

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1215



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 WEST MAIN STREET HD

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number West Main, Pleasant, Winthrop and Witherbee Streets not for publication

city or town Marlborough vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01752

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Brona Simon

September 13, 2001

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon

Date

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy 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

*Entered in the
National Register*

Date of Action

11-8-01

West Main St HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

77

Noncontributing

2

building

sites

structures

objects

77

2

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, multiple dwellings
RELIGION/religious facility, church-related residence.
COMMERCE/specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single, multiple dwellings
RELIGION/religious facility
COMMERCE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne Greek Revival Second Empire
Colonial Revival Italianate Georgian Revival
Bungalow Dutch Colonial Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls
roof
other

Narrative Description

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

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7. The West Main Street Historic District is a roughly J-plan district that extends southwest along West Main Street (U.S. Route 20) from Monument Square, the western end of Downtown Marlborough, to just beyond West Main's intersection with Pleasant Street, which extends northwest to Lincoln Street and forms the other major axis of the J. Winthrop extends northwest from West Main Street about halfway between the east end of the district and Pleasant Street; Witherbee Street, which parallels West Main, intersects with Winthrop one block north of West Main. Both West Main and Pleasant are wide, tree-canopied streets: West Main is approximately sixty-five feet wide; Pleasant, approximately fifty. Winthrop and Witherbee, also canopied, are narrower, averaging approximately fifty feet.

Topography within the district plays an important role in defining its character. The land rises noticeably above street level along the north side of West Main Street throughout the district and on the south side as well west of the Pleasant Street intersection.

The district is almost exclusively residential in character. A Christian Science church, at the corner of West Main and Winthrop Streets, a typical institutional use in a residential neighborhood, is almost exceptional for its domestic scale and mien. The houses in the district were built between the 1820s and 1930 (with only two exceptions, both non-contributing), but the district is predominately late 19th /early 20th-century in character. The houses along West Main and Pleasant Streets are generally large in scale and size, and in mainstream architectural styles and forms from their periods of construction. They are set well back from the street and apart from one another on simply landscaped lawns, often with mature trees around them, forming an impressive presence, both individually and collectively. The houses on Winthrop and Witherbee are somewhat smaller in scale, more vernacular in character, and set closer together and to the street than those on West Main and Pleasant. The chief exception to the exclusively residential character occurs at the intersection of West Main and Pleasant Streets, the location on

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diagonally-opposite corners of a small commercial-below/residential-above building and a mid-20th-century service station, both of some historical significance. The large credit union on the northwest corner, however, is clearly an intrusion.

The integrity of the district is very good. There is only one major intrusion in the district, noted above. Buildings retain original forms and detail to a high degree, and the district clearly appears as an historic area. Artificial siding has been applied to a number of buildings within the district, but many of the applications cover only the wall surface and have spared character-defining detail.

The topography, vegetation, street patterns, architectural forms and their presence on the land work in concert to convey a keen sense of time and place. Here is a residential neighborhood for the burgeoning late 19th /early 20th century shoe-industry based town of Marlborough, an area where workers, managers, and owners built their houses in close proximity to the factories, (mostly now demolished) north and east of here.

INVENTORY

The following is a resource-by-resource inventory describing all buildings, structures, sites, and objects, both contributing and non-contributing, within the West Main Street HD.

Unless otherwise noted in individual entries, all residential properties are wood-frame construction with brick foundations and asphalt-covered flank-gable roofs, and all garages are 1 story-high wood-frame construction with asphalt covered end-gable roofs.

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PLEASANT STREET

- 5 Thomas W. and Mary C. McGee House (ca.1919, MHC #222): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, hip-roof Foursquare house with a center entrance set within a 1-story paired-Tuscan-column porch and flanked by tripartite windows, a 1-story full-depth glazed porch on the north side, and hip-roof dormer centered on the façade. McGee was a dentist, and he and his wife lived here from the time they built the house into the 1950s.
- 20 Louise and Walter Field House (ca.1910, MHC #154): A vinyl-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, cross-gable-roof vernacular Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with uncoursed ashlar foundation, full-width Tuscan-column front porch, original oak front door flanked by a stained-glass window, semi-octagonal bay window on the south side, and projecting cross-gable pavilion on the north side. Mr Field was a manager at shoe manufacturer B. F. Corbin and Treasurer of Koehler Manufacturing Company; in the early 1920s, he lived here with his wife, mother-in-law, and son Walter S., who worked at Koehler. By the 1950s Walter S. Field, then a purchasing agent for Koehler, lived here with his wife, widowed mother, and two sons.
- 22 Brigham-Cutting House (1876-77, MHC# 153): An aluminum-sided 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, side-hall-plan, cross-gable-roof house with granite-block foundation and double-leaf entrance with round-head windows set within a 1-story porch with scroll-saw brackets. William Pitt Brigham built the house but soon sold it to shoe manufacturer Ezra Cutting. Cutting remained here until his death in the 1890s, and his wife, son Ezra, and Ezra's family lived here into the 1920s. By the 1950s, it was home to George L. and Louella Bigelow and their son, Edward, the City Treasurer.

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- 28 William Pitt Brigham House (ca.1858, MHC #152): An asbestos-sided 2½-story Greek Revival end-gable-and-wing house with granite-block foundation and heavy entrance hood supported by large console brackets flanked by a 2-story semi-octagonal bay window. Brigham (1811-1884), trained as a wheelwright, went to California during the Gold Rush of 1849, and was later involved in building the transcontinental railroad. On his return to Marlborough, he worked in the butcher division of Morse & Bigelow (see 40 Pleasant Street). Soon after his death, this house was moved here from its original location slightly north to accommodate the construction of a house for his granddaughter and her husband (see 32 Pleasant Street). At the turn of the century, it was the home of S. Herbert Howe, the shoe manufacturer whose factories included the Howe and Diamond F plants on Pleasant Street and the Diamond O on Howland Street. By the 1950s, it had been divided into apartments.

NUMBERS 32,40,46,AND 52 CAN BE SEEN IN PHOTO #5

- 32 Dr Oscar Herbert and Charlotte Howe Stevens House (ca. 1885, MHC #151): A compactly massed 2½-story weatherboard Queen Anne house with fieldstone and granite-block foundation, shingled 3-story semi-octagonal bays on the façade and south side, handsome turned-post arcaded back porch on the southeast corner, and a patterned-slate roof; the full-width front porch has been partially enclosed. Stevens was a dentist; Mrs Stevens was the daughter of Simon Herbert and Harriette Brigham Howe, who lived across the street in a large Second Empire house, now demolished. Stevens embarked on a second career in 1896 by establishing the O.H. Stevens Manufacturing Company, producers of shoeboxes. The Stevenses remained here well into the 20th century.

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32 rear Garage (ca 1940): A 2-stall end-gable garage.

- 40 William Morse House (ca. 1861, 1938, MHC #150): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade hip-roof house with granite-block foundation, rusticated wood siding, and double-leaf front entrance set within a full-width front porch with slender piers supporting the scroll-saw-bracket cornice with turned pendants. A large, elaborate mansard roof was replaced in 1938. Lambert Bigelow, Morse's father-in-law created the lot for this house from a large parcel of Bigelow family land, on which the homestead stood on the site of 52 Pleasant Street. The two men managed a local store, Bigelow & Morse, on nearby Lincoln Street. Morse's son William L. continued in both the family business and in residence here through the end of the 19th century. His brother, Edward, lived next door at number 46 (q.v.) By the 1920s it was home to Helen E. and Alfred P. Crawford; he was president of Smith-Crawford Co. Jeanne B. and John C. Colleary, a dentist, lived here in the 1950s.
- 41 Unitarian Church Parsonage (1869, MHC #149): An asbestos-shingled 2½-story, 3-bay-façade, flared-mansard-roof house with granite-block foundation, 1-story full-width front porch (now bereft of the strut work detailing in place in 1994), and a smaller-scale 2-story ell at rear. Built for the parson of the nearby West Church (86 Pleasant Street, MHC #74), it was first occupied by the Reverend Calvin Stebbins. It remained the parsonage into the early 20th century, but by mid-century it was the home of Helen and William Raymond, a television serviceman.
- 46 Edward Irving Morse House (ca. 1896, MHC #148): A tightly-massed 2½-story clapboard and patterned-shingle Queen Anne house with an ample turned-spindle wraparound front porch on the northeast corner, projecting semi-octagonal bays on the east and south sides, and a complex high hip roof with cross gables and corbelled chimneys. Morse worked in the family department store Bigelow & Morse; his brother, William, lived next door at number 40 (q.v.). From the late 1920s into the 1950s it was the

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home of Florence M. and Edward J. Dumont; he was a foreman at Marlborough Wire Goods on nearby Lincoln Street.

- 47 William Dadmun House (ca. 1870, MHC #147): An vinyl-sided 2½-story staggered-cruciform-plan Second Empire house with pier-supported front and side porches with urn balustrades, elaborate window surrounds with pierced bargeboard lintels, a prominent sunbonnet-gabled double window centered on the façade's 2nd story, and a sweeping concave mansard roof. This is one Marlborough's most elaborate Second Empire houses. Dadmun was principal in a large shoe-manufacturing company, Dadmun & Cutting, located nearby on Lincoln Street. He was active in local civic improvements. In the 1920s, it was the home of Maude and Edgar Weeks, a lawyer. In the 1950s it housed the Laboissiere family: Edgar P., a shoe worker; Blanche, hairdresser; Edgar L., a salesman; Rose, and Robert J., a salesman.
- 52 Lizzie and E. Irving Sawyer House (1897-1900, MHC #146): An aluminum-sided complexly massed 2½-story Queen Anne house with random ashlar foundation; sweeping front porch around the south, east, and north sides with a low pediment over the entrance; and high-hip slate roof with cross gables, dormers, and a prominent round 3-story corner tower with domical roof on the southeast corner. Sawyer (1855-1909) worked for both the S.H. Howe Shoe Company and the O.H. Stevens Box Company, businesses owned by his neighbors on Pleasant Street. In the early 20th century it was the home of Lizzie M. and William N. Davenport (1856-1933), a lawyer and politician; in the early 1920s the Davenports moved up the hill to 200 Pleasant Street.¹ By the 1920s, it was home to L. Irene and John H. Wiley, a foreman at J.A. Frye Shoe Company; by the 1950s, it had been divided into apartments.

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¹ The Davenport's house at 200 Pleasant Street is within the Pleasant Street Historic District, proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at this writing.

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- 55-57 Apartment Block (ca. 1910): A vinyl-sided large cubical building 5 bays wide and 3 bays deep with principal entrances in the 2nd and 4th bays; a cornice above the 1st story on the façade carried on Corinthian columns that frame the shallow semi-octagonal bay windows in the 1st, 3rd, and 5th bays; colossal Corinthian pilasters framing the upper stories in the same pattern as that on the 1st story; a heavy modillion cornice, and a low hip roof. The building has always housed clerks, shoe workers, mechanics, and functionaries, but their ethnic backgrounds diversified in the 20th century, a reflection of the community as a whole.
- 60 Raoul H. Beaudreau House (ca. 1923): A shingled 2½-story, 3-bay-façade Colonial Revival house with center entrance with sidelights framed by piers with a 1-story segmental-arch-pedimented porch, a tripartite window above the entrance, a 2-story porch on the south side enclosed below and glazed above, a large addition on the southwest corner, and three pedimented dormers on the façade. Beaudreau, a lawyer with offices at 186 Main Street, also served as a local judge and vice president and secretary and vice president of Morse & Bigelow, the local department store owned by his neighbors (see 40 and 46 Pleasant).
- 64 John Clisbee House (before 1830, MHC #53): A fine, very elaborate, asphalt shingled temple-front 2½-story Greek Revival house with tetrastyle Doric portico, center entrance, pilasters with Greek key molding, a pointed-arch Palladian window in the pediment framed by palmette and anthemion scroll work. Clisbee was a man of many interests, including organ building, silk raising (in the 1830s), and farming; his land holdings were extensive and extended north and west of this house. The house remained in family ownership until the death of his daughter Mary Howe in 1909. After that, it was owned by absentee landlords and eventually divided into apartments.

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SOUTH STREET

- 3 Triple Decker (ca.1910): A clapboard (1st story)- and asphalt (2nd and 3rd)-sided 3-story multiple-family house with a fieldstone foundation and low hip roof. In the early 1920s Louis Fournier, a confectioner who had his business here lived here with his family, Edward, a shoe worker, and Mabel; Kenneth Gould, a shoe worker lived in another unit. By the early 1950s, an automobile service station had been built on the West Main Street side (see 134 West Main Street).

WEST MAIN STREET

- 32 Edwin A. Bradley House (ca.1875, MHC #210): A much-altered vinyl sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with prominent 2nd-story oriel window on the end gable and a modern 2-story porch on the wing. At rear is a relatively unaltered end-gable-roof 2-story barn. Bradley was a principal in Bradley & Brigham, purveyors of stoves, at 144 Main Street. By the mid-1890s, Bradley had a boarder, James F. Otterson, an attorney and clerk of the Marlborough Police Court.
- 38 Daniel A. Walker House (ca.1870, MHC #211): A vinyl-sided end-gable-roof 2½-story house with a turned-spindle scroll-saw-bracket front porch and 2-story ell on the southwest corner. Walker began his career as a grocer with neighbor Hiram Belknap, who lived at 54 West Main (q.v.). The store, which became D.A. Walker & Co. after Belknap's retirement in the late 1880s, was downtown on nearby Main Street. Walker's twin brothers lived next door at 42 and 50 West Main (q.v.).

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- 42 Willard A. Walker House (ca. 1870, MHC #212): A cruciform-plan cross-gable-roof 2½-story house with granite-block foundation, turned-spindle scroll-saw-bracket side porch, oculus windows in the gable ends, and paired bracket cornice. This is a common house type in West Main Street neighborhood (cf 57, 86, 154 West Main and 43 Witherbee). Walker was building mover who lived here with this wife, Nellie, into the 1920s. His twin brother lived next door at 50 West Main, and their younger brother lived on the other side at 38 West Main (q.v.).
- 49 John Stone House (ca. 1880, MHC #136): A 2½-story clapboard-and staggered-butt-shingle T-plan Modern Gothic house with 3-story tower at the intersection of the two wings adjacent to a turned-spindle entrance porch. Stone was the first cashier at People's National Bank, founded in 1878, the same year that Stone and others organized the Marlborough Board of Trade. In 1919 Agnes and Charles Connor, a superintendent at Howe Lumber Company, bought the property, which they shared with a relative, Richard Connor, a foreman at the same company. By the 1950s, the house had been divided into several apartments, occupied by workers of French, Italian, and Yankee backgrounds.
- 49 rear Garage (ca. 1920): A fine fieldstone 2-stall, hip-roof garage.
- 50 Winslow D. Walker House (ca. 1870, MHC# 213): An asbestos-sided 2½-story 3-bay-façade end-gable-and-wing house with granite-block foundation strut work front and service porches, original double-leaf front entrance, and exposed decorative rafters in the gable ends. Walker was a lumber dealer; his twin brother lived next door at 42 West Main (q.v.).

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- 50 rear Barn (late 19th century): A 2-bay, 2½-story, end-gable-roof barn with a 1-story lean-to addition on the east side.
- 54 Hiram Belknap House (ca. 1875): A vinyl-sided 2½-story cross-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, semi-octagonal bay windows on the north and west elevations, and a 2-story Tuscan-column front porch, probably added in the early 20th century. Belknap was a grocer whose store, H. Belknap & Co, was downtown on nearby Main Street. By the 1880s, he had taken his neighbor Daniel Walker (see 32 West Main) into partnership, and Walker continued the business in his own name after Belknap's retirement in the late 1880s.
- 57 Swift-Wilson House (ca. 1870, ca. 1885, MHC #137): An asbestos-sided cruciform-plan cross-gable-roof 2½-story Italianate house with granite-block foundation, turned-spindle side porch with octagonal pavilion, oculus windows in the gable ends, and bracketed cornice. This is a common house type in West Main Street neighborhood (cf 42, 86, 154 West Main and 43 Witherbee). The porch was added in the mid-1880s. By the 1920s it was home to C. Howard Brigham, a civil engineer, his wife, Ethel, and her mother Eva Nelson.

NUMBERS 63, 65-67, 75, and 85 WEST MAIN CAN BE SEEN IN PHOTO #3.

- 63 House (ca. 1900, MHC #214): A high, broad vinyl-sided Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with symmetrical 3-bay façade, full width front porch with Tuscan columns and replacement railings, center entrance flanked by wide, shallow semi-octagonal bay windows, and paired end gables rising above the bay windows. By the 1920s, it had been divided into apartments.

NUMBERS 64-64A, 70-72, 74-76, 80, and 86 WEST MAIN CAN BE SEEN IN PHOTO #4

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64-64A Walker Double House (ca.1885, MHC #215): An asbestos-sided 2½-story double house with symmetrical 6-bay façade, paired center entrances (with original multiple-pane doors) set within a 1-story turned-spindle porch flanked by semi-octagonal bay windows, a 1-story ell on the east end, and a small cross gable above the two center bays. Willard A. Walker, who lived nearby at 38 West Main (q.v.), probably built this and its mate next door at 70-72 (q.v.) as investment property.

65-67 Alden-Phelps House (ca.1830, MHC #138): An interesting and unusual vinyl-sided 2½-story Greek Revival house with granite-block foundation, entrances within one-story entrance porches with triglyph friezes centered on the east and west elevations (Tuscan columns on the east, Roman Doric columns on plinths on the west), paired semi-octagonal bay windows on the south elevation, and a large ell, now used for living quarters but originally the barn, extending west from the northwest corner. Both Seth Alden, who built the house, and Stephen R. Phelps (1788-1871), its second owner, were pastors of the West Church on nearby Pleasant Street. Phelps lived here from 1833 until his death. The bay windows probably were added by owners in the 1870s, Nancy Cathell, or the 1880s and 1890s, Antonia Chamberlain. By the 1920s, number 65 was owned and occupied by John R. Crotty, a shoe worker; his wife, Minnie; and their daughter, Mary, a telephone operator. The Crottys rented number 67 to the Brigham family: Clarence, a shoe worker; Algernon, a last maker; Annie; and Elsie. Mary Crotty, unmarried and still employed by the New England Telephone Company, lived here in the 1950s with her younger sister Elinor, a teacher at Marlborough High School and a lawyer with offices at 208 Main Street; they rented number 67 to William J. O'Malley, a bus driver for the Boston, Worcester & New York Company, and his wife Mary, secretary to the Marlborough School Superintendent, and the rear ell to John D. Provasoli, a store keeper, and his wife Rose, who worked at the W.C. Electric Company.

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- 70-72 Walker Double House (ca. 1885, MHC #216): An asbestos-sided 2½-story double house with symmetrical 6-bay façade, paired center entrances (with original multiple-pane doors) set within a 1-story turned-spindle porch flanked by semi-octagonal bay windows, modern tripartite windows above each of the bay windows, and a small cross gable above the two center bays. Willard A. Walker, who lived nearby at 38 West Main (q.v.), probably built this and its mate next door at 64-64A (q.v.) as investment property.
- 74-76 C.F. Whitney House (ca. 1890, MHC #217): A vinyl-sided 4-bay-façade 2½-story double house with paired center entrances set within a 1-story turned-column porch flanked by semi-octagonal bay windows on the 1st story and a prominent 2-bay dormer centered on the façade. Whitney was an auditor at the Marlborough Co-Operative Bank. By the 1920s, number 74 was owned and occupied by John Trolla, a shoe worker; his wife, Florida, and their son Michael, a shoe worker. The Trollas rented number 76 to Lewis Wheeler, a musician at the Marlborough Theatre; his wife, Katie, their son Harold, a music teacher and leader of the Marlborough Theatre orchestra; and Chester A. Parsons, an actor. The Trolla family still owned the property in the 1950s: Florida, widowed, lived here with her son Joseph, a clerk for the Massachusetts Department of Employment Security, and his wife, Antoinette. They had subdivided number 74 into two units and rented the other unit to Frank DeSantis, worker in a battery shop, and his wife, Violet, a bookkeeper at W.T. Grant's variety story. Number 76 was rented to Armand Corinni, a metalworker at Washington Street Motors, and his wife, Lavrina.

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- 75 Josephine Warner House (1906; MHC #218 Charles E. Barnes [South Framingham], architect): A high-shouldered vinyl-sided 2½-story 3-bay-façade Colonial Revival House with a 1-story Roman Doric entrance porch and matching portecochère on the west elevation, both with double-cross-pattern balustrades, a center entrance with elaborated leaded tracery sidelights, a tripartite window centered on the 2nd story recessed within a Roman Doric-pilaster-framed niche, modillion cornice, and a hip roof with shed roof dormer centered on the façade. Mrs Warner was the wife of Carmillus T. Warner (1865-1937), a physician who had his office here; unlike the home offices of physicians at 86 West Main and 14 Winthrop Streets (q.v.), this shows no outward manifestation of combined professional and residential activities, probably because it was designed to house both, not retrofitted like the others. The Warners lived here with their daughter, Rosalyn (born 1892); they moved here from the double house at 64 West Main (q.v.). Dr Warner was President in 1910 of Marlborough Hospital, where he served on the medical and surgical staff. Mrs and Miss Warner lived here for three years after Dr Warner's death and sold the house in 1940 to Dr Peter Cottone. By the 1950s Cottone, was the City Physician; he and his wife, Jeannette, shared the house with Robert A. Brigham, a maintenance worker at Fort Devens, and his wife, Lorraine.
- 75 rear Garage (ca 1920): A 2-stall concrete garage with hip roof and cupola.
- 78 Michael McCarthy House (ca. 1890, MHC #219): Set well back from the street at the rear of its lot, an asbestos-shingled, 2½-story, 3-bay façade, side-hall-plan cross-gable-roof Queen Anne house with a wraparound turned-spindle porch with diaper work pediment over the entrance, original double-leaf front entrance, heavy lintels over the 2nd-story windows, a pent roof with fish-scale shingles below the attic story on the gable ends, and a sunburst bargeboard. Probably built as a 2-family house, it housed

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William E. Hankard, cutter, and Michael J. McCarthy 2nd, cutter, in the mid-1890s. By the 1920s McCarthy, then a store worker; his wife, Eliza, and their daughter Mildred, a bookkeeper; lived in one unit and Elizabeth T. St Louis and Mary A. Dempsey in the other. By the 1950s it housed Edward J. Collins, a worker at Johnson Claflin and his wife, Dorothy, Nellie M. Fahey, a clerk, and her daughter Eleanor, a hospital clerk; and Elizabeth F. Payne.

- 80 Lawrence Carey House (ca. 1885, MHC #220): An asbestos-sided 3-bay-façade side-hall-plan 2½-story house with turned-column entrance porch engaged with a flanking rectangular-plan paired-window bay and a cross-gable-roof with pierced bargeboards. Carey, a farmer born in 1818, moved here from Lincoln Street. By the 1920s it was owned and occupied by Frank E. King, manager of the Co-Operative Grocery Company, and his wife, Mary E., they also rented to Mary E. McCarthy, and Katherine McSweeney, a shoe worker. The Kings owned the house into the 1950s, when they rented to George W. Delaney, Catherine McGovern, and Margaret G. Nugent.

- 85 First Church of Christ, Scientist (1920, MHC #139): A stuccoed 1½-story Georgian Revival building with tetrastyle Roman Doric porch set into the mass of the building at the southwest corner, three Palladian windows on the south elevation, and tripartite double-hung sash windows centered on each story of the gable end on the west. The Christian Science Society first met in 1895, organized as a church in 1898, and purchased this property in 1899. At that time this was the site of the 18th-century William Arnold Homestead, which was demolished for the construction of this building.

- 86 Edmund S. Hallett House (1870, MHC #221): An aluminum-sided cruciform-plan cross-gable-roof 2½-story house with granite-block foundation, fine Roman Doric dentil-frieze Queen Anne/Colonial Revival wraparound front porch with pediment over the entrance and round pavilion at the northwest corner, 1-story additions on the northwest and

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southwest corners, and an oculus window in the front gable end. This is a common house type in West Main Street neighborhood (cf 42, 57, 154 West Main and 43 Witherbee). The lot on which this stands is number 1 of the estate of Winthrop Arnold (the father of Mrs Hallett), platted in April 1869. Hallet was a builder, and his family remained here until 1904. The property changed hands several times between 1904 and 1912, when David W. Powers, a coal dealer bought the property; he lived here with his wife, Marietta, and their daughter, Regina. The Powers family lived here until 1945, when Louis Riccardi, a physician, bought it from David Powers's estate. Riccardi and his wife, Kathryn, lived here, and Dr Riccardi had his office here as well, a condition that probably led to the construction of the 1-story additions in the late 1940s or early 1950s; Dr John P. Ahearn created a more sympathetic office addition on his house at 14 Winthrop Street (q.v.).

NUMBERS 94-96, 100, 110, 112, 116 WEST MAIN CAN BE SEEN IN PHOTO #2.

94-96 NC Double House (ca. 1955): A 2½-story mirror-image double house with a brick 1st story that extends beyond the mass of the house on the east and west ends; the main block is 5 bays wide, and the principal entrances are located in the end pavilions.

95 Edward F. Brown House (ca. 1904, mhc #223): A vinyl-sided Foursquare 2½-story, 3-bay-façade Colonial Revival house with a pedimented projecting center entrance pavilion, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns, tripartite window in the center of the second story, modified Palladian window in the pediment, and high hip roof. Edward F. Brown, principal in Edward F. Brown & Co., clothier and furnishings; moved here with his wife, Ellen, and family from Lincoln Street. By 1911 he had become an undertaker operating his business here. By 1921 in addition to the Brown-family residence and the mortuary the building also housed shoe workers Charles E. Ackerman and Catherine T. Clancy. The Brown family and the

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mortuary were both still here in the 1950s, when John J. Brown, lived here with his wife, Helen; their daughter, Ellen, a student; and their son, John J., Jr, an undertaker's assistant.

- 99 Jeremiah F. Connors House (ca. 1910, MHC #224): A compactly-massed, vinyl-sided 2½-story Queen Anne house with fieldstone foundation, with low round-arch openings filled with lattice, full-width front porch with Tuscan columns and turned-spindle railings, sleeping porch (now glazed) on the southwest corner of the 2nd story, and a high cross-gable roof. Police officer Connors, moved here with his wife, Mary, upon the house's completion; widowed by the early 1950s she continued to live here.

- 100 James T. Murphy House (ca. 1880, MHC #225): A vinyl-sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with original double-leaf doors set under a heavy paired-bracket hood on console brackets and flanked by a 1-story semi-octagonal bay window, scroll-saw-bracketed side porch, and cross-gable roof. Murphy was the proprietor of Murphy & Conway, dealers of boots and shoes when he built the house. In the 1890s he was a furniture dealer. At the turn of the century he had become an insurance agent and the town's superintendent of streets. By the 1920s, this was the home of William H. Murphy, a lawyer, and his wife, Mary, a schoolteacher. In the 1950s, it was the home of John J. Lepore, a physician, and his wife, Edna.

- 100 rear Barn (ca. 1880): A 1½-story cross-gable roof barn with sliding 2-stall doors at the east end of the north elevation.

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- 103 Grenon House (ca. 1929, MHC #226): An aluminum-sided 2½-story Dutch Colonial House with a concrete foundation, 3-bay-façade, center entrance with sidelights set within a 1-story elliptical-vault Tuscan column porch, 1-story enclosed porch on the east side, and a 2-story gambrel roof with prominent shed dormer on the façade. Its first occupant was Peter Grenon, listed as "com trav" in the directories of the 1930s and 1940s. By the 1950s this was the home of the Francolinis and the DiAntonios: Mary Francolini, a cook, and her sons Walter, an attendant in Westboro, and Sergius, co-proprietor of the Oxford Café on Mechanic Street; John DiAntonio, also co-proprietor of the Oxford Café, and his wife, Eunice.
- 103rear Garage (ca. 1929): A brick, 2-stall, end-gable-roof garage with tripartite window in the gable end toward the street.
- 110 House (ca. 1905, MHC #227): An asbestos-sided 2½-story side-hall-plan Queen Anne house with fieldstone foundation, original double-leaf front door in a projecting vestibule set within a wraparound front porch pedimented above the entrance, and a high cross-gable roof. In 1921, this house was occupied by three families of shoe workers. In the early 1950s it was home to George L. Ward, a shoe worker in Framingham; his wife Laura; and their children Roger, in the Coast Guard; Theresa, employed by New England Telephone & Telegraph; and Harold, also a Framingham shoe worker, and his wife, Corinne, a clerk at United Stores.
- 111 David Nugent House (ca. 1929, MHC #228): A vinyl-sided Bungalow with fieldstone foundation, enclosed full-width front porch, prominent shed dormer centered on the façade, and fieldstone chimney on the east elevation. David Nugent, a retired builder, was the first occupant; he previously lived across the street at 112 West Main (q.v.). In the early 1950s Ellsworth Browning, a carpenter, and his wife, Carolyn, lived here.

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- 112 David Nugent House (ca. 1885, MHC #229): An aluminum-sided 2½-story vernacular Queen Anne house with modest turned-post wraparound front porch with pediment over the entrance flanked by a 1-story semi-octagonal bay window, paneled bargeboards with Eastlake detail, and a large shed dormer above the cross wing on the east elevation. Nugent was a builder who retired to a smaller house across the street at 111 West Main (q.v.). In the early 1920s Frank S. Dewey, a shoe dealer, and his wife Nellie, lived here. By the early 1950s the house had been divided into two units: one was occupied by Charles F. Kenney, a teacher at Marlborough High School, and his wife, Alice; the other, by retired shoe worker William J. Beaulac, and his wife Adeline.
- 113 Michael McGee House (ca. 1900, MHC #230): An aluminum-sided 2½-story vernacular Queen Anne house with rubblestone foundation, 3-bay façade, full-width front porch with turned posts and balusters and pediment over original double-leaf entrance, and cross-gable roof. McGee, a laster, built this for his retirement and moved here from Orchard Street. At age 86, he still lived here in the early 1920s; Thomas J. Flynn, shoe worker, and his wife, Annie, occupied the other unit. By the early 1950s Edward F. Rigney, truck driver, and his wife, Mildred, lived in one unit; Louis J. Voyta, a construction painter, and his wife, Mary, in the other.
- 115 William Temple House (ca. 1835, MHC #231): A vinyl-sided 2-story Late Federal house with a 5-bay façade, center entrance with sidelights within a 1-story entrance porch (not original) flanked by 1-story semi-octagonal bay windows, and a low hip roof. In the late 19th century, this was the home of Joseph S. Boyd. By the early 1920s it had been divided into two units. Lewis M. White, a shoe worker, and his wife, Virginia, owned the building and occupied one unit; he rented the other to Thomas F. Mee, an agent, and his children Henry, Marion, and Margaret, all clerical workers.

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- 115 rear Garage (ca. 1925): A shingled 2-stall hip-roof garage.
- 116 Michael Ward House (ca. 1870): An asbestos-sided 2½-story end-gable-and wing house with rubblestone foundation, 3-bay façade, turned-spindle wraparound front porch with scroll-saw brackets; the side porch has been enclosed. Ward was a shoe finisher. By the late 1880s his widow, Ann, lived here with their son John C. Ward, a shoe maker. In the early 1920s, it was home to Alphonse Sasseville, a clerk. In the early 1950s the Cerasoli family lived here: Ercole, a shoe worker; his wife, Mary, his mother, Michelina, his twin brothers Angelo and Bernard, his children, student Robert, musician Daniel, shoe worker Rudolph, and his daughter-in-law, Alice.
- 116 rear Garage (ca. 1930): A concrete-block 2-stall flat-roof garage.
- 120 Lawrence Cavanaugh House (ca. 1870, MHC #232): A vinyl-sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with 3-bay façade and vestigial hood over the entrance. Cavanaugh was a shoemaker. By the early 1920s his son William, also a shoe worker, and his wife Eleanor lived here with Harriet Griffin, possibly Mrs Cavanaugh's mother. In the early 1950s, Minnie Good, lived here.
- 123 William B. Temple Store and House (ca. 1913, MHC #233): A shingled 2½-story end-gable-roof combined commercial-residential building with concrete foundation, storefront on the 1st story (somewhat reworked), entrance to the upper story at the west end of the façade, and a pair of tripartite windows on the 2nd story. Domestic-scaled commercial-residential buildings like this appeared in urban neighborhoods across the country in the early 20th century. As early as 1915 Temple, a dealer in second-hand goods, lived here with his son, George, a gas fitter. By the early 1950s the Cole family lived and worked here: Charles H., was the proprietor of the J & M Market on the

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1st story; his wife Elise, and daughter Florence, also worked in the store.

- 134 Service Station (ca. 1940): A brick 1-story service station with office on the east end and projecting 2-stall service bay on the west end of the façade and a flat roof concealed behind a simple parapet. As automobiles proliferated in the mid-20th century, facilities for conveniently fueling and repairing them appeared in developed neighborhoods; their construction often occasioned the demolition of existing buildings or, as happened here, filling a side yard (See 3 South Street). Corner locations, like this one, were particularly desirable. In 1951, this was Paul's Texaco Service Station.

- 135NC St Mary's Credit Union (ca. 1980): An overblown 2-story commercial building in the guise of a "Colonial" house: a full-width tetrastyle portico within the mass of the building screens a 3-bay brick-faced façade with center entrance of double-leaf doors and sidelights set within a redundant 1-story semicircular-plan balustraded porch flanked by tripartite windows set within semi-elliptical relieving arches—all below paired windows on the 2nd story. A 2-story ell extends west from the northwest corner; at its west end is a flimsy porte-cochère that shelters the drive-through teller booth. In the late 20th century, financial institutions often chose building designs that alluded to domestic architecture, especially in existing residential neighborhoods; the motivation is probably less to provide contextual architecture than to suggest warm, friendly, homey service to be found within.

NUMBERS 142, 146, 150, 154 WEST MAIN ARE VISIBLE IN PHOTO #1.

- 142 John C. Rock House (ca. 1875): A vinyl-sided 2½-story end-gable-and wing house with 3-bay façade and entrance within a 1-story 20th-century porch flanked by a 1-story semi-octagonal bay window; the side porch has been enclosed. Rock, a clerk, also served as Chief Engineer

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- for the Marlborough Fire Department 1882-87, 1889, and 1893-94. By the 1920s, the house had been divided into two units. Charles A. Palioca, lived in one unit with his wife, Edna, Mortimer Howard, a shoe worker, lived in the other with his wife, Kate, and their two daughters, Eva, and Bertha, both shoe workers like their father. In the early 1950s Seymour Nichols, an attendant at Seymour's Esso on East Main Street, lived here with his wife, Marie.
- 143 House (ca. 1885): An asbestos-sided 3-bay-façade end-gable-roof cottage with side-hall entrance set within a 1-story entrance porch and a 1-story ell on the northwest corner. In 1921, this was home to Oliver Duplissis, a shoe worker, his wife, Marie, and their children Bella, a shoe worker, and Gaston, a bookkeeper.
- 146 Rock House (ca. 1892, MHC #234): A substantial and well-preserved 2½-story Queen Anne house with a fieldstone foundation with lattice-aproned wraparound front porch with turned posts, scroll-saw brackets, and garlanded pediment over the entrance; semi-octagonal bays on the northeast corner and the east elevation; a balcony on the east elevation adjacent to the bay; and a high cross-gable roof. Kate Rock, widow of John Rock, lived up the street at 154 (q.v.). She acquired this property in 1890 and probably built the house soon thereafter; her son John C. Rock was living here in 1894. John B. Laboissiere, a carpenter, bought that same year and probably moved here soon after. By the early 1920s, the building was divided into two units. In one lived Laboissiere's family, including clerks Norman, Edgar, and Louis, as well as Blanche; in the other were Charles B. McNally, a civil engineer, and his wife Ann, a shoe worker. By the early 1950s Fred N. Lusignan, a musician, lived in one unit with his wife, Evelyn, a clerk at Barbadoro's Grocers; in the other were Raymond Ellery, a machinist who worked in Hudson, His wife, Emily, and Elizabeth McDonald.

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146 rear Garage (ca 1925): A 2-stall, hip-roof, concrete-block garage.

150 Edward J. Lariviere House (ca. 1923): A handsome and well preserved stucco and shingle 2-story Bungalow with side-hall entrance, sun room on the northeast corner, and dramatic cross-gable roof with half-timbered dormer on the façade framed by a swooping shed roof. Lariviere, a clerk, lived next door at 154 (q.v.) in the house then owned by Moise Sasseville; when Sasseville bought the property, it include the land on which this stands. In 1922 Sasseville sold the land to Lariviere, who built this house soon after. Lariviere lost the house to foreclosure by the Marlborough Cooperative Bank in 1931, at the depth of the Great Depression. Lillian Perkins bought the house in 1942 and leased it to tenants; in 1951 Robert Koff, an electrical engineer, and his wife, Lornell, a stenographer lived here. The Koffs came to Marlborough in 1950 from St Paul, Minnesota, and were gone the following year.

150 rear Garage (ca. 1923): A 2-stall, hip-roof, concrete-block garage.

154 John Rock House (ca. 1870, MHC #236): An asbestos-sided cruciform-plan cross-gable-roof 2½-story Italianate house with granite-block foundation, parapet-wall and paired Tuscan-pier wraparound front porch, paired windows, oculus window in the front gable, and a 1-story addition at rear. This is a common house type in West Main Street neighborhood (cf 42, 57, and 86 West Main and 43 Witherbee). Rock was a bottler and liquor dealer who owned a business block on Main Street. His widow, Kate, lived here after his death in the 1880s, and she sold it to grocer Moise Sasseville in 1914. The house changed hands five times between 1925 and 1939, when jeweler Daniel Bruno, bought the house for his family, which included his wife, Carmella, son, Donald, and daughter, Josephine. The Brunos remained here until 1955.

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WINTHROP STREET

- 14 Edward and Harriet Ellis House (ca. 1920): A brick 2½-story Georgian Revival house with concrete foundation, 3-bay façade with central entrance framed by lead elliptical-pattern-tracery sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight set within a 1-story entrance porch flanked by tripartite windows on the 1st story, a tripartite window centered on the 2nd story, two pedimented dormers in the attic story, and a 1-story flat-roof addition on the south side. Ellis, was president of the First National Bank when he and his wife, moved here from 19 Pleasant Street, on the opposite side of the block; they shared their home with Alice Bullard, probably a relative. In the early 1950s John P. Ahearn, a physician and his wife, Odette, lived here with Pearl Cosgrove, a domestic servant. Ahearn probably constructed the 1-story addition to accommodate his medical practice; in materials and articulation it is more sympathetic to the original design than the additions made by Dr Louis Riccardi at his combined home and office at 86 West Main Street (q.v.).

14 rear Garage (1920): A 2-stall brick garage.

- 17 John E. and Margaret F. Kelley House (ca. 1915): An impressively articulated and massed Bungalow that rises a full 2 stories in the rear with an attic above; the front slope of the roof sweeps from the ridge line past a prominent double-gable dormer and flares out above the full-width front porch with paired piers contained within the mass of the building. It has a handsome fieldstone foundation and picturesquely shingled upper story and dormers, but the 1st story has been vinyl sided. Kelley was a salesman, and his daughter Helen continued to live with her parents as an adult in the early 1920s, when she was employed as a telephone operator. By the early 1950s it apparently had been divided into apartments: Percy G. Sharpe, a teller at Marlborough Savings Bank, and his wife, Edith, lived here, as did Myrtle F. Bird, a colorist at La Riviere Studio and Margaret Rodger, a widow.

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- 23 Moses Bartlett House (ca. 1870): A vinyl-sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with stucco foundation, 3-bay façade, and modern 2-story porch flat-roof porch set within the angle between the main block and the wing. Bartlett was a shoemaker; in the early 1890s, he lived here with George W. Bartlett, also a shoemaker; in the other dwelling unit were Lyman Haskell, and mason and Herbert E. Lathe, and express jobber. By the early 1920s, it was home to Lawrence Nye, a salesman, and his wife, Florence, in the other unit were Guy Foreman, foreman at New England Telephone & Telegraph, and his wife, Alice. In the early 1950s, Romeo Daigneault, a driver for Wheel Dart Express, and his wife, Grace, a clerk lived in one unit; in the other were James C. Miln, a memorial dealer, and his wife, Mildred.

WITHERBEE STREET

- 19 House (ca. 1920, MHC #281): A modest asbestos-sided 2½-story house with 3-bay façade, full-width Tuscan-column front porch, and end-gable roof. In 1923 stable keeper Herman N. Collette, an employee of Collette Brothers Battery, lived here. By 1951, it was the home of Frances E. Cassily, librarian at the Marlborough Public Library just around the corner on West Main Street (listed in the National Register as part of the Marlborough Center Historic District).
- 25 John T. Wheeler House (ca. 1875, MHC #280): A vinyl-sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with a 3-bay façade and a new oriel window on the 1st story of the façade; the side porch has been raised to a full 2-story height and enclosed. Wheeler was the proprietor of the Marlborough Steam Laundry. By the early 1920s one unit was occupied by George W. Boggs, clerk at the J.A. Frye Shoe Co. and his wife, Maud, in the other were Sadie Forbush, and her sister Imogene, clerk in the City Treasurer's office. By 1951, John D. Coughlin, Superintendent of Schools, and his wife Helen, were in one unit; in the other were Harold R.

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Chase, janitor for the Worcester County Electric Co., and his wife, Pearl, a shoe worker.

- 28 John and Helen Rice House (ca. 1920, MHC #279): A handsome and substantial 2½-story Colonial Revival house with wide clapboards, a 5-bay façade, center entrance within an ample an elaborately bracketed 1-story front porch flanked by tripartite windows, 3 pedimented dormers in the attic story, and a 2-story ell extending to the east from the southeast corner. The Rices lived here with Mary A. Shea, their cook.
- 28 rear Garage (ca. 1920): A stuccoed 2-story, hip-roof garage.
- 29 George Fletcher House (ca. 1870, MHC #278): A vinyl-sided 2½-story side-hall-plan end-gable-roof house with stucco foundation, 3-bay façade, projecting full-height entrance pavilion with sunburst pattern in its pediment, and wraparound front porch. Fletcher, a shoemaker, was born in 1841. By 1921 the house had two residential units: shoe worker William A. Berry, lived in one unit with his wife, Helen, and their daughter, Janet, a clerk; in the other unit Mary Eaton, and her daughter, Frances. By 1951 widowed Helen Berry still lived here; Lucy J. Davis, lived in the other unit.
- 35 Lewis E. Fletcher House (ca. 1870, MHC #277): An asbestos-sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with stuccoed foundation, 3-bay-façade, an early 20th-century pedimented Tuscan column front porch with facing built-in benches; the window above the front door has been walled over, the side porch has been enclosed, and there are extensive additions to the rear. Fletcher, a shoe maker, was born in 1842. By 1921 Lewis Fletcher's son Fred B., treasurer and agent for the Marlborough Building Association and the MGRP Machine Co., lived here with his wife, Evelyn C., and her mother, Addie C. Cool. By the early 1950s the building had been divided into apartments; residents were Curtis E. Morse, Dennison Mfg. Co.; Arthur E. Jodrey, agent for John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.;

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- Gertrude Howard, and Doris Howe, nurse at Marlborough Hospital.
- 39 Lewis C. Holden House (ca. 1875, MHC #276): A modest, nicely preserved 2½-story, 3-bay-façade weatherboard house with stucco foundation, full-width front porch with turned posts and pierced brackets, and a cross-gable roof. Holden, born in 1823, was a carpenter and may have built this house. By 1921 Holden's spinster daughters Carrie, and Lillian, a teacher, lived here. In 1951 Raymond Lavalley, janitor at City Hall, and his wife, Irene, a shoe worker, lived here.
- 40 Mrs E.V. Phipps House (ca. 1870, MHC #275): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade vinyl-sided house with stucco foundation, full-width front porch (3 of its turned posts have been encased in brick), and a cross-gable roof. By 1921 the house had been divided into apartments: Willis Wood, a chauffeur, and his wife, Margaret, a dressmaker, lived in one unit; in the other were William A. Hamilton, a shoe operator, his wife, Katherine, and their daughter Marion, a teacher.
- 43 John S. Fay House (ca. 1870, MHC #274): A largely intact weatherboard cruciform-plan cross-gable-roof 2½-story Italianate house with square-pier-supported side entrance porch, rectangular-plan 1-story bay windows in the 1st story of the gable ends, hexagonal window in the façade's gable end. This is a common house type in West Main Street neighborhood (cf 42, 57, 86, and 154 West Main). Fay, born in 1840, was the postmaster. By the 1920s, it was the home of merchant John A. Duprey, and his wife Katherine. In 1951, it was the home of retired physician Thomas E. Reilly, his wife, Jean, and their sons Thomas, Jr, United States Naval Air Corps, and Francis, a clerk.
- 43 rear Barn (ca. 1870): A very fine, intact 1½-story T-plan barn with cross gable roof and cupola at the intersection of the two ridgelines.

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- 44 Thomas Boggs House (ca. 1870, MHC #273): A 2½-story, side-hall-plan, 3-bay-façade house with vinyl-clad foundation and vinyl siding, entrance hood on console brackets, and a 2-story ell at rear. Boggs, born in 1844, was a shoe maker; he still lived here in 1921 with his wife, Annie. The property was still in Boggs family ownership in 1951, when George, a clerk, and his wife Maude, lived here.
- 50 Sidney A. Brigham House (ca. 1870, MHC #272): A vinyl-sided 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with an early 20th-century Tuscan-column wraparound porch on the north and east sides. Brigham, born in 1841, served in the Civil War and was active in the Grand Army of the Republic; he was an electrician by the 1890s. By 1921, it was home to Samuel L. Churchill, a bookkeeper, his wife, Ethel, and Jane James. By the early 1950s, the house was again occupied by members of the Brigham family, but the relation to Sidney has yet to be determined.
- 51 George F. and Harriet Brown House (ca. 1870, MHC #271): A shingled 2½-story end-gable-and-wing house with a 3-bay façade and full-width front porch with Tuscan columns on plinths. Brown served in the Civil War. Mrs Brown was widowed by the 1880s. In the early 1920s, plumber George Wallace, lived here with his son, William, also a plumber, and Edith Wallace, relation unknown. The elder Wallace was still here in 1951, along with Lillian N. Wallace, and Norma A. Dooley, a teacher in Newton.
- 59 George A. Howe House (ca. 1870, MHC #270): A substantial mansard-roof house sited commandingly on a rise above the intersection of Witherbee and Winthrop Streets. The vinyl-sided 3-bay-façade side-hall-plan house has a granite-block foundation, later 19th-century wraparound front porch that curves 90° in transition from the south to the east side, and full-height windows in the front parlor. Howe (1849-1909) served, despite his youth, in the Civil War and probably built this house about the time he achieved his majority. By profession, he was a box

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manufacturer and lumber dealer, with large lumber interests in New Hampshire. Active politically, he served as a member of both the Board of Selectmen and Board of Aldermen and was Marlborough's second mayor, in 1892. He married Emma Whittemore, and they had three daughters, Evalita, Frances, and Hester. Emma and Evalita continued to live here after Howe's early death; in 1921, they occupied the house with Kate Reardon, their cook. By the 1950s, the house had been divided into three apartments. Its occupants were civil engineer Thomas G. McGuine, and his wife, Annette, painting contractor Arthur Forbush, and his wife, Mabel, and radio and television engineer Joseph G. Pierce, and his wife, Viola.

- 60 Reuben Dole House (ca. 1869, MHC #269): A 2½-story, 3-bay-façade house with a center entrance immediately flanked on the east by a square Queen Anne window and both set within a 1-story early 20th-century Tuscan-column porch, a rectangular-plan bay window on the west side of the main block, and a large ell at rear. Dole was a cooper. By 1921, this was the home of chef William E. Short, and his wife; Marion Dion, a shoe worker also lived here. By the 1950s, the house had been divided into three apartments. Its occupants were General Motors plant worker Roger Courchaine, and his wife, M. Claire; salesman John H. Nolan, and his wife, Lillian; and Diamond Shoe Co. mechanic Omer Plourde, his wife, Mathilde, and their children Cecile, and Paul.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are recorded in the district, sites may be present. Three prehistoric sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) including two sites on Ockoocanganset Hill north of the district. In general, environmental characteristics for the district do not indicate locational criteria, especially favorable for most types of prehistoric sites. Well drained,

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level to moderately sloping terraced land surfaces are present, however, each of these areas is over 1000ft. from wetlands, an important locational characteristic for most types of prehistoric sites. In spite of this model, sites are present in the general area that are located over 1000ft. from contemporary water sources. The Ockoocanganset Hill Site(19-MD-325) is located over 1000ft. from wetlands on Ockoocanganset Hill north of the district. Additional sites in the area are also excessive distances from water but note the possibility of springs nearby. In light of this information, it is possible that prehistoric sites were located in this area for some reason other than their proximity to a water supply, possibly focusing on other natural resources or a transportation advantage. The location of water sources such as springs can also be obscured by historic development. Given the above information, the size of the district (23 acres), levels of historic development and regional site densities, a moderate potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites in the district.

A moderate to high potential exists for locating evidence of the few potential historic archaeological resources identified in the district. Underreporting may characterize potential sites in this category. Structural evidence of a residence, barn and outbuildings may survive for the 18th century William Arnold Homestead reported in the area of 85 West Main Street. That structure was demolished for construction of the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1920. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive related to the Arnold Homestead. Similar evidence may also survive from the Bigelow Family Homestead reported at the site of 52 Pleasant Street. The Bigelow Homestead may also date to the 18th century, however, its period of occupation is unclear at this time. Two potential sites of mid to late 19th century residences have been identified in the Pleasant Street locale. Structural evidence of the original site of the William Pitt Brigham House may exist slightly to the north of its present location at 28 Pleasant Street. That building was moved shortly after Brigham's death. Similar archaeological evidence may also survive from a

(continued)

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Second Empire House reportedly demolished across the street from 32 Pleasant Street. Structural evidence of outbuildings may also survive at the Brigham House site and unnamed Second Empire House. Additional sites of 18th century homesteads/residences should exist in the district as well as examples of early 19th century sites for which no examples are known. Archaeological evidence from outbuildings and occupational related features should survive with several extant early 19th century residences in the district including the William Temple House (ca. 1835) at 115 West Main Street, the Alden-Phelps House (ca. 1830) at 65-67 West Main Street and the Clisbee House (before 1830) at 64 Pleasant Street. No examples of the district's 18th century settlement survive.

(end)

West Main ST HD

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Middlesex, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

Ca. 1825-ca. 1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

A remarkably homogenous group of dwellings and their outbuildings built between 1825 and 1950, the vast majority between 1870 and 1920, constitute Marlborough's West Main Street Historic District, significant for its ability to demonstrate significance in the areas of architecture, community development, and social history. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the West Main Street HD fulfills National Register criteria A and C at the local level. The stylish houses built for Marlborough professionals, shoe magnates, and shoe workers cover the range of American domestic architecture from late Federal through the Arts-and-Crafts and revival styles of the early 20th century; typical vernacular forms are also much in evidence. Because of the character of the residential neighborhood's development, the district has the capacity to illustrate patterns of community development typical for small industrializing cities in southern New England during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Documentation of the district's residents, both original owners and occupants as well as those subsequent, reveals patterns of social history and relationships that emerge both at one period in the past and over the years of the district's significance.

ARCHITECTURE

The buildings in the West Main Street Historic District embody distinct characteristics of stylish American domestic architecture from the early 19th century Greek Revival through the early 20th century Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts, and several of them achieve high artistic value. The district also includes a good concentration of vernacular forms typical of southern New England.

The earliest house in the district, the Clisbee House (before 1830), 64 Pleasant Street, is a full-blown temple-front Greek Revival design. Typical of early provincial interpretations of the monumental new style, it is unacademic in both proportion and detail, with a large and heavy pediment, broad intercolumnar

(continued)

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Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

spaces, an entablature more Tuscan than the Doric of its columns, and charming use of applied palmette-and-anthemion trim flanking a Palladianesque motif with Gothic center window in the pediment. Untutored designs like this are vitally important touchstones to local architectural character and contribute significantly to a community's sense of time and place.

Mercantile and shoe-manufacturing success beginning in the 1860s enabled the construction of several ambitious Second Empire houses in this part of town. The William Morse House (ca. 1861), 40 Pleasant Street, like the Clisbee House, is an early and provincial interpretation: to the basic three-bay-façade, side-hall-plan format, well-established since the early 19th century, the building's designer here applied a rusticated-wood wall surface, an elaborate square-pier porch, and a high mansard roof (damaged in the 1938 hurricane and subsequently replaced with the present hip roof). Similar in spirit is the house George A. Howe built at 59 Witherbee toward the end of the decade; its commanding position on a rise above the west end of Witherbee Street at its intersection with Winthrop reinforces its presence. A few years later across the street at 47 Pleasant, shoe-manufacturer William Dadmun built a sophisticated staggered-cruciform-plan Second Empire villa decked out with luscious balustrades and window surrounds and capped with a sweeping concave mansard roof; the Dadmun House realizes the sugary confection of Second Empire at its frilliest.

Like many communities in southern New England, Marlborough retained an affection for the Italianate well into the second half of the 19th century. One Italianate villa form is found here in five iterations: the 2½-story cruciform-plan, cross-gable-roof, end-gable-oculus-window form stands at 42, 57, 86, and 154 West Main Street and 43 Witherbee Street. All were standing by around 1870, and they demonstrate some variety of detail, some with projecting 1-story bay windows (42 West Main and 43 Witherbee), others with narrow doublet windows (57 and 154 West Main).

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The relatively contained plan and massing of the classically inspired Greek, Italian, and French sources that proliferated until the last quarter of the 19th century gave way to the more irregular and picturesque forms of the Modern Gothic and Queen Anne in the last two decades of the century. The fine Modern Gothic house that John L. Stone and his family built and occupied at 49 West Main around 1880 is typical: wraparound strap-work porch, semi-octagonal bay window supporting a projecting second-story bay that sweeps out over it, and tall pyramidal-roof tower. The most elaborate of these, all in the Queen Anne style, have irregular plans and highly animated profiles, like the Charlotte and Oscar Stevens House (1885) at 32 Pleasant, the Edward I. Morse House (1896) at 46 Pleasant, and the Lizzie and Irving Sawyer House (1897-1900) at 52 Pleasant, all featuring wraparound porches, elaborate roofs, and prominent corner towers or dormers. Others, usually more recent in date than the more elaborate examples, have slightly more contained masses enlivened by wraparound porches, varied wall surfaces, and high cross-gable roofs: the houses at 99 West Main (ca. 1900), 110 and 113 West Main (ca. 1905), and the Louise and Walter Field House (ca. 1910) at 20 Pleasant.

Queen Anne gave way to the Colonial Revival at the end of the 19th century as Americans began to discover their own architectural and cultural heritage. The earliest of these is the Josephine Warner House (ca 1906), 75 West Main, a high-shouldered hip-roof house with ample balustraded front porch and porte-cochère, a form typical of the first generation of full-blown Colonial Revival houses. The brick Harriet and Edward Ellis House, 14 Winthrop, and the clapboard Helen and John Rice House, 28 Witherbee (both 1920), show the smaller scale of the second generation of the Colonial Revival; both have smaller entrance porches and use tripartite windows on the first story flanking the center entrance. Variations on the Colonial Revival theme began to appear in the second generation, especially with the introduction of regional variations, like the Dutch Colonial, inspired by 18th century colonial Dutch houses found in New York. The house at 103 West Main, with its large two-story gambrel roof, is a typical example.

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Marlborough (Middlesex), MASection number 8 Page 4

Bungalows began to appear across the country in the first three decades of the 20th century. The Arts and Crafts movement that began in the late 19th century embraced the bungalow as an embodiment of hand-crafted artisanry. The Margaret and John Kelly House (1915), 17 Winthrop Street, celebrates such by the use of large fieldstones in its foundation and chimney. The Edward J. Lariviere House (1923), 150 West Main, makes use of stucco and half timbering, a combination often advocated by Gustav Stickley in Arts-and-Crafts's bible, *The Craftsman*.

While the district is particularly distinguished by its collection of stylish architecture, it also has a number of vernacular houses that are associated with Southern New England and thus reinforce the sense of time and place. The vernacular late Federal William Temple House (ca 1835), 115 West Main Street, shows the 2-story, 5-bay-façade, low-hip-roof form so common in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The end-gable-and-wing house, an L-plan house set gable end to the street with a usually lower service wing perpendicular at the rear, is found here in ten examples: 50, 100, 116, 120, 142 West Main; 24 Winthrop; and 25, 35, 50, and 51 Witherbee. The triple-decker, a three-story, three-family dwelling, is the consummate southern New England urban house type of the early 20th century; the district's one example, at 3 South Street, serves as a reminder that the form usually invaded virtually every developing neighborhood in addition to its exclusive population of entire blocks.

The combination of fine examples of stylish domestic architecture and typical southern New England vernacular types gives the West Main Street Historic District a fine sense of time and place: a residential neighborhood for manufacturers and workers in a provincial, urbanizing, industrializing southern New England city.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The pattern of development seen in the West Main Street

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Historic District achieves significance for community development because it typifies the organization of residential neighborhoods in urbanizing industrial cities as they emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Industrialization changed the lives of Americans in many ways. Before industrialization, differing activities were not segregated one from another by use: houses could be adjacent to shops or wharves or smithies. The complex society that emerged in industrializing communities practicably required that bankers, brokers, agents, and business professionals located their offices near one another for ease of communication before the common use of telegraphs and telephones. Factories were increasingly segregated from commercial and residential quarters as they became larger, louder, smokier, and smellier. Residential neighborhoods became increasingly segregated from both commercial and industrial areas but nevertheless responded in some ways to the location of both.

With houses originally built by and for both factory owners or managers and factory workers, the West Main Street Historic District shows two distinct patterns of residential organization. The larger houses built on ample lots for factory owners, upper-level factory managers, and professionals were often located on wide, tree-lined streets that led into the heart of town, and preferably as close to town as possible. In Marlborough, West Main Street and the lower end of Pleasant Street are lined with such houses: of the thirteen residential properties on Pleasant Street, twelve were built as large single-family houses; of the thirty-four residential properties on West Main Street, twenty-nine were built as large single-family houses. Many of the residents of both streets had offices or stores a short walk down the hill in Downtown Marlborough. Smaller side streets were more often lined with the smaller-scale houses of factory workers built closer to the street and to one another. On Witherbee Street, most of the houses were built and first occupied by shoe workers and artisans. They often worked in the factories or shops to the north and west of the street on which they lived.

(continued)

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SOCIAL HISTORY

Residents of the West Main Street Historic District during its period of significance reveal distinct patterns of social history that help to understand how life was lived in a small, industrial New England city in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Examination of some of the circumstances that brought about the construction the buildings within the district reveal strong connections among those who built them. The changing use of the buildings in the first half of the 20th century reveal the evolution of that same community.

Development patterns within the district reveal strong family ties. Pleasant Street, for example, abutted the Bigelow family homestead, which Lambert Bigelow began to divide in the middle of the nineteenth century; his daughter and her husband, William Morse, a partner in the family firm, Bigelow & Morse, built their house at 40 Pleasant Street in 1861. Morse's brother Edward, also a partner in the family firm, built his house next door at number 46 in 1896. When Charlotte Howe Stevens and her husband, Dr Oscar Stevens, decided to build a new house at 32 Pleasant Street in the mid-1880s, they built across the street from her parents, Simon Herbert and Harriette Brigham Howe¹; by the turn of the century, her brother S. Herbert Howe was living next door at number 28. Similar conditions obtained on West Main Street as well. Immediately after Winthrop Arnold platted a large tract of land he owned south and east of the intersection of South Street in April 1869, his daughter Lucy Arnold Hallett and her husband, Edward, bought lot number one, at the east corner of Orchard and West Main, and built their house there. Twin brothers Willard A. and Winslow D. Walker lived next door to each other in houses built around 1870 at 42 and 50 West Main; their younger brother Daniel A. Walker lived just east of Willard at number 38, and he was the business partner and successor of grocer Hiram Belknap, who lived at number 54, next door to Daniel's brother Winslow. Willard

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¹ The Howe's house has been replaced by a late twentieth-century apartment complex, and the land on which it stands is not included in this district.

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Walker, moreover, built two investment properties in the neighborhood, two double houses at 64-64A and 70-72 West Main. On Witherbee Street, George Fletcher, who lived at number 29, was likely the brother of Lewis E. Fletcher, who lived next door at number 35.

Changing patterns of occupancy reveal the evolution of the neighborhood. In the years that the neighborhood was developing, some residents chose to remain here when they built new houses: Josephine and Carmillus Miller moved to their new house at 75 North Main from one of the units in Willard Walker's double house at 64 West Main; Harriet and Edward Harris moved in 1920 to a new house at 14 Winthrop from 19 Pleasant,² probably a much larger house no longer necessary for a couple in their sixties. Some families lived in their houses for more than one generation: the Fields at 20 Pleasant, the Cuttings at 22 Pleasant, the Howes at 59 Pleasant, the Boggs at 44 Witherbee, and the Wallaces at 51 Witherbee. While most of the houses in the district were single-family houses when constructed, they have generally evolved into multiple-family dwellings in the course of the 20th century. Some houses remained in single-family use throughout the period of significance, including those at 5, 22, 32, 40, 46, and 47 Pleasant Street; 75, 86, 99, 110, and 150 West Main; 14 Winthrop; and 19, 39, 43, and 50 Witherbee.

This brief survey of the residents of residential properties in the district, combined with more detailed information about each property in the inventory, is intended to sketch some broad trends. The shift from single- to multiple-family use is typical of many urban residential neighborhoods immediately adjacent to central business districts. Further research by one trained in the sociology of urban neighborhoods would no doubt reveal other significant socio-economic and ethnic trends.

(continued)

² Like the above-mentioned Howe House, the Harris's house stood on the east side of Pleasant Street and was replaced by the 20th century apartment complex.

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POST-PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE ACTIVITY

Since the period of significance the district has experienced two major changes: reduction of physical integrity of its historic properties and introduction of new buildings. Both lack of maintenance and lack of awareness of the significance of the area and its constituent components have caused the area's physical decline. The increase both in residential units in formerly single- or two-family houses and in absentee-owner properties is partly attributable to the physical abuse and lack of maintenance. A number of properties have been sided with artificial materials, but, for the most part, their architectural integrity has not been thereby compromised. Construction of the brick apartment complex on the east side of Pleasant Street and the credit union at the northwest corner of West Main and Pleasant Streets have introduced buildings different in style, scale, and siting from the existing historic neighborhood. The neighborhood, however, has a distinct sense of place and community pride, evident especially at the annual Labor Day Parade. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places should be an incentive for the continuing protection and preservation of this resource, both its entirety and its constituent components.

PRESERVATION ISSUES

As recently as fifteen years ago, historic preservation played no role in the area. The area was considered of no historic significance both by local residents and by municipal officials. Since 1987, however, a number of individuals in the community have worked together to educate the others about the historic character of several inner-city neighborhoods, including the West Main Street area. Local neighborhood groups form the basis of education and advocacy efforts for historic preservation in the community. The formation of the Old House Association in 1997 reinforces the efforts of neighborhood groups. Several large houses on Pleasant Street physically demonstrate the results of these efforts. While growing interest and activity on the part of

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Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

residents and property owners is a distinct change in attitudes toward historic resources, the city itself remains officially uncommitted to the protection of historic resources. Without provisions for protection of historic resources and an ongoing commitment to maintenance of and improvement to municipal infrastructure, the private actions of individuals will lack the reinforcement they need to continue the admirable efforts now under way.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Marlborough are poorly documented, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in Marlborough and to the south in neighboring Worcester County have verified Native American settlement in the district locale for at least 5,000 years. However, few sites in the area have been systematically studied to the extent that the full range of that settlement is understood. Prehistoric sites in the district area can help us better understand the full range of site types through time and how environmental change influenced that variability. Prehistoric sites in this area can help us better understand settlement patterns within the Assabet River drainage and their importance and role within the larger Merrimack River system. Information may be present at sites in the nominated area to allow an analysis of such topics as trade, territoriality, lithic material use and procurement. Prehistoric sites in the area may also contribute information indicating the functional importance of site located away from wetlands resources (over 1000 feet). These patterns may help understand the variability between upland sites and the relationships between the interior uplands and coastal locales within which sites in the Marlborough area may play an important role.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to document 18th century patterns of community development that no longer survive above or below ground in the

(continued)

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district today. This information, known 19th century sites and detailed analysis of occupational related features can supplement architectural information to illustrate patterns of community development typical for small industrializing cities in southern New England during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing can be used to document 18th and early 19th century settlement in the district that established the foundation for most later settlement that characterized the district between 1870 and 1920. Detailed analysis of occupational related features related to extant structures and archaeological sites may also contribute important information that documents patterns of social history in the district and the relationships between families, ethnic, and other socio-economic groups. Structural evidence from residences, outbuildings and detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features may also contribute important information documenting the effects of industrialization on the lives of Americans, especially the effects of industrialization on the segregation of differing activities from one another by use. Information may be present in the district indicating how residential, industrial and commercial areas were segregated over time and the effects of segregation within each area.

(end)

West Main St. HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	289100	4692120
Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	289580	4692080
Zone	Easting	Northing

3. 19	289340	4691820
Zone	Easting	Northing
4. 19	289180	4691820
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 Wm. McKenzie Woodward, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 2001

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard 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 multiple

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

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9. Bigelow, Ella. *Historical Reminiscences of The Early Times in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Marlborough, Massachusetts, 1910.*

Hudson, Charles. *History of the Town of Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Boston, 1862.*

House Directories, Marlborough, 1890-1950.

MHC. Reconnaissance Report.

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

City of Marlborough. Tax Assessor's Records.

----- Ward Lists, 1891-1951.

(end)

10. Acreage of property: 15

Verbal Boundary Description: (See also enclosed assessor's maps)

On the south side of West Main Street beginning at northeast corner of the property at 42 West Main street and following its east lot line to its southeast corner, then following the south lot lines of the properties west to the west lot line of the property at 154 West Main Street, then crossing West Main Street and following the west and north lot lines of the property at 143 West Main Street to the west lot line of the property at 135 West Main Street and the west lot lines of

(continued)

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the properties on the west side of Pleasant Street to Lincoln Street, then crossing Pleasant Street and following the north and east lot lines of the property at 55-57 Lincoln Street to the southwest corner of the property at 41 Pleasant Street, then following the east street line of Pleasant Street to the north lot line of the property at 5 Pleasant Street and continuing along the north lot lines of the properties on the north side of West Main Street to the west lot line of the property at 14 Winthrop Street, then continuing north and east to the northeast corner of the property at 24 Winthrop Street, then crossing Winthrop Street and following the east street line to the north lot line of the property at 59 Witherbee Street, then following the north lot lines of the properties on the north side of Witherbee Street to the property at 19 Witherbee Street, then following the east lot line of the property at 19 Witherbee Street to its southeast corner, then crossing Witherbee Street to the northeast corner of the property at 28 Witherbee Street, then following its east lot line and the east lot line of the property at 49 West Main Street across West Main Street to the south street line of West Main Street, then continuing east to the point of beginning.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundaries are drawn to include the significant concentration of residences built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries principally for shoe-manufactory owners, managers, and workers. The boundary excludes adjacent properties that are different in character, more recent in date of construction, or so compromised in integrity as to lose architectural and/or historical significance.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

West Main Street Historic District
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Section number photo Page

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: William McK. Woodward
Date: March 2000

1. View of south side of West Main Street (142,146,150,154 West Main Street)
2. View of north side of West Main Street (94-96,100,110,112,116 West Main Street)
3. View of the north side of West Main Street (85,75,65-67,63 West Main Street)
4. View of the south side of West Main Street (64-64A,70-72,74-76,80,86 West Main Street)
5. View of the west side of Pleasant Street (32,40,46,52 Pleasant Street)

(end)

West Main Street HD

Marlborough, MA

District Data
Sheet

Map/Lot	MHC No	Street Address	Name/Function	Date	Style	Status	Resource Type
69/131	222	5 Pleasant Street	McGee House	ca 1919	Foursquare	C	B
69/43	154	20 Pleasant Street	Field House	ca 1910	Vernacular Queen Anne	C	B
69/41	153	22 Pleasant Street	Brigham-Cutting House	1876-77	Vernacular	C	B
69/39	152	28 Pleasant Street	Brigham House	ca 1858	Greek Revival	C	B
69/37	151	32 Pleasant Street	Stevens House	ca 1885	Queen Anne	C	B
"		32 rear Pleasant Street	Garage	ca 1940	Vernacular	C	B
69/34	150	40 Pleasant Street	Morse House	1861, 1938	Altered Second Empire	C	B
69/104	149	41 Pleasant Street	Unitarian Parsonage	1869	Mansard	C	B
69/32	148	46 Pleasant Street	Morse House	ca 1896	Queen Anne	C	B
69/103	147	47 Pleasant Street	Dadmun House	ca 1870	Second Empire	C	B
69/31	146	52 Pleasant Street	Sawyer House	1897-1900	Queen Anne	C	B
69/98		55-57 Pleasant Street	Apartment Block	ca 1910	Vernacular	C	B
69/24		60 Pleasant Street	Boudreau House	ca 1923	Colonial Revival	C	B
69/23	53	64 Pleasant Street	Clisbee House	before 1830	Greek Revival	C	B
69/73		3 South Street	Triple Decker	ca 1910	Triple Decker	C	B
69/198	210	32 West Main Street	Bradley House	ca 1875	End gable & wing	C	B
69/208	211	38 West Main Street	D.A. Walker House	ca 1870	Vernacular	C	B
69/207	212	42 West Main Street	W.A. Walker House	ca 1870	Italianate	C	B
69/224	136	49 West Main Street	Stone House	ca 1880	Modern Gothic	C	B
"		49 rear West Main Street	Garage	ca 1920	Vernacular	C	B
69/206	213	50 West Main Street	W.D. Walker House	ca 1870	End gable & wing	C	B
69/205		54 West Main Street	Belknap House	ca 1875	Vernacular	C	B
69/225	137	57 West Main Street	Swift-Nelson House	ca 1870, ca 1885	Italianate	C	B
69/226	214	63 West Main Street	House	ca 1900	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	C	B
69/175	215	64-64A West Main Street	Walker Double House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
69/227	138	65-67 West Main Street	Alden-Phelps House	ca 1830	Greek Revival	C	B
69/175	216	70-72 West Main Street	Walker Double House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
69/173	217	74-76 West Main Street	Whitney House	ca 1890	Vernacular	C	B
69/228	218	75 West Main Street	Warner House	ca 1906	Colonial Revival	C	B
"		75 rear West Main Street	Garage	ca 1920	Vernacular	C	B

West Main Street HD				District Data Sheet	Marlborough, MA		
99/169	219	78 West Main Street	House	ca 1895	Queen Anne	C	B
69/172	220	80 West Main Street	Carey House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
69/229	139	85 West Main Street	1st Church of Christ, Scientist	1920	Georgian Revival	C	B
69/171	221	86 West Main Street	Hallett House	1870	Italianate	C	B
69/138		94-96 West Main Street	Double House	ca 1955	Vernacular	C	B
69/137	223	95 West Main Street	House	ca 1900	Foursquare	C	B
69/136	224	99 West Main Street	House	ca 1900	Queen Anne	C	B
69/139	225	100 West Main Street	Murphy House	ca 1880	End gable & wing	C	B
69/135	226	103 West Main Street	House	ca 1925	Dutch Colonial	C	B
69/140	227	110 West Main Street	House	ca 1905	Queen Anne	C	B
69/134	228	111 West Main Street	House	ca 1925	Bungalow	C	B
69/141	229	112 West Main Street	Hayes-Nugent House	ca 1885	Vernacular Queen Anne	C	B
69/133	230	113 West Main Street	House	ca 1905	Vernacular Queen Anne	C	B
69/132A	231	115 West Main Street	William Temple House	ca 1835	Late Federal	C	B
"		115 rear West Main Street	Garage	ca 1925	Vernacular	C	B
69/142		116 West Main Street	?-Ward House	ca 1875	End gable & wing	C	B
"		116 rear West Main Street	Garage	ca 1930	Vernacular	C	B
69/143	232	120 West Main Street	Cavanaugh House	ca 1870	End gable & wing	C	B
69/132	233	123 West Main Street	Temple Store & House	ca 1920	Vernacular	C	B
69/73		134 West Main Street	Service Station	ca 1940	Franchise	C	B
69/146		135 West Main Street	St Mary's Credit Union	ca 1980	Corporate Colonial	NC	B
69/72		142 West Main Street	Rock House	ca 1875	End gable & wing	C	B
69/48		143 West Main Street	House	ca 1885	Vernacular	C	B
69/71	234	146 West Main Street	House	ca 1900	Queen Anne	C	B
"		146 rear West Main Street	Garage	ca 1925	Vernacular	C	B
81/129		150 West Main Street	Lariviere House	ca 1923	Bungalow	C	B
"		150 rear West Main Street	Garage	ca 1923	Vernacular	C	B
81/128	236	154 West Main Street	Rock House	ca 1870	Italianate	C	B
69/130		14 Winthrop Street	Ellis House	ca 1920	Georgian Revival	C	B
"		14 rear Winthrop Street	Garage	ca 1920	"	C	B

West Main Street HD

District Data
Sheet

Marlborough, MA

69/230		17 Winthrop Street
69/129		24 Winthrop Street
69/243	281	19 Witherbee Street
69/244	280	25 Witherbee Street
69/235	279	28 Witherbee Street
69/245	278	29 Witherbee Street
69/246	277	35 Witherbee Street
69/247	276	39 Witherbee Street
69/234	275	40 Witherbee Street
69/248	274	43 Witherbee Street
"		43 rear Witherbee Street
69/233	273	44 Witherbee Street
69/232	272	50 Witherbee Street
69/249	271	51 Witherbee Street
69/250	270	59 Witherbee Street
69/231	269	60 Witherbee Street

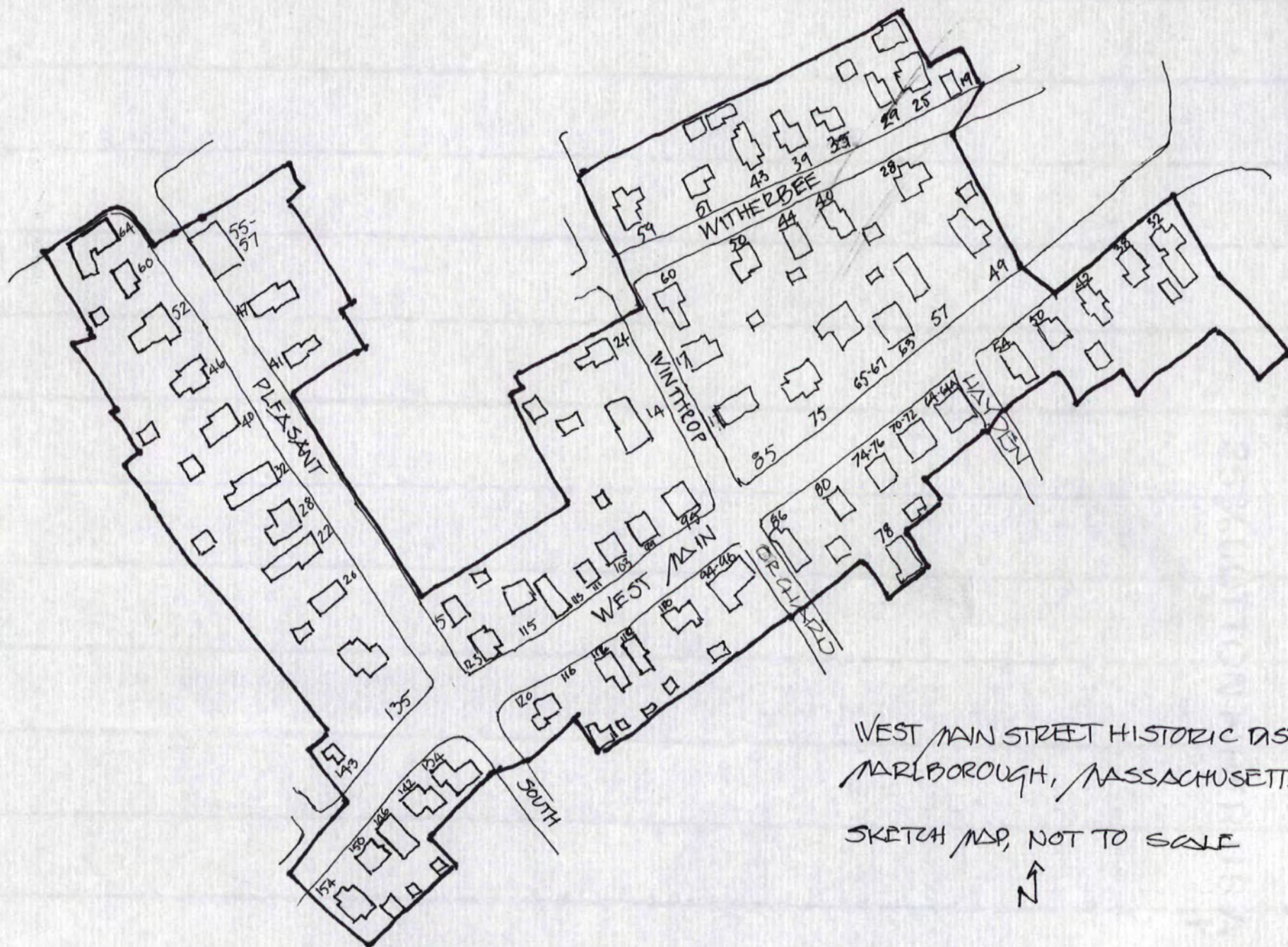
Kelley House	ca 1915
Bartlett House	ca 1870
House	ca 1900
Wheeler House	ca 1875
Rice House	ca 1920
G. Fletcher House	ca 1870
L. Fletcher House	ca 1870
Holden House	ca 1875
Phipps House	ca 1870
Fay House	ca 1870
Fay Barn	ca 1870
Boggs House	ca 1870
Brigham House	ca 1870
Brown House	ca 1870
Howe House	ca 1870
Dole House	ca 1869

Bungalow
End gable & wing
Vernacular
End gable & wing
Colonial Revival
Vernacular
End gable & wing
Vernacular
Vernacular
Italianate
Vernacular
Vernacular
End gable & wing
End gable & wing
Mansard
Vernacular

C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B
C	B

Contributing Buildings
77

Non Contributing Buildings
2



WEST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

SKETCH MAP, NOT TO SCALE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY West Main Street Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 9/24/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/25/01
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/09/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/09/01
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001215

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11.8.01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

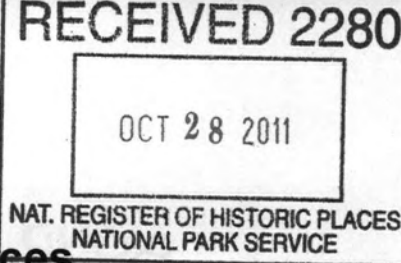
REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



01001215
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

West Main Street Historic District
Marlborough (Middlesex) MA

Section number 10 Page 1

The coordinates originally provided for the West Main Street Historic District were:

1. 19 289100 4692120
2. 19 289580 4692080
3. 19 289340 4691820
4. 19 289180 4691820

The correct location is 0.67 miles due south of those points at:

1. 19 289000 4691060
2. 19 289520 4691350
3. 19 289710 4691040
4. 19 289210 4690730

(North American Datum 1927).

Corrected April 2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: West Main Street Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01001215

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 20, 2011

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Re: Additional Documentation (Technical corrections of UTM's)

In the process of mapping National Register nominations for our GIS database, we have identified errors in UTM coordinates for 23 properties. The errors vary from a few hundred feet to hundreds of miles, often due to transposition of numbers.

As recommended by Edson Beall, we are enclosing a continuation sheet for each of the nominations. Please let me know if you need more information in order to correct your records.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosures



MARLBOROUGH, MA

W. MAIN ST. HD

WM MCK. WOODWARD photo

MARCH 2000

S. SIDE OF W. MAIN ST.

(142, 146, 150, 154 W. MAIN ST.)



MARLBOROUGH, MA

W. MAIN ST HD

WM. MCK. WOODWARD photo

MARCH 2000

S. SIDE OF W. MAIN ST.

(94-96, 100, 110, 112, 116 W. MAIN ST)



MARLBOROUGH, MA

W MAIN ST HD

WM. MCK. WOODWARD photo

MARCH 2000

N. SIDE OF W. MAIN ST.

(85, 75, 65-67, 63 W. MAIN ST)



MARLBOROUGH, MA

WEST MAIN ST. HD

WM. MCK. WOODWARD photo

MARCH 2000

S. SIDE OF W. MAIN ST.

(64-64A, 70-72, 74-76, 80, 86 W. MAIN ST.)



MARLBOROUGH

W. MAIN ST. HD.

WM. MCK. WOODWARD photo

MARCH 2000

W. SIDE OF PLEASANT ST.

(# 32, 40, 46, 52 PLEASANT)



SEE SHEET 68 N 491,500



SEE SHEET 68 E 583,500

SEE SHEET 70 E 596,500

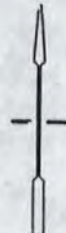
MARLBOROUGH, MA
W. MAIN ST. HD

SEE SHEET 81 N 489,500

SCALE 1"=1200'

SHEET 69

COMPILED BY PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS
MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORPORATION



SEE SHEET 69 N 489,500



COMPILED BY PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS
MOORE SURVEY & MAPPING CORPORATION

MARLBOROUGH, MA
W. MAIN ST HD

SEE SHEET 92 N 487,500

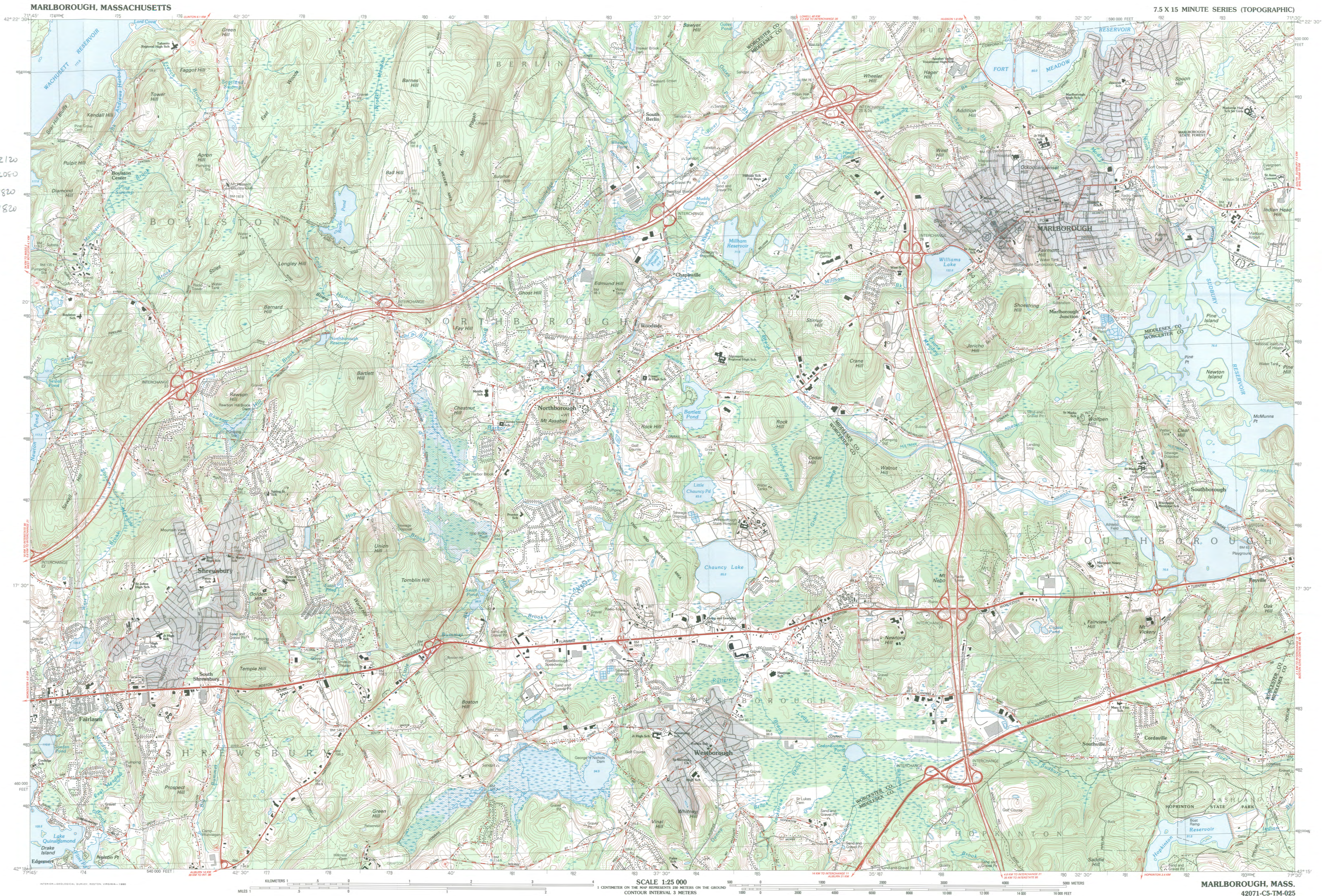
SCALE 1:1,200

SHEET 81

81

MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS

ZONE 19
A. 289100/4692120
B. 289580/4692060
C. 289340/4691820
D. 289180/4691820



W. MAIN ST. HD

MARLBOROUGH (MIDDLESEX) MA

42071-C5-TM-025

Marlborough

MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

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

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1983

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983

Supersedes Shrewsbury and Marlborough 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1969

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal Transverse
Mercator. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts
coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American
Datum. To place on the predicted North American
Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south
and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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

CONVERSION TABLE

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

To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

UTM grid convergence
(GM) at 1983
declination (MM)
at center of map
Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Shrewsbury
2 Marlborough
3 Southborough
4 Framingham
5 Framingham
6 Needham
7 Needham
8 Needham

ISBN 0-607-23425-3
9 780607 234251

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road, road
Route marker: Interstate, U.S. State
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
Bridge: drawbridge
Footbridge; overpass; underpass
Bulky area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure
Boundary:
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
Range, township; section line: location approximate
Range, township; section line: location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Cemetery; grave
Compass rose; picnic area; U.S. forest monument
Windmill; 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
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Riprap, large and small; kelp, logs and small
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland
Scrub; mangrove
Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



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

September 13, 2001

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

West Main Street HD, Marlborough (Middlesex), MA

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

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: William McK. Woodward, Consultant
Gary Brown, Marlborough Historical Commission
Lynn Faust, Marlborough Historical Commission
William Mauro, Jr., Mayor, City of Marlborough
Barbara Fenby, Chair, Marlborough Planning Board