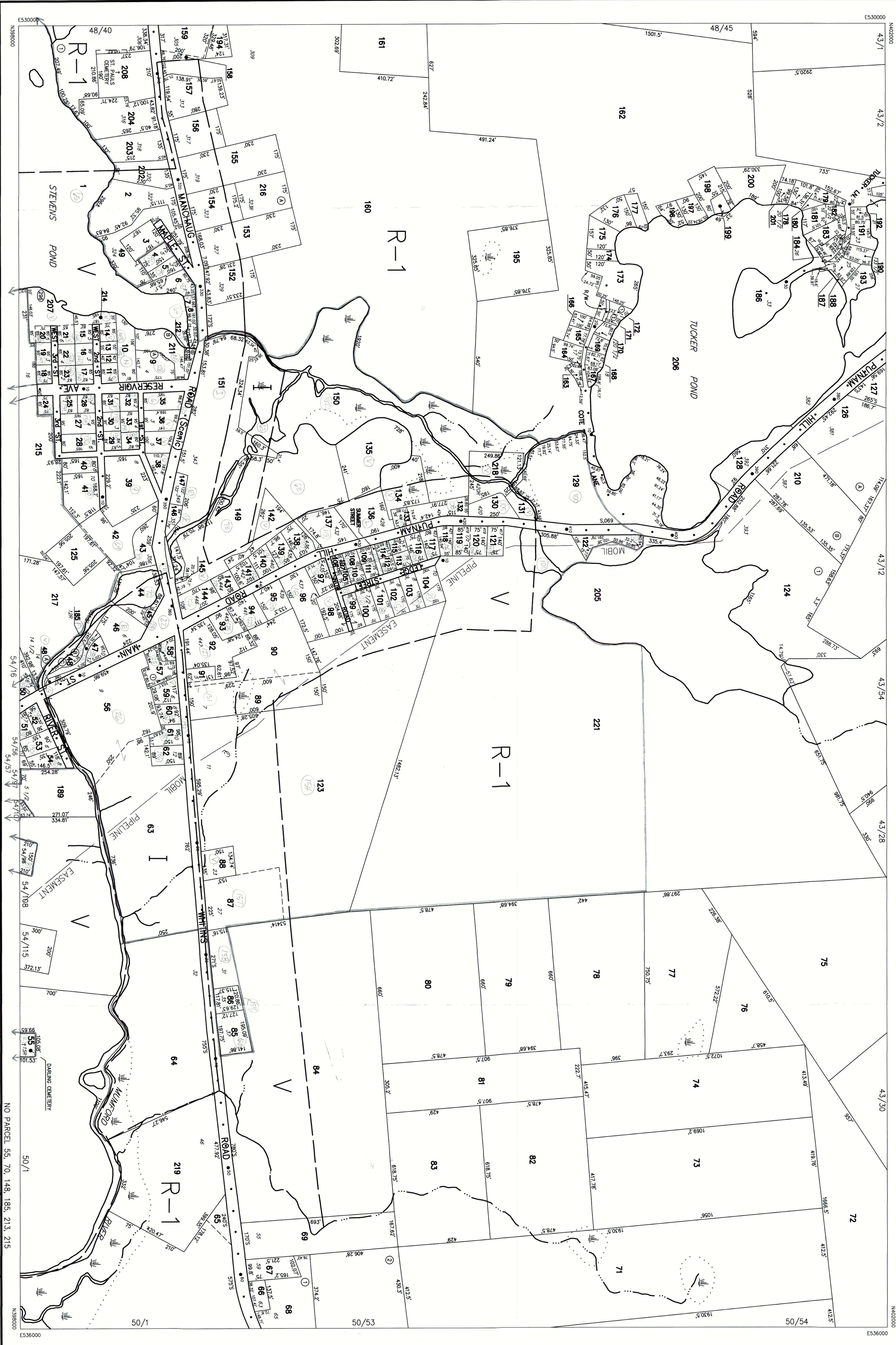
FEET: 0, 100, 200, 400, 600
 METERS: 0, 50, 100, 150

REVISED TO:

PROPERTY MAPS
SUTTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 41 42 43
 47 48 49
 53 54

MAP NO.
48



MANICAVE VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.), MA
 MAY 1 OF 4
 JULY 2016
 SEE DISTRICT TOWN SHEET
 TOWN KEY

ORIGINAL PROPERTY MAPS WERE PREPARED USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS BY MOORE, SURVEY & MAPPING CORP. PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 21, 1978
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 27 FEET.
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LEGEND

- ⊕ EXIST'G PROPERTY
- ⊙ SUBDIVISION LOT NO.
- ⊙ RECORDED DIMENSION
- ⊙ SCALED DIMENSION
- ⊙ ZONING LINE
- ⊙ WATER
- ⊙ BUILDING NUMBER
- ⊙ STREET NUMBER
- ⊙ 100' & 500' INCIDENTS
- ⊙ RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS
- ⊙ COMMON OWNERSHIP
- ⊙ WETLANDS

SCALE 1" = 200'

0 100 200 400 600 FEET

0 50 100 150 METERS

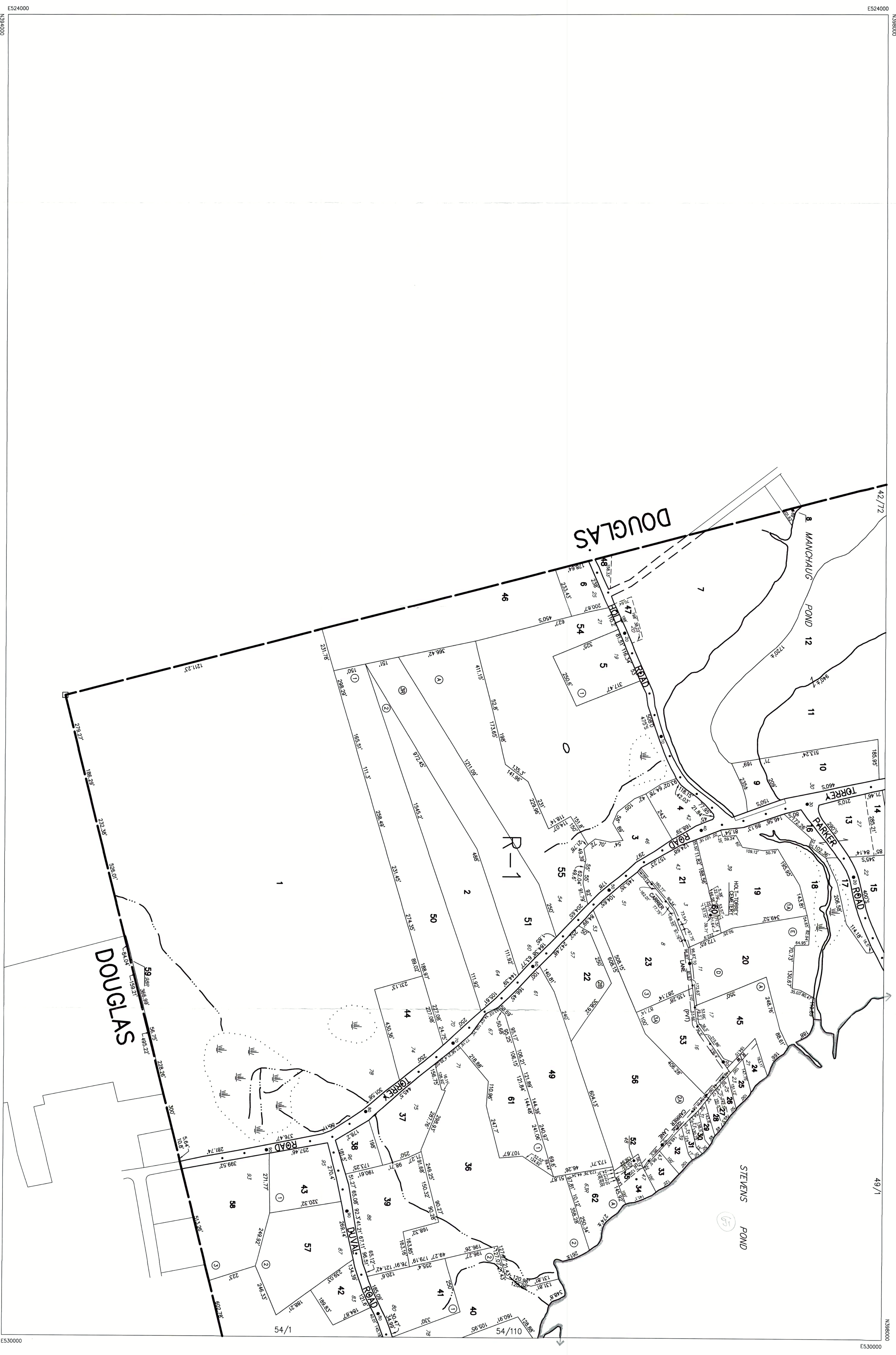
NO PARCEL 55, 70, 148, 185, 213, 215

PROPERTY MAPS
SUTTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 42 43 44
 48 49 50
 53 54 55

MAP NO.
49

MANCHAUG-VILLAGE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.), MA
 MAP 5 OF 4
 JULY 2016
 SEE DISTRICT DATA SHEET
 FOR KEY

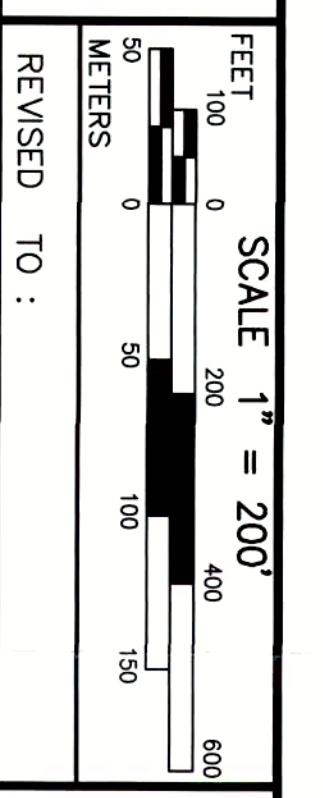


ORIGINAL PROPERTY MAPS WERE PREPARED USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS BY MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORP. PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 21, 1976
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 27 FEET.
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LEGEND

EXEMPT PROPERTY	10
SUBDIVISION LOT NO.	②	2
RECORD DIMENSION	100'
SCALED DIMENSION	100'S
ZONING LINE	.....	OR
WATER	.....
BUILDING NUMBER	.....	10
STREET NUMBER	.....	50
100' & 500' INCLEMENTS	.....
RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS	.....	OR
COMMON OWNERSHIP	.....
METLANS	.....

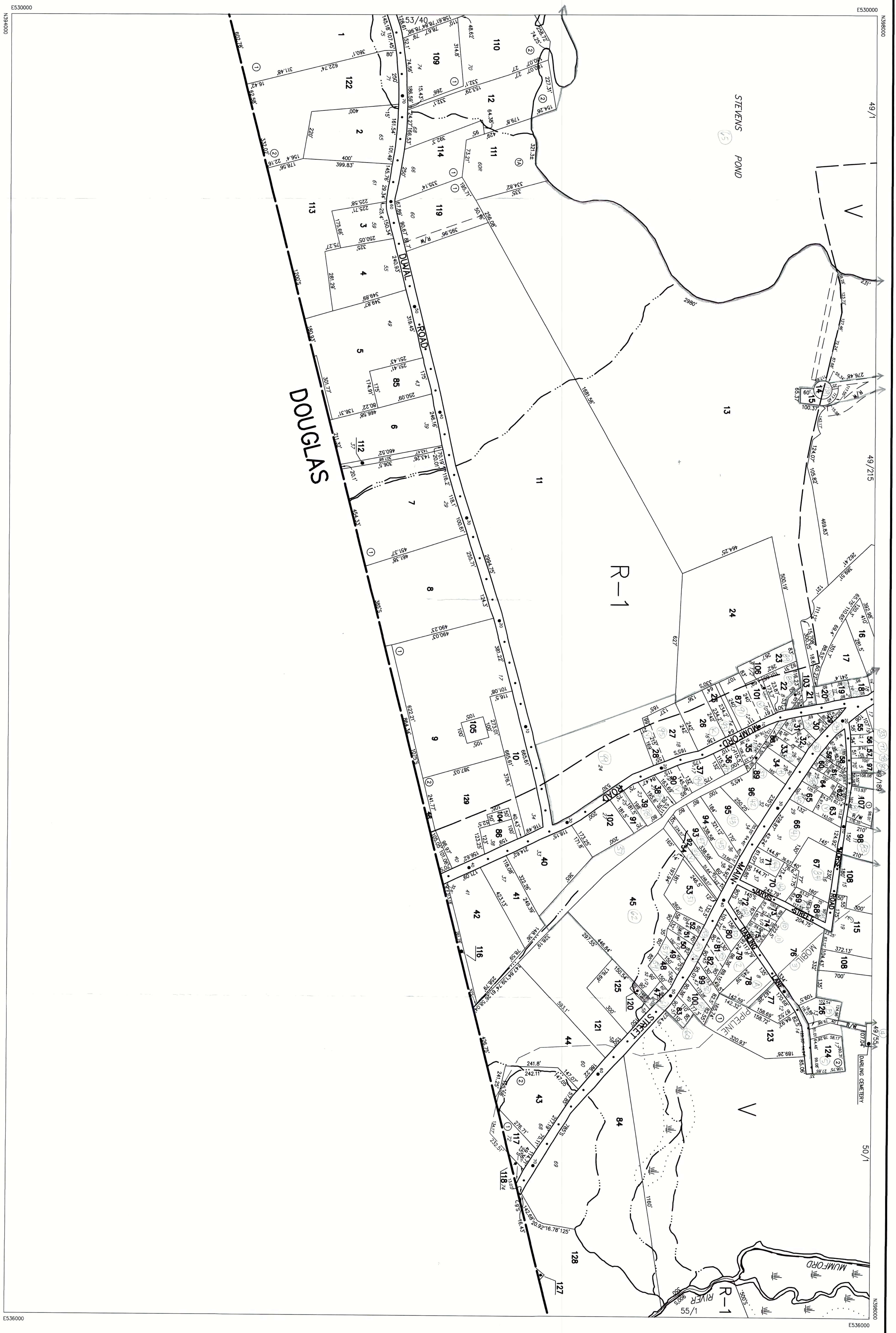


PROPERTY MAPS
SUTTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM

MAP NO.
53

NO PARCEL 44, 45



MANOYAS WILLET
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SUTTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 MAP 54 OF 11
 JULY 2015
 SCALE 1" = 200'
 SHEET 1 OF 1

ORIGINAL PROPERTY MAPS WERE PREPARED USING PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS
 BY MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORP. PHOTOGRAPHY DATE: APRIL 21, 1976
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE
 COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 27 FEET.
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LEGEND
 EXEMPT PROPERTY
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. (1)
 RECORD DIMENSION
 SCALED DIMENSION
 ZONING LINE
 WATER

SCALE 1" = 200'
 FEET 0 100 200 400 600
 METERS 0 50 100 150
 REVISED TO :

PROPERTY MAPS
SUTTON
 MASSACHUSETTS

INDEX DIAGRAM
 48 49 50
 53 55

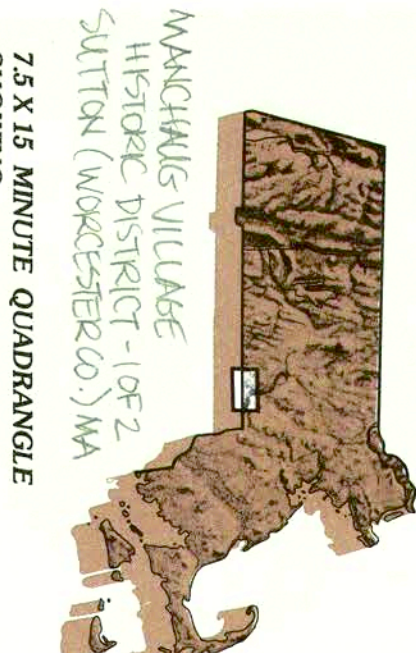
MAP NO.
54

MANICANNE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUTTON (WORCESTER CO.), MA
WEATHER, MASS-COIN - RI QUAD 1:25000
JULY 2016
UXBRIDGE QUAD ->
A 19 273080 4661730
B 19 273140 4663740
C 19 273340 4663750
D 19 273340 4663750
E 19 273150 4663680
F 19 273150 4663680
G 19 273150 4663680
H 19 273120 4663720
I 19 273080 4663760
J 19 273080 4663760
K 19 272850 4663910
← WEATHER QUAD
L 19 272540 4663940
M 19 272430 4663940
N 19 272110 4663950
O 19 271810 4663980
P 19 271440 4663950
Q 19 271440 4663950
R 19 271180 4663900
S 19 271180 4663900
T 19 271840 4663940
U 19 271931 4663940
V 19 272226 4663940
W 19 272500 4664220
X 19 272590 4664240



Uxbridge

MASS. - R. I.
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



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



1982

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
In cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works
Contributors: U.S. Geological Survey, National
Map Accuracy Standards, and Massachusetts
Department of Public Works
This area also covered by 1:50,000-scale
maps of Uxbridge and Blackstone dated 1969
Projection and 100-meter grid: North American
Datum 1983
The Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained on
and Rhode Island coordinate system, 1927 North
To place on the projected North American Datum 1983
more the projection these 6 meters south and 40 meters
west as shown by dashed center ticks
The National or State reservations shown on this map
CONTAIN INTERNAL 3 METERS
CONTAIN EXTERNAL 3 METERS
CONTAIN LATITUDE SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METERS
CONTAIN LONGITUDE SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METERS
THIS MAP COMPLEYS WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25586, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

CONVERSION TABLE	
DECIMETER (MILLIMETER)	
Meters	Feet
1	3.28
2	6.56
3	9.84
4	13.12
5	16.40
6	19.68
7	22.96
8	26.24
9	29.52
10	32.80

ADDITIONAL MAPS	
1	Massachusetts
2	Rhode Island
3	Connecticut
4	Delaware
5	Pennsylvania
6	Virginia
7	North Carolina
8	South Carolina
9	Georgia
10	Florida

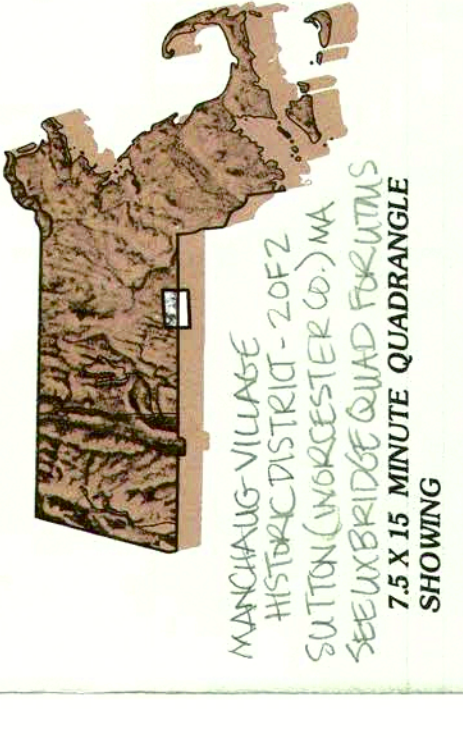
Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highways, hard surfaces
- Secondary highways, hard surfaces
- Light duty road, dirt or gravel surface
- Water features
- Contours
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names
- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

ISBN 0-607-23420-2
9-780607-234206

Webster

MASS. - CONN. - R. I.
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



1982

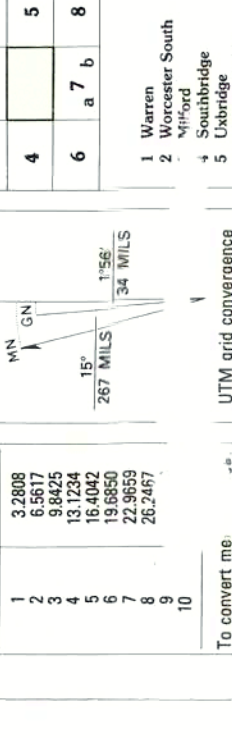
Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Map prepared by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken in 1978
This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:25,000-scale maps: Oxford and Webster dated 1959

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19; Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, unmodified zone, Connecticut coordinate system, and Rhode Island coordinate system
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters west

There may be certain subdivisions within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER
THIS MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 252846, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.28
2	6.56
3	9.84
4	13.12
5	16.40
6	19.68
7	22.96
8	26.24
9	29.52
10	32.80



ISBN 0-472-21424-5
9 780607 234244

- ### Topographic Map Symbols
- Primary highway, hard surface
 - Secondary highway, hard surface
 - Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
 - Unimproved road
 - Other water, temporary, U.S. State
 - Railroad structure, open, narrow gauge
 - Bridge, structure
 - Highway, railroad, or other structure, bridge
 - House, barn, church, school, large structure
 - Boundary
 - State, with monument
 - County, parish
 - City, town, village, precinct, district
 - National or State reservation, land park
 - Land grant with monument, land action center
 - U.S. public lands survey, range, township, section
 - Range or field size, section size, location
 - Power transmission line, located tower
 - Dam, dam with lock
 - Well, water tower
 - Campground, picnic area, U.S. location monument
 - Monument, prehistoric, old or new, location, local elevation
 - Contour, index, intermediate, supplementary, depression
 - Different surface, strip mine, sea, sand
 - Stream, intermittent, intermittent, depression
 - Stream, continuous, river, intermittent
 - Bayou, large and small, lake, large and small
 - Swamp, marsh, marsh, swamp
 - Soil, subject to controlled mutation, wooded
 - Ditch, drainage

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request







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5

5

















1920



1920

WANDERLANT
MILL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Manchaug Village Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

Date Received: 12/14/2017 Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: _____ Date of 45th Day: 1/29/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002026

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 1/26/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments: _____

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus *Patrick Andrus* Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 1/26/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No *yes*

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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

December 8, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Manchaug Village Historic District, Sutton (Worcester), MA

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Kathleen Broomer, consultant
Keith Downer, Sutton Historical Commission
Jennifer Hager, Town of Sutton
Scott Paul, Sutton Planning Board
John Hebert, Sutton Board of Selectmen



Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>

Manchaug Village HD

1 message

Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>
To: Betsy Friedberg <betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us>

Wed, Jan 24, 2018 at 8:38 AM

Hi Betsy: the nomination form for the Manchaug Village Historic District lists Federal ownership in Section 5 of the form, but does not include a copy of the notice letter sent to the Federal agency. Can you check your file to make sure the preservation officer was notified of the nomination and then send me a scanned copy of the letter?

Thanks,

Patrick

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
(202) 354-2218
patrick_andrus@nps.gov

DO SKR - accord. to Betsy

The P.O. is in a ~~rented~~ rented facility
no Fed ownership

1/25/18 4 maps are missing - sketch maps w/ boundary. Betsy will mail

How do "dist sketch map
#" work
see p 7/18
of inventory
356 Manchaug Rd - photo to
Man. Comp. Store - dist sketch
map 70



Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>

Manchaug SLR

1 message

Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>

Tue, Jan 30, 2018 at 8:15 AM

To: Betsy Friedberg <betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us>


Hi Betsy: as discussed, attached is a pdf of the Supplementary Listing Record for the Manchaug Village Historic District. This is for your office file; hard copy will not be sent.

Thanks,

Patrick

--

Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
(202) 354-2218
patrick_andrus@nps.gov

 **ManchaugSLR.pdf**
55K