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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 16 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brookfield Common Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Upper River Streets

street & number Howard, Sherman, Prouty, West Main, Main and

N/A not for publication

city, town Brookfield

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA

county Worcester

code 027

zip code 01506

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>80</u>	<u>27</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>12</u>	<u>3</u> objects
<u>93</u>	<u>30</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Valerie H. Talmore JHT
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical State Historic Preservation Officer Date Commission;

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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:) _____

Alana Byer Entered in the National Register 2/23/90

ja Signature of the Keeper

_____ Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure
Commerce / Department Store, Warehouse
Social / Meeting Hall
Government / Town Hall, Fire Station

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure
Commerce / Warehouse, Department Store
Social / Meeting Hall
Government / Town Hall, Fire Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style
Early Republic / Federal
Mid-19th Century / Greek Revival
Late Victorian / Gothic, Italianate,
Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick Style,
Romanesque Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick, Clapboard, Wood Shingle
Synthetic, Stone
roof Asphalt, Slate
other Granite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located in the southwestern corner of Worcester County, Massachusetts, Brookfield is dominated in its topography by the broad meadows and valley of the Quaboag River, which flows in a northwesterly direction through the northern section of town. This broad valley was once the bed of a large glacial lake that extended from West Brookfield to East Brookfield. Gently rolling hills north and south of the valley are cut by numerous streams, which flow between the north-south ridges into the Quaboag River. Quaboag Pond, the source of the river, and Quacumquasit Pond are at the southeastern border of town and form part of the town boundary with East Brookfield.

The town center, located north of the Quaboag River, occupies a small plateau consisting of Merrimac loam, heavy phase, and Brookfield loam. Brookfield loam and Brookfield stony loam are found on the hilltops and slopes, with occasional drumlins covered by rich Paxton loam. These soils are agriculturally important and productive, particularly well suited to growing hay, grains, and potatoes. Route 9, including remnants of the old Boston Post Road, passes through the village from southeast to west. Brookfield Common (also known as Banister Common) is located at the intersection of Main Street, the historic east-west route through the town center, and upper River Street, which connects the village to settlements south of the Quaboag River. The landscape opens out to meadow north of the village.

Brookfield Common Historic District comprises roughly 62 acres with most resources organized around Banister Common, the district's major open space. The northern end of the Common is the Mall, a triangular plot of land separated from the Common by an extension of Central Street, following 18th-century cowpaths. Large shade trees line the east, west, and south edges of the Common. Central Street to the west is the civic and commercial focus of the village, with the Town Hall, commercial buildings, and the Congregational Church fronting the Common. Two other churches and the town library are incorporated into residential development surrounding the Common and on side streets. Historic buildings flanking the Common are generally of uniform size and scale, giving way to less regular development on larger lots to the north, south and west and smaller scale development on side streets to the east. Buildings are generally set close to the sidewalk with side and rear yards. Barns or garages appear at the rear of several house lots.

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6. Historic Functions

Education/Library
Religion/Religious Structure;
 Church-related Residence
Recreation/Monument
Landscape/Plaza, Street
 Furniture-Object

Current Functions

Education/Library
Religion/Religious Structure,
 Church-related Residence
Recreation/Monument
Landscape/Plaza, Street
 Furniture-Object

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7. Architecture Classification

Late 19th Century Revival/
Colonial Revival, Tudor
Revival
Other

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The historic district contains 107 buildings, one structure, and 15 objects; 80 buildings, one structure, and 12 objects contribute to the district's architectural and historical integrity. All contributing resources were in place by 1939, the end of the period of significance. Some dwellings have attached barns at the side or rear; those known to have been detached originally have been counted as separate buildings. While some noncontributing buildings are historic buildings altered by siding or additions, the majority are garages and residential infill constructed after the period of significance.

The district displays notable concentrations of buildings in the Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles, with at least one example of every major late 19th and early 20th-century style also present. Many buildings are vernacular interpretations of the high styles, particularly the 1 1/2-story houses on Sherman, Lincoln, and Prouty Streets which are best described as Victorian vernacular. Some houses from the late 18th to mid-19th centuries were updated with wrap-around porches and bracketed cornices in the late 19th century.

Generally, residential and commercial buildings are 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 stories, wood-frame, with clapboard or shingle siding. Isolated examples of brick residential construction largely date to the first half of the 19th century. Older institutional buildings such as the Congregational and Catholic churches are wood-frame, with later examples in stone and brick. Barns and garages are generally wood-frame, gable-roofed structures.

Residential Buildings

The earliest houses in the district are in the Federal style, and are ranged primarily along Main Street, the old Boston Post Road. Generally, the houses are hipped roof, two-story structures with interior end chimneys, five-bay center-entry facades, and double-pile plans. These wood-frame dwellings vary in the quantity of their architectural detailing, from the relatively unornamented facade of the Oliver Paddock House, 12 West Main Street (1800, MHC #C-115), to the flared window lintels and broken pedimented door surround with fanlight on the Prouty House, 3 Main Street (1790, see below). A later example of the Federal style in brick is the J. S. Sherman House, 14 Common Street (ca. 1815, MHC #E-150, Photo #2). Laid in common bond, the double-pile, hipped roof house has a 2-story gabled brick ell. Windows containing 2/2 sash are topped with flared brick lintels, and the center entry has three-pane sidelights and transom.

Most impressive architecturally of the district's Federal style houses is the Oliver Crosby House, 13 West Main Street, (1797, MHC #C-114, Photo #3) attributed to Asher Benjamin (1771-1845), the country builder and author of

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several builders' guides in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Benjamin is believed to have designed another house in what is now West Brookfield, the Luke Baldwin House (ca. 1796, demolished). The Crosby House is a hipped roof structure with pedimented frontispiece, displaying a modillion cornice with egg and dart molding and keyed lintels over windows containing 12/12 sash. Fenestration of the center hall includes an elaborate door surround of fluted Corinthian pilasters carrying an oversized keyed fanlight with tracery. Tracery also appears in the sidelights of the entry, in panels flanking the double-hung window over the entry, and in the keyed fanlight in the pediment. Reportedly designed as a duplex with the center hall dividing the building into two separate houses, the structure has five-bay, center-entry facades on the north (main facade) and west. To the west is a frame 1 1/2-story gabled wing, formerly an attached carriage shed, with molded keyed arches springing from Doric pilasters. The original arched openings are now infilled with vertical boards.

The district's Greek Revival houses are generally 2 or 2 1/2-story, gable-front, wood-frame dwellings with three-bay facades and side-hall plans. Most incorporate lateral wings, rear ells, or porches added later. Many of the district's Greek Revival buildings surround the Common. A typical example of the form is the Banister House, 16A Lincoln Street (ca. 1830, MHC #A-47, Photo #4) at the southern edge of the Common. The house presents a pedimented gable front to the Common, and the end-bay entry has a broad nine-pane transom and three-pane sidelights. The gabled two-story east wing is said to have been a separate house moved to the site ca. 1870. Next to the Banister House is the John Robinson House, 18 Lincoln Street (ca. 1840, MHC #A-46, Photo #4), updated from its original Greek Revival appearance ca. 1890. Retaining wide corner pilasters, a broad frieze, and four chimneys, the house was transformed with the addition of fish scale shingles in the gable end, a wrap-around porch with jigsaw brackets on the north and west sides, and wings on the east and south sides.

Monumental examples of the Greek Revival include the second Stowell House and the Dr. Pease House, both on upper River Street. The Stowell House, 19 River Street (ca. 1830, MHC #E-166) is a well-proportioned Greek Revival with recessed entry, sidelights, and transom. Fluted pilasters enrich the door surround. Corner pilasters and the pediment are of flushboard siding. Windows (6/6 sash) have corner block surrounds. The two-story gabled south ell has a porch with a shed roof and four Doric columns. On the north side of the house is a porch with four Ionic columns and a plain balustrade. The Dr. Pease House, 13 River Street (1852, MHC #E-171, Photo #5) is the only temple-front Greek Revival house in the historic district. Four fluted Doric columns span the three-bay, center-entry facade, which is finished with flushboard siding and corner pilasters. The double-door entry is intact behind a boxed enclosure. Ornament includes an ogee-arched blind fan in the

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pediment and paired, brackets, probably later additions, at the cornice.

Two Greek Revival dwellings in brick are the Charles Deane House, 5 Main Street, (1831, MHC #B-79) with elliptical fanlight and sidelights at the end-bay entry and a blind ogee fan in the pedimented front gable, and the Rev. Coit House, 5 River Street (ca. 1850, MHC #E-170). The Coit house is an unusual dwelling with a hipped roof and intersecting pedimented gable facing the Mall. Originally a gable-front structure with three-bay facade and side-hall plan, the house was remodeled ca. 1890 with the addition of another, double-pile bay on the south side to produce the present four-bay facade with entry in the second bay. Window lintels also suggest that the house was built in two sections. Lintels of the long French windows on the facade and side of the addition duplicate the stone lintels of the original building in size and shape but are executed in wood.

The historic district includes several buildings constructed as workers housing for Brookfield's boot and shoe factories in the second half of the 19th century. Worker housing, including both single-family dwellings and multi-family tenements, is vernacular stylistically, but compatible with surrounding residential construction in size, scale, and materials. Although this housing dates primarily to the last quarter of the 19th century, two earlier Greek Revival examples survive. The Fales Tenement House, 21 River Street (ca. 1860, MHC #E-165) is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay, vernacular house with broad gable front and center entry. The house was modified in the late 19th century with the addition of a one-bay entry porch flanked by two-tier window bays on the facade. At 9 Howard Street, the Stowell Tenement House (1860, MHC #A-26) is another 2 1/2-story house with a four-bay facade (east elevation) distinguished by corner pilasters, and separate entries with small porches on the north and south sides.

Italianate houses in the historic district are generally 2 1/2-story wood-frame buildings with two- or three-bay facades, and entries either in the gable end or on a side elevation. Virtually all buildings in the style have bracketed cornices; and some have oversized scroll brackets at the door hood over the entry. At the western boundary of the historic district is the Louise Galloway House, 17 West Main Street (1840, MHC #C-112), also known as the Tea Room. The gable-front and wing structure consists of a clapboarded main block and board and batten ell to the east. The two-bay gable end has a first-floor bay window with ornamental brackets that are repeated in the gable, second-story windows with molded window heads and 6/6 sash, and paired round-arched gable windows. Galloway, a vaudeville personality, opened a tea room in the house in 1924. Later examples of the Italianate style include the Clancy Whittemore House, 10 Howard Street (1870, MHC #A-28) and the Joel Rogers House, 8 Howard Street (1880, MHC #A-27). The gable-front facade (west elevation) of the Whittemore House features a two-tier bay window, corner

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boards, and a paired bracket cornice. A bracketed porch shields the offset entry on the south elevation. The more vernacular Rogers House with a three-bay facade and side-hall plan has a broad gable roof, thin corner pilasters, one-story full-width porch, and single round-arched window in the gable end.

The historic district includes two high-style Italianate houses, the George Johnson House on upper River Street and the H. D. Fales House on Main Street. The Johnson House, 22 River Street (1863, MHC #E-164) is noted for its spacious lot and deep setback from the street. The side-gable dwelling has a three-bay, center-entry facade marked by a broad cross-gable and a one-story full-width porch. Paired doors beneath an elliptical transom are flanked by sidelights. A round-arched tripartite window is centered over the entry, and two round-arched windows appear in the facade gable. A bracketed center-gable barn survives at the rear of the property. On Main Street at the opposite end of River Street is a section of Brookfield formerly referred to as Mansion Row (Photo #6). Here is located the H. D. Fales House, 4 West Main Street (1873, MHC #C-110), a symmetrical hipped roof house with cross gables centered on the facade and side elevations and a cornice of paired brackets. Two-tier bay windows with stick-work detailing over the second story flank the center entry, which is marked by a one-story, one-bay porch. Other windows containing 1/1 or 2/2 sash have surrounds with molded heads and scrolls at the sills. Gabled dormers flanking each cross gable contain single round-arched windows. Etched glass panels in the double doors of the entry add to the richness of the facade. A one-story bracketed porch with a dentil cornice spans the east elevation.

Kimbalwood, 2 West Main Street (1864, MHC #C-109, Photos #6 and 7) adjacent to the Fales House is the most elaborate of the few Second Empire houses in the historic district. The present building replaces a house that burned in 1863. Designed by Elbridge Boyden of Worcester, also architect of the Congregational Church on Common Street, Kimbalwood was built by men who worked in the Kimball and Robinson shoe factory of Brookfield. Two and one-half stories with a slate mansard roof, Kimbalwood has a symmetrical, three-bay facade and square massing. Brick interior chimneys display panel brick detailing above the roofline. A slightly projecting central bay distinguished by corner quoins and flushboard siding incorporates the main entry in a round-arched surround. Quoins also appear at the outer corners of the clapboarded exterior. Fenestration generally consists of double windows with 1/1 sash beneath bracketed window hoods. Arched dormer windows with scrolls at the bases contain round-arched 2/2 sash. Full-width porches on the facade (south) and west side incorporate rusticated central piers, elaborate jig-sawn balustrades, and wide friezes with modillion cornices and Greek key moldings, mirroring the modillions and moldings of the primary cornice. The interior of this recently restored house retains the original four-room

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center-hall floorplan with rear kitchen ell, as well as woodwork, marble mantels, lighting fixtures, and other accessories.

Other Second Empire dwellings of a more vernacular nature are found on Sherman Street: the Benjamin Rice House, 6 Sherman Street (1875, MHC #A-211) and the Taylor Clough House, 7 Sherman Street (1871, MHC #A-210, AA). While definitely influenced by prevailing architectural taste, these 1 1/2-story mansard cottages are more modest in scale and ornament than Kimbalwood. The Rice House retains molded window hoods, on the first floor, pedimented window hoods on the dormers, and a plain one-bay entry porch on the two-bay facade. The Clough House is similar in design but has been rendered noncontributing due to the addition of synthetic siding.

The historic district includes several Victorian vernacular houses from the last quarter of the 19th century which lack the identifying features of a specific architectural style. The houses were generally associated with employees of Brookfield's boot and shoe factories, either as rental tenements or as single-family homes. The W. E. Sargent Houses, 10 and 12 Prouty Street (ca 1885, MHC #A-207 and A-208) are two 1 1/2-story, gable-front and wing houses with asymmetrical facades, constructed for shoe factory workers at the edge of a largely Irish tenement district known as the Patch. The H. L. Sherman House, 14 Lincoln Street (MHC #A-49, Photo #8) and the William Cook House, 16 Lincoln Street (MHC #A-48, Photo #8), both ca. 1890, are similar 1 1/2-story gable-front and wing houses. Half-width porches shielding entries are balanced by square window bays beneath the facade gable. There is a gabled wall dormer in the wing over the porch of the Sherman House, and shed-roof dormer over the porch of the Cook House.

The Butterworth House, 6 Howard Street (1884, MHC #A-25) is a fine example of Victorian eclectic architecture, and is also notable for its setback from the street and circular driveway. The house has a steeply pitched hipped roof of slate, capped with iron cresting at the ridge and intersected by cross gables with vergeboards and decorative trusses. Bracketed bay windows with paneled aprons flank the bracketed one-bay porch of the center entry. A double round-arched window is directly above the entry, with a single round-arched window in the gable end. Additional ornament includes thin corner boards and a one-story porch with modillion cornice on the south elevation.

The district's only major example of Queen Anne residential design is the Charles E. Rice House, 7 Central Street (1905, MHC #A-2). A rambling 2 1/2-story asymmetrical dwelling, the Rice House has a broad gable-front roof punctuated by smaller cross-gables over projecting bays on the side elevations. The one-story full-width porch has decorative brackets and turned posts and balusters. A secondary entrance in the side bay on the west

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elevation is marked by oversized scroll brackets at the door hood. On the second level of the facade is an oriel window in the east bay, and a square gabled projection in the west bay, added as a sunroom in the 1920s. Queen Anne multi-pane windows light the entry and stairhall. The Rice House retains a gabled barn of the same period, now attached to a later ca. 1920 garage structure.

On the corner of Common and Central Streets across from the Congregational Church is the Gavitt House, 10 Common Street (MHC #E-148). Built ca. 1900, this 2 1/2-story Georgian Revival house occupies a highly visible intersection in the historic district. The three-bay facade with hipped roof and projecting dormers is ornamented by a Greek key frieze band. Varying depths and projections of bays and porches add visual interest. A wrap-around porch on the facade (west) and north side incorporates an octagonal projection at the Common Street-Central Street corner. Windows contain 6/1 sash on the first floor, 12/1 sash on the second floor, and tracery in the upper sash of the dormers. Recently rehabilitated, the Gavitt House is now the Brookfield Common Professional Building.

Virtually no new residential buildings were constructed in the historic district from the early 20th century until after World War II. One exception is a contributing house at 7 Howard Street (ca. 1935). This shingle-clad dwelling has a steep asymmetrical facade gable with slopes of uneven lengths, a feature frequently seen in early 20th-century wood-frame houses in the Tudor Revival mode.

Institutional Buildings

Brookfield's institutional core was established around Banister Common and on Central Street primarily in the third quarter of the 19th century. Central Street supported a new Evangelical Congregational Church (1857), the old high school and public library building (demolished), and Town Hall (1868, burned 1902). The Methodist congregation relocated from Central Street to the southwest corner of West Main and River Streets where they built a church (demolished) in the 1860s. Across the Common from Central Street, the Unitarian congregation built a new church (1868, burned 1911) on upper River Street, selling its 1836 church to local Catholics, who moved the building to its present site at the corner of Lincoln and Howard Streets.

St. Mary's Catholic Church (1836, MHC #A-54) at Lincoln and Howard Streets is the oldest institutional building in the historic district. Relocated to the present site after its purchase from the Unitarian congregation in 1868, the Greek Revival wood-frame church was enlarged and remodeled in 1891. A pedimented gable structure three bays wide and three bays deep, the church has a projecting center-entry pavilion beneath the

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pediment marked by a square tower with pyramidal roof at the roof ridge. Ornament includes double-height corner columns supporting the pediment, an ogee fanlight over the entry, and a one-bay bracketed entry porch dating to the 1891 remodeling. Other work at that time included construction of a thirty-foot rear addition and a gallery, and installation of eighteen pointed-arch stained glass windows.

The Evangelical Congregational Church, 8 Common Street (1857, MHC #E-147) is a Romanesque Revival building at the northeast corner of Common and Central Streets. Three bays across and four bays deep, the wood-frame, gabled church has a three-story square tower centered on the facade. The tower features round-arched windows and culminates in an octagonal steeple with louvered openings at the base. Flushboards on the facade simulate dressed stone. Corbeled cornices appear on the tower and main block, and windows and doors are set into round-arched surrounds. The main entrance at the base of the tower consists of double doors topped by a transom and articulated by a hood mold and pilasters. Architect of the church was Elbridge Boyden of Worcester, who also designed Kimbalwood, 2 West Main Street (1864, MHC #C-109).

Merrick Public Library is located in Banister Memorial Hall, 19 Lincoln Street (1883, MHC #E-153) at the corner of Lincoln and Common Street and was designed by Boston architects Wait and Cutter and built by Levi Moody of Springfield. A fine example of Queen Anne architecture, the two-story hipped roof building incorporates cross gables with parapeted end walls. The hall is constructed of Brookfield brick and trimmed in Longmeadow sandstone, and retains its original slate roof and terra-cotta. Of particular interest is the gargoyle rain spout on the west elevation. The interior displays birchwood paneling, a brick fireplace, and period stained glass.

The Colonial Revival Town Hall, 6 Central Street (1904, MHC #A-1), designed by Worcester architect George H. Clemence, was constructed by Henry Mellon of Worcester on the site of the first Town Hall, which burned in 1902. Built of Brookfield brick with granite trim and a slate roof, the Town Hall is a two-story, hipped building with two major facades. A seven-bay facade with end-bay entries faces Central Street to the south, and a three-bay facade marked by a 3 1/2-story square clock tower with open belvedere faces Common Street to the west. The towered facade gives the brick building a monumental appearance when approached from the Common. Contrasting granite ornament includes arched hood molds at the entries, keyed window lintels and surrounds, belt courses over the first and second stories, and a heavy modillion cornice.

The Unitarian Universalist Church, 9 River Street (1912, MHC #E-169, Photo #1) is the only stone building in the Common Historic District. Designed in the English Country Gothic manner and constructed of rough-faced, random-coursed stone, the one-story, side-gabled church is dominated by a

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squat tower at the southeast corner. Detailing is limited to decorative corner and wall buttresses, stone voussoirs, and embattlements at the tower, which includes double doors with strap hinges at the base. Stained glass windows are set in squat pointed arch surrounds. Heavy arches and strong horizontals tie this building to its setting on the Common. This church was constructed after lightning struck the previous (1868) church in 1911.

Commercial Buildings

Brookfield House, 8 West Main Street (MHC #C-111) reflects the early importance of West Main Street as a segment of the old Boston Post Road, the major east-west route through the village at Brookfield. Constructed in 1868, the building is a replacement for two earlier inns that burned on the same site. The first was a late Georgian residence converted for use as an inn in 1779. The present two-story, five-bay structure has a late 19th/early 20th-century gambrel roof and two-story wings to the east and west, the west wing built ca. 1880. Windows contain 6/6 sash.

Central Street in the vicinity of Prouty Street developed as a commercial and industrial focus for the village in the second half of the 19th century. This followed the setting off of a larger commercial area at West Brookfield Center in 1848 with the creation of the separate town of West Brookfield. There are no industrial buildings in the Brookfield Common Historic District, and vacant parcels on Central Street are evidence of buildings demolition in the commercial area. Extant commercial buildings and the Town Hall visually tie Central Street to the Common area to the west.

The larger of the two Central Street commercial buildings is the E. B. Gerald Store, 8 Central Street (1865, MHC #A-4, Photo #9), a two-story, wood-frame, Italianate structure with a low hipped roof, wide eave overhang, large paired brackets, and wide pilasters. The one-story full-width porch has four chamfered supports, each with a capital and bracket identical in design to those at the cornice but smaller in scale. Transoms appear above each display and entry bay. Original 6/6 sash survives behind storm windows. East of the Gerald Store is Frazier's, 16 Central Street (1868, MHC #A-5, Photo #9), a diminutive one-story wood-frame building with a flat roof and false gable front supported by Italianate brackets. The building's single storefront consists of a recessed entry flanked by display windows, each topped with a two-pane transom.

The Crosby Store, (1865, MHC #A-6, Photo #9) immediately east of Frazier's was another Italianate block constructed in the same period. Recently rehabilitated into doctor's offices with a Neo-Federal appearance, the store is now noncontributing due to its appearance and therefore has been excluded from the boundaries of the historic district.

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Brookfield Common Historic District includes several contributing objects, primarily granite hitching posts, fence posts, and boundary markers scattered on various lots throughout the district. These objects generally date to the mid- to late 19th century. Somewhat larger contributing objects are three commemorative markers of granite, the Knox Marker (1927, MHC #E-908) and the Washington Highway Marker (1932, MHC #E-907) on West Main Street, and one of two War memorials (1919-1920, MHC #E-911) on the Mall. This first memorial, constructed of Rutland granite by Kinsman S. Mills Co. of Rutland, Vermont, has bronze tablets documenting the contribution of local men in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars and World War I. Additional small granite monuments and markers, largely limited to the Common area, were installed after the end of period of significance.

The Common (Map #6C 1-11 and 11A, Photos #1, 4, and 6) itself was originally a sparsely settled grassy slope of eight acres, comprising part of the land belonging to the Banister family south of the old Boston Post Road (West Main Street). In 1735 Joseph Banister sold the eight acres to the town for use as a militia drill field. Always a desirable residential area, the Common has shrunk to its present 1.43 acres through successive periods of building.

Noncontributing resources

Brookfield Common Historic District includes a limited number of noncontributing resources, primarily wood-frame garages and residential infill constructed after the period of significance. New houses are generally small in scale and unobtrusive; examples include a Cape at 4 Common Street (ca. 1940, Map #E), a ranch house at 3 Post Road (ca. 1950, Map #U), and a modern bungalow at 15 upper River Street (ca. 1960, Map #Y), the site of the high school demolished in 1957. Some historic houses are noncontributing due to the application of synthetic siding, as at the Taylor Clough House (1871, MHC #A-210, AA) on Sherman Street, or to alterations, such as the installation of a picture window on the facade of the Unitarian Parsonage (1868, MHC #A-53, 0) on Lincoln Street.

Two new commercial buildings are a wood-frame store (ca. 1975, Map #AC) next to the Brookfield House on West Main Street, and the brick Brookfield Post Office (ca. 1960) at 5 Post Road (Route 9, Map #V). The store, the more prominently located of the two buildings, is set back from the street in the same manner as barns and garages are set back on lots throughout the district

Commemorative markers erected after the period of significance are similar in scale and materials to contributing objects. One example is the

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Second War Monument (1972, MHC #C-906, J) on the Common, a fieldstone memorial to the soldiers of World War II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. An earlier monument to the soldiers of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I was erected on the Common in 1919-1920.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, it is likely that sites are present. Four sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the district, high, well-drained terraces in close proximity to the Quaboag River, a known locus of native settlement, as well as other wetlands, around the district indicate favorable locational criteria for native settlement and subsistence activities. Given the above information, the size of the district (62 acres), its large amount of open space, and limited historical development, it is probable that sites are present.

There is also a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Controlled testing and excavation may determine whether survivals of the town's 1754 meetinghouse and other possible mid- to late 18th century remains exist in the area where town land meets the Post Road. An 18th century village developed around a meetinghouse center in this area near the intersection of Main Street and Upper River Streets. Most settlement in the district occurred during the late 18th and 19th centuries, from which most structures still exist. Structural remains from residential, institutional, and commercial buildings that are no longer extant may also be present, including two earlier inns dating from 1799 at the site of the 1868 Brookfield House, remains from the 18th century Town Hall, and at least two churches. Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are also likely around most existing structures and those now demolished.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

ca. 1790-1939

Community Planning and Development

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Boyden, Elbridge; Clemence, George;

Benjamin, Asher; Wait and Cutter;

Moody, Levi; Mellon, Henry

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Brookfield Common Historic District, Brookfield, Massachusetts, is a well preserved group of buildings comprising the residential, institutional, and commercial core of the town. Established as a meetinghouse location for the Third Parish of Brookfield township in 1754, the village flourished as a choice residential area in the second and third quarters of the 19th century. High-style residences constructed between ca. 1790 and ca. 1870 surround Banister Common, the district's major open space. Peripheral development to the east is the direct result of a boom in Brookfield's boot and shoe industry in the last quarter of the 19th century. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, the Brookfield Common Historic District meets Criteria A and C and Exceptions A and B of the National Register of Historic Places on the Local level.

The town of Brookfield is located in the southwestern corner of Worcester County, roughly equidistant from Worcester and Springfield. Bounded by Spencer and East Brookfield to the east, Sturbridge to the south, Warren and West Brookfield to the west, and North Brookfield to the north, Brookfield constitutes a portion of a 1660 land grant of six square miles by the General Court to four men from Ipswich (Essex County). This grant became known as Quaboag Plantation, "Quaboag" being the name of the local tribe of Southern New England Algonquins. [MHC, 59]

Foster's (later Foster) Hill near the center of the Quaboag grant, in the present town of West Brookfield, was the location of the first settlement of approximately four families by 1665. At that time the inhabitants secured a deed for the land from Shattockquis, sachem of the Quaboag. [Roy, 29-33] The provisional township of "Brookfield" was established in 1673, and a meetinghouse constructed on Foster Hill. The early settlement, including the meetinghouse, was obliterated during a three-day Indian siege in August 1675, and the township, which had grown to twenty families, remained deserted for the next eleven years. Resettled in 1686 by settlers from Marlborough,

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Suffield, Springfield, and Hadley, Brookfield township was nearly abandoned twice more, in 1688 and 1693. Native attacks ceased during Queen Anne's War, the last local fatality occurring in 1710.

Within the next decade, Brookfield township progressed rapidly toward political self-sufficiency. A new meetinghouse on Foster Hill (1715) replaced the one previously destroyed, and in 1717 the First Parish Church of Brookfield was organized. The size of the original Quaboag grant was enlarged to eight square miles in 1718. On November 12, 1718, the township was released from government by a Springfield committee and established as an independent town. The first town meeting was held December 15, 1718.

The size of the town proved too vast for the convenience of attending a single meetinghouse. During the 1750s Brookfield was divided into three precincts or parishes: the First Parish at the oldest settlement in the west, the Second Parish (1750) in the north, and the Third Parish (1754) in the south. These parishes later became the towns of West Brookfield (inc. 1848), North Brookfield (inc. 1812), and Brookfield, respectively. The town of Brookfield, also known as South Brookfield in the 18th and early 19th centuries, was reduced to its present size with the incorporation of East Brookfield in 1920. Other reductions in the size of the original eight-square-mile township occurred with the incorporation of Western (later Warren) to the southwest in 1742 and New Braintree to the northeast in 1751.

An agrarian community of dispersed farmsteads, the Third Parish of Brookfield began to acquire a central focus in the mid-18th century. In 1735, Joseph Banister sold eight acres to the town (encompassing the present 1.43-acre Common, Photo #1) for use as a militia training field. The Third Parish meeting house was constructed in 1754 where the town land met the Post Road (1753), the main east-west route north of the Quaboag River. A village developed at the meetinghouse center in the vicinity of the present Main Street/Upper River Street intersection.

The earliest extant houses in the Brookfield Common Historic District are generally Federal period dwellings built along the old Post Road. These wood-frame or brick, two-story, five-bay, center-entry houses with hipped roofs include the Prouty House, 3 Main Street (ca. 1790, MHC #B-78), the Oliver Crosby House, 13 West Main Street (1797, MHC #C-114), the Oliver Paddock House, 12 West Main Street (1800, MHC #C-115), the Parker Rice House, 9 Main Street (1800, MHC #B-81), and the Francis Howe House, 1 Post Road (ca. 1810, MHC #B-78). Isolated instances of Federal period construction along the common include the first Stowell House, 17 River Street (ca. 1798, MHC #E-172) and the J. S. Sherman House, 14 Common Street (1815, MHC #E-150, Photo #2).

These early houses were built for prominent citizens of the Third

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Parish. Oliver Crosby, known locally as a "man of property," owned the most architecturally elaborate of the Federal houses, a high-style example attributed to country builder Asher Benjamin. The size of the house (Photo #3) and wealth of its ornament are indicative of the social stature of the Crosby family. A leading citizen of Brookfield, Crosby (1763-1818) was a Representative in the Massachusetts General Court from 1806 to 1814. Francis Howe's residence was another large Federal house, later expanded with a 2 1/2-story Greek Revival ell on the north side. Howe was the town's leading merchant and its sole express agent. His property was the site of the first Brookfield post office and a series of general stores in the 19th century. In ca. 1891 the house was converted to an inn to serve as an annex for the Brookfield House, 8 West Main Street (1868, MHC #C-111). The only building in the historic district reminiscent of the town's 18th-century commercial activity, the present inn was rebuilt twice in the 1860s following fires that destroyed the original 1779 inn.

The village at Brookfield Common experienced limited growth in the first quarter of the 19th century, a time when town boundaries were further refined. Dismantling of the old parish/precinct system began with the separation of the Second Parish in 1812 as the town of North Brookfield. In 1823, part of the western section of Brookfield was annexed to the town of Ware. The large village at West Brookfield Center, the parent settlement of all the Brookfields, was the primary focus of the entire town in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. With the incorporation of the separate town of West Brookfield in 1848, the residential, institutional and commercial core of the town of Brookfield shifted to the Brookfield Common area, a large part of which is included in the Brookfield Common Historic District.

Another development that strengthened the separate identity of the village at Brookfield Common was the affiliation of the Third Parish Church with the Unitarian movement and the formation of the Evangelical Society of Brookfield. In 1828 the Evangelical Congregational Church dedicated its first meetinghouse (demolished), located on Main Street at the corner of Upper River Street and across from the Brookfield House. The Unitarian parish built a new church on the site of the present Upper River Street church in 1836. This building was later purchased by a local Catholic pastor and relocated to Lincoln Street (see below).

Transportation improvements contributed to accelerated development in the Common area. The Western Railroad, chartered in 1833, provided passenger service from Worcester to Springfield (1839) and Albany (1842), thereby establishing Brookfield as a stop on the primary railroad route from Boston to the western interior. The depot on lower River Street was located south of the village in the Quaboag River corridor. The Western line merged with the Boston & Worcester Railroad in 1867 to form the Boston & Albany Railroad.

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Industry was another catalyst for growth in the Common vicinity. Brookfield as a whole remained the least industrialized of all the Brookfields in the years prior to the Civil War. Boot and shoe-making was the largest local industry. The largest firm in the Brookfields by the mid-19th century was T. & E. Batcheller Co. of North Brookfield, founded in 1819. Kimball and Robinson, a Brookfield company established in 1830, became the second largest firm by 1850, employing 245 men and women who produced 230,000 pairs of brogans, largely for Southern slaves. Partners Aaron Kimball and John P. Robinson also operated a successful wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston. The partnership was dissolved upon Kimball's retirement in 1864, although Robinson continued his interest in the Brookfield factory (precise location unknown), which was perhaps operated under another name, until 1881. Other mid-19th century boot and shoe ventures located immediately outside the historic district include those of E. Twichell & Co. (later G. H. Burt & Co.) on Central Street, and Charles Fales on lower River Street. The locally prominent Fales family, however, concentrated its boot and shoe manufacturing at West Brookfield Center under the direction of John M. Fales and later his son George Fales from 1831 to 1892.

Brookfield continued to prosper as a predominantly agrarian community focusing on mixed husbandry and dairying. Cattle-raising for meat and dairy was the major agricultural activity, and the number of mild cows, heifers, steers, and oxen raised on Brookfield farms continued to increase. Butter and cheese were important products of the farms' dairies through the 1860s. Between 1865 and 1876, however, the sale of whole milk increased from 3,685 gallons to 89,327 gallons, as milk was sold to several cheese factories in the area instead of being processed on the farm. Much of the land south of the historic district at town center remained open as late as the mid-1880s, owned by the heirs of Luther Stowell, a Brookfield farmer.

The village at Banister Common grew significantly during the period between 1830 and 1870. Many of Brookfield's leading citizens lived near the Common, including wealthy farmers Luther Stowell and Samuel Hastings; religious leaders Rev. Joseph Coit and the Rev. J. K. Bragg; shoe manufacturers Henry D. Fales and Aaron Kimball; and lawyer-turned-industrialist George Johnson. Their houses, designed in the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire styles, are among the most high-style dwellings in the historic district. Other local government and business leaders resided in the village's fine old homes, such as the brick Federal Sherman House (ca. 1815, MHC #E-150) on Common Street. The house was owned in the 1850s by J. S. Sherman and later by J. S. Livermore, both prominent village merchants.

The historic district's Greek Revival dwellings include two monumental examples on upper River Street, the second Stowell House, 19 River Street (ca.

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1830, MHC #E-166) and the Dr. Pease House, 13 River Street (1852, MHC #E-171, Photo #5). Luther Stowell (1799-1865), a school teacher in his early years, became a leading farmer and politician, serving as town selectman in 1840 and 1860 and as Brookfield representative to the State Legislature in 1860. This house appears to be an updated replacement for the first Stowell House, 17 River Street (ca. 1798, MHC #E-45), a modified Federal structure that survives on an adjacent lot. Dr. Pease's house is the only temple-front Greek Revival dwelling in the historic district. Built by Tyler Mossman, about whom nothing is known, the building later served as home and office of Dr. Mary Sherman, Brookfield's first woman doctor, from 1893 to 1930. Dr. Milman Pease, the school doctor for over fifty years, succeeded Dr. Sherman in the house. Other substantial Greek Revival homes include the Banister House, 16A Lincoln Street (1830, MHC #A-47, Photo #4), the Charles Deane House, 5 Main Street (1831, MHC #B-79), and the Rev. Coit House, 5 River Street (1850, MHC #E-170). All three houses have three-bay facades, side-hall plans, and pedimented gables, although the Rev. Coit House was remodeled with a hipped roof ca. 1890.

Two notable Brookfield citizens lived in Italianate dwellings. The George Johnson House (1863, MHC #E-164) on upper River Street is a cross-gable house featuring round-arched windows over the center entry. Johnson came to West Brookfield in 1863 and opened a law office. He temporarily turned to industry in 1870 as senior partner of Johnson & Davis (later Johnson, Davis & Forbes), boot manufacturers. After the factory burned in 1878, Johnson resumed his law practice. He also held several posts in local government, including the chairmanship of both the Board of Selectmen and the School Board. The Samuel Hastings House, 20 West Main Street (1868, MHC #C-117) on West Main Street, a gable-front house somewhat more modest than Johnson's in scale, was the home of one of Brookfield's prosperous dairy farmers.

Two houses survive on a segment of Main Street known as Mansion Row in the mid- to late 19th century (Photo #6). Kimbalwood (1864, MHC #C-109), a Second Empire building, was designed for Aaron Kimball by Elbridge Boyden of Worcester, architect of the Congregational Church (MHC #E-147). Kimball (1796-1866), senior partner in the Kimball & Robinson boot and shoe company, was a leading figure in Brookfield. His house is the most high-style Second Empire dwelling known to have been built in the historic district. Another house built for a shoe manufacturer is the adjacent H. D. Fales House (1872, MHC #C-110), incorporating elements of the Italianate and Stick styles. Little is known about Fales, who reportedly owned a shoe factory in Chicago and retired to Brookfield. The precise nature of his connection with the Fales family of West Brookfield, also boot and shoe manufacturers, has not been determined.

In the 1860s, Central Street in the village developed as Brookfield's commercial and institutional focus. Two Italianate commercial blocks, the E.

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B. Gerald Store (1865, MHC #A-4, Photo #9) and Frazier's (1868, MHC #A-5, Photo #9) survive in the historic district. The Evangelical Congregational Church relocated from Main Street to the corner of Central and Common Streets, where a Romanesque Revival church (MHC #E-147) was constructed facing the Common in 1857. Architect of the church was Elbridge Boyden (1819-1896) of Worcester, who also designed Kimbalwood (1864, MHC #C-109) on Main Street. A high school and Methodist Church were located east of the church in 1857; by 1870 the town hall (1868, burned 1902) had been built on the site of the Methodist church and the public library moved into the ground floor of the school. Organized in 1865 as the Brookfield library, the public library received at the bequest of the Hon. Pliny Merrick \$10,000 for a library fund and the judge's personal library of over 450 books in 1867. The name of the library was changed that year to Merrick Public Library. Merrick, who had been a Supreme Court justice and a state representative and senator, had a strong attachment to Brookfield, his family's home. Both the library and high school moved to buildings facing the Common in 1884: the library to the newly completed Banister Memorial Hall (1883, MHC #E-153), and the high school to a new four-classroom building (demolished 1957, marker on site MHC #E-910).

Other institutional developments of the 1860s include construction of a new Unitarian church (burned 1911) on upper River Street in 1868, and the sale of the Greek Revival Unitarian church of 1836 to the Catholic pastor from Ware for use as Brookfield's first Catholic church. The building, moved to the corner of Lincoln and Howard Streets ca. 1868, became St. Mary's Catholic Church (MHC #A-54). Brookfield Catholics had gathered in private homes during the 1850s to attend Mass celebrated by priests who traveled from Spencer or Webster. Beginning in 1860, masses were held at Town Hall, led by successive pastors of the Catholic church in nearby Ware. Friar Moran of the Ware church purchased the present building on behalf of Catholics in Brookfield, although the Brookfield parish of St. Mary's was not formally established until May 1885. The parish made a number of improvements to the building ca. 1891, including the installation of stained glass windows and the addition of the Victorian vernacular porch.

Residential development at the town center expanded to the east and south in the second half of the 19th century. Lincoln Street and Howard Street were laid out by 1870, with cross-streets Prouty and Sherman by 1885. While Main Street and streets bordering the Common displayed houses of the town's leading citizens, the side streets to the east were developed largely in the last quarter of the 19th century with worker residences. This residential expansion is the direct result of a boom in Brookfield's boot and shoe industry in the late 1880s and early 1890s, which contributed to the town's peak population of 3,352 in 1890.

Residences of Brookfield's factory workers are generally one of two

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types, the modest single-family house built for the worker and his family, or the rented tenement house built on speculation. Among the single-family houses in the historic district are the Rice-Gibbs House (ca. 1860, MHC #A-23) on Howard Street, the Orlando Eaton House (ca. 1880, MHC #A-213) on Sherman Street, and the William Cook House (1890, MHC #A-48, Photo #8) and H. L. Sherman House (1890, MHC #A-49, Photo #8) on Lincoln Street. Alfred Rice came to Brookfield in 1860 to work as a master mechanic in the Kimball & Robinson factory. Eaton, Cook, and Sherman also worked in area shoe factories. Though vernacular in nature, these 1 1/2 and 2 1/2-story houses display modest architectural details such as wall dormers and small columned porches. Early tenements include the Fales Tenement House (ca. 1860, MHC #E-165) on upper River Street, built for the mid-19th century Fales Shoe Factory on the adjacent lot, and the Stowell Tenement House (1860, MHC #A-26) on Howard Street, a large rental building for mill workers built by farmer and land-owner Luther Stowell. The W. E. Sargent Houses (ca. 1885, MHC #A-207 and A-208) on Prouty Street were built on speculation at the edge of a largely Irish tenement district known as the Patch. The Kimball Tenement House (1892, MHC #A-52) on Lincoln Street also may have been built on speculation during the town's economic and population boom.

Distinguished in design and scale from most houses on the east side of the historic district is the Butterworth House (1884, MHC #A-25), a large dwelling in the Victorian eclectic style. Henry S. Butterworth was a lumber dealer and also connected with Brookfield's boot and shoe industry. Butterworth's father, a judge, built the first house on the site in the 1860s. With the exception of the Butterworth House, which replaced a house destroyed by fire, no private homes of substantial size were constructed in the historic district in the last quarter of the 19th century. Some of the older homes at the Common and on Main Street were enlarged, as seen at the Rev. Coit House (1850, MHC #E-170), or updated with wrap-around porches, as seen at the John Robinson House (1840, MHC #A-46, Photo #4) and the Paddock House (1800, MHC #C-115).

The only new institutional building in the historic district in the late 19th century was Banister Memorial Hall (1883, MHC #E-154), built at the corner of Common and Lincoln Streets to house the Merrick Public Library. Construction of this red brick Queen Anne building, reportedly designed by the Boston architectural firm of Wait & Cutter, was the result of an offer to the town from William Banister, who assumed all construction costs in addition to donating \$10,000 to the library. Like the Hon. Pliny Merrick, whose bequest launched the public library, Banister grew up in Brookfield. He became a successful businessman in memory of Banister's Brookfield ancestors, many of whom are buried in the Brookfield cemetery west of the town center.

Late 19th and 20th-century transportation improvements made the town

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center at Banister Common more accessible but prompted little new development in the already closely settled village. Brookfield was a stop on the Warren, Brookfield & Spencer Street Railway, which linked Spencer and West Brookfield beginning in 1896. The electric streetcar, which passed through the historic district on Central and Main Streets, may be credited with transporting workers to local factories. Streetcar service ended locally in 1918.

An overall economic decline in Brookfield at the turn of the 20th century contributed to a sharp drop in the town's population, which fell off nearly thirty percent between the peak year of 1890 and 1905. Closing of the G. H. Burt Shoe Co. on Central Street, the town's largest employer, precipitated the decline; labor problems in Brookfield prompted the firm's removal to Lynn in 1896. The establishment of the Brookfield Pressed Brick Co. and the Hyde Box Manufacturing Co. in 1896, and rubber boot and shoe manufacturing in the Burt factory in 1897, eased the impact of the town's loss, but did not halt the decline. Operations at the Brookfield Shoe Company, which built a new factory on the Quaboage River south of the historic district in 1898, ceased after the turn of the century. In contrast to setbacks in local industry, Brookfield had experienced a dramatic increase in the value of its agricultural production in the years between the Civil War and World War I, from under \$70,000 in 1865 to more than \$200,000 in 1905 with the largest increases in dairy activity. However, land use in the late 19th and early 20th centuries became less intensive and less diversified, and in the decade between 1895 and 1905 more than 2,000 acres were removed from agriculture. These economic developments do not appear to have directly affected the appearance of the historic district, although a slowing of the economy was undoubtedly one factor in the preservation of so many late 18th and early 19th-century buildings in the village.

Two institutional buildings in the historic district were replaced after separate fires in the early 20th century. The Colonial Revival Town Hall (1904, MHC #A-1) was designed by George Clemence (1862-1924) of Worcester after the first Town Hall (1868) burned in 1902. Clemence also designed buildings for the fire department, police department, and police district headquarters in Worcester. The building incorporates space for Town Meetings as well as a Masonic Hall on the third floor, which has not been in use since the local lodge was disbanded ca. 1930. The Unitarian church (MHC #E-169) was constructed in 1912. A stone building designed in the manner of English country Gothic churches, the church is the fourth home of the Unitarian church at Brookfield Common. Previous churches are the 1754 meetinghouse (demolished), the 1836 church (now St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Lincoln Street), and the 1868 church, which burned after being struck by lightning in 1911.

After a brief expansion to 2,216 in 1920, Brookfield's population

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dropped, due in part to the formation of East Brookfield in 1920. Population reached a low of 1,393, in 1940. Two corporations generated most of the economic activity in and around the historic district in the first half of the 20th century. The Ideal Coated Paper Co. (later the McLaurin-Jones Co.) was formed in 1906 for the manufacture of gummed papers, cloths, and tapes. The company occupied the former Brookfield Shoe factory on Mill Street, and under successive managements became a mainstay of the local economy into the 1940s. Gavitt Wire Manufacturing Co. was incorporated with \$25,000 in 1923, producing radio and tinsel cords in West Brookfield. In 1928 the company purchased the old Burt shoe factory on Central Street east of the historic district, and relocated the business to Brookfield. Gavitt Wire produced telephone cordage for regular telephone equipment, cords for loud speaker radios, and insulated wire and special cable assemblies used by manufacturers of radio sets. [Stone, 1883] The company remains on Central Street today. An early owner of the business moved into the Gavitt House (1900, MHC #E-148) at the corner of Central and Common Streets. The Georgian Revival house was originally owned by Henry Crosby, proprietor of a dry goods store on Central Street, and replaces an earlier house, which may have been destroyed by fire.

In the 1920s, West Main Street was improved as part of the main automobile route between Boston and New York (State Route 5, later Route 20, and finally Route 9). Post Road, part of Route 9, is the only 20th-century road in the historic district, branching off from West Main Street east of the common and continuing southeast. The Francis Howe House (1810, MHC #B-77) at the beginning of the street maintains its original orientation to Main Street directly north of Post Road. Two buildings constructed as a result of the new road are a ranch house (ca. 1950, 3 Post Road) and the Brookfield Post Office (ca. 1960, 5 Post Road).

The Brookfield Common Historic District is an intact late 18th and 19th-century village with very few modern intrusions. Isolated examples of infill residential construction appear on Common Street, Howard Street, West Main Street, and upper River Street at the site of the second High School (1884, demolished in 1957). These houses are compatible with surrounding dwellings in size, scale, and materials. The effects of building demolition are most apparent on the north side of Central Street, where at least two small commercial buildings were razed at unknown dates. A large Italianate block on Central Street at the corner of Prouty Street, the H. V. Crosby Store (M C #A-6) has been excluded from the historic district due to its recent rehabilitation, which resulted in the building's transformation into a Neo-Federal structure. More historically sensitive rehabilitations include Kimbalwood (1864, MHC #C-109) and the Gavitt House (1900, MHC #E-148), which now serves as the Brookfield Common Professional Building. The historic district remains largely residential. Various commemorative markers and small monuments placed primarily on the Mall and Common in recent years indicate an increased awareness in the town's history.

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Brookfield are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area offer the potential for a study of upland settlement and subsistence along the upper reaches of the Connecticut/Chicopee River drainage. Sites in this area may also provide information on the extent to which peoples in this area intermixed with inhabitants of the Worcester plateau area and headwaters of the Charles and Blackstone River drainage to the east.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized life in a rural settlement that evolved from an agrarian community of dispersed farmsteads to one with mid 18th century central focus. The Brookfield common area developed as the residential area of choice in the 19th century and, by the close of the century, the residential, institutional and commercial core of the town. Archaeological survivals may provide physical examples of the town's mid 18th century settlement, from which no examples survive. Analysis of occupational-related features associated with residential structures can provide information relating to the lifestyles of Brookfield's more affluent citizens. Similar features associated with institutional and commercial structures might provide data representative of the town's citizenry as a whole and its economy.

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Geographical Data

East Brookfield quad
Scale 1:25000

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	18	739410	4677720
B	18	739270	4677590
C	18	739320	4677100
D	18	738990	4677200
E	18	739030	4677530
F	18	738870	4677520
G	18	738870	4677620
H	18	739160	4677730
I	18	739170	4677670
J	18	739370	4677790

BROOKFIELD COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
 BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 DISTRICT DATA SHEET

	<u>PARCEL #</u>	<u>MHC #/ MAP #</u>	<u>HISTORIC NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>
A	6C1-46	---	Fire Station	4 Central Street	---	ca. 1960	NC	B
B,C			storage buildings (2)		---	ca. 1980	NC	2B
D	6C1-46	A-1	Town Hall garage/storage	6 Central Street	Col. Revival ---	1904 ca. 1960	C NC	B B
	6C1-19	A-2	C. E. Rice House barn/garage	7 Central Street	Queen Anne Queen Anne	1905 ca. 1905	C C	B B
	6C1-47	A-4	E. B. Gerald Store	8 Central Street	Italianate	1865	C	B
	6C1-33	A-3	J. W. Livermore House	11 Central Street	Italianate	1867	C	B
	6C1-153	A-5	Frazier's	16 Central Street	Italianate	1868	C	B
E	6C1-43	---	---	4 Common Street	modern cape	ca. 1940	NC	B
F	6C1-44	E-146	Clancy House garage	6 Common Street	alt. Gk. Rev. ---	1856 ca. 1950	NC NC	B B
G	6C1-45	E-147	Evangel. Cong. Church horse shed	8 Common Street	Roman. Rev.	1857 ca. 1880	C C	B B
	6C1-20	E-148	Gavitt House	10 Common Street	Georgian Rev.	ca. 1900	C	B
	6C1-21	E-149	Hawes House garage	12 Common Street	Vict. vernac.	ca. 1898 ca. 1935	C C	B B
	6C1-22	E-150	J. S. Sherman House	14 Common Street	Federal	1815	C	B

H	6C1-23	E-151	James Sherman House garage	16 Common Street	Greek Revival	1855-9 ca. 1940	C NC	B B
	6C1-24	E-152	Felton House barn carriage house	18 Common Street	Greek Revival vernacular vernacular	1841 late 19C late 19C	C C C	B B B
	6C1-11/11A	---	Banister Common & Mall	Common Street	---	---	C	St.
I J		E-911	First War Monument		---	1919-1920	C	O
		E-909	Dr. Pease Fountain		---	1973	NC	O
		C-906	Second War Monument		---	1972	NC	O
K	6C2-25	A-23	Rice-Gibbs House barn	3 Howard Street	Greek Revival alt. vernac.	ca. 1860 late 19C	C NC	B B
	6C2-42	A-22	William French House	4 Howard Street	Second Empire	1863	C	B
L	6C2-24	A-24	C. B. Carpenter House	5 Howard Street	alt. Greek Rev.	ca. 1855	NC	B
	6C2-43	A-25	Butterworth House garage wood fence post	6 Howard Street	Vict. eclectic vernacular ---	1884 ca. 1930 ca. 1900	C C C	B B O
	6C2-23	---	---	7 Howard Street	Tudor Revival	ca. 1935	C	B
	6C2-44	A-27	Joel Rogers House barn	8 Howard Street	Italianate vernacular	1880 ca.1890	C C	B B
	6C2-116	A-26	Stowell Tenement Hse.	9 Howard Street	Greek Revival	1860	C	B
	6C2-45	A-28	Clancy Whittemore House	10 Howard Street	Italianate	1870	C	B
M,N	6C2-123	A-54	St. Mary's R. C. Church garage and community hall	Lincoln Street	Greek Revival ---	1836/1891 ca. 1970	C NC	B 2B
		A-922	hitching post		---	ca. 1868	C	O
	6C2-26	A-50	Congreg. Parsonage	10 Lincoln Street	Italianate	1865	C	B

O P	6C1-16	A-53	Unitarian Parsonage garage	11 Lincoln Street	alt. Italianate ---	1868 ca. 1940	NC NC	B B
	6C1-15	A-209	Dr. L. T. Newhall House garage	13 Lincoln Street	Vict. vernac. ---	1892 ca. 1920	C C	B B
	6C2-27	A-49	H. L. Sherman House	14 Lincoln Street	Vict. vernac.	1890	C	B
	6C1-14	A-52	Kimball Tenement Hse.	15 Lincoln Street	Vict. vernac.	1892	C	B
Q	6C2-28	A-48	William Cook House garage	16 Lincoln Street	Vict. vernac. ---	1890 ca. 1940	C NC	B B
	6C2-29	A-47	Banister House	16A Lincoln Street	Greek Revival	1830	C	B
	6C1-13	A-51	Foster Ainsworth House	17 Lincoln Street	Vict. vernac.	1880	C	B
R	6C2-16	A-46	J. Robinson House garage/storage bldg.	18 Lincoln Street	Grk. Rev./Q. A. ---	1840 ca. 1988	C NC	B B
	6C1-12	E-153	Banister Mem'l Hall/ Merrick Public Library	19 Lincoln Street	Queen Anne	1883	C	B
S	6C1-40	B-78	Prouty House garage	3 Main Street	Federal ---	1790 ca. 1950	C NC	B B
	6C1-69	B-79	Charles Deane House	5 Main Street	Greek Revival	1831	C	B
	6C1-68	B-80	Guerin Smith Shop	7 Main Street	Greek Revival	1865	C	B
	6C1-60	B-81	Parker Rice House pump hitching posts	9 Main Street	Federal --- ---	1800 ca. 1800 ca. 1800	C C C	B 0 20
	6C1-67	B-84	Isaac Parks House	11 Main Street	Greek Revival	1830	C	B
	6C1-9	C-105	Stearns House	2 Merrick Avenue	vernac. Q. A.	1883	C	B

	6C1-138	C-214 C-924	Anna Kimball House granite post (fense?)	3 Merrick Avenue	Italianate ---	1872 ca. 1890	C C	B O
T	6C1-42	B-77	Francis Howe House storage barn	1 Post Rd. (Rte. 9)	Federal ---	1810 alt. early 20C	C NC	B B
U	6C1-41	---	---	3 Post Rd. (Rte. 9)	ranch house	ca. 1950	NC	B
V	6C1-39	---	---	5 Post Rd. (Rte. 9)	---	ca. 1960	NC	B
	6C1-71	A-208	W. E. Sargent House garage/shed	10 Prouty Street	Vict. vernac. ---	ca. 1885 ca. 1920	C C	B B
	6C1-70	A-207	W. E. Sargent House garage	12 Prouty Street	Vict. vernac. ---	ca. 1885 ca. 1920	C C	B B
W	6C1-8	E-172	Methodist Parsonage garage	3 River St. (upper)	vernac. Ital. ---	1868 ca. 1940	C NC	B B
	6C1-7	E-170	Rev. Coit House	5 River St. (upper)	Greek Revival	1850/1890	C	B
X	6C1-6	E-167	Justin Ward House garage	7 River St. (upper)	Vict. vernac. ---	1876 ca. 1940	C NC	B B
	6C1-5	E-169 E-923	Unitarian Church granite bound. marker	9 River St. (upper)	English Gothic ---	1912 ca. 1890s	C C	B O
	6C1-4	E-168	Aaron Hibbard House barn	11 River (upper)	Greek Revival vernacular	1850 ca. 1865	C C	B B
	6C1-3	E-171	Dr. Pease House barn	13 River (upper)	Greek Revival vernacular	1852 ca. 1890	C C	B B
Y Z	6C1-2	---	---	15 River (upper)	mid-20C vern. ---	ca. 1960 1985	NC NC	B O
	6C1-1	E-45	First Stowell House formerly detached barn	17 River (upper)	vernac. Fed. vernacular	ca. 1798/1898 late 19C	C C	B B

	6C2-15	E-166	Second Stowell House	19 River (upper)	Greek Revival	ca. 1830	C	B
	6C2-14	E-165	Fales Tenement House	21 River (upper)	Greek Revival	ca. 1860	C	B
	6C2-17	E-164	George Johnson House barn/garage stone wall	22 River (upper)	Italianate Italianate ---	1863 ca. 1863 late 19C	C C C	B B O
	6C1-18	A-213	Orlando Eaton barn	5 Sherman Street	late Italianate vernacular	1880 ca. 1880	C C	B B
	6C1-34	A-211 A-212	Benjamin Rice House barn/house	6 Sherman Street	Second Empire vernacular	1875 1875/ca. 1890	C C	B B
AA	6C1-17	A-210	Taylor Clough House barn	7 Sherman Street	alt. Sec. Emp. vernacular	1871 ca. 1871	NC C	B B
	6C1-145	C-109	Kimbalwood	2 West Main Street	Second Empire	1864	C	B
	6C1-144	C-110 C-925	H. D. Fales House barn hitching post	4 West Main Street	Italian./Stick --- ---	1873 ca. 1873 ca. 1873	C C C	B B O
AB	6C1-143	---	---	6 West Main Street	alt. Italianate	ca. 1875	NC	B
	6C1-142	C-111	Brookfield House ---	8 West Main Street	Italianate ---	1868 ca. 1975	C NC	B B
	6C1-141	C-113	David Coombs House	10 West Main St.	Greek Revival	1865	C	B
	6B-19	C-115	Oliver Paddock House	12 West Main St.	Federal	1800	C	B
	6B-4	C-114	Oliver Crosby House barn	13 West Main St.	Federal vernacular	1797 ca. 1880	C C	B B
	6B-17	C-116	Johnson Cottage garage	16 West Main St.	late Italianate ---	1880 ca. 1920	C C	B B

	6B-5	C-112	Louise Galloway House barn	17 West Main St.	Italianate	1840 ca. 1880	C C	B B
AD	6B-16	---	---	18 West Main St.	garrison col.	ca. 1950	NC	B
	6B-15	C-117	Samuel Hastings House	20 West Main St.	Italianate	ca. 1868	C	B
	6C1-0	E-907	Washington Hwy Marker	West Main Street	---	1932	C	0
	6C1-0	E-908	Knox Marker	West Main Street	---	1927	C	0

Key:

C = contributing NC = noncontributing B = building Si = site St. = structure 0 = object

Notes:

Parcel numbers correspond to the assessors maps of the Town of Brookfield, Sheet Nos. 6B, 6C1, and 6C2.

MHC inventory numbers are used as map numbers on original assessors maps and composite assessors map of historic district prepared for the Brookfield Historical Commission. Letters (A-Z, AA-AD) corresponding to noncontributing resources are noted in left margin.

Vacant lots: 6C1-48, 6C1-151, 6C1-152 (Central Street); 6C1-59 (Post Road/Route 9)

District Totals:

	Contrib.	Noncontrib.
Buildings	80	27
Sites	0	0
Structures	1	0
Objects	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	93	30

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Brookfield Common Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/01/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/17/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/02/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90000161

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/23/90 DATE ^{entered in the} National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___ count ___ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___ historic ___ current

DESCRIPTION

___ architectural classification
___ materials
___ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___ acreage ___ verbal boundary description
___ UTMs ___ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___ sketch maps ___ USGS maps ___ photographs ___ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



① Brookfield Town Common looking northwest
Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERRY, BROOK. H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST. BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEW NW ACROSS COMMON TO UPPER RIVER ST.

PHOTO #1 OF 3



① Brookfield Town Common looking northeast
Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER FERRY, BROOK. H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST. BOX 165

BROOKFIELD MA 01506

VIEW NE ACROSS COMMON TO COMMON ST.

PHOTO # 2 OF 9



1111 2nd St
For Sale
SWEET TRADING COMPANY

Q Oliver Crosby House #C114 looking east
W. Main Street, Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERREY, BROOK. H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HISTORICAL COMM.

PLEASANT ST. BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEW SE OF OLIVER CROSBY HOUSE, W. MAIN ST.

PHOTO # 30F9



⑦ Brookfield Town Common looking south
Brookfield, MA 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERRY, BROOK. H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST, BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEWS ON COMMON TO LINCOLN ST.

PHOTO #4 OF 9



Dr. Pease house looking west from Brookfield Town Common
Brookfield, Mass 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

JUNE 1987

PHOTO: PETER TERRY, BROOK. H.C.

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST, BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEW NW OF DR. PEASE HOUSE,

UPPER RIVER ST.

PHOTO # 5 OF 9



9

148

STOP



④ Brookfield Lawn Common looking north
Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.
BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERRY, BROOK H.C.
JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.
PLEASANT ST. BOX 165
BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEW NE ACROSS MALL TO WEST MAIN ST.
PHOTO # 6 OF 9



Kimbalwood #C109 looking north from Town Common
Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERREY, BROOK. H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEW NE OF KIMBALWOOD, W. MAIN ST.

PHOTO # 7 OF 9



⑧ Lincoln Street looking east
Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERRY, BROOK H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST. BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

PHOTO # 8 OF 9



FRESKA KEN'S GROCERY

9 Central Street looking east
Brookfield, Ma 6/87

BROOKFIELD COMMON HIST. DIST.

BROOKFIELD, MASS.

PHOTO: PETER TERRY, BROOK. H.C.

JUNE 1987

NEG: BROOKFIELD HIST. COMM.

PLEASANT ST BOX 165

BROOKFIELD, MA 01506

VIEW NE OF COMMERCIAL AREA ON CENTRAL ST.

PHOTO #9 OF 9

72° 07' 30"
42° 15'

72° 00'
42° 15'

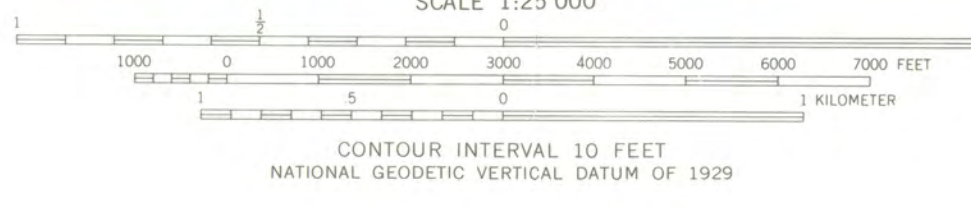


BROOKFIELD COMMON
HISTORIC DISTRICT
BROOKFIELD, MASS.
EAST BROOKFIELD QUAD
SCALE 1:25,000
UTM REFERENCES:
A 18 739410 467720
B 18 739420 467730
C 18 739430 467740
D 18 739440 467750
E 18 739450 467760
F 18 739460 467770
G 18 739470 467780
H 18 739480 467790
I 18 739490 467800
J 18 739500 467810



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

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1943-1944. Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1969
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to
controlled inundation
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

EAST BROOKFIELD, MASS.
N4207.5-W7200/7.5
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6568 II NE—SERIES V814

TOWN OF BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

ASSESSORS MAPS

Brookfield Common Area
SEE MAP 7C

SCALE 1:200

*NOTE CHANGE IN SCALE AND CORRECTION OF BOUNDARIES, WEST MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE)



MATCH LINE TO ABOVE

SEE MAP 6B

SEE MAP 6C-2

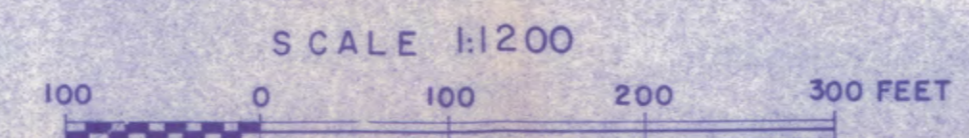
SEE MAP 6C-2
LAST NO USED 158

REV BY	SAC 2-28-84
REV BY	S.A.C. 2/81
REV BY	S.A.C. 2/80
REV BY	SAC 2/79
REV BY	S.A.C. 2/78
REV BY	AVIS 1976
REV BY	AVIS 1975
REV BY	AVIS 1969
ORIGINAL ISSUE:	1968

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BROOKFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
AVIS AIRMAP INC.

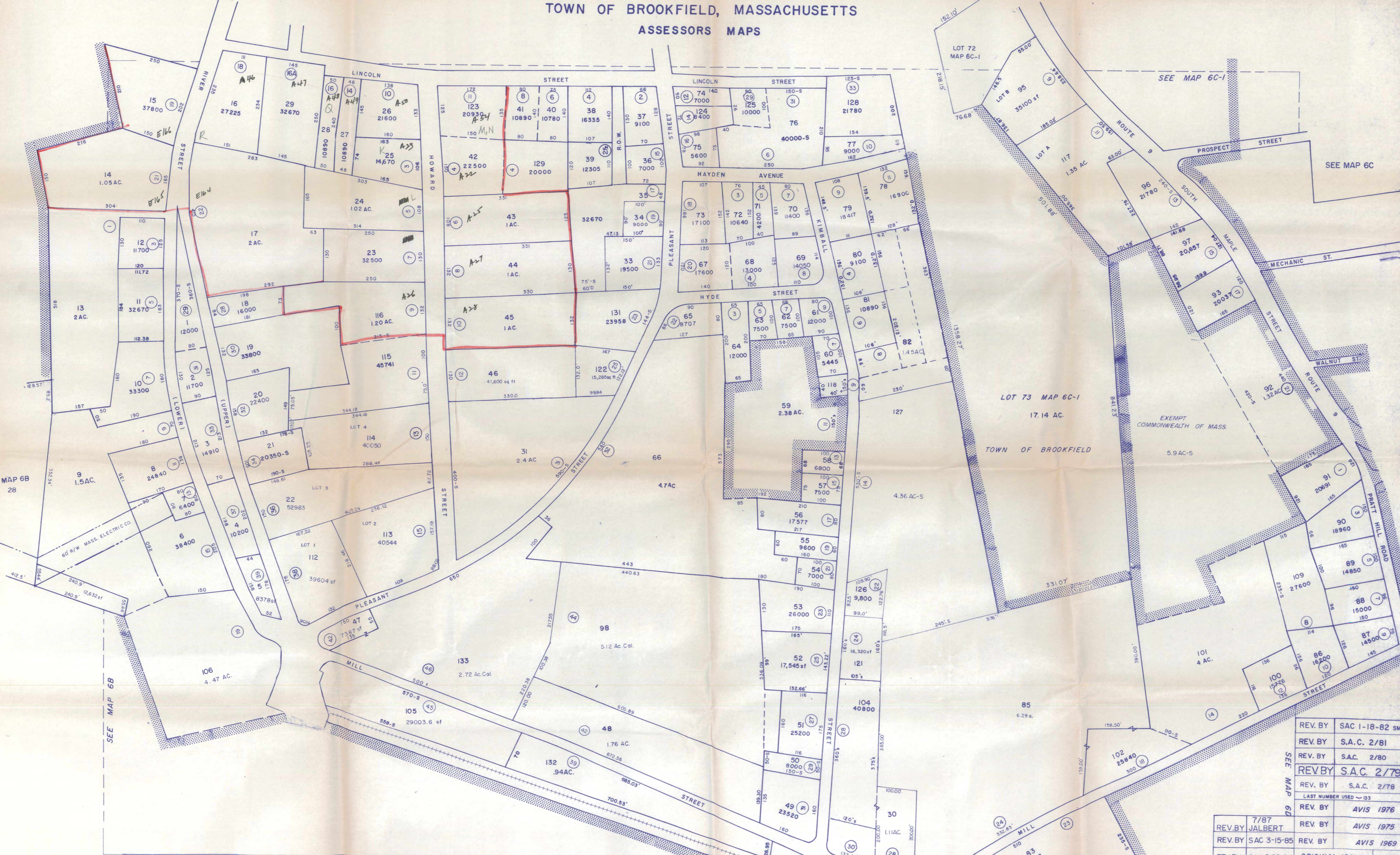
BROOKLINE MASS.
E. HARTFORD CONN.

BROOKFIELD COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BROOKFIELD, MASS.
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES IN RED
*NOTE CORRECTION TO BOUNDARIES IN BLUE
*NOTE CHANGE IN SCALE FROM 1:1200 TO 1:200 ON WEST MAIN STREET, NORTH SIDE MASS. HIST. COMMISSION INVENTORY NOS. INCLUDED AS MAP NOS.



7B	7C	7D
6C-1	6D	
6C-2		

TOWN OF BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

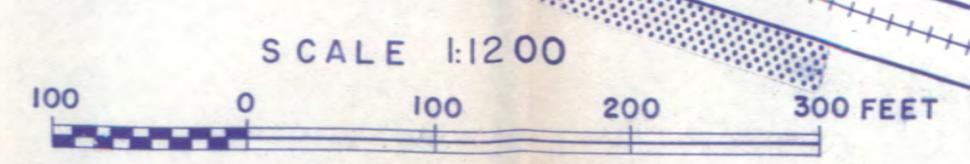


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REV. BY	S.A.C. 2/81
REV. BY	S.A.C. 2/80
REV. BY	S.A.C. 2/79
REV. BY	S.A.C. 2/78
REV. BY	AVIS 1976
REV. BY	AVIS 1975
REV. BY	AVIS 1969
REV. BY	ORIGINAL ISSUE: 1968

REV. BY	7/87 JALBERT	REV. BY	AVIS 1975
REV. BY	SAC 3-15-85	REV. BY	AVIS 1969
REV. BY	SAC 2-28-84	REV. BY	AVIS 1976

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BROOKFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
AVIS AIRMAP INC.
BROOKLINE MASS.
E. HARTFORD CONN.

BROOKFIELD COMMON AREA
BROOKFIELD COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BROOKFIELD, MASS.
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES IN RED
MASS. HIST. COMMISSION INVENTORY NOS. INCLUDED
AS MAP NOS.
SCALE 1:1200



7B	6C-1	7D
6B	6C-2	6D
5B	5C	5D

SEE MAP 5C

SEE MAP 6B

SEE MAP 6D

SEE MAP 6C

SEE MAP 6C-1

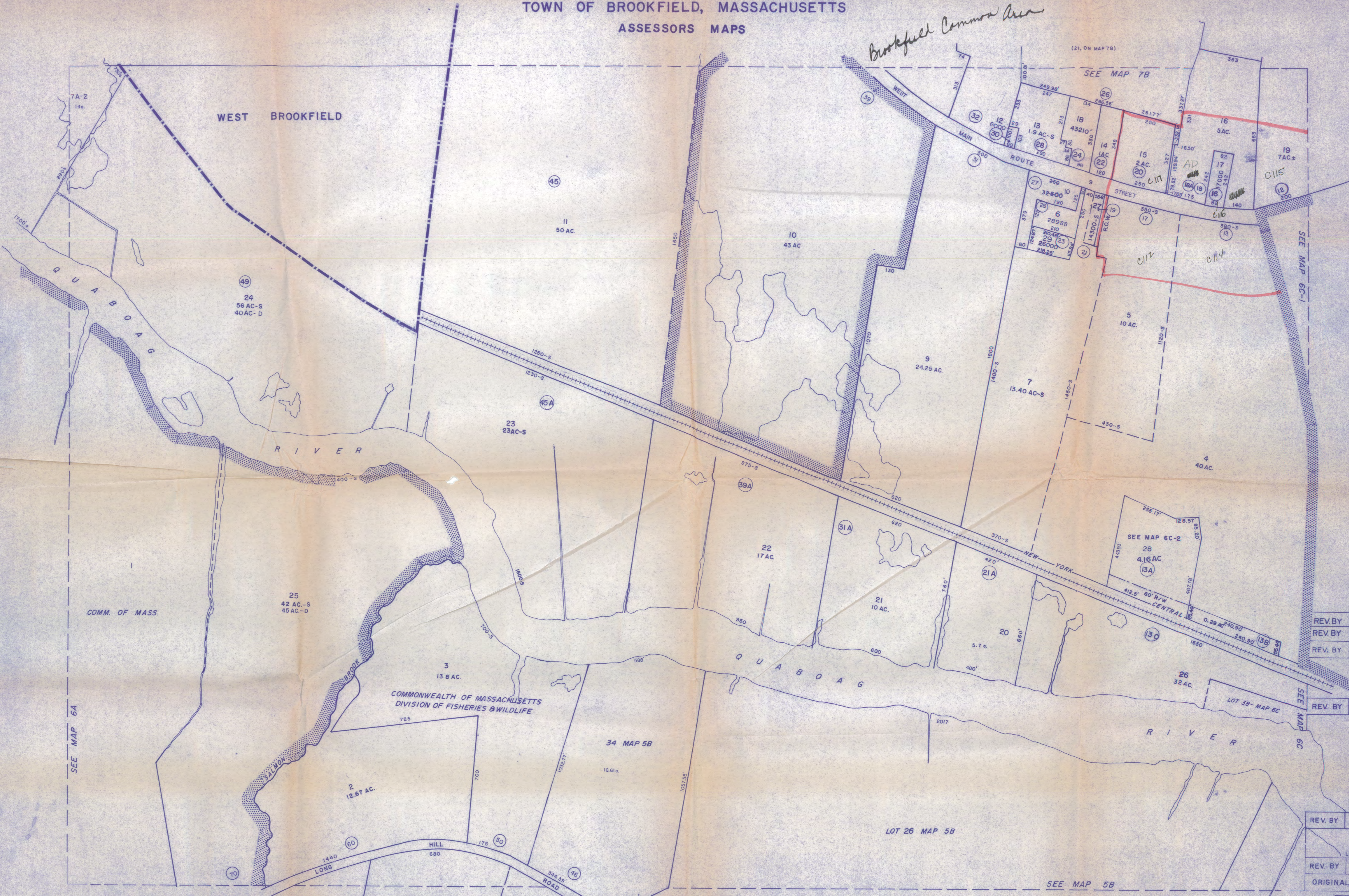
LOT 72 MAP 6C-1

LOT 73 MAP 6C-1
17.14 AC.
TOWN OF BROOKFIELD

EXEMPT COMMONWEALTH OF MASS.
5.9 AC-S

TOWN OF BROOKFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
ASSESSORS MAPS

Brookfield Common Area



REV. BY	SAC 2-27-84
REV. BY	SAC 4-27-83
REV. BY	S.A.C. 2/78

REV. BY	AVIS 1975
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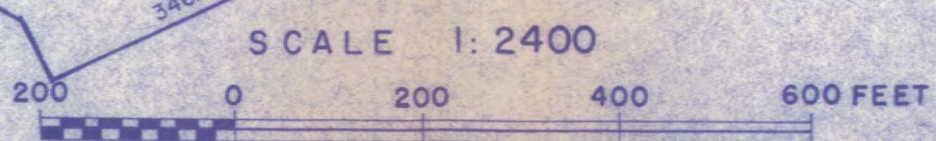
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LAST NO USED	29
REV. BY	AVIS 1969
ORIGINAL ISSUE:	1968

7A	7B	7C
6A	6B	6C
5A	5B	5C

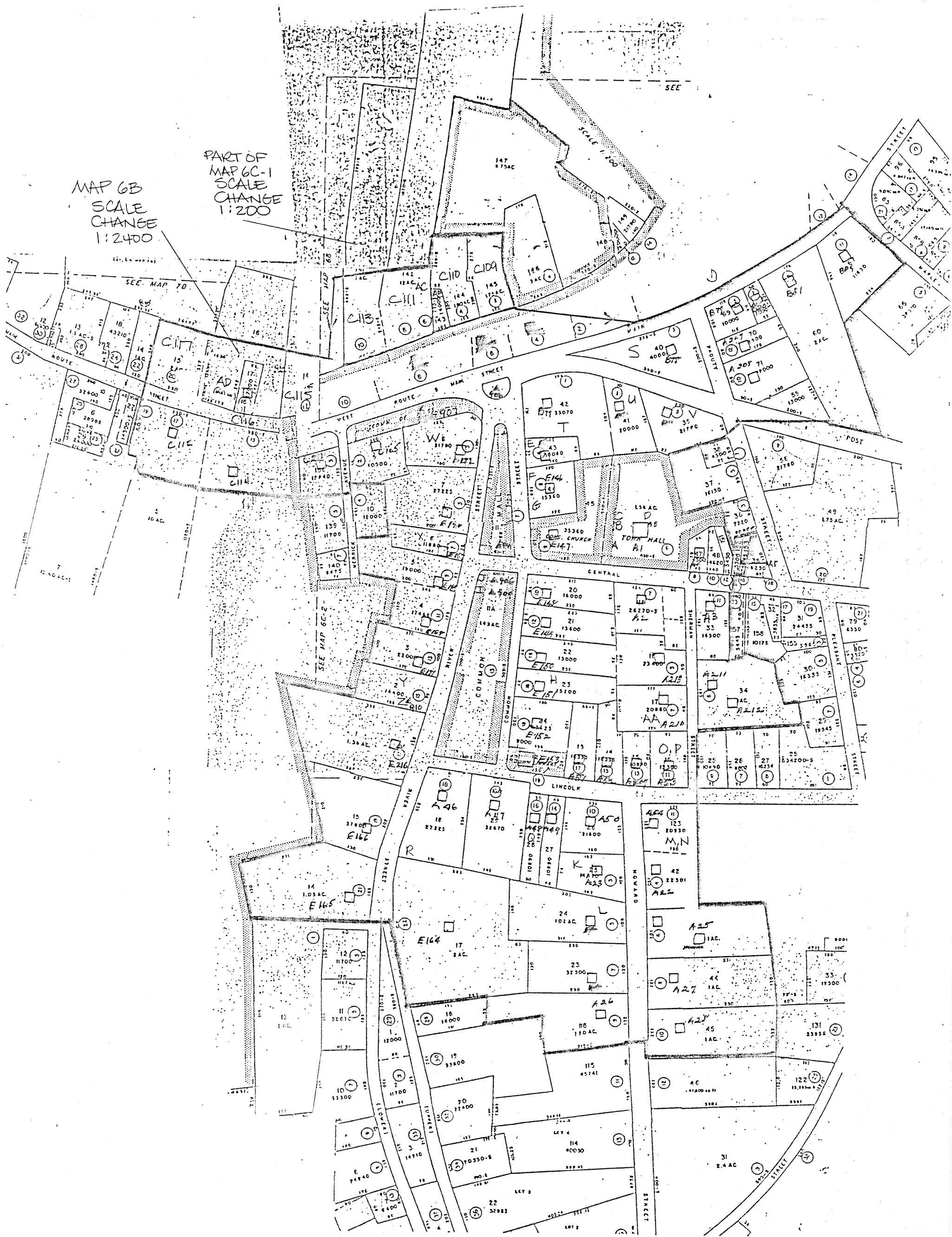
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE BROOKFIELD BOARD OF ASSESSORS
AVIS AIRMAP INC.
BROOKLINE MASS.
E. HARTFORD CONN.

BROOKFIELD COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BROOKFIELD, MASS.
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES IN RED
MASS. HIST. COMMISSION INVENTORY NOS. INCLUDED
AS MAP NOS.
SCALE 1:2400



R40-ZONE
R20-ZONE





MAP 6B
SCALE
CHANGE
1:2400

PART OF
MAP 6C-1
SCALE
CHANGE
1:200

BROOKFIELD COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT
BROOKFIELD, MASS.
COMPOSITE ASSESSORS MAP (SHEETS 6C-1, 6C-2, 6B)
MASS. HIST. COMMISSION INVENTORY NOS. INCLUDED
AS MAP NOS.
NOTE TWO SCALE CHANGES, NORTHSIDE WEST MAIN ST, AS NOTED
SCALE 1:1200
1989
□ building
○ marker



JAN 16 1990

January 3, 1990

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination:

Brookfield Common Historic District, Howard, Sherman, Prouty, West Main, Main, and Upper River Streets, Brookfield (Worcester County), Massachusetts, 01506.

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

Sincerely,

Anne E. Tait
Acting National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure: