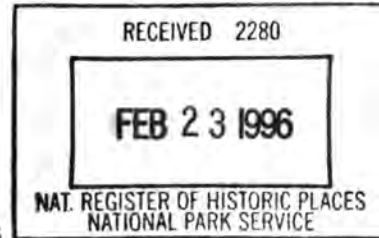


**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**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 Whitney Tavern

other names/site number Baker Homestead

**2. Location**

street & number 11 Patriots Road N/A not for publication

city or town Templeton and Gardner N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01438

**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 / BGS Feb. 14, 1996  
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director Date  
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patricia Andrews

6/12/96

Whitney Tavern

Name of Property

Worcester County, MA

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
3		sites
0		structures
1		objects
7		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, hotel

COMMERCIAL: restaurant

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Italianate

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete, and brick

walls shingle and clapboard

roof asphalt shingle

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Whitney Tavern

Name of Property

Worcester County, MA

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- ART
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- TRANSPORTATION

**Period of Significance**

1782-1945

**Significant Dates**

1848

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Lucas Baker, Lucas Lee Baker

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission  
Templeton Historical Society

Whitney Tavern  
Name of Property

Worcester County, MA  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	744100	4716880	3. 18	744200	4716210
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 18	744260	4716470	4. 18	743740	4716600
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

name/title Claire W. Dempsey, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date February 1996

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

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

### Property Owner

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

name Warren B. Eames

street & number 11 Patriots Road telephone                     

city or town Templeton state MA zip code 01438

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

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

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Templeton (Worcester County)  
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

The Whitney Tavern is an ample two-and-a-half story gable block in the Greek Revival style, located on Patriots Road, formerly known as Main Street, on the outskirts of the village of East Templeton, in the Worcester County town of Templeton. Dating in part to the late 18th century, the house reached its current form in the 1860s after several generations of additions and subtractions. The building served as a residence in its earliest configuration, as a tavern from 1801 to 1843, and as a residence thereafter. In addition to the main building, this property includes the large carriage house which extends to the west, a watering trough in front of the carriage house, and a small summer house behind. The property also includes the sites of several buildings and structures formerly located here, including the large barn complex to the west of the carriage house, the hop kilns to the east of the house, and the Pines picnic area at the north or Gardner Road side of the property. The building sits on a large parcel of over thirty-seven acres, most in the Town of Templeton but a small portion, five acres, in the neighboring city of Gardner. Through the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century the parcel was about twice this size, with sales of land in the 1860s, the 1920s and '30s, and most recently in the 1970s. The present parcel is irregular in shape, stretching between Gardner Road or Route 101 on the north and Patriots Road or Route 2A on the south. Positioned diagonally across the parcel, oriented from northwest to southeast, is an open swamp, with Turtle Pond at its north end and Frog Pond at its south, and three brooks along the west side. With the exception of the yards adjacent to the house, the property is fully wooded.

The town of Templeton is located in north central Worcester County, Massachusetts, between the regional centers of Athol and Gardner. With elevations of 900 to 1000 feet, its highland location to the east of the Otter River determined much of its surviving landscape. In the south of the town, evidence remains of its earliest history as a farming community with disbursed farms. Its center village includes outstanding examples of late 18th and early 19th century Massachusetts house types, including the large Federal period double and end houses, and Elias Carter's outstanding meetinghouse. Along the Otter River valley, several small industrial hamlets developed, at East Templeton, Otter River, and Baldwinville. This last village became the town's largest settlement with the convergence there of two railroad lines in the late 19th century. Crossed by a streetcar line from Gardner to Athol, and later by Route 2, the town has a veneer of suburban housing development in its eastern sections.

At present the Whitney Tavern includes a large gable-roofed primary block of two-and- one-half-stories in height with three projecting sections to the rear and the sides. Although the main block is now a rectangle, its construction history is quite complex. The oldest portion, the north east corner of the main block and the rear ell were probably constructed in the 1780s. The next oldest portion, the north west corner of the main block, was a perpendicular extension to the original, added shortly thereafter when the house was greatly expanded with the construction to the west of a large flanking double house and this linking element. The front or south section of the present building was constructed in 1835 across the older sections of the surviving building to unify them with the large

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new double house. This double house stood here until 1848 when it was removed and relocated a quarter mile to the west where it burned in 1994. At the time of the removal of the double house, its rear ell was moved into its present position as the building's west wing.

The main block of the Whitney Tavern betrays little of this complex history on its present exterior. Its front and side elevations are shingled while the rear is clapboarded. Its foundation is cut granite on the front and brick on the sides, with large boulders below grade. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles with a molded cornice that wraps around the building's east side elevation at the eaves and across the gable end. Two brick chimneys are positioned on the roof ridge. The facade of the tavern extends to six bays in a rhythm of 1-2-1-2, with the entry into bay four. The entry is a broad Greek Revival composition, with a door flanked by one-third sidelights of six panes and surrounded by a molded architrave with corner blocks. The door and the recess below the sidelights are paneled. On the first floor, the entry is flanked by polygonal bay windows under low hip roofs and lit with two-over-two double-hung sash. These bays date to 1865 and are trimmed with a molded cornice and plain corner boards. The remaining windows, in bay one on the first floor and across all of the second story, are six-over-nine sash with louvered shutters. Along the east elevation, the fenestration pattern includes two windows in the front pile and one in the rear, with one centered in the gable end as well; these also are six-over-nine sash with louvered shutters. The west elevation's arrangement is similar, with six-over-nine sash in the front pile and two-over-two sash on the first floor of the rear pile. The rear elevation is more irregularly fenestrated, with two two-over-two windows and a rear French door on the first floor, and three six-over-nine sash windows above.

This primary block has three projecting masses extending to each side and the rear. A lower two-and-a-half story gabled ell extends from the north or rear elevation on its east side. The ell, which includes the earliest part of the house, is clapboarded, two bays in depth and width, and lit by regularly spaced six-over-nine sash windows in the second story. On the first floor newer openings are found, including a wide bowed window in the north elevation, a French door and a small two-over-one sash window in the west elevation. On the east elevation early six-over-nine sash are found in the south bay and an early paneled door in the north; in the center is a black modern concrete block chimney. The single-story gabled wing, extending from the west side elevation on its rear side and offset beyond the plane of the rear elevation, was formerly the rear ell of the large double house, moved to this position when a portion of the house was removed in 1848. The west gable end elevation is asymmetrically pierced, with a six-over-two window and shutters on the left, a paneled door in the center, and a small nine-over-one fixed sash window on the right. The front or south elevation has a door and two-over-two sash windows at the inner or right side of the elevation. On the rear or north elevation of this ell, the off-set east section is lit by a one-over-one sash and a transom window in the gable. The north wall has two one-over-one and one nine-over-one sash. The last addition to the building was the small east wing, under a gable and lean-to roof, extending from the east side on its rear side. Added in 1865, at the same time as the construction of the bay windows and expanded with a shed addition in 1930, the narrow south front elevation includes an inner window and a door, with a brick chimney and six-over-nine window on the east elevation and a six-over-nine

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window on the north elevation.

The building's interior is also broadly conventional, belying its complex history. The east and west halves of the interior each served as a separate residential unit through the end of the 19th and into the 20th century, meaning that each half has its own kitchen, parlor, and bedrooms. The primary front entry leads into the narrow stair hall, with a straight-run Italianate stair added when the house was remodeled after the double house was removed. The room to the right, in the south east corner, was the family's private parlor during tavern days, and retains the Greek Revival mantel and wainscoting indicative of its 1835 construction date. The area behind the east parlor is the oldest section of the house, now a large open space with exposed walls and frame, known as the primitive room. It was originally the one-room house, with its original chimney located at the north end opposite the present modern chimney, and was subsequently closed into small rooms during the tavern era. After the tavern closed it was remodeled to serve as a dining room. In the east wing off the parlor, a kitchen was added in the 1860s and expanded in the 1930s. To the left of the central hall is the room that served as the tavern's tap room, trimmed with a Greek Revival mantel, and beyond it the small room in the southwest corner that served as a bar; this space served as a borning room after the tavern closed, was later converted for use as a music room, and since the 1970s has been closed off and used as a bedroom. The area behind these spaces was part of the tavern kitchen but was later subdivided and remodeled as a dining room and a bedroom. The west wing, a service ell to the tavern's double house, was partially remodeled as a modern kitchen in 1924; its western end was recently remodeled as a small studio apartment. On the second floor, in the rear section of the house, gougework on the mantel, and early doors indicate the Federal period construction date of the oldest sections of the building. Evidence of the age and use of the front section as a tavern ballroom is retained in the matching Greek Revival trim and mantels that remain in two of the south bedrooms. The southwest room was remodeled in the 1950s using architectural materials salvaged from Sparhawk Hall, a large Georgian mansion that stood in Ogunquit, Maine, until the early 1960s when the interiors were dismantled and the building demolished.

The Whitney house and carriage house are located along the Main Street side of the large lot. The house is set on a terrace, with four stone steps at the street edge and a single granite step to the door. A retaining wall is also found at the rear of the house, and a brick terrace has been constructed between the rear ells. The carriage house extends from the west side of the house; a long gabled building, covered in vertical board siding and pierced with four wide openings. At the rear northeast corner of the carriage house, in the re-entrant angle it forms with the west wing of the house, is a small privy. Adjacent to this on the east gable end wall of the carriage house, a deck was added in 1972, trimmed with turned balusters, supported with re-used Italianate consoles, and reached by a spiral stair. In front of the carriage house and drive and near the road is a watering trough, an iron caldron set into field stones, formerly fed from a spring through a pipe. The area behind the tavern is believed to have served as the town's militia training field and three sides of the yard are enclosed in a dry laid stone wall. A second large stone-wall enclosed rectangle, said to be a shooting range, is positioned directly to the north of this yard. A small summer house is located at the border of these

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two yards about 100 feet from the house. Dating to the 1930s, the small rectangular building has a nearly flat gabled roof and a fieldstone chimney on the long east elevation. Small casements are fitted near the cornice line and an entry is located on the west corner in the south gable end. The building is covered in diamond-shaped asphalt shingles. The other documented uses of the property have left only archaeological remains. These include the remains of hop kilns formerly located to the east of the house. The former elements of the Pines picnic area include the cluster of pavilions, ticket office, and candy room, located near Gardner Road at the north end of the property, partially on the current parcel, partially on former family holdings.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the tavern property, it is possible that sites are present. One site is recorded in the general area (within one mile) immediately east of the tavern property. The physical characteristics of the property including several level to moderately sloping well drained areas in close proximity to extensive wetlands indicate favorable locational criteria for Native settlement and subsistence activities. A total of five brooks, a spring, frog pond and skating pond are present on the property all of which form part of the Otter River - Millers River - Connecticut River drainage. Given the above factors, the size of the parcel (37 acres) and the availability of open space, a high potential exists for locating significant prehistoric survivals.

There is also a high potential for recovering significant historic archaeological remains on the property. Structural remains may survive from foundations, construction features and possibly cellars as different structures were moved and removed during alterations resulting in the form of the existing house. For example, the potential for structural remains is high in the vicinity of the north ell (1790) which was moved and in the front of the house where a large section was removed in 1848. The remains of a chimney indicated in an extant painting may also survive at the site of the 1790 ell. Structural remains from outbuildings may also survive on the property. Barns associated with the property are poorly documented. The existing barn may date to the 1848 rebuilding, possibly the product of a restoration of an earlier barn or new construction. Chicken coops and a pig pen are also reported as part of the existing barn. Structural remains may survive on the property from an earlier barn possibly associated with the 1782 ell. In 1930 a large four story hay and stable barn on the western edge of the carriage barn was torn down. A high potential also exists for the recovery of survivals from occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) on the property. Two privies have been documented on the property, one complete and another earlier privy with the seats and facilities removed. At least two early wells have also been identified. One stone lined well exists in the cellar under what was the tavern kitchen. An earlier well is also reported in the northwest corner of the 1782 structure through no trace of it can now be identified. One trash area has also been identified on the property near the northeast corner of the meadow. Additional trash areas are also probably present. Numerous archaeological survivals associated with the areas use as a summer recreational facility dating to the 19th century also may survive. East of the tavern occupational type features may survive from the area's use as a gypsy camp ground during the 19th and possibly early

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20th century. A gypsy spring or well is also noted in this area. North of the tavern footings may survive from a wooden dam which created a swimming hole along a brook east of the Woodland Road. East of the swimming hole and across the swamp a well and archaeological features may survive from the areas use as the "Pines" clambake area. North of the swimming hole bordering Route 101 structural remains and related occupational features (ex. well) may survive from the dance hall and other structures related to recreational facilities at the Pines picnic grove. Some of these latter facilities may have been sold in a 1985 subdivision of the property through several facilities likely remain. Archaeological survivals from a hop kiln used in the manufacture of beer for the tavern may also survive at a location identified east of the tavern site. The Templeton militia shooting range is also present north of the tavern. Spent munitions may be present in target areas in this locale.

(end of Section 7)

**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Whitney Tavern is an important historical monument within the Town of Templeton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. First constructed as a dwelling on the outskirts of the village of East Templeton, its position on an east-west regional artery was key to its subsequent role as a stopping place for travelers and a regional gathering place. From 1801 until 1843, this site served as a tavern on the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike, and combined within it the functions of hotel, restaurant, and purveyor of alcohol. The building was significantly expanded during the early national period, becoming one the town's largest buildings. The well-preserved Greek Revival building as it survives today has within it components of the late 18th century development and significant components of the 1830s expansion; a large section of the building was removed in 1848 after the closing of the inn. Thereafter the building served as a residence for Whitney family descendants, who recognized the increasing appeal of rural Templeton to city dwellers and operated the property first as a summer art school by Lucas Baker, and later as a recreational picnic park by his son Lucas Lee Baker. The Whitney Tavern is therefore eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, and C at the local level. The Whitney Tavern retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, feeling, and association.

The area which is now Templeton was first laid out by the General Court in 1733 as one of the Narragansett townships, designated to provide land bounties in return for service in King Philips War. Designated Narragansett Number Six, the plantation followed the six-miles-square formula that characterized these divisions in the north central part of the province of Massachusetts. Although the first division of land was made that same year, continuing conflict between colonists and Native Americans on this northern frontier postponed settlement until 1750. During the next thirty years population increased and the town's proprietors made land allotments totaling 180 acres, including three divisions of upland. In 1762, the area was incorporated as the Town of Templeton; two towns were incorporated from portions of Templeton, as Gardner from the southeast in 1785 and as Gerry, now known as Phillipston, from the west in 1786. The Otter River on the eastern border of the town

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was the site of most 19th century development, as a variety of small-scaled manufacturing hamlets emerged, at East Templeton, Otter River, and Baldwinville. Among the various endeavors undertaken here, chair making and woodworking were symptomatic of the regional pattern, focused in Gardner. Railroads reached the town, the Vermont and Massachusetts line in 1847, and with the opening of a second line, the Ware River, in 1873, Baldwinville rose to prominence as the town's largest settlement. At the same time that these industrial communities were expanding, the salubrious character of the surrounding countryside made Templeton a destination for both city-dwellers in search of a rural retreat and reformers looking for healthful respite. The Blake Hospital Cottages for Children, established in 1882, were the largest institutional evidence of this trend, but smaller-scaled examples, including the 19th century activities at Whitney Tavern, are found as well. Early in the 20th century some suburban development overflowed from neighboring Gardner, accelerated later with the construction of Route 2.

The parcel, which is now associated with the tavern was first laid out as lot number 78 of the second division of upland in 1751, recorded in the town proprietors' records in 1764. The parcel is shown as a six-sided, 78 acre parcel with the privilege of a right-of-way, in the shape a trapezoid with a missing southeast corner accommodating the town line. Eighteen years after recording this lot, its owner James Simonds, describing himself as a Leominster yeoman, sold the parcel, now estimated at sixty-six-and-a-half acres, to Joshua Tucker, a Templeton yeoman; they signed the deed in 1782 and recorded it seven years later. Tucker is the individual believed to have constructed the oldest part of the house and was the first tavern keeper here. The original building is believed to have been a single room and chimney bay on the first floor, with one large and two small rooms in the story above. Tucker received licenses to keep a tavern here as early as 1801, shortly after the construction of the Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike in 1799, which passed in front of the property along the current Route 2A. In 1804, Tucker sold "the Farm on which I now am residing" to Cyrus Cook, another Templeton yeoman. Seven years later Cook transferred it to Simon Stone and a group of other investors who held it briefly before turning it over to Jonathan Greenwood in 1812; Greenwood held the property for eight years.

Tavern-keeping in the colonial and early national periods combined a range of services: overnight accommodations and food for travelers, licensing for the sale of alcohol, and a warm alternative to the town meetinghouse for a variety of public gatherings. Tavern-keepers assumed influential roles within their communities, in part because good character was important to their selection and in part because of their frequent social and commercial contact with their neighbors. Although few details are known about these early owners, a range of town activities have been traditionally associated with the tavern, including the use of its grounds as a militia training field. Probably during the tenure of one of these proprietors, the original small building was significantly expanded, more accurately superseded, by the construction of what appears to have been a large double house to its west side. A drawing of the house plan in 1819, based on the reminiscences of Dulcinea Turner Whitney, shows the small old house of the east, and a large house, with central spiral stair and rear ell, on the west, connected by a narrow wing.

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Greenwood transferred the tavern to his brother-in-law William Whitney in 1819 and it is held today by Whitney family descendants. William Whitney was born in 1791 in Gardner and married first Sibyl C. Greenwood (1794-1817) and second Dulcina Turner (1795-1884); he purchased this property shortly after his second marriage. It was during the tenure of William Whitney and his wife and children that the tavern apparently reached its largest size and patronage. To the large double house, the Whitneys added an addition which expanded the connecting wing between the old east part of the house and the newer double house. In this tier of front rooms, the new plan provided, on the first floor, a private parlor for the Whitney family, a tap room, and a bar. But of particular importance, on the second floor of the new section, the Whitneys added a large open room for meetings and dancing. During the 19th century, the repertoire of public buildings in rural areas was significantly expanding. To the required town meetinghouse, communities added schools, stores, and occasionally other public meeting halls, to accommodate the increasingly important activities of genteel society. A large open space, conceived to accommodate the community needs for social activities ranging from Masonic lodges to singing schools, were often included in the new building plans, occasionally above a school or store, but commonly within a community tavern. The volume of business on the Turnpike further stimulated building at the site, to accommodate not just individual travelers and their mounts but also the large teams required to move volumes of surpluses out from the farms and consumer goods in from the cities. Although only the adjacent carriage house survives, a courtyard was formed by the property's three barns, measuring 80 feet, 40 feet, and 30 feet respectively. In addition, a long shelter was constructed for teams of horses, said to measure 110 by 40 feet and to also house within it a bowling alley.

Whitney died in 1839 but his wife and sons operated the tavern until 1843 when competition from the nearby railroads led them to close down. Five years later came the major alteration of removing the large western section of the house and the accompanying alterations to the remainder of the house. As was more common then than now, that section was cut apart from the house and moved by oxen and rollers to another site in East Templeton. Newly re-located a quarter mile down the same road, but on the opposite side, the building was held by several generations of the Robbins family; it burned in 1994. To accommodate this removal, several key alterations were made to the remaining house, alterations that produced a house with two domestic living areas within it, traditionally occupied on the west side by the older generation, on the east side by the younger. The rear ell of the removed half of the house was relocated to become the surviving west wing of the house, serving as the kitchen. The front portion of the house was re-configured to domestic purposes. Near the center of the remaining block, a new stair was inserted to provide a front stair and circulation corridor. The southeast family parlor remained in that use while the southwest bar and taproom served as another sitting and music room. In the rear pile, the section of the connecting wing that had served as the kitchen became the west dining room, while the oldest section of the house, the rear ell, became the east dining room and kitchen. On the second floor, the large room was divided into three rooms, a small corner room above the former bar, and two bedrooms above the taproom and sitting room. Widow Dulcina Turner Whitney survived her husband by many years and she and her daughter Sibyl and her family were the primary holders of the property after the tavern closed. Sibyl (1823-1860) resided here as well, with

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetWhitney Tavern  
Templeton (Worcester County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 4

her first husband Warren Benton (1827-1851) whom she married in 1846; S. Benton is the named owner of the property on Clark's 1855 map of Templeton. Her second husband was Lucas Baker (1829-1896), whom she married in 1857. After Sibyl's death, Baker married Georgie Washington Nash of Somerville, in 1868.

Lucas Baker was an accomplished woodworker, painter, and sculptor. Baker was born in Gardner but was raised in East Templeton by his uncle Samuel Upham, who lived in Uphams Tavern on the square. Upham was a tavern-keeper and wood-worker, who trained his nephew in that trade. Baker attended Dartmouth for a year, beginning with the class of 1858, but withdrew due to financial constraints. It appears that over the next fifteen years Baker lived in Templeton and practiced woodworking and operated the farm, working at the Springfield Armory during the Civil War years. Perhaps the numerous examples of his skill as a woodworker date to this period. His biographical sketch, published with those of his former Dartmouth classmates in 1884, suggests that this period was also spent in self-improvement through the study of art, literature, and science. Baker was responsible for several changes to the house including the construction of the east kitchen wing and the front bay windows, work which family tradition holds he completed himself. He also reforested the land, in particular planting a stand of seven pines to the east of the house in memory of the Civil War battle of the same name.

Baker apparently honed his drawing skills sufficiently to win a position teaching in the Charlestown schools in 1871. Two years later he joined the Massachusetts Normal Art School, opened that same year to educate teachers of drawing. The school's founder, Walter Smith, had identified an urgent need to teach technical drawing in the public schools, and assembled a faculty that included himself, William Ware of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and C.D. Bray of Tufts University, all at the rank of professor. Baker describes himself as both an instructor and a student at the school, graduating in 1879. Thereafter, he taught art during the winter months in Boston's public schools, including Boston Latin, and the Charlestown and Brighton high schools. Baker served for at least one year, 1885-86, in New York as an instructor in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Industrial Art School. The Metropolitan was incorporated in 1870 and opened in Central Park in 1880, and its early efforts at art education were made possible by a bequest by Gideon F. T. Reed of Swampscott, MA, for the free instruction of the industrial arts. The program was aimed at the creation of "Practical Artists or Artistic Artisans...industrious, self-supporting, and tasteful workers in Art" (Howe 1913: 205). Beginning in 1880 with wood- and metal-working classes, the schools curriculum actually followed that of a normal school at moderate cost. The year Baker taught, the school was operated by John Ward Simpson on East 34th Street, and his course was "Perspective Anatomy and Decorative Design." By 1892 the school had shifted to a traditional art school curriculum and by 1894 the school had again shifted its focus, away from elementary art classes and toward the study of its collections.

Baker published four instructional volumes during the 1880s, *Projections, Model and Object Drawing*, *The Theory and Art of Design*, and *The Science and Art of Model and Object Drawing*. This last volume criticizes the popular method of art instruction which had students copying others' art works,

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetWhitney Tavern  
Templeton (Worcester County)  
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 5

advocating instead to further their education past copying through the stage of drawing models to drawing from nature. As Baker notes: "We can do no greater service to our pupils than to prepare them to learn from nature, to open their eyes and minds to the harmonies and melodies which she has in ample store for them" (p.5). In the summers he ran an art school in Templeton for middle- and upper-class young women who boarded at the former tavern, and trips into the country-side were key elements in their training. Baker himself painted in oil and watercolors, and large numbers of his works, as well as sketch books and other personal papers remain at the house.

Lucas Baker was succeeded at the tavern by his son Lucas Lee Baker (1859-1924), his wife Winnie Belle Baker, and his three children. Lucas Lee Baker attended Harvard College with the class of 1883 and entered a career as an educator. He served as principal in Holliston from 1884 to 1889, in Albert Hall's school in Boston until 1893, and in Turners Falls until 1903. During this period he and his family spent their winters in these towns and their summers in Templeton. From 1903 to 1908 Baker lived full-time at the Whitney Tavern, where he not only farmed but also worked as a tutor to students from Gardner and Templeton. In 1909 he became principal of the Sterling (MA) High School; from 1910 until shortly before his death he served as principal of the Westminster (MA) High School. During the early 20th century, a portion of the Baker family land was developed as a recreational picnic area known as the Pines. Lucas Lee Baker took advantage of the lovely setting of the area, with its ponds and the trees planted by his father Lucas Baker, and operated it during the summer as a picnic area. The buildings associated with the Pines, probably built between 1905 and 1910, were located at the north side of the parcel fronting on Route 101. There were located the large rustic gable-roofed dance pavilion, a smaller hip-roofed pavilion, a ticket booth, a candy booth, and multiple benches and tables for picnickers. The park was accessible by the street car which ran between Athol to Gardner, and so became a popular destination from neighboring cities, particularly for the various clubs organized by national and ethnic groups. In addition to picnic facilities and dancing to live bands, silent movies were shown. To the east of the current parcel, a baseball field was located; it is now owned by the City of Gardner and known as Baker's Grove Ballpark.

After Lucas Lee Baker's death in 1924, most activities at the Pines diminished, apparently halting by 1930 when the buildings were dismantled. At the same time, the large hay and carriage barn west of the present carriage house was demolished and the trees in the vicinity were cut and sold to raise funds for Winnie Belle Baker's last illness. At this time, the ticket office and candy booth were moved into closer proximity to the house, subsequently becoming the building known as the summer house in 1933; in 1938 a final expansion was accomplished with a garage salvaged from Enfield during the construction of the Quabbin Reservoir. The primary alterations to the house at this time relate to improving kitchen facilities, with both the east and the west kitchens undergoing expansion and/or modernizing in the 1920s and 1930s. Of the Baker children, Ruth married Harold W. Eames (b. 1891) and they lived in the tavern. Eames was raised in Worcester and attended Columbia University for training in optometry, graduating in 1911. He practiced in Gardner for over fifty years and was active in the New England Council of Optometrists and the Rotary Club. Ruth and Harold Eames' son Warren Baker Eames is the current owner of the tavern. Eames was born in 1925, served

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
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in the Army during the Second World War, and graduated from Harvard College in 1950. Eames long-standing interest in historic period houses and interiors have assured the proper maintenance and sensitive restoration and remodeling of this important Templeton landmark.

Archaeological Significance

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

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized life in a 18th and 19th century rural community and tavern in the central Massachusetts uplands. Structural remains including foundations and construction features can contribute towards a more complete reconstruction of the structures which were combined and later partially removed for the tavern. This information can reconstruct 18th century farmsteads which predated the tavern and the construction sequence and alterations which occurred during the taverns land use history. Detailed analysis of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) can also contribute information on the tavern's inhabitants, travellers and East Templeton community. This information can include information on the inhabitants of the structure before and after its use as a tavern as well as town social groups who used the tavern for social and civic events. During the 19th century, the tavern's use as a recreational facility grew with specific areas used for dancing, swimming and clambakes. Archaeological resources may survive from most of these activities in the form of structural remains from pavilions and dance halls and occupational related features including trash areas and the remains from clambakes. Occupational related features may also survive in the southern portion of the property east of the tavern from that area's use as a gypsy campground. This information could provide valuable information on a poorly documented social group in this area - gypsies. North of the tavern in the area used as the militia shooting range artifact evidence may exist which would contribute towards a better understanding of firearms technology and the type of munitions used by local militias. East of the tavern, excavation and analysis of the Hop Kiln can also contribute information relating to the manufacture of beer at the tavern and the extent and period to which this activity was characteristic of tavern operations.

(end of Section 8)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Whitney Tavern  
Templeton (Worcester County)  
Massachusetts

Section number 9, 10 Page 1, 1

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Baker, Lucas. *The Science and Art of Model and Object Drawing*. 1883.

[Dartmouth College]. *Biographical Sketches of the Class of 1858...* Concord, NH: Republican Press Association, 1884.

Dean, May Smith. "History of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, 1873/74 to 1923/24," reprinted from the MNASAA *Bulletin*, 1923-24.

Dempsey, Steinitz, and Worsham. Templeton Town Report, 1984.

Eames, Warren B. Research on the property, in family papers, the Town Records of Templeton, at the Worcester County Registry of deeds and county commissioners records.

Giffen, Sarah L. and Kevin D. Murphy. *"A Noble and Dignified Stream:" The Piscataqua Region in the Colonial Revival, 1860-1930*. York, MA: Old York Historical Society, 1992.

Howe, Winifred E. Howe. *A History of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York*. New York: Arno Press, 1974, reprint of 1913.

Lord, Elizabeth Wellington. *The Story of Templeton*. Templeton: Narragansett Historical Society, Inc., ca. 1946.

Pierce, Frederick Clifton. *Whitney: The Descendants of John Whitney...* Chicago: For the author by W.B. Conkey, 1895.

Templeton Tax Assessors Records, various years.

(end of Section 9)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property spans both sides of Patriots Road and includes lot 8 in the Town of Templeton and lots 72 and 73 in the City of Gardner. (See attached assessors maps).

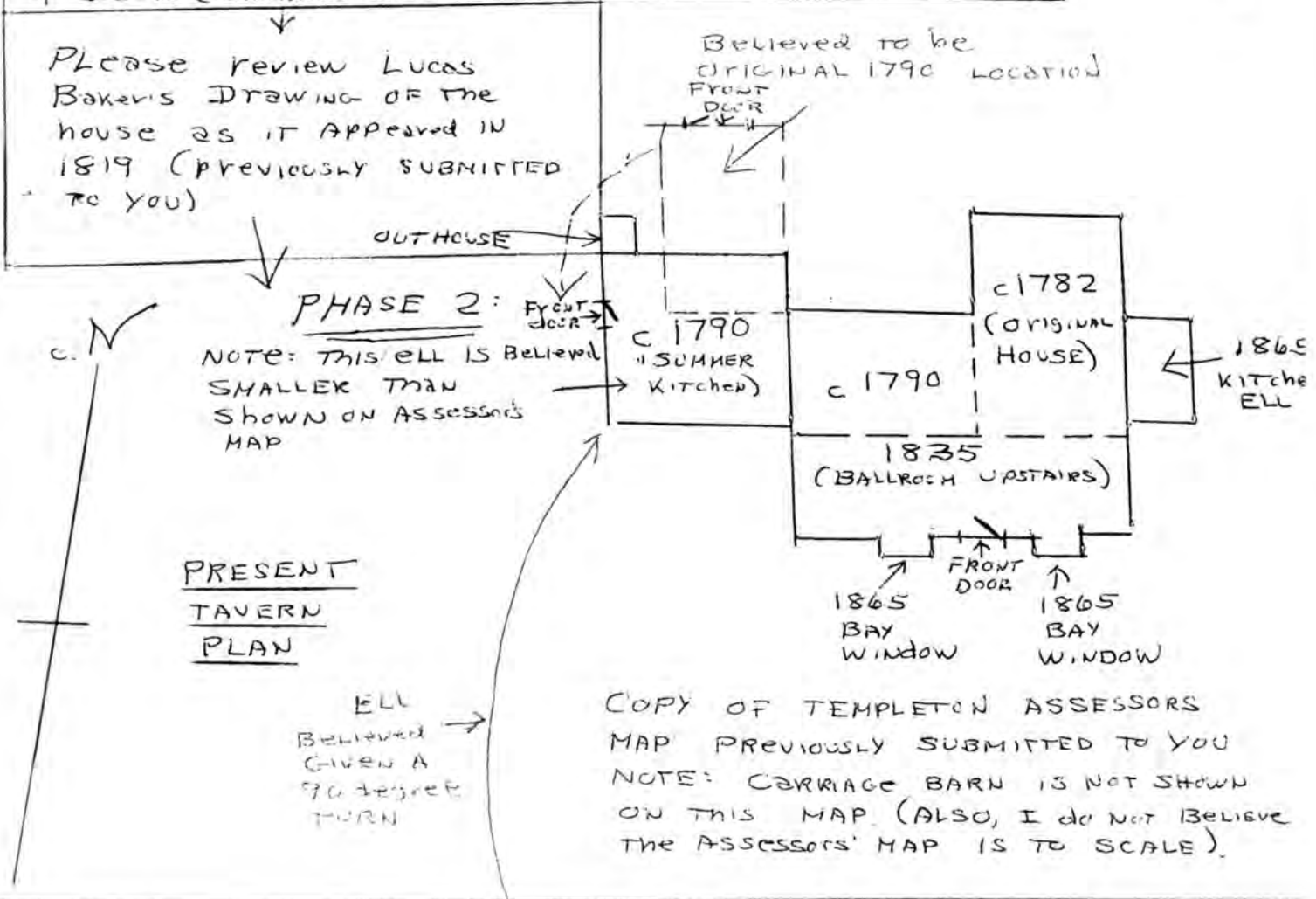
Boundary Justification

The parcels indicated include much of the original grant associated with the 18th century owners and all of the land that remains associated with the property.

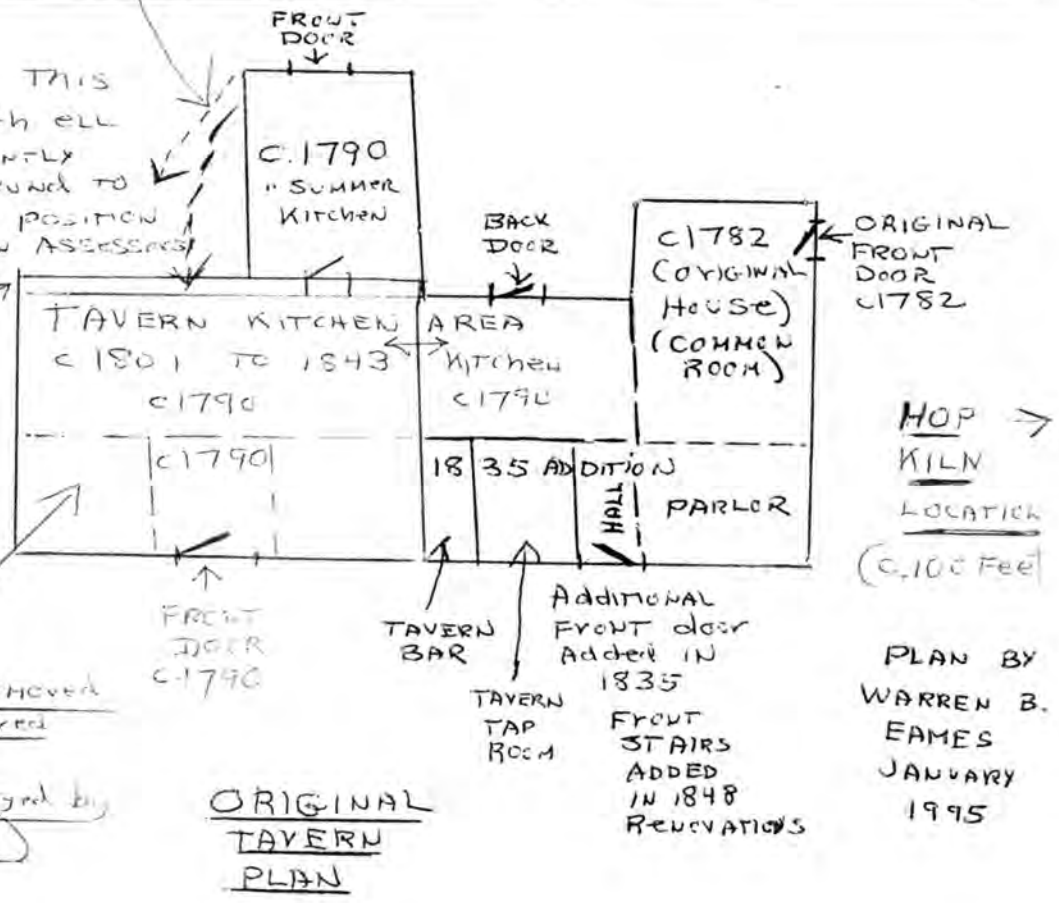
(end of Section 10)

# WHITNEY TAVERN PLANS

4 DOOR CARRIAGE BARN



IN 1848 THIS TAVERN NORTH ELL WAS EVIDENTLY SWUNG AROUND TO ITS PRESENT POSITION AS SHOWN IN ASSESSOR'S MAP ABOVE



CARRIAGE BARN OVERLAPPING

SEGMENT TO THE RIGHT IS PART OF THE TAVERN THAT WAS REMOVED THIS SEGMENT REMOVED IN 1848 AND MOVED c. 1/4 MILE WEST (THIS WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE MAY 17, 1994)

MOP → KILN LOCATION (c. 100 Feet)

PLAN BY WARREN B. FAMES JANUARY 1995

ORIGINAL TAVERN PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Whitney Tavern  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 4/29/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/96  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000304

NOMINATOR: STATE

DETAILED EVALUATION: Y

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*On resubmission, military has been deleted as  
an area of significance*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept

REVIEWER Patrick Andrews

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 6/12/96

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



WHITNEY TAVERN  
11 PATRIOTS RD.  
E. TEMPLETON, MA. 01438 (Worcester County)

WARREN B. EAMES, PHOTOGRAPHER  
OCTOBER 1993  
NEGATIVE AT WHITNEY TAVERN  
PHOTOGRAPH # 1 OF 2  
TAVERN VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST



WHITNEY TAVERN

11 PATRIOTS RD.

E. TEMPLETON, MA. 01438 (Worcester County)

WARREN B. EAMES, PHOTOGRAPHER

OCTOBER 1993

NEGATIVE AT WHITNEY TAVERN

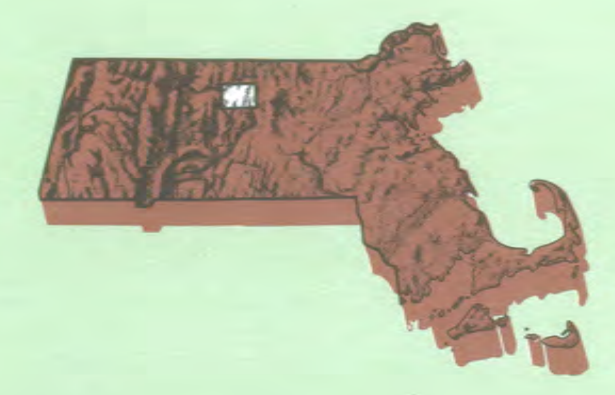
PHOTOGRAPH # 2 OF 2

WHITNEY TAVERN CARRIAGE BARN AND WEST KITCHEN ELL  
VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST.

ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

7.5 X 15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Athol 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



Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies  
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1980. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1988  
 Supersedes Athol and Templeton 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1970  
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18  
 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 5 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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	29.5275
10	32.8084

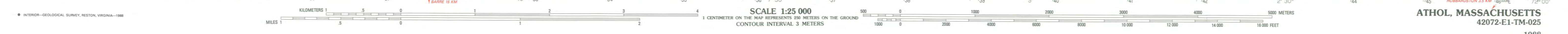
UTM grid convergence (GM) at center of map	UTM grid convergence (GM) at center of map
1	Northfield
2	Winchendon
3	Andoverham
4	Orange
5	Fitchburg
6	Stoughton
7	Barre
8	Stirling

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

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Road marker: intermediate, U.S. State
- Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage
- Bridge; drawbridge
- Footbridge; overpass; underpass
- Railroad: 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, located tower
- Dam; dam with lock
- Cemetery; grave
- Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Wellhead; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine; lava; sand
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Personal lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland; scattered trees
- Scrub; mangrove
- Crozier; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



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**EAST SIDE KENDALL POND**

OWNER	LOT NO	ABS. - TRG	WIDE TRG	AREA
LITHUANIAN OUTING Assoc. Inc.	18-21	1937-188		1 AC. +
"	18-21	1927-141		38.768
"	18-21	1956-2	3823-19	31,500
GARDNER FOUNDATION FHELENDORF	36-3	1970-9	5035-98	10,842
GEORGE T. SMITH	38, 39	1985-23	7103-368	9,763
ANTHONY P. MEEGAN & ANNE M. MEEGAN	41	1971-216	5517-27	10,020
STANISLAW D. DALY	43A, B	1924	5421-106	6,534
PATRICIA WIALEN	45	1913-217	5214-46	6,534
HOLAND A. & REGAN BERNARD	49	1978-32	6409-26	8,473
ITALIAN AMER. CIT. CLUB	46	1979	6719-152	
"	47	1958-311	3947-41	5,860
KENNETH ATHYLLIS CASBY	50	1970-152	5868-155	10,289
DAVID A. & SUSAN B. BUELL	52	1987-314A	4413-2	
"	53			4,632
"	54			5,620
KENNETH ATHYLLIS E. CASBY	51	1985-227	8711-241	5,217
TOMY ALICE KYMALIENEN	53	1966-745	4724-565	10,850
YALEKZO MAKI	53A, B	1966-306	4248-211	8,834
SARNE & RITA MELTZER	57	1953-313	5310-316	3,882
"	57	1941-291	4514-423	3,882
GARDNER E. MATHERSON ET AL	59	1963-425	4418-378	
ALBERT & ELAINE KODERSKI	61, 65	1963-223	4407-531	11,300
CITY OF GARDNER	64	1976-118		6,104
IYVINE M. COLE & SUSAN B. BUELL	67	1976-83	5013-215	5,018
PAUL P. & HELEN HATAS (MORRIS)	70, 71	1975	4152-5	2,400
FRANCIS M. HEGAN & SONS	72	1962-234	4326-2	2,400

**WEST SIDE KENDALL POND**

OWNER	LOT NO	ABS. - TRG	WIDE TRG	AREA
FRANKLIN DALY	1	1952-142	3,472-14	18,336
EDWARD KROCHENSKI & STANISLAW	2, 3	1978-284	2797-52	11,360
LEONARD J. & JENNIFER S. STANISLAW	4	1976-284	5977-101	6,140
DANIEL A. NOVAK	5	1976-244	6037-326	6,200
FREDERICK B. PUTA	7	1974-231	5717-22	7,200
ELAINE S. CRAQUETTE	8	1982-225	7549-194	6,550
BRENDA ANN WILKINSON & DONALD W. WILKINSON	9	1985-225	8572-320	
"	10	1987-502	10,414-344	4,670
"	11	1984	8134-332	9,200

**WEST SIDE KENDALL POND**

OWNER	LOT NO	ABS. - TRG	WIDE TRG	AREA
EUROPE & GEORGE L. MCGROHY	1	1972-341	4781-124	6,050
JOSEPH J. & CAROL A. FASTIG	2	1971-193	5153-12	6,570
BERNARD TRACZYK	3	1949	3175-293	6,660
CAROL M. & VICTORIA SANDOS	4	1946	2990-474	6,770
GARDNER METROMORNE CLUB TRUST	5	1993	15419-389	12,160
"	6			

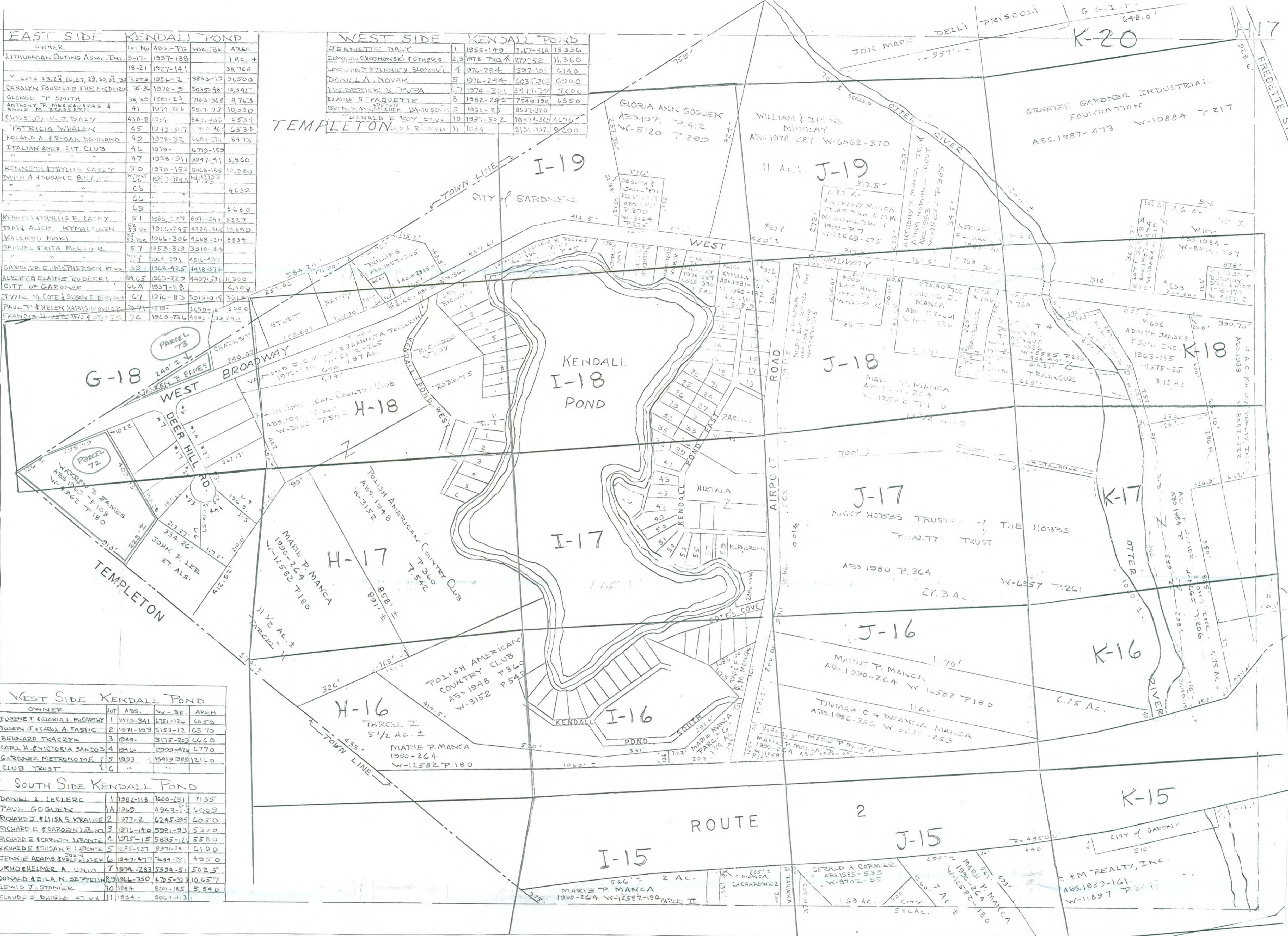
**SOUTH SIDE KENDALL POND**

OWNER	LOT NO	ABS. - TRG	WIDE TRG	AREA
DANIEL J. LESLERC	1	1982-118	7600-251	7,135
PAUL GOUVENK	1A	1969	4243-22	6,002
RICHARD J. & LISA S. KRAUSE	2	1977-2	6245-395	6,050
RICHARD E. & CAROL M. LARONTE	3	1974-140	5281-93	5,320
RICHARD E. & CAROL M. LARONTE	4	1975-15	5835-121	5,500
RICHARD E. & SUSAN E. LARONTE	5	1985-527	8971-24	6,100
JENNIE ADAMS & BILLY WATKINS	6	1947-477	3684-22	4,950
WIRHO & HEIMER A. UNLO	7	1974-283	5524-51	5,025
DONALD & EILAN M. SETZELIN	8	1964-380	4705-22	10,657
LEWIS J. STONER	10	1984	8201-185	5,540
CLAUDE J. BAIGLE	11	1924	5067-113	

GARDNER ASSESSORS TAX MAP  
WARREN B. EAMES  
PROPERTY ARE PARCELS  
72 AND 73

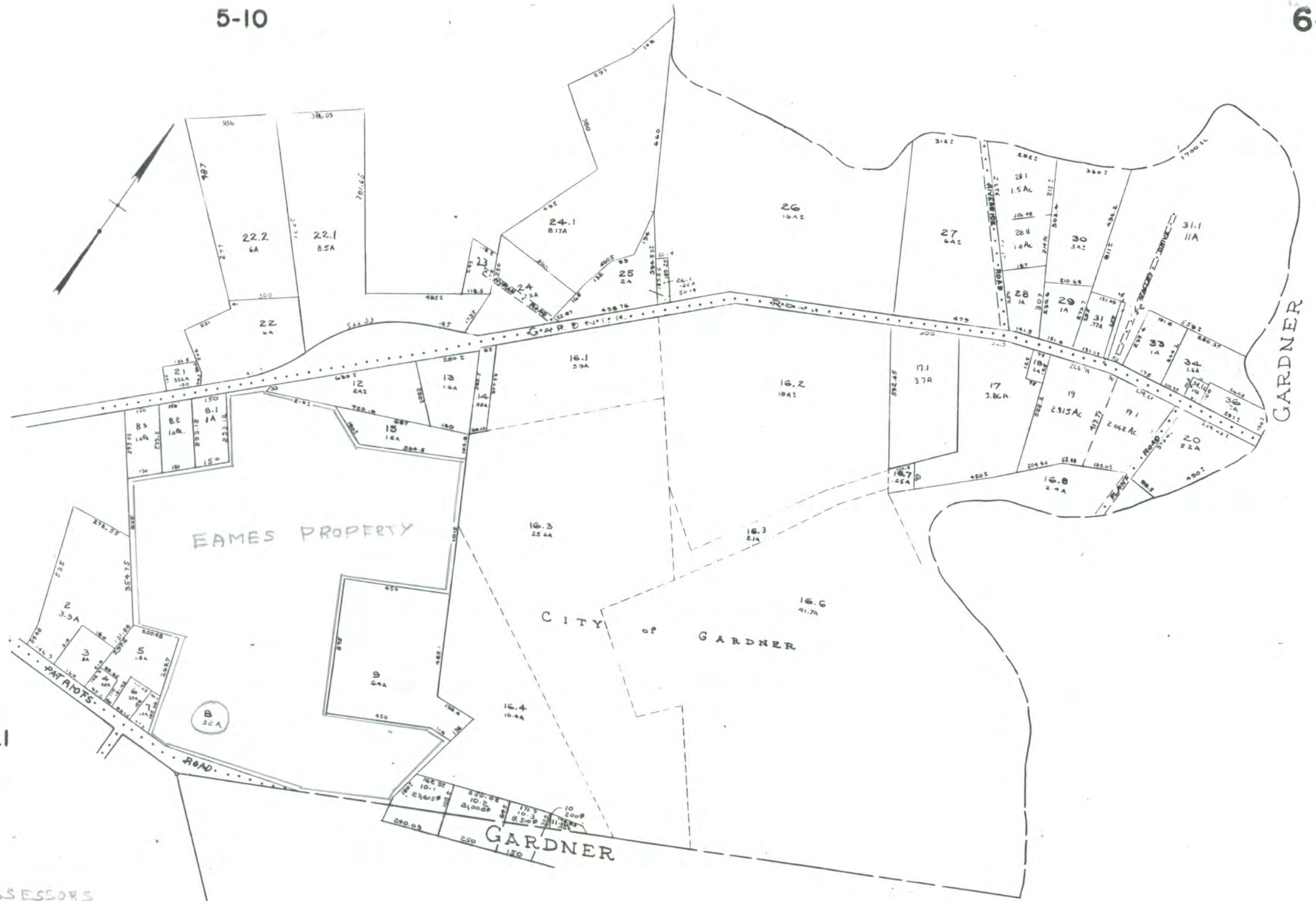
SCALE: 1" = 40'

Whitney Tavern  
11 Patriots Road  
Templeton and Gardner, Massachusetts  
Worcester County



1-2

1-2.1



TEMPLETON ASSESSORS  
 INDEX MAP  
6-12  
 : LOT 0008

Reduced from original (original scale 1" = 200')



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

February 14, 1996

Carol Shull  
Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Whitney Tavern, 11 Patriots Road, Templeton and Gardner,  
Massachusetts (Worcester County)

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Warren Baker Eames

George Pushee, Chairperson, Templeton Historical Commission  
Lydia DesGroseilliers, Chairperson, Gardner Historical Commission  
Gladys I. Salame, Chairperson, Board of Selectmen, Otter River  
Ronald F. Cormier, Chairperson, Gardner City Council



**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

April 25, 1996

Carol Shull  
Keeper  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, DC 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find a resubmission of the following nomination form:

Whitney Tavern, 11 Patriots Road, Templeton and Gardner,  
Massachusetts (Worcester County)

The nomination has been corrected according to the comments of reviewer Patrick Andrus, and "Military" has been deleted as an area of significance.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg  
National Register Director  
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure