

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Upton Center Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Church, Main, Milford, Nelson, No. Main, Plain, Pleasant, School,  not for publication  
Warren Streets

city or town Upton vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01568

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  statewide  local  
*Brona Simon* *November 24, 2014*  
Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO Date  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
134	36	buildings
02	0	sites
04	0	structures
08	03	objects
148	39	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing) NA

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 1

Upton Town Hall - 1999

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple, secondary

GOVERNMENT: town hall, firehouse, police station

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: church, church residence

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple, secondary

GOVERNMENT: town hall, firehouse, police station

EDUCATION: school, library

RELIGION: church, church residence

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne

EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> C. AMERICAN: Bungalow

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

WOOD: weatherboard, shingle, BRICK,

walls: STUCCO, SYNTHETIC

roof: WOOD: shake. ASPHALT

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Upton Center Historic District is located 35 miles southwest of Boston and 15 miles southeast of Worcester. At its core (Central Square) is the civic and institutional center of the town, from which radiate the major streets that make up this district. These are lined with some 19<sup>th</sup>-century commercial development and 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential neighborhoods. There are a total of 187 resources, of which 148 are contributing and 39 are noncontributing. (Upton Town Hall, already listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, is within the district boundaries but not counted here.) The village landscape retains historical and architectural significance, with contributing resources dating from ca. 1742 through the period of significance ending 1964, 50 years from the date of the present National Register nomination. This approximately 70-acre district is located in the town of Upton, in eastern Worcester County and part of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

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### Narrative Description

*Portions redacted*

The district is linear, with boundaries following property lines. The district runs along both sides of the southern part of North Main Street and School Street (south of Church) to Main Street, and proceeds in a southwesterly direction along Main Street to Fiske Avenue. Part of Pleasant Street between Main and Fiske is included in the district, as well as the northern end of Plain Street. Properties on Church, Warren, and Nelson streets between Main and School streets also are included in this district, as well as three properties on the northern side of Milford Street at the edge of Mill Pond. More than 80 percent of the resources are in residential use (dwelling and outbuildings). There are two relatively large intrusions in the district (a 1947 garage with large addition, and a modern large funeral home). Nearly all other noncontributing resources maintain a consistency of size and scale that is similar to contributing resources. Sixteen vacant parcels are scattered throughout the district.

### Landscape Setting and Features

Buildings, both residential and institutional, in the Upton Center Historic District are set close to the streets on modest-sized lots, most of which are ¼- to ½ acre, with the exception of a couple of parcels that are two or more acres. Mature landscape features as well as the many stone walls—freestanding and retaining—are indicative of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century period of development. Old stone retaining walls line much of the south side of Church Street, sections of the east side of School Street, and the east side of North Main Street. Various forms of fencing have been used to set off some properties, including ornamental cast-iron and wood-picket fencing. Shade trees, predominantly oaks and maples, line the streets. Roadways are paved throughout the area and many are edged with low granite curbing, while others are narrow with grassy or no shoulders. Sidewalks line parts of Main, North Main, and School streets. Overhead electric utility lines are strung on utility (telephone) poles. Street lights are minimal, and there are no traffic signal lights in the district.

At the core of the Upton Center Historic District is the **Town Common** (UPT #901, photo #1 and 2), a small grassy area of about one third of an acre. The common is a flat, loosely formed triangle, is edged with several maple trees, and has two or three spruce trees and a few shrubs flanking two of its monuments. Two paths cut across the common: one connects crosswalks in front of the two churches on the common; and the other is at the western, pointed end of the common. Three benches line one side of the longer path, and a flagpole is centered on the east side of the path.

The monuments that articulate Upton's role in national historical events are oriented toward the southwest end of the common. The oldest monument is the 1891 **Upton Civil War Monument** (UPT #903, photo #2), which is centered on a north-south line near the southwestern end of the common. It is a tall, round column surmounted by a soldier leaning on a rifle. Names of the dead are on polished granite tablets on four sides of the base. Historically, this monument was referred to as the Soldiers' Monument. It is unknown when the **Women's Christian Temperance Union Fountain** (UPT #905)

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was installed; however, there was a movement in the late 1870s or 1880s when members were encouraged to locate drinking fountains in centrally located places. Although it is not a conventional drinking fountain, this fountain consists of a wide cast-iron basin on a fluted pedestal, standing about four feet high. Rising from the basin is a column with four lions' heads at the top (the fountains). It does not appear in early photographs of the Civil War Monument, but it is likely that it was in place by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The **Upton World War I Monument** (UPT #902), installed in 1921, is located at the southwestern tip of the common, facing Main Street. It is a large, rough-cut boulder with a bronze plaque, on which are listed those Upton soldiers who died during the war. One other monument—the largest of the four—is the **Recent Wars Memorial** (UPT #904), erected in 1984 to recognize those Upton men and women who gave their lives in 20<sup>th</sup>-century wars. Located on the northeastern edge where a bandstand had been sited, the monument faces onto the common. Three granite panels range from four to five feet high. Each panel is carved with ornamentation and lists of names: military personnel who lost their lives during World War II on the center, largest panel; Korean War casualties on one side panel; and Vietnam War casualties on the other. It is noncontributing due to its recent date of construction.

Many mid to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century properties have an edge of **granite curbing** (part of UPT #915) set on their property lines, with a grassy strip, and in some cases sidewalks, between this curbing and the road. A number of properties also have **cut-stone piers** (part of UPT #915) marking driveway and walkway entrances. Examples of curbing and piers can be seen at the S.B. Fiske House at 2 Nelson Street (UPT#205) and at the Polly Dean Bradish House at 10 North Main Street (UPT#164). Other properties have three- to four-foot **stone retaining walls** (part of UPT #915, photos # 12, 21) with large cut-granite copings, some with drill marks on top. Examples are the stone walls at the Sadler House at 10 Church Street (UPT#194), the Thomas McFarland House at 17 North Main Street (UPT#166), and along the rear lot line of the Upton Town Hall, 1 Main Street (UPT#1). A stone wall worth special note is the segment of the freestanding **Stoddard Wall** (UPT #920) that lines the north property line at the John Childs House, 22 North Main Street (UPT#169). It is about four feet high, made of large, flat fieldstones, and capped with large, flat, cut pieces of granite coping. A few properties have **ornamental iron fencing** (photos # 17) in front and/or alongside property lines. The best examples are found at the Nelson House, 1 Nelson Street (UPT#206), and the Calvin Wheelock Alexander House, 10 Pleasant Street (UPT#151).

A unique landscape feature that appears in two locations in this district is a mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century **stone-lined trench** (UPT #916, photo #6) through which water continues to run. It carries spring water from Pratt's Hill (northwest of the district), and was built as part of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century water system carrying water down from Pratt's Hill to the center. It is above ground in several places northwest of the district. The two above-ground sections in the district are located in the front yard of 7 Church Street and another on a separate parcel of land (201-095) fronting on Warren Street. The remaining sections are outside of the district boundaries on land that has been subdivided and developed with modern housing, including a condominium development.

## **Buildings and Structures**

The buildings are discussed in chronological order and by style or form to convey the sense of development of the overall landscape and to understand the interplay of the various resources. Most buildings are domestic, including dwellings and their associated outbuildings. There are sixteen nonresidential buildings, of which half are institutional and the others are commercial. These are described separately. Several form the nucleus of Central Square, from which the residential neighborhood streets radiate; thus they are described first.

**Nonresidential.** The institutional and municipal buildings around the **Town Common** (UPT #901, described above), established in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, form the nucleus of Upton's civic center. This area is known as Central Square, and is dominated by two churches, both built in 1848, that face one another on the north and south sides of the common. Each displays a temple-form, gable-front façade with bold Ionic columns and pilasters, and each has a three-stage belltower. Both rest on granite-block foundations. The **First Congregational Society** (1 Church Street, formerly 4 North Main Street, UPT #3, photo #3) comprises a three-bay-deep nave with an enclosed, full-width vestibule that has three entries, each framed by bold Ionic pilasters similar to the corner pilasters. Each entry is topped with a bracketed lintel or cornice, and above the double doors of the center entry is a foliated plaque. The steeple (replaced in 1956) atop a three-tiered base

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rises above the gable-front vestibule. On the south side of the common is the three-bay **First Unitarian Society** (photo #4), later known as Holy Angels (3 Milford Street; formerly known as 3 North Main Street; UPT #9). It has an open portico with fluted Ionic columns carrying the pedimented, gabled peak. Wood clapboard siding is retained. Double-height, stained-glass windows (added in the 1970s) fill the façade bays, flanking a double-leaf center entry with a bracketed cornice. (At the present time this building is being used as a temporary Town Hall, the church having been closed by the Worcester Archdiocese.)

The two oldest extant commercial buildings are the **Stoddard-Aldrich Store** (2 Grove Street, UPT #11) and the **Arcade Block** (1 Milford Street; formerly known as 1 North Main Street; UPT #10, photo #4), built in 1833 and 1836, respectively. Both have been altered, but retain prominent positions on the south side of the common. The Stoddard-Aldrich Store is a two-story block with a polygonal north end. The board-and-batten siding is a mid to late 20<sup>th</sup>-century alteration. The Arcade Block is located west of the Unitarian Church, later known as Holy Angels. The building has been substantially altered with the removal of a third story and the application of synthetic siding; however, its blocky gable-front form remains, with a single-story connection to a 1½ story addition.

Constructed by Eran Fisk ca. 1850 is the **Fisk Shop** (10 Main Street, UPT #20, photo #13—middle building), located west of the common. It is a 2½-story, gable-front edifice that resembles domestic architecture of the time, but is reported to have been used as a shop and store from the time of construction. Its Greek Revival features include a pedimented, gable-front façade and paneled pilasters. The building now has an enclosed, full-width storefront. Another building that fronts on the Town Common is the **LeSure Pharmacy** (6 Milford Street, UPT #8, photo #4, left), a Queen Anne-style building constructed in 1874. It is a large, blocky, two-story, hipped-roof building, with a three-story tower attached to the southwest corner of the building. The building is now covered with vinyl siding.

In 1876 a third church, the Methodist Church (4 Main Street, UPT #12), now known as the Knowlton-Risteen Building, was built on the south side of Main Street. Although altered beyond recognition (hence noncontributing) in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is important to note its placement near the other two churches. Less than a decade later, construction of the **Upton Town Hall** (1 Main Street, UPT #1, NR 1999, photo #5) in 1884 confirmed Central Square as the civic and institutional center of Upton. This High Victorian Gothic brick building, situated close to the street edge, consists of two distinct parts, of which the rear is a large blocky mass and the front is a gable-front block with an array of roof and wall dormers, offset entries—the main one recessed behind a wide, rounded arch—and a belfry on top. Tall exterior chimneys rise above gable peaks on the east side of each of the two building parts. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical, with long multilight windows in the ends of the large rear block, each with a multilight transom, and other single and paired 2/2 sash set in wood casings. A high **stone retaining wall** (part UPT #915) behind the building accentuates the hill leading up Warren Street to School Street to the northwest.

Opposite the northeast end of the common and bordering on Mill Pond is **Wood's Blacksmith Shop** (9 North Main Street, UPT #7), built ca. 1884. It is a simple, single-story building that was converted to a residence in 1984, yet remains contributing and of significance to the district. It rests on a fieldstone foundation and has wood-shingled siding, a multilight modern entry, and a modern oriel on the main façade. Diagonally across from the Blacksmith Shop is the ca. 1892 **Boston Branch Store** (8 North Main Street, UPT #6), a three-by-six-bay, mansard-roofed building with a full-width open porch carried by square posts. The building has been covered with synthetic siding.

A small burst of commercial development activity at Upton Center in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century is evidenced by the **Fisk Hardware Store and House** (62 Main Street, UPT #51, photo #7) in 1907, the **Upton Center Branch of the U. S. Post Office** (9 Main Street, UPT #17) in 1913, and the low, concrete-block **Moroney Store and Garage** (2 Church Street, UPT #2), constructed next to the town hall in 1915. Wilbur Fisk(e) built the Colonial Revival-style hardware store that also was home to his wife and their eight children, most born in the 1890s. The commodious three-bay, three-story building is built into a slope so that there is a full basement above grade in the rear of the building. The hipped-roof building with shingle siding has a full-width porch carried by Ionic columns. The modest, single-story, gabled-roof building at 9 Main Street was built by Abiather Bowker (1865-1946) in 1913; when first constructed this building was half its current size—

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only a small, gable-front building that served as a gas station. It became the post office in the 1930s, and was doubled in size with the addition in 1957.

In the late 1930s Abiather Bowker built another small store adjacent to his home (31 Main Street). The new **A. Abiather Bowker Store** (33 Main Street, UPT #35) began as a simple, gable-front building constructed close to the road edge, so that now it is flush with the sidewalk. In the 1980s the façade was updated with a center entry and flanking storefront windows, and a small addition was built at the rear. The **Moroney Store and Garage** (1 North Main Street, UPT #2) consists of two small buildings that are attached: the single-story store has large storefront windows flanking a center entry and a parapet above; and the rough-faced, concrete-block garage has a central bay with a door on one side and window on the other.

Besides the town hall described above, other town buildings in the Upton Center Historic District include two schools: the 1851 **Upton Center District #1 Schoolhouse** (26 School Street, UPT #176, photo #8) and the **George S. Ball School** (30 School Street, UPT #175, photo #9) built in 1923. The former became the Grange Hall and is leased to arts programs, while the latter is now a police station. The District #1 Schoolhouse is a well-preserved, large, Greek Revival-style, six-bay structure with an overscaled gable bay that dominates the symmetrical façade. Doric pediments, entablature, and pilasters and the large, 2/2, double-hung sash are reminders of the attention given to education in days past. Although built 70 years later, the George S. Ball School's location on a rise set back from the street is similar to that of the District #1 School. The central block of the Classical Revival, stucco Ball School building is the original 1923 structure, and the wings were added in 1992 when the school was converted to the police station. The slightly projecting entry bay, articulated by a pedimented parapet, is flanked on each side by four large, 12/12 windows. The full-height raised basement is illuminated by three 8/8 windows on each side of the terraced steps that lead to the center entrance.

Noncontributing commercial buildings include a 1947 commercial garage at **14 Main Street** (UPT#22), a 1985 funeral home at **45 Main Street** (UPT#330), the 1990 **Upton Fire Station** at 20 Church Street, and the **Upton Methodist Episcopal Church** (4 Main Street, UPT #12), now the Knowlton-Risteen Building. The commercial garage has two sections: the earlier section of the commercial garage was built in 1947 and served as a gas station and service garage; the addition of a large storage/warehouse ca. 1982 renders the building noncontributing. The funeral home is set back from Main Street, reducing its impact on the district. The fire station is adjacent to the police station on the same lot. It is one of two brick buildings in the district—the other is the 1884 town hall described above. The former Methodist Church has an important position in the developmental history of Upton; however, it has been altered so substantially to accommodate town offices and a library that it does not contribute to the visual understanding of its original purpose. The only remaining feature of this once Queen Anne-style building constructed in 1876 is the stained-glass window in its gabled façade.

**Residential.** Historic dwellings in the Upton Center Historic District represent a continuum of local architecture, from the side-gabled form of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, to the gable-front orientation of the Greek Revival period in the second and third quarters of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, to the late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century houses that are both side gabled and gable front in orientation. A post-World War II building boom accounts for many of the modest houses that now are old enough and architecturally appropriate to contribute to the historical significance in the district. Most of these are Cape Cod cottages and ranch houses. A few buildings constructed from the 1970s to the early 2000s are similar in size, scale, and elaboration, and help to convey the expansion of this area in spite of their classification as noncontributing due to construction dates.

Foundations range from low fieldstone to brick to cut granite by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, to high rubblestone and concrete block followed by poured concrete in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Wood clapboard sheathing is the dominant wall covering, with some wood shingles. Synthetic siding, mostly vinyl, has been applied to about a quarter of the dwellings. There are a few early 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses that have asbestos-shingled siding from the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Window patterns range from some 12/12 or 12/8, to 6/6, to 2/2 or 2/1 in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and back to multiple lights in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Placement of windows often is a clue about period of construction and size of interior spaces. The

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early dwellings have windows abutting the cornice, while from the 1820s on dwellings show an increased space between the windows and the cornice, corresponding to slightly higher ceilings and later construction dates.

The most common house form in Upton Center is the side-gabled roof orientation with a rectangular footprint for the main block, and wings and ells as additions. These dwellings range from 1½ to 2½ stories in height, with three to five bays across the main façade. Most of those that are only 1½ stories high were built after 1840. Many houses of this form have center (or slightly off-center) chimneys well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with some twin interior chimneys, although many have had one of the two interior chimneys removed. Gable-front dwellings with sidehall entries are less common in Upton Center, and most date to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most are 1½ story, although there are a few examples of 2½-story gable-front houses.

18<sup>th</sup>-Century Residential Development. Although a number of houses had been built at Upton Center in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the only known structure from this period in the district is the ca. 1742 **Jonathan Wood-Elisha Fish House** (14 North Main Street, UPT #165). The south-facing, four-bay, two-story house has a large off-center chimney. The one-story rear ell has a full-width porch. Windows have 2/2 sash set in plain, flat casings, and the center entry also has an unornamented flat casing. Windows are likely to have had multiple lights such as 6/6 or 6/9, and were probably altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several references to a Ward House on Milford Street refer to the location of the **Jonathan E. Ward House** (10 Milford Street, UPT#357, photo #10, white house left side), now a large Italianate dwelling. It is entirely possible that part of this house dates to 1769 as is reported in Upton's assessors' records, and as is indicated in Nahum Ward's will of 1812 leaving the new house east of the old house to his daughter, Sarah Thurston. This would refer to the **Nahum Ward House** (12 Milford Street, UPT #262, photo #10, gray house right side) as the new house and 10 Milford Street as the old house. Interior investigation would be required to determine whether any part of a ca. 1769 house remains within 10 Milford Street; due to the lack of evidence of an earlier construction date at this time, 10 Milford Street is discussed as a mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling.

Early 19<sup>th</sup>-Century to 1840 Residential Development. Many large, two-story, center-chimney dwellings show popular early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Federal Style elaboration. The **Aaron Pease House** (29 Main Street, UPT #32, photo #15) was built in 1802, and retains its commodious, 2½-story, five-bay form around a center chimney. The Federal center entry, which is accented by a louvered fan, three-quarter sidelights, and flanking narrow pilasters, is similar to another Pease house, the 1814 **Josiah Pease III House** (2 Pleasant Street, UPT #147, photo #16). This repetition of the center entry of three-quarter sidelights, flanking pilasters carrying a deep entablature that has a louvered fan, all topped with projecting cornices, appears to be a local pattern that is repeated throughout the district in many houses.

At the eastern edge of the district there is the aforementioned **Nahum Ward-Sarah Thurston House** (12 Milford Street, UPT #262, photo #10, right), part of which was built ca. 1812. The house appears to be two three-quarter houses attached. Due to the position of the chimneys, the early house may have been the western three bays, for which the chimney is set behind the ridge on the rear roof slope. The main entry in the interior bay of the western half has a wood paneled door covered by a storm, a narrow wood casing, and a multilight transom over the door. The eastern half of the house has three second-story windows and only a one-story projecting bay next to the entry at the first story. The chimney on this side straddles the roof ridge, and is aligned with the middle bay of the eastern half of the house. A long, open porch carried by square posts unifies the two sections of the house, and appears to be a much later addition. Windows have been replaced with synthetic sash of 6/6 snap-in muntins, except for the two in each gable end, which retain the earlier 6/6 sash set in plain wood casings. A narrow, two-story addition on the east side is one bay wide and two bays deep. Trim boards are plain, including cornerboards, window and door casings, and pedimented gables.

From 1826 to about 1840 many commodious dwellings were constructed along Main, North Main, and Pleasant streets, as well as isolated examples on side streets, employing the same side-gabled form, most with center chimneys and with Federal and Greek Revival detail. A cluster of Childs houses on North Main Street include the 1826 **John Childs House** (23 North Main Street, UPT#170), the ca. 1828 **Fisher Childs House** (20 North Main Street, UPT#168, photo #11), and the 1830 second **John Childs House** (22 North Main Street, UPT #169, photo #11). The first John Childs House at 23 North Main Street is an elaborately detailed and well-proportioned house. It is a five-bay, 2½-story dwelling, with a

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Federal entry consisting of a louvered fan set in a deep entablature with bold cornice, all carried by narrow pilasters. It is likely that there were sidelights, as between the door and the pilasters there is a narrow vertical band of clapboarding, and an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century paneled door has been replaced by an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century door with heavy paneling and a square light. Fisher Childs, the youngest son of John Childs, built his house diagonally across the street from his father's fine Federal house. Also a five-bay dwelling with only four second-story windows aligned with the first-story windows, this house has proportions of a later house, with a narrow depth and a deep cornice between the second-story windows and the eave overhang. Windows have 2/2 sash (probably altered from the original multiple-light sash of 6/6), and there is one interior chimney and one newly added exterior chimney on the south gable end. Additions extend from the rear part of the north gable end. The second John Childs House (22 Main Street) is a five-bay dwelling with three second-story windows on the façade. It has been altered over the years with a side wing and an enclosed entry porch added in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In more recent years, asbestos siding has been replaced with wood clapboards, a modern picture window on the façade has been returned to two double-hung windows, and the entry door and full sidelights appear to be new. The house has twin interior chimneys set just behind the ridge.

In the same period leading up to the early 1840s, after which there was a shift in popular house forms, seven commodious 2- or 2½-story dwellings were constructed on Main Street between the town common and Pleasant Street, each also displaying Federal and Greek Revival design. The transition to Greek Revival elaboration included paneled corner pilasters with caps. The traditional Federal-style entry had louvered fanlights, while the Greek Revival entries, elaborated with paneled pilasters flanking the three-quarter sidelights, often had deep entablatures and projecting cornices. Many windows had molded casings some with slightly pointed pediments as a window cap, reflecting the Greek Revival influence.

From the street, the 1827 **Obil Walker House** (16 Main Street, UPT #24) appears to be a five-bay, center-entry dwelling with a two-bay wing on the same plane as the façade; however, the first three bays from the north, including one of Upton's typical entry fans over the door, is two cells deep, while the other four bays are capped by a roof spanning only one cell (room). The remaining distinctive features are the entry with three-quarter sidelights, fluted pilasters, and a louvered fan, the molded window casings, and some of the 12/8 second-story window sash. Only the outline of the cornice or lintel that once projected over the louvered fan remains. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior walls of the house. The **Ezra Nelson House** (5 Main Street, UPT #15, photo #5—to the left of Upton Town Hall) is somewhat unique in that the two-story house appears to be three stories high from Main Street, where the basement level—which is brick but has been covered with vinyl siding—is fully raised, as the house is built into a hill. The Greek Revival design was compromised when the Tuscan columns that once supported the two-story porches were replaced with square posts. The house retains center entries on the basement and first-story façades with three-quarter sidelights on each; second-story, 6/6 window sash set in molded frames; and pedimented gable peaks on each end. Next door on the west side of Main Street (this part of Main Street has a north-south orientation) is the 1830 **Elijah Nelson House** (11 Main Street, UPT #19), a 2½-story, five-bay, center-entry dwelling with a large two-story wing and an attached barn. This twin-chimney house has a center entry, with three-quarter sidelights flanking paneled pilasters carrying a deep entablature. Windows retain their 6/6 sash set in plain wood casings. This is one of the few houses built with two interior chimneys that have not been removed or altered in size or position. Across the street is the 1838 **Elijah Nelson II House** (a cousin, not a son, of the first one mentioned, 12 Main Street, UPT #21, photo #13 – last building of three in streetscape), another five-bay, 2 ½-story, center-entry dwelling. The door and sidelights have been replaced with two doors for a conversion to a two-family; however, the pilasters and deep entablature remain. Molded cornerposts with caps are the other surviving Greek Revival details. The house has been covered with vinyl siding.

Farther south on Main Street is the **Deacon William Hale House** (32 Main Street, UPT #34, photo #14). Built ca. 1831, it is one of only a few local dwellings with a hipped roof, but has the same orientation of long side with center entry parallel to the road. The five-bay, two-story house is one room deep on the south side, and two rooms deep on the five-bay north side, where there is a side entry. The main façade retains the typical entry with louvered fan, three-quarter sidelights, and flanking pilasters carrying a deep projecting cornice; the other side faces north and has a screened porch covering part of the elevation. Windows that likely had 6/6 sash now have 2/1 sash set in narrow casings. The house has two interior chimneys, clapboard siding, and narrow cornerboards. Similar to this dwelling is the 1836 **Adams Norcross**

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**House** (26 Main Street, UPT #29), which has two five-bay elevations, with the north side (hipped roof) being two rooms deep and the south side (gabled end) being one room deep. The Main Street entry is similar to that of the Elijah Nelson II House (described above) with three-quarter lights and flanking paneled pilasters carrying a deep entablature with projecting cornice. The Norcross House retains its six-panel door. Projecting from the north side is an open porch carried by turned posts, shielding the middle three bays. Windows have 6/6 sash set in narrow frames; those on the first story have slightly projecting cornice moldings that have been added in the last 20 years. In 1842, the **Jonathan Nelson 2<sup>nd</sup> House** (8 Main Street, UPT #18, photo #13—foreground) was built on the eastern end of the village. It has been altered substantially, losing its early chimneys, siding, and windows. However, the house retains its massing and scale, with second-story windows just under the eaves, and remnants of the center entry that once had sidelights and a Greek Revival door surround with cornerblocks and central tablet, similar to those of other local dwellings, such as 12 Pleasant Street.

The patterned Federal-style center entry displaying a wide louvered fan was employed on two other Pleasant Street dwellings besides the Josiah Pease III House (described above). The 1832 **David Messinger-Daniel Davis House** (5 Pleasant St, UPT #149) and the 1834 **Calvin Wheelock Alexander House** (10 Pleasant Street, UPT #151, photo #17) are five-bay, side-gabled, 2½-story houses, each with a finely articulated center entry. The Messinger House has intricate multilight sidelights flanked by pilasters that are elaborated with a Greek key design, and the Alexander House has the traditional vertical three-quarter lights with recessed, panel pilasters. Windows have been altered in both dwellings: the Alexander House windows were changed to 2/2 sash, probably in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the Messinger House has new 6/6 vinyl windows in wide casings. Both of these dwellings are likely to have been built with 6/6 window sash. Each house has twin interior chimneys. Of note is the standing-seam metal roof on the Alexander House, the only one in the district. Another dwelling with the center entry with sidelights and a louvered fan typical to Upton is the ca. 1830 **Palmer Wood House** (7 Warren Street, UPT #181), which is a well-preserved, five-bay, 2½-story dwelling with a two-story wing. The building faces east with its gable end facing the road. The **Hartford Stoddard House** (13 Church Street, UPT#173) was built at about the same time, ca. 1833, also with the five-bay façade, twin interior chimneys, and wood clapboard siding. The house, which has gable ends with full returns, has a ca. 1900 screened entry porch spanning the three middle bays. The long rear ell was attached to a large, distinctive New England-style barn that suffered substantial damage in early 2011 and was demolished in late 2012. Across School Street, also on Church, is another **Hartford Stoddard House II** (15 Church Street, UPT #174) that has been altered but retains its five-bay façade. Built a few years later, ca. 1839, its gable ends do not have closed pediments as those at 13 Church Street do.

The ca. 1835 **Samuel W. Wood House** (3 Central Square [also known as 5 Church Street], UPT #5) retains its brick first story, but has been altered above with vinyl-sided walls at the second story and attic levels. Most other Upton dwellings that have or had a full brick story are built into hills, such as 5 Main Street mentioned above. This Wood dwelling is on top of a hill overlooking the village center. The five-bay dwelling has a two-bay northwest addition that is on the same plane as the main house.

Only a handful of gable-front dwellings were built in the district before the 1840s. The earliest is the Greek Revival **Thomas McFarland House** (17 North Main Street, UPT #166, photo #12), constructed in its present form ca. 1829. The one-story, south-side ell is believed to have preceded the 1½-story, gable-front Greek Revival portion by more than a decade. This ca. 1817 ell, which is reported to have a large fireplace, is likely to have had its roof raised and the deep, flat Greek Revival frieze added when the gable-front section was constructed. The center entry has full sidelights and 6/6 windows—two on the north side and one on the south side of the entry. The temple-like second-story overhang is carried by squared posts with rudimentary capitals and bases.

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Another early gable-front dwelling is the **William B. Hall House** (6 Pleasant Street, UPT #150, photo #16, right), built in 1835 by Hall, who was of a family of local housewrights. The three-bay, gable-front portion with a side-hall entry is the original house, and has Greek Revival detail in the entry surround, consisting of an entablature with shallow pediment, and a temple front with continuous cornice returns. Windows have 6/6 sash, and second-story windows are aligned with the entry and two first-story windows. The five-bay addition with a center entry, all on the same plane as the gable-front principal section, is likely to be a ca. 1850s addition.

1840s-1850s Residential Development. The 1½-story cottages, most of which are five bays wide with a center entry, became widely popular in Upton in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. One earlier example is the **Harvey Bradish House** (18 Nelson Street, UPT #178), dated ca. 1826 and believed to have been moved here from Main Street ca. 1892. The house has a slightly off-center entry and chimney. It has been altered with vinyl siding, windows, and storm door. Of the twelve additional five-bay, 1½-story cottages in this district, most were constructed in the 1840s. Two distinctive examples are the **Silas S. Alexander House** and the **William B. Hall House**, which are located side by side at 2 and 4 Plain Street (UPT# 145, 146, photo #19), respectively. Both were built in 1846 by Hall, which may account for the similarities, such as the paneled corner pilasters, wide cornice under the eaves, and the center-entry surround; however, the recessed entry at 2 Plain Street only retains its pilasters and has a low pedimented entablature; the full sidelights and door with long oval light are 21<sup>st</sup>-century replacements.

Most of the 1½-story cottages of this period that have Tuscan-like pilasters carrying the cornice also have first-story windows on the main façade set well below the eaves cornice. Two of the better examples are the 1840 **John Harvey Lesure House** (18 North Main Street, UPT #167) and the 1850 **Charles Leland House** (10 School Street, UPT# 177, photo #20). Others have the same elaboration and also have late 19<sup>th</sup>-century porches with turned posts, such as the 1849 **David Anson Messinger House** (23 Pleasant Street, UPT #153) and the 1841 **John C. Welch House** (53 Main Street, UPT #45). The **Joseph W. Alexander House** (63 Main Street, UPT #52) is a five-bay cottage that sits on a knoll above Main Street. It has an added modest entry porch, a three-bay side wing, and a shed-roof rear ell. Details include 6/6 sash set in plain casings and a deep cornice with molded quarter-round trim.

Other dwellings with similar mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century details also have long shed-roof dormers atop their roofs, providing more light into the second story. Two examples are the 1849 **Charles A. Eames House** (41 Main Street, UPT #38) and the 1842 **Levi Bixby Miller House** (57 Main Street, UPT #48). One of the best-preserved and uniquely ornamented cottages is an earlier **David Anson Messinger House** at 12 Pleasant Street (UPT #152, photo #18, left), built in 1846 with Gothic Revival detail. This house has a three-bay, side-hall entry on the street façade, and a five-bay center entry facing north. Corner pilasters and entry pilasters are paneled and have cornerblocks; the side-hall entry facing Pleasant Street has three-quarter sidelights and transom lights topped with a tablet cornice; first-story windows on both entry elevations have pointed, louvered fans above the windows. Some of the 1½-story cottages have been altered with vinyl siding, like the **Harvey W. Fish House** (27 Main Street, UPT #31, photo #15), built in 1866, which retains paneled pilasters but has synthetic windows, and the **Russell Eames House** (37 Main Street, UPT #36) built in 1847. Two three-bay cottages on Main Street have little or no elaboration; they are the 1841 **Newell Forbush House** (45 Main Street, UPT #40) and the **Col. Elijah Stoddard House** (25 Main Street, UPT #30), the latter of which has a center entry with flanking pilasters and caps carrying a deep entablature topped by a shallow pediment. The Stoddard House has twin interior chimneys, and 20<sup>th</sup>-century, gable-front dormers over the single windows flanking the center entry.

As noted at the end of the last section, only a few gable-front dwellings were built in Upton Center. One is the 1850 **David Messinger—Obil Walker House** (46 Main Street, UPT #41), which is a large, 2½-story, gable-front house with paneled, Greek Revival, corner pilasters carrying shallow returns. The three-bay façade has a side-hall entry with sidelights and flanking pilasters topped by cornerblocks, carrying a shallow pediment. One of the most prominent examples is the **Albert Sadler House** (10 Church Street, UPT #194, photo #2), which sits above the road and has a boldly articulated façade with paneled corner pilasters and caps carrying a fully closed pediment above a deep cornice. The side-hall entry has the same embellishment—paneled pilasters carrying a deep entablature and projecting flat cornice. The Sadler House was built between 1851 and 1870.

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Some houses built in the 1840s and 1850s may have been embellished with Italianate features at a later date. One particularly good example is the **Polly Dean Bradish House** (10 North Main Street, UPT #164, photo #22), which is a traditional five-bay, 2½-story, center-entry dwelling built in 1844. It has Greek Revival-style corner pilasters common to many Upton village houses of this period, as well as a deep eave cornice and bold returns in the gable ends. Second-story windows have 6/6 sash but first-story windows were changed to large, 2/2 sash. In all likelihood, the entry had a door with sidelights that was converted to the present double-leaf door. Later additions with Italianate details include a one-story projecting bay on one end, and a full-length porch carried by chamfered posts embellished with corner brackets. The commodious **James O. Mason House** (6 Main Street, UPT #16) retains the standard 2½-story, five-bay form, with two interior chimneys and a center entry on the façade. The most revealing Italianate features are the two-story, rectangular bay windows on the north end elevation. Later additions include the two-story south wing with full-width porch, a wide gabled-roof dormer centered over the entry, and the enclosed, gable-roof entry porch with double-leaf door. Historic photographs show an elaborate, Italianate, open entry porch.

Another Italianate-style house is the **Jonathan E. Ward House** (10 Milford Street, UPT#357, photo #10), named for its mid to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century owner. There are some indications that this was an 18<sup>th</sup>-century house that may have been updated or replaced. The present dwelling is a large 2½-story, five-bay structure that is three bays deep with two windows in each gable peak. Italianate features include paired cornice brackets and an open entry porch with chamfered, bracketed posts.

Third-Quarter 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Residential Development. Houses on Nelson Street are some of the best representatives of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles in Upton Center. Two large-scale, three-bay, gable-front Greek Revival dwellings with paneled corner pilasters and fully enclosed gable-front pediments are **The Rev. George S. Ball House** (3 Nelson Street, UPT. #180, photo #23) and the **William Reid Warren House** (10 Nelson Street, UPT #179), built in 1851 and 1852, respectively. Each of these two houses has 6/6 sash set in wide casings topped with slightly projecting cornice moldings, and deep, molded cornices that run under the closed pediments and wrap around the houses. The Ball House has a side-hall entry marked by a hipped-roof entry porch with no detail. At the Warren House the entry is centered on the three-bay façade, and a full-width Italianate entry porch spans the façade, carried by chamfered, bracketed posts. It is likely that both porches were added after the 1850s construction. The Warren House has a one-story side wing that carries out the Greek Revival detailing of the main block. The **Wood House** (4 Nelson Street, UPT #204) has paneled corner pilasters, bracketed cornice and returns, and plain flat-board label window casings. A polygonal bay and entry porch are on the north elevation, while a gable end with no entry faces Nelson Street.

Only one house on Nelson Street displays the conventional five-bay, 2½-story, side-gable form. Known as the **R. Johnson House** (9 Nelson Street, UPT #202), built in the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it sits above the road on an exposed granite-block foundation and has been restored with shingled siding. Greek Revival details include the center entry and window casings as well as the deep cornice under the eaves that wraps with the short eave returns to the gable ends. A paneled entry door is set into a casing of sidelights and flanking pilasters carrying an entablature with bold, projecting low pediment. Six-over-six windows have the same low pediment. Next door is the **Aldrich House** (7 Nelson Street, UPT #204, photo #24), which differs in size and scale from most other historic dwellings in this neighborhood, and has a 1½-story gable-front block with a side wing. Italianate ornamentation includes a bracketed hood over the side-hall entry, a polygonal bay on the façade, cornerblocks on the window casings, a porch with chamfered, bracketed posts spanning the façade of the wing, and a bracketed wall dormer.

A string of four houses on Pleasant Street, all built near the end of the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, are similar in their form and modest ornamentation. Each is a 1½-story, three-bay gable-front house with narrow corner pilasters and a wide pediment over the side-hall entry. They are **14, 16, 18 and 20 Pleasant Street** (UPT #159-162, photo #18). All rest on granite foundations, have been altered with vinyl siding, and have various low wings, some attached to former barns now converted to garages.

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A few three-bay, gable-front dwellings of no particular style were constructed in the 1860s and 1870s. The **Adin Goldthwaite House** (48 Main Street, UPT #42), a simple 1½-story dwelling, was built in 1863, but in another location. It was moved here in 1929, which accounts for the molded block foundation. The 1877 **George Benson House** (52 Main Street, UPT #44) also is a 1½-story, gable-front house with a polygonal bay under a wall dormer pediment on the east side. Constructed in 1875, the **Leander Stearns House** (55 Main Street, UPT #47) is a large 2½-story, three-bay, gable-front block, four bays deep. Its only ornamentation is a proportionally small doorhood.

The earliest example of a Queen Anne-style house in the district is the ca. 1870 **H. N. Hudson House** (21 Pleasant Street (UPT #163)). Unlike other houses in this style, the main three-bay block is symmetrical, with three-story projecting bays flanking a central entry bay that rises into a three-story pyramidal tower. There are one-bay-wide, clipped cross gables, two interior corbelled chimneys rising at the ridge, and a wrap porch (front and left side) with turned posts and balusters. The projecting bays have decorative vergeboards, lattice screens, bracketed drop finials over the canted corners of the second story, and patterned shingles over the center windows of the bays.

Last Quarter 19<sup>th</sup>-Century Residential Development. In the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some Italianate elaboration continued to be employed, even though there was a shift to the Queen Anne style. One of the most distinctive local houses is the **Nelson House** (1 Nelson Street, UPT #206, photo #23), which, unlike the other Nelson Street gable-front blocks, is a two-story, low hipped-roof main block with a two-story wing on the south side, enclosed and open entry porches in front of the aforementioned wing, a projecting one-story bay on the Nelson Street elevation, and two-sided oriels under centered façade gables on the north and south sides of the house. Besides these massing details, the ornamentation consists of heavily bracketed eaves, a scalloped cornice trim on the bays and oriels, and brackets that form shallow arches on the open entry porch. The **S. B. Fiske House** (2 Nelson Street, UPT #205, photo #25) is a large, gable-front structure with Queen Anne details of Eastlake influence, including the decoratively cut kingposts in its gable peaks, and a spindle porch with cut, lacy fanlike brackets in front of the side-hall entry.

Several Queen Anne-style houses with asymmetrical plans and corner towers include the 1893 **Edward J. Walker House** (24 Main Street, UPT #28), the 1894 **George Robert Pierce House** (15 Main Street, UPT #34, photo #26), and the 1898 **A. Abiather Bowker House** (31 Main Street, UPT #33). The Walker house has a gable-front main block with a cross gable on the southwest side, a corner polygonal bay capped by a flared polygonal tower on the northeast corner (rear), and an enclosed wrap porch. Other details include a wide sweeping arch over a recessed window in the gable pediment, an oriel not quite aligned with the entry, and a stained-glass transom over the first-story window in the main façade. The Pierce House has similar details, with stained-glass transoms and second-story oriels. The steep pyramidal roof has an attached, rounded corner tower, several dormers, and cross gables, as well as a raking cornice with decorative brackets. The Bowker House has recently been renovated, retaining its high, rubble foundation, corner polygonal tower that is atop a clipped corner resembling a projecting bay, and decorative shingles in the gable peaks. Siding appears to be Hardie plank; the door has been changed to a modern interpretation of a period door, with long oval glass set in paneled oak.

Built in 1886 is the **Rollins-Fisk House** (64 Main Street, UPT # 53, photo #27) on the corner of Main and Fiske streets, in an area that was developed by Fisks in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The house comprises a five-bay, side-gabled block with two projecting, two-story, gable-front bays (or cross gables) on the ends of the façade leaving the center entry recessed between the two gabled bays; a one-story side wing; and an attached barn (UPT #356). Italianate features include the porches—a shed-roof porch on the east gable facing Fiske Street; a second-story balcony over the center entry spanning the space between the two gable-front bays; and a shed-roof porch spanning the façade of the wing. Each has chamfered bracketed posts and a punched and cut Eastlake-like balustrade. The building is sheathed in wood clapboards except for parts of the projecting bays, which have decorative scalloped shingles above the first-story windows and in the gable peaks.

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Two late 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses on Main Street are irregular in plan, but have no other defining features, in part due to late 20<sup>th</sup>-century modifications such as synthetic siding that covers original siding: the 1893 **William M. Struthers House** (20 Main Street, UPT #25) and the **Isaac E. H. Pierce House** (43 Main Street, UPT #39), the latter of which has a shed-roof porch with turned posts across the gable-front facade.

A turn-of-the-century barn at **10 Warren Street** (UPT #195) was converted to a dwelling in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The conversion retained ornamentation, including the bracketed cornice, closed pediment, and decorative vergeboards. Paired and single 6/1 windows, a three-part eyebrow window in the gable peak, and the entry porch with Tudor-inspired front door in the gable-front facade are attributed to the conversion to a dwelling.

20<sup>th</sup>-Century Residential Development. Relative to the number of houses in the district, there are very few that date from the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only two Craftsman bungalows are included. The earliest one is the house at **4 School Street** (UPT #200), built between 1910 and 1922. It is a well-preserved, shingled house with a low sweeping hipped roof. Dormers centered on each roof slope are hipped on the facade and gabled on the side elevations. The front roof slope extends to incorporate a porch (now screened) marked by paired, round columns on the shingled knee wall. A projecting bay is topped by the left roof slope. Built nearly three decades later in 1947 is the **Samuel Bailey House** (21 Main Street, UPT #26), which is a 1½-story cottage under a broad, sloping gabled roof, accounting for the depth of the house. The broad sweep of the roof slope, topped by a large centered dormer, blends into the slightly projecting entry porch located in the end bay of the facade. Other features include an oriel on the right (north) side, a narrow, centered chimney rising behind the ridge, and an exterior chimney on the south end of the house. Window placement and patterns are irregular, with several 6/1 sash on the facade.

Opposite the Craftsman bungalow on School Street is a commodious, two-story, hipped-roof Colonial Revival house (**5 School Street**, UPT #199) with a hipped side wing. The house has little detail—only narrow cornerboards, 2/1 sash set in plain, narrow casings, and a full-width porch with plain posts and balustrades. Atop the roof there is a gable-front dormer with no returns and a centered brick chimney.

After World War II, a number of modest single-story dwellings were built as infill or to replace old houses that had burned or deteriorated. Most are Cape Cod cottages or ranch houses. Immediately adjacent to the **First Congregational Church** is a 1948 Cape Cod cottage (**2 Central Square**, UPT #4) replacing the 19<sup>th</sup>-century parson's house that burned in 1947. The size and scale of this mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling is consistent with other houses of the same period—modest 1½-story cottages. This dwelling has a three-bay facade, with a one-story enclosed porch addition extending easterly on the same plane as the facade. An example of a mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century ranch house is the **George Poirier House** (39 Main Street, UPT #37). Built in 1955, it has a three-bay facade with the entry in an end bay, a string of three 6/1 windows in the middle bay, and a pair of windows in the right-end bay.

Noncontributing domestic buildings include several built after the period of significance, and a couple that have been substantially altered. An example of the latter is **22 Main Street** (historically known as the Charles H. Batchelor House, UPT #27), built in 1850, burned in 1971 and rebuilt as a "saltbox" that is reported to be unlike its original form. Examples of single-story dwellings that are ranch or split-ranch in form and have no style are houses at **51 Main Street** (UPT #43) and **59 Main Street** (UPT #49), built in 1970 and 1972, respectively. A more typical ranch house is located at **54 Main Street** (UPT #46), built in 1981. It is a one-story, side-gable house with a deep eave overhang on the facade. Windows are just under the eaves. A garage is under the house. A similar ranch house (1980) with a garage-under is located at **60 Main Street** (UPT #50). Only a couple of houses in the district were built in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, including the faux-Queen Anne house at **18 Main Street**, built in 2003, and the Neo-Colonial house at **20 School Street**, built ca. 2000.

**Outbuildings.** There are about 45 outbuildings in the district, including barns, garages, barns converted to garages, and sheds. Most of the barns are 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century; one-car garages date from the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; two-car garages were built in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century; and most sheds appear to be early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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**Barns.** The most distinctive barn that was standing when work on this nomination began was severely damaged during the winter of 2011, and was demolished in late 2012. It was the large, attached, New England-style **Hartford Stoddard Barn** (13 Church Street), once an important feature of the streetscape. It had paneled corner pilasters and low pediments over its windows. The site of the former barn is now a hole in the ground, surrounded by safety fencing. The **Robbins-Fiske Barn** at 64 Main Street (UPT #356) is a large, attached barn, the size of a New England-style barn, but with sliding barn doors on the long side facing Main Street. A shed-roof addition projects from the south side. The west end has a large, billboard sign telling of the lumber business that was once at this site. A smaller barn is attached to the **Elijah Nelson House** at 11 Main Street (UPT#262), with a sliding door in its gable end that faces southwest. A small barn at **12 Milford Street** (UPT #359) is close to the Mill Pond outlet, and may have been a mill building at one time. It appears to be later than the house at this site, and has an attached shed that has been converted to a garage. Another small, 19<sup>th</sup>-century, wood-clapboard barn (UPT #385) stands behind the **William B. Hall House**, 6 Pleasant Street.

**Garages.** About a quarter of the houses in the district have garages of some type. Nine one-car garages, probably built in the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, are simple, small buildings—some with carriage shed doors and others replaced with an overhead garage door. Eleven two-car garages are distinguished by their doors. Several have paired carriage-shed doors, while others have modern overhead doors—some replaced and some that are of the construction period of the garage. About six small barns have been converted to garages with single or paired overhead doors in place of barn doors, and in several instances the haydoor above has been retained. Examples are the old barn (UPT #398) at the **Ball House**, 12 School Street, and one (UPT #354) at the **John C. Welch House**, 53 Main Street.

**Sheds.** Small, secondary outbuildings were built to augment barns in many cases, or in place of a barn in others. **Sheds** (UPT #s 394, 395) are located at 4 and 6 School Street. A small shed or shop (UPT #371) sits atop a stone retaining wall at 17 Nelson Street. It is sheathed wood clapboards, rests on a fieldstone foundation, and has 2/2 windows.

## Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are currently known in the proposed district, sites may be present. Environmental characteristics for the district represent locational criteria that are favorable for the presence of many types of Native sites. The district includes many well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and other landforms in close proximity to tributary streams, including Center and Warren brooks, that ultimately flow southerly to the West and Blackstone rivers. Now-dammed portions of Center Brook form Pratt and Mill ponds, both located within 1,000 feet of the district. Mill Pond forms part of the district's northeastern boundary. Unnamed tributary streams, small ponds, and related wetlands are also located in the district locale. The area lies within the Blackstone River drainage.

Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 70 acres), the extent of historic landuse, and known patterns of Native settlement within the Blackstone River drainage, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the Upton Center Historic District.

Upton is located immediately northeast of the Blackstone River Valley, with all of its waterways tributary streams of the Blackstone River. Most sites in these areas may be characterized by smaller, low-density and low diversity-type sites that focused on resource procurement or were campsites along travel routes.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological sites in the Upton Center Historic District. Potential sites include a wide range of institutional, civic, commercial, and residential building sites and related barns, stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) spanning the 18<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Additional historical research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate the sites of the second meetinghouse (ca. 1770) and 18<sup>th</sup>-century "Old Tavern," both reported at the southwestern end of the common.

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While few extant 18<sup>th</sup>-century residential sites and even fewer potential residential archaeological sites are known for the Upton Center Historic District locale, a high potential exists for locating sites from this period. An even-higher potential exists for locating residential sites from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century period. Structural evidence may survive from the original site of the Bradish House, built in 1826 at 15 Main Street. The house was moved to 18 Nelson Street in 1892. Similar remains may also survive from the Fiske Block, built in 1849 and later burned. Structural evidence may survive from the Warren House, demolished prior to construction of the Boston Branch commercial building at 8 North Main Street. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of the extant home at 22 Main Street may produce evidence of the Charles H. Batchelor House (1850) that burned in 1947 and was replaced by the existing house. A trend was established after World War II whereby modest single-story dwellings were built as infill or to replace 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses that had burned or were deteriorated.

Potential industrial/commercial sites may also survive in the district. Structural evidence of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Jonathan Wood saw and gristmills and related waterpower systems may survive along the southern edge of Mill Pond. Similar evidence may also survive from the Benson and Nelson Straw Hat Factory at the corner of School and Main streets, which burned in 1893. No factories survive in Upton Center today. Prior to the Civil War, much of the hat, boot, and shoe manufacturing was performed in the homes or in small outbuildings on residential properties. Evidence of these activities and structures may survive on both archaeological sites and within extant houses in the district

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1742 - 1964

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Elbridge Boyden

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Period of Significance (justification)** The period of significance begins ca. 1742, which is when the earliest extant resource was built, and extends to 1964, which is 50 years before the time of listing. During this period, Upton Center continued to evolve, and resources from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century contribute to an understanding of the development of the community, just as those built in earlier periods also contribute to the historical significance of Upton Center.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Upton Center Historic District is significant for its association with the development of Upton's civic and social history, and for its architecture that spans two centuries and exhibits local patterns of architectural ornamentation. The Upton Center Historic District, an area that radiates from Central Square, is intact and collectively retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, and association. The district is significant at the local level for a period extending from the earliest construction date of the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century to 1964, by which time Upton Center had evolved into a civic center with modest commercial activity and residential neighborhoods of 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century houses on small lots. The only property in this district that was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places is **Upton Town Hall** (1 Main Street, UPT #1), designated in 1999.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Community Planning and Development. Resources in the Upton Center Historic District collectively tell the story of this small town on the eastern edge of Worcester County that was incorporated in 1735 and grew to be a center for hat manufacturing. There also were thriving shoe and boot manufacturing businesses here through the Civil War period, but it was the Knowlton Hat Factory (NR 1982) that employed the greatest number of local residents into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Upton Center evolved as the institutional and civic center of the town, with three churches, the town hall, a common with monuments that recall Upton's military history, several stores, mill sites, and residential neighborhoods for factory workers along the roads that radiate from Central Square, where the common and institutional structures are situated.

Architecture. Architecture in Upton Center displays predominately Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles, with smatterings of picturesque styles (Queen Anne, Eastlake and Victorian Gothic) in the town hall and a few residences. Local patterns are evident in domestic architecture, particularly the treatment of main entries with louvered, blind fanlights set in deep entablatures carried by narrow pilasters that flank sidelights. There also is a distinct change that occurred in the 1840s from the popular side-gable, 2½-story dwelling to more modest cottages—both side-gable and gable-front orientations.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

Upton was first settled in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Incorporated in 1735, Upton was made up of small segments of surrounding towns—Hopkinton to the east, Mendon to the south, Sutton to the west, and Uxbridge to the north. Today, Upton comprises an area of about 22 square miles and has a population of about 7,500 (2010) persons. Located at the eastern edge of Worcester County, Massachusetts, Upton is just northwest of the Blackstone River Valley with its waterways emptying into the Blackstone River. The terrain is somewhat varied, with hills in the northwest part of town, and a north-south flowing river and streams creating valleys, particularly south of the town center.

The town's first meetinghouse (1736) was located one mile south of the present center and was replaced by a second meetinghouse in 1770, when Upton Center became firmly established as the civic and religious center of the community. Upton Center has remained the civic and institutional center throughout the town's history, with the exception of those first 34 years. Upton's economic development followed that of many New England communities that relied on the

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agricultural base in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, subsidized by cottage industries. Here in Upton, these included shoemaking and hatmaking (straw braiding). The earliest mill location was in West Upton, at the intersection of Main and Mechanic streets, where Samuel Wood established grist and sawmills. Center Brook as well as Pratt's Pond and Mill Pond—both dammed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century—provided power for early saw and gristmills at Upton Center. The mills are no longer extant.

In the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the town had two to three tanning operations, leather cutters, several harnessmakers, and coopers who made the barrels in which shoes and boots were shipped to the Caribbean. Many properties had small shops (ten-footers) where shoemakers produced significant quantities of footwear. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century leading up to the Civil War, larger factories were built. Branches of some local families went to Charleston, South Carolina, setting up businesses to import shoes from Upton to distribute to plantations and Charleston residents. Ezekiel Bates Stoddard (1812-1892) made a fortune with Civil War contracts, and also had a warehouse in Charleston. He established a large estate just north of the Upton Center Historic District, had a large boot shop on School Street as well as three other shops, and during slack times had his shoemakers build an impressive, high, granite-block wall surrounding his North Main Street home. His mansion, outbuildings, and shoe factories are gone, and his property and most of the wall are outside the Upton Center district, since the property was subdivided and filled with houses and a large condominium development. A segment of the **Stoddard Wall** lines the northern property boundary of the **John Childs House** (22 North Main Street, UPT #169, photo #11, far right).

Besides the shoe manufacturing of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Upton became a center for hatmaking. Straw braiding had been another cottage industry performed at home by women. William Knowlton (1809-1902) started by buying up the braid for a local store, and in the 1830s built his shop/hat factory as well as a boardinghouse for women workers in West Upton. His sons entered the business, and in 1872 the brick Knowlton Hat Shop (NR 1982) was constructed and the original wood building demolished. West Upton was finally connected to Grafton Center and Milford by way of the Grafton & Upton Railroad. To the north it connected with the Boston & Albany Railroad and to the south (Milford) with the New England Railroad. These connections were used to ship hats to New York. The William Knowlton and Sons Company thrived throughout the Knowlton ownership until 1920, when it was purchased by Merrimac Hat Company, which continued here until the late 1900s. In Upton Center there was the Benson and Nelson Straw Hat factory at the corner of School and Main streets. The company's specialty was hats for men and boys, particularly fur hats. This factory burned in 1893. Following the fire and loss of the large, three-story, mansard-roof building, Benson and Nelson relocated north on School Street to one of Stoddard's old shoe-manufacturing buildings, but much of its workforce lost their jobs. None of the Upton Center factories survive today.

From the agricultural economy through the growth and decline of the shoe and hat manufacturing industries, the community evolved with necessary housing for workers, establishment of religious organizations, stores and trades, and civic organization. In each era, growth and development contributed to form Upton Center.

### 18<sup>th</sup> Century Upton Center.

As noted above, the first meetinghouse in Upton was located one mile south of the present center, and was moved to Upton Center in 1770 near the main transportation routes that passed through Upton Center linking Worcester with Providence and southwest routes leading to Hartford, Connecticut. With the construction of the second meetinghouse (no longer extant) in 1770 located on the **Upton Town Common** (UPT #901, photo #s 1 and 2; photo #1 shows a later 1848 meetinghouse—not the second meetinghouse) and the building of saw and gristmills at the center on Mill Pond, Upton Center was solidified. This was augmented by a tavern and attached store (referred to as Southwick Tavern in some accounts) located at the northwestern end of the common, where the Upton Town Hall is now sited. Although the meetinghouse and tavern do not survive, their locations firmly established Upton Center as the institutional core of the town.

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Early residential development in Upton Center was along North Main Street, with one of Upton's earliest dwellings, the **Jonathan Wood House** (14 North Main Street, UPT #165), built around 1742 after Wood had acquired a lease grant from Hopkinton proprietors on 100 acres. (Much of the area of Upton that had been Hopkinton was owned by Harvard College in trust and leased to residents, among them Jonathan Wood. In 1832 each parcel was transferred to the person holding the lease at that time.) Wood, a miller, built a cornmill and a sawmill on the southern edge of Mill Pond. He built dams on Pratt's and Mill ponds to ensure good water flow for his mills. In 1768 the Wood House was sold to the **Rev. Elisha Fish** (ca. 1720-1795), who was the town's minister. In 1770, after coming to Upton, he oversaw the construction of the second meetinghouse on the common. Fish was followed by the **Rev. Benjamin Wood** (1772-1849) as pastor of the First Congregational Society as well as resident in this house, but only for a short time, until a house, no longer extant, was built for him on the north side of the common in about the location of the house at 2 Central Square (UPT #4). Wood served his congregation for 50 years.

In 1777, **Nahum Ward** purchased Jonathan Wood's saw and gristmills from Ezra Wood, and probably built his own house near the mills at 10 Milford Street (photo #10) at about the same time. Following Nahum as mill operators were his son, Jonathan, and later his grandson, Jonathan E., until the 1840s. The mill property is believed to have been idle from the 1840s until 1878; however, both mills are shown on the 1870 Atlas.

Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century to 1850 at Upton Center.

Not long before his death in 1812, Nahum Ward had built a new house next door at 12 Milford Street (UPT #262, photo #10), which he willed to his daughter, **Sarah Ward Thurston**, who had married Pardeus Thurston in 1798. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Wards lived at 10 Milford Street, which was either rebuilt or updated with Italianate features in the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Descendants of Sarah Ward Thurston lived at 12 Milford Street, where in addition to the house, an old barn that resembles a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century shop or mill building remains today.

About 1815, wheelwright **Thomas McFarland** purchased half of the Ward gristmill and probably built the first part of his house at 17 North Main Street (UPT #166, photo #12) at about the same time. It is likely that the early house corresponds to the three-bay, side-gabled ell of today's dwelling. In about 1829 the value of McFarland's house was substantially increased, likely coinciding with the addition of the main block with its wide, gable-front, Greek Revival façade.

Residential expansion occurred along Main Street and North Main Street in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Around this time, a pattern of architectural elaboration began to emerge, in the form of the louvered, blind fanlight set in a deep entablature carried by narrow pilasters flanking the sidelights. Local housewrights used it in no less than eight extant houses in Upton Center. Most were built between 1826 and 1834, but the earliest extant examples are the 1802 **Aaron Pease House** (29 Main Street, UPT #32) and the 1814 **Josiah Pease III House** (2 Pleasant Street, UPT #147, photo #16). **Obil Walker** (ca. 1782-1864), a cordwainer, also had this blind fan put in his ca. 1827 commodious, five-bay house (16 Main Street, UPT #24). Walker lived here until 1841, when he sold to shoe manufacturer **Elisha B. Fiske** (b. 1804), who probably added the side ell.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, several houses, including the "Old Tavern," were owned by **Josiah Pease III** (1774-1830), who met with financial ruin in 1817, which is when the tavern (no longer extant) was acquired by **Ezra Nelson**. About ten years later, Nelson built the large, imposing, five-bay, three-story dwelling at 5 Main Street (UPT #15) next to the tavern. At the same time that Ezra purchased the tavern and land, **Elijah Nelson** is also reported to have purchased 62 acres and three houses that were part of the Pease properties. He then sold those three houses and built the house at 11 Main Street (UPT #19) for himself. This remained a Nelson house for generations, and served as the library for a short time. **Elijah Nelson II**, a second cousin of the first Elijah Nelson, built his house across the street at 12 Main Street.

As North Main Street became more populated with local leaders, a solution to obtaining fresh spring water was found with the formation of the Lead Aqueduct Company in 1826. Of the original seven members—all residents of Upton Center—several lived on North Main Street, including the Rev. Benjamin Wood (on the site of 2 Central Square in a house that burned in 1947), Harvey Bradish (18 Nelson Street -moved here from Main Street in 1892, UPT #178), Fisher

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H. Childs (20 North Main Street, UPT #168, photo #11), John Childs (23 North Main Street, UPT #170), and Dr. John Starkweather (14 North Main Street). A trench was dug and pipe laid in it to carry spring water down from Pratt's Hill, providing water to homes in the village. The system was still operating in 1935 (*Upton, Massachusetts 1735-1935*). Some of the stone-lined trench (UPT # 916, photo #6) is still visible at 7 Church Street and on the Warren Street side of 1 North Main Street.

An unusual record of known housewrights tells the story of how these housewrights helped shape the town particularly in the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Hall family of housewrights included the father, William Hall (1781-1863), and three sons: **William B. Hall** (1810-1852), Thomas J., and Nahum B. The house at 6 Pleasant Street (UPT #150, photo #16) was built in 1835 by William B., who married the next year and lived in this house for nearly ten years. In the mid 1840s, William B. built 2 and 4 Plain Street (UPT #s145, 146, photo #19), sold #2 to **Silas L. Alexander** (1824-1903), a third-generation Upton resident and bootmaker by trade, and moved into #4 with his own family. Another housewright was **David Anson Messinger** (1808-1875), who moved to Upton around 1832 when he married Clarentine Wood, daughter of Joseph Jr. and Lucretia Wood. He built many houses in Upton, particularly on Pleasant Street and Main Street. In some he employed the blind fanlight over the center entry (5 and 10 Pleasant Street, UPT #s149, 151, photo #17) that was already a typical pattern, probably also employed by the Halls. For the first decade or more, Messinger and his family lived in houses that he had built while he worked on the next. One example is 5 Pleasant Street, built in 1832 and sold to Daniel Davis in 1836. Messinger settled at 12 Pleasant Street (UPT #152, photo #18), which he built in 1846 after he had acquired a large parcel along Pleasant Street. Here, he used Greek Revival and Gothic Revival ornamentation on two entrances (west and north sides). It was not until the 1870s, in his last years, that Messinger built the string of cottages at 14, 16, 18, and 20 Pleasant Street (UPT #s159-162), on lots next to his family home. Earlier in his career he had built 23 Pleasant Street (UPT #170) in 1849, which was sold to a Benson, probably of the nearby Benson and Nelson Straw Hat Company, and 46 Main Street (UPT #41) in 1850, which was sold to **Obil Walker**, a cordwainer, in 1852. Walker had lived at 16 Main Street (UPT #24) prior to 46 Main Street.

Stores built around the common were designed to complement the meetinghouse (on the common) and tavern (on the site of the 1884 **Town Hall**, UPT #1). The first was the **Stoddard-Aldrich Block** (2 Grove Street, UPT #11), constructed in 1833 by Elijah Stoddard to market straw products. Col. Elijah Stoddard joined forces with William Knowlton to form Stoddard & Knowlton, which sold general store items but specialized in straw goods and bonnets made locally. Knowlton moved to West Upton two years later, while Stoddard continued running a general store here, which he sold in 1854 to his son-in-law, Sylvanus Aldrich. Next door, but fronting on Main Street, was the 1836 **Arcade Block** (UPT #10, photo #4), erected as a three-story, gable-front block. Eventually the small, one-story gable block was added, and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the third floor of the original building was removed and the connecting shed-roof arcade was added, making it one long building. Although there were merchants running businesses here from the time of its construction, little is known about any until the third owner, **Horace Forbush**, who was active in Upton civic and commercial life in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was a deacon at the First Congregational Church, served on the school committee, and was treasurer of the Grange when it was first established in 1867.

The greatest changes to Upton Center and the area around the common came in the late 1840s when the Congregationalists split, as they did in many surrounding communities. The two new congregations—the Unitarians and the Congregationalists—each built a fashionable Greek Revival church on the common in 1848. On the south side was the **First Unitarian Society** (3 Milford Street, formerly known as 3 North Main Street, UPT #9, photo #4) and on the north side was the **First Congregational Society** (1 Church Street, formerly 4 North Main Street, UPT #3, photo #s 1, 3). The Rev. Benjamin Wood continued to preach at the First Congregational Society until his death in 1849. Within the next year, the second meetinghouse was moved from the common to a position east of the First Unitarian Society, on the south side of North Main Street (now part of Milford Street). The old meetinghouse's belltower and entry porch were removed, paneled pilasters were added in the Greek Revival tradition, and the structure became a public space known as Waverly Hall, where there was a large second-floor meeting room. Thus this building, no longer extant, continued to serve civic functions for the town.

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Two large commercial buildings that are no longer extant, Union Hall and the E. A. Fisk Store, rounded out the Central Square area. Union Hall (renamed Crispin Hall in the 1870s) was built ca. 1843 opposite the common on North Main Street. The large, three-story, hipped-roof building had offices, stores, and a large meeting room, where town meetings were held for a short time during the early stages of separation of church and state. Just after the construction of the two churches and relocation of the second meetinghouse, **Eran Fisk**, who was a carpenter, had built the E.A. Fisk Store on the corner of Milford and North Main streets in 1849. The location was next to Union Hall. It had a Greek Revival, temple-like façade, and a long porch on its side elevation. A year later, Fisk built another store at 10 Main Street (UPT #20, photo #13); by 1851, he had sold it to **Gordon N. Hayward**, who was a tailor at this location, according to the 1851 map.

*Second Half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in Upton Center.*

Following this major shift of religious life to two congregations, and the relocation and reuse of the second meetinghouse, the common became a small park at the civic center from which six of Upton's roads radiated—clockwise they are North Main, Milford, Grove, Main, Church, and Warren streets. The core of this district was firmly established as a prosperous village center with its handsome Greek Revival facades facing the common. Residential development expanded along the streets radiating from Central Square, on newly laid-out Nelson Street, and on Pleasant Street. Greek Revival details continued in paneled pilasters. Entry surrounds and Italianate bracketed eaves and porches were seen as well.

After the second meetinghouse was moved to the south side of North Main Street, it was outfitted to house the hand pumper and later other fire apparatus, thus becoming the headquarters of the Upton Fire Department which had been officially formed in 1839. As noted above, the building was named Waverly Hall (for a short time it was privately owned); it was leased to the town, and finally purchased by the town, and became a permanent place to hold town meetings and other types of organized gatherings that were not held in churches, such as antislavery lectures. Later, the building became the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Hall. It was demolished in 1955, and a **marker**, installed in 1977 on the site (now Milford Street, UPT #900), tells the story of the former building.

The increase in population at the center led to construction of the Greek Revival Center or **District #1 School** (UPT #176) at 26 School Street in 1851. The school was built when Upton still operated on the district plan, so all students living in the center district attended this two-story schoolhouse. In the early 1870s, the school committee decided that districts were inefficient, and consolidated grades. When the district plan was abandoned, the Center School housed the elementary school, and later the upper floor was used to house the high school until a new high school was constructed outside the district in 1897.

**Polly Dean Bradish** and her husband, **Harvey Bradish**, were early abolitionists who opened their Italianate home at 10 North Main Street to runaway slaves on their way north. Both Bradishes descended from old Upton families and had married in 1819. Harvey had built their first house ca. 1826 on the site of 15 Main Street; this modest, 1½-story cottage was moved to 18 Nelson Street in 1892. The Bradishes' second house at 10 North Main Street, built in 1844, was substantially larger, its Italianate ornamentation was probably added later. In the early 1850s, Polly joined the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society, operated the Underground Railroad in her home, and helped to organize a series of lectures against slavery held at Waverly Hall. Besides operating a dry goods and grocery store with Deacon Daniel Fisk, Harvey, also a blacksmith, became active in local politics and served as Town Clerk in the 1850s.

Following the split of the **First Congregational Society**, which had been led by two lifelong pastors from 1767 to 1849, the two new congregations had very different paths. The Rev. Benjamin Wood stayed with the congregational branch at 1 Church Street (formerly 4 North Main Street, UPT#3, photo #s 1 and 3), but after his death in 1849 he was succeeded by twelve pastors over the next several decades. The **First Unitarian Church** (UPT #9) on the other hand was led by one pastor, the **Rev. George Sumner Ball**, from 1849 until 1892. Soon after he arrived, Ball built his house at 3 Nelson Street (UPT #180, photo #23) in 1851. Ball won the hearts of Upton's residents in many ways: he was elected to the General Court in 1861, but instead went to serve as a chaplain during the Civil War; he oversaw the transition from the Upton Center church building to a new one, built in West Upton by William Knowlton in 1874; and in 1923 the town memorialized him in naming the **George S. Ball School** (30 School Street, UPT #175, photo #9).

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In 1872 the Fiske Block, built in 1849 as noted above, burned; the property was purchased by **James S. LeSure**, who rebuilt and reopened **S. B. Fiske Apothecary** in the building in 1874. Although James was a druggist himself, he maintained the name of the building as the **Fiske Block** (6 Milford Street, UPT #8, photo #4). It housed the S.B. Fiske Apothecary. Fiske lived nearby in a large, gable-front dwelling with Eastlake details at 2 Nelson Street (UPT #205, photo #25). The LeSures lived at 18 North Main Street. James LeSure was on the first Board of Library Trustees and elected the first local librarian in 1871. A library had been maintained in various locations until 1871, when it was installed in Waverly Hall (no longer extant).

Other changes at Upton Center involving religious properties occurred when the Unitarians moved to West Upton in 1874; the 1848 church building was purchased by the Rev. James Barrett (a Grafton priest) for the Bishop of Springfield. The building was blessed as a mission called **Holy Angels** (1 Milford Street, UPT #9, photo #4), and altered to accommodate Roman Catholic traditions. In the early 1870s, Methodists had been meeting in homes and later in Crispin Hall, first known as Union Hall (no longer extant). In 1874 the Upton Methodist Church was officially organized and the congregation built its church (4 Main Street, UPT #12) in 1875-1876 in the Gothic Revival style. The first minister was the Rev. N. B. Fiske. The building had a two-entrance façade, a corner tower, and a decorative gable peak over a large rosette window. The window was the only architectural detail to survive the building's conversion to the town library in the 1970s. The building is considered noncontributing.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, workers and veterans banded together to form organizations. In 1867 the Grange was formed by Upton farmers, and had its first fair, with a cattle show, on Upton Common the following year. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Grange took over the old **Center School** (26 School Street, UPT #176, photo #8), and continued holding fairs until 1942. In 1881, Civil War veterans formed the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). After the new **Town Hall** (UPT#1, photo #5) was built (1884), Waverly Hall (first known as the second meetinghouse) was given to the local chapter, and renamed **GAR Hall**. A complementary organization was the Women's Relief Corps, established in 1888, which also met in the GAR Hall. The GAR Hall was demolished in 1955.

The last major addition to the civic center was the **Upton Town Hall** (1 Main Street, UPT #1, NR 1999, photo #5), designed by Elbridge Boyden & Son, and built in 1884. This large, brick, Victorian Gothic structure provided offices, a meeting hall, and space for a library. It was probably the first architect-designed building in the district and was the new anchor on the western end of the common, as the site was formerly occupied by the 18<sup>th</sup>-century tavern (sometimes called Southwick Tavern) that had been demolished to make way for this picturesque, irregularly shaped building. The town hall and the Methodist Church were a change from the classical design patterns of the main civic and institutional buildings at the center.

Elbridge Boyden (1810-1898), Upton Town Hall's architect, was based in Worcester. He began his career as a house carpenter and later became a practicing architect after apprenticing in Athol, Massachusetts. Upon moving to Worcester to practice in 1844, he joined with Phineas Ball. In 1863 Boyden and his engineer son George E. Boyden opened their practice, E. Boyden and Son. Boyden designed many institutional buildings in nearby communities. One of his most noted accomplishments is Worcester's Mechanics Hall (1855, NR 1972). He designed many Worcester schools, several churches, and other town halls, including those in Sherborn (1858, NR 1986) and North Brookfield (1864, NR 2001).

Upton Center continued to change in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of other small businesses and trades. In 1884, **George W. Wood** established his blacksmith shop (9 North Main Street, UPT #7), which operated until 1913. In 1892 another commercial building was added to the properties fronting on the common. **Charles S. Temple** had purchased the Warren house and the **Bradish House** (10 North Main Street, UPT #164, photo #26), and soon demolished the historic Warren house to build his **Boston Branch Store** (8 North Main Street, UPT #6). Temple's store sold a full line of groceries, as well as boots and shoes.

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By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the common was used as a public space by Upton residents. By this time a bandstand and the 1891 Upton Civil War Monument (UPT #903, photo #2), then referred to as the Soldier's Monument, had been built there. The date of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Fountain (UPT #905) is unknown; however, there was a movement starting in 1874 to place drinking fountains in public spots in each town. There are no known records of a local chapter, and this particular fountain may have been installed here at a later date by other women's organizations.

### *20<sup>th</sup>-Century Upton Center.*

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, industry had largely left Upton Center and was concentrated in West Upton; most of the mill buildings in Upton Center were gone. But this area continued as the civic center, with commercial buildings that served local needs. Residents worked in the various trades and stores, as well as the Knowlton Hat Factory in West Upton. For a short time the Upton Street Railway ran a trolley car along Main Street, linking Upton Center with West Upton. Known as "the Loop," it carried workers from Upton Center to the hat factory, and also provided a connection to the Grafton-Upton Railroad, located in West Upton. With the advent and success of the automobile, the Loop was discontinued in 1919.

Scattered residential development occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, either as infill or to replace historic buildings. Just before the turn of the century, **A. Abiather Bowker** (1865-1946) built his new house at 31 Main Street (UPT #33) on the site of the old Benson & Nelson hat factory. Bowker served as postmaster from 1897 to 1914, during which time the post office was housed in the Arcade. In 1913 he built a store (9 Main Street, UPT #17), to which he later added a gas pump at the time when the building was half its present size. Bowker was displaced as postmaster in 1914 and replaced by Whitman Holbrook (d. 1949), who by then was the proprietor of the apothecary in the **Fiske Block** (6 Milford Street, UPT #8). About 20 years later, Bowker's small store and gas station was enlarged and became the local branch of the U. S. Post Office. In 1938, after Bowker had sold his first gas station/store, he built another **A. Abiather Bowker Store** (33 Main Street, UPT #35) next to his house. After Bowker's use of the building, Ivan and Cora Nelson operated it as a convenience store well into the 1960s.

Another new business in town was that of **George Williams**, who in 1902 established an undertaker business. George operated the business from his home at the **J. Rawson House**, 7 Pleasant Street (UPT #158). In 1918, his brother **Fred Williams** took over the business and operated out of his home, the old **Newell Forbush House** at 45 Main Street (UPT #40). In 1985, a large commercial funeral home building was constructed next door (UPT #330).

The 1892 **Boston Branch Store** (8 North Main Street, UPT #6), mentioned above, closed in 1920 and Charles Temple sold the building to **George Knowlton** (d. 1925), who donated it to the newly formed **American Legion Post No. 173**, named in memory of Clifton G. Marshall who had died in World War I. A monument (UPT #921) in Knowlton's memory was installed next to the building, telling of his 1921 contribution. Near the Boston Branch Store there was the small **Moroney Block** (1 North Main Street, UPT #2), opened in 1915 by David and John Moroney on a site that had been occupied by at least two successive bakery shops that had both burned in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Later, the molded concrete-block garage was added, and Ed Moroney opened the first Ford dealership in the region. After Moroney, **George Poirier**, who built a house at 39 Main Street in 1955, operated the garage and also drove the first Upton school bus (called the "barge").

The Knowlton family, who owned the hat factory in West Upton, had built a new school in West Upton in 1908. When it became apparent that the **Center School** (26 School Street, UPT #176, photo #8) was deficient in many ways, they also contributed the funds for a new school at the center. The result was the **George S. Ball School** (30 School Street, UPT #175, photo #9). The 1923 Classical Revival-style building served as an elementary school for decades. Students from the old 1851 Center School moved to this new modern school building, and the old Center School was turned over to the **Grange**. In 1992 the George Ball School was converted to the Upton Police Station, but the Grange continues to occupy the Center School-Grange Hall, where it holds meetings once a month and otherwise uses the space by leasing it to various cultural organizations.

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The Fisk[e] Saw Mill located on Main at Fiske Street (formerly known as Dipper Street) operated throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Fisk family owned a large parcel bound by Main, Fiske, and Pleasant streets, where they had a number of lumber sheds, barns, and the **Rollins-Fisk House** (64 Main Street, UPT #53, photo #27) and attached barn (UPT #365) built in 1886. John Rollins, who had built the house and barn, had sold the property to **Dennis Taft Fisk**, son of Eran Fisk (10 Main Street, UPT #20), in 1888. Dennis' son, **Wilbur G. Fisk**, started the lumberyard, and in 1907 built his hardware store across Fiske Street at 62 Main Street (UPT #51, photo #7). Four of Wilbur's five sons went into the business with him and split up the tasks of managing the store and the lumberyard, keeping the books, and milling and finishing the lumber. The fifth became a dentist. In 1956 **Robert Page** purchased the Rollins-Fisk property and added a garden center to the site. He continued to run the sawmill, advertising hardware, millwork, and pallets on a large sign mounted on the end of the barn.

Religious changes at Upton Center in the last quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century included two shifts. In 1970 the Methodist and Congregational parishes joined to become the United Parish. They kept the iconic Greek Revival **First Congregational Church** building (1 Church Street, formerly 4 North Main Street, UPT #3, photo #s 1, 3), to which they added a large parish hall in 1994. The **Upton Methodist Church** building (4 Main Street, UPT #12) was sold to the Town of Upton and was remodeled to house the Upton Public Library, the Board of Health, and the Historical Society as it remains today. The **Holy Angels Church**, the Roman Catholic congregation that had purchased the **First Unitarian Church** (3 Milford Street, formerly 3 North Main Street, UPT #9, photo #4), grew from a mission to a parish in 1900, when it received its first full-time priest. It became the largest religious group in Upton, and added parishioners each decade into the 1980s.

#### *Upton Center Today.*

Upton Center retains much of its historic fabric, with its residential neighborhoods along roads radiating from Central Square, the civic and institutional center. Some changes in use have occurred; otherwise, most buildings are occupied and maintained. The Boston Branch Store, which is now privately owned, houses several apartments upstairs, with storefront space on the first floor. Independent grocery and drugstores have closed and been replaced by real estate offices, or other office-related or food-related businesses.

Most recently, **Holy Angels** (3 Milford Street, formerly known as 3 North Main Street, UPT #9) has joined with a Mendon Roman Catholic parish, and a new church building was constructed on Mendon Street in Upton, leaving the Greek Revival, temple-form building on the south side of Upton Common vacant and for sale at the time of this nomination. The rectory associated with the parish was the old **S. B. Fiske House** (2 Nelson Street, UPT #205, photo #25). It was sold back into private ownership in September 2011.

As noted earlier, a snowstorm in January of 2011 partially destroyed one of Upton's old barns—the barn was attached to the **Hartford Stoddard House** (13 Church Street, UPT #173). The damage was substantial, and the barn was demolished (2012). A significant loss to this streetscape, it was the largest old barn in the district, and had served as a reminder of the agricultural past on the edges of this institutional and civic center.

With few exceptions, Upton Center retains its historical and architectural integrity and tells the story of Upton's development, much of which was a result of the thriving shoe and boot industries, followed by straw hat manufacturing. Listing the district in the National Register of Historic Places will increase appreciation of Upton's history and historic resources.

#### **Archaeological Significance**

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Upton and the interior Blackstone River Basin are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Several sites have been identified in these areas; however, most presently lack information pertaining to content, internal configuration, cultural affiliations, and integrity. Systematic cultural-resource assessments in the general area since the 1970s have contributed more intrasite information on archaeological resources in the area, particularly in upland zones characteristic of the Upton locale. As a result of recent

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research, it is evident that upland zones played an important role in the ancient Native subsistence and settlement patterns of the region. Ancient sites found in the district may help document the internal composition of upland sites and their local and regional importance. Native sites in this area may have played an important role in land-use patterns based in the Coastal Plain to the south, east, and northeast, or to the north and west in the Worcester Plateau area. Ancient Native American sites in this area may also contain information that could help clarify or test the importance of river-drainage basins to Native settlement and subsistence models. The Upton Center Historic District lies in the Blackstone River drainage, near the latter's border with the Charles River that drains generally northeast to Boston Harbor, as well as near the Concord and Sudbury drainage that drains northerly to the Merrimack River. Ancient Native sites in the district locale may contain data that will enable a study of the extent to which these drainages influenced the social, cultural, and economic systems of people who inhabited the area.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to provide information on the development of a center village in a Worcester County upland community during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Careful mapping of structural remains and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features associated with the second meetinghouse site, located on the Upton Town Common, may contribute important information related to the architectural and socio/political characteristics that made the prominence of Upton Center possible. Located near the meetinghouse site, archaeological resources related to Southwick Tavern could document the layout of the tavern and the full range of commercial activities that took place in the building. Archaeological resources may include features and artifacts that can help reconstruct specific architectural features of the tavern and the facilities it contained. Detailed analysis of occupational-related features may contribute several potential sources of information relating to the nature of specific activities at the tavern, the individuals who used them, and whether the tavern served a local or more transient population. Potential archaeological resources associated with Southwick Tavern may also provide information indicating how the village center and community changed during the years between initial settlement and the development of the district as Upton's civic center, with modest commercial activity and residential neighborhoods.

While a number of 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses are reported in the district area, only one house survives, the Wood-Fish House (1742) at 14 Main Street. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, can help reconstruct the 18<sup>th</sup>-century district landscape that no longer exists. Archaeological resources can contribute physical examples of the residential component that helped to make the center the focal point of settlement in the town of Upton. Detailed analysis of structural remains associated with residences, barns, stables, outbuildings, and the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important evidence of the social history of the residents and the architectural characteristics of their homes. Additional architectural and archaeological research may also help to identify 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses whose origins are hidden by later improvements to the properties. For example, several references indicate a 1769 house at the location of the later Nahum Ward House, an Italianate dwelling at 12 Milford Street. Historical research, combined with archaeological testing around the Ward House foundation and detailed analysis of the contents of features associated with the house, may contribute physical evidence of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century occupation at the house. Similar research at other houses in the district may produce additional examples of 18<sup>th</sup>-century homes now built over, thus masking their original construction.

Although several 19<sup>th</sup>-century archaeological sites and extant 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses are known in the district, more sites should exist. As boot, shoe, and hat manufacturing grew to be more important economically than farming, the types of structures and their layout on residential properties also changed. The comparison of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century residential properties may identify the growing importance of cottage industries and their transition to larger factory operations. This information may also contribute important evidence related to the development of the center as a residential focus of settlement with a modest commercial activity.

No examples of the district's commercial or industrial past survive today. Any examples of these site types would contribute information important to the district's significance by providing physical examples of the economic growth responsible for the prominence of the Upton Center Historic District. Structural evidence of the Wood saw and gristmills may contribute important evidence related to mill construction and saw and gristmill technologies. Important information

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may also be present identifying the changes that occurred as mill functions changed from the support role of the early settlement— grinding grains and cutting lumber for building homes— to a late 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century focus on supporting the growing needs of boot, shoe, and hat manufacturing.

Archaeological resources at the sites of boot, shoe, and hat manufactories may also allow the reconstruction of the complete evolution of these items from single farmers to factory operations. A documentary and archaeological survey of residential properties in the center may identify how widespread small shops or outbuildings were in the center, and whether any survive. These shops, commonly referred to as “ten-footers,” were mostly used for the manufacture of boots and shoes, but may also have been used for the manufacture of hats and other items. The analysis of these structures and related features may contribute information that identifies the goods manufactured in them, technologies used, and how they changed or remained the same as larger factories were used.

Other potential commercial/industrial sites that added to the district’s focus in the town included general stores, offices, blacksmith shops, and a spring-water company. The latter business, known as the Lead Aqueduct Company (1826), was formed as a solution for obtaining fresh spring water. A trench was dug and a pipe laid in it to carry water down from Pratt’s Hill, providing spring water to houses in the village. The system was still operating in 1935. Some of the stone-lined trench is still visible at 7 Church Street and on the Warren Street side of 1 North Street. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify the full range of components for the spring-water system, how it functioned, and how those functions changed over time. For example, archaeological testing may help to determine whether the stone-lined trench was used for surface water transport, with the pipe laid at a latter date. The Lead Aqueduct Company may also represent one of our earliest examples of a commercial spring-water company.

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Atlases/Maps

1851. Walling, Henry F. Map of the Town of Upton, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

1870. Beers, F. W. Atlas of Worcester County, Massachusetts. New York.

1888. Maker unknown. Panoramic View of Upton, Massachusetts.

1898. Richards, L. J., Atlas of Worcester County. Springfield, MA.

Books

Blomquist, Carol, Chester P. Inman, and the Picture Book Committee. Upton, A Pictorial History, Memories of a Massachusetts Town. Upton: Upton Historical Society, 1983.

Johnson, Donald Blake. Upton's Heritage: the History of a Massachusetts Town. Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1984.

Poor, William George, et al. 1735 – June 25 – 1935 Upton, Massachusetts. Upton, MA, 1935.

Robertson, John Jr. On Old Marlborough Road A Tale about Two Families from Our Past. Upton, MA: Graphic Word Pub., 2006.

Other

Dempsey, Claire, and Laura Dreimeyer, "Upton Town Hall," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1999.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. "Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, Upton, MA." Boston, 1985.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Inventory Forms for Historic Resources at Upton Center and Upton Center North, 1989-2001.

Upton Historical Society. Collections including town records, genealogies, etc.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other - Upton, MA  
Name of repository: Upton Historical Society

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC #s UPT.1- 12, UPT.15 - 53, UPT.145-UPT.155, UPT.157-177, UPT.173-UPT.181, UPT.194- 206, UPT.262, UPT.330, UPT.343-406, UPT.900- 905, UPT.915-923

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## 10. Geographical Data

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### Acreage of Property Approximately 65 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>2847000</u> Easting	<u>4672601</u> Northing	3	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>285211</u> Easting	<u>4672411</u> Northing
2	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>285080</u> Easting	<u>4672633</u> Northing	4	<u>19</u> Zone	<u>284780</u> Easting	<u>4671830</u> Northing
5	19	284283	4671829				

### Lat/Long

1.	42.175943	-71.606795	3.	42.174377	-71.600540
2.	42.176333	-71.602203	4.	42.169026	-71.605539
5.	42.168883	-71.611547			

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries follow lot lines of included properties that are on Assessors Map #s 15, 16, 21, 201, and 202, with one exception: Parcel 202-108, a large, vacant parcel along Main Street, for which only the front section is within the district boundaries.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the properties that make up the village center and residential properties on streets radiating from the common. The boundaries were drawn to delete areas where there would be a large number of intrusions. Boundaries follow lot lines with one exception: Parcel 202-108, a large parcel on the north side of Main Street. Only the front section (along Main Street) of this parcel is within the district boundaries, so as not to interrupt the streetscape. The properties are related to the development of Upton's civic, social, religious, and economic life.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Gretchen G. Schuler, preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, MHC National Register Director  
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November, 2014  
street & number 220 Morrissey Blvd telephone 617-727-8470  
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125  
e-mail [betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us](mailto:betsy.friedberg@state.ma.us)

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Upton Center Historic District

City or Vicinity: Upton

County: Worcester State: MA

Photographer: Gretchen G. Schuler

Date Photographed: November 2010; March, August and September 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 27 MA\_Worcester County\_Upton Center Historic District

1. Upton Town Common with 1848 First Congregational Church behind, looking north/northeast.
2. Upton Town Common with Soldier's Monument, looking east/northeast.
3. First Congregational Church, looking north/northwest.
4. Central Square, Common and Fiske Block on left; Arcade Block and First Unitarian/Holy Angels Church on right, looking east.
5. Town Hall, 1 Main Street; 5 Main on left, 2 Nelson behind; looking north
6. Stone-lined trench, 1 North Main Street
7. Fiske Hardware, 62 Main Street, looking south/southeast.
8. Central School/The Grange, 26 School Street, looking west/southwest.
9. Ball School/Police Station, 30 School Street, looking west/southwest.
10. 10 and 12 Milford Street, looking east
11. 20 and 22 North Main Street, looking north.
12. 17 North Main Street, looking east/northeast.
13. 8, 10, 12 Main Street, looking south/southwest.
14. 32 Main Street, looking south.
15. 27 and 29 Main Street, looking west/northwest.
16. 2, 6 Pleasant Street, looking south/southwest.
17. 10 Pleasant Street, looking south.
18. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 Pleasant Street, looking south/southwest.
19. 2, 4 Plain Street, looking south.

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- 20. 10 School Street, looking west.
- 21. 10 Church Street, looking south/southeast.
- 22. 10 North Main Street, looking north
- 23. 3 and 1 Nelson Street, looking north.
- 24. 7 Nelson Street, looking west/northwest.
- 25. 2 Nelson Street, looking east.
- 26. 15 Main Street, looking north.
- 27. 64 Main Street, looking south.

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Upton state MA zip code 01568

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

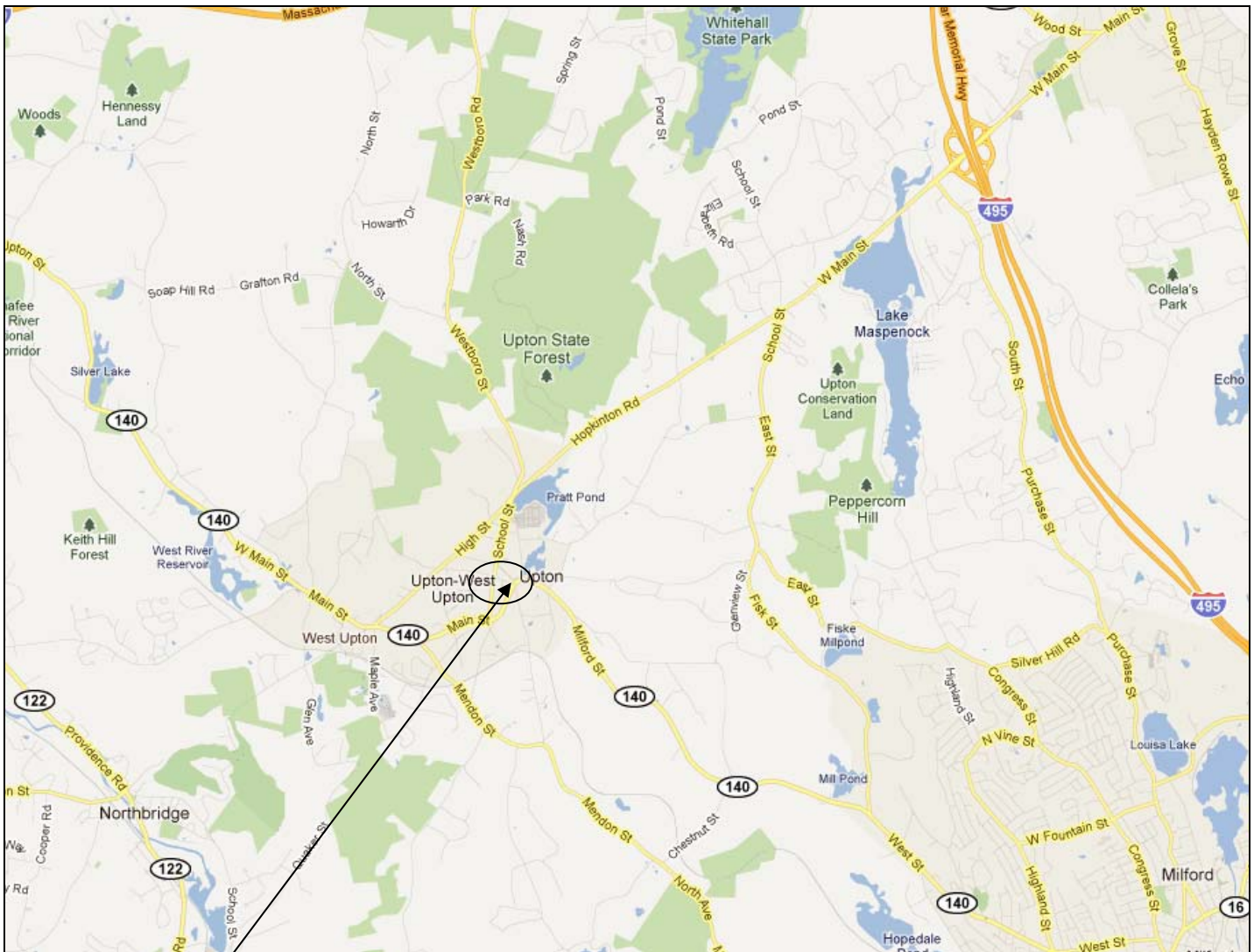
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

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**UPTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, UPTON, WORCESTER COUNTY, MA**

**Upton Center Historic District Property List  
September 2011 - Revised August 2014**

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
915		multiple		curb/stone wall/piers system	19th c.	landscape	C	St
916		Church, Warren	201-037, 201-095,	stone-lined trench	mid 19th c.	industrial	C	St
4	2	Central Sq	201-039	house	1948	Cape	C	B
5	3	Central Sq	201-040	Wood, Samuel W. House (aka 5 Church St)	ca. 1835	No style	C	B
3	1	Church St	201-038	First Congregational (was 4 North Main St)	1848	Greek Revival	C	B
193	7	Church St	201-037	house	early 20th c.	No style	C	B
	7	Church St	201-037	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.		C	B
	7	Church St	201-037	stone-lined trench, part of system	mid 19th c.	industrial	C	St*
194	10	Church St	201-099	Sadler, Albert House	1851-1870	Greek Revival	C	B
	10	Church St	201-099	stone retaining wall, part of system	19th c.	landscape	C	St*
173	13	Church St	201-035	Stoddard, Hartford House	1833	Greek Revival	C	B
	13	Church St	201-035	mid 19th c. barn site-DEMOLISHED - 2012			C	Si
174	15	Church St	201-034	Stoddard, Hartford House	1839	Greek Revival	C	B
345	20	Church St	201-024	Fire Station	1990	modern	NC	B
		Church St	201-098	vacant lot			V	
		Church St	201-098	stone wall, part of system	19th c.		C	St*
11	2	Grove St	201-057	Stoddard-Aldrich Store	1833	No style	C	B
1	1	Main St	201-094	Upton Town Hall	1884	High Victorian Gothic	NR	B**
	1	Main St	201-094	stone retaining wall, part of system	19th c.		C	St*
12	4	Main St	201-073	Upton Methodist Episcopal Church	1876	Queen Anne - altered	NC	B
15	5	Main St	201-093	Nelson, Ezra House	1829	Federal	C	B
	5	Main St	201-093	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.		C	B
16	6	Main St	201-074	Mason, James O. House	1854	Italianate	C	B
17	9	Main St	201-091	U. S. Post Office - Upton Center Branch	1913	No style	C	B
18	8	Main St	201-075	Nelson House	1842	Greek Revival	C	B
20	10	Main St	201-076	Fisk, Eran A. - Gordon Hayward Tailor Shop	1850	Greek Revival	C	B
19	11	Main St	201-090	Nelson, Elijah House	1830	Federal	C	B
21	12	Main St	201-077	Nelson, Elijah II House	1838	Greek Revival	C	B

**Upton Center Historic District Property List  
September 2011 - Revised August 2014**

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
22	14	Main St	201-078	commercial garage/altered + additions	1946-47	utilitarian	NC	B
23	15	Main St	201-089	Pierce, George Robert House	1894	Queen Anne	C	B
24	16	Main St	201-079	Walker, Obil House	1827	Federal	C	B
347	18	Main St	201-079.1	house	2003	neo-Queen Anne	NC	B
25	20	Main St	201-080	Struthers, William M. House	1893	Victorian Eclectic	C	B
26	21	Main St	201-087	Bailey, Samuel House	1947	Craftsman	C	B
27	22	Main St	201-081	Batchelor, Charles H. House	1850/1971	Saltbox reproduction	C	B
348	22	Main St	201-081	barn	late 19th c.	New England barn	C	B
28	24	Main St	201-082	Walker, Edward J. House	1893	Queen Anne	C	B
30	25	Main St	201-086	Stoddard, Col. Elijah House	1858	Greek Revival	C	B
	25	Main St	201-086	garage	mid to late 20th c.	No style	NC	B
29	26	Main St	201-083	Norcross, Adams House	1836	Federal	C	B
31	27	Main St	201-085	Fisk, Harvey W. House	1866	Greek Revival	C	B
32	29	Main St	201-084	Pease, Aaron House	1802	Federal	C	B
349	29	Main St	201-084	converted barn	early to mid 20th c.	altered	NC	B
33	31	Main St	202-115	Bowker, A. Abiather House	1898	Queen Anne	C	B
350	31	Main St	202-115	converted barn/garage	early 20th c.	No style	NC	B
34	32	Main St	202-031	Hale, Dea. William House	ca. 1831	Federal	C	B
351	32	Main St	202-031	long barn on stone, converted to garage	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
35	33	Main St	202-114	Bowker, A. Abiather Store	1938	No style	C	B
36	37	Main St	202-113	Eames, Russell House	1847	Greek Revival	C	B
	37	Main St	202-113	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
37	39	Main St	202-112	Poirier, George House	1955	ranch	C	B
38	41	Main St	202-111	Eames, Charles A House	1849	Greek Revival	C	B
	41	Main St	202-111	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
39	43	Main St	202-110	Pierce, Isaac E. H. House	1890	Queen Anne	C	B
40	45	Main St	202-109	Forbush, Newell House	1841	Greek Revival	C	B
330	45	Main St	202-109	Williams Funeral Home	1970/1985	hipped roof	NC	B
	45	Main St	202-109	multibay garage	late 20th c.	No style	NC	B
41	46	Main St	202-085	Messinger, David - Obil Walker House	1850	Greek Revival	C	B
42	48	Main St	202-086	Goldthwaite, Adin House	1863	Italianate	C	B
43	51	Main St	202-107	Keniston, Donald R. House	1970	ranch	NC	B

**Upton Center Historic District Property List  
September 2011 - Revised August 2014**

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/FORM	C/NC	TYPE
44	52	Main St	202-087	Benson, George H. Fay - John Bemis House	1877	Italianate	C	B
45	53	Main St	202-106	Welch, John C. House	1841	Greek Revival	C	B
354	53	Main St	202-106	converted barn/garage	early 20th c.	No style	C	B
46	54	Main St	202-089	Wilcock House	1981	Ranch	NC	B
47	55	Main St	202-105	Stearns, Leander House	1875	No style	C	B
48	57	Main St	202-104	Miller, Levi Bixby House	1842	Greek Revival	C	B
	57	Main St	202-104	barn, dilapidated	early 20th c.	No style	C	B
49	59	Main St	202-103	house	1972	Ranch	NC	B
50	60	Main St	202-090	house	1980	Cape - gambrel roof	NC	B
	60	Main St	202-090	garage	late 20th c.	Utilitarian	NC	B
51	62	Main St	202-091	Fisk, Wilbur G. Hardware Store	1907	Colonial Revival	C	B
52	63	Main St	202-101	Alexander, Joseph W. House	1843	Greek Revival	C	B
	63	Main St	202-101	2-car garage	mid to late 20th c.	No style	NC	B
53	64	Main St	202-092	Rollins-Fisk House	1886	Italianate	C	B
	64	Main St	202-092	attached barn	late 19th c.	New England barn	C	B
		Main St	201-088	vacant lot			V	
		Main St	201-092	vacant lot			V	
901		Main St	201-096	Upton Town Common	1770	Landscape	C	Si
902		Main St	201-096	Upton World War I Memorial	1921		C	Ob
903		Main St	201-096	Upton Civil War Memorial/Soldiers' Monument	1891		C	Ob
904		Main St	201-096	Recent Wars Memorial	1984		NC	Ob
905		Main St	201-096	Women's Christian Temperance Union Fountain	late 19th c.		C	Ob
		Main St	202-088	vacant lot			V	
		Main St	202-108	vacant lot, part of lot			V	
		Main St	202-116	vacant lot			V	
10	1	Milford St	201-056	Arcade Block (was 1 North Main St)	1836	No style	C	B
917	3	Milford St	201-055	decorative iron fence	late 19th c.		C	Ob
9	3	Milford St	201-055	First Unitarian / Holy Angels (was 3 North Main St.)	1848	Greek Revival	C	B
8	6	Milford St	201-051	Lesure, James S. Pharmacy	1874	Queen Anne	C	B
357	10	Milford St	21-017	Ward, Jonathan E. House	ca. 1769/ca. 1850	Italianate	C	B
	10	Milford St	21-017	barn	mid-late 20th c.	No style	NC	B

**Upton Center Historic District Property List  
September 2011 - Revised August 2014**

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
262	12	Milford St	21-019	Ward, Nahum-Sarah Thurston House	ca. 1812	Federal	C	B
359	12	Milford St	21-019	barn with shop addition	late 19th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
900		Milford St	201-053	GAR Marker	1976		NC	Ob
206	1	Nelson St	201-108	Nelson, James W. House	1870-1888	Italianate	C	B
918	1	Nelson St	201-108	decorative iron fence	late 19th c.		C	Ob
205	2	Nelson St	201-107	Fiske, S. B. House	1870-1888	Queen Anne	C	B
	2	Nelson St	201-107	garage, one-car	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
	2	Nelson St	201-107	stone wall, granite curb & piers, part of system	late 19th c.		C	St*
180	3	Nelson St	201-117	Ball, Rev. George S. House	1851	Greek Revival	C	B
	3	Nelson St	201-117	garage, two-car	3rd qtr 20th c.		NC	B
204	4	Nelson St	201-119	Morse, G. N. House	1851-1870	Italianate	C	B
	4	Nelson St	201-118	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
203	7	Nelson St	201-116	Aldrich House	1870-1888	Italianate	C	B
	7	Nelson St	201-116	garage, two-car	3rd qtr 20th c.		NC	B
202	9	Nelson St	201-115	Johnson, R. House	1851-1870	Greek Revival	C	B
	9	Nelson St	201-115	garage, two-car	3rd qtr 20th c.		NC	B
179	10	Nelson St	201-120	Warren, William Reid House	1852	Greek Revival	C	B
	10	Nelson St	201-120	garage, carriage doors	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
366	12	Nelson St	201-121	house	early 20th c.	No style	C	B
367	14	Nelson St	201-122	house	1990	Garrison Colonial	NC	B
368	15	Nelson St	201-114	house	1991	Cape	NC	B
369	16	Nelson St	201-123	house	1987	Garrison Colonial	NC	B
201	17	Nelson St	201-113	Barton House	1870-1888	Queen Anne	C	B
370	17	Nelson St	201-113	barn/garage	late 19th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
371	17	Nelson St	201-113	shop with shed	late 19th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
178	18	Nelson St	201-124	Bradish, Harvey House	ca. 1826	Greek Revival	C	B
	18	Nelson St	201-124	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
2	1	North Main St	201-097	Moroney Store and Garage (also known as 2 Church St.).	1915	commercial	C	B
6	8	North Main St	201-041	Boston Branch Store	1892	Italianate	C	B
921	8	North Main St	201-041	Geo. W. Knowlton Memorial	1921	monument	C	Ob
7	9	North Main St	201-049	Wood, George Blacksmith Shop	1884	No style	C	B
164	10	North Main St	201-042	Bradish, Harvey and Polly Dean House	1844	Italianate	C	B
	10	North Main St	201-042	granite curb & piers, part of system	late 19th c.		C	St*
373	12	North Main St	201-043	house	1984	Neo-Colonial	NC	B

**Upton Center Historic District Property List  
September 2011 - Revised August 2014**

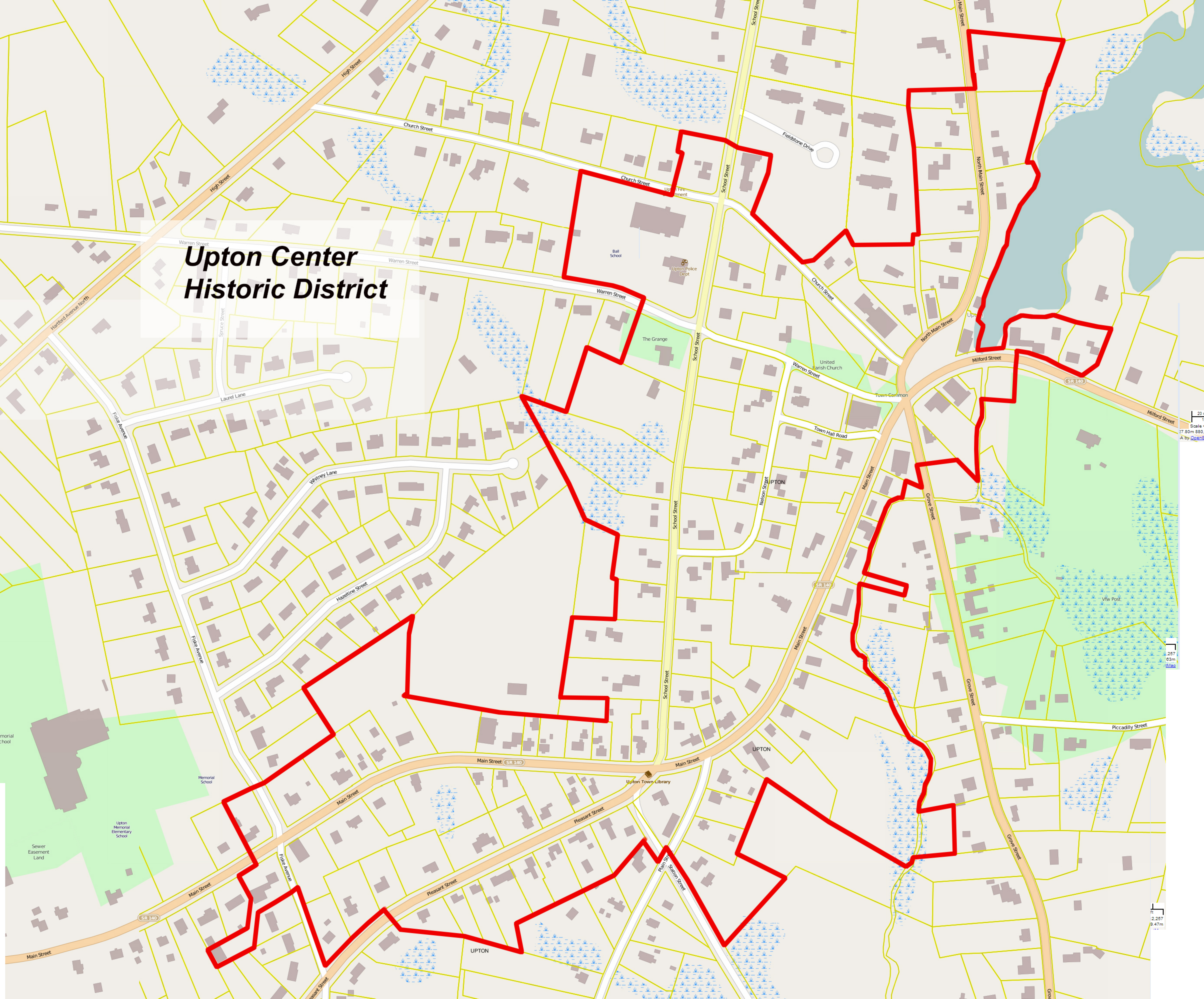
INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
374	13	North Main St	201-048	house	1955	No style	C	B
165	14	North Main St	201-045	Wood, Jonathan-Fish, Elisha House	ca.1740	Federal	C	B
	14	North Main St	201-045	shed	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
166	17	North Main St	15-095	McFarland, Thomas House	ca. 1817/ca. 1829	Greek Revival	C	B
	17	North Main St	15-095	two-car garage	mid 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
	17	North Main St	15-095	barn/shed	1920s	Utilitarian	C	B
	17	North Main St	15-095	stone retaining wall, part of system			C	St*
167	18	North Main St	201-046	Lesure, John Harvey House	1840	Greek Revival	C	B
168	20	North Main St	15-096	Childs, Fisher Hill House	ca. 1828	Federal	C	B
	20	North Main St	15-096	garage, one-car	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
169	22	North Main St	15-097	Childs, John House	1830	Federal	C	B
	22	North Main St	15-097	wood shed	mid to late 19th c.	No style	C	B
920	22	North Main St	15-097	Stoddard wall segment	mid 19th c.		C	St
170	23	North Main St	15-094	Childs, John House	1826	Federal	C	B
		North Main St	201-050	vacant lot			V	
145	2	Plain St	202-117	Alexander, Silas S. House	1846	Greek Revival	C	B
	2	Plain St	202-117	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.		C	B
146	4	Plain St	202-118	Hall, William B. House	1846	Greek Revival	C	B
	4	Plain St	202-118	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.		C	B
154	6	Plain St	202-119	Wood House	ca. 1851	Gothic Revival	C	B
	6	Plain St	202-119	two-car garage	mid 20th c.		C	B
155	8	Plain St	202-121	Hayward House	1870-1888	Queen Anne	C	B
	8	Plain St	202-121	unknown	ca. 1930	Bungalow	C	B
157	1	Pleasant St	202-084	house	ca. 1875	No style	C	B
922	1	Pleasant St	202-084	Phipps Square Marker	1947		C	Ob
147	2	Pleasant St	202-032	Pease, Josiah III House	1814	Federal	C	B
	2	Pleasant St	202-032	barn/garage	late 20th c.	Gambrel	NC	B
148	3	Pleasant St	202-083	Wood, Otis House	1832	Greek Revival	C	B
149	5	Pleasant St	202-082	Messinger, David - Davis, Daniel House	1832	Greek Revival	C	B
	5	Pleasant St	202-082	two-car garage	mid 20th c.		C	B
150	6	Pleasant St	202-033	Hall, William B. House	1835	Greek Revival	C	B
385	6	Pleasant St	202-033	barn	late 19th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
386	6	Pleasant St	202-033	shop/shed	20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
158	7	Pleasant St	202-081	house	mid 19th c.	Greek Revival	C	B
151	10	Pleasant St	202-034	Alexander, Calvin Wheelock House	1834	Federal	C	B

**Upton Center Historic District Property List  
September 2011 - Revised August 2014**

INV #	STREET #	STREET NAME	ASSESSORS #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE/Form	C/NC	TYPE
387	10	Pleasant St	202-034	shed/shop	20th c.		C	B
919	10	Pleasant St	202-034	decorative iron fence	late 19th c.		C	Ob
388	11	Pleasant St	202-080	house	1953	Cape	C	B
152	12	Pleasant St	202-035	Messinger, David Anson House	1846	Greek/Gothic Revival	C	B
159	14	Pleasant St	202-036	house	1851-70	Italianate	C	B
389	15	Pleasant St	202-079	house	1970	Raised Ranch	NC	B
160	16	Pleasant St	202-037	house	1851-1870	Italianate	C	B
	16	Pleasant St	202-037	garage	late 20th c.		NC	B
390	17	Pleasant St	202-078	house	1953	Raised Ranch	C	B
161	18	Pleasant St	202-038	house	1851-1870	Italianate	C	B
162	20	Pleasant St	202-039	house	1851-1870	Italianate	C	B
163	21	Pleasant St	202-077	Hudson, H.N. House	ca. 1870	Queen Anne	C	B
153	23	Pleasant St	202-076	Messinger, David Anson House	1849	Greek Revival	C	B
	23	Pleasant St	202-076	one-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
		Pleasant St	202-032.2	vacant lot			V	
392	3	School St	201-129	house	1952	Ranch	C	B
393	3	School St	201-129	converted barn/garage	3rd qtr 20th c.		NC	B
200	4	School St	201-131	house	1910-1922	Craftsman	C	B
	4	School St	201-131	shed /garage	mid to late 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
199	5	School St	201-128	house	1910-1922	Colonial Revival	C	B
395	6	School St	201-132	house	late 19th-early 20th c.	Cape -G42 altered	C	B
396	6	School St	201-132	barn/shed	early 20th c.	Utilitarian	C	B
198	9	School St	201-126	Brown House	1851-1870	Italianate	C	B
	9	School St	201-126	two-car garage	2nd qtr 20th c.	Utilitarian	NC	B
177	10	School St	201-133	Leland, Charles House	1850	Greek Revival	C	B
197	11	School St	201-125	Walker House	1888-1898	Queen Anne	C	B
196	12	School St	201-135	Ball House	1888-1898	Shingle	C	B
	12	School St	201-135	barn	early 20th c.		C	B
399	14	School St	201-136	house	1984	Split Ranch	NC	B
	14	School St	201-136	garage	late 20th c.		NC	B
401	16	School St	201-137	house	1984	Split Ranch	NC	B
	16	School St	201-137	shed	late 20th c.		NC	B
403	20	School St	201-139	modern house	21st c.		NC	B



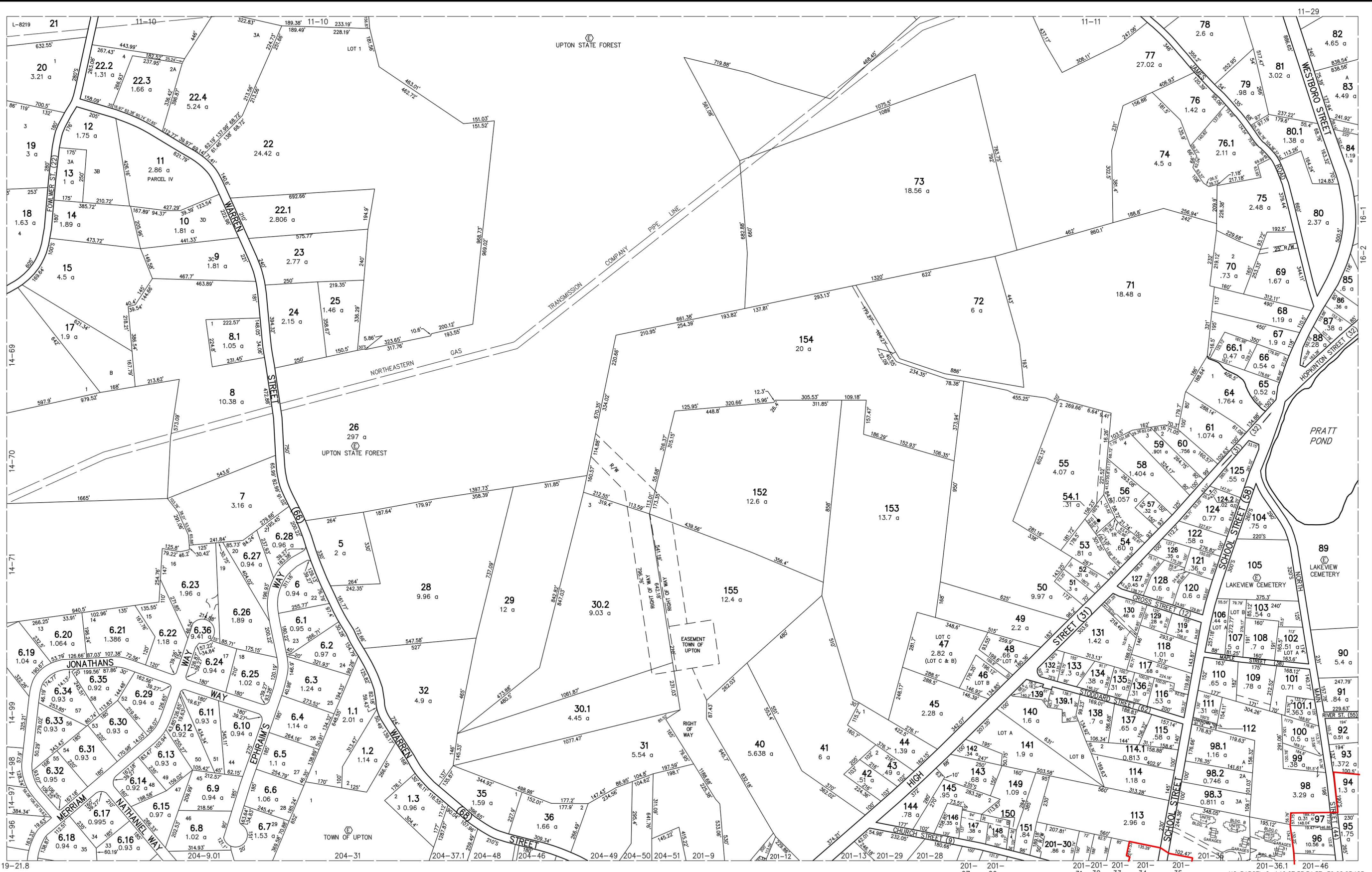
# Upton Center Historic District



Scale  
17.80m 580ft  
A by Open

2.267  
63m  
Map

2.267  
8.47m

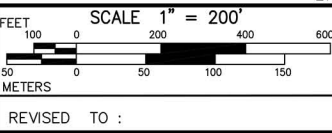


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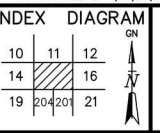
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AREA SURVEYED . . . . . a Cal  
 AREA CALCULATED . . . . . a Cal  
 RECORD DIMENSION . . . . . 100'  
 SCALED DIMENSION . . . . . 100'S  
 WATER . . . . .

**LEGEND**  
 STREET NUMBER . . . . . (22)  
 EXEMPT PROPERTY . . . . . (E)  
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. . . . . (S)  
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS . . . . . (RW)  
 COMMON OWNERSHIP . . . . . (CO)  
 WETLANDS . . . . . (W)



PROPERTY MAPS  
**UPTON**  
 MASSACHUSETTS

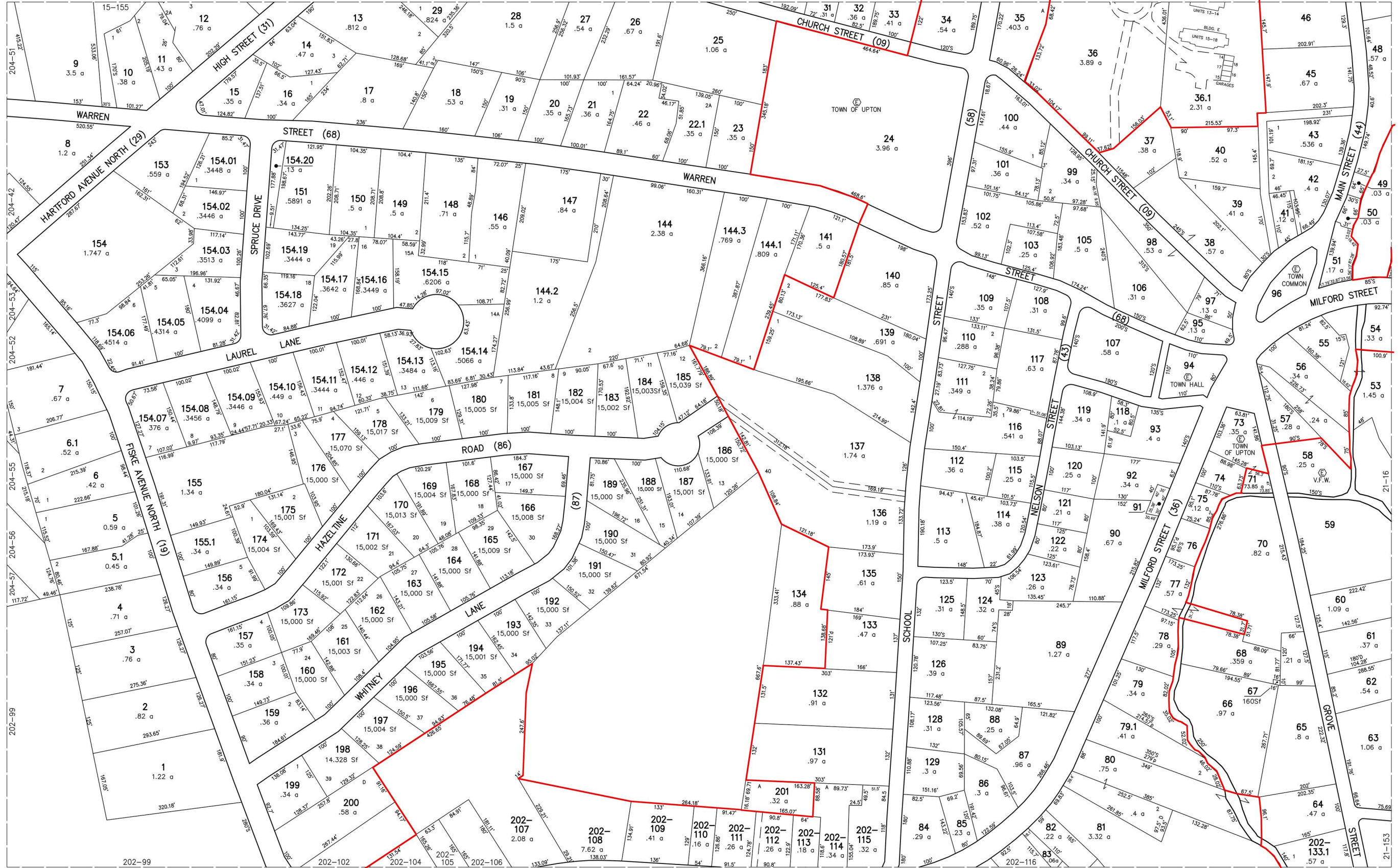


MAP NO.  
**15**



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11	12	13													
15	17	22													
201	21	17													

SEE MAP 15 FOR 201-30



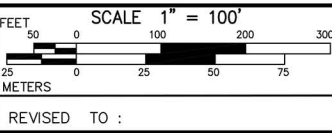
NO PARCEL 44,52,104,127,130,143,152

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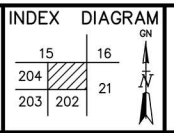
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 AREA CALCULATED . . . . . a Cal  
 RECORD DIMENSION . . . . . 100'  
 SCALED DIMENSION . . . . . 100'S  
 WATER . . . . .

LEGEND  
 STREET NUMBER . . . . . (22)  
 EXEMPT PROPERTY . . . . . (E)  
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. . . . .  
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS . . . . .  
 COMMON OWNERSHIP . . . . .  
 WETLANDS . . . . .



PROPERTY MAPS  
**UPTON**  
 MASSACHUSETTS



MAP NO.  
**201**



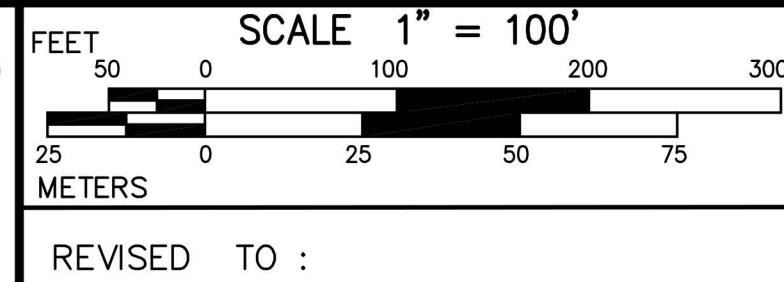
NO PARCEL 122, 135

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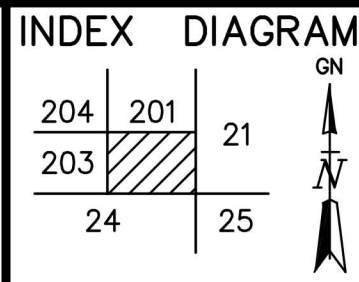
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LEGEND  
 AREA SURVEYED ..... a  
 AREA CALCULATED ..... a Cal  
 RECORD DIMENSION ..... 100'  
 SCALED DIMENSION ..... 100'S  
 WATER .....

STREET NUMBER ..... (22)  
 EXEMPT PROPERTY .....   
 SUBDIVISION LOT NO. ....   
 RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS .....   
 COMMON OWNERSHIP .....   
 WETLANDS .....



PROPERTY MAPS  
**UPTON**  
 MASSACHUSETTS



MAP NO.  
**202**

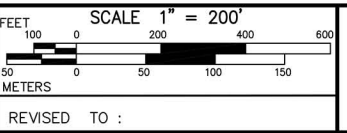


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THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.  
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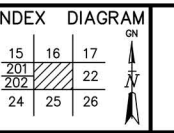
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AREA SURVEYED ..... a  
AREA CALCULATED ..... a Cal  
RECORD DIMENSION ..... 100'  
SCALED DIMENSION ..... 100'S  
WATER

LEGEND  
STREET NUMBER ..... (22)  
EXEMPT PROPERTY ..... (E)  
SUBDIVISION LOT NO. ....  
RIGHT OF WAY/ACCESS .....  
COMMON OWNERSHIP .....  
WETLANDS



PROPERTY MAPS  
**UPTON**  
MASSACHUSETTS



MAP NO.  
**21**

NO PARCEL 136, 165



# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



1. Upton Town Common with 1848 First Congregational Church behind, looking north/northeast (Sept. 2011)



2. Upton Town Common with Soldier's Monument, looking east/northeast (Sept. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



3. First Congregational Church, looking north/northwest (Aug. 2011)



4. Central Square, Common and Fiske Block on left; Arcade Block and First Unitarian/Holy Angels Church on right, looking east (Aug. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



5. Town Hall, 1 Main Street; 5 Main on left, 2 Nelson behind; looking north (Sept. 2011)



6. Stone-lined trench, 1 North Main Street (Aug. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



7. Fiske Hardware, 62 Main Street, looking south/southeast (Mar. 2011)



8. Central School/The Grange, 26 School Street, looking west/southwest (Sept. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



9. Ball School/Police Station, 30 School Street, looking west/southwest (Sept. 2011)



10. 10 and 12 Milford Street, looking east (Sept. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



11. 20 and 22 North Main Street, looking north (Aug. 2011)



12. 17 North Main Street, looking east/northeast (Aug. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



13. 8, 10, 12 Main Street, looking south/southwest (Mar. 2011)



14. 32 Main Street, looking south (Mar. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



15. 27 and 29 Main Street, looking west/northwest (Sept. 2011)



16. 2, 6 Pleasant Street, looking south/southwest (Mar. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



17. 10 Pleasant Street, looking south (Mar. 2011)



18. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 Pleasant Street, looking south/southwest (Mar. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



19. 2, 4 Plain Street, looking south (Mar. 2011)



20. 10 School Street, looking west (Nov. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



21. 10 Church Street, looking south/southeast (Aug. 2011)



22. 10 North Main Street, looking north (Sept. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



23. 3 and 1 Nelson Street, looking north (Sept. 2011)



24. 7 Nelson Street, looking west/northwest (Sept. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



25. 2 Nelson Street, looking east (Aug. 2011)



26. 15 Main Street, looking north (Sept. 2011)

# Upton Center Historic District, Upton (Worcester Co.), MA



27. 64 Main Street, looking south (Mar. 2011)