

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

MAY 15 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 SOUTHBRIDGE MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA historic name other names/site number

2. Location street & number MULTIPLE not for publication city, town SOUTHBRIDGE vicinity state MASSACHUSETTS code 025 county WORCESTER code 027 zip code 01550

3. Classification Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property Contributing Noncontributing

Name of related multiple property listing: 1) N/A 2) SOUTHBRIDGE TOWN HALL, NR 1987 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. Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission Signature of certifying official James W. Bradley Date 5/8/89 MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, State Historic Preservation Officer State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. 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. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
RESIDENTIAL: SINGLE & MULTIPLE DWELLINGS
INDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURE
ECCLESIASTICAL
CEMETERY
RAIL ROAD DEPOT

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
~~RESIDENTIAL: SINGLE & MULTIPLE DWELLINGS~~
~~INDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURE~~
~~CEMETERY~~
ECCLESIASTICAL

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)
GREEK REVIVAL
ITALIANATE
GOthic REVIVAL
INDUSTRIAL/UTILITARIAN

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
 foundation MULTIPLE
 walls MULTIPLE
 roof MULTIPLE
 other MULTIPLE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREABoundaries

Boundaries for the Southbridge Multiple Resource Area are the established boundaries of the incorporated town of Southbridge, Massachusetts. This area of about 21 square miles is bounded on the west, north, and east by the towns of Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley and by the Connecticut state line on the south. Located in the southwest corner of Worcester County, Southbridge is an urban industrial center situated on the Quinebaug River about twenty miles southwest of the city of Worcester. The earliest, and now the densest, settlement occurred along the river, in a string of once distinct villages. The Centre Village has already been listed in the National Register as a commercial core and elite residential area (the Centre Village Historic District, NR 1979, hereinafter referred to as the Centre Village). Globe Village, located west of the Centre, grew with the successful Hamilton Woolen Company after 1831; Lonsdale to the east with the expansion of American Optical Company after 1872. Residential districts surround these north of the Quinebaug but most extensively to the south. Small hamlets existed at Westville/Shuttleville on the Sturbridge border, and remain at Ashland/Saundersdale east towards Dudley. The town includes significant areas of open and agricultural land at its northern extremity as well as its southern half.

Topography

The Quinebaug River is the most important natural feature in the town of Southbridge. The River cuts a narrow, steep-sided valley through the north central portion of the town. Its course winds

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southeasterly approximately five miles through Southbridge, dropping more than 100 feet in elevation. Good water power sites are found not only along the river but also along several of its tributary streams. Topographically, Southbridge is composed of a series of parallel north-south ridges in the western two-thirds of town and less defined lower hills and ridges in the eastern one-third. This topographical difference corresponds to a change from Brookfield series soils in the western portion to Charlton series soils in the eastern section. Ranging from stony to fine, both the Brookfield and Charlton series loams found here are valuable for agriculture. The best of the loams, when cleared for cultivation or left for pasture, are fairly productive. Elevations range from more than 1,000 feet above sea level in the south and southwest to 600-700 feet above sea level on the north and east borders.

The first permanent colonial settlement of the area occurred about 1731, attracted by the high quality of the mill sites and soils. By 1797 the growing community began lobbying for independence from its mother towns, Sturbridge, Charlton, and Dudley, and built a union meetinghouse. It was first established as a distinct community in 1801 when it was made a poll parish incorporated as "The Second Religious Society in the Town of Charlton," known by the nickname "Honest Town." In 1816 the community was incorporated as the Town of Southbridge. An additional part of Dudley was annexed in 1822, another portion of Sturbridge added in 1871, boundaries with Charlton and Dudley were slightly modified in 1907, and the southern boundary was altered in 1908 as part of the redefinition of the state boundary. The largest portion of present-day Southbridge consists of territory which previously belonged to Sturbridge.

The significant themes of Southbridge history and the cultural resources that represent them can be grouped in three periods of development. During the first one hundred years of town life the community focused on agriculture, establishing farmsteads and processing mills along the Quinebaug and its tributaries. In the late 18th century, a small cluster of buildings grew up around the meeting house at Centre Village and agricultural hamlets began forming at the intersections of North Woodstock and Tipton Rock Roads and on Eastford, Durfee and Lebanon Hill Roads. In addition to the saw and grist mills along the Quinebaug, cotton spinning and

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wool carding mills began to appear at a number of water privileges, and attracted additional settlement during the early years of the 19th century. By the early 1820s three Quinebaug River mill sites, Globe Village, Centre Village, and Columbian Mills, later known as Lensdale, were well established along the river. These sites, all used originally for textile manufacturing, became the focus of development for a string of mill villages between 1831 and 1871. The town's first major industrial concentration was at Globe Village, due to the success of the Hamilton Woolen Company, their significant building campaign, and the influx of textile workers. After the establishment and growth of the American Optical Company during the late 19th century, the vicinity of the Columbian Mills/Lensdale area grew rapidly and American Optical gradually became the dominant employer. Between 1872 and 1935 the town's prosperity was based on a healthy manufacturing sector, and attracted continued growth. The town weathered war and depression well and the period saw the emergence of the Centre Village as a regional commercial center.

Local industry remained healthy past the mid-20th century. Sustained American Optical Company prosperity appears to have maintained the local economic base through the Great Depression and post-World War II era. Because of this unusual economic good luck, mid to late-20th century demolition of the town's historic fabric has been relatively light, leaving the 19th and 20th-century urban landscape largely intact. Today, the downtown commercial-institutional district, some industrial areas, and a wide variety of housing types and styles from the historic period are extant. Of particular interest is the broad representation of factory and working class housing, beginning as early as the late 1830s and continuing into the 20th century.

Settlement and Experiment 1731-1830

The period of 1731 to 1830 saw the first establishment of European settlement, the establishment of an agriculturally based economy, the incorporation of the area as a separate town, and the experimentation at Quinebaug River mill sites of water-powered, mechanized production of textiles. Resources for this formative period in the town's history are exceptionally rare. Increasingly

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intensive use of land adjacent to, and south of the Quinebaug River led to replacement of early structures there, while the persistently agricultural outlying areas saw reconstruction as well. None of the town's handful of non-residential structures survive - its meetinghouse, early mills, or taverns - and only a handful of residences retain sufficient integrity to be nominated here. The earliest dated structures in the town survive as rear ells of later farmsteads, reflecting a well-known pattern of retaining the small house of first generation occupation as an annex after the construction of a larger house. At the Freeman Pratt Farm in the Bacon-Morse Historic District (form #E-514, North Woodstock Road) the single story lateral ell is said to date to ca. 1750. It takes the well-known period form of gable-roofed block with a five-bay, center-entry facade and central chimney. A rear ell of the Vinton-Boardman House (form #B-243, Torrey Road) also dates to the middle of the 18th century. Two houses from later in the period are deeper in plan. The pre-1796 Ammidown-Harding House (form #F-617, 83 Lebanon Hill Road) takes the four-bay Cape Cod house form. The ca. 1780 William McKinstry House (form #A-146, 361 Pleasant Street) modifies the five-bay Cape Cod house form with end chimneys; its later alternations include a shed-roofed wall dormer over the central three bays and a lateral extension.

After the turn of the nineteenth century, houses increasingly were built in the large two-story form. The Simon Plimpton House (1819, form #F-611, 561 South Street) is a rare survival in the old Shuttleville area, held in the Plimpton family since early in the 18th century but flooded by the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1950s. The large gable block with rear ell retains the traditional central chimney. The George Sumner House (1812-1830, form #A-154, Paige Hill Road) is a similarly rare survival of the cluster that grew up around the Centre Village mill village, where Sumner was a key early experimenter in mechanized textile manufacture. His house has a four-bay facade with elliptical fanlight at the entry, but presents its pedimented gable end to the street. The new front block at the Vinton-Boardman house has end chimneys, and a fashionable fanlight at the entry of its five-bay facade. The most unusual survival from the period is the brick William McKinstry, Jr. House (ca. 1815, form #D-42, 915 Main Street) pictured in Francis Alexander's 1822 painting of Globe Village. It takes the familiar

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form of the above-described buildings but rises to an unusual monitor roof.

Mill Village (1831-1871)

The period between 1831 and 1871 saw the successful establishment of the textile industry in the town of Southbridge and the subsequent rise to preeminence of the Hamilton Woolen Manufacturing Company. The accompanying prosperity and the variety of employment opportunities brought a tripling of the population, with an increasingly differentiated social structure and diverse ethnic composition. Two primary and three secondary nodes of development formed a string of mill villages along the Quinebaug River. The small cluster at the Centre Village grew with the addition of commercial and institutional buildings, the expansion of the mills, and the increase in residences. Hamilton Woolen Co., at Globe Village, constructed a large mill complex with surrounding housing for workers, provided by the company and independently, and became a rival to the Centre. Smaller hamlets grew up at Shuttleville in the west, and at Columbian Mills and Ashland/Saundersdale in the east. The surrounding agricultural landscape was more intensively used and many farmsteads were extensively expanded or rebuilt.

A major period of growth in the Centre Village occurred as the town increased in economic strength and population, and churches, halls, stores and hotels were concentrated along Main Street near its intersections with Central and Elm Streets. Houses west of this intersection were gradually replaced by commercial buildings. The town center had extended north to the river with houses lining Central and Foster Streets. The houses of members of established families and some of the more well-to-do were located along Main Streets between the cemetery and South Street, the northern end of Elm Street and the eastern end of Hamilton Street. The commercial focus of Southbridge during this period continued to be found on Main Street between Central and Hamilton Streets. Structures in this area were largely of wood and only one or two stories in height before mid-century. Especially in the late 1860s after the arrival of the railroad, numerous three and four-story brick buildings were built. The institutional center of town remained at Main and Elm Streets. The Congregational Meeting House was remodelled in 1839

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and 1869 and the Town Hall/High School was built in 1838, both on Elm Street. Most of the community's churches were located up and down Main Street during this period: Baptist (built in 1848 replaced in 1864), Universalist (1842) and Methodist (1843). The District 1 School House (ca. 1850) was also located on Main Street next to the Baptist Church. This area experienced some replacement during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and is considered in the Centre Village National Register Nomination.

The streets of Globe Village in 1830 included only Main, West, and Pleasant Streets, but by 1870, the growth and prosperity of the Hamilton Woolen Mill developed the area as far as South Street, as far east as Cross Street, west past the intersection of West and South Streets and north of Mill-Cliff Streets on the north. The area within these limits contained a network of streets, many lined on both sides with houses. Houses here were built both by the mill and by private individuals to provide homes for the ever-increasing population. Extending mostly to the north and south of the mill complex, these new neighborhoods were built mainly on hillside sites overlooking the factory. Housing known to have been built by the mill includes a group of two-family houses and a Girls' Boarding House near the contemporary "Big Mill"; the brick Hamilton Millwright's Agent's House, frame Hamilton-West Street Tenements, and frame tenements on Union and Cross Streets near the "New Mill." The area including High and Sayles Streets and its environs, and another on Mill and Cliff Streets were originally developed during the period 1840-1860, apparently by private initiative on lots bought from Hamilton Woolen, and built with mostly one-family houses. Around mid-century, Hamilton Street was opened up, joining the Centre Village and Globe Village. The eastern end was first built up by the town's elite. Among the first structures to be built in the center of the street was the first Roman Catholic church, St. Peter's (1853); to the west, a non-denominational church built by the Hamilton Woolen Company, the Evangelical Free Church (1869). In 1866 the terminus of the railroad was located between Hamilton Street and the river east of Cross Street.

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The aforementioned flooding of the Shuttleville area in the 1950s, and reconstruction in the Columbian Mills area, late in the 19th and early in the 20th century, by later occupant American Optical have severely diminished the surviving resources of these secondary villages. At Ashland/Saundersdale, worker housing was constructed along Ashland Road in association with the print works there. Although the factory has been demolished, many of the tenements remain.

The most significant change in the appearance of housing stock during the period was the reorientation of the gabled block in relation to the street. Commonly associated with the Greek Revival style, the imitation of classical temples ranged from the reconstruction of the full pedimented portico facades to a far simpler silhouette of the new shape in the narrow gable end front. A handful of elaborate houses set the style in the town, "Ammidown Castle" (Centre Village District, 1979), the Tiffany-Leonard House (form #C-301) 25 Elm Street, and the Judson-Litchfield House (form #D-448, 313 South Street). Bela Tiffany moved to Southbridge in 1832 after a career that began with Samuel Slater in the French River valley and continued in Boston as a textile commission merchant. His house of that year is an impressive brick two-story gable front with an attenuated fluted Doric portico screening a three-bay side-entry facade. Samuel Judson was also a textile investor and the next owner of the property, Libya Litchfield began shuttle production at the nearby mill privilege. Also of brick, this house (ca. 1830-1837) employs a more austere version of the style in the application of simple ornament on the three-bay side-entry facade, limited to granite lintels and an elliptical fanlight in the gable. Quite similar in appearance to the Judson-Litchfield House is the Hamilton Millwright/Agent House (form #D-461, 757-761 Main Street) of ca. 1840, which adds a long lateral ell.

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Here, as in many other Massachusetts towns, this house form became extremely popular during the middle of the 19th century. The form is known from 1-1/2 and 2-1/2 story sizes, and typically its three-bay side-entry facade is ornamented by wide cornice boards and corner pilasters. Its entry receives molded board, pilaster and entablature, or transom and sidelight surrounds, and its eaves may be enclosed to form a pediment or end in cornice returns. Examples of these houses survive in the single family areas developed near the Hamilton Mills in Globe Village, and include the Lorenzo F. Stone House (1831-1855, form #D-445, 218 South Street), the H. Morse House (1831-1855, form #D-446, 230 South Street), as well as the smaller story-and-a-half Comins-Wall House (ca.1850, form #A-105, 42 Hamilton Street). Both large and small examples of the gable front form can be found in the High-School Street Historic District (form #D-434), a Hamilton Woolen subdivision. The form was used in rural settings as well, and farmstead examples include the Clarke-Glover House (1831-1855, form #D-444, 201 South Street), the Smith-Lyon House (1831-1855, form #E-506, 400 North Woodstock Road), examples within the Bacon-Morse Historic District (form #E-514), and the small Henry E. Durfee House (1849, form #F-601, 281 Eastford Road).

The next style that can be found in large numbers in the town is known as the Italianate and its practitioners turned from the Ancient to the Renaissance world for their design sources. In its local interpretation the style can be seen in the use of Roman-arched openings, panelled pilasters, and deep overhangs with bracketed cornices. The largest Italianate houses are large two story hip-roof blocks with center entry and three bay facades. The Sylvester Dresser House (ca. 1870, form #C-308, 29 Summer Street) is built of brick with a projecting frontispiece that rises to form a gabled dormer; Dresser's impressive home no doubt encouraged his efforts as a real estate developer. The Chamberlain Bourdeau House (1855-1870, form #A-134, 718 Main Street) is frame, with an entry portico and thick labels at the windows. Occasionally more complex massing was employed, with lateral, two story ells, as at the brick George H. Hartwell House (1855-1870, form #A-106, Hamilton Street) or the frame A. Kinney House (1855-1870, form #A-123, 42 Edwards Street).

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A number of other popular mid-19th century styles also appeared in town neighborhoods. The Gothic Revival style, which was relatively rare in Central Massachusetts, can be seen in the James Gleason Cottage, (1831-1855, form # D-439, 31 Sayles St.) and in the unusual stone "Cliff Cottage, (1831-1855, form # A-143)". Although its date of construction is uncertain, the Gothic Revival E. Merritt Cole House (1855-1878, form # A-153) is also likely to have been built before 1870. An unusually fine example of a type that was the predecessor of the Stick style, it is notable for its elaborate half-timber and board and batten ornament, and probably established a taste for this sort of exterior treatment in Southbridge.

"Beechwood (form #D-21, 495 Main Street)" is more firmly dated at 1868, and includes Stick elements including picturesque massing, applied cut woodwork, and porch. The J.J. Oakes House (1855-1870, form #3-440, 14 South Street) combines Italianate elements of ornament at the porch and cornice with the hallmark of the Second Empire on a three-story, three-bay, center entry form.

Beginning possibly as early as 1815, when William Sumner is believed to have built a row of tenement houses on Paige Hill Road for his cotton spinning mill, Southbridge factories often provided worker housing. The town's earliest intact examples of factory-built houses were built between about 1830 and 1855. A frame, three-unit tenement from the Ashland Mill at Sandersdale is the oldest (Ashland Mill Tenement, ca. 1830(?), form # E-502, 141,143,145 Ashland Avenue), in gable block form with shed roofed wall dormers adding second-floor height. Several substantial, mostly Greek Revival-style buildings built by the Hamilton Woolen Company for its employees still exist. The earliest are single story brick double units at Brick Square (1836-1840s), (form # A-136). The West Street Tenement, (#45 ca. 1850, form # D-455) is one in a row of four 2-1/2 story frame double houses with Greek Revival ornament. A group of Italianate, two-story tenement houses with two-level porches across their fronts were built near the New Mill in the Cross Street area between 1855 and 1870, but they have been altered.

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Numerous mill buildings of both wood and brick construction were built in Southbridge during this early stage of industrialization, but few still survive. The best preserved is the five-story brick Big Mill (1836, rebuilt 1850) in the Hamilton Woolen Company District (form # A-149), with its end stairtower and multipaned sash. Intact until quite recently were the buildings of the Hamilton Mill's Print Works Area (1850s - ca. 1900), a group of several multistory pilaster-panel brick buildings. Also still existing but extensively altered is the Hamilton Woolen Company's 1860s Italianate-inspired New Mill on River Street. The somewhat altered two-story brick rear section of the Central Manufacturing Company Cotton Mill, (in the Central Mills District form # B-103), was built by that company in 1837.

Two period churches that survive in good condition are included in this nomination, and join the Methodist Church of 1843 and the Central Baptist Church of 1866 included in the Centre District Nomination (1979). Both were established to serve the growing Globe Village community. The growing Roman Catholic population, there and elsewhere in the town, were served by St. Peter's, built on Hamilton Street in 1853 (form # A-113). The building's design was originally Italianate, a gable front block with semi-attached entry tower, but alterations in 1939 include new windows, belfry, doorframe, and stucco finish. The Hamilton Woolen Company funded the Evangelical Free Church, built in 1869 further west on Hamilton Street (form # A-115). This High Victorian Gothic design is executed in brick and dominated by its high, offset tower. The Dennison School (1849, form # F-615, Dennison Lane) is an unusual brick example of a rural district school, with entry into the long wall of the 1 1/2-story gable block.

Factory Town (1872-1935)

The period between 1872 and 1935 saw the continued growth of Southbridge as a commercial and industrial center, with much of its expansion attributable to the rise of the American Optical Company. The continued prosperity brought a second tripling of the town's

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population, the French Canadian population became economically and politically powerful, and Southern and Eastern Europeans also joined the ethnic mix. The most dramatic new growth took place in the area around the American Optical plant where three residential neighborhoods were created primarily for employees. Rebuilding characterized the Centre Village, and the area between it and the Globe experienced infill of single and multi-family dwellings. The area south of these villages was subdivided for development of housing for middle and upper class families. The formerly separate villages merged into a single dense area of settlement from Hamilton Woolen Mills south east along the Quinebaug River to the American Optical plant.

In the Main Street commercial center, construction of three and four-story brick blocks continued throughout the period. Although the ground area of the commercial district was approximately the same as previously, more commercial space was provided by taller buildings (see Centre Village Historic District NR 1979.) Several imposing institutional buildings on adjacent Elm Street contributed to a more urban appearance for the town, including a new Victorian Gothic Congregational Church; a new Romanesque Revival Town Hall/High School (1889, NR 1987) replacing the old Greek Revival one; a Romanesque Revival YMCA building (corner of Main Street, no longer standing, 1890) and a new Elm Street Fire House. A large turreted French Canadian Roman Catholic Church, Notre Dame was built overlooking the business district at the corner of Main and Marcy Streets. A new Railroad Depot was built on Depot Street nearer to the commercial district.

Undeveloped areas which had previously separated the Center Village and Globe Village were built up with housing for the town's growing population. Building lots on and near Hamilton Street were increasingly filled in and a heavy concentration of development occurred around the Roman Catholic churches at Hamilton and Pine Streets. Notable development occurred south of the Center to the east and west of Elm Street, extending south along Everett, Marcy and Chapin Streets, and across Dresser Street. North of Globe Village development occurred along Plimpton, Pleasant, Fiske and Clark Streets, and to the west along the West Main Street corridor.

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South of the Village, infill housing occurred between Main and South Streets, additional housing development extended as far south as Reservoir #1.

The most significant new development in the town took place east of the Centre near the American Optical Company. The area bounded by East Main, Foster, Mechanic, and Charlton Streets, was developed with single and multifamily worker housing related to the factory on Mechanic Street, in an area that had previously been largely undeveloped. The construction of worker housing was next undertaken in the area south of Main Street at Morris and Chestnut Streets, and finally extended north along Worcester Street, Charlton Street and Guelphwood Road, in the area known as the Flats. Responding to the large French Canadian population in the area, a second French Canadian Roman Catholic parish complex, the Sacred Heart was established on Charlton Street in 1908. The construction of worker housing was undertaken next in the area South of Main Street at Morris and Chestnut Streets. Extended north along Worcester Street, Charlton Street and Guelphwood Road, in the area known as "The FLATS."

The town's elite continued to construct large fashionable houses. The Samuel G. Hartwell House (form #C-304, 79 Elm Street) was built in the 1870s by a prominent town physician and public servant. This large Queen Anne house is brick with stone trim, and employs projecting bays with gabled and conical roofs to provide more complex massing to its pyramidal main block. Two large frame examples include the Alpha M. Cheney House and Carriage House (form #C-323, 61 Chestnut Street), built by an American Optical founder near the company plant in about 1885, and the Mrs. R. Marcy House (form #D-441, 64 South Street, 1878-1898). Smaller examples are also well preserved in the town, where the familiar gable front form was augmented by projecting bays on lateral walls, and spindle work porches and vergeboards. In the filling area between Globe and Centre Villages, examples include the residence of an important French Canadian builder, the Alexis Boyer House (form #A-114, 306 Hamilton Street, 1888), the J. M. Cheney Rental House (form #A-122, 32 Edwards Street, 1878-1898), the William E. Alden House (form A-117, 428 Hamilton Street, 1882-1887), and the Albert H. Wheeler House (form D-462, 219 South Street, 1887-1896). Even more simple houses, Gothic cottages, add vergeboards, bay windows, and porches to continued

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small gable front houses. Two groups of well-preserved examples illustrate the suburban development that took place in the town south of Main and South Streets: the Glover Street District (form #D-456) and the Upper Chapin Street District (form #D-409).

Although the construction of single-family houses slowed somewhat during the early twentieth century, the exception was the International Style George and Ruth Wells House (form # F-603, Durfee Rd.) was built in 1932, after careful search for an architect familiar with the style yielded Paul A. Wood of Boston. Other single family houses built during this period were the revival styles, popular for large houses at the time. These dwellings are distinguished from the more usual small wood residential structures of the period by their large size and their expensive building materials. Joseph La Croix, president of Hyde Manufacturing, built his frame Colonial Revival house ca. 1904-1907 (form #C-312, 56 Everett Street). The French Chateau style John M. Wells House (1927, form # F-618, 491 Eastford Rd.) is constructed of brick and stone. The Tudor style Eugene Tapin House (1929, form # F-605, 215 Lebanon Hill Rd.) is of brick and half timbered stucco and the George and Ruth Wells House is of brick, steel and glass. Smaller houses, built during this period were often built in version of period style as infill in middle class areas such as the Glover Street District (form #D-456), where Dutch Colonial and bungalow examples survive.

As was true in other Central Massachusetts industrial cities and towns, large numbers of multifamily dwellings appeared in Southbridge during this period. These dwellings are typically simple in design porches or gable trim often supplying the only ornament. Ranging from double houses to three or six family triple deckers, they were mostly built after 1880 through the first three decades of the 20th century. The examples included in this nomination are exceptionally well-preserved representatives of house types that survive in large numbers in the town. Most are located in the three neighborhoods adjacent to the American Optical Company, though a small number can be found in other areas, including Globe Village.

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The plan adopted for the first single-family workers' houses built around the new American Optical factory in the 1870s and 1880s was a one and one-half story house with the gable end facing the street but with the entrance on the long wall. It appeared often in rows of workers' cottages during the late 19th century. Historic photographs suggest that there were once many more cottages than documented by the presently existing building stock. They appear to have been largely, if not exclusively, limited to streets near American Optical on Benefit, North and Crystal streets. Two examples are included in this nomination, 34 Benefit Street, (form # B-220, 1870-1878) and 3 Dean Street (form #B-246, 1878-1889).

Some multifamily housing was built by members of the Wells family, probably for rental to employees of their company. An unusually high style example is the Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style H.C. Wells Double House (1888-1894, form # D-405). A Colonial Revival style three family house at 70-72 Main Street (1894-1904, form # B-211) was also built on George Wells' land. It has refinements such as, large stained glass windows and feather edged clapboards. Two complexes believed to have been built by the American Optical Company are the Colonial Revival/Shingle Style Twinehurst District (ca. 1915, form # A-103) and the Windsor Court District (ca. 1915, form #A-204), both are clusters of houses, designed to house three families each. Third floor living space was provided in high pitched roofs with long dormers on either side, each giving the appearance of a two family house.

The Wells family also sponsored single-family house construction. Two examples of these houses are within the Upper Chapin Street Area (form #409), and an example of the small, Shingle style houses built on Walnut Street is nominated here (18 Walnut Street, form #B-208, 1878-1898). The most significant cluster however was constructed for foremen, the Maple Street District (form #B-210, 1915-1917). Designed by Loring & Leland of Boston, these stuccoed gambrel blocks feature dormers and sun porches within the main block, and are set with their long wall entries, perpendicular to the street.

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In Southbridge, as in other Central Massachusetts industrial towns and cities, the three decker became the most popular solution to multifamily housing during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most were built after the turn of the century, although some (for example, 38-42 Worcester Street, a six family three decker, 1878-1898, form # B-247) appeared as early as the 1880s or 1890s. Southbridge three deckers were built in a variety of design types, both three and six family dwellings were popular. The largest concentration of these can be seen in "The Flats," an area near the American Optical Company's Main Works which was developed during the early years of the century. Although this area is quite visually distinctive, with its often lacy multistory three decker galleries, it has unfortunately suffered extensive alteration by the application of synthetic sidings. Three deckers also appeared in the area around East Main Street including Chestnut, Morris and Coombs Streets during the same period. Most Southbridge three deckers, especially in "The Flats", have three story wrap-around porches and exterior stairs (e.g., 38-44 Worcester Street, 1878-1898, form # B-247 and 52 Main Street, ca. 1910, form # B-213). Although the origin of these features is uncertain, they are believed by some to be due to French Canadian influences. More familiar three deckers, with internal stairways, are also seen in Southbridge (91 Coombs Street, ca. 1905, form # C-320). Three deckers such as those at 25-27 and 29-31 River Street, (forms # A-151 and A-152 were built in a simple Colonial Revival style probably during the 1920s.

Some of the town's most important buildings are institutional structures built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries during the height of its industrial growth. Two of the most significant institutional buildings, included in this nomination were built near one another on Elm Street. The Congregational Church (1885) is Victorian Gothic design (61 Elm Street, form # C-303). The Elm Street Fire House (1899) (is a Second Renaissance Revival design 24 Elm Street, form # D-401). These towered monuments are joined by the Romanesque Revival Town Hall (NR 1987) to form an imposing civic focus for the town center. The town center gained additional importance during the end of this period when the location of the railroad passenger station was

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changed from Crane Street, off Hamilton, to Depot and Hook Streets in the center. In 1912 a tile roofed Spanish style Railroad Station (form # A-102) unusual in Southbridge for its style and materials, was built.

As the French Canadian population grew larger, substantial church-related institutional structures were erected which were worthy of the groups numerical strength in the town. The grandest of all was the monumental marble sheathed Notre Dame Church, French Renaissance Revival (1912), (form # A-121, Main Street) designed by Joseph Venne of Montreal. Set on an imposing site overlooking the Main Street commercial district, this massive church with its tall facade tower is rivaled in size and elegance only by the Town Hall. A Second Renaissance Revival brick school was built for Notre Dame parish on Pine Street. The Academie Brochu (1899, form # A-130, 29 Pine Street) was designed by Chickering and O'Connell of Springfield. Well-built brick buildings (school rectory and convent) also Second Renaissance Revival in style were built in 1908-1910 for the newly formed French Canadian parish of the Sacred Heart (form # B-230) at Brochu and Charlton Streets. A handsome stone Neo-Gothic church was added in 1928. The Byzantine/Classical style St. George's Greek Orthodox Church (1932, 55 North Street, form # B-205, was built as the second church for the local Greek community as it also grew more substantial.

Although almost all of the important commercial buildings of the period were built in the town center, the Victorian style Alden-Delahanty Block (858 Main Street, form # A-148), erected in Globe Village in 1879 is probably the most important commercial building remaining from that era. This building is significant not only for the high quality of design and execution of its granite trimmed brick architecture, but also for its excellent state of preservation. Another important commercial building built outside the town center is the wood shingle Chapin Block (1888, 208-222 Hamilton Street, form # A-111) with its picturesque corner tower. Built near the original railroad passenger depot at the corner of Hamilton and Crane Streets, it is unusual among commercial buildings both in Southbridge and Central Massachusetts, for its Queen Anne style.

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The success of Southbridge industry during this period brought significant additions to the town's industrial fabric. Although the major portion were of brick construction, some industrial buildings were still built of wood. The wood frame Richard Manufacturing Company (1897, 248 Elm Street, form # D-403) is an unusual survival of this once common building material. Enlargements were made to various factory complexes as they prospered. Of particular importance both in the size and the quality of the architecture, was the American Optical Company Complex (1899-1910, Mechanic and East Main Streets). The company's first frame buildings at their Main Works were imposing Second Empire designs. Almost every building which stood in the American Optical Complex before 1899 was replaced with modern brick or reinforced concrete structures by about 1910. Within this eleven year construction period, technical advances in industrial construction were constantly being made which brought a dramatic contrast in appearance between picturesque masonry and wood Main Works, inspired by Romanesque, Gothic and Classical design, and the glass-wall, reinforced concrete Lensdale plant. The handsome Romanesque style Central Manufacturing Company Mill (1908, form #D-103) built only two years before the extremely modern Lensdale plant, retains the Victorian taste for picturesque historical styles, despite its modern brick and steel construction. The slightly later Optical Lens/Dani & Soldani Factory, (1914, 484 Worcester Street, form # D-241), represents typical utilitarian early 20th century industrial construction, retaining the typical use of segmented arched windows and simple brick paneling.

Methodology

The Southbridge Multiple Resource Area nomination is the culmination of efforts by the Southbridge Historical Commission since its founding, and supplemented during the last several years by grants from the Massachusetts Historical Commission, survey efforts began during the 1970s, conducted by the local commission's members and volunteers. The reconnaissance survey was conducted during 1983 as part of the Central Massachusetts Study Unit examination by a

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team including architectural historian, economic historian, geographer, and historical archaeologist. In 1983-1984, with funds from the MHC matched by the town, a comprehensive survey was undertaken by preservation consultant Eileen Woodford. Every attempt was made during the survey to identify all surviving resources dating prior to 1855 and to consider all exceptional resources dating from 1855. The properties were then evaluated within a historic contexts developed for the town and the region, and a list of properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places was also prepared.

During 1985-1986, funds from the MHC and the town supported the preparation of this Multiple Resource Area nomination by Preservation Consultant Susan Ceccacci. The prepared list of eligible properties was re-examined, applying National Register criteria and standards of integrity. All of the buildings selected for nomination are exceptionally well-preserved examples of their type and time period. These buildings include important illustrations of architectural styles and building forms, as well as monuments to important themes in town history, more fully described under the Significance section of the form. In the future, the town's less pristine surviving cultural resources should be examined and considered for inclusion in this Multiple Resource Area as amendments or additions. Although some resources exist from the town's formative years, the majority of resources date from after 1830, the nomination reflects this. The Southbridge Multiple Resource Area includes 10 Historic Districts and 71 individual nominations.

8. Statement of Significance

AREA

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)

AGRICULTURE: FARMING
INDUSTRIAL: TEXTILES
INDUSTRIAL: MANUFACTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1730-1830
1831-1871
1872-1935

Significant Dates

1830
ca.1867
ca.1920

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

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The Southbridge Multiple Resource Area includes 71 individually nominated properties and 10 districts, total number of resources: 179 contributing buildings, 9 noncontributing buildings, 1 contributing site, 1 noncontributing site, 10 contributing structures, 8 noncontributing structures and no objects presented for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. One district in the town of Southbridge is already listed on the National Register, the Southbridge Centre Village Historic District (NR 1979, hereinafter referred to as Centre Village), and one individual property, the Southbridge Town Hall (NR 1987) has been cited here.

The nominated properties reflect three major periods of development within the town. Its agricultural beginnings are recalled in associated farmsteads and processing facilities dating prior to 1830. The development of several mill privileges for mechanized manufacturing along the Quinebaug River provided a significant economic alternative to agriculture between 1831 and 1871, and brought the development of a string of small mill villages. This economic prosperity augmented the civic center and with more intensive settlement patterns, saw the construction of additional housing and workplaces for farmers, artisans, and professionals. A variety of housing designed specifically for mill supervisors and operatives, as well as an elaboration of institutional and commercial establishments. The success of the Hamilton Woolen Company and the subsequent rise of American Optical Company during the third quarter of the 19th century brought the conversion of these villages into a single commercial and industrial core between 1872 and 1935. Both companies expanded their mills, specifically, the American Optical, Co. employed innovative building types and techniques. Company and speculator built housing increased substantially and took regionally and ethnically important forms. The multiplier effect of this expansion attracted additional businesses and population, a commercial district and residential neighborhoods stratified by employment and wealth, and further additions and reconstruction of churches, schools, and related institutional buildings.

The properties selected for this nomination represent a selection of well-preserved examples of these periods and their related building types.

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Greater numbers and more variety can be found from the second quarter of the nineteenth century on. The nominated properties include examples of important regional housetypes, significant institutional and industrial complexes, and high style as well as local expressions of several architectural styles. Of particular importance are mill buildings, associated worker housing, well-preserved residential districts, farmsteads, and unaltered institutional buildings. These buildings were selected for their close association with the development of the town, an important pattern of regionally significant industrial and commercial growth. The specific examples chosen for this MRA were made with close attention to integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials. As a group, the Southbridge resources meet criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

Settlement and Experiment (1730-1830)

The town of Southbridge is located in the central upland of the Worcester Plateau. This area was occupied during the time of European settlement in New England by the subgroup of Southern Algonkians known as the Nipmuck. This group is comparatively little known among Native American groups, in part due to their inland location. Probably less densely settled than the river valley and coastal areas during the Contact Period, the area also experienced an extended period of secondary contact that diminished, displaced, and transformed the population. By the time of direct contact during the 17th century the region's river drainages provided foci for territorial groups, primarily in the south and eastern portions. The Southbridge area was probably loosely claimed by the group known as Pegans, whose territory extended into northeastern Connecticut. During the third quarter of the 17th century, colonial missionaries had established praying towns in the region, those nearest Southbridge included: Quabaug in Brookfield to the north,

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Chaubunagungamaug in Webster to the east, and Quabquisset in Woodstock to the south. King Phillip's War of 1675 broke up these settlements and very few Native Americans remained in the area.

Although a plantation had been granted at Quabaug as early as 1660, conflicts with Native Americans slowed colonial expansion into this part of the interior, until the signing of the Peace of Utrecht ended Queen Anne's War in 1713. The immediate area, now Southbridge, was at first not settled primarily because it served as an outlying land bank for adjacent towns. The major area was part of the New Medfield grant of 1729, located to the west and later renamed Sturbridge. As early as 1683, the northeastern portion was allotted to the large town of Oxford, but it was not initially subdivided. The smallest portion was held in large grants to prominent Bostonians. Thus, the Southbridge area was peripheral to these developing communities and not immediately put under cultivation or developed by settlers coming into the opening region. By 1731, however, the region was more fully developed. Worcester County was established from towns in Middlesex and Hampshire counties. Individual grants were incorporated as: the town of Dudley in 1732, Sturbridge was incorporated in 1738, and western Oxford became the Charlton district in 1755.

During the second quarter of the 18th century the Southbridge area began attracting permanent colonial settlers. The first is said to have been Scot James Deneson of Sturbridge, who settled in the western part of Southbridge during 1731. Most of the early names associated with the town took advantage of sites along the Quinebaug, including John Plimpton, William Plimpton, Moses Marcy and Col. Thomas Cheney, whose individual properties stretched across the entire town. Early settlers received their land grants from the parent towns in order to establish independent farms. The soil here was held in high esteem, and farm families pursued the system of mixed livestock and grain cultivation that characterized the entire county. The smallest portion of each farmstead was under tillage

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for the household garden, and fields of corn and small grains, while meadow and pasture was used for the livestock. Farm families produced a wide range of goods through household manufacture, they traded produce, manufactured goods, and labor in a system of mutual interdependence. Along the Quinebaug saw, grist, and fulling mills made seasonal use of waterpower to process home grown materials from surrounding farms. This agricultural system produced a landscape of disbursed farmsteads with no clustering. Population growth in the area was steady, and 70 years after the arrival of Deneson there were about 100 families here.

As their numbers grew, area residents tired of the long trip to their parent towns' meetinghouses and began to petition for independent status. Their first step was to construct a meetinghouse of their own, in 1797, at the corner of what are presently Main and Foster Streets, to be served by visiting clergy. The next year, eighty seven men petitioned the General Court for the incorporation of a new parish in the area. As granted in 1800, the Second Religious Society of Charlton was organized as a poll parish, an organization of ninety individuals rather than a delineation of land. The parish veered further from Commonwealth patterns in its plan to allow several denominations to share the meetinghouse. Rather than call a minister and gather a Standing Order Church, Congregationalists alternated services with area Baptists and Universalists. In 1808 the parish was reorganized on territorial lines, and three years later, petition for town status was made. Town status was finally achieved in 1816 when the community known as "Honest Town" including 830 individuals, was incorporated as Southbridge.

The first clustering of settlement in the area occurred during this early national period. The meetinghouse of 1797 was built on land donated by Jedediah Marcy, whose father had developed the nearby

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mill privilege at the Center Street bridge during the 18th-century. The innovative plan of sharing the meetinghouse was shortlived, and the Congregationalists built their own meetinghouse on Elm Street in 1822, leaving the original in the sole control of the Baptists. These institutional buildings were joined by taverns in this area, reflecting increased importance of the east-west corridor south of the Quinebaug. This institutional and commercial growth was the seed of the development of the town's first, Centre Village.

The continued development of mill privileges along the Quinebaug River contributed to the regional pattern of hamlets adjacent to small mills during this period. Part of the nascent industrial revolution in this country, the establishment of these small and early enterprises in Central Massachusetts towns was the result of advances in textile machinery made at the end of the 18th century. Following the successful adaptation in 1790 of the Arkwright waterpowered spinning frame by Samuel Slater in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, cotton spinning mills began appearing in Massachusetts towns with waterpower resources during the first two decades of the 19th century. The first in Central Massachusetts was established in West Boylston around 1805-1806. The introduction and improvement of carding machines during the same period brought the introduction of wool carding mills along Central Massachusetts streams, in Leominster and Worcester as early as 1803. These two labor saving industries were quickly welcomed and cotton spinning and wool carding mills were established through the region, especially during the 1810s. The Jefferson Embargo and the War of 1812 cut off importation of most foreign manufactured cloth and proved the greatest stimulus to development of these mills between 1807 and 1815. Of the 96 cotton mills and 57 woolen mills erected in New England during these years, at least 28 cotton mills and 15 woolen mills were located in Worcester County towns. The largest concentration of these was in the southern half of the county, particularly in the valleys of the Blackstone, French, and Quinebaug Rivers.

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The first textile manufacturing attempt in Southbridge occurred at the Centre Village Deacon, George Sumner's, clothier's works and was adapted to waterpowered mechanical carding in 1808. In 1811, a cotton spinning factory, capitalized at \$6,000, was established at Westville on the Sturbridge border by several investors. A year later, another cotton spinning mill was set up by James and Perez Wolcott in an linseed oil mill to the east, incorporated in 1814 as the Globe Manufacturing Company. Activity at the Centre village increased so that several operations shared the water rights. George Sumner moved his wool operation, but that site was reorganized, incorporated in 1814, and known successively as the Charlton and Southbridge Manufacturing Company. Sumner purchased surplus water rights from a cotton spinning mill that had been operated by Calvin A. Paige. William Sumner and John Green erected a cotton spinning mill nearby in 1813 and 1814, which operated as a partnership. The row of tenement houses that formerly stood nearby on Paige Hill, were probably the town's first factory-owned housing.

These companies were small operations for the most part, organized as partnerships, and adapting existing buildings to the new technology. In most instances they faltered, repeatedly, during the 1810s and 1820s. Globe Manufacturing was reorganized to work wool in 1818, and its primary investors formed Woolcott Woolen Manufacturing in 1820 with a substantial capital of \$200,000. They quickly doubled their capitalization, built a brick mill near the existing saw, grist, and oil mills, and proceeded to manufacture wool broadcloths using hand looms. In spite of objections from their skilled handloom weavers, they added power looms in 1824. Their rapid expansion, however, was rushed and the dam they built in 1827 broke during a flood the next year, causing extensive damage. Southbridge Manufacturing failed in 1818, and its facilities were leased out until it burned in 1825; apparently quickly rebuilt, it changed ownership often.

But there were exceptions to this pattern as well. Ebenezer Ammidown, an investor in several manufactories, turned now to develop a mill privilege east of the Centre Village, now occupied by

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the American Optical Company. After negotiating flowage rights from Jedediah Marcy, a significant area landowner, he built a cotton mill and organized as the Columbian Manufacturing Company in 1825. Ammidown would go on to control both privileges in the Centre Village during the 1830s.

In addition to textile manufacture, cutlery was one of the town's earliest industries. In 1818 Harrington Cutlery was founded by Henry Harrington, considered by many to have been the first notable American cutler. Beginning with the production of cutlery, guns, razors and surgical instruments, the company was successful all through the 19th century, thereby encouraging the formation of other cutlery manufacturing concerns as well. The company, known as Russell Harrington Company, remains in business today, probably the town's oldest manufacturing company.

The development of these mills, and the increase in available manufactured goods was both a catalyst to and symptom of socio-economic change in New England as a whole and Southbridge in particular. The early years of the 19th century were prosperous ones, bringing the efflorescence of the agricultural economy. The hard work of cleaning the land and breaking up the soil were complete, and residents could turn their attention to elaborating the transportation and institutional networks that served their communities. At the same time mechanized production of key consumer goods, and easier access to these goods, brought a reorientation of home manufacture and consumption. The reduction of spinning and carding tasks left more time for weaving, shoemaking, and the braiding and sewing of straw and palm leaf hats. These products could be exchanged for other items needed in the household, and increasingly, for cash. Factory work was another way to augment household income. The presence of good water powered sites and their successful early exploitation brought these new employment opportunities directly to Southbridge. The proportion of the town engaged in manufacturing grew to equal that in agriculture, and its population expanded accordingly, reaching nearly 1500 by 1830. The landscape of Southbridge reflected these important changes, reorienting during its expansion into a string of small hamlets along the Quinebaug River.

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The buildings within this landscape closely paralleled patterns known for the region, strongly favoring timber frame construction in a gabled rectangle form for houses, barns, and mills. Survivals from the colonial period are exceedingly rare, but conform to the current model of small single story dwellings as the predominant form. Ells, that were once homes, survive at the Freeman Pratt Farm (form #E-514), and the Vinton-Boardman House (form #B-243). Larger, double pile examples from late in the 18th century include the Ammidown-Harding House (form #F-617) and the William McKinstry House (form #A-146). Houses that take the more familiar two story form date to the turbulent 1810s, and are closely associated with mill owners, including the Simon Plimpton House (form #F-611), the George Sumner House (form #A-154), and the William McKinstry Jr. House (form #D-42).

Mill Villages (1831-1871)

In spite of its hesitant growth during the early years of the 19th century, textile manufacturing stabilized and expanded to dominate the town of Southbridge, and Worcester County as a whole, through the 19th and into the 20th century. As power looms were perfected for the weaving of plain cotton, then wool, and later patterned fabrics, more processes were contained in larger plants, requiring larger numbers of operatives. Local workers were joined by Irish and Canadian immigrants in villages that grew up around the mills. By period's end, the town's hamlets had grown significantly in overall size and in the scale of their buildings. The civic center and Central Manufacturing plant coalesced in a larger village, the focus of institutions and commercial activity in the town. The Globe Village grew most dramatically and distinctively as a mill village controlled by a single company. Smaller scaled but similarly organized were Shuttleville to the west at the Sturbridge border, Columbian Mills to the east of Centre Village, and Ashland/Saundersdale further to the east.

The successful reorganization of woollen production at Globe Village was the first stage in this metamorphosis. James Wolcott recovered from his flood losses through the investment of Tiffany, Sales, and

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Hitchcock of Boston. Headed by Bela Tiffany whose experience in textile manufacturing began with Samuel Slater, this firm eventually took control of the property and incorporated it in 1831 as the Hamilton Woolen Company, capitalized at \$200,000. They began their production with 28 broad looms and after five years were sufficiently sound to allow for expansion. In 1836, they raised the "Big Dam", built a six-story brick "Big Mill". These provide the core of the Hamilton Woolen Company District (form #A-149). A second wave of expansion took place in the 1840s when a new product line was introduced, the "mousseline de laines" or delaines, a fabric woven with a cotton warp and wool filling. A mill was constructed for spinning cotton warps for this mixed fabric in 1844, a second mill was constructed in 1849; in 1847 the Wolcott mill was rehabilitated for printing the delaines. Casimere, another wool and cotton fabric, was substituted for broadcloth in about 1850. The Big Mill burned that year, but was repaired and expanded. Another factory was added further downstream in 1860, and operated to produce delaines after 1864. Throughout this period the company expanded their capitalization, reaching \$1 million in 1846. By 1865 the company produced over eight million yards of delaines valued at over \$1.8 million, as well as printing over six million yards.

Like their neighboring manufacturers, the owners of the Hamilton Mill sought to create a separate community for the mill workers, a paternalistic village in the countryside that met all their workers' needs. At the same time they built the "Big Mill", seven small brick houses were constructed at Brick Row, also within the Hamilton District (form #A-149). They would continue to build housing for their workers throughout the century, an eclectic combination of boardinghouses, two-family, and single-family houses linked in size and ornament to the status of the occupant. Nominated examples include: the Millwright/Agent House (ca.1840, form #D-461), the West Street Tenement (ca.1850, form #D-455), and the High-School Street District (form #D-434), where sale of lots included the requirement that "the houses constructed be valued at \$1000 or more." In an effort to meet workers' spiritual needs while encouraging values of piety, thrift, and temperance of the new industrial order, mill owners encouraged church formation thus an Evangelical Free Church (form #A-115) was built and maintained by Hamilton Woolen.

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The mill privileges at the Centre Village were consolidated and stabilized during this period. In 1831, the cotton-spinning mill site was purchased by Harvey Dresser, incorporated in 1834, and reorganized after his death under the control of Ebenezer Ammidown. He purchased the former woolen mill site the next year, conveyed it to the Dresser Manufacturing Company, and incorporated as Central Manufacturing. A large brick mill was constructed that year and sheetings were manufactured, surviving as a portion of the mill within the Central Mills District (form #B-103). Additional housing was added along Foster Street to the existing stock on Paige Hill Road.

Outlying mill privileges were redeveloped as well. Downstream from Westville, the Litchfield Shuttle Company began production in 1843 and a small cluster grew up opposite Sturbridge's satinet manufactory. East of the Centre, the Columbian Cotton mill burned in 1844, the site remained vacant until 1856, a new brick mill was constructed by Ammidown. Here again some Boston financing was involved in the outfitting of the mill to produce cotton jeans and flannels. In 1866 the company was transferred to Henry Grant of Providence and another mill was added. Cotton spinning continued at Ashland until that mill burned in 1849, but the site was redeveloped by James Saunders of Providence in 1865. He reworked the power canals and dams, and erected a grist mill, shop, and printworks. A significant cluster of related housing was constructed here, including 141, 143, and 145 Ashland Avenue (ca.1830, form #E-502).

The employment opportunities provided by these mills attracted new residents to Southbridge, and brought a near tripling of population between 1830 and 1865 when the total reached 5,208. Employment in these textile mills was particularly important, accounting for 673 men and 702 women as reported in the census of industry; five years earlier the total number of polls in the town, voting males, was only 816. Smaller shops were found in the town as well, employing five to twenty in the production of cutlery, clothing, boxes, shutters, and spectacles. Farming remained the foremost occupation in the outlying areas, but products and land use were changing.

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Farmers continued to add to the acreage for cultivation and haying, and relied increasingly on dairying and sheep raising. As the local market expanded they shifted production from butter and cheese to milk and from grains to market crops. Surviving period farmsteads include the Bacon-Morse District (form #E-514), and farmhouses include the Smith-Lyon House (1831-1855, form #D-444), and the Henry E. Durfee House (1849, form #F-601).

Proportionally, however, the farmers' importance in the community diminished. The number of farmsteads stabilized, but the number of dwellings in town increased. While dwellings increased in number from 192 in 1831 to 365 in 1860, the number of barns only grew from 180 to 225, and the "surplus" of houses not matched to a barn grew from 12 to 140. In addition to the increase in housing for factory operatives, this increase reflects the expansion of the managerial, professional and manufacturing classes within the town. This group built large fashionable houses in nationally popular styles, and nominated examples include the Greek Revival Tiffany-Leonard (1832, form #D-448) and Judson-Litchfield Houses (1830-1837, #D-448), the Italianate Sylvester Dresser House (ca.1870, form #D-308), the picturesque E. Herritt Cole House (1855-1878, form #A-153) and "Beechwood" (1868, form #D-21).

While many of this expanding population came from families of the town and surrounding areas, the most important shift in the character of the residents came from the increasing numbers of immigrants who came to Southbridge. As early as the 1820 Federal Census, the town reported foreign-born working as skilled textile workers employed at hand loom weaving. The construction of the Blackstone Canal and early railroad lines first attracted Irish and later French Canadians to the southeastern part of the country preceding the large numbers of both groups moving in during the subsequent decades. By 1855, Southbridge included within its population 34% who were foreign born, ranking fourth in the country behind Blackstone, Clinton, and Milford. Within this group the Irish and French Canadians were most numerous and the town was unusual for the early rise to numerical dominance by the French Canadians by 1865.

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This large and increasingly diverse population was served by a more elaborate network of institutions. As the population grew, each Protestant denomination found it could sustain its own independent gathering place and organization. In addition to the Congregationalists and Baptists in the Centre Village, Universalists (1842) and Methodists (1843) built meeting houses there. Hamilton Woolen Co. provided Globe Village with the Evangelical Free Church. Of particular importance was the increasing Roman Catholic population. The first celebration of a Catholic mass for the small community took place about 1840, and the construction of St. Peter's Catholic Church in 1853 was one of the earliest in the country. The numbers of Catholics increased rapidly, to 1673 in 1858, and a parish was formed in 1865 serving Charlton and Sturbridge as well as Southbridge. The dramatic increase in the French Canadian population in the 1850s and 1860s led to the formation of Notre Dame parish in 1869. Here the vernacular for church services and activities was French, an important component of the cultural goal of survivance. By the end of the period the town's district school system served each village and the outlying agricultural areas, and was supplemented by a high school after 1841, which was funded by the town after 1854. The town constructed a town hall soon after disestablishment, on Elm Street in 1838.

Commercial development and transportation improvement followed the industrial expansion. The building trades, including two brickyards, lumber mills, cabinet and woodworking shops benefited from the new construction. The number of retail shops and professional offices expanded to serve the community. The town's active manufacturers were able to control the upper Quinebaug after the formation of the Quinebaug Reservoir Company in 1825, and through the formation of the Southbridge Bank in 1836 and the Southbridge Savings Bank in 1848, were able to manage finance and investing as well. Surely this same active elite was disappointed by the delay of the coming of a railroad connection, although the Southbridge Branch was chartered in 1849. Finally, in 1866 the construction was complete, with its terminus located between Hamilton Street and the Quinebaug, adjacent to Hamilton's New Mill.

Rivalry between the two villages was a fact of 19th century life.

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An attempt to link them led to the construction of Hamilton Street in 1850, but it did not eliminate competition for political power and funds. In 1856 Globe Village petitioned the General Court for division and incorporation as the town of Washburn, but it was unsuccessful. However, in many communities, local divisions were put aside in favor of the fervor of the effort to save the Union. Subsequent expansion of each village and the rise of the American Optical Co. brought a transformation of the town and a shift in image from the independent village to the large factory town.

Factory Town (1872-1935)

During the years 1870-1938, industrial, commercial, and residential expansion of Southbridge caused the town center and the once independent manufacturing areas to coalesce into a unified urban-industrial complex. An increasingly successful optics industry, led by the American Optical Company, gradually superceded the importance of an ever-strong textile industry in order to ensure a continued manufacturing base. With its growing population and increasing number of trading establishments the town became recognized as a regional commercial center for southwestern Worcester County, linked to a broad trolley network which crisscrossed the state. From Globe Village in the west through the commercial Centre Village to American Optical in the east a continuous settlement area resulted from the prosperity brought by these manufacturing, commercial, and transportation successes. The gradual expansion of the residential areas accompanied the employment and transportation improvements produced dense occupation of land south of the Quinebaug and Main Street beyond South Street in the west and Hartwell below the center, as well as north and south of the river near American Optical Co. Both Shuttleville and Sandersdale expanded as settlement nodes at each end of the Quinebaug, and the outlying areas remained agricultural.

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The most important new industry to develop in the town was the manufacture of spectacles or eyeglasses. First established by William Beecher, the hand manufacture of frames expanded to several shops. An important change in the industry came with the introduction of machinery to production by George W. Wells, significantly lowering the costs of production. Wells joined his competitor, R.H. Cole, in 1860 to form the American Optical Company, employing 35 employees the first year. Their successful merger brought expansion and the purchase of land in 1872 from Central Mills where they constructed the first Main Works on Mechanic Street. In 1888 frame mills were constructed on East Main Street at the former site of Columbian Mills known subsequently as Lensdale. Early in the company's history there was a concern for safe and innovative building techniques. The mansard and gable roofs of the Main Works were replaced by flat gravel roofs in 1897, and a new Second Renaissance Revival front designed by Worcester architects Earle and Fuller in 1899. Beginning in 1909 the Lensdale plant was completely rebuilt in reinforced concrete. As one of the earliest examples of this construction in Massachusetts, it was fireproof, provided needed support for heavy machinery, and had enormous windows for light. These buildings were designed by engineers Samuel T. McIntosh and Albert B. Wells.

Although the company was initially held by several investors, its officers were Wells family members from 1891 to 1951, the stock was held exclusively by family members after 1909. In addition to the growing Southbridge facilities, American Optical Co. had factories in Worcester, Cambridge, and Canada. To their exclusive patents, the company added a national network of outlets that assured them an important market share. George W. Wells died in 1912 and the company was run jointly by his sons Channing M., J. Cheney, and Albert B. The third generation, under George B. Wells, took control in 1936. The family was prominent in the community, and built substantial homes which have been nominated here, including the International Style George and Ruth Wells House (form #F-603) and

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the John M. Wells House (form #F-618). Throughout the period of war and depression the company remained strong, employing nearly 4000 in 1915, over 4500 in the late 1920s, and about 5000 during World War II. Following the American Optical Co. example, several other optics firms appeared in Southbridge during this period: Southbridge Optical Company (1883), the Dupaul and Young Optical Company (1888), the Optical Lens Company (1914, form #D-241) and others. In 1929 a group of optics firms consolidated to form the Independent Optical Company.

Between 1871 and 1935 the textile industry experienced a moderate growth. The Columbian Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire in 1880 and never reopened. The textile industry on the whole, was able to maintain its strength, however, as surviving mills continually improved their operations. The Central Manufacturing Company enlarged and completely remodeled their factory in 1907-1908, installing almost all new machinery and electric lighting. The properties are nominated herein as the Central Mills District (form #D-103). In 1874 a calico printing mill built in 1864 and operated by Thomas and James H. Sanders began manufacture at Sandersale. The Sanders brothers were in partnership with Jacob Booth after 1885, known as Southbridge Printing Company. During the period between 1874 and the early years of the 20th century improvements were made in printing methods and new products were added. The company prospered and enlargements to the plant were made in 1895. The company was taken over by New York investors in 1927 and continued to operate into the 1930s. The plant is no longer standing. The Litchfield Shuttle works (established 1846) was formally incorporated in 1878 with a capital of \$21,000. Even after the deaths of the original founding Litchfield brothers in the 1880's, the company remained a successful family business on into the early years of the 20th century. Additions were made to the plant in 1892 and 1897, and the company employed about 125 workers. Its plant was destroyed in the flooding of the Westville area by the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1950s.

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Hamilton Woolen Company continued to dominate textile production and experienced moderate growth. The company changed its product line to remain up-to-date, shifting away from delaines in 1886, and from casimere in 1893.

Worsted production was consolidated at the Big Mill and Print Works in 1891-1892. Expansion continued in the 1910s, cotton was eliminated from products, and machinery was updated as well. The plant of the Central Manufacturing Company was purchased and refitted, and a new dye house constructed (form #D-103). In 1927 the company was reorganized. In 1930 it employed 1400 people at 59,000 spindles and 1,200 looms.

The cutlery industry in the town expanded during this period, when the Harrington Company was joined by Stephen Richard and I.P. Hyde. Production shifted from general cutlery to the production of shoe and leather knives for shoe manufactories in Boston, Lynn, Haverhill, Salem, and the Brookfields. Richard was a French-Canadian who operated in several locations before building his surviving manufactory on Elm Street (form D-403) between 1878 and 1892. The business was handed over to his sons in 1911, and sold to Parlor Wire Goods in 1926, after which other companies used the building. I.P. Hyde came to Southbridge in 1875, and built a new brick plant in 1917. Harrington Co. remained the most important firm, expanding under Theodore Harrington with their specialization in shoe knives and a workforce of twenty. In 1933 the Company merged with the John Russell Company of Turners Falls, Massachusetts and in 1935 it took over Hamilton's New Mill on River Street. The continuing expansion of the town's industrial sector meant a second period of growth and diversification in the Southbridge. The population of the town tripled once again, from 5,208 in 1870 to 15,786 in 1935. A comparable tripling of the manufacturing employment can be seen as well. In 1875 1099 men and 595 women were so employed with the number expanding to 3468 men and 1374 women in 1915. This population growth brought an expansion of the town's working class neighborhoods. The first housing built near American

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Optical consisted of small gable-to-the-street houses from the 1870s and 1880s, including forms #220 and 246. The Wells family, like other paternalist manufacturers, sponsored rental housing for their workers, including single and multifamily houses from the 1890s (forms #D-405, B--211), districts of multifamily houses at Twinehurst (ca.1915, form #A-103) and Windsor Court (ca.1915, form #A-209), and single family houses, most notably at Maple Street (ca.1915-1917, form B-210). The most popular housing type during this period were speculator built three deckers near the American Optical Co. and at the Globe Village.

This larger and more complex community required more commercial establishments, while the period contributed increasing service and clerical work, and the two employment groups joined artisans, proprietors, and professionals in an expanding middle class. By 1915 traders in the town numbered 420 and clerks 232. New subdivisions accomodated this growing class and single family houses employing nationally popular architectural ornamental styles were constricted. Examples included within this nomination include the Glover Street District (form #D-456) and the Upper Chapin Street District (form #D-409). Farming remained a significant livelihood at the town's outskirts where 150-175 men were employed.

The town was, apparently, undisturbed by long or accrimonious relations between labor and capital. At Hamilton Co., for example, the mill was closed or working hours reduced in 1894, but wages were raised the following year. In 1897 the American Optical Co. grinding department went on strike to express dissatisfaction with a new wage scale, but their constant upgrading of facilities in subsequent years reflected an interest in workers as well as products and profits. Continued profitability, the ability to operate throughout the depression and to expand during World War II, did much to halt the decline that characterized many of the Commonwealth's industrialized towns during the middle of the 20th century. Workers at Hamilton Co. were not as fortunate. When the United Textile Workers went on strike in December of 1934, the Company's board of directors voted the next month to liquidate

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their holdings in Southbridge. Through this period, opportunities remained copious and immigration remained a significant factor in the town's development. Until restrictions were put in place in 1924, newcomers kept the proportion of foreign born in the town at approximately 35% of the total population. French-Canadians remained the largest group, as the second and third generations were born in the town, the community became larger and more influential. A second French Catholic parish, the Sacred Heart, was established and a complex of church, school, rectory, and convent were constructed (form #B-230). A large brick school was added at Notre Dame, the Academie Brochu (form #A-130), and the church was reconstructed in an imposing towered form in 1912.

French Canadians were also active in the building trades, and contributed a distinctive flavor to the town. In particular, Alexis Boyer is associated with the construction of triple deckers, with three story wraparound porches and exterior stairs, which are believed to represent French Canadian influences.

New groups came to the town early in the 20th century, including Poles, Italians, Armenians, and Greeks. The establishment of religious institutions remained an important step for these communities. In 1888, the town's first Jewish congregation, Ohavath Zion, was established. In 1910, a Greek Orthodox Parish was formed, it constructed a church, which was rebuilt in 1932 (form #B-205). St. Nicholas Albanian Antiochian Church was formed in 1912; a Polish Roman Catholic Church, St. Hedwig's, was formed in 1916; and a Romanian Orthodox Church was formed in 1924. Ethnic diversity was common in Central Massachusetts towns at this time and it has been suggested that it is an important factor in the explanation of the area's low level of worker organization and unrest.

The increased size of the population brought increased density of settlement and a single large area of development to replace the multiple nodes that characterized the 19th century. Institutional and commercial rebuilding characterized the Centre Village. The commercial core expanded beyond the Centre Village as did the area

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of worker housing adjacent to Hamilton mills. The "suburban" outskirts adjacent to the Globe and Centre Village experienced infilling, and extended further to the south. The most significant expansion was associated with American Optical Company, with large and innovative mill building, and the expansion of adjacent neighborhoods for company workers in new and distinctive building forms. In place of a series of villages autonomous communities of housing, adjacent to the workplace, Southbridge became a town of interlocking neighborhoods defined by class and ethnicity, surrounding a commercial core with industrial plants at each end, and linked to surrounding communities by rail and streetcar lines.

Preservation Activities

The town of Southbridge has become increasingly involved in preservation activities to identify, evaluate, and protect the resources of their town. Townspeople recognized the importance of the town's early mill experimentation, and Moses Plimpton wrote his History of Southbridge in 1836, an example of an early wave of town history compilation. This was followed in 1856 by George Davis' A Historical Sketch of Sturbridge & Southbridge, and in the 1870s by two editions of Holmes Ammidown's Historical Collections, important 19th century contributions to understanding the town. During the early years of the twentieth century the Quinebaug Historical Society complemented its activities with the publication of a series of three historical leaflets. Perhaps this atmosphere contributed to the Wells family's founding of Old Sturbridge Village in the neighboring town of Sturbridge in 1938. The presence of this research institution in the Central Massachusetts region has stimulated continuing research in the area, and furthered the understanding of historic resources for the important early national period. In 1965 the Southbridge Historical Society was formed and it remains active today.

The local historical commission, began volunteer surveying activities in 1973, individual buildings began to receive attention. In 1977 the Dresser House (ca.1826-1832, NR 1979) was

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given by Ruth Dyer Wells to the Quinebaug Valley Council for the Arts and Humanities, which stimulated National Register nomination efforts. The Centre Village Historic District, of which the Dresser House was included, was listed in the National Register in 1979. The Whitford Building, also in that district, was selected in 1978 by the Department of Community Affairs for a pilot reuse project. In 1979 the town received funding from the National Trust for professional assistance in a Main Street revitalization project, and in 1982 was one of thirty communities in six states chosen as a demonstration network for the development of model strategies for the National Main Street Center. The success of these cooperative efforts by state and federal agencies encouraged the town's historical commission to provide funding for preservation projects, and to seek matching funds for their preservation from the Massachusetts Historical Commission. In 1983 a survey and planning grant provided professional assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive survey of the town's resources. In 1985 additional funds provided for the preparation of this Multiple Resource Area nomination to the National Register. Most recently, the town received funds to rehabilitate the Southbridge town hall (NR 1987) from the Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund.

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| Nomination/Type of Review | | Date/Signature |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cover | | for Keeper <u>Betty J. Savage 6-22-89</u> |
| 1. Academic Brochu | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 2. Allen, William E., House | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 3. Alden--Delahanty Block | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 4. Ammidown--Harding Farmhouse | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 5. Ashland Mill Tenement | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 6. Bacon--Morse Historic District | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 7. Beechwood | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 8. Boyer, Alexis, House | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 9. Building at 25--27 River Street | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 10. Building at 29--31 River Street | Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |

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| 11. Building at 38--42 Worcester Street Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 12. Building at 52 Main Street Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 13. Central Mills Historic District Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 14. Chamberlain--Bordeau House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 15. Chapin Block Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 16. Cheney, Alpha M. House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 17. Cheney, J.M., Rental House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 18. Clarke--Glover Farmhouse Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 19. Cliff Cottage Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 20. Cole, E., Merritt, House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |

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| 21. Comins--Wall House Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Beth Savage</u> 6-22-89 Attest _____ |
| 22. Congregational Church Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 23. Cummings, E.B., House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 24. Dani and Soldani Cabinet Makers and Wood Workers Factory Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 25. Dennison School House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 26. Dresser, Sylvester, House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 27. Dunbar--Vinton House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 28. Durfee, Henry E., Farmhouse Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 29. Elm Street Fire House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 30. Evangelical Free Church Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Arlene Byer</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |

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| 31. Gleason, James, Cottage Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 32. Globe Village Fire House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 33. Glover Street Historic District Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 34. Hamilton Mill Brick House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 35. Hamilton Mill--West Street Factory Housing Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 36. Hamilton Millwright--Agent's House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 37. Hamilton Woolen Company Historic District Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Beth F. Savage</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 38. Harrington, Theodore, House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 39. Hartwell, George H., House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 40. Hartwell, Samuel C., House Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u>Melrose Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |

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| 41. High--School Streets Historic District Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 42. Hodgson, William, Two-Family House Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 43. House at 18 Walnut Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 44. House at 3 Dean Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 45. House at 34 Benefit Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 46. House at 59--63 Crystal Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 47. House at 64 Main Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 48. House at 70--72 Main Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 49. House at 91 Coombs Street Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |
| 50. Judson--Litchfield House Entered in the National Register | f Keeper <u>Helene Byers</u> 6/22/89 Attest _____ |

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| 51. Kinney, A., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 52. LaCroix--Mosher House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 53. LaRochelle, Napoleon, Two-Family House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 54. Maple Street Historic District Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 55. Marcy, Mrs. R., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 56. McKinstry, William, Jr., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 57. McKinstry, William, Farmhouse Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 58. Morse, H., House Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 59. New York, New Haven & Hartford Passenger Depot Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 60. Notre Dame Catholic Church Entered in the National Register | for Keeper <u>Delores Byers 6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |

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|---|--|
| 61. Oakes, J.J., House <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 62. Phillips, E.M., House <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 63. Plimpton, Simon, Farmhouse <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 64. Richard, Stephen, House <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 65. Sacred Heart Church Historic District Entered in the National Register | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 66. Smith--Lyon Farmhouse <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 67. St. George's Greek Orthodox Church <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 68. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church-- St. Mary's School <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 69. Stone, Lorenzo R., House <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |
| 70. Sumner, George, House <i>Entered in the National Register</i> | Keeper <u><i>Alvina Byers</i></u> <u>6/22/89</u> Attest _____ |

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|---|---|
| 71. Tapin, Eugene, House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 72. Tiffany--Leonard House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 73. Twinehurst American Optical Company Neighborhood | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 74. Upper Chapin Street Historic District | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 75. Vinton--Boardman Farmhouse | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 76. Vinton--Torrey House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 77. Wells, George B. and Ruth D., House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 78. Wells, H.C., Double House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 79. Wells, John M., House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |
| 80. Wheeler, Albert H., House | Entered in the National Register Keeper <u>Melores Byers 6/22/89</u> |
| | Attest _____ |

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Date/Signature

81. Windsor Court Historic District
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper *Melanie Sykes* 6/22/87

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____