

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received JAN 25 1985

date entered FEB 21 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Central Business District

and/or common Downtown Clinton Historic District

2. Location

street & number Multiple addresses on High and Church Streets N/A— not for publication

city, town Clinton N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Worcester code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (see attached list)

street & number Multiple

city, town Clinton NA vicinity of state MA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Worcester County Registry of Deeds

street & number 2 Main Street

city, town Worcester state MA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mass. Historical Commission

city, town Boston state MA

7. Description

Downtown Clinton Historic District, Clinton, MA

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Clinton, legally incorporated in 1850, is an urban/industrial town on the South Branch of the Nashua River in close proximity to Worcester (southwest) and Route I-495 (east). The Downtown Clinton Historic District, containing approximately sixteen acres, occupies the town's geographic center. Ranging north-south along High Street between Water and Union Streets, the district also extends for a short distance east and west at Church Street. The district is primarily characterized by mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century masonry commercial structures tightly lining the wide corridor of High and Church Streets with only a few gaps where demolitions, and sometimes rebuildings have occurred. Included in the district are 31 contributing buildings, 4 non-contributing buildings and 5 vacant lots. Non-contributing buildings are defined as those less than fifty years old as well as those which have lost historic design integrity due to recent and extensive remodelings.

The architectural character of the district is varied, including commercial, residential and civic building types in a variety of styles ranging from Italianate to Second Empire to Queen Anne to various Classical Revivals. Materials of construction are varied as well; wood-frame construction characterizes the earliest residential buildings at the district's northern end, while the later commercial buildings are usually of brick or other masonry materials; marble, sandstone, terra cotta and pressed brick are abundantly used for trim. The one institutional building at the eastern end of Church Street is a brick memorial building in a fine interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. Generally the district is in fair to good condition and many buildings retain important original features intact such as fenestration, rich turn of the century surface articulation and, in some cases, at least portions of storefronts. It is expected that National Register listing will help to enhance the economic vitality of the district while encouraging sympathetic rehabilitation of its architecturally distinguished and humanly scaled building stock.

The location and architectural variety of the district clearly reflect its historic development patterns. As the Clintonville section of the town of Lancaster developed into a major manufacturing village in the 1840s, it also became the commercial center for surrounding agricultural towns including Lancaster. The streets which now form the center of Clinton (Prospect, Church, Union, Nelson, School, High, Walnut and Chestnut) were laid out in 1848 east of Main Street which was the eighteenth century road to South Lancaster. The grid plan of streets was drawn up by John C. Hoadley (1818-1886), civil engineer for the town's chief industrialists, Erasmus B. and Horatio N. Bigelow. With its progression from west to east of zones for

Roughly
Bounded by Union and prospects
Sts, on High and Church Sts.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton
 Historic District Item number 7 Page 1

industry, commerce and institutions both public and private, it closely resembles Lawrence, another planned industrial community from the 1840's. The commercial zone along High Street developed in a typical manner beginning with a mix of wood frame houses and shops, gradually progressing to a predominance of one to four story masonry commercial structures concentrated at High and Church Streets. The present district reflects this pattern with mid-nineteenth century residences at the north end, commercial blocks from as early as 1858 throughout and a single private institutional building at the east end of Church Street near the Town Hall and Central Park.

Representative Buildings are described below:

24- Brimhall Building, 92-116 High Street (1857; facade refaced c. 1915; photos #17,18)

Standing at the northwest corner of High and Church Streets, the Brimhall Building is not only the oldest remaining commercial block in the district, but is also the focus of its most intact grouping. The three story brick building is rectangular in plan with a curved corner marking the transition from High to Church Street; on Church Street an extra story is gained due to the downward slope of the lot. The present Classical Revival style design of the facade, executed in yellow brick, results from an early twentieth century refacing of the original transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style building erected by Elisha Brimhall. The 1857 design included a six bay High Street facade, a one bay corner and a two bay Church Street facade, all rising to a heavily bracketed cornice. Windows had brownstone lintels and sills and contained 6/6 double hung sash. While the original fenestration has been retained on Church Street, it has been altered on High Street by enlarging original openings, inserting narrower openings which are segmentally arched at the second story, and by changing sash to 1/1. Additionally, narrow piers have been added between window bays and a pressed metal modillion cornice has replaced the original. Storefronts were altered in the mid-twentieth century.

#24a- Brimhall West Wing, 168-174 Church Street (1869; photo #18)

The Brimhall Building was enlarged in 1869 with a rear wing extending six additional bays down Church Street where the continued downward slope of the lot allowed the original basement story to become a full ground story. It is a red brick building rising three stories to a projecting cornice and a slate mansard roof with segmentally arched dormers. Fenestration of the second and third

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton Item number 7 Page 2
Historic District

stories is trabeated with brownstone lintels and sills and 1/1 sash. Only the ground floor has been substantially altered from its original appearance of random entries and windows with the introduction of well detailed early twentieth century plate glass storefronts with multi-pane transoms.

#24b- Oxford Block, 114 High Street (1884; photos #15, 16, 17)

Erected in 1884 to the immediate north of the Brimhall Building, the Queen Anne style Oxford Block represents a contrast to its neighbor in its asymmetrical three part design and rich surface articulation. It is a three story red brick building trimmed with carved and incised sandstone, molded terra cotta, and bricks laid in various decorative patterns. Although windows are varied in size and location, all contain 1/1 double hung sash. The building's central element is defined by quoins rising to a metal cornice with a fleur-de-lis design and a raised plaque bearing the legend "18-OXFORD-84". A three bay segmentally arched opening with incised sandstone voussoirs and impost blocks spans the second and third stories and is filled with new metal sash; second story windows are headed by blank transoms and flanked by elaborate terracotta panels. The northern element continues some features from the central pavillion such as second and third story beltcourses above bands of decorative brick work, but its modillion cornice is at a slightly lower level. Fenestration is irregular with incised sandstone lintels at the second story and plain lintels at the third. Terra cotta panels embellish the second story while glazed, colored bricks in a diamond pattern enliven the third. The attached marble colonette at the third story corner is typical of the building's whimsical Queen Anne style design. The southern element adjacent to the Brimhall Building is the simplest with only quoins, incised second story lintels and a colored diamond patterned cornice to distinguish it. The building has been altered at the storefront level and by loss of a steep mansard roof with two part dormer which originally crowned the central section.

7- Peirce Building, 119-127 High Street (1887; photo #4)

Opposite the Oxford Block at the northeast corner of High and Church Streets, is the Peirce Building of 1887. It is a large, thirteen bay four story red brick structure with rock faced brownstone trim in a subdued but nearly intact version of the Queen Anne style. Its ground floor consists of rusticated piers at the corners and defining the central bay, interspersed with cast iron columns defining original storefronts; all carry a plain frieze and secondary cornice bearing sign boards. The second story contains trabeated windows headed by a continuous lintel and beltcourse; third

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton Item number 7 Page 3
Historic District

story windows are segmentally arched and rise from a continuous sill; fourth story windows are round arched and linked by a belt-course at the impost level. The facade is surmounted by a projecting cornice and a paneled parapet with a central block bearing the legend "18 PEIRCE 87". Unfortunately the Peirce Building's neighbors have been demolished including those on the Church Street corner which were a wood frame gable front Greek Revival style house and a brick Italianate style commercial block with a curved corner echoing that of the Brimhall Building.

#12- First National Bank Building, 77 High Street (1881; photo # 7, 8)

The First National Bank of Clinton was organized in April 1860 and built its own brick and marble headquarters at the southeast corner of High and Church Streets in 1881. A late-nineteenth century business guide called it "the most substantial business building in town, having all the modern conveniences..."(p. 26), and pictured it much as it appears today with only the loss of its High Street storefronts, the capping of its Church Street chimneys and the removal of a steeply pitched slate roof with cresting from its High/Church Street corner. It is a three story redbrick building with abundant white marble and cast iron trim in the Queen Anne style. Its elaborate, fourteen bay High Street facade is asymmetrically divided by piers, some of which carry cross gables breaking through a heavily corbeled parapet and containing quatrefoil panels above segmental relieving arches. Third story fenestration consists of trabeated openings with flat topped marble arches containing 1/1 double hung sash. That of the second story is more varied, ranging from triple groups with transoms and cast iron dividers to segmental arched windows with 2/2 double hung sash. Although it is much simpler, the Church Street facade is also asymmetrically divided by piers, the widest of which are actually capped chimneys.

28- Wachusett Building, 52-72 High Street (1923: photo #.22)

The Wachusett Building, a two-three story brick block in the Colonial Revival style which incorporates the Strand Theater, is the most recent structure at the High/Church Street intersection. It replaced the Clinton House, a rambling wood frame hotel with a three story plus mansard section at the corner and a two story gable roof section stretching along High Street. Since the present building maintains the original configuration of varying heights, it may incorporate some of the earlier structure. The Wachusett Building is distinguished primarily by wide splayed cast stone lintels over second story windows, and the projecting marquee of the Strand surmounted by an arched glazed opening with cast stone spandrels and a carved keystone.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton Item number 7 Page 5
Historic District

ished by a terra cotta cornice. The ground floor, which is one of the best preserved in the district, retains heavy rusticated and carved sandstone piers defining original storefront openings although the storefronts themselves have been replaced with plate glass. Second story windows are segmentally arched with wide splayed lintels and rise directly from the secondary pressed metal entablature of the storefronts; third story windows are segmentally arched with radiating voussoirs and sandstone sills; fourth story windows are trabeated with sandstone lintels and sills. Although the fenestration is varied all windows contain 1/1 double hung sash.

#21 - Hawkins Block, 172-184 High Street (1906; photo #12)

North of the O'Toole Building is the Hawkins Block, a three story structure in the Classical Revival style. Upper stories are faced in yellow brick with marble lintels, sills and quoins. Pressed metal bays with swags and panels flank the the building's central bay while rising to a pressed metal cornice. Storefronts are partially preserved including rusticated marble corner piers, at least one internal pier of smooth and rusticated marble and an arched marble center entry.

#11 - 201 Church Street (1885; photo # 6)

The small two story block behind the First National Bank Building is an excellent example of the ornate Victorian Gothic style even though its ground floor has been remodeled with a cararra glass frieze and Colonial Revival style entries. Important original features include heavy corner piers with marble capitals at odd intervals which continue down to frame the present storefronts, as well as internal piers which frame trabeated side windows and a segmentally arched central window with radiating gray and white marble voussoirs above which is the building's date. All of these piers, as well as two on the side elevations, rise through a corbeled brick and modillion marble parapet to pedimented marble caps.

9 - Holder Memorial, 210 Church Street (1904; photo # 5)

One of the most architecturally distinguished buildings in the district is the Holder Memorial, now the Clinton Historical Society, at its eastern end on Church Street. It is a red brick structure of square plan rising two stories to a slate hip roof with copper balustrade and lateral dormers. Trim includes fluted cast stone Ionic corner pilasters supporting a copper modillion entablature as well as stepped and splayed granite lintels over regularly spaced windows containing 2/2 double hung sash. The five bay facade is organized by a full two story pedimented portico bearing the building's name in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton Item number 7 Page 6
Historic District

its frieze. Embraced by the portico is an entry with leaded transom and sidelights protected by a curved one story porch and surmounted by a Palladian window. This central element is flanked by bowed windows with leaded lozenge pane transoms and multi-pane upper sash.

#1, 2 - 215, 203 High Street (c. 1865; photo #1)

Standing at the corner of High and Prospect Streets are two wood frame Italianate style houses on terraced lots bearing witness to the district's earlier pattern of mixed commercial and residential uses. #1 is a 2½ story structure of standard L-plan, enclosed by a bracketed gable roof. Other features include a carved hooded entry adjacent to a bracketed bay window. #2 is a two story double house of square plan rising to a bracketed hip roof. Both entries appear to be later additions due to their asymmetrical placement and Colonial Revival style detailing. Noteworthy features which have survived an aluminum siding job include a side bay window as well as full length first story facade windows.

The high density character of the district and limited amount of open space suggest that the potential for significant archaeological deposits is low.

8. Significance Downtown Clinton Historic District, Clinton, MA

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1850-1930 **Builder/Architect** John C. Hoadley (street plan)
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Multiple Architects

The Downtown Clinton Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship as well as significant associations with the town's commercial development during the 100 year period from its incorporation in 1850 to the mid-twentieth century. With its mix of mid-nineteenth century wood-frame houses, elaborate mid-late nineteenth century multi-story commercial buildings and early twentieth century low rise blocks, the district clearly reflects its major period of significance, while epitomizing the development of many other New England communities during the same time period. Clinton is particularly important for its regional commercial/industrial role, for its mid-nineteenth century grid street plan laid out under the direction of its chief industrialists, the Bigelow brothers, and for the exceptional architectural quality of its late-nineteenth century commercial blocks. Thus, the Downtown Clinton Historic District meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

The area now known as Clinton was settled by Europeans in the mid-seventeenth century as part of the larger mother town of Lancaster. Although John Prescott erected a grist mill along present day Water Street between High and Main Streets (slightly northwest of the present district) in 1654, followed by a saw mill in 1659, no other settlement is recorded prior to King Philip's War when Lancaster suffered heavy damages. During the eighteenth century, Clinton, or South Lancaster, operated as a dispersed agricultural outpost with a few small scale saw and grist mills. Toward the end of the century these enterprises were supplemented with combmaking, also in small scale shops.

It was not until the early nineteenth century, however, that Clinton began to assume its distinctive urban/industrial character. David Poigand and Samuel Plant started the town's first textile mill in 1809-1812, introducing power looms as early as 1817 and incorporating as the Lancaster Cotton Manufacturing Company in 1821. Although this enterprise was dissolved in 1835, it was immediately succeeded by the Clinton Company, owned and operated by Horatio Nelson Bigelow and his brother Erastus Brigham Bigelow. The Bigelows combined managerial know-how with inventive genius, assuring Clinton a leading role in the Massachusetts industrial scene. By 1851 the Bigelows' mills were

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 raised laottat

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Clinton Board of Trade. The Inducements and Advantages Offered for Business Enterprises
Clinton Permanent Residence. W.J. Coulter Co., Clinton, 1885.
 Ford, Andrew Elmer. History of the Origin of the Town of Clinton, MA. 1653-1865.
 W.J. Coulter Co. Courant Office. Clinton, 1896.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property c. 16

Quadrangle name Clinton

Quadrangle scale 1:25000

UTM References

A

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	1	5	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	6	2	0
Northing						

B

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	1	8	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	4	2	0
Northing						

C

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	1	6	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	3	6	0
Northing						

D

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	0	8	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	2	2	0
Northing						

E

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	0	1	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	2	5	0
Northing						

F

1	9
Zone	

2	7	8	9	8	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	4	3	0
Northing						

G

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	0	1	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	5	7	0
Northing						

H

1	9
Zone	

2	7	9	0	5	0
Easting					

4	6	9	9	6	4	0
Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The district extends north-south on High Street between Union and Prospect Streets.
 Historic commercial and institutional buildings on Church Street are included to

(continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant and Mary Kate Sampson, MHC

organization Mass. Historical Commission

date October, 1984

street & number 80 Boylston St.

telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston

state MA

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Valerie A. Talmage

State Historic Preservation Officer

title Executive Director

date January 7, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

**Entered in the
National Register**

date 2-21-85

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton Item number 8 Page 1
 Historic District

producing 1,200,00 yards of coachlace (an ornamental pile fabric for use in coaches) as well as 800,000 yards of tweeds, cassimeres and pantaloon cloth, and Erastus was already credited with numerous inventions for power looms. (for more specific information on the Bigelows and Clinton's industrial development see: Bigelow Carpet Mill; NR 1978).

While the Bigelows were expanding their own mills and attracting new industries, the village, then known as Clintonville or School District #10, was outgrowing its agricultural parent, Lancaster. According to a local history, "Between 1843 and 1850, District #10 developed from the position of an outlying hamlet, dependent on the stores of the neighboring villages for the necessities of life, to a commercial center for all the surrounding towns."(Ford, p. 382) Residents began agitating for separation and local self-government in 1848 at which time they accounted for over one-half of Lancaster's population, and well over one-half of its wealth, but only one-third of its area. A committee was appointed to consider separation at town meeting on November 7, 1848 and independence was finally achieved on March 14, 1850 by act of the governor and legislature.

At the time of incorporation, Clinton's appearance was far different from that of today's. The center of town, including its principal thoroughfare High Street, had just been laid out according to the grid plan of John C. Hoadley, the Bigelow's chief engineer. That plan, including Prospect, Church, Union, Nelson, School, High, Walnut and Chestnut Streets, is similar to that of Lawrence, another planned industrial community from the 1840's. Both progress from mill yards to commercial districts to institutional/residential areas centered on landscaped commons, and both fully appreciate their industrial bases.

In Clinton, development of the High Street commercial area followed a typical pattern. Initially built up with wood frame houses and shops in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, it quickly assumed a more urbane appearance as masonry blocks were erected as early as 1857. Although the Civil War slowed development somewhat, a semi-centennial publication reported that, "Business blocks of modern architecture and stately proportion seemed to rise on the foundations of old and antiquated structures...Everything indicated the prosperity that was made manifest by increasing population and accumulating wealth." (p. 136)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downton Clinton
Historic District

Item number 8

Page 2

Similarly, an 1897 Business Guide stated, "The business portion of Clinton is confined to a small territory in the center of town. The older buildings are principally of wood, while those recently erected are substantially built of brick. The stores are well furnished and do a large business." (Inducements and Advantages, p. 46). This guide went on to enumerate Clinton's "many and unusual inducements for new business enterprises." (pg. 4). These included competing rail lines (Worcester-Nashua Railroad of 1846; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad of 1866 and Central Mass. Railroad of 1881) offering director connections to all parts of the country; excellent postal, telegraph, telephone and banking services; first class police and fire protection as well as an up-to-date waterworks system; an industrious population accustomed to mechanical work and largely owning their own homes; a young town of rapid and steady growth. Finally, the guide offered, "Owing to the prosperous condition of all existing establishments, and the ever present distribution of monthly wages, it affords an excellent market for the surplus products of the farms in the rich agricultural towns which encompass it, thereby attracting many and desirable customers to its stores." (pg. 4) A frontispiece sketch map, showing Clinton at its hub, emphasized the town's prosperous condition.

Due to the intensity of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century building, no wood frame shops remain. Several early houses and numerous masonry commercial blocks from all periods do remain, providing visual evidence of Clinton's historic development patterns. The early houses include buildings #1 and 2 of c. 1860 in the Italianate style, and building #9 of c. 1865 in the Second Empire style. The earliest remaining commercial block is the Brimhall Building (#24) at the northwest corner of High and Church Streets. Erected by Elisha Brimhall in 1857, elements of its original Italianate style design remain on Church Street, while the more important High Street facade was refaced in the early twentieth century in the up-to-date Classical Revival style. The district's next oldest masonry block is the Brimhall's Second Empire style west annex (#24a) added in 1869 on Church Street. The most popular style in the district is the eclectic Queen Anne, prevalent in the 1880s and 1890s, a major period of growth. One of the district's finest examples is the Oxford Block (#24b) of 1884. Despite loss of a central tower, and storefront alterations, its asymmetrical design and rich use of pattern and texture distinguish it. Other good examples of the Queen Anne style are buildings #7, 20, 22 and 12 and 27 which border on the Victorian Gothic. One fine Victorian Italianate style block (#17-Greeley Building) was erected at the corner of High and Union Streets c. 1875; despite some unfortunate twentieth century alterations described in Section 7, the building re-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Downtown Clinton
 Historic District Item number 8 & J Page 3

tains important stylistic features such as segmentally and round arched window openings with marble trim, and portions of cast iron storefronts.

While the late nineteenth century was a major period of development for downtown Clinton which grew from a population of 5,429 in 1870 to 13,667 in 1900, it remained largely characterized by wood frame shops and houses as revealed by period atlases and photographs. It was not until the early twentieth century that masonry became the dominant material of construction as sleek new one and two story blocks with Classical Revival and Art Deco style detailing replaced the earlier and outmoded structures. Although the integrity of these low rise buildings has been more affected by storefront remodelings than that of their taller predecessors, they play an important role in defining the district's historic development patterns, demonstrating its continued economic strength through the first World War. Many also reveal important original features such as storefront piers and cornices beneath uncomplementary modern signage. Few have been so totally rebuilt that their original design could not be reclaimed.

Section 9; Bibliographic References; Continuation Sheet #1

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Clinton Town Report. 1984.

Richards, L.J. and Co. Topographic Atlas of Worcester County. Philadelphia, PA. 1898.

Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Clinton March 14, 1850-June 19, 1900. W.J. Coulter Co. 1900.

Section #10; Geographical Data; Continuation Sheet #1

illustrate the full extent of the district's development. See attached sketch map and assessors' maps for exact boundaries.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE
1. (6-1014)		215 High Street	c. 1860	Italianate (C)
2. (6-2194)		203-205 High Street	c. 1860	Italianate (C)
3. (6-3076)	n/a	187-189 High Street	1960	n/a (NC)
4. (6-1168)		185 High Street	c. 1925	n/a (C)
5. (6-903)	n/a	181 High Street	1948	n/a (NC)
6. (6-3312)		151 High Street	c. 1930	n/a (C)
(6-68)	Vacant Lot	133 High Street	n/a	n/a (NC)
7. (6-983)	Peirce Building	119-127 High Street	1887	Queen Anne (C)
(6-500)	Vacant Lot	202 Church Street	n/a	n/a (NC)
8. (6-500)	Clinton Savings Bank	202 Church Street	1929	Colonial Revival (C)
9. (6-3595)	Holder Memorial	210 Church Street	1904	Colonial Revival (C)
10. (7-3074)		207-209 Church Street	c. 1865	Second Empire (C)
11. (7-6)		201-203 Church Street	1885	Victorian Gothic (C)
12. (7-3560)	First National Bank	77 High Street	1881	Queen Anne (C)
13. (7-2986)		45-47 High Street	1913	Commerical (C)
14. (7-140)		37-43 High Street	1910 (rebuilt c. 1950)	n/a (NC)
15. (7-1381)		27-35 High Street	1906	Classical Revial (C)
16. (7-2609)		19-25 High Street	1906	Commerical (C)
(7-2614)	Vacant Lot	11-17 High Street	n/a	n/a (NC)
17. (7-2613)	Greeley's Block	1-7 High Street	c. 1875	Victorian Italianate (C)
18. (3-70)		224-230 High Street	1906	Classical Revival (C)
19. (2-1928)		216 High Street	1906	Commercial (C)
20. (2-3491)	P.A. Cannon Block and Opera House	183 -202 High Street	1900	Queen Anne (C)
21. (2-1166)	Hawkins Block	172-184 High Street	1906	Classical Revival (C)
22. (2-3077)	O'Toole Building	152-164 High Street	1904	Queen Anne (C)
(2-2615)	Vacant Lot	140-150 High Street	n/a	n/a (NC)

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

MAP #	HISTORIC NAME	STREET ADDRESS	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	STYLE	14.
23. (2-2612)	Philbin Building	120-136 High Street	1909	Classical Revival (C)	
24. (2-1164)	Brimhall Building	92-116 High Street	1857 (refaced c. 1915)	Italianate (C)	
24a. (2-1164)	Brimhall West Annex	168-174 Church Street	1869	Classical Revival Second Empire (C)	
24b. (2-1164)	Oxford Block	114 High Street	1884	Queen Anne (C)	
25. (2-3142)		162 Church Street	c. 1875	Second Empire (C)	
26. (2-593)	Courant Item Building	156 Church Street	1902	Classical Revival (C)	
27. (1-2219)	Crossman Building	145-155 Church Street	1883	Queen Anne (C)	
28. (1-2610)	Washusett Building	52-72 High Street	1923	Colonial Revival (C)	
29. (1-1511)	Doggett Building	46-50 High Street	1890	Romanesque Revival (C)	
30. (1-535)		26-28 High Street	1920	Art Deco (C)	
31. (1-1887)		18-22 High Street	1934	n/a (NC)	
(1-1888)	Vacant Lot	12-14 High Street	n/a	n/a (NC)	
32. (1-1989)		2-10 High Street	c. 1915	Classical Revival (C)	
33. (1-2217)		145-155 Church Street (attached to Crossman Bldg)	c. 1930	Irish Cottage/Art Deco (C)	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Downtown Clinton Historic District
Worcester County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. JAN 25 1985
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.4.86
Date Due: 2/21/85 - 3/11/85
Action: ACCEPT 2-21-85
Entered in the RETURN _____
National Register REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

Downloaded from www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/8222
New York State
MASSACHUSETTS

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



H&R BLOCK

INCOME TAX

Example:
"Monthly Income?"
No matter how
many eggs, taxes
work the same.

PERSONAL
COUNSELING
HYPNOSIS
365-974

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
#1 of 23 photos
Looking NE on High Street
Bldgs # 1, 2, 3

LOOKING NORTHEAST ON HIGH ST

J. GANNON HOUSE, PAUL LOWE REA

H4 & BLOCK INCOME TAX

BUILDING NOS 9, 10, 11



Cogan

Cogan
SINCE 1919

BETTER your HOME with BETTER FURNITURE

PHILCO
APPLIANCES

OPEN
at
Cogan's
FISH & CHIPS

FISH & CHIPS

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
#2 of 23 photos
Looking NW, corner of High St.
& Pierce St. Bldgs # 4.5

LOOKING NORTHEAST CORNER OF HIGH STREET
AND PIERCE PLACE
COGAN FURNITURE, BEL FOUNTAINE CLEANERS,
BUILDINGS NOS 12, 13

PHOTO NO. 6



Master Garden

Cogan

SINCE 1911

BETTER HOME with BETTER FURNISHINGS

ALL-STATE APPLIANCES

PORING

BUBBLES
BB started 1960
Re Games
M

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
Looking NE on High Street
Bldg # 6
3 of 23 photos

LOOKING NORTHWEST ON HIGH STREET
MAY BARTON GARDEN
BUILDING No. 14
PHOTO No. 7



GOODS AND HARDWARE - COMPANY

SPORTING

AL'S

PAINTS-OILS-SPRING-ROPS

STREET ONLY

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
#4 of 23 photos
Looking NE on High Street
Bldg #7

LOOKING NORTHEAST ON HIGH STREET
PIERCE BUILDING
BUILDING No. 15

PHOTO No. 8



© HOLDER MEMORIAL

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
#5 of 23 photos
Looking NW on Church St
Bldg #9

LOOKING NORTHWEST ON CHURCH STREET
FOLDER MEMORIAL
BUILDING No. 17

PHOTO No. 9



1885

SPACE FOR RENT
1900 sq. ft.
Call 366 0771

BOUTIQUE

SPRING SALE
SAVE 20-30%
SALE

True-Temp CORP

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Serving Central Massachusetts

COMMERCIAL - INDUSTRIAL

Phone 852-0062

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
6 of 23 photos
Looking SE on Church St.
Bldgs # 10.11



Shawmut
Chester County
Bank

Shawmut
Chester County
Bank

Shawmut
Chester County
Bank

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
#7 of 23 photos
Looking SE, corner of Church St.
& High St. Bldg # 12

Photo No.

LOOKING SOUTHEAST CORNER
CHURCH STREET AND HIGH S

WORCESTER COUNTY NATIONAL BA
BUILDING NO. 20



IRVING'S TOTS TO TEENS

Stouffer
THE STORE OF QUALITY

DRUG STORE

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street
8 of 23 photos
Looking NE on High Street
Bldg # 12

LOOKING NORTHEAST ON HIGH STREET
WORCESTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
BUILDING No. 20

Photo No. 12



JCPenney
Catalog Center

SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER

WELLS
WELLS

FOR LEASE
368-8634

FOR LEASE
368-8634

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
9 of 23 photos
Looking NW on High Street
Bldgs # 12,13,14,15

Photo No. 13

LOOKING NORTHEAST ON HIGH STREET
WORCESTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
HASTINGS'S PHARMACY, SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER
FORMER J. C. PENNEY
BUILDING Nos 20, 21, 22, 23



STEWART & HENEY
JEWELERS OPTICIANS

Whitcomb
TEL SERVICE INC.

Whitcomb
TEL SERVICE INC.

HIGH

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
10 of 23 photos
Looking NE, corner of Union St.
& High St. Bldg # 17

PHOTO No. 14

LOOKING NORTH-EAST, CORNER

OF UNION STREET AND HIGH STREET

JOHNSON BUILDING

BUILDING No. 25



Werber & Rose Co.

fine
FURNITURE

FURNITURE

JACKS

BOTTLED
LIQUORS

CLINTON AREA
ALCOHOL FOR
INFORMATION
CALL
800-368-7272

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
11 of 23 photos
Looking NW on High Street
Bldgs # 18, 191 20

PHOTO No. 15
LOOKING NORTHWEST ON HIGH STREET
AUBUCHON'S HARDWARE, JACK'S RESTAURANT,
P.A. CANNON BLOCK
BUILDINGS Nos. 27, 28, 29



PIZZA

Parking

GRINDER'S
SOUVLAKI
OPEN

DELUXE BICYCLE SHOP
SERVICE IN ALL MAJORS OF BICYCLES

Wertheim & Rose Co.

FURNITURE

JUNKS

BOTTLED LIQUORS

1980s sedan

1970s sedan

1970s sedan

1980s sedan

1980s sedan

1980s sedan

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St, Clinton
12 of 23 photos
Looking NW on High Street
Bldgs # 18,19,20, 21

Photo No. 16

Looking North West on High Street
AUBUCHON'S HARDWARE, JACK'S RESTAURANT,
P. A. CANNON BLOCK, HAWKINS BLOCK
BUILDING Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30



United Custodial Supply Co.

AGW GLASS MIRROR CO.

25

FURNITURE

Water & Glass Co.

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
13 of 23 photos
Looking NW on High Street
Bldgs # 21, 22

LOOKING NORTHWEST ON HIGH STREET
HAWKINS BLOCK, O'TOOLE BUILDING
BUILDING NOS 30, 31

PHOTO No. 17



Godard
News, Inc.

Office Supplies
Paperback Books
Russell Stover
CANDIES

STARBUCKS
AMUSEMENT CENTER



Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
14 of 23 photos
Looking Northwest on High St.
Bldg #23

LOOKING NORTHWEST ON HIGH STREET
PHILBIN Bros BUILDING
BUILDING No 32

Photo No. 18



EVERY THING
FOR THE
HOME

1111

1111

1111



Godard
News Inc.

- Stationery • Office Supplies
- Magazines • Paperback Books
- Tobacco Bar



Godard
News Inc.

DOWNTOWN CLINTON

Historic District

credit: Phil Boyce

neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office

77 High St., Clinton

15 of 23

2. Looking NW on High St.

Bldg #24-b

LOOKING NORTHWEST ON HIGH ST

OXFORD BLOCK

Building No. 33-B

PHOTO No. 19

15-OXFORD-54



**godard
news inc.**

- Stationery • Office Supplies
- Magazines • Paperback Books
- Tobacco Bar



ic DOWNTOWN CLINTON
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
16 of 23 photos
Looking W on High St. Bldg #24

BUILDING No. 33-B

OXFORD BLOCK

LOOKING WEST ON HIGH STREET

PHOTO No. 20



Godard News, Inc.

Godard News, Inc.

Stationery Office Supplies
High School Supplies
Books
Maps - Etc.

Coca-Cola
STAR AMUSEMENT

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
#17 of 23
Looking SE on High St. Bldgs #24b
24

LOOKING SOUTHEAST ON HIGH STREET
OXFORD BLOCK, BRIMHALL BUILDINGS
BUILDING NOS 33-B, 33

PHOTO No. 21



Richard Paul's Shoes

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
18 of 23 photos
Looking NW, corner of Church St.
& High St. Bldgs # 24, 24-a.

Photo No. 22

LOOKING NORTHWEST CORNER
OF CHURCH STREET AND HIGH STREET
BRIMHALL BUILDING AND
WEST WING
BUILDING Nos. 33, 33-A



CONTRACT
1932
MEM

MEM

MEM

MEM

MEM

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High Street, Clinton
#19 of 23 photos
Looking N on Church Street
Bldgs # 25, 26

Photo No. 23

LOOKING NORTH ON CHURCH STREET

W. McGRAIL LAW OFFICE,

COURANT ITEM BUILDING

BUILDING NOS. 34, 35



CARBON'S

HOTEL
CLINTON

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton!
#20 of 23 photos
Looking S on Church St.
Bldg # 27, *33

LOOKING SOUTH ON CHURCH STREET
FORMER WELFARE OFFICE, OLD TIMER'S
RESTAURANT, GROSSMAN BUILDING
BUILDING NOS 36, 37, 38

PHOTO No. 24



S

DANCE EDUCATION CENTRE
BALLET JAZZ TOP ACROBATIC

SUNRISE

JOANNE'S FABRICS

STRAND

THUR THRU SUN 730
ALL SEATS 250
366-1337

TURTLE BAY
CARPETS

Downtown Clinton #21 of 23
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
Looking NW on High St.
Bldg #28

LOOKING NORTHWEST ON
HIGH STREET
WACHUSETT BUILDING
BUILDING No. 39

Photo No. 35



LONGS

LONG'S

WINE & SPIRITS CENTER

STRAND

THUR THU SUN 730
10 PIRATES
ALL SEATS 2.00

TURTLE BAY CARPETS
Colleen's GIFTS

Brooks HEALTH & BEAUTY SAVINGS CENTER

MALLY

FOR LEASE

79¢

79¢

79¢

Downtown Clinton
Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
77 High St., Clinton
#22 of 23 photos
Looking S on High St. Bldgs 28,

LOOKING SOUTH ON HIGH STREET
WACHUSETT BUILDING,
DOGGETT BUILDING
BUILDING Nos. 39, 40

PHOTO No. 22



MAN'S
RENT

Parking

THRIFT
SHOP

WALKER
RECORDS

LONG'S

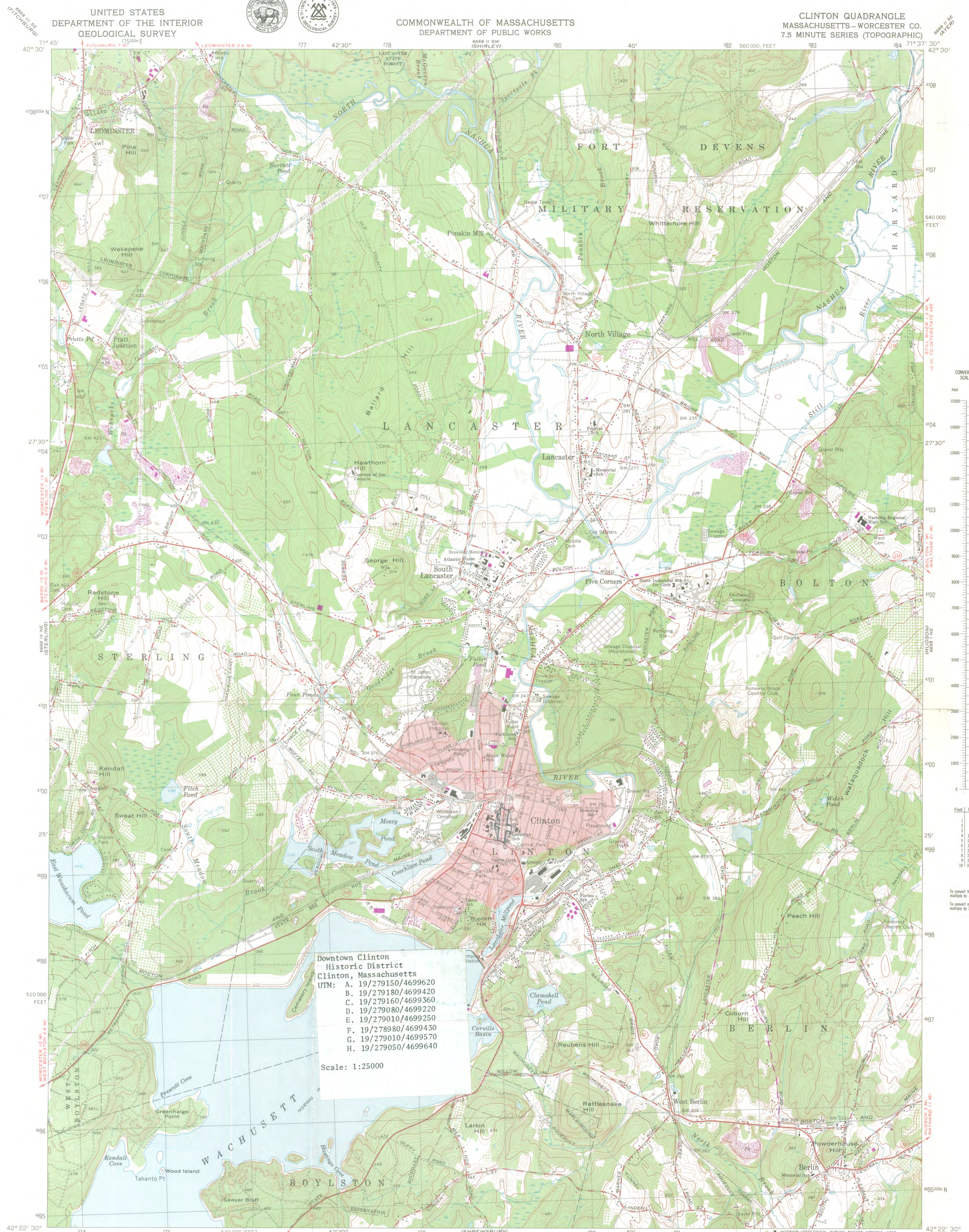
STAND

Photo No. 7

Historic District
credit: Phil Boyce
neg.: Comm. & Econ. Dev. Office
#23 of 23 photos
Looking NW, corner of Union St.
& High St. Bldgs # 29,30,31, 3

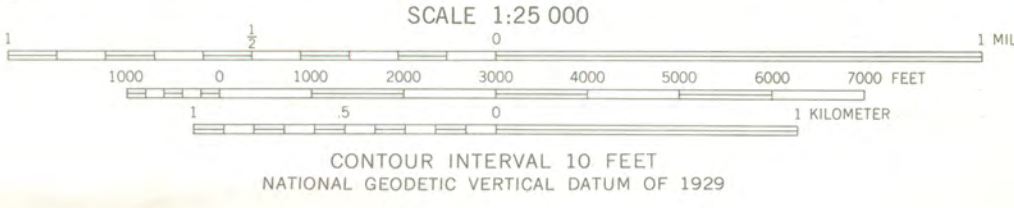
LOOKING NORTH WEST, CORNER
OF UNION STREET AND HIGH
DOGGETT BUILDING,
AND SUPPLY MASSACHUSETT REDEMPTION
BURDETT BUILDING. BUILDING NOS.
40, 41, 42, 43.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
SERIALS ACQUISITION
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48106



Downtown Clinton
Historic District
Clinton, Massachusetts
UTM: A. 19/279150/4699620
B. 19/279180/4699420
C. 19/279160/4699360
D. 19/279080/4699220
E. 19/279010/4699250
F. 19/278980/4699430
G. 19/279010/4699570
H. 19/279050/4699640
Scale: 1:25000

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Topography by planimetric surveys 1923 and 1940
Revised 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1975 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

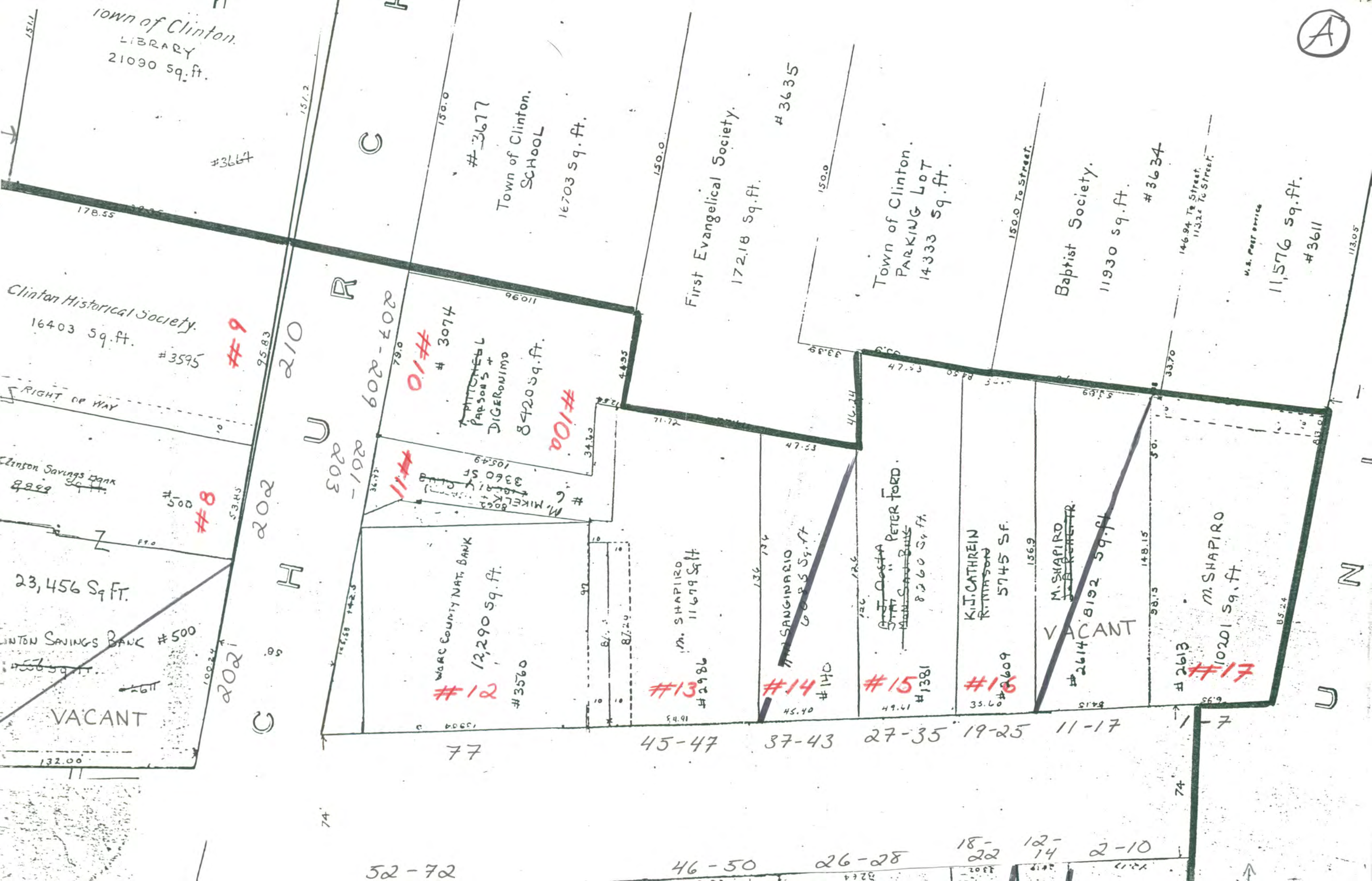


ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Slate Route ○

CLINTON, MASS.
N4222.5—W7137.5/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6668 1 NW—SERIES V814

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

(A)



Town of Clinton.
LIBRARY
21090 sq. ft.

#3664

C

#3677
Town of Clinton.
SCHOOL
16703 sq. ft.

First Evangelical Society.
172.18 sq. ft.
#3635

Town of Clinton.
PARKING LOT
14333 sq. ft.

Baptist Society.
11930 sq. ft.
#3634

U.S. Post Office
11,576 sq. ft.
#3611

Clinton Historical Society.
16403 sq. ft.
#3595

#9

R

#3074
PITCHER L
PARSONS +
DIGERONIMO
8420 sq. ft.
#101#

M. SHAPIRO
11679 sq. ft.
#13
#2986

M. SANGINARIO
6085 sq. ft.
#14
#140

PETER FORD
8260 sq. ft.
#15
#1381

K. J. CATHREIN
RIMMON
5745 SF.
#16
#2609

VACANT
M. SHAPIRO
8192 sq. ft.
#2614

M. SHAPIRO
10201 sq. ft.
#17
#2613

Clinton Savings Bank
8899 sq. ft.

#8
#500

202

U

#11
M. MIKEL
3360 SF
10549

23,456 Sq. Ft.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK #500
4506 sq. ft.

VACANT

202

C

H

WARC COUNTY NAT. BANK
12,290 sq. ft.
#12
#3560

45-47

37-43

27-35

19-25

11-17

7

52-72

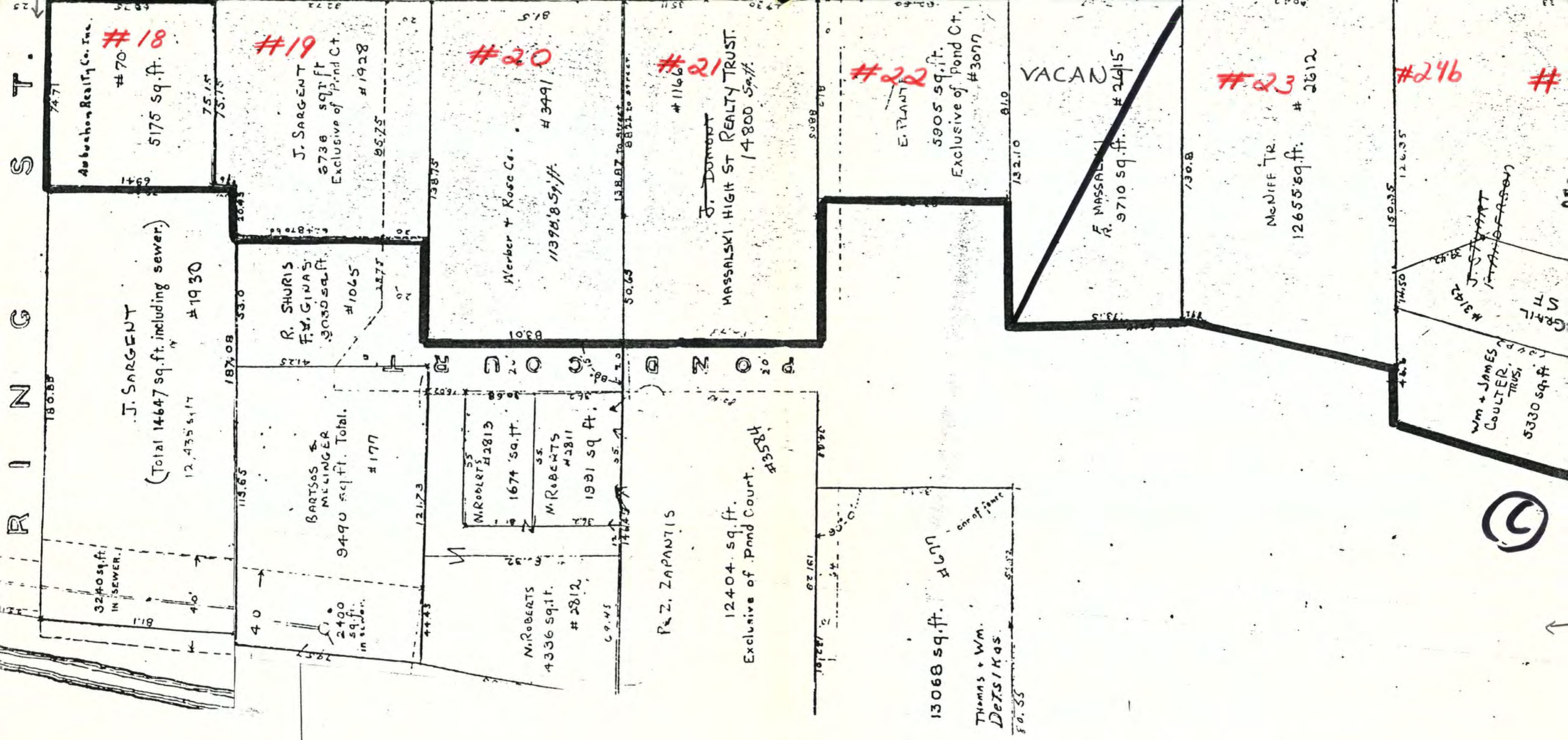
46-50

26-28

18-22

12-14

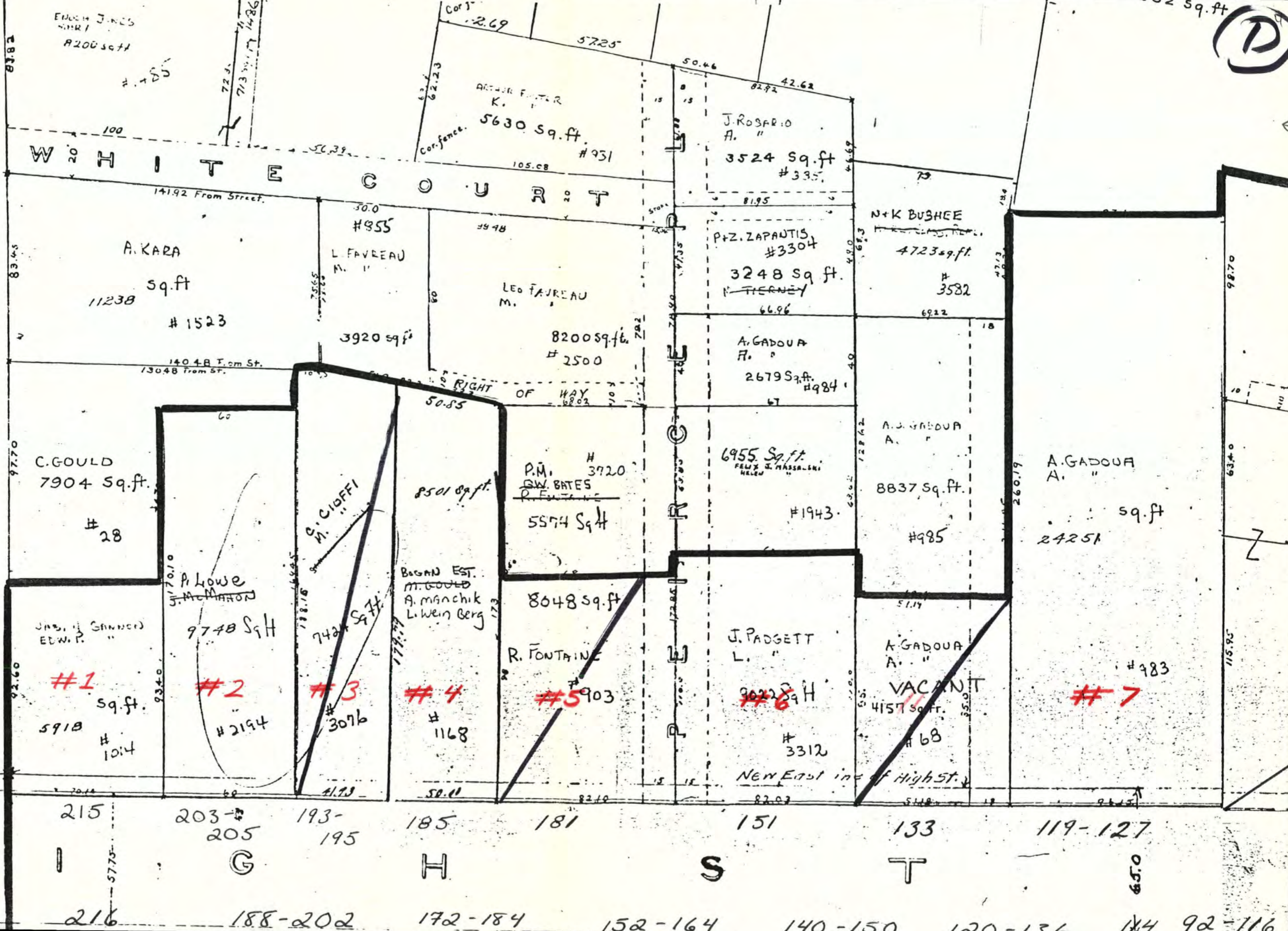
2-10



Clinton Assessors Office
 Scale: 1" = 33.3'

(D)

EMMA JONES
W.M.R.
8200 sq ft



WHITE COURT

EMMA JONES
W.M.R.
8200 sq ft

ARTHUR F. ...
K.
5630 sq. ft.
#931

J. ROSARIO
A. "
3524 sq. ft.
#335

A. KARA
11238 sq. ft.
#1523

L. FAUREAU
M. "
3920 sq. ft.

LEO FAUREAU
M. "
8200 sq. ft.
#2500

P. Z. ZAPANTIS
#3304
3248 sq. ft.
#3304

N+K BUSHEE
4723 sq. ft.
#3582

C. GOULD
7904 sq. ft.
#28

8501 sq. ft.

P.M. #3720
SW. BATES
R. F. ...
5574 sq. ft.

6955 sq. ft.
FELIX J. MASSALSKI
HELEN
#1943

A. GADOURA
A. "
8837 sq. ft.
#985

A. GADOURA
A. "
24251 sq. ft.

JAMES J. GRANNON
EDW. P. "
#1
5918 sq. ft.
#1014

P. LOWE
J. McMAHON
9778 sq. ft.
#2
#2194

M. CIOFFI
7421 sq. ft.
#3
#3076

BIGAN EST.
M. GOULD
A. MANCHIK
L. WEINBERG
#4
#1168

8048 sq. ft.
R. FONTAINE
#5
#903

J. PADGETT
L. "
9022 sq. ft.
#6
#3312

A. GADOURA
A. "
VACANT
4157 sq. ft.
#68

#7
#983

215 203-205 193-195 185 181 151 133 119-127

H I G H S T

224-230 216 188-202 172-184 152-164 140-150 120-136 114 92-116

52



RECEIVED

TOWN OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DEC - 7 1984

Telephone: 365-4812-365-5208

MASS. HIST. COMM.

OFFICE OF THE SELECTMEN

December 5, 1984

Valerie A. Talmage, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass. 02116

Dear Ms. Talmage:

On Wednesday, December 12, 1984 the nomination of the Clinton Downtown Historic District to the National Historic Register will be considered by the State Review Board.

We heartily endorse and support this nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Since 1847 when this area was designed by Clinton's first and most famous industrialist, Horatio N. Bigelow, and engineered and layed out by his engineer John Hoadley, in an unique grid pattern in order to take best advantage of light and level terrain, this area has been the business and social center of not only the Town of Clinton, but of the entire Nashoba valley.

As the Town of Clinton grew its downtown buildings expanded with businessmen displaying the same good taste in their business blocks as they showed in their own residences. Because Clinton was a, "locally owned and locally interested", town it took an extra measure of pride in the development of the entire downtown district.

Because we are proud of our historic past and because we are dedicated to the continued prosperity and development of the Downtown Historic District, we urge your support of our application of this District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,

Alan D. Jewett, Chairman
Board of Selectmen