

PH0366005

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 31 1977

DATE ENTERED

DEC 16 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME



HISTORIC

Natick Center

AND/OR COMMON

Natick Center Historic District *this*

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Multiple *North Ave., Main, Central, & Summer Sts*

CITY, TOWN

Natick

VICINITY OF

Boston

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
10th

STATE

Massachusetts

CODE

01760

COUNTY

Middlesex

CODE

017

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☒ COMMERCIAL☒ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☒ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☒ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Natick

VICINITY OF

STATE

Massachusetts, 01760

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Middlesex County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

108 Cambridge Street

CITY, TOWN

Cambridge

STATE

Massachusetts, 02141

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth

DATE

1976

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Massachusetts Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Boston

STATE

Massachusetts, 02108

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
☒GOOD
—FAIR

—DETERIORATED
—RUINS
—UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ORIGINAL SITE
—MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Natick Center Historic District is the geographic and traditional business center of Natick. The district lies at the intersection of two major roads through town, Route 135 and Route 27, locally known as Central Street and Main Street. The area has been the focal point for commercial, industrial, religious, civic, and cultural activities since its origin during the early 19th century.

The center of Natick was destroyed by fire on January 13, 1874, and almost all of the principal downtown buildings were leveled. Between 1874 and 1888, twelve buildings within the present district were rebuilt (two buildings survived the fire). The result is an area of remarkable cohesiveness and architectural unity. Harmony of style, scale, color, and texture provide an overall 19th century character to the area. The compact setting of buildings along Main Street creates a continuous "building wall" on either side of the street. This enclosure is completed on one end by the mansard roofed baseball factory. The Town Common lies at the end. The area immediately surrounding the district is primarily residential, with some commercial structures incongruous to the center.

The district is comprised of fifteen buildings, the most prominent being the First Congregational Church, Morse Institute Library, Clark's Block, and the Masonic Temple Block. The dominant architectural style is High Victorian Gothic. Other buildings are less extravagant in style but include similar ornamentation and compatible building materials. The district includes the oldest (reputed) baseball factory in the nation, and a turn of the century diner. There is one intrusion.

HOGAN'S BLOCK (#1) is a two story brick structure built in 1876. The building is representative of a simple style of commercial architecture, with the exception of its corbelled brick detailing on the east facade parapet. The building plays an important role as a contributor to the total effect of Natick's 19th century image by being a part of the continuous western "building wall" on Main Street. Windows were altered on the second floor in 1972.

THE WALCOTT BUILDING (#2) is a three story Richardsonian Romanesque structure designed by Boston architect J. William Beal. It was constructed for \$50,000 in 1888 by B. A. Sweetland, a local builder. The exterior walls are of brick and sandstone. Evidence of Richardsonian influence is revealed by the weight and mass of these walls, articulated by the expression of stone against brick as structural framework. Transoms divide high windows into rectangular lights, and the depth of the window reveals contribute further to the expression of the exterior walls as massive load bearing planes. The building has an octagonal turret turning the corner on Main and Summer Streets. Two steeply pitched ridge roof dormers project to the north of the turret.

CLARK'S BLOCK (#3) was first built in 1872, but burned in the fire of 1874. That same year Nathaniel Clark duplicated the building in plan, but increased its length from 100 feet to 260 feet on the same site. The architectural style of Clark's Block is Italianate. The introduction of straight sided window arched and the combination of various forms of window openings are recognizable features of this style.

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The three story building faces east toward Main Street. It is dominated by its fourteen bay wide center section which is crowned by a mansard roof. Two eight bay wide flat roofed wings project to the north and south of this section. The overhanging eaves are supported by double wooden brackets on the wide entablature of the building. Brick corner pilasters are ornamented and capped by decorative capitals. Window cornices vary. In the main section of the building's second story there are alternating round topped and triangular pediments, flanked by segmental arches with keystone, and topped by round arches on the third story. The north and south wings have precast jack arches on the second story, and segmental arches with keystone on the third. Three ornamented string courses run along both wings. Deep moldings and rich wooden detail appear over the main center entrance on the facade.

TWO STORY COMMERCIAL BLOCK (#4), built circa 1880, is a simple brick building in keeping with the remainder of the district.

WINCH'S BLOCK (#5) was built in 1875 in a simple commercial style with some high Victorian Gothic features. It is primarily faced with brick. The use of brick for arched window cornices, for string courses expressing the floor levels, and for a corbelled parapet is representative of skilled workmanship with this material. Copper gablets decorate the center of the western facade and the north elevation. The ground floor was altered and re-faced with granite in 1950, and windows have been replaced throughout.

MASONIC BLOCK (#6), an excellent example of High Victorian Gothic, was built in 1874. It is constructed of marble, stone, and brick. This variety of materials is illustrative of the tendency to create polychrome facades during this period. Details are heavy and coarse, contributing to the overall effect of solidity.

The facade faces west. The three bay wide center section is crowned by a gablet flanked by a pinnacle on each side. A corbelled table ornaments the parapet to either side of the center section; and ends at the corners in two smaller pinnacles. Stone pilasters define the center section, and a stone stringcourse delineates the second and third stories. Second story windows are grouped in pairs on the northern and southern end bays with a group of three in the center section. All are headed by Gothic arches containing varied precast molded ornaments within. Third story windows are grouped as those directly below them; each one is separated from the next by a stone pilaster. These windows are headed by recessed segmental arches. The ground floor storefront was modernized in 1965.

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RICE'S BLOCK (#7) was built in 1874-5 on the site of the previous Rice's Block, which was destroyed in the downtown fire. Another example of the simple commercial block style, the building is typical of this era of business development, and remains an integral part of the 19th century townscape. A molded brick ornament runs continuously along the parapet. The west facade windows on the second and third stories are grouped in twos, each group flanked by a single window on either side. The double windows are headed by a segmentally arched ornament; the single windows by a flat stone lintel. All these are tied together by a molded brick string-course. The ground floor has been altered.

WOODBURY'S BLOCK (#8) was built in 1874 by local contractors, Underwood and Sweetland. It is a brick structure which was originally three stories, but which has undergone extensive alteration. The third floor was removed, a new colonial brick facade was added, and the interior was renovated for banking purposes, all in 1936. Two additions to the rear were added in 1965 and 1974.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (#9) was built in 1875 in the High Victorian Gothic style. It was designed by J. B. Goodall in a cruciform plan. Bichrome facing materials are brick and limestone. Fenestration is Gothic arched throughout with La Farge rose windows on the south facade and north elevation. Scale contrasts are evident in similar features large and small adjacent to one another. Slender spires adorn the roofscape. The southwest corner of the building is a tower ornamented by triangular corner pinnacles at the base of the belfry, corbelled brick and terra cotta ornament, a clock face on each of the four sides, and a hexagonal polychromatic spire. Corbelled tables, arches, and stringcourses are relieved by polychromatic tiles.

✓ THE HARWOOD BASEBALL SHOP (#10) faces south toward North Avenue, and overlooks Main Street from its site on the rise of Walnut Hill to the north. The building was constructed in 1858. It is a simple and symmetrical three story wooden factory with a mansard roof and a partially exposed brick basement. The wide entablature has double wooden brackets beneath the overhanging eaves. The first and second story windows are headed by projecting cornices. A series of eleven dormers on the west elevation are headed by triangular pediments. Four dormers on the facade are truncated. The building has intrinsic value as a stopping point at the northern end of the compact 19th century urban setting of Main Street.

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CENTRAL FIRE STATION (#11) is located on Summer Street directly behind Clark's Block. A construction cost of \$15,000 was paid by the Town of Natick to build the brick structure in 1875. The hip roof building has three double arched windows above the garage doors on the north facade. These windows are each headed by a recessed segmental arch. A brick entablature encircles the building, and a hip roofed observation tower rises in the southeastern corner.

THE MORSE INSTITUTE public library (#12) was designed by George B. Thayer, in the High Victorian Gothic style and built in 1875. The two story building is of brick with granite trimwork. The polychromatic tiled mansard roof contains cross gables on the south facade and west elevations. These slightly projecting sections both contain a large Gothic pointed arch on the second story each of which surrounds four Gothic arched windows headed by two quatrefoil windows, surmounted by a rose window. Granite stringcourses and dentiled brick stringcourses run intermittently around the building. A corbelled table marks the cornice. Fenestration is single and double Gothic arched windows with granite sills and vertical brick screen beneath. The windows are headed by alternating brick and granite voussoirs. The main center entrance on the southern facade is flanked by diamond casement windows, and is headed by a dentiled cornice below a precast recessed quatrefoil design within the Gothic arch overhead.

CASEY'S DINER (#13) is a small turn of the century diner facing east on Washington Street. The yellow wooden diner has a barrel vaulted roof with a monitor gable.

NATICK FEDERAL SAVINGS (A) is a modern brick Colonial Revival bank of c. 1960 at the corner of Main and Union Streets. *→ INTRUSION*

MANSARD BLOCK (#14) is a brick structure built c. 1880. The three story, mansard roof block has three double windows on the south facade, headed by flat stone lintels. Open triangularly pedimented dormers project from the inbricated slate roof. Three vertical brick stringcourses run continuously along the facade. The entablature is marked by a corbelled, modillioned frieze, recessed brick panels in the cornice, and wooden brackets supporting the overhanging eaves. The ground floor was altered in 1951.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
☐ PREHISTORIC	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING	☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	☒ RELIGION	
☐ 1400-1499	☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	☐ CONSERVATION	☐ LAW	☐ SCIENCE	
☐ 1500-1599	☐ AGRICULTURE	☐ ECONOMICS	☐ LITERATURE	☐ SCULPTURE	
☐ 1600-1699	☒ ARCHITECTURE	☒ EDUCATION	☐ MILITARY	☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
☐ 1700-1799	☐ ART	☐ ENGINEERING	☐ MUSIC	☐ THEATER	
☒ 1800-1899	☒ COMMERCE	☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	☐ PHILOSOPHY	☐ TRANSPORTATION	
☐ 1900-	☐ COMMUNICATIONS	☒ INDUSTRY	☒ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		☐ INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Natick Center Historic District is significant for its associations with town growth and history, and for its outstanding architectural quality. It has always been the center of municipal activity. The district contains fine examples of period architecture. Its remarkable architectural compatibility is the result of rebuilding during the three years immediately following the fire of 1874.

Natick's foremost enterprise at the time of the coming of the railroad in 1835 was the shoemaking industry. The town was in a period of rapid growth and prosperity when the 1874 fire devastated the population with an estimated \$500,000 loss of central downtown property. The center remains fairly intact because of a lack of prosperity and consequent growth and new construction.

Among the district buildings one architectural style remains prevalent, High Victorian Gothic, manifested in such examples as the First Congregational Church, Morse Institute, and the Masonic Block. Clark's Block, the largest building downtown, is representative of the Italianate style. The Walcott Building in turn is a fine example of the period influence of Richardsonian Romanesque. Among the more notable architects represented are J. William Beal (Walcott Building), and George B. Thayer (Morse Institute). In conjunction with other commercial buildings, all of these create a well-preserved 19th century environment.

Local businessmen built all of the existing commercial blocks. John B. Walcott, a local shoe manufacturer, built the Walcott Building on the site of his former factory. Clark's Block, built by Nathaniel Clark, active in town political and business affairs, originally housed local government offices and the town meeting hall. The Natick Trust Company (Winch's Block), and the Natick Five Cent Savings Bank (Woodbury's Block) were founded during this period. Many of the commercial buildings are noted for their social meeting halls, some of which are still in use today.

Another leading businessman and citizen, Harrison Harwood, built the Harwood Baseball Shop. It is reported to be the oldest factory of its kind in this country. The League ball, used by professional clubs in this country, has been manufactured here.

The Morse Institute building is a free public library established by the will of Mary Ann Morse (1825-1862), and erected on the site of her birthplace and home. She left her entire estate for the foundation of a library in Natick. Five trustees were appointed by the town to execute the will, among them two notable figures-Horatio Alger Sr., father of the noted author and Willard Drury. When counter claims against

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Hurd, D. Hamilton, History of Middlesex County, Mass., Vol. I, J.W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, 1890.
- Drake, Samuel Adams, History of Middlesex County, Mass., Estes and Lauriat, Boston, 1880.
- Nason, Rev. Elias, Gazeteer of Massachusetts, B.B. Russell, Boston, 1874.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 4 3/4 acres- exclusive of roads.

UTM REFERENCES

DA 19	306320	4683990	AB 19	306360	4684010
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
B 19	306570	4683730	CD 19	306310	4683690

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Ave. and Walnut Street; continuing northerly on Walnut to the rear property line of #10; continuing westerly along the north property line of #10 to the west property line of #10; continuing southwesterly across Main Street, railroad tracks, along south property line of A, across Union Street to north property line of #2; continuing westerly along north property line of #14 to west property line of #14; continuing southerly along property line of #14, across Summer cont.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Blaine Mallory and Joseph Orfant, National Register Editor
(Stephen N. Evers, Architectural Student)

ORGANIZATION	Massachusetts Historical Commission	DATE	May 4, 1977
STREET & NUMBER	294 Washington Street	TELEPHONE	617-727-8470
CITY OR TOWN	Boston	STATE	Massachusetts, 02108

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☐

LOCAL ☒

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth Reed Amador

TITLE Executive Director, Mass. Historical Commission

DATE 5/24/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Charles Henry

DATE

12/16/77

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12.14.77

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Natick Center Historic District

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the Morse will were made, Mr. Drury defended the town's interests in the Supreme Judicial Court. He proved the counter claims to be forgeries.

The First Congregational Church has a long and outstanding history in Natick. The present building, built in 1875, is the seventh meeting house of the church founded in 1651 by John Eliot. That same year Eliot's Indian congregation, the so-called "Praying Indians", formed the first town government in Natick.

In 1719 the town passed an act assigning what is now the downtown commercial area as the "Ministerial lot of 100 acres," a remnant of which the church stands on. A struggle between church members from Natick Center and South Natick finally resulted in the closing of the South Natick Meeting House and the construction of the Fourth Meeting House in 1799 at the location of the present church.

The Sixth Meeting House was destroyed in the 1874 fire. The present building was erected in 1875-6 during the ministry of Rev. Dr. Francis Peloubet. The 2531 pound bell was a gift of Leonard Morse and the town clock a gift of Nathaniel Clark, both leading businessmen and citizens of the town.

Henry Wilson, U.S. Senator from Massachusetts and later Vice-President under Grant, was a member of this congregation. Rev. Samuel Hunt of this church (1839-50) became secretary to Wilson. Wilson's wake was held in nearby Clark's Block and his funeral services were held in this church on December 1, 1875.

Much of the present Natick Center is a result of the great fire. As a preventative measure against future disasters, the town built the Central Fire Station in 1875. Ironically, much of the center was to have been razed for a local renewal project, It was, however, defeated by the townspeople at town meeting.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Street, along west property line of #11 and #4 to Central Street; continuing easterly along Central, across Main to east property line of #12; continuing northerly along east property line of #12 to north property line of #12; continuing westerly across Washington Street to east property line of #8; continuing northerly along rear property lines of #8, #7, #6, #5 to South Ave.; continuing westerly to starting point.

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Property Owners, Continued:

#13- Casey's Diner:
Joseph & Barbara Casey
6 Washington Street
Natick, Mass.

#14- Mansard Block:
Joseph Greenberg
204 Eliot Street
S. Natick, Mass.

A- Natick Federal Savings Bank
49 Main Street
Natick, Mass.

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Property Owners:

#1- Hogans Block:
Francis X. Gibbons
117 Bacon Street
Natick, Mass. 01760

#2- Walcott Building:
Joseph & Bessie Greenberg
204 Eliot Street
S. Natick, Mass. 01760

#3- Clark's Block:
Natick Development Corp.
535 Worcester Road
Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181

#4- 2 Story Commercial Block:
Edward P. Clark Post
#107 American Legion
Box 107
Natick, Mass. 01760

#5- Winch's Block:
Natick Trust Co.
34 Main Street
Natick, Mass.

#6- Masonic Block:
John F. Yeager, Sr.
Insurance Agency
10 Main Street
Natick, Mass.

#7- Rice's Block
George S. Alvan, &
Donald Hodgson
28 Oak Knoll Road
Natick, Mass.

#7- Continued:
John F. Yeager, Sr.
Insurance Agency
10 Main Street
Natick, Mass.

Arthur B. Fair
Insurance Agency
10 Main Street
Natick, Mass.

#8- Woodbury's Block
Natick Five Cent Savings Bank
6 Main Street
Natick, Mass.

#9- First Congregational Church
First Congregational Society
2 East Central Street
Natick, Mass.

#10- Harwood Baseball Shop
H. Harwood & Sons, Inc.
12 Walnut Street
Natick, Mass.

#11- Central Fire Station
Town of Natick Administrator
Town Office Building
17 West Central Street
Natick, Mass.

#12- Morse Institute
Town of Natick Administrator
Town Office Building
17 West Central Street
Natick, Mass.

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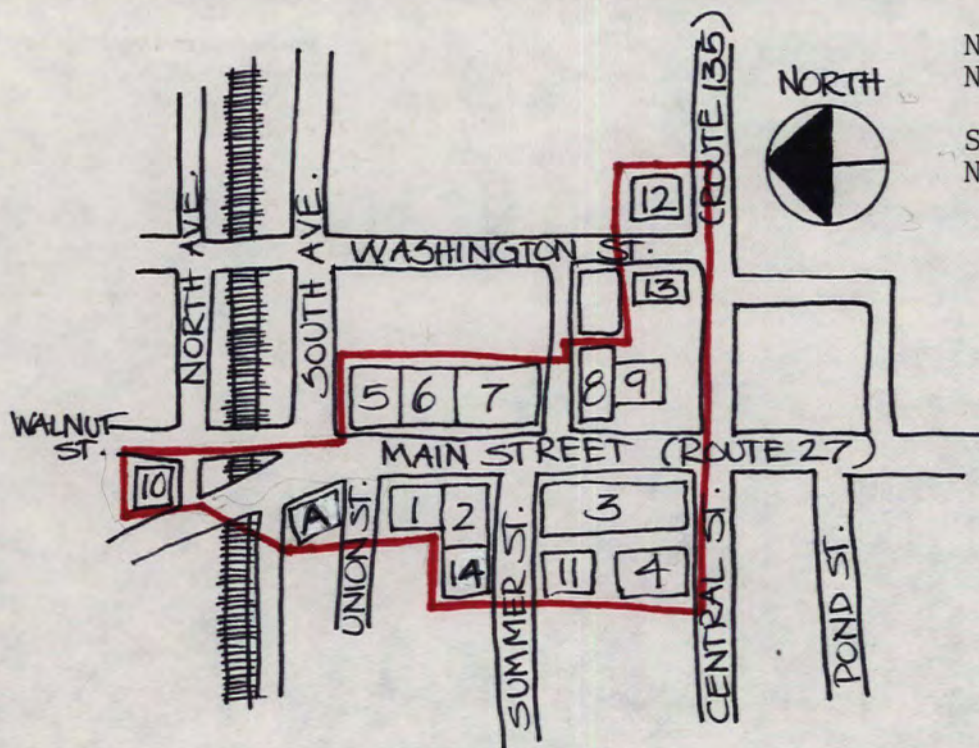
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Natick, Massachusetts
Natick Center Historic
District
Sketch Map
Not to Scale

KEY TO SKETCH MAP

- #1 Hogan's Block (1876), 41 Main Street
- #2 Walcott Building (1888), 25 Main Street
- #3 Clark's Block (1874), 1 Main Street
- #4 Two Story Commercial Block (c. 1880), 13 West Central Street
- #5 Winch's Block (1875), 34 Main Street
- #6 Masonic Block (1874), 24 Main Street
- #7 Rice's Block (1874-5), 10-20 Main Street
- #8 Woodbury's Block (1874), 6 Main Street
- #9 First Congregational Church (1875), 2 East Central Street
- #10 Harwood Baseball Shop (1858), 12 Walnut Street
- #11 Central Fire Station (1875), 12 Summer Street
- #12 Morse Institute (1873), 14 East Central Street
- #13 Casey's Diner (c. 1900), 6 Washington Street
- #A Natick Federal Savings (c. 1960), 49 Main Street
- #14 Mansard Block (1880), 7 Summer Street

Property Natick Center

State Mass.

Working Number 5.31.77.886

Middlesex

TECHNICAL

Photos 5
Maps 1

CONTROL

OK pl
6.2.77
HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

DUE TO A FIRE, THESE BLDGS.
WERE ALL BUILT WITHIN A 5-YR SPAN. LATE 19TH
CENTURY DISTRICT DISPLAYING ARCHITECTURAL COHESIVENESS &
VARIATIONS IN STYLE.

ACCEPT
11/17/77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

accept
Braham
11.22.77

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

I like Natick and these specific bldgs,
probably ideal for multiple resource nomination.

only problem is done is inclusion of intrusion, but
this permits state to follow own property lines.

Accept
Lebowich
12/13/77

BRANCH CHIEF

Herring
12.14.77

KEEPER

Wm
12/16/77

National Register Write-up _____

Federal Register Entry _____

2.7.78

Send-back _____

Re-submit _____

Entered DEC 16 1977

INT:2106-74



NATICK CENTER (PHOTO #1)

LOOKING NORTH ON MAIN ST. (LEFT TO RIGHT)
CLARK'S BLOCK (#3), WALCOTT BLDG. (#2), HOGAN'S
BLOCK (#1), HARWOOD BALL SHOP (#10), WINCH'S
BLOCK (#5), MASONIC BLOCK (#6), RKE'S BLOCK (#7),
WOODEURY'S BLOCK (#8), FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH (#9).

PHOTO CREDIT : J.K. SPURLING -1976

Natick Center Historic District
Natick, Mass.

1976

John Spurling

58 Arsenal Road, Framingham, Mass. 01701
#1 ¹⁰⁵

Looking north on Main Street.

^{DOE}
DEC 16 1977

MAY 31 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NATICK CENTER : (PHOTO #2)

LOOKING NORTHWEST: WALCOTT BLDG (#2)

PHOTO CREDIT: J.K. SPURLING (1976)

Natick Center Historic District

Natick, Mass.

1976

Middlesex County

John Spurling

58 Arsenal Road, Framingham, Mass. 01701

#2 *45*

Looking northwest toward Walcott Building,

#2.

DOE

DEC 16 1977

MAY 31 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NATICK CENTER (PHOTO #3)

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (#9)

LOOKING NORTHEAST

PHOTO CREDIT: S. EVERS - 1970

Natick Center Historic District

Natick, Mass.

1976

Stephen N. Evers

58 Arsenal Road, Framingham, Mass. 01701

#3 ⁴⁵

Looking northeast toward First Congregational Church, #9

^{DOE}
DEC 16 1977

MAY 31 1977

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NATICK CENTER (PHOTO #4)
LOOKING NORTHEAST
MORSE INSTITUTE (#12)

PHOTO CREDIT: S. EVERS (1976)

Natick Center Historic District

Natick, Mass. *Middlesex County*

1976

Stephen N. Evers

58 Arsenal Rd., Framingham, Mass.

#4 *of 5*

Looking northeast toward Morse

Institute, #12. *DOE* MAY 31 1977

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PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NATICK CENTER (PHOTO #5)

LOOKING NORTHWEST
CLARK'S BLOCK (#3)

PHOTO CREDIT: J.K. SPURLING (1976)

Natick Center Historic District

Natick, Mass.

Middlesex County

1976

John Spurling

58 Arsenal Rd., Framingham, Mass.

#5 *15*

Looking northwest toward Clark's
Block, #3.

DOE

MAY 31 1977

DEC 16 1977

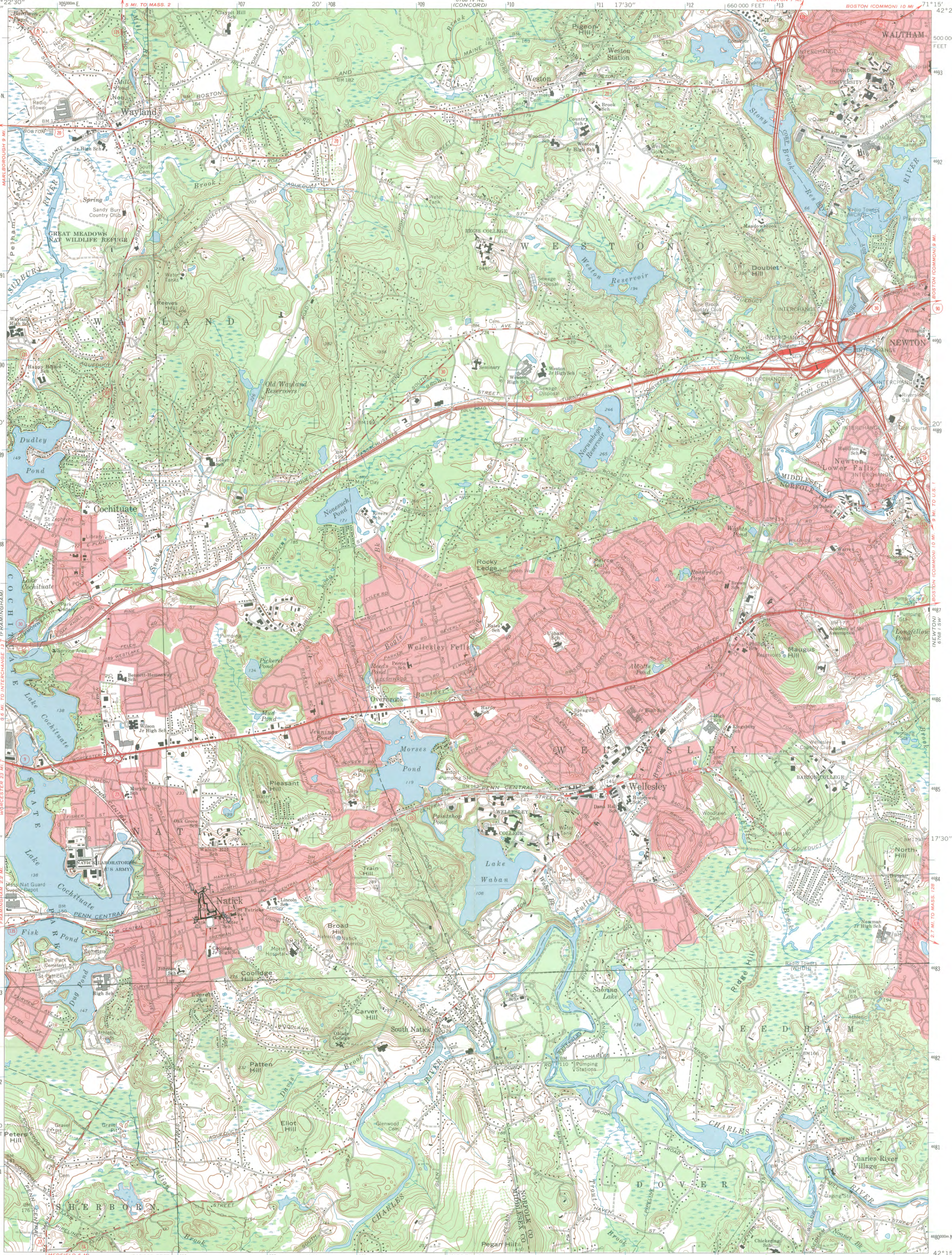
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NATICK QUADRANGLE
MASSACHUSETTS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

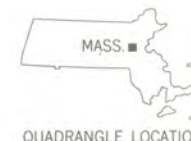
Natick Center Historic
District
Natick, Massachusetts
UTM Coordinates:
19/306 320/4683 990
19/306 360/4684 010
19/306 570/4683 730
19/306 310/4683 690



Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planimetric surveys 1940-1941
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24,000
1 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 1 2 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



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

NATICK, MASS.
N4215-W7115/7.5

1970
AMS 6768 IV SE-SERIES V814
DEC 16 1977
DOE





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

JUL 7 1977

Dear Property Owner:

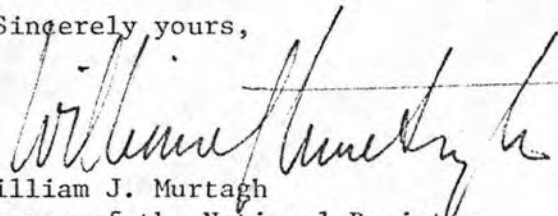
As you have probably already been informed by State or local representatives, the property you own is included in a district that has been nominated by the State for listing in the National Register which is that list of evidences of the past deemed worthy of keeping for the future by the Secretary of the Interior. This nomination is pending in our office.

Since you may not have been aware of potential benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 when the district including your property was originally considered by the State for nomination, we are sending informative material at this time. If you wish to make comments about your property or the district relative to the National Register "Criteria for Evaluation" (see enclosed green leaflet), we will be pleased to consider them as an adjunct to our evaluation of placing your property in the National Register. Comments should be made within 30 days of the date of this letter and should be addressed to Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Information concerning standards for rehabilitation may be obtained from Technical Preservation Services, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Questions concerning the National Register program or the implementation of the historic preservation provisions of the Tax Reform Act should also be addressed to the Keeper of the National Register. Inquiries must include the name of the district (see address label) and property address to be properly handled.

Sincerely yours,



William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INT. 417



OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

*Try Post & Paul
location*

*ah 25
MLK*

RETURNED TO SENDER
REASON CHECKED
Unclaimed ☐ Refused ☒
Addressee unknown ☐
Insufficient Address ☐
No such street number ☐
No such office in state ☐
Do not remail in this envelope

Natick Development Corp.
535 Worcester Road
~~Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181~~

Natick Center Hist. Dist.
natick 01760

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MASSACHUSETTS

Date Entered DEC 16 1977

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Pill Hill Historic District	Brookline Norfolk County
Natick Center	Natick Middlesex County
Church Green	Taunton Bristol County

Also Notified

Hon. Edward W. Brooke
Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Hon. Robert F. Drinan
Hon. Margaret M. Heckler

Regional Director, North Atlantic Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Amadon
Executive Director, Massachusetts
Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

880

Mott/js 12/23/77



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

*Secretary of the
Commonwealth*

294 Washington Street Boston, Massachusetts 02108

(617) 727-8470

July 28, 1978

Mr. Charles Herrington, Chief
Registration Branch
National Register
OAHP,
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D.C. 02040



Dear Mr. Herrington:

Please note the changes which should be made to the following National Register forms:

Boston: Kittredge House
- change address to 10 Linwood Street, Roxbury, MA

Concord: Pest House
- change UTM coordinates to: 19/306260/4701800

Natick: Natick Center Historic District
✓ # 10 Harwood Baseball Shop
- change owner to: Village Realty Development

✓ #3 Clark's Block
- change owner to: Arnold Zaltas

Sincerely,

Candace Jenkins

Candace Jenkins
National Register Coordinator
Massachusetts Historical Commission

CJ/lh

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

① NAME as it appears on federal register: **Natick Center Historic District** ② OTHER NAMES: ③ date of entry: **DEC 16 1977** ④ county code: **17**

⑤ LOCATION street & number **Central St. (over)** city / town **Natick** vicinity of state **MA** county **Middlesex** ⑥ NPS REGION: **NA**

⑦ OWNER ☐ PRIVATE ☐ STATE ☐ MUNICIPAL ☐ COUNTY ☒ MULTIPLE ☐ FEDERAL (agency name) ⑧ ADMINISTRATOR:

⑨ EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ HABS ☐ HAER ☐ NHL ⑩ FUNDED? ☐ YES ☐ NO ⑪ CONGRESS. DISTRICT **10th** ⑫ SOURCE of NOMINATION ☒ STATE ☐ FEDERAL if state who prepared form?

⑬ WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES, NAME ☐ NO ⑭ WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? ☐ YES, NAME ☐ NO ⑮ ACREAGE ☐ LOCAL ☐ PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

⑯ CONDITION ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruins ☐ unexposed ☐ unexcavated ☐ altered ☐ unaltered ☐ reconstructed ☐ excavated ☐ original site ☐ moved ☐ unknown ⑰ features: ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-4 ☐ UNKNOWN-5 ☐ UNKNOWN-6 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-7 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-8 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-9

⑱ ACCESS ☐ YES-Restricted ☐ YES-Unrestricted ☐ No Access ☐ Unknown ⑲ ADAPTIVE USE ☐ YES ☐ NO ⑳ SAVED? ☐ YES ㉑ IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ yes ☐ no

㉒ AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ ENGINEERING-11 ☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☐ POLITICS/GOVT.-21 ☐ RECREATION-28 ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☐ COMMERCE-6 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ LAW-16 ☐ RELIGION-22 ☐ SETTLEMENT-29 ☐ ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☐ COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐ EXPLORATION-12 ☐ LITERATURE-17 ☐ SCIENCE-23 ☐ URBAN PLANNING-31 ☐ AGRICULTURE-3 ☐ CONSERVATION-8 ☐ HEALTH-27 ☐ MILITARY-18 ☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) ☐ ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ECONOMICS-9 ☐ INDUSTRY-13 ☐ MUSIC-19 ☐ SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30 ☐ ART-5 ☐ EDUCATION-10 ☐ INVENTION-14 ☐ PHILOSOPHY-20 ☐ TRANSPORTATION-25 ㉓ CLAIMS: explain 'first' ☐ 'oldest' ☐ 'only' ☐

㉔ functions WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: CURRENTLY: ㉕ dates of initial construction: major alterations: historic events: ㉖ ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

㉗ architectural style(s): ㉘ architect: ㉙ master builder: ㉚ engineer:

㉛ landscape architect / garden designer: ㉜ interior decorator: ㉝ artist: ㉞ artisan: ㉟ builder/contractor:

㊱ NAMES give role & date PERSONAL: EVENTS: INSTITUTIONAL:

㊲ NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP

5. North Ave., Main, Central, and Summer Sts.