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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main, Bolton, Central, High, Lincoln, Prospect, Mechanic and W. Main Streets not for publication
Bates, Monument & Rawlins Avenues
city or town MARLBOROUGH vicinity _____
state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county MIDDLESEX code 017 zip code 01752

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

6/30/98
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
National Register
 removed from the
National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

8/19/98

Marlborough Center HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
38	15	buildings
5	1	sites
1	0	structures
8	4	objects
52	20	total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2 (149, 151-55 Main Street - 1983)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: city hall, post office, court, police &
fire station
COMMERCE: store, business, professional,
financial institution, restaurant
DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: city hall, public safety
COMMERCE: store, business, professional
financial institution, restaurant
DOMESTIC: single & multiple dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENT.: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire, Italianate, Gothic,
Queen Anne, Renaissance Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENT. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival,
Beaux Arts, Italian Renaissance

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite, BRICK, CONCRETE
walls BRICK STONE: granite, sandstone, limestone
WOOD: shingle, weatherboard SYNTHETIC
roof ASPHALT; STONE: slate, SYNTHETICS: rubber
other STONE: marble TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

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Marlborough (Middlesex County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

The Marlborough Center Historic District is located in the approximate center of the city of Marlborough, at the western edge of Middlesex County. The twenty-three-acre district is the major historic civic, institutional, and commercial core of the community, encompassing 38 contributing buildings, five sites, one structure, and eight contributing objects that date from the early settlement period through the 1940's. Most of the resources are strung in a near-continuous east-west corridor of streetfronts along both sides of Main Street, while short spurs of free-standing buildings extend north up four adjoining streets and west onto Monument Avenue, Lincoln Street, and the base of West Main Street. Although mid-twentieth-century urban renewal and downtown highway by-pass construction for Massachusetts Route 20 removed a late-nineteenth-century warehouse- and tenement area just south of Main Street, that demolition opened up a dramatic vista of the historic district that allows it to be viewed nearly in its entirety against the densely-developed hillside residential neighborhood to the north.

While the district maintains the general appearance of a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick-and-stone commercial downtown, the resources within it span a broad range of scale, materials, and building types. Along the length of Main Street and extending a short distance up Mechanic Street and Rawlins Avenue are commercial blocks built between 1870 and 1948, including four bank buildings that reflect Marlborough's former role as a prosperous industrial center. Nearly all the commercial buildings are of masonry construction: several are brick with stone, terra-cotta, cast iron or concrete detailing; three are faced with sandstone, granite, or limestone. On three side streets of the district are several nineteenth-century houses that stand as a reminder of many more that once stood along Main Street itself. They include both vernacular designs and well-preserved examples of the high-style Greek Revival, Second Empire and Queen Anne. Four churches are located here--an 1853 Italianate building that overlooks its own landscaped common, a modest red-brick Gothic church of 1871, a flamboyant Queen Anne shingle and stone church of 1889, and a small shingled Eastern Revival church of 1925. The view west down Main Street from the district's east end is dominated by a prominent symbol of Marlborough's period of prosperity prior to World War I--the brick and limestone Beaux Arts Marlborough City Hall of 1905. Looking east from the west end, one's eye is drawn to the massive Colonial Revival High School/Junior High of 1898/1926 perched on the hillside of the historic town common. Other strong focal points of the district are two Renaissance Revival institutional buildings--one, the 1912 post office, in sandstone; the other, the 1904 public library of Roman buff brick. Indicative of the many layers of history that are often evident in a New

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England downtown, however, the district also includes both Marlborough's second-oldest cemetery of 1706, and, across the street from it, a 1940's Worcester diner. In keeping with the civic focus of the area, several war monuments are located here, as well.

With the exception of ten wood-frame buildings which have been covered with synthetic siding, visible modern changes to the older buildings in the district are confined largely to the alteration of first-story storefronts, and to some minor window replacement. There are 15 non-contributing buildings in the area, which generally echo their neighbors or predecessors in scale and materials. One-story masonry commercial buildings replace or fill spaces between early twentieth-century buildings of similar height, for instance, and two large multi-story complexes--a Masonic lodge and an elderly-housing complex, stand on the sites of another multi-story lodge building and a large nineteenth-century shoe factory. Some breaks in the Main and Mechanic streetscapes left by fires or demolitions have been utilized for parking lots, which for the most part are partially screened with landscaping. Other spaces between buildings have been landscaped or otherwise upgraded by the city in recent years, including a small non-contributing park opposite the common at the corner of Main and Prospect Streets. A nineteenth-century tradition also continues in three modern flights of stairs that occupy the position of historic stairs up the steep ledge along the north side of Main Street.

The description of the contributing resources in the Marlborough Center district follows from east to west, progressing from the surviving core of the old "east village" to the southwest section of the former "west village".

The 1853 white Italianate Union Church (First Congregational), a traditionally-designed gable-end church which since 1938 has had a low bell tower centered over the facade, looks south from its position on the lower slope of Spring Hill over its own common, the Union Common. (Map #s 1 and 2). The common, a long .8-acre rectangle extending from Main up the east side of Bolton Street, gained its central maple-lined brick pathway leading up from Main Street to the church in the second half of the nineteenth century. An octagonal granite-block watering trough of 1893 stands on a pedestal in the center of the common's south section (Map #3). In the southwest corner of the common, a modern stone and brick tower holds the bronze, early-nineteenth-century "John Brown Bell", relocated to Marlborough from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, after the Civil War (Map #4).

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Across Bolton Street from the common the Main Street corridor of the district begins with the two-story brick and terra-cotta Colonial/Renaissance Revival Central Fire and Police Station of 1909 (Map #5), now vacant. It is one of several downtown buildings designed by local architect and engineer **James Bigelow**, and was constructed by **Thomas P. Hurley**, one of two major local builders whose work is widely represented in the district. The building's three separate functions are clearly articulated on the exterior--the fire station has three segmental-arched garage-door openings surmounted by triple windows, the police station's offices occupied the central section, where the main recessed, segmental-arched entrance bay curves around the corner of Bolton Street; and the Marlborough Police (later District) Court was housed in the higher northeast section, which has its own wide recessed entrance and high mullioned windows that still light the well-preserved second-story courtroom. Past the central station parking lot and a modern infill store building is the lone survivor of the eastern cluster of nearly-connected multi-story brick-front commercial blocks built in the 1870's and 1880's--the 1881 Feeley Building at 121 Main (Map #7). The upper portion of its three-story facade, formerly the front of one of the area's many small boarding houses/hotels, displays a variety of the "panel brick" decoration that was popular at the time. The two-bay storefront of its first-story saloon (later a fruit and confectionery store), which retains its wooden mullions and lower panels, is one of the most intact in the downtown area.

Nearly opposite the Feeley Building is one of the latest resources in the district. Typical of 1940's downtown commercial construction, the Sher Building (126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136 Main Street) is a one-story, six-store complex (Map #8). Although the brick first story of two late-nineteenth-century business blocks still forms the basic structure, most of the building's character comes from the experimental materials used in the the four western plate-glass storefronts, which were renovated ca. 1948 with ceramic panels and decorative sheet-metal gratings below the windows, and continuous panels of opaque black Carrarra glass above.

The Boston architectural firm of **Allen, Collens, & Berry** designed the next building on the south side of the street, the well-preserved Beaux Arts Marlborough City Hall at 140 Main (Map #10.) Constructed in 1905 by **Thomas Hurley**, City Hall is a magnificent symbol of Marlborough's pride in its newly-established city status. The walls are a yellow Roman brick, lavishly accentuated with white limestone pilasters, pediments, panels, and cornices; the tall casement windows of the main story have segmental pediments on garlanded consoles and open onto cast-iron balconets. A high square clock tower crowns a central facade pavilion which still retains its original pair of massive double-leaf mahogany doors. A mid-twentieth-century concrete multi-store block stands next to City Hall, on the site of the 1902 depot of the "south" or "agricultural" branch railroad.

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Two high Victorian brick commercial blocks, the 1880 Temple Building at 149 Main Street and the Warren Block of 1892 at 155 Main, which was designed by **Henry Morse**, (Map #s 11 and 12), stand diagonally across the street from City Hall. Both have facades animated with brick decoration--panel brick at the Temple Building, and basket-weave in orange "buff" Roman brick at the Warren Block. Both buildings were individually listed on the National Register in 1983.

Ornamental shrubs and modern fieldstone retaining walls fill much of the narrow space just west of the Warren Block where the modern replacements for the McEnelly Street stairs climb the ledge to the residential neighborhood above the north side of Main Street. The next building west is a one-story brick store of the mid-twentieth century, which stands on the site of the former relocated Town Hall, later a theater. Just to its west is the only survivor of the many wood-frame commercial buildings that were tightly clustered along the north side of central Main Street by the 1870's, the Brigham Building, at 173 Main (Map #13). Owned by jeweler Loriman Brigham and his partners, it was built shortly after the Civil War in the prevailing Second Empire style. Although its appearance was changed by the addition of one-story storefronts in the 1890's, and later by synthetic siding and window changes, it retains its massing, and its distinctive mansard roof is the only one of its type left on Main Street.

Across from the Brigham Building is the district's largest turn-of-the-century commercial building, the 1899 Corey Building at 186 Main Street (Map #14). Designed by **W.L. Phillips**, this is a long, two-story business block of red-brick veneer over a steel frame, with brick, limestone and cast-iron trim in classical motifs, including Ionic pilasters displaying all three materials, an egg-and-dart cornice, and a coffered ceiling at the main recessed entry. This building, a replacement for the huge 1865 Corey Block, was designed for eight stores at the first story, and office space at the second.

The next three contributing buildings were built by two of Marlborough's prosperous banks, the First National and the Peoples' National Bank. The oldest of the three, the Peoples' National Bank building at 185/187 Main Street (Map #15), was constructed in 1892 by the most prolific of Marlborough's late-nineteenth-century builders, **Joseph E. Warren**. This is an elaborate two-bay brick and stone Queen Anne business block, four stories tall, and very narrow. Its upper section is animated by rough-faced, red-orange stone blocks, some carved with quatre-foils, and a facade gable filled with the same "basket-weave" buff brick decoration seen in the facade of the Warren Block. Thirty-four years later, the People's Bank moved from the Queen Anne building

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to a new Renaissance Revival edifice attached to its east side at 179/181 Main Street (Map #15). This time, the builder was **Thomas Hurley**, who died during its construction in 1926. Utterly different from its predecessor, the second Peoples' National Bank is a short, squat 1 1/2-story building faced with limestone block, with three large round-arched openings across the facade, and a roof balustrade of short Ionic columns and stone panels. The surround of the center entry is adorned with carved indigenous American motifs, including Indian heads, wampum, quivers, corn, fruit, and tomahawks. Architects for the building were the prolific firm of **J. Williams Beal & Son** of Boston. Also built in 1926 diagonally across the street is another Renaissance Revival bank, the First National Bank at 200 Main Street (Map #18), designed by **Francis Allen** and **Charles Collens**, two of the City Hall architects. Like the second Peoples' Bank, it has a three-bay limestone facade with high, round-arched openings. This building is taller and more attenuated in design, however, with shallow Corinthian pilasters dividing the wall bays, and a solid, paneled roof parapet. Here the center entry is surrounded by a simpler, molded stone architrave and foliate-carved molding. Both the First National and the second Peoples' National Banks retain their original vaulted interiors, which display large multi-paned central skylights, marble floors and counters, and handsome walnut woodwork.

Next west, an area of twentieth-century buildings fills both sides of Main Street. At least three of the following group of buildings on the north side pre-date World War II. The two-story Rice Building at 223/225 Main Street, was built in 1923 as a plain red-brick building adorned only with band courses and accents of vertical bricks, and bands and panels of concrete (Map #19). #227-231 Main Street, though altered by roof and storefront changes, is a one-story, three-store brick block of about the same date and the same simplicity as the Rice Building, and contributes to the district in general design, materials, scale, and massing (Map #20). By contrast, #195-205 Main Street (Map #16) is a more stylish building, constructed in the popular Federal Revival mode of the mid-1930's, with warm-toned brick parapet party- and end-walls and a high gabled slate roof with central cupola and arched, louvered vents.

Between Prospect Street and Rawlins Avenue, where the steep ridge north of Main Street diminishes to a more gradual hillside, a vista opens north across the grassy slope that remains from the original Marlborough Town Common of 1660 (Map #28). To the right, on the first block of Prospect Street, are the church of Marlborough's earliest Catholic parish and two of Marlborough's best-preserved late Victorian houses. The Immaculate Conception Church, completed in 1871 (tower and entries ca. 1886), is a simple, compact Gothic structure of red brick, with sandstone trim and a clerestoried slate roof (Map #21). Of the two houses, the Judge James W. McDonald House of ca. 1896 at 23 Prospect Street is a high-style Queen Anne

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clapboard and shingle building of complex massing, with several dormers and polygonal bay windows, and stylish Colonial Revival accents, including carved wreaths and garlands, a large Palladian window, and a tall stair window with "swan's neck" pediment (Map #22). The Dr. James Campbell House next door at 27 Prospect Street (Map #23) was built about a decade earlier in an Eastlarkian version of the Queen Anne. Much simpler than the McDonald House in its massing, it is a square building with a shallow facade pavilion and a high hipped roof of red slate. This clapboarded house is embellished by a variety of wall banding, "stickwork", Queen Anne sunbursts, and punched, jigsaw-cut decoration in its gable screens and wraparound porch.

Across Prospect Street, commanding a prominent position on the hillside overlooking Main Street, is the Marlborough High School of 1898, designed by local architect **Charles Barnes**, and constructed by **Joseph Warren** (Map #27). A hip-roofed, red brick Colonial/Renaissance Revival building, its architectural trim includes white brick Ionic pilasters, recessed, coffered arched entries, and keystoned brick window lintels. Prominent features of this building are the massive roof chimneys, adorned with paneled and geometric designs. In 1926, the high school was extended to the west for a junior high school addition. Designed by architect **C.M. Baker**, the new section mimics the original in all details except for the chimneys, which are clad in copper.

Behind the high school, Marlborough's second cemetery, the Old Common Cemetery (Map #25) occupies 1.3 acres of the hillside between Prospect Street and Rawlins Avenue, and is bounded on the north by Central Street. This cemetery was established in 1706, and its markers span over a century and a half. They include the full range of types found in New England cemeteries during the eighteenth and most of the nineteenth centuries, from the early "shouldered" slate stones embellished with geometric patterns and schematic images, through the effigies and floral borders of the late eighteenth-century and the urn-and-willow motifs of the Federal period, to the marble obelisks and shrouded urns of the later nineteenth century. Just north of the cemetery across Central Street is one of Marlborough's later historic churches, the little Church of Sts. Anargyroi, Cosmas, and Damian of 1925 (Map #24). A Greek Orthodox church, it is a small, simple rectangular wood-shingled, gable-roofed building with a hint of Eastern Revival architecture in the low dome over the center of the sanctuary.

Two of the latest commercial resources in the district are located on the west side of Rawlins Avenue. The ca. 1916 Pastime Building, which faces Main Street at #277 Main, has been altered to non-contributing status by a modern facade and two-story bay windows along the sides. Nevertheless, it still conveys some sense of its original Craftsman appearance in its wood-shingled cladding and its high "false front". Almost completely intact, however, is the little White City

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Diner (Map #26), which was apparently moved onto its site behind the Pastime Building at 22 Rawlins Avenue just after World War II. Probably manufactured in about 1940, it is a typical Moderne/Art Deco sheet metal diner, and retains its original painted and lettered wall panels, and much of its aluminum and stainless steel interior.

At the foot of the common on the north side of Main Street is Marlborough's largest war memorial, honoring those who fought in the First World War. This is a large three-sided enclosure, with stone benches and sandstone posts connected by tall granite-block walls of later construction, and landscaped with broadleaved and coniferous evergreens and flowering trees. The centerpiece of the memorial is **John G. Hardy's** 1925 bronze statue of a World War I soldier, The Doughboy (Map #29).

Across Main Street from the common are the Addison Block at 262-268 and the Middleton Building at 276 Main Street, two commercial store- and hotel/apartment blocks that replaced deteriorating tenements and one of the many mid-nineteenth-century shoe factories that had stood along the south side of Main Street. Part of the Addison Block foundation, and possibly much of its upper structure, remains from the 1862 Longley/Billings shoe factory (Map #30). The rest of the building was built in 1907-08, to a design by **James Bigelow**. The first story is brick, and was designed for four stores, of which some of the plate-glass storefronts with wood surrounds and paneled skirtboards remain. The upper, three-story section of the building is of wood-frame construction, and housed two apartments on each floor. Today largely covered by synthetic siding, the Addison Block retains much of its transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival character in the full-height polygonal and rounded window bays, and in the fluted corner pilasters topped with consoles. The earlier of these two buildings, the brick and stone Middleton Building was constructed in 1882 (Map #31). Like the Addison, the four first-story storefronts of the Middleton are relatively intact. Its upper three stories, as in the commercial structures of the same era further east on Main Street, are rich in decoration, including much patterned, blackened, and "panel" brick embellishment; stone window sills, lintels, medallions and pilaster capitals and bases; and in the wide central wall gable, a profusion of foliate terra-cotta ornamentation. Just west of the Middleton Building is the only small wood-frame building that survived the slum clearance in this part of the district. This is an altered, gable-roofed, two-story "false-front" structure now clad in synthetic siding at 280 Main Street (Map #32). Although most of its detail has been lost or severely altered, it nonetheless retains its original massing and overall design.

Opposite the west end of Main Street are two prominent focal points of the district--the triangular Monument Square, with its 1869 Soldiers Monument, and, just to its west, the flamboyant shingle

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and stone Queen Anne First Baptist Church of 1887-89 (Map #s 34, 35, and 41). The Soldiers Monument, designed and built by the firm of **Faulkner & Clarke**, is a tall granite obelisk embellished with raised lettering and carved military imagery, including cannon, swords, and rifles, and topped by an eagle. The Baptist Church, the only Queen Anne church remaining in Marlborough, was designed by **H.M. Francis** of Fitchburg and built by **Joseph Warren**. Its first story is grapevine-mortared rubblestone with granite block at the corners; the upper walls are clad in a variety of patterned wood shingle with paneled friezes, diagonal board patterning, and have colored-glass windows with geometric motifs. Rising from the southeast corner of the slate roof is a complex tower consisting of a broad square stair tower topped by a side-by-side rectangular belfry and tall, slender circular spire.

Beside the Baptist Church in the small Lt. William Brigham Park (Map #37), is a second bronze war memorial statue by **John Hardy**. Constructed a year before the Doughboy, the Volunteer (Map #39) depicts a Spanish-American War soldier. On the same parcel as the park, just west of the statue, is the Marlborough Public Library of 1904 (35 West Main Street, Map #40). Designed by **Peabody & Stearns** of Boston and built by **Joseph Warren**, the library is a quintessential Renaissance Revival library--one-story, with a hipped slate roof, walls of yellow buff Roman brick on a pink granite base, and trim of beige sandstone, with terra-cotta accents. A pedimented portico graces the main facade entrance, which is flanked by a pair of large Palladian windows. The southernmost resource in the district, at 9 Monument Avenue opposite Monument Square, is the one-story, hip-roofed building, formerly a carriage house, that for many decades has housed the Lyons Press (Map #36).

From the Monument Square area the historic district swings northwest up the first few blocks of Mechanic Street. The curving northeast side of the intersection was once the site of several houses and commercial blocks, a bottling plant, two bowling alleys, and later a twelve-store one-story art-deco building that swept around the corner onto Mechanic Street. The only historic resource that remains of that cluster today is the two-story Federal Revival building built or renovated in 1916 at 7/9 Mechanic Street (Map #32). Although its first-story storefront has been altered, and its rear one-story section no longer houses a bowling alley, it is an excellent example of the tall, narrow brick- and wood commercial row building carried into the early twentieth century. The upper portion of the facade is entirely intact, with two wide arches, each containing a large multilight, central-mullioned round-arched window. On the west side of the street, at 32 Mechanic Street, stretching back along the north side of Witherbee Street, is the former Marlborough Savings Bank of 1894, designed by **O.F. Smith** of Newton (Map #42).

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Although it has lost its distinctive corner tower, the original four stories have been reduced to three, and some of its Queen Anne features have been removed, it is still an excellent example of a hybrid Queen Anne/Colonial Revival business block of the 1890's. Clad in a variegated orange-yellow brick veneer on the street sides, it is embellished with classically-detailed cast iron cornices, and with stone window sills, lintels, band courses, and pilaster caps.

Just north of the Savings Bank is one of the most ambitious downtown projects in Marlborough undertaken in the early twentieth century, a building that indicates that the city's main business district was expected to expand along the trolley route up Mechanic Street to connect with a secondary business area that had been forming near some of the later shoe factories along Lincoln Street to the north. This is the "Federal Building", or Marlborough Post Office of 1912 at 40 Mechanic Street (Map #44). Designed by U.S. Department of the Treasury architect **James Knox Taylor** and built by the firm of **J. & L. Pennock** of Philadelphia, it is another of the district's excellent examples of the Renaissance Revival. Although the building has been vacant for some time, and its sandstone walls are presently covered with a deteriorating rubberized paint, the high base of Chelmsford granite is intact. This is a rectangular five- by three-bay, two-story building, with large arched, keystone window openings separated by pilasters, and a stone balustrade and parapet at the roof line. Classical moldings surround all the door and window openings.

Across Mechanic and Gay Streets from the post office are five nineteenth-century wood-frame houses of types that have been lost closer to the commercial downtown. Four, at 5 Gay Street and 43, 54, and 56 Mechanic Street, are vernacular 1 1/2- or 2-story gable-end houses, now somewhat altered by synthetic siding and loss of some architectural detailing (Map #s 47, 45, 49, and 48). The fifth, the J.A.Coolidge House at 47 Mechanic Street (Map #46), illustrates the tall, square, three-story, three-bay Second Empire house that appeared in several examples in the neighborhood in the 1860's.

At the northeast corner of Mechanic and Central Streets, at 53 Mechanic, is Marlborough's only example of a 2 1/2-story brick Greek Revival pedimented-gable-end house, the mid-1830's home of schoolmaster and high-school principal Obadiah W. Albee (Map #50). The building retains its 6-over-6-sash windows, including a tripartite sidelighted window in the main gable, and wooden fretwork at the main, sidehall entry. To the north, the McAuslan Block at 57 Mechanic Street (Map #51) was built in about 1870 for a store on the first floor, and a small hotel on the floors above. That building is the only remaining example of a type of vernacular Italianate commercial building that was once common in Marlborough's downtown--the three-story wood-frame business

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block with heavy, bracketed window crowns, paneled corner pilasters, and a high, bracketed parapet cornice with a small center wall gable.

The district ends with the Frye Building and the Commonwealth Armory, two large buildings that once linked the main Marlborough downtown with a separate business area (most of it now demolished or highly altered) that had developed to the northwest along Lincoln Street after the Civil War. John A. Frye, owner of one of the major shoe factories north of the downtown, built the large four-story brick and brownstone L-plan Frye Building that faces both Mechanic and Lincoln Streets (342 Lincoln Street) in 1893 (Map #52). When constructed, it was the largest commercial building in the city, and incorporated several stylish new features, including decorative cast iron in the first-story storefronts, and a curved wall at the street corner. The 1905 armory just to its west, at 350 Lincoln Street (Map #53), was designed by **Lawrence J. Berry**, one of the architects of the Marlborough City Hall. A fortress-like brick edifice in a mixture of revivalist styles, the armory is primarily Gothic in its massing. It has a hipped slate roof, groups of tall, narrow, segmental-arched windows, and a corbeled brick parapet. A long two-story drill shed with a slate gambrel roof and shallow brick buttresses extends to the rear.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, sites may be present. Four prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) including two on Ockoocanganset Hill north of the district. In general, environmental characteristics for the district do not indicate locational criteria especially favorable for most types of prehistoric sites. Well drained, level to moderately sloping terraced areas are present, however, each of these areas is over 1000ft. from wetlands, an important locational characteristic for most types of prehistoric sites. In spite of this model, sites are present in the general area which are located over 1000ft. from contemporary water sources. The Ockoocanganset Hill Site (19-MD-325) is located over 1000ft. from wetlands on Ockoocanganset Hill north of the district. Additional sites in the area are also excessive distances from water but note the possibility of springs nearby. In light of this information, it is possible that prehistoric sites were located in this area for some reason other than their proximity to a water supply, possibly focusing on some other natural resource or transportation advantage. The location of water sources such as springs can also be obscured by historic development. Given the above information, the size of the district (23 acres), levels of historic development and regional site densities, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites in the district.

(continued)

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There is a high potential for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Archaeological evidence of the town's initial settlement may survive in the western portion of the district, later known as West Village. That settlement consisted of a group of eleven buildings, including the meetinghouse, clustered along the Connecticut Path where it coincided with Main and Mechanic Streets. A section of the first town common still survives in that area north of Main Street between Prospect Street and Rawlins Avenue. The entire early settlement was burned in 1676 during King Philips War. Structural evidence of residences, outbuildings and occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive in that area. Similar archaeological resources should also survive in the district for the late 17th through mid 19th century period. Early settlement in the western portion of the district was rebuilt soon after hostilities with Native Americans ended. The common was expanded for Marlborough's second cemetery during that period (1706). During the 18th century a settlement locus also developed in the eastern portion of the district at the intersection of the Post Road (Main Street) and the County Road to Bolton (Bolton Street). By 1800 that settlement had grown into a larger village known as East Village, containing a district schoolhouse, store and over a dozen houses. The original West Village ceased to be the site of Marlborough's meetinghouse in 1806 when the town built a new church in the East Village at Spring Hill which was then the town's geographic center. Much of the area between the two villages was open space used for agriculture until the 1850's. Only one structure survives from the pre-1850 period indicating a high potential for archaeological resources dating from the late 17th century to mid 19th century period in the East and West Village areas. During the mid 19th century, the division of a large farm on the north side of Main Street and the extension of branches of two railroads to the town center transformed the open space between the two villages into a thriving industrial enclave. By the end of the Civil War, that development included five boot and shoe factories on the south side of Main Street, several residences on the north side of Main Street and numerous other structures including stores, stables, schools, a depot, two small firehouses, an 1840's town hall and Universalist Church. Nearly all of these buildings are gone today, most destroyed by fire. During the late 19th and early 20th century repeated fires were responsible for the loss of many of the district's wood frame buildings. The 1860's Carey Block, one of Marlborough Center's largest business blocks, burned in 1899. The late 19th century Victorian Gothic Town Hall which preceded the present City Hall was also destroyed by fire in 1902. That location is also the site of an earlier town hall which was moved from the south to the north side of Main Street in 1869 when sold to the Baptist Society. Other important 19th century structures, no longer extant, which may survive archaeologically include a wood frame structure that served as the town's first high school and a 1860 Second Empire Building which replaced it at the location of the present high school at 255 Main Street and the GAR Building on Main Street which was demolished in 1961. Unmarked graves can also be present in the district associated with the Old Common Cemetery (01706) or earlier destroyed settlement areas.

(end)

Marlborough Center HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1660-1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Architect/Builder

<u>Allen, Francis R.</u>	<u>City Hall, 1st Natl. Bank</u>
<u>Baker, C.M.</u>	<u>addition to High School</u>
<u>Barnes, Charles</u>	<u>High School, Warren Block</u>

(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government (city hall, library)
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE, (continued)

Architect/Builder

Architects, cont.

Beal, J. Williams, Co. Peoples Bank II
Berry, J. Lawrence City Hall, Armory
Bigelow, James F. Fire & Police Station,
Addison Block
Collens, Charles City Hall, 1st Natl. Bank
Faulkner & Clarke Soldiers' Monument
Francis, H.M. Baptist Church
LaPage, Thomas Greek Orthodox Church
Morse, Henry Warren Block
Murphy, James Immaculate Conception
Church
Peabody, Robert Library
Phillips, W.L. Corey Building
Smith, O.F. Savings Bank
Stearns, John Library
Taylor, James Knox Post Office

Sculptor

Hardy, John G. "Volunteer", "Doughboy"

Builders

Hurley, Thomas P. City Hall, Natl. Bank, Fire
& Police Sta., Pastime
Building, Peoples Bank II
Neale Co. Jr. High addn. to High School
Pennock, J. & L. Post Office
Flansburg & Co. Warren Block
Warren Joseph E. Baptist Church, People's
Bank I, Savings Bank,
High School, Library

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marlborough Center Historic District today represents the central core of the city's development over the course of nearly three and a half centuries. This 23-acre area includes 52 resources from all periods of the city's history, with an emphasis on a variety of commercial and institutional buildings of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. While Marlborough's two earliest village clusters, (the "east village" at the intersection of Main and Bolton Street, and the original town center, the "west village" at the base of today's Prospect to Mechanic Streets) were separated until the mid-nineteenth century by a rural stretch of the Boston Post Road, this district symbolizes the coalescing of that dispersed development pattern into one centralized downtown area during the period of Marlborough's greatest growth and prosperity. That prosperity is vividly illustrated by many of the district's most prominent structures, such as the four stylish Queen Anne and Renaissance Revival bank buildings, and ten multi-story Queen Anne and Colonial Revival business blocks built by shoe-manufacturers and other local entrepreneurs. It was into this small area that the community poured its love, respect, and civic pride, building three major war memorials, the 1898 Colonial/Renaissance Revival high school and 1926 junior-high on the original town common, the Renaissance Revival public library (1904), and Marlborough's most lavish symbol of its transition from town to city, the Beaux Arts City Hall of 1905. Intrusions are mainly of two types: altered storefronts on otherwise intact historic buildings, and modern infill buildings and parking lots that stand on the site of buildings lost to fire or demolition. Overall, however, the Marlborough Center District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In its role as the community's civic, institutional, and commercial center since Marlborough's founding, and for its dense concentration of many of the city's most important architectural resources, (two of which were listed individually on the National Register in 1983), the district also qualifies for the National Register under Criteria A and C at the local level.

Historical background

Marlborough, incorporated as a town in 1660, was initially the westernmost settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and an important intermediate post between Boston and the English settlements of the Connecticut River valley. Due largely to its position astride the major east/west route to the interior that the colonists adopted from the Indians, (the Connecticut Path, later improved into the Boston Post Road), by the middle of the eighteenth century Marlborough had grown from a rugged frontier village to a thriving regional center. The core of the first small English settlement, consisting of eleven buildings, including the meetinghouse and double-gabled minister's house, was clustered along the Connecticut Path where it coincided with today's Main and Mechanic Streets in the area that was later developed as the "west village."

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The whole cluster, however, was burned in 1676 during King Philip's War. All that survives of that original village is a section of the first town common, which today still exists as the grassed slope on the north side of Main between Prospect Street and Rawlins Avenue. After the burning of the first houses, a few settlers returned to build a new village on the site of the first, and in 1706 the common was expanded for the establishment of Marlborough's second cemetery, the "Old Common Cemetery" (Map #25). Over the next two and a quarter centuries, a succession of school buildings was erected on the lower slope of the common, and a major World War I memorial was erected at the base of the hill (Map #29).

By 1800 an additional village, with a schoolhouse, a store, and over a dozen houses, was in existence a third of a mile to the east at the intersection of the Post Road (today's Main Street) and the County Road to Bolton (Bolton Street). Much of the open space between the east and west villages, however, was in agricultural use until the 1850's. That pivotal decade saw the extension to the town center of branch lines of two railroads, the Fitchburg from the north, and the Boston & Worcester from the south, and ushered in a period of explosive development for the center of Marlborough. Within a few years the large farm on the north side of Main Street was subdivided for house lots, and several factories of Marlborough's major nineteenth-century industry, the production of boots and shoes, were built along the south side. Between 1850 and 1870 the entire area from the east to the west village was transformed into a thriving industrial enclave, with five boot and shoe factories standing within the district boundaries by the end of the period.

Concurrent with the industrial development of Marlborough center, a typical mid-nineteenth-century commercial, residential, and institutional mixture of buildings sprang up along Main Street between the older villages and around the factories. By the end of the Civil War the central section of Main Street and the foot of Mechanic Street included many one- to three-story wood-frame stores, several houses, schools, stables, a depot, two small fire houses, an 1840's Town Hall, and a Universalist Church. Only one building survives in the district from that group, however--the stylish 1830's Greek Revival residence of the first principal of the town high school, Obadiah W. Albee, which remains at 53 Mechanic Street as the earliest building in the district, (Map #50.)

Civic development

The Marlborough center district provides an excellent illustration of the cycle of replacement and renewal that is a major part of the story of many New England downtowns, with its buildings exemplifying changing tastes, attitudes, demographics, and economic climate. As the development of the center became denser, these trends are best illustrated by its municipal and commercial buildings. In 1860, for instance, the town of Marlborough replaced the simple wood-frame building that served as its first high school with a stylish Second Empire building; that one in turn was removed in 1898 for the main section of the large red- and white-brick Colonial Revival Marlborough High School that dominates the common today (Map #27).

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In 1869, the old Town Hall was moved from the south to the north side of Main Street when it was sold to the young Baptist Society for their first church. The large Victorian Gothic Town Hall that replaced it burned down in 1902, and on its site the community, which had become a city in 1890, erected an elaborate symbol of its new status: the Beaux Arts Marlborough City Hall that is still the focal point of the center part of the district (Map #9). By the time of its construction, public buildings were becoming more specialized in function, and the City Hall is one of the best illustrations of the trend. In contrast to the former Town Hall, which in addition to its meeting hall had gathered under one roof the police station, court, jail, library, post office, armory, a bank, and a succession of stores, the 1905 City Hall was a model of specialization and efficiency, with its space devoted entirely to the management of the city.

The Marlborough Public Library moved into its own handsome Renaissance Revival building, designed by Peabody & Stearns, at 35 West Main Street in 1904 (Map #40), and a year later the city built a large new brick armory at 350 Lincoln Street (soon to be taken over by the state as the Commonwealth Armory). Utterly different from the City Hall, this fortress-like building with Gothic accents was designed by one of the City Hall architects, J. Lawrence Berry (Map #53). The police headquarters, court, and jail were relocated in 1909 to the Central Fire and Police Station, another state-of-the-art building for its time, which also replaced a series of small hose- and engine houses with a large wing for the fire department (Map #5). Three years later, a large, free-standing city Post Office was built at 40 Mechanic Street (Map #44), an elegant granite and sandstone Renaissance Revival building that is typical of the impressive, formal edifices designed by U.S. government architects (in this case, Gen. James Knox Taylor), just prior to the First World War.

Commercial development

In business, as in government, with each new developmental phase Marlborough's downtown center was transformed in keeping with the times. As repeated fires wiped out many of the first set of wood-frame buildings, their replacements were built of masonry. The first wave of shoe factories at the center were phased out or absorbed into large concerns outside the downtown after the Civil War, and Main Street became a nearly continuous corridor of multi-story brick and stone commercial blocks, with stores on the first floor, and meeting and club rooms, "flats", residential hotels, and some office space on the upper stories. Virtually all those built before 1910 were put up by wealthy shoe-manufacturers and other local investors. Of the buildings remaining today, several, including the 1879-80 Temple Building at 149 Main Street, the 1882 Middleton Building at 276 Main, the 1893 Frye Building at 342 Lincoln Street, and the Addison Block of

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1907-08 at 262-268 Main Street, were all built for shoe-manufacturers (Hiram Temple, John O'Connell, and John Addison Frye). (See Map #s 11, 31, 52, and 30). The Middleton, Temple, and Frye Buildings all housed residential hotels, which preceded the era of the apartment house in many of New England's mid-sized cities and towns, while the later Addison Block had six apartments over the stores. The upper floors of at least two other buildings in the district were run more as boarding houses at various times: the 1881 Feeley Building at 121 Main Street (Map #7) which for years had a saloon on the ground floor, and the ca. 1870 McAuslan Block at 57 Mechanic Street, where longtime owner James McAuslan had his turn-of-the-century paint and wallpaper business on the first story (Map #51). The 1892 Warren Block, owned by Winslow Warren, proprietor of the local railway express company, was one of the first to be designed with office space on the second and third floors; its rear section was built to house the gymnasium, office, and reading room of the YMCA.

Investment by local businessmen is also responsible for the substantial number of bank buildings in the district. Four banks were founded in Marlborough between 1860 and 1890, all of them by conglomerates composed of local manufacturers, merchants, railroad investors, and builders. The banks invested heavily in local real estate, both acquiring and constructing several downtown business blocks. Most impressive, of course, were their own headquarters; four of the five that were built are still standing. The two earliest, the first Peoples' National Bank building of 1892 at 187 Main Street (Map #16), and the 1894 Marlborough Savings Bank at 32 Mechanic Street (Map #42), followed a pattern of use similar to the other business blocks, with the bank on the first floor, and offices or apartments on the floors above. The Savings Bank even rented out the basement story. By contrast, the later two banks, built a generation afterward, illustrated the early-twentieth-century trend toward specialization by devoting the entire building (one main floor, with mezzanine) to the bank operations.

Both opened in 1926--the second Peoples' National Bank at 179-181 Main Street (Map #15), and the First National Bank across the street at 200 Main (Map #18). Both are excellent representatives of the Renaissance Revival style executed in stone, and have impressive interiors organized around a large central skylight and lavishly decorated with ornate wood- and stonework. The former building was designed by J. Williams Beal & Sons, the latter by two of the City Hall architects, Francis Allen and Charles Collens.

The trend away from the tall, multi-storied business blocks toward simpler one- or two-story commercial structures continued through the early modern period. In 1899, after the largest in area of Marlborough center's business blocks, the 1860's Corey Block, burned down, it was

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replaced by a new two-story structure, the Corey Building at 178-194 Main Street (Map #14). In contrast to its predecessor, the Corey Building is long and low, with eight stores at street level and large-windowed offices at the second. Two other smaller early-twentieth-century buildings, the former billiard parlor and bowling alley that was built or renovated in 1916 at 7-9 Mechanic Street (Map #33), and the 1923 Rice Building, (put up by lawyer John Rice, whose office was on the second floor over the A&P), are also two stories high (Map #19). By the end of the 1920's replacement buildings had become even lower--the mid-1920's store and restaurant block at 227-231 Main Street (Map #20) is only one story, as are the cupolaed Federal Revival five-store block built in the mid-1930's at 195-205 Main Street, and the six-store Moderne glass- and ceramic-fronted Sher Building of ca. 1948 at 126-136 Main Street (Map #s 17 and 8.) Smallest of all is the only remaining reminder of Marlborough center's several "lunch carts"--the White City Diner, a 1940's-vintage diner, probably the product of the Worcester Lunch Car Co., at 22 Rawlins Avenue (Map #26).

Religious properties

Religious institutions in the district, too, reflect changing times and beliefs. The original west village ceased to be the site of the Marlborough meetinghouse in 1806, when the town built a new church in the east village at Spring Hill, (by then the town's geographic center), and a second, rival religious society of Unitarian inclinations built its own church on farmland northwest of the old common, outside the district. With the separation of church and state in the early nineteenth century, the Spring Hill meetinghouse became the independent home of Marlborough's Congregational Society, or First Parish, which also retained ownership of the adjoining "church common" at the corner of Bolton and Main Streets. In 1835 the church officially became the Union Church, when the First Parish united with the First Evangelical Congregational Society. Since that time its common, the largest landscaped space in Marlborough's downtown, has been known as the Union Common, and for a time was also called "Union Park". The church, its present Italianate building constructed in 1853, is now officially the First Church in Marlborough, Congregational, affiliated with the United Church of Christ (Map #s 1 and 2).

Catholicism was brought to Marlborough in the 1850's by the first wave of Irish immigrants who came to work in the shoe factories. Two decades later their numbers and support base had grown large enough to build the brick Gothic Immaculate Conception Church at 11 Prospect Street in 1871 (Map #21). The Baptist Society, which was formed in 1868 shortly before the group acquired the old Town Hall building, also prospered toward the end of the nineteenth century, and moved into their permanent home, the Queen Anne shingle and stone First Baptist Church at 22 Mechanic Street (Map #41) in 1889. The most recent historic church in the district, like

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the Immaculate Conception, represents the presence of a later immigrant group, the Greek Americans. Indicative of the austerity required by a small, newly-established organization, this Greek Orthodox church, the 1925 Church of Sts. Anargyroi, is a simple, one story gable-roofed, wood-shingled building (Map #24).

Commemorative resources

Marlborough's central downtown, in addition to its other functions, has also traditionally been the site of the community's most important commemorative monuments. After the Civil War, the town converted the site of several former schoolhouses into Marlborough's first major war memorial, Monument Square, where the Soldiers Monument, was erected in 1869 (Map #s 35 and 34). For many years this landscaped triangle and 38-foot granite obelisk, designed and constructed by the firm of Faulkner & Clarke, formed the western terminus to the commercial district at Marlborough center. In 1924 and 1925 it was joined by two more nearby war memorials, both featuring bronze sculpture by John G. Hardy. The first, a statue called "The Volunteer", honoring local soldiers who fought in the Spanish-American War, was placed just west of the Soldiers Monument in a small open park that is dedicated to Lt. William Brigham, who died in that conflict (Map #s 37-39). At the base of the "old" Common another Hardy sculpture, the 1925 "Doughboy", is the centerpiece of a large World War I memorial, later enlarged by the city to include benches, stone walls, and landscaping with shrubs and ornamental trees (Map #29). Marlborough center also has one unique, privately-obtained war memorial. During the Civil War, three members of Marlborough's Company I of the Mass. 13th Militia removed the bronze bell from the belfry of the engine house at Harper's Ferry where abolitionist John Brown had made his last stand in 1859, and placed it for safe-keeping with their landlady in nearby Williamsport, MD. Three decades later they retrieved it from her, and for seventy years it hung proudly on the facade of the G.A.R Building on Marlborough's Main Street. When that building was demolished in 1961, the bell was mounted on a high stone and concrete base on the Union Common, where, as the "John Brown Bell", it remains on display today (Map #4).

Residential architecture

With the gradual late-nineteenth-century development of Main Street as a dense corridor of commercial and institutional buildings, domestic architecture within the district survived only on the side streets. Today, eight nineteenth-century houses on Prospect, Mechanic, and Gay Streets provide a link with the former residential portion of the district's past. Two extremely well-preserved wood-frame Queen Anne houses stand just north of the Immaculate Conception Church at the base of Prospect Street--the 1880's home of a physician, Dr. James Campbell at 27 Prospect Street; the other built ca. 1896 as the residence of one of Marlborough's most prominent

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lawyers and judges, James W. McDonald, at 23 Prospect (Map #s 23 and 22). On lower Mechanic Street, in addition to the early Albee House, are four wood-frame houses that date to the second half of the nineteenth century. The large Second Empire house of Julian A. Coolidge, foreman of the T.A. Coolidge shoe factory, at 47 Mechanic (Map #46) represents one popular high-style type that was built for wealthy owners near the center of town in the 1860's. Two houses that belonged to members of the Smith family, a small gable-end cottage at 43 and a larger cross-gabled house at 54 Mechanic Street were standing by 1871. (Map #s 45 and 49). Behind #54 is another tall vernacular victorian house, built in the 1890's. (Map #48). Another Smith family house, the home of Horatio Smith, a foreman at the Billings Shoe Factory, stands facing Gay Street, at #5, (Map #47).

Late modern development

While Marlborough center has maintained the civic, institutional, commercial, and remaining residential mixture of resources that it had acquired by the end of the 1940's, that balance today is a fragile one. Some of the uses for which its aging buildings were originally constructed have become obsolete or unprofitable, and automobile traffic has made increasing demands on the area. Marlborough's shoe industry, once ranked fourth in Massachusetts, went into a sharp decline during the depression from which it never recovered, and by the mid-1950's no shoe factories were left in the city. After a long period of economic stagnation that lasted into the third quarter of this century, beginning in 1960 the rise of office-park development in the outlying sections of the city brought renewed income and vitality to the community. In 1964, Interstate Route 495 was constructed as an outer belt around Boston, with a connection to the new I-290 to Worcester, both roads passing directly through the west part of the city. Western Marlborough rapidly developed as a high-tech center, with all the associated commercial and residential construction that such a focus brings. The new accessibility provided by the highways has also turned parts of Marlborough into a bedroom community for business and industry outside the city, causing an explosion in the city's population, which nearly doubled between 1950 and 1990, from 16,000 to 31,800.

The effects of these changes on the Marlborough center district, however, have been mixed. Increased through-traffic in the downtown led to the building of a bypass road for Route 20, Grainger Boulevard, just south of the Main Street section of the historic district. Its construction, combined with urban renewal efforts, entailed the demolition of the two railroads and their downtown depots, along with a large number of older buildings south of Main Street. The high school, district court, and police station all moved to locations outside the center of town. Motorists and businesses alike abandoned the central business section for new malls and shopping centers which were proliferating on its fringes, and activity, investment, and pride in the historic downtown reached a low point in the 1980's.

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MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 8 Planning considerations/preservation efforts

Today, however, there is strong local support for both revitalization and preservation of the city's downtown. Federal funds have been made available to property owners through the Marlborough Community Development Authority and the Center City Association, and the city government, volunteer boards, and non-profit organizations have all taken active roles in stabilizing and upgrading the area. Much progress has been made within the historic district, in particular, since 1990. A small MGL C. 40-C Local Historic District has been established between Monument Square and Lincoln Street, and a storefront "signs and facades" program is presently being developed. The city completed a major restoration of City Hall, and in 1994 the Massachusetts Historical Commission presented a preservation award to the community and its Historical Commission for the restoration of the former High School/Junior High School, now renamed the Walker Building. In 1995 a major focal point of the downtown came back to life when private donations funded the repainting of the First Baptist Church in a historically accurate multicolor scheme. The community next looks forward to major rehabilitations of the Central Fire and Police Station (under a grant from the 1997 Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund), and of the Federal Building/Post Office through private investment. National Register listing will be a vital part of all these efforts.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Marlborough are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in Marlborough and to the south in neighboring Worcester County have verified Native American settlement in the district locale for at least 5,000 years. However, few sites in the area have been systematically studied to the extent that the full range of that settlement is understood. Prehistoric sites in the district area can help us better understand the full range of site types through time and how environmental change influenced that variability. Prehistoric sites in this area can help us better understand settlement patterns within the Assabet River drainage and their importance and role within the larger Merrimack River system. Information may be present at sites in the nominated area to allow an analysis of such topics as trade, territoriality and material use and procurement. These patterns may help better understand the relationships between interior uplands and coastal locales within which sites in the Marlborough area may play an important role.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic changes which characterized the town as it evolved from a frontier agriculturally oriented village to a thriving regional commercial center. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help reconstruct patterns of development in the district area which represents the central core of the city's growth for nearly 350 years. Archaeological information may be present in the district area which documents Native American settlement during

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the Contact Period and its possible relationship to later "Praying Indian" settlement in the area during the 17th century. Much of the area north of the district is the reported site of a 6,000 acre "Praying Indian" town and the Native American village of Ockoocanganset(19-MD-325). The location of the 1660 settlement along the Boston Post Road or Main Street may also be evidence of 17th century Native American use of the district area. That route was the major east/west route to the interior that colonists adopted from the Native people. The choice of the West Village locale for a settlement location can also signify a Native American influence since early colonial settlements were often made in areas previously cleared by Native Americans. Archaeological survey and testing can provide the only evidence of Marlborough's 17th and 18th century settlement which no longer survives beyond town common areas. Structural evidence of residences can reconstruct the layout of the West Village settlement until it was burned during King Philips War and changes which may have occurred as the settlement was rebuilt in the late 17th century and its growth in the 18th century. Archaeological resources can also identify similar patterns of development for the East Village area during the 18th century. These resources can also contribute information to help better understand increased growth in the East Village area during the latter 18th and 19th centuries and the point at which economic, religious and political growth in that settlement area eclipsed the West Village. Archaeological resources can also help reconstruct 19th century patterns of development in the area between the West and East Villages. Structural evidence related to these buildings can provide us with architectural details of industrial buildings no longer extant in the district as well as other types of wood frame residential, commercial, institutional and religious structures which also no longer survive. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can also provide us with important information relating to 17th through 19th century life in the district and it's villages. Locational information for trash areas, privies and wells can help reconstruct the layout of early settlements and farmsteads while analysis of their contents can contribute information relating to frontier settlement lifeways, agricultural technologies and the extent of social and economic interaction with coastal settlement areas. Detailed analysis of trash deposits associated with 19th century commercial and industrial structures can also contribute information relating to technologies in use and products manufactured especially in boot and shoe production. Archaeological evidence may also be present with residential structures indicating the presence of boot and shoe manufacture as a type of cottage industry prior to large scale production in factories.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Marlborough Center Historic District
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bigelow, Ella. Historical Reminiscences of the Early Times in Marlborough. City of Marlborough, 1910.

Centennial '90: Marlborough the City. Marlborough: Marlborough Cultural Affairs, 1990.

Hudson, Charles. History of the Town of Marlborough. Boston: T.R. Marvin & Son, 1862.

Hurd, D.H. History of Middlesex County, Mass. Philadelphia: J.W. Laws, 1890.

Pictorial Marlborough. 1879.

Marlborough Historical Society. Building Files, Cemetery Records, Photograph Collections.

The Marlborough and Hudson Directory. Publisher varies. Intermittent years, 1869-1961.

The Marlborough Enterprise/The Marlborough Enterprise-Sun. 1889-present.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Massachusetts Government Documents:

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Survey and Inventory of Historic, Architectural, and Cultural Resources of Marlborough. Forbes, Anne. Boston: MHC, 1995.

_____. National Register Nomination: Temple Building, Marlborough. 1983.

_____. National Register Nomination: Warren Block, Marlborough. 1983.

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds. Cambridge, MA.

City of Marlborough Documents:

Marlborough Annual Reports. Varying dates and publishers.

Marlborough Assessors Records and Building Permit Records.

(continued)

Marlborough Center HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 23 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	289400	4691280	3. 19	290320	4691440
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	269680	4691380	4. 19	290320	4691240
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Anne Forbes, Preservation Consultant for the Marlborough Historical Commission; Gary Brown, Chair;
name/title Lynn Faust, Coordinator, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 1998

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

city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02125-3314

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Marlborough Center Historic District
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 2
10 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

MAPS AND ATLASES

Beers, F.W. Atlas of Middlesex County. New York: F.W. Beers, 1875.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Maps of Marlborough. Intermittent dates, 1885-1961.

Walker, George H. Atlas of Middlesex County. Boston: George H. Walker & Co., 1889.

(end)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References, cont.

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	19	289800	4691080	6.	19	289540	4691100

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Marlborough Center Historic District are shown on Assessor's Maps 69 and 70, and on the enclosed Marlborough Center Historic District Map, which is based on portions of those Assessor's Maps. All lines follow property boundaries.

Boundary Justification

The district encompasses the historic civic, institutional, and commercial core of the city of Marlborough. While twentieth-century urban renewal and highway construction have taken a toll on the properties to the east and south of the district, the east-west length of Main Street from Bolton to West Main, with short spurs extending north and west from five intersections as far north as Lincoln Street, retains the character of a late-nineteenth/early twentieth-century downtown.

Although the northern and southern edges of the district have been drawn to exclude the significant amount of alteration and loss of historic material just outside this downtown core, it is possible that the district could be expanded in the future to include a residential component which would encompass some parts of the adjacent neighborhoods, especially the linear clusters of nineteenth-century houses located west of the district on West Main, Witherbee, Winthrop, and lower Pleasant Streets.

(end)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Marlborough Center Historic District
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

Section number _____ photo _____ Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

(See District map for view positions)

1. Main and Bolton Street, looking north to Central Fire & Police Station, Union Common with John Brown Bell, and Union Church
2. Central Fire & Police Station, 91 Main Street
3. Main Street, looking west from Court Street
4. Feeley Building, 121 Main Street
5. Sher Building, 126-136 Main Street
6. Marlborough City Hall, 140 Main Street
7. Main Street, looking northwest from #149, including Temple Building, Warren Block, #163 Main, Brigham Building, and both Peoples Bank buildings
8. Corey Building, 178-194 Main Street
9. Main Street, looking northeast from #189, including both Peoples Bank buildings, #175, Brigham Building, Warren Block, and Temple Building
10. Main Street, looking northeast from Washington Court stairs; including 195-205 Main Street in foreground
11. 200-202 Main Street (Marlborough National Bank, with east addition); 204-206 Main Street
12. Main Street, looking northeast from #227-231, including Rice Building (223/225), 217-221, and 207-215
13. View north to World War I Monument ("Doughboy" in center), old Town Common, and Marlborough High School/Junior High School
14. View southeast across Old Common Cemetery to 27, 23, and 11 Prospect Street (Campbell and McDonald Houses and Immaculate Conception Church
15. White City Diner, 22 Rawlins Avenue, with rear of Pastime Building and silhouette of First Baptist Church

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Marlborough Center Historic District
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

photo _____ 2
Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHS, continued

16. View northeast from Monument Square, with Soldiers Monument, 7/9 Mechanic Street, High School/Junior High, old Town common, and Immaculate Conception Church
17. Main Street, looking west toward Monument Square: Addison Block (262-268 Main Street), Middleton Building (276 Main Street), First Baptist Church (22 Mechanic Street), Marlborough Savings Bank (32 Mechanic Street), and 7/9 Mechanic Street
18. Mechanic Street, looking northwest, with First Baptist Church, Marlborough Savings Bank, Federal Building/Post Office (40 Mechanic Street), Frye Building (342 Lincoln Street), and 39 Mechanic Street
19. First Baptist Church, 22 Mechanic Street, looking north over William Brigham Park. "Volunteer" and Brigham marker in foreground.
20. Marlborough Public Library, 35 West Main Street
21. Lyons Press, 9 Monument Avenue
22. Federal Building/Old Post Office, 40 Mechanic Street
23. View west from Gay Street, with Albee, Coolidge, and Smith Houses (#s 53, 47, and 43 Mechanic Street)
24. O.W. Albee House, 53 Mechanic Street
25. McAuslan Block, 57 Mechanic Street
26. Commonwealth Armory, 350 Lincoln Street

(end)

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

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

MAP#	MHC#	MAP & PARCEL	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TYPE
<u>Central Street</u>								
25	A-805	69-390A, B	Central St	Old Common Cemetery	1706	cemetery	C	Si
24	H-185	69-367	9 Central St.	Sts. Anargyroi Church	1925	Eastern Revival church	C	B
<u>Gay Street</u>								
47	69-262		5 Gay St.	Horatio Smith House	ca. 1870	Vernac. Victorian house	C	B
<u>High Street</u>								
1	I-194	69-295	37 High St.	Union Congregational Church/ First Church, Congregational	1853	Italianate	C	B
<u>Lincoln Street</u>								
52	C-102	69-263	342 Lincoln St.	Frye Building	1893	Renaissance/Colonial Rev.	C	B
53	C-82	69-265	350 Lincoln St.	Commonwealth Armory	1905	late Gothic Revival	C	B
<u>Main Street</u>								
2	I-911	70-292	Main St.	Union Common	ca. 1806	park	C	Si
3	I-911	70-292	Main St.	watering trough	1893	granite-block trough	C	O
4	I-912	70-292	Main St.	"John Brown" Bell	early 19th C.	bell, mounted in tower	C	O
5	A-80	70-24	91 Main St.	Central Fire & Police Station	1909	Col./Renaissance Revival	C	B
		70-24	Main and Devens St.	Devens Street stairs	mid-20th C.	wood stairs	NC	O

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

C = contributing; NC = non-contributing
 B = building; O = object; St = structure, Si = site
 NR = previously listed on National Register

MAP#	MHC#	MAP & PARCEL	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TYPE
<u>Main Street, cont.</u>								
		70-25	Main St.	parking lot				Si
6		70-25	Main St.	portion of stone retaining wall	19th C.	fieldstone retaining wall	C	O
		70-26	103-109 Main St.		mid-20th C.	modern building	NC	B
7	A-127	70-28	121 Main St.	Feeley Building	1881	Queen Anne	C	B
8	A-128	70-137	126-136 Main St.	Sher Building	late 19th C./ ca. 1948	Moderne	C	B
		70-29, -30, 70 -30A, -31	Main St.	parking lot				Si
9		70--30A, -31	Main St.	portions of stone retaining wall	19th C.	fieldstone retaining wall	C	O
10	A-64	70-136, -135A, 70-142	140 Main St.	Marlborough City Hall	1905	Beaux Arts	C	B
11	A-49	70-32	149 Main St.	Temple Building	1879-80	Queen Anne	[NR indiv.]	B]
		70-135	150-166 Main St.		mid-20th C.	1-story concrete store	NC	B
12	A-129	70-33	151-155 Main St.	Warren Block	1892	Queen Anne	[NR indiv.]	B]
		70-33A, -34	Main St.	McEnelly St. stairs	mid-20th C.	concrete stairs	NC	O
		70-77, 77A	163 Main St.		mid-20th C.	1-story brick store	NC	B

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

C = contributing; NC = non-contributing
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MAP#	MHC#	MAP & PARCEL	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TYPE
<u>Main Street, cont.</u>								
13	A-108	70-78	173 Main St.	Brigham Building	ca. 1870	Second Empire	C	B
		70-79	175 Main St.	Marlborough Cooperative Bank	late-20th C.		NC	B
14	A-106	70-149	178-194 Main St.	Corey Building	1900-1901	Colonial Revival	C	B
15	A-105	70-80	179/181 Main St.	People's National Bank (II)	1926	Renaissance Revival	C	B
16	A-130	69-462	185/187 Main St.	People's National Bank (I)	1892	Queen Anne	C	B
		69-463	189-191 Main St.		late-20th C.		NC	B
17	A-131	69-465	195-205 Main St.		ca. 1935	Federal Revival	C	B
18	A-132	69-459,460, 461	200/202 Main St.	First National Bank	1926	Renaissance Revival	C	B
		69-458	204/206 Main St.		late-20th C.		NC	B
			Main St/Washington Ct.	Washington Ct. stairs	mid-20th C.	concrete stairs	NC	O
		69-477, 477A	207-215 Main St.		late-20th C.	modern store	NC	B
		69-457	208 Main St.	Masonic Lodge	mid-20th C.		NC	B
		69-479	217-221 Main St.		mid-20th C.		NC	B
19		69-480	223/225 Main St.	Rice Building	1923	astylistic	C	B
20		69-481	227-231 Main St.		ca. 1924	astylistic	C	B

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

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 B = building; O = object; St = structure; Si = site

MAP#	MHC#	MAP & PARCEL	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TYPE
<u>Main Street, cont.</u>								
		69-482	Main St.	Knox Park	mid-20th C.	landscaped park	NC	Si
		69-482	Main St.	General Knox Monument	1927	granite, bronze marker (relocated)	NC	O
		69-430	240 Main St.	housing complex	mid-20th C.		NC	B
27	A-120	69-390, 390C	255 Main St.	Marlborough High/Jr. High School	1898/1926	Colonial Revival	C	B
28	A-906	69-390, 390C	Main St.	Marlborough Town Common	from 1660	open hillside	C	Si
29	A-901	69-390	Main St.	"The Doughboy"/World War I Monument	1925	monument	C	O
30	A-134	69-217	262-268 Main St.	Addison Block	1907-08	Queen Anne/Col. Revival	C	B
31	A-99	69-218	276 Main St.	Middleton Building	1882	Queen Anne	C	B
	A-208	69-382	277 Main St.	Pastime Building	ca. 1916	Craftsman/eclectic	NC	B
32		69-218A, 219	280 Main St.	Drug Store/tenements	late 19th C.	Victorian vernacular	C	B
		69-383, 382A	Main St.	parking lot				Si
<u>Mechanic Street</u>								
		69-380	3/5 Mechanic St.	parking lot				Si
33	A-135	69-379	7/9 Mechanic St.		1916	Federal Revival	C	B
		69-378	13/15 Mechanic St.	auto-body shop	mid-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

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MAP#	MHC#	MAP & PARCEL	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TYPE
<u>Mechanic Street, cont.</u>								
		69-372	19 Mechanic St.	utilitarian shop	mid-20th C.	utilitarian	NC	B
43		69-372	19 Mechanic St.	garage	ca. 1911	concrete-block, hip-roofed	C	B
41	A-81	69-238	22 Mechanic St.	First Baptist Church	1887-89	Queen Anne	C	B
42	C-155	69-239	32 Mechanic St.	Marlborough Savings Bank	ca. 1894	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne	C	B
		69-370, -371	39 Mechanic St.	vacant restaurant	late-20th C.		NC	B
44	C-101	69-258	40 Mechanic St.	Federal Building/Old Post Office	1912	Renaissance Revival	C	B
45		69-369A	43 (41) Mechanic St.	Smith House	mid-19th C.	gable-end cottage	C	B
46	C-245	69-368A	47 (49) Mechanic St.	Julian A. Coolidge House	1860's	Second Empire	C	B
		69-259	Mechanic St.	parking lot				Si
50	C-70	69-357B	53 Mechanic St.	O.W. Albee House	1830-18335	Greek Revival	C	B
49		69-260	54 Mechanic St.	Smith House	ca. 1870	Vernacular Victorian	C	B
48		69-261	56 Mechanic St.		ca. 1893	Vernacular Victorian	C	B
		69-357A	55 Mechanic St.		mid-20th C.	1-story store	NC	B
51	C-156	69-357	57 Mechanic St.	McAuslan Block	ca. 1870	Italianate	C	B
<u>Monument Avenue</u>								
36	E-100	69-211	9 Monument Ave.	Lyons Press	late-19th C.	hip-roofed former carriage house	C	B

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

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MAP#	MHC#	MAP & PARCEL	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	TYPE
<u>Monument Avenue, cont.</u>								
		69-210A	Monument Ave.	parking lot				Si
<u>Moument Square</u>								
34	A-900	69-222	Monument Sq.	Soldiers Monument	1869	granite monument	C	O
35		69-222	Monument Sq.	Monument Square	1869	landscaped triangle	C	Si
<u>Prospect Street</u>								
21	H-98	69-483	11 Prospect St.	Immaculate Conception Church	1868-1871	brick Gothic church	C	B
22	H-183	69-492	23 Prospect St.	James McDonald House	ca. 1896	Queen Anne	C	B
23	H-184	69-493	27 Prospect Street	Dr. James Campbell House	ca. 1888	Eastlake Queen Anne	C	B
<u>Rawlins Avenue</u>								
26	A-209	69-381A	22 Rawlins Ave.	White City Diner	1940's	Moderne	C	B
<u>West Main Street</u>								
37		69-223	West Main St.	Lt. William Brigham Park	ca. 1924	open park	C	Si
38		69-223	West Main St.	Lt. Wm. Brigham Monument	ca. 1924	granite marker	C	O
39	A-902	69-223	West Main St.	"The Volunteer" Monument	1924	bronze statue	C	O
40	B-84	69-223	35 West Main St.	Marlborough Public Library	1904	Renaissance Revival	C	B
<u>THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT</u>								
54			Main, Mechanic, W. Main, Bolton St.s	Colonial road network	17th-19th C.		C	St

MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Marlborough (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

TOTAL DISTRICT RESOURCE COUNT:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
BUILDINGS:	38	15
STRUCTURES:	1	0
OBJECTS:	8	4
SITES:	5	1

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 52

TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: 20

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Marlborough Center Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/20/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/24/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000992

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically and architecturally significant commercial
and institutional center of Marlborough*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Anderson DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 8/19/98

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



MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

①

MARLBOROUGH, MA

MIDDLESEX CO.

MAIN + BOWEN ST. → NORTH



WATERBURY CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

91 MAIN ST. -

CENTRAL FIRE + POLICE STATION

11501111

F-5
Folger
1997

(2)



WARREN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

MAIN ST. → West from Court St. (3)

11501111

Rolls
I-8
1997



MASS-CASE

MASS-CASE

P

MARKHAM CENTER DISTRICT

FORBES BUILDING

(4)

121 MAIN ST

1150111 111

I-9
FORBES
1997



MANUBORO CENTER HISTORIC
DISTRICT

SHORT BLOCK
126-136 MAIN ST.

⑤

1150111111

FOLBOS
I-11
1997



MARLBORO
THEATERS &
TECHNOLOGY
1000 WEST 10TH AVENUE
DENVER, CO 80202
303-733-1111

401 ZSE

MANBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

CITY HALL

140 MAIN ST

D-13

FORBES

1997

6



MARLBORO CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

MAIN ST. → WEST FROM
WARREN BLOCK + TEMPLE BUILDING

⑦

1150111111

I-10
FORCES
1997



WARREN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

CORRY BUILDING
184 MAIN ST

8

1150111111

I-17
FORBES
1997



MARLBOROUGH CENTER

HISTORIC DISTRICT

9

MARLBOROUGH, MA

MIDDLESEX CO.

MAIN ST. → NE FROM #187

1997
FORBES



MARLBORO CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

MAIN ST. — NE from Washington
Ct. stands

10

117 1100 511

I-25
FORBES
1997



D. FRANCIS WURRY
INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

200 MAIN

MARLBORO CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

200/202 MAIN ST.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

(11)

1150111111

I-21
1997







XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX
In memory of
Mrs. FRED W. K.
who
The Trustees have
erected
Sept. 7, 1851
K. WICKERS FUND

MARLBORO CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

OLD COMMON CEMETERY, 11-27
PROSPER ST

(14)

1111111111

Forbes
II-18
1997



WARREN COUNTY HISTORIC DISTRICT

WHITE CITY DINER

15

22 RAWLINS DINER

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Forbes
II-19
1997



MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

16

MARLBOROUGH, MA

MIDDLESEX CO.

→ NE FROM MONUMENT SQUARE

Folkes
1997



MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

17

MARLBOROUGH, MA

MIDDLESEX CO.

→ WEST TO MONUMENT SQ

Parbes
1997



MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

18

MARLBOROUGH, MA

MIDDLESEX CO.

→ NW up MECHANIC ST.

1997
Folkes



MARLBORO CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

MECHANIC ST.

(19)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

1340111111

Forbes
II-25
1997



MARLBOROUGH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

MARLBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY
35 W. MAIN ST

2

III-4
FORBES
1997



LYONS PRESS

LYONS PRESS

MANHATTAN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

9 MONUMENT AVE

LYONS PRESS

III-1110-3

(21)

FOLIOS

1997

III-3





MARLBORO CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

41, 49, 53 MECHANIC ST.

(23)

111 11100000

FORBES

II-20

1997



MAHARODD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

53 MECHANIC ST.
OW ALBERT HOUSE

(24)

FORBES
II-23
1997



NEW YORK

New Middlesex
Department
Council

MAZUBORO CENTER HISTORIC
DISTRICT
S 7 MECHANIC ST
Mc AUSLAN BLOCK

(25)

#-24
Forbes

134011 11661



MANASSAS CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

350 LINCOLN ST.

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY

26

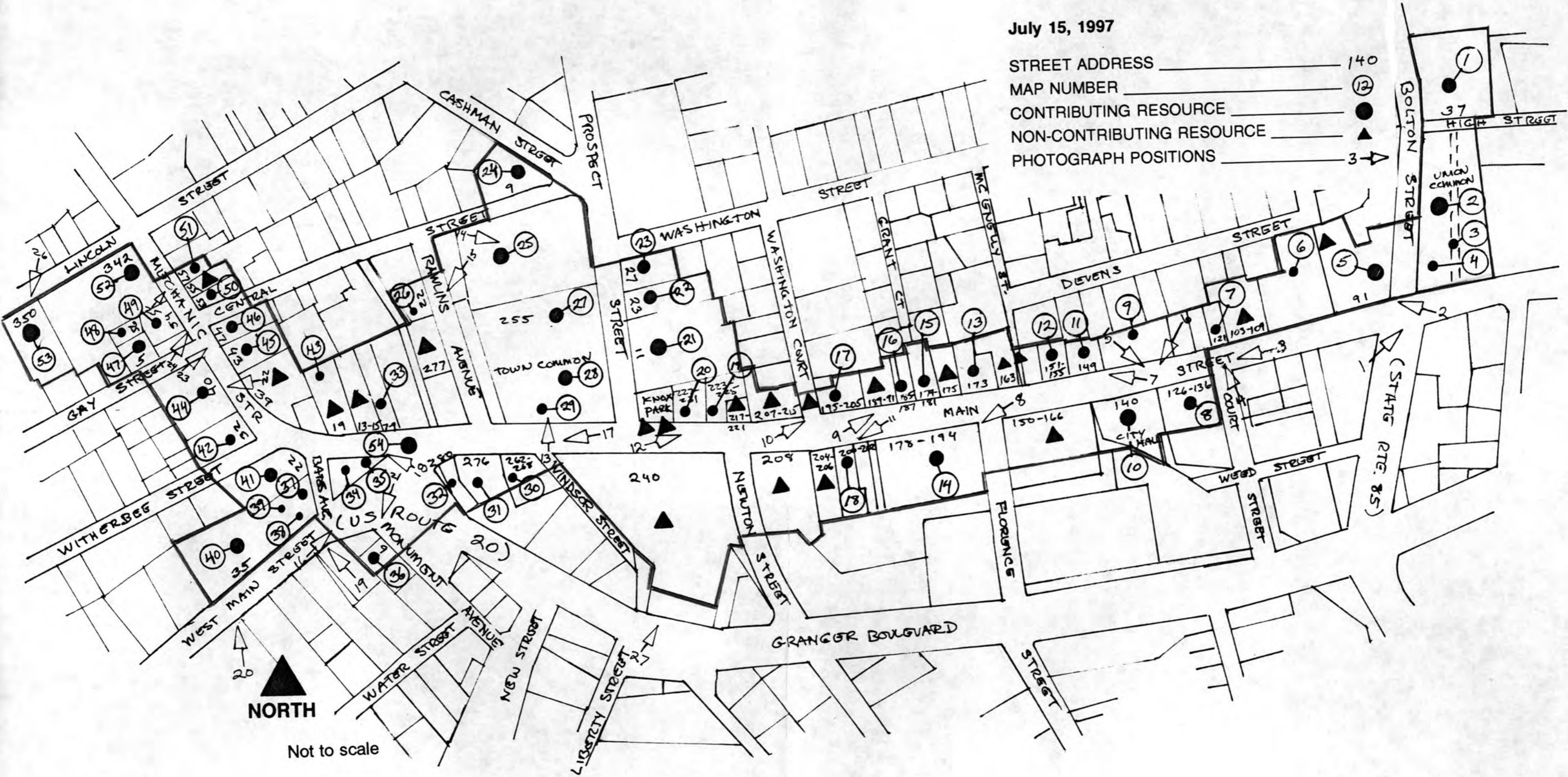
1-1-11-10-9-5

1997
FORBES
III-2

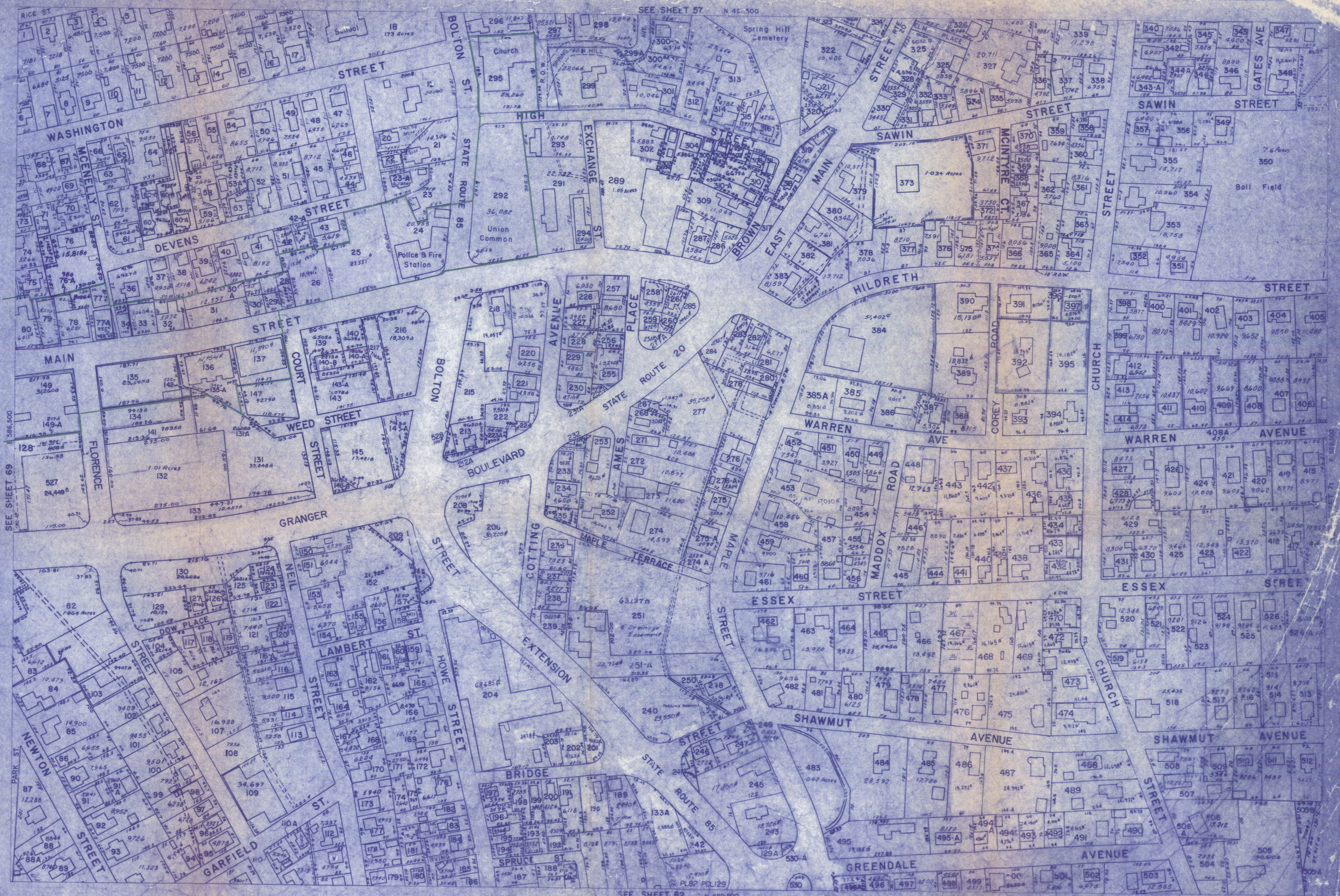
MARLBOROUGH CENTER NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

July 15, 1997

STREET ADDRESS _____ 140
 MAP NUMBER _____ 12
 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE _____ ●
 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE _____ ▲
 PHOTOGRAPH POSITIONS _____ 3 →



MALDENBOROUGH (MIDDLESEX)
MASS.



MAPLEBOUGH CENTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARLBOROUGH, MA

COMPILED BY PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS
MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORPORATION

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: NOVEMBER 20, 1960
CONTROL BY MASSACHUSETTS GEODETIC SURVEY AND M.S.M. CORP. 1927 N.A.D.

SEE SHEET 82 N 489,500

SCALE 1:200



MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAP

CONTRACT NO. 306 SHEET 77 OF 118 SHEETS

MAR 2003 H 00182
NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT



SEE SHEET 83 N 489,500

SEE SHEET 68 E 983,500

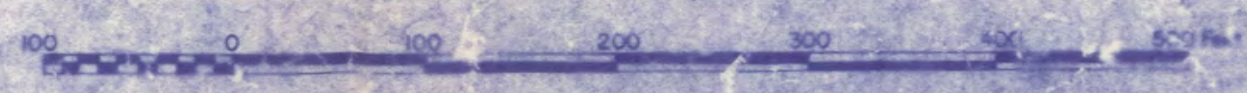
SEE SHEET 81 N 489,500

Marlborough Center Historic District
Marlborough, MA

COMPILED BY PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS
MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORPORATION

SCALE 1:1200

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: NOVEMBER 20, 1960
CONTROL BY MASSACHUSETTS GEODETIC SURVEY AND M.S.M. CORP. 1927 N.A.D.



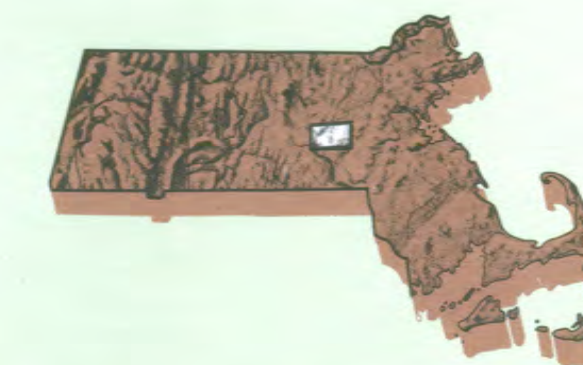
MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAP

CONT. ACT. NO. 1506 SHEET 68 OF 118 SHEETS

MARLBOROUGH CENTER
NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICT

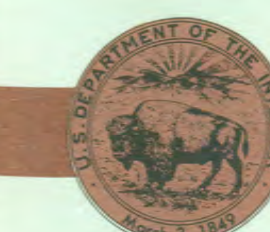
Marlborough MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1983

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
 Supersedes Shrewsbury and Marlborough 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1969

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal Transverse Mercator. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map	Diagram is approximate
0.000	0.000
0.001	0.001
0.002	0.002
0.003	0.003
0.004	0.004
0.005	0.005
0.006	0.006
0.007	0.007
0.008	0.008
0.009	0.009
0.010	0.010

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Bull-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
 - National, with monument
 - State
 - County parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation; small park
 - Land grant with monument; forest section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section
 - Range, township, section line: location approximate
 - Fence or field line
 - Power transmission line, beaded tower
 - Dam; dam with lock
 - Cemetery; grave
 - Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
 - Windmill; water well; spring; fount section corner
 - Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
 - Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
 - Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Drainage surface: artificial; natural
 - Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 - Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 - Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
 - Shaded marsh; marsh, swamp
 - Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
 - Scrub; mangrove
 - Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



SCALE 1:25 000
1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

MARLBOROUGH, MASS.
42071-C5-TM-025

1983

RECEIVED

MAY 15 1998

MASS. HIST. COM.

Acknowledge BF
NR file

Peter Aurora
121 Main St
Marlboro, Ma. 01752

William Francis Dolvin

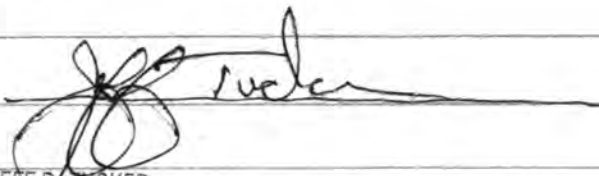
Dear Sir:

I am the owner of the nominated
property at 121 Main St.
Marlborough Ma.

I object to the listing
by the M.H.C.

Respectfully Yours
Peter Aurora

I hereby notarize this Document this
14th DAY of MAY 1998

x 

JEFF D. TUCKER
Notary Public

My Commission Expires Aug. 13, 2004

~~acknowledge~~ BF
NR
jlb

RECEIVED

MAY 14 1998

MASS. HIST. COMMISSION

May 13, 1998

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

RE: Assessors Map 70/149
Marlborough Center NRHD
James Golden, III
186 Main Street, Marlborough, MA 01752

Dear Sir/Madam:

In reference to your letter dated May 5, 1998, informing me that the above property has been considered for the Marlborough Center Historic District.

Please note that as owner of the above mentioned property that I strongly object to having this property included in and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Respectfully,

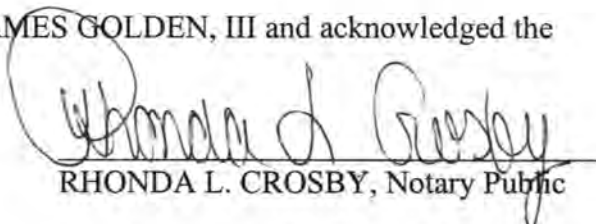

James Golden, III
Owner

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss.

May 13, 1998

Then personally appeared the above-named JAMES GOLDEN, III and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed before me:


RHONDA L. CROSBY, Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 12/18/98



MARLBOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

35 West Main Street

Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752

Tel (508) 624-6900 TTY (508) 460-3610

BF

BOARD MEMBERS

- Janet Panagore, Chair
- Marie Boucher, V. Chair
- Gerard Boule
- Theresa Fiorentino
- Raymond Insani
- Raymond Johnson
- Daniel Verrico

RECEIVED

MAY 18 1998

MASS. HIST COM

May 15, 1998

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
 Massachusetts Historical Commission
 220 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, MA 02125

Re: Marlborough Public Library
 35 West Main Street, Marlborough

Dear Sir/Madam:

As Chairperson of the Board of Trustees for the Marlborough Public Library, I am writing to inform you that I object to the establishment of a Marlborough Center Historic District.

The Marlborough Public Library is located in the downtown area. As Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, I object to the establishment of a Nation Register Historical District for Marlborough Center. In addition, I object to having the Library included.

Very truly yours,

Janet M. Panagore
 Chairperson

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss

Then personally appeared the above-named Janet M. Panagore, Chairperson of the Marlborough Public Library Board of Trustees, and acknowledged the foregoing to be her free act and deed as Chairperson before me:

, Notary Public

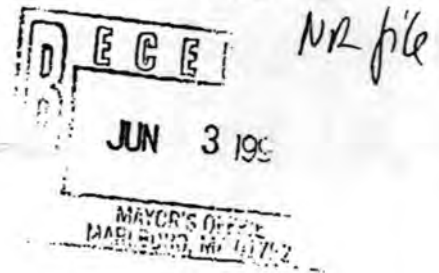
My Comm. Expires:

JUNE 28, 2002

Quality Printing Since 1906

The Lyons Press

INCORPORATED



June 2, 1998

Honorable William Mauro, Jr.
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
140 Main Street
Marlborough, MA 01752

Dear Mayor Mauro,

It has been brought to my attention that there is some opposition to the proposed Marlborough Center Historic District. I am very much in favor of the creation of this District in which our building is included (Assessors Map 69/211). Any plan to preserve the flavor and character of Marlborough's history rather than destroy it by razing buildings of character and historic value should be promoted. In 1987 when the Lyons Press building was completely rebuilt and refurbished, we took great pains to preserve the historic exterior features of the building while bringing the interior up to modern standards.

I believe that if listed in the National Register, properties within the historic area will become more valuable and that owners will take pride in the fact that they are part of the history of the city. Please convey to local officials our wholehearted support of this project.

Sincerely,

Chester E. Thompson,
President & Treasurer

cc: Lynn Faust



The Samia Companies

60 Lee M. Birmingham Parkway Brighton, Massachusetts 02135

June 5, 1998

Ms. Elsa Fitzgerald
Massachusetts Historic Commission
Archives Building
Boston, MA

RE: Letter of Support of National Register Historic District

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

As the owner of Parcels 47, 48, 49, 52, 9, and 11 in the proposed Marlborough Center National Historic District, I want to express my strong pro-support for the proposal for the Historic's creation. The buildings I own in the downtown area are worth over \$3 million. I think the creation of the National Register District will substantially enhance the likelihood that the downtown Marlborough areas will continue to improve economically.

Very Truly Yours,

~~Leonard J. Samia
President & CEO~~

LJS:bjm

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IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH
17 Washington Court
MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS 01752
Tel. (508) 485-0016
Fax: (508) 480-9644

June 8, 1998

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Mass. Archives Building
Boston, MA

Attn: Elsa Fitzgerald

Re: letter of support, Marlborough Center National Register Historic District

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

As the pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church, listed as parcel #21 on the July 15, 1997 map depicting the Marlborough Center National Register Historic District. I am writing to express my support for the creation of the District. Our parish, the oldest in the community, is located in the center of the downtown. We hope to continue to anchor the Marlborough downtown, and feel that the Historic District, by encouraging downtown restoration, can only help us.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Paul J. McLaughlin

Rev. Paul J. McLaughlin

Jun8e98.docAB



First Baptist Church

22 Mechanic St., PO Box 248

Marlborough, MA 01752

Tel. (508) 485-3450

Rev. Stafford W. Trapp, Pastor

June 8, 1998

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Massachusetts Archives Building
Boston, MA

Attn: Elsa Fitzgerald

Re: Marlborough Center National Register Historic District

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald,

As Moderator of the First Baptist Church of Marlborough, I am writing to express our support for the creation of Marlborough Center National Register Historic District. Our property is listed as parcel #41 on the July 15, 1997 map depicting this district. In 1994 we embarked upon a historic restoration project that restored our building to its original five colors. This was accomplished through a joint effort between the congregation and the community, as well as the generosity of Historic Massachusetts, Inc., which provided an initial loan for the project.

Our restored building, which received the 1995 Marlborough Pride Award and the Massachusetts Historical Commission Preservation Award in 1996, serves as an anchor to the downtown area. The restoration of our building has sparked an interest in the preservation of historic buildings in Marlborough. The creation of a National Register District will help the continued restoration and preservation of historic buildings in our city by giving businesses an incentive to restore their buildings.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Victoria A. Vento
Moderator

Historic Marlborough, Inc.
27 Prospect St.
Marlborough, MA 01752

June 8, 1998

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Mass. Archives Building
Boston, MA

attn: Elsa Fitzgerald

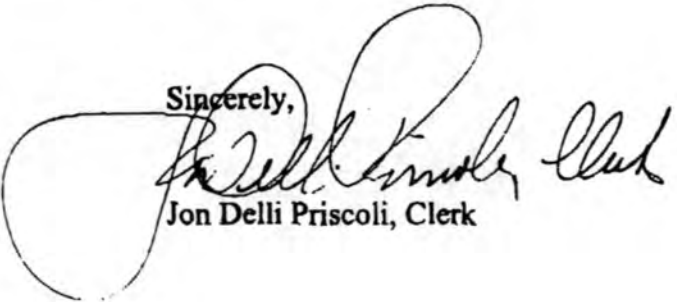
re: letter of support , Marlborough Center National Register Historic District

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

Historic Marlborough, Inc. owns the Old Post Office, located at 40 Mechanic St., listed as Parcel #44 on the July 15, 1997 map depicting the Marlborough Center National Register Historic District. I am writing to express the support of Historic Marlborough, Inc. for the creation of the District. The Old Post Office project would not have been possible without an earlier MPPF grant for acquisition. The continuing restoration of our downtown will be helped immeasurably by the existence of the National Register District.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Jon Delli Priscoli, Clerk

jun8c98.docAB

Joseph Fitzpaterick
26 Monument Ave.
Marlborough, MA 91752

June 8, 1998

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Mass. Archives Building
Boston, MA

attn: Elsa Fitzgerald

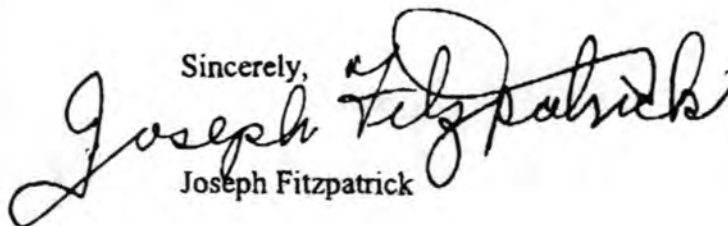
re: letter of support , Marlborough Center National Register Historic District

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

I own 79 Mechanic St., listed as Parcel #35 on the July 15, 1997 map depicting the Marlborough Center National Register Historic District. I am writing to express my support for the creation of the District. I own a business property in the district, and feel that the existence of the District will not only increase the likelihood that I will restore my property but will also improve the chances for more general revitalization downtown.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,


Joseph Fitzpatrick

jun8a98.docAB

June 8, 1998

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Mass. Archives Building
Boston, MA

attn: Elsa Fitzgerald


re: letter of support , Marlborough Center National Register Historic District

Dear Ms. Fitzgerald:

I own a portion of 125-139 Main St., listed as Parcel #8 on the July 15, 1997 map depicting the Marlborough Center National Register Historic District. I am writing to express my support for the creation of the District. I own a business property in the district, and feel that the existence of the District will not only increase the likelihood that I will restore my property but will also improve the chances for more general revitalization downtown.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Joseph Ferro

jun8f98.docAB

BF

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1998
MASS. HIST. COM.

June 8, 1998

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

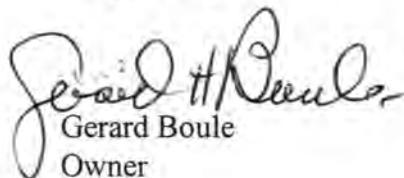
RE: Assessors Map 70/77, 77A
Marlborough Center NRHD
Owner : Gerard Boule
Address: 46 East Dudley Street
Marlborough, MA 01752

Dear Sir/Madam:

In reference to your letter dated May 5, 1998, informing me that the above property has been considered for the Marlborough Center Historic District.

Please note that as owner of the above mentioned property that I strongly object to having this property included in and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Respectfully,

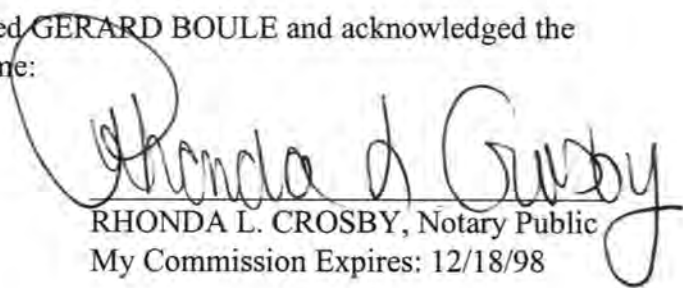

Gerard Boule
Owner

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex, ss.

June 8, 1998

Then personally appeared the above-named GERARD BOULE and acknowledged the foregoing to be his free act and deed before me:


RHONDA L. CROSBY, Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 12/18/98

GADBOIS & BERGERON
Attorneys at Law
 27 PROSPECT STREET
 MARLBORO, MASSACHUSETTS 01752

DAVID P. GADBOIS
 ARTHUR P. BERGERON

TEL: (508)481-0101
 FAX: (508)485-8506

June 9, 1998

Massachusetts Historic Commission
 Archives Building
 Boston, MA
 attn: Elsa Fitzgerald

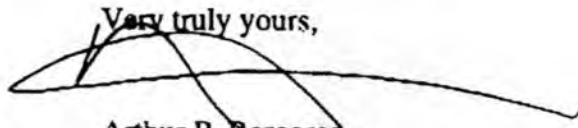
re: letter of support, Marlborough Center National Historic District

Dear Elsa:

I am the owner of 27 Prospect St., Marlborough, listed as parcel #23 in the proposed Marlborough Center National Register Historic District. The building houses my offices, and is presently being restored and adapted to add offices by an architect and landscape architect. I am writing to express my enthusiastic support of the creation of the District.

My partner and I acquired our building in 1981, so we have watched the evolution of downtown firsthand for many years. Basically, nothing happened there for a number of years. Then, in the early 1990's, then-Mayor Michael Hogan decided to invest in the restoration of the old High School, now called the Walker Building. That restoration won an MHC award. In 1994, the Marlborough Baptist Church Congregation decided to repaint their building, restoring its original multicolored beauty. That restoration also won an MHC award. That change has parked others. Since then, there has been a significant investment in restored facade and sign work. On June 18 there will be a charrette on the adaptive reuse of the Old Fire Station. Clearly, the momentum for historic preservation and restoration is growing in Marlborough.

As for my partner and I, we are now in the middle of a \$90,000 restoration of our building. There is no question that our work would have been much less ambitious had it not been for the prospect of availability of the federal preservation tax credits which would come from National Register status. I have spoken about these incentives to a number of my fellow businessmen downtown, many of whom have expressed real interest in looking to the restoration of their own buildings. Hopefully, with the creation of the National Register District this preservation momentum will continue.

Very truly yours,

 Arthur P. Bergeron

JUN9A98



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

July 3, 1998

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Marlborough Center Historic District, Marlborough (Middlesex Co.), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property within the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. To date the Commission has received three notarized letters of objection, and eight letters of support; additionally a notarized letter of objection has been received from the Board of Trustees of the Marlborough Public Library.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

cc: Gary Brown, Chair, Marlborough Historical Commission
Lynn Faust, Marlborough Historical Commission
Hon. William Mauro, Jr., Mayor, City of Marlborough
Anne McC. Forbes, Preservation Consultant
Peter Panagore, City of Marlborough, Planning Office

PROPERTY NAME: Marlborough Center Historic District

OTHER NAME/ SITE No.: NOT APPLICABLE

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ BOUNDARY: Roughly bounded by MA 85, Granger Blvd., Mechanic St., Central St., and Washington St.

CITY: Marlborough

COUNTY: Middlesex

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: DISTRICT LOCAL

Contributing Noncontributing

	Contributing	Noncontributing
Buildings	38	15
Sites	5	1
Structures	1	0
Objects	8	4

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Federal Agency: NOT APPLICABLE

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 07/10/98

Other Certification: NOT APPLICABLE

Historic Functions: GOVERNMENT COMMERCE/TRADE

Historic Subfunctions: CITY HALL
POST OFFICE
COURTHOUSE
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
FIRE STATION
SPECIALTY STORE
BUSINESS
PROFESSIONAL

Current Functions: GOVERNMENT COMMERCE/TRADE DOMESTIC

Current Subfunctions: CITY HALL
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
SPECIALTY STORE
BUSINESS
PROFESSIONAL
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
RESTAURANT

Level of Significance: LOCAL
Applicable Criteria: EVENT ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Periods of Significance: 1650-1699 1700-1749 Circa: Specific Sig. Years:
1750-1799 1800-1824 NOT APPLICABLE
1825-1849 1850-1874
1875-1899 1900-1924
1925-1949

Architect/Builder/Engineer/Designer: Cultural Affiliation:

NOT APPLICABLE

Allen, Francis R.
et.al.

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural Styles: MID 19TH CENTURY REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: GRANITE
Wall Materials: BRICK STONE
Roof Materials: ASPHALT
Other Materials: WOOD TERRA COTTA

Acreage: 23.0

UTM	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Coordinates:	19	/2 89 400	/46 91 280	19	/2 69 680	/46 91 380
	19	/2 90 320	/46 91 440	19	/2 90 320	/46 91 240