

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Westborough Insane Hospitalother names/site number Westborough State Hospital (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Lyman Street, P. O. Box 288

N/A not for publication

city or town Westborough, Northborough

N/A vicinity

state Massachusettscode MAcounty Worcestercode 027zip code 01581, 01532

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 ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough 12/8/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick W. Anderson1/21/94

Westborough State Hospital
Name of Property

Worcester County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
42	20	buildings
7		sites
4	8	structures
		objects
53	28	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Massachusetts State Hospitals & State Schools

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: hospital, mental hospital

AGRICULTURE: storage, field, animal

facility, outbuilding

LANDSCAPE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: hospital, mental hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th: Greek & Renaissance Revivals

Late 19th & 20th Revivals: Colonial Revival

Late 19th & 20th American: Craftsman

Other: Utilitarian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation fieldstone, granite, concrete

walls brick

wood - shingle, clapboard

roof stone - slate; asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts****DESCRIPTION**

Location/Surroundings: The 650-acre Westborough State Hospital campus is located on the eastern edge of the Central Massachusetts uplands. The original 200-acre parcel, in the vicinity of Westborough's seventeenth-century settlement area, encompassed the farmstead of Lovett Peters, as well as lands owned by the Rice family. The campus expanded from about 275 acres in 1884 to its present size by the 1910s, probably to accommodate three satellite colonies and additional agricultural land. The only loss to the campus since that time is the site of the former Warren Colony on the southern shore of Lake Chauncy.

The campus includes a mix of uplands, swamps, agricultural fields, and woodlands, with most buildings concentrated on a single hilltop. Lyman Street provides access from the Worcester Turnpike/State Route 9 to the south, and to a railroad line located a short distance to the north. The immediate surroundings of the campus are largely undeveloped with the exception of a residential neighborhood south of the Hadley Building (#23) on Lyman Street. Otherwise it is bordered by Lake Chauncy (S), Crane Swamp, Little Crane Swamp, and Cedar Hill (E), Little Chauncy Pond (NW), and a Fish and Wildlife Area (W). In contrast, the Route 9 corridor is lined with commercial establishments, and the nearby interchange with I-495 is developed with several large office complexes.

Site and Landscape: The main building group occupies a scenic hilltop site overlooking Lake Chauncy to the southwest and Little Chauncy Pond to the northwest. The curve of Lyman Street provides the south, east, and northeast boundaries for this building group. The winding, maple-lined main drive enters the campus from Lyman Street on the southeast, where the entrance is marked by fieldstone posts (#74). It initially passes through open fields, with small-scale staff cottages appearing as it approaches the main building group. That group is dominated by the Main/Administration (#9-12) building, which faces Lake Chauncy over a broad lawn (#75) from the crest of the hill. Early patient wards were carefully sited around the main building to take advantage of the lake view to the southwest and agricultural fields to the north and west. They face over broad sloping lawns (#76-78) that are important landscape components. Historic photographs and engravings show these areas developed with shade trees, footpaths, and ornamental flower gardens.

The main lawn (#75) in front of the Main Building (#9-12) has been somewhat disfigured by paved parking areas, but retains much of its original pastoral feeling. The oval area, or upper lawn, formed by the approaching drive is terraced and planted with maples and a boxwood hedge. A path with granite steps leads through the center of this oval to the main entry. The few buildings presently sited in the

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Westborough State Hospital

Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)

Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 2

lower lawn area are small-scale turn-of-the-century staff cottages (#16, 18, 19), nestled in groves of maples and cedars that enhance the rural and pastoral qualities of the campus. The larger-scale Paine Hall (#15; 1936) is set well to the west, where it is surrounded by pines and larches. A group of exceptional turn-of-the-century patient wards (#33, 35, 41) and an auditorium (#34; 1932), located on the east side of the main drive, are sited to form three other pleasant landscaped areas (#76-78) dotted with elms, maples, and cedars. More recent wards from the 1950s and 1960s (#42, 43, 44) are unobtrusively sited on the northeast side of the older buildings, where they have views eastward over fields, woods, and hills. The Hadley Building (#23; 1950) is isolated south of Lyman Street on a fifteen-acre parcel once used as tillage.

Support buildings are generally sited along the corridor of Lyman Street, with a few small-scale structures near Lake Chauncy where the original agricultural group was located. Utility and maintenance buildings are sited on the edge of the wetlands to the east, while the present agricultural group is located to the north amidst extensive pastureland (#79) that slopes down to the shore of Little Chauncy Pond (W) and up to a hilltop with watertowers (E; #s 51, 52; ca. 1950), once the site of the Durfee Colony (#80).

The area west of the main building group, between Lake Chauncy and Little Chauncy Pond, remains as open pasture (#79), and the site of the hospital's sewage facilities (#s 60-63). The pasture and woodlands are accessed by a system of unpaved roads that apparently dates to the nineteenth century. The most important of these is the road that rings Lake Chauncy, providing access to the fields and the former Richmond Colony (#81) that stood on the southwestern shore. Although most agricultural activities ceased in the early 1970s, open fields are maintained as rough turf or are planted for hay or corn. Thus, the present landscape conveys a strong sense of its original purpose and is almost identical to that depicted on a 1913-1921 map showing building locations and land uses. The major differences are a few areas of pasture near the watertowers (#51, 52) and areas along the north and southern shores of Little Chauncy Pond that have reverted to woodland. The state Department of Food and Agriculture has classified much of this land as prime agricultural land.

Buildings: The main building group is dominated by a large hospital structure that, typically, occupies the crest of the hill and is formed of interconnected and clearly articulated parts (#9-12). It dates primarily from the late nineteenth century but also incorporates portions of the 1848 Lyman School (#10) which it succeeded on the site. It is constructed of red brick with granite trim and is painted yellow. Scattered around the Main Hospital Building are numerous small- to medium-scale wood-frame and red brick structures that originally housed patients, staff, and agricultural functions. One of

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

the red brick patient dormitories, Talbot House (#33; 1897), is an exceptional example of the Colonial Revival style designed by Rand, Taylor, Kendall & Stevens. The charming, wood-frame Osgood Cottage (#16; 1890) was designed by Stephen Earle in the Queen Anne style. Most of the buildings in this area are contemporary with the 1886 main building, and display elements of the popular Queen Anne, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles. They range in height from 2 1/2 to four stories. The support buildings include the former power plant, now the Farm Office (#45; ca. 1930), an unusual cast-stone building designed in a severe modern Classical style by Sill & Warrington. The small agricultural group (#1-2) is unused, but remains in unusually good condition.

Integrity: Westborough State Hospital has lost numerous buildings over the years, mainly outlying farm groups and chronic care colonies (#80, 81) described in the historical significance section. In addition, some new construction in the form of medical buildings took place in the 1950s and 1960s. They are generally sited along Lyman Street, where they have minimal impact on the older buildings and their pastoral setting. Landscaped areas around buildings have been minimally affected by the addition of paved parking lots and some secondary tree growth. Agricultural areas remain remarkably intact, clearly reflecting the early twentieth century field pattern. As a whole, the campus buildings and landscape retain substantial integrity from the period of significance, 1845 to 1940.

Representative Buildings are described below:**Pre-existing Buildings:****#24: Assistant Superintendent's House (ca. 1820)**

This is the only building on campus that predates establishment of the Lyman School in 1848. It is a traditional five-by-one-bay, center-entry house sited near the main Lyman Street entrance, where it faces west onto Hospital Road. Clapboard clad, it rises two stories from a cut granite foundation to an asphalt gable roof with one rear wall chimney remaining at the south end. It is extended by a lean-to rear ell (E) and a one-story sunporch (S). The center entry is headed by a lintel shelf, and former sidelights are covered by clapboard. Windows contain 6/1 sash.

1848-1910

Most of the contributing buildings at Westborough State Hospital were constructed during this period between the founding of the Lyman School (see form) in 1848 and the early years of its conversion to a State Hospital in 1884.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Westborough State Hospital

Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)

Massachusetts

Section number 7Page 4#9-12: Hospital Wards/Administration (1848-1886; figures 1, 2, 3)

The Main Hospital Building faces south over a broad sloping lawn, part of which has been devoted to parking, toward Lake Chauncy. The lawn (#75) and the viewshed it provides are important elements of the campus landscape. Historic views and photographs show that it was originally planted with shrubbery and ornamental flowerbeds. Although the building is a large centralized structure that originally contained the varied functions of patient wards, kitchen and dining areas, and administrative offices and living space, it is not built on the usual Kirkbride plan since it had to incorporate the old buildings of the Lyman School for Boys (fig. 1, sec. C). Designed in 1848 by Elias Carter and James Savage (#10) and expanded in 1876 by Cutting and Holman of Worcester (#12), the massive Lyman School building had been declared unfit for reform school purposes due to its size, leading to its reuse as a state hospital. Architect George Clough of Boston was engaged by the new Trustees late in 1884 to remodel the building. His work included demolition of the center of the Lyman School building and construction of a gambrel-roof section to house a congregate dining room with a chapel above (#11). It is likely that Clough also added the extensive rear wing housing female infirmary wards to the west (#9) and male infirmary wards to the east (#9). As it exists today, the main hospital building appears far less cohesive than others of the period, due to its varied construction dates and frequent nineteenth-century remodelings. Nevertheless, it is unified by a consistent two- to three-story height and use of brick with granite trim as construction materials. It is particularly significant because it includes the original 1848 Lyman School structure (#10) at the west end. Cutting & Holman's east end (#12) was specifically designed with paired towers to balance the scale and form of this original building.

The proposed Lyman School building was described thus:

The building should have a central edifice of three stories including a high basement, mostly out of the ground, and two parallel wings, running back, with or without a colonnade front. The stories should be of medium height, in this climate; the lower and upper not less than 10', the middle 12', with a high and capacious attic to serve the purpose of ventilation. In the basement of the center building may be located the office of the managers, the kitchen, laundry, storerooms and rooms for the furnaces, and dining rooms for the inmates. In the second story, the schoolrooms, dining rooms for the manager and his family, chaplain and teachers, chapel, apartments for the officers. In the upper story may be the single and associated dormitories, clothing rooms and storerooms for articles made. The wings may be two stories high, with capacious attics. In them may be lodging rooms, storerooms and workshops....The Commissioners will doubtless build of stone or brick. The former is preferable....

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Westborough State Hospital

Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
MassachusettsSection number 7Page 5

(Second Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Reform School;
1849).

As shown in a frontispiece engraving in the First Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Reform School (fig. 1), the school building did include a three-story central section with a colonnaded porch flanked by four-story towers and two-story wings extending to the rear. Plans of the building (fig. 2) reveal that many of Woodward's ideas on internal arrangement were heeded as well. This building, which still exists as the western end of the Westborough State Hospital, has survived nearly intact, losing only the upper stage of its towers and the rear portion of the lateral wings. The severely handsome brick with granite trim building exhibits the rich vocabulary of the Italianate style in the projecting hoods of its arched third-story windows and in its heavily bracketed and dentilated cornices, laid over more severe Greek Revival features such as the trabeated granite center entry. Erected at a cost of \$52,000, and dedicated on December 4, 1847, the building was completed only with another \$10,000 gift from Lyman.

#8: Hospital Wards I and J (1906)

This ward faces east toward H and G Wards and the main hospital building. It is typical of many early twentieth century state hospital wards, featuring brick construction, a symmetrical design, and an overhanging hip roof with exposed rafter ends and numerous chimneys and ventilators. It is a large, two-story, 23-by-12-bay rectangular plan structure whose east facade is framed by projecting three-bay end pavilions. Simple entries with copper hip-roof porches are inserted at the intersections of main block and end pavilions. Segmental-arch windows with granite sills contain 6/6 sash.

#13: Cafeteria/Kitchen (1891/1936; figures 1 and 3)

This large, red-brick building is centered at the rear of the main hospital complex where it is connected to F Ward (#9) by enclosed brick passageways. It consists of three parts, including a Colonial Revival-style front section, a Queen Anne-style mid section, and a utilitarian rear ell. The mid section is the rear ell of an 1891 L-plan powerhouse/laundry/bakery that incorporated an even earlier powerhouse. It rises 2 and 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to a slate hip roof with corbelled cornice and steep gabled dormers. Segmental-arched windows with granite sills contain 12/12 sash and display transoms at the first story. In 1936, the front of the building was replaced with the present Colonial Revival-style structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a cast-stone foundation and molded brick watertable to a slate gable roof. This section is trimmed with quoins, a corbelled cornice, brick beltcourses, and lunettes in the gable fields. Windows with cast-stone sills and brick lintels contain 12/12 sash. The one-story utility wing with parapet roof and loading bays was probably added at the same time.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**#33: Talbot House (1897; figures 3, 4)

The exceptionally well-detailed Colonial Revival-style Talbot House was designed in 1897-1898 by the Boston firm of Rand, Taylor, Kendall and Stevens as the "new hospital building for the acute insane." An architect's rendering appeared in the Fourteenth Annual Report of 1898 (fig. 4). It occupies a prominent elevated site directly east of the Main Building, where it faces south over a broad lawn toward the main entrance. This lawn is an important landscape feature (#77), with a noteworthy viewshed. Constructed of red brick with wood and limestone trim, it rises two stories to an asphalt hip roof with large interior chimneys and dormers that is extended over a dentilated modillion cornice. Its 21-bay facade (south) is organized with a three-bay central entry pavilion and semi-hexagonal end pavilions. A one-story porch with paired Tuscan columns extends across the center pavilion where it protects an entry with glazed door, transom, and sidelights. Fenestration includes conventional windows with splayed brick lintels at the first story and round-arched windows at the second; all have limestone sills and keystones and contain 8/8 sash. Talbot is the frontispiece for a cohesive red-brick, Colonial Revival-style quartet that includes the nearly identical Codman Building of 1903 (#35), and the Childs Building of 1908 (#41), as well as the Auditorium of 1933 (#34). Talbot has been vacant for some years, and is in fair condition.

#35, 41: Codman, Childs (1903, 1908)

Both Codman and Childs are imposing, red-brick, Colonial Revival-style structures that rise two stories from high basements to slate hip roofs with modillion cornices and interior chimneys. Codman adds a central cupola and brick quoins. Their ten-bay west facades are centered on projecting six-bay pavilions, while entries with Tuscan porches are centered on the three-bay north elevations. Windows have limestone sills and contain 12/12 sash at the first story and 8/8 at the second. At Codman, the windows are headed by splayed brick lintels with distinctive keystones and endpieces, while at Childs the entire lintel is limestone. Both are extended southward by three-bay wings that appear to date to ca. 1930. The lawns in front of both are pleasant grassy areas that are important landscape elements (#76, 78).

#28: Firehouse (1890)

Located on the east side of Hospital Drive, just south of Homes 1, 2, 3, and 4, the Firehouse is a small, red-brick structure rising one story from a fieldstone foundation to an asphalt hip roof with exposed rafter ends. A double-leaf pedestrian entry is located at the west end of the north facade. A double-leaf vehicular entry is centered on the east gable end. Windows, some of which are set in segmental arches, contain 6/6 sash. Firehouses are rare on the state hospital campuses.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Westborough State Hospital

Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 7#29, 30, 31, 32: Homes 1, 2, 3, 4 (1904 +; figures 3, 4)

Located on the west side of Hospital Road on the approach to the Main Building, Homes 1, 2, and 3 are nearly identical buildings that were illustrated with a photograph in the Annual Report of 1904. They were constructed as Nurses' Residences and are similar to contemporary domestic structures that display elements of Colonial Revival and Craftsman style design. They are of wood-frame construction and rise two stories from fieldstone foundations to overhanging asphalt hip roofs with center chimneys and hip roof dormers. Center entries with sidelights located on the west facades are protected by one-story porches. Windows with plain surrounds contain 2/2 sash. Home #4 (#32), which is directly behind the other three, is identical although it was constructed slightly later. Slight differences in these buildings include a porch with paired piers at #29, new vinyl siding, 8/8 sash and a rebuilt porch with handicapped access ramp at #30, exposed rafters and a verandah with paired Tuscan columns at #31, and combination clapboard (first story) and shingle (second story) siding at #32.

#3, 5, 6, 7: Engineer's Home, Night Home, Day Home, Steward's Home (1906, 1910; fig. 3)

Built as Male Attendants' Homes, these four residential structures are similar in scale, materials, and function to the Nurses' Homes just described. They face east onto Hospital Drive to the rear of the Main Building. The Colonial Revival-style Day and Night Homes are identical, two-story, wood-frame structures of square plan that have recently been rehabilitated with new siding, sash, and porches. They are enclosed by hip roofs and rise from fieldstone and cut-granite foundations respectively. Entries, which are centered on the three-bay east facades, are fronted by Tuscan porches. Windows contain new 1/1 sash. The Craftsman-style Engineer's Home, a larger, two-story double house with projecting end pavilions, is enclosed by a slate hip roof with dormers. A Tuscan verandah extends across the entire east facade, protecting the center entry. Windows contain 2/2 sash. The slightly later Steward's Home is a two-story, three-bay, clapboard-clad structure enclosed by an asphalt hip roof. The entry with sidelights is centered on the east facade and is fronted by a verandah. Windows contain 6/2 sash.

#16: Osgood Cottage (1890; figures 3, 5)

Osgood Cottage was designed in 1890 by Worcester architect Stephen Earle as a residence for convalescent cases. It was named for John Felt Osgood of Boston, who donated the funds for its construction. An architect's rendering and floor plan appeared in the Annual Report of 1891. This small, two-story, wood-frame structure typifies the Queen Anne style with its asymmetrical plan, combination clapboard and shingle siding, recessed gable-end porch, and bowed shingled gable. It is sited in a grove of trees in front of the Main Building along

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

with the contemporary Superintendent's Home (#18) and the Doctor's Apartments (#19).

#18: Superintendent's Home (1905; figure 3)

The Superintendent's Home is a Queen Anne-style structure that rises two stories to a bracketed gable roof with interior chimneys. It is sheathed with clapboards, with shingles in the gables. The asymmetrical four-bay north facade displays a Tuscan porch that protects the entry, an oval window to the left, and a projecting bay to the right. The facade is surmounted and dominated by a massive two-gable dormer. A Tuscan sunporch is attached to the east elevation, and a brick garage extends from the rear (S) elevation. Windows contain 2/1 sash.

#19: Doctors' Apartments (1884)

The Doctors' Apartments building is a multi-unit wood-frame structure that faces south over the lake from a grove of trees. Sheathed with clapboard, it rises two stories from a fieldstone foundation to an asphalt gable roof with interior chimneys. The symmetrical south facade consists of a six-bay central section framed by three-bay, cross-gable end pavilions fronted by two-story, flat-roofed sunporches. Simple entries are inserted at the intersection of main block and wings. Windows contain 2/2 sash. Unlike Osgood Cottage (#16) and the Superintendent's Home (#18), which are well maintained, this building is vacant and in poor condition.

Farm Buildings

The two main farm buildings at Westborough are located at the north end of the campus, where they are surrounded by fields overlooking Little Chauncy Pond. They are unused, but in much better condition than those at other campuses. The original farm group was located on Lake Chauncy where the greenhouse (#22) remains.

#2: Barn (ca. 1918)

The barn is a large, one-by-seven-bay structure that rises one story from a concrete foundation to an asphalt gable roof with three large metal ventilators. It is sheathed with clapboard. Windows on the long north and south elevations contain 6/6 sash.

#1: Piggery (ca. 1890)

The Piggery is a large, modified H-plan structure with a central headhouse on the south elevation. It is a one-story, concrete-block structure enclosed by an asphalt gable roof with metal ventilators; gable fields are shingled. The cross-gable headhouse rises two stories with clapboard sheathing at the upper story. A small, yellow-brick smokestack is adjacent to the east.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts****1930s**

As was the case at most other campuses, Westborough undertook substantial construction in the 1930s, adding several red-brick Colonial Revival-style buildings.

#34: Auditorium (1932)

With its gable-end orientation and projecting frontispiece, the Colonial Revival-style Auditorium resembles a church. It is constructed of red brick and rises two stories from a high cast-stone foundation to a slate gable roof. The south facade is centered on a projecting pedimented frontispiece with oculus that contains three entries recessed within round-arched openings. The five-bay side elevations display long, round-arched windows. The building was sited to form the north edge of an informal courtyard (#76) with the earlier Codman Building (#35), and Talbot Building (#33).

#38: K Building/Chauncy Hall (1930)

Sited north of the main building group, near the farm building complex, Chauncy was constructed as a dormitory for patients who were engaged in farm work. Despite this "rustic" function, its Colonial Revival-style design is similar to staff dormitories constructed throughout the system in the 1930s, including Paine Hall (#15) at this campus. It is a fifteen-by-three-bay rectangular-plan structure with lateral rear wings that rises two stories from a cast-stone foundation to a slate hip roof. The symmetrical west facade is centered on a three-bay projecting entry pavilion that is defined by pilasters and a pedimented gable with oculus. The entry is framed by pilasters and a segmental pediment. Windows with cast-stone sills and splayed brick lintels contain new 1/1 sash.

#15: Paine Hall (1936)

Built as a female nurses' home, Paine faces east over the main lawn with a substantial south wing facing the lake. It is surrounded by pines and larches. It is a typical thirteen-by-three-bay red-brick, Colonial Revival-style structure that rises four stories to an asphalt gable roof; the first story is set off as a basement by a cast-stone watertable. The asymmetrical east facade is focused on a three-bay cross pavilion at the south end. It contains the main fanlit entry recessed within an arched opening, and displays an oculus in the gable. The bay on the south side of the entry pavilion contains three-part windows. Elsewhere, single windows with cast-stone lintels and splayed brick lintels contain 6/6 sash. The north gable end contains a secondary entry with sidelights, transom, and Tuscan porch.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**#36: Laundry (1934)

The laundry is part of the service/maintenance group located northeast of the Main Building. It is a utilitarian three-by-eight-bay, red-brick structure that rises one story to a flat roof with parapet ends (N, S) and monitor. The side elevations are divided by brick piers and display large multipane metal industrial sash. The south facade is centered on a loading bay and entry with a portico supported on paired posts.

#37: Maintenance (1935)

The Maintenance Building is located adjacent to the laundry, where it faces east onto Lyman Street. It is a large, one-story, concrete-block structure enclosed by a flat roof with parapet ends. It consists of a ten-by-three-bay shop section (S) and an eleven-bay office wing (S). The shop section displays large windows with multipane metal industrial sash and two asymmetrically placed shed-roofed entries. The office section has windows with 6/6 sash.

#44: Power Plant/Farm Office (ca. 1930)

This building faces west onto Lyman Street across from the Maintenance Building. It served as the power plant until 1964, when the present red-brick structure was completed on its north side. It is a seven-by-six-bay concrete-block structure that rises one story to a flat roof with stepped parapet. The symmetrical west facade is centered on an enclosed entry porch defined by piers and parapet. The bays of the building are also defined by piers and contain paired windows with 9/4 sash and transoms. The building is an unusually well-detailed example of its type and appears to date to ca. 1930, rather than the 1948 date ascribed by State records.

Modern Buildings

Four modern hospital buildings were added to the campus in the 1950s and 1960s. They were unobtrusively sited along Lyman Road and do not interfere with the earlier road systems, landscapes, and viewsheds.

#42: Sharp Building (1959)

Sharp is a large modified H-plan structure that is similar to contemporary buildings at Northampton and Medfield State Hospitals (see forms). It is located on the edge of the main building group on the west side of Lyman Street, along with the similarly designed Daniel (#43; 1967) and Hennessey (#44; 1967) Buildings. Sharp is a three-story, red-brick structure trimmed with cast stone and enclosed by a flat roof. Its larger, twenty-seven-by-two-bay wing faces south where it is centered on an entry with cantilevered roof and three-part windows above. Other windows are nearly square and contain hospital hopper sash.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites within the boundaries of the Westborough State Hospital. At least nine sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile) including four sites within the hospital boundary. Several of these sites have been documented by both professional and amateur archaeologists. Site 19-WR-28 includes sandy fields extending from the northwestern to eastern shoreline of Chauncy Lake. Most of this large site lies within the State Hospital boundary. A portion of the site was tested recently as part of an intensive survey for a proposed sewer construction project at the State Hospital (Hoffman 1992). Based on the results of that survey, the Massachusetts Historical Commission determined that the remaining portion of the Chauncy Pond Site (19-WR-28) did not contain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 19-WR-486, the Hadley Building Site, is located in front of the Hadley Building of the Westborough State Hospital off Lyman Street immediately east of Chauncy Lake. Site 19-WR-487, the Haskell I Site, and 19-WR-490, the Haskell II Site, are located on property owned by the town of Westborough and private ownerships. Both of these sites extend into the area included in this nomination and abut or extend into the three sites discussed above. Site 19-WR-276 may also extend into the State Hospital boundary. The physical characteristics of the hospital, well-drained level to moderately sloping terraces and knolls adjacent to wetlands, indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement activities. Wetlands in the State Hospital are characterized by Crane Swamp, Little Crane Swamp, unnamed swamps, Chauncy Lake and Little Chauncy Pond, all part of the Sudbury/Assahet drainages and ultimately the Concord/Merrimack River drainages. Given the above information, the large size of the hospital (670 acres), and the availability of undeveloped land, a high potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric survivals. Sensitivity for prehistoric resources is high throughout most of the hospital, where few areas are over 1,000 feet (300 meters) from wetlands. Some locales, including the shorelines of Chauncy Lake, Little Chauncy Pond, Crane Swamp and Little Crane Swamp, may be particularly sensitive or contain a higher than average expectation for prehistoric sites based on known sites within the hospital and known site locations elsewhere in the region. The Cedar Swamp Archaeological District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, lies within two miles south to southwest of the hospital property. A total of 26 prehistoric sites, many of which exhibit similar locational characteristics to the State Hospital property, are listed within that district. Several areas are present which are disturbed from State Hospital construction and unlikely to contain intact prehistoric sites. These areas include the sewage disposed area south of Little Chauncy Pond and the main hospital locus on the hill north to northeast of Chauncy Lake. A recent

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

archaeological study (Hoffman 1992) on the State Hospital grounds also produced evidence that portions of the area from the State Hospital buildings south to Chauncy Lake has also been disturbed.

There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remain on the hospital property. The Westborough State Hospital, or Chauncy as the area was known in the 17th century, was part of the first settlement area for the town of Westborough. Much of the area was included in the ca. 1655, 500-acre grant to Reverend Charles Chauncy. Initial settlers in the area were from the town of Marlborough. Shortly after 1680 Thomas Brigham, his brother John, and their nephews John and Sam Fay purchased the 500-acre tract. Potential structural remains of farmsteads related to this period may exist on the State Hospital property. One farm, belonging to David Brigham, son of Thomas, was included on the north side of Lake Chauncy. The original farmhouse for David Brigham's farm is reported 60 rods (990 feet) from the present administration building of the Westborough State Hospital. The Brigham Farm, later the Peter Farm, was purchased in 1846 for the State Reform School, later the State Hospital (1885). Structural remains from farmhouses may span the 17th through 19th centuries in the State Hospital locale. The Assistant Superintendent's House, #24 (ca. 1820), is the only extant structure predating the establishment of the State Reform School for Boys (Lyman School) in 1848. That structure may be part of the Stanley Farm purchased and refurbished in 1892 southeast of the Main Hospital. Westborough State Hospital has lost numerous buildings over the years spanning the 1848 founding of the Lyman School, the school's conversion to a State Hospital in 1884 and the ca. 1910 end of the hospital's dominant building period. Structural remains can be present throughout the campus for this entire period, particularly in the outlying farm groups and chronic care colonies.

Major existing farm buildings are located at the northern end of the campus. Structural remains may include residence areas such as dorms/wards; however, agricultural outbuildings (barn, sheds) and support facilities are probably more common. The locations of many structures no longer extant are not documented at present. The remains of one structure, #55 (1895), a fruit storage foundation also called a fruit cellar has been recorded.

Unmarked graves may also be present on the State Hospital grounds. Unmarked family plots may be present in the areas that were associated with pre-existing farms. Based on the large size of the hospital and the presence of a Morgue (1889, #69) on the grounds, a cemetery is also expected for the State Hospital. At present a State Hospital cemetery or alternative arrangement for burial of the dead have not been identified.

(end)

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINEARCHITECTURESOCIAL HISTORY**Period of Significance**1848-1940**Significant Dates**1848 - establishment of Lyman School1884 - establishment of Westborough Insane
Asylum**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**Kendall, Taylor & Stevens/Elias Carter/
George Clough/Stephen Earle**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Westborough State Hospital
Name of Property

Worcester County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 650 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 9 2 8 4 2 4 0 4 6 8 7 4 7 0
Zone Easting Northing
2 1 9 2 8 5 9 3 0 4 6 8 7 1 0 0
5 1 9 2 8 3 5 0 0 4 6 8 5 7 2 0

3 1 9 2 8 5 8 6 0 4 6 8 5 8 8 0
Zone Easting Northing
4 1 9 2 8 5 3 2 0 4 6 8 5 0 8 0
☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedber, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September 1993

street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts****HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Westborough State Hospital of 1884 possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It differs in several substantive ways from other such institutions developed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts during the period of 1830-1930. Designed to incorporate the original 1848-1876 building of the State Reform School for Boys, it not only represents an early case of adaptive reuse within the institutional system, but also preserves its oldest extant component (the western end of the Main Hospital Building designed in 1848 by Elias Caster and James Savage). Further, during rehabilitation of the old building, the state's first congregate dining room was constructed to allow patients to interact within an environment similar to that of a "large hotel." This model, which was designed to heightened the patient's sense of normalcy, was adopted at most later hospitals, including Foxborough (1889; see form), Medfield (1896; see form), and Metropolitan State (1930; see form). Buildings are generally well-preserved examples of their types, with many designed by noted architects. Agricultural landscapes retain an unusual degree of integrity and ability to convey their key role in the treatment programs of the hospital. Westborough is also one of the few campuses for which a landscape architect is known.

Finally, in addition to its unique origins and design, the hospital also offered a distinctively different course of treatment based on the principles of homeopathy, which emphasized rest, massage, hydrotherapy, and special diet while eschewing the use of hypnotic medications. Westborough was the second homeopathic state hospital in the nation. The hospital was also actively engaged in education, holding clinics for Boston University Medical School students as early as 1887 and establishing a nurses' training school in 1890. Westborough clearly reflects the development of the Massachusetts State Hospital and School System as described in the overview, and meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant on the state and local levels, with a period of significance from 1848 to 1940.

The Westborough State Hospital was established by Chapter 322 of the Acts of 1884 as the Westborough Insane Hospital. In a major departure from other state hospitals, its trustees were not directed to find a new site and make plans for new buildings, but rather to develop a scheme to reuse the structures recently vacated by the State Reform School for Boys (see Lyman School form). Chief among these was a long, three-story brick structure designed in 1848 by Elias Carter and James Savage (#10) and expanded eastward in 1876 by the Worcester firm of Cutting and Holman (#12). The site, which by then totaled 275 acres, had been developed around the 180-acre former farmstead of Lovett Peters, Esq., and adjacent acreage owned by the Rice family.

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

It is in the general area of Westborough's first settlement and the seventeenth-century land grant to Reverend Charles Chauncy, for whom Lake Chauncy is named (WHC 1978; #6).

George Clough of Boston was engaged to remodel the building which had housed 400-500 boys and had been declared unfit for reform school purposes due to its large size and jail-like appearance. To adapt the building for occupancy by 325 "insane" patients, Clough demolished the center of the existing building, which dated from 1876, and replaced it with a gambrel roof section housing a congregate dining room on its first floor with a chapel above (#11). It is likely that Clough also added the extensive rear wing housing female wards to the west and male wards (#9) to the east (figures 1 and 2). His work is described in detail in the Annual Report of 1886. Clough had just concluded a ten-year term as Boston's first City Architect and was concurrently designing buildings for the new Lyman School on the western shore of Lake Chauncy. Contractors on the job were from Boston and included D. Connery & Co. as masons and Cressy & Noyes Co. as carpenters (1st and 2nd Annual Reports 1885, 1886). Joseph Curtis, a landscape architect from Boston, was hired in 1886-1887 to provide a plan for the grounds (3rd Annual Report 1887). During the course of construction, the initial \$150,000 appropriation was supplemented twice to provide accommodations for an additional eighty patients and to construct outbuildings and provide furnishings (Hurd 1889: 1350).

The alterations began on May 18, 1885, and were apparently complete by December 1, 1886, when a reception was held for Governor George D. Robinson. A few days later, the first 204 patients (almost all chronic cases who were able to pay for their treatment) were received from Worcester (NR 1980), and then Danvers (NR 1984), Taunton (see form), and Northampton (see form). In the meantime, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, formerly assistant physician at the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane in Middletown, New York, had been appointed Superintendent and had begun to formulate the hospital's unique program of treatment along with the Board of Trustees (2nd and 3rd Annual Reports 1886, 1887). Two years later, Dr. Paine was appointed as lecturer in insanity at the Boston University Medical School (Allen 1985: 325).

Unlike its contemporaries in Massachusetts, Westborough was to be run according to homeopathic principles, which emphasized rest (sometimes enforced), massage, hydrotherapy, and special diet while avoiding use of available hypnotics and sedatives like morphine, opium, bromide, and chloral. This did not mean that drug therapy was totally ignored, since milder antispasmodics like belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, and veratrin were occasionally administered for mania and restlessness. Bedrest and massage were thought to be particularly useful for patients admitted with melancholia or in a debilitated condition. Hydrotherapy, consisting of graduated spray baths,

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

graduated tub baths, cold sponging, and wetpacks, was felt to be of use for all acute cases. From the beginning, clinics were held for students from the Boston University School of Medicine to acquaint them with mental diseases and treatment (Annual Reports 1886, 1887). A Nurses' School was established in 1890, and Dr. Emily Young from Boston University, the hospital's first woman doctor, was appointed assistant physician in 1893. By 1895, the trustees pointed with pride to their recovery rate, then the highest in the state, as proof of the effectiveness of their unusual programs. At that time the average patient census was 565 (11th Annual Report 1895).

Nevertheless, the Westborough Trustees were engaged in constant disputes with the State Board of Lunacy and Charity over their program of treatment. Of particular concern was the issue of enforced bedrest, a practice said to have originated with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia (Annual Report 1891). Another area of disagreement, and one shared with other hospital administrators, was the growing number of untreatable chronic cases. The Westborough Trustees, like many of their counterparts, considered their facility a hospital for recent acute cases who could benefit from their course of treatment, and continually recommended removal or isolation of the many incurable cases sent to them. Despite concurrence from the American Medico-Psychological Association, the State Board criticized this approach in general and the overcrowding of chronic cases in particular (11th-13th Annual Reports 1895-1897).

Superintendent George S. Adams, appointed in 1892, defended the method of treatment at Westborough in his 11th Annual Report, stating that "it has been the purpose of this hospital since its establishment to use all proper means to promote the recovery of all curable cases." To that end, quiet, pleasant accommodations were provided for patients who were "depressed or recovering from acute mania" to prevent them "from passing into dementia and in hastening the period of convalescence." On the other hand, "the chronic case, who requires chiefly good food, good care and occupation and entertainment, can endure more crowding." Adams also addressed the issue of restraints, stating that:

... we do not believe in drug restraint, we believe that it is wholly injurious, that it retards and often prevents recovery and that our patients are better without it; that a little noise is not unwholesome; and that where patients are destructive or homicidal or suicidal we believe that mechanical restraint is the least harmful measure that can be applied for their own protection and that of others.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Westborough State Hospital

Section number 8 Page 4 Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)

Massachusetts

He concluded by admonishing the short-sightedness of the Board members:

It is true that a very large majority of all cases admitted to insane hospitals are of the incurable class, but is none the less true that a portion belong to the curable class; and if we can cure seventy or eighty per cent, of these acute cases, instead of half that number, we are justified in what we have done and are doing to restore them to lives of usefulness, and incidentally to save the State many thousands of dollars for maintenance (11th Annual Report, 1895).

While controversial programs were being tested and argued, the physical development of the hospital was continuing in a fairly typical manner, largely in response to the desires of the trustees, but partially in response to the recommendations of the State Board. In 1889, Worcester architect Stephen Earle was employed to design a mortuary (#69), and in 1890 to design the Osgood Cottage for Convalescent Patients (#16; fig. 5). At the same time, a Farm Group was under way, with construction of a stable, piggery (#1), carriage house, ice house, and vegetable house. In 1891 a brick laundry/boiler house/bakery (#13) was constructed behind the Main Hospital. The next year, the hospital's first satellite colony was begun with the purchase and refurbishing of the Stanley Farm, southeast of the Main Hospital, near the present main entrance (no longer extant). The present Assistant Superintendent's House of ca. 1820 (#24) may have been part of this farm. A fruit cellar (#55) was constructed in 1895 to preserve an especially large crop of apples. A more important addition of that year was completion of an electric generating plant to provide power for lights, heating, and ventilating.

At the turn of the century, several buildings and groups of buildings were erected specifically for acute or chronic cases. First was the Hospital for Acute Cases, located east of the Main Hospital. Designed in 1897 in the Colonial Revival style by the Boston firm of Rand, Taylor, Kendall, and Stevens, and now known as Talbot (#33), it is one of the most architecturally distinctive buildings on the campus (fig. 4). This was followed by two satellite colonies for quiet chronic patients on the southern shore of Lake Chauncy: the Warren Farm Colony for Men of 1902, and the Richmond Colony for Women of 1903 (fig. 6). It is specified that Kendall, Taylor, and Stevens designed Richmond (#81), and it is likely that they also designed Warren (neither is extant, and Warren's site is no longer part of the campus).

Several other buildings shown on the 1911 Bird's Eye View followed in rapid succession, including the Codman Building (#35) in 1903, the Superintendent's Residence (#18) in 1904, a group of three Female Nurses' Houses (#29, 30, 31) in 1904 (fig. 4), and three similar Male Attendants' Houses (#3, 5, 6) in 1906. Finally, a rear West Wing (I

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

and J Wards #8) for chronic disturbed cases was connected to the Main Hospital by a narrow passageway in 1906 by Kendall, Taylor and Stevens. About the same time, a freestanding L-plan kitchen was added directly behind the Main Building. Westborough was connected to the Metropolitan Water System in 1909.

During the early twentieth century, the hospital's acreage expanded to 650 acres, much of it prime agricultural land. As was the case at other institutions, the farm provided valuable work therapy opportunities as well as a steady supply of food. During the summer, diets were supplemented with fresh vegetables, and those that were not used were canned on site. Westborough was especially noted for its livestock, and staff bred milking cows for transfer to other institutions until 1972. The piggery near Little Chauncy was active from 1910 to 1970. Agricultural activities were discontinued in the early 1970s, when the Department of Mental Health determined that they were no longer cost effective (Allen 1985: 326-327). This was typical of the system as a whole and is discussed in the overview.

The Westborough Insane Hospital was officially renamed as the Westborough State Hospital in 1907 in accordance with a systemwide initiative. As was typical here and nationally, a wide variety of new programs aimed at research, general health, prevention, and outpatient services were established. In 1930 the Massachusetts Medical Society listed the following programs at Westborough:

Complete pathological, bacteriological and chemical laboratories are maintained, X-ray, Physiotherapy and complete equipment for surgical work are available; Hydrotherapy and Occupational Therapy are used extensively. Social Service Department and Training School for Nurses. Out-Patient Clinics in Boston, Marlboro, Framingham and Waltham. A Clinic is conducted for the examination of school children (MMS 1930: 15).

When the Governor & Council's committee visited Westborough in 1945, the patient population had swelled to 1,730, well over the normal capacity of 1,332. At the same time, the staffing level was at a low of 239, with 210 vacancies due to the effects of World War II. Many buildings were seriously overcrowded, and several, including the old 1848 Lyman School (#10), were noted as firetraps. A few criminally insane women were among the inmates, and due to lack of proper accommodations, had killed an unspecified number of other patients in recent months. The brief report concluded by saying:

This institution is sorely in need of attention and improvements, and additional buildings should be planned at once to aid in the care of patients committed therein. Among the needs are a new admissions and treatment building; new power plant; building for disturbed female patients; renovation and addition to male and female wards of main group; five cottages for officers; a water

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Westborough State Hospital****Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)****Massachusetts**Section number 8Page 6

storage tank and ten inch main; roads, curbing and sidewalks, and a building for tubercular patients.

These recommendations seem to have been followed up with construction of a Power Plant (#45) in 1948, the Hadley Building (#23) for admissions in 1950, and the Sharp Building (#42) in 1959. Westborough reached its peak population at this time, with 2,100 patients and 800 staff in 1950. By 1984 the patient population had been reduced to 260, and the staff increased to 397 (Allen 1985: 327).

Archaeological Signification

Although numerous prehistoric sites have been identified in the Westborough area, few have been systematically studied, resulting in limited interpretive value for known sites. These factors indicate surviving sites within the State Hospital would be significant, particularly those with integrity indicating the potential for systematic study. Prehistoric sites in this area can contribute to a better understanding of Native American settlement and subsistence patterns along the eastern edge of the Central Massachusetts uplands and the relationships of those sites to sites in the coastal lowlands. Sites in this area can also be used to test hypotheses relating to prehistoric settlement and subsistence in different riverine drainages. The Westborough State Hospital lies in the headwaters of the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord/Merrimack River drainage with the Blackstone River drainage located in neighboring towns to the south. Prehistoric sites in this area may contain data which enable a study of the extent to which these drainages influenced the social, cultural, and economic systems of people who lived in the area.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to further document the 17th through 20th century historic land use at the State Hospital as well as provide detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic characteristics which typified agricultural farmsteads in the area from initial settlement in the 17th century through the mid 19th century, and the state and facility from the latter period through the early 20th century. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and excavation can locate examples of Westborough's first settlement period in the 17th century. Structural remains of farmsteads from this period and subsequent periods may survive which would enable a reconstruction of continual agricultural land use in the area up to the formation of the Reform School for Boys (Lyman School) in 1848. Occupational-related features associated with structural remains and extant structures can provide detailed information pertaining to life on these early farms, how they changed through time, and the extent to which they were self-sufficient or integrated into local/regional agricultural economies. Structural remains associated with state ownership in 1848 through the 20th century can document the locations

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8, 9 Page 7, 1 Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts

of numerous buildings reported lost during the period. These remains combined with documentary resources and analysis of occupational-related features can also document one of the earliest cases of adaptive reuse within the institutional system and the extent to which reuse occurred. Structural remains of agricultural outbuildings and related occupational features, particularly trash areas, can help better understand the relative importance of agriculture at the facility through time, particularly the importance of dairy versus agricultural operations and the extent to which the farming operations provided work therapy opportunities for patients. Occupational-related features associated with wards, dormitories, and residences can also provide valuable information on the lives of patients and staff at the hospital and the extent to which these conditions compared with other State facilities and normal life.

Identification of unmarked graves at the State Hospital can clarify whether or not family plots were present on pre-existing farms. Unmarked graves may also help identify burial practices for the dead at the State Hospital, possibly in an unknown cemetery on the grounds. Further documentary research might also identify agreements with municipal authorities for the burial of dead at public or private cemeteries.

(end)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9, 10 Page 2, 1 **Westborough State Hospital
Westborough & Northborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

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List of Figures

1. Bird's Eye View. 1886.
2. Plan. 1887.
3. Panoramic View. 1895.
4. Talbot House, 1898. Nurses' Homes, 1904.
5. Osgood Cottage, plan and elevation. 1901.
6. Richmond Colony. plan and elevation. 1903.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

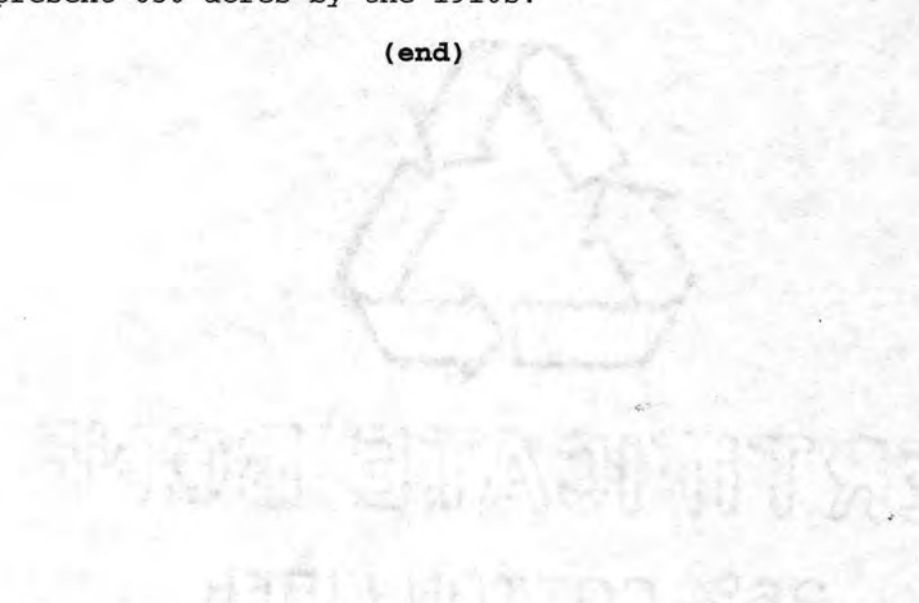
Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nomination is confined to the present campus boundaries which were achieved during the period of significance. The original 275 acres were increased to the present 650 acres by the 1910s.

(end)





**WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL
WESTBOROUGH, & NORTHBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BUILDING	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	Piggery	1890	Utilitarian		C	B
2	Barn	ca. 1918	Utilitarian		C	B
3	Engineer's Home	1906	Craftsman	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
4	garage	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
5	Night Home	1906	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
6	Day Home	1906	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
7	Steward's House	1910	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
8	Hospital Ward J, I	1906	Craftsman elements	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
9	Hospital Wards A-D, F-H	ca. 1886	Queen Anne elements	George Clough	C	B
10	Hospital Ward E	1848	Greek/Renais. Revival	Elias Carter/James Savage	C	B
11	Dining/Chapel	1886	Queen Anne/Col. Rev.	George Clough	C	B
12	Main/Administration	1876	Queen Anne	Cutting & Holman	C	B
13	Kitchen/Cafeteria	1891/1936	Colonial Revival	George Clough	C	B
14	Main Storeroom	1908	Utilitarian		C	B
15	Female Dorm/Paine Hall	1936	Colonial Revival		C	B
16	Osgood Cottage	1890	Queen Anne	Stephen C. Earle	C	B
17	garage	1940	n/a		NC	B
18	Superintendent's House	1905	Queen Anne		C	B
	att. garage	1949	n/a		NC	B
19	Doctors' Apartments	1884	Queen Anne		C	B
20	Garage (multi-bay, concrete)	1930	Utilitarian		C	B
21	Quonset Hut	1967	Utilitarian		NC	St
22	Greenhouse	ca. 1910/ 1965	n/a		C	St
23	Hadley Building	1950	Moderne		NC	B
24	Asst. Supt./Houghton House	ca. 1820	Federal		C	B
25	garage	ca. 1940	n/a		NC	B
26	Head Farmer's Cottage	1908	Vernacular		C	B
27	garage	1927	n/a		C	B
28	Fire House	1890	Craftsman		C	B
29	Home #1	1904	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
30	Home #2	1904	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
31	Home #3 (Chaplain)	1904	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
32	Home #4	1910	Craftsman/Colonial Rev.	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
33	Talbot House	1897	Colonial Revival	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B
34	Auditorium	1932	Colonial Revival		C	B
35	Codman Building	1903	Colonial Revival	Kendall, Taylor & Stevens	C	B

**WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL
WESTBOROUGH, & NORTHBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BUILDING	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
36	Laundry	1934	Utilitarian		C	B
37	Maintenance	1935	Utilitarian		C	B
38	K Building/Chauncy Hall	1930	Colonial Revival		C	B
39	Pole Barn (corrug. metal)	1967	Utilitarian		NC	B
40	Hay Barn (corrug. metal)	1965	Utilitarian		NC	B
41	Childs Building	1908	Colonial Revival		C	B
42	Sharp Building	1959	Modern		NC	B
43	Daniel Building	1967	Modern		NC	B
44	Hennessey Building	1967	Modern		NC	B
45	Farm Office (old power plt)	ca. 1930	Modern Classical	Sill & Warrington, Eng.	C	B
46	Auxiliary Garage (Pole Bn)	1968	Utilitarian		NC	B
47	Power Plant	1964	Utilitarian		NC	St
48	Salvage Yard Buildings	1929	Utilitarian		C	B
49	Shed (wood-frame)	ca. 1930s	Utilitarian (poor)		NC	B
50	Garage (wood-frame)	ca. 1930s	Utilitarian		C	B
51	Water Tank	ca. 1950	n/a		NC	St
52	Water Tank	ca. 1950	n/a		NC	St
53	Comfort Station	1967	Utilitarian		NC	St
54	Bath House	1967	Utilitarian		NC	B
55	Fruit Storage #8 foundation	1895	n/a		C	St
56	Pump House (brick)	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C	B
57	Sand Shed	ca. 1960	Utilitarian		NC	B
58	Pump House	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
59	Shed (wood-frame)	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
60	Sewage Treatment Office	1972	Modern		NC	B
61	Sewage Treatment Shed	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		NC	B
62	Sewage Treatment Tank	ca. 1970	n/a		NC	St
63	Sewage Treatment Tank	ca. 1970	n/a		NC	St
64	Pumping Station (brick)	ca. 1940s	Utilitarian		NC	B
65	Pumping Station (stucco)	ca. 1966	Utilitarian		NC	B
66	Transformer	ca. 1960s	Utilitarian		NC	St
67	Pump House (brick)	1931	Craftsman (poor)		C	B
68	Office (brick)	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	B
69	Morgue	1889	Queen Anne	Stephen Earle	C	B
70	Clinical Director's House	ca. 1900	Vernacular		NC	B
71	MR Housing	1980s	Modern		NC	B
72	Open Pavilion	ca. 1900	n/a		C	St
73	garage	ca. 1945			NC	B
74	Main Gate	ca. 1880s	n/a		C	St

**WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL
WESTBOROUGH, & NORTHBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP#	BUILDING	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	STATUS	RESOURCE
75	Main/Admin. Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
76	Codman/Aud. Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
77	Talbot Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
78	Childs Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
79	Agricultural Land	n/a	n/a		C	Si
80	Site of Durfee Colony	n/a	n/a		C	Si
81	Site of Richmond Colony	n/a	n/a		C	Si

TOTAL RESOURCES: 53 Contributing; 28 Noncontributing

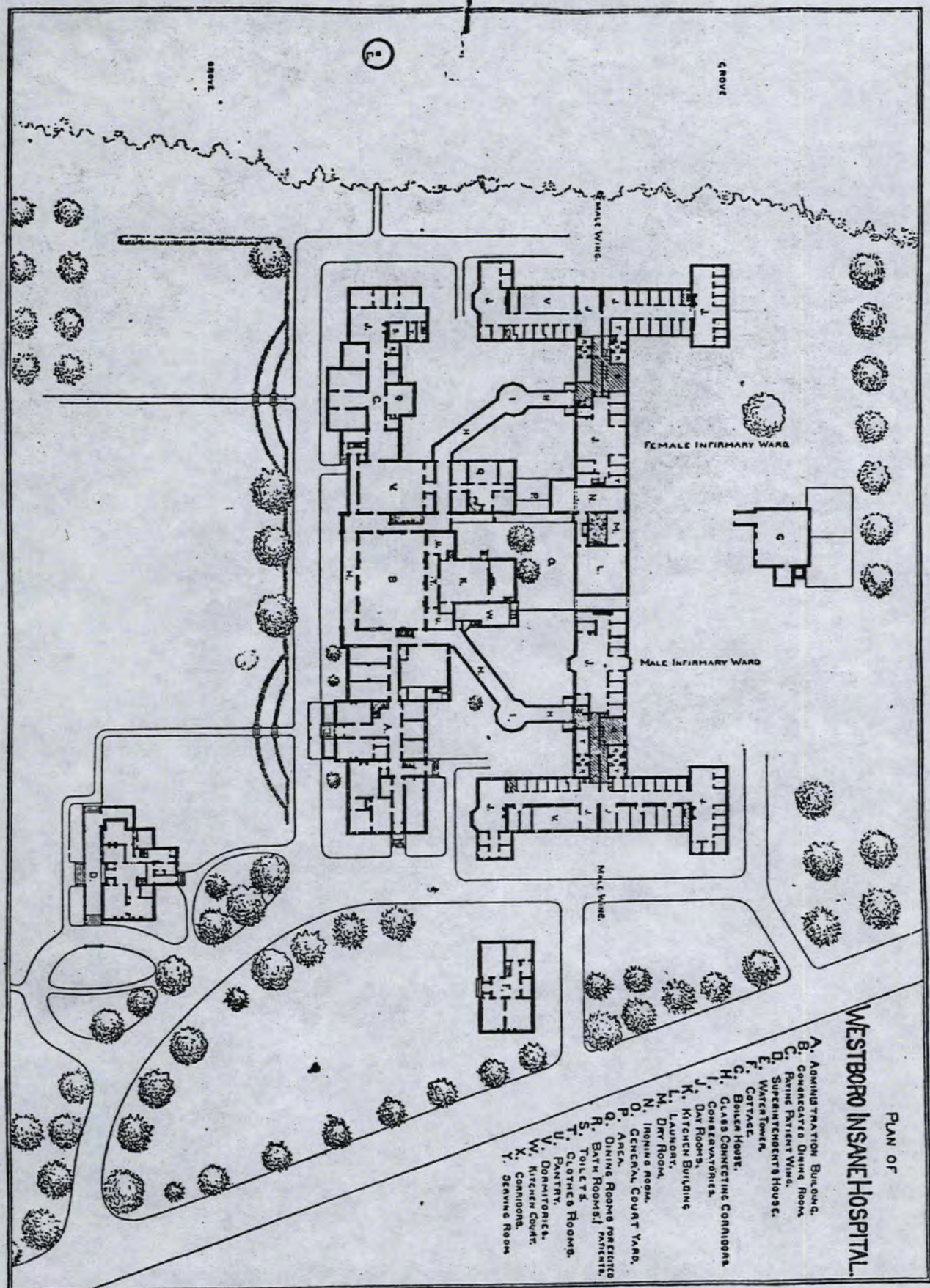
42 Contributing Buildings	20 Noncontributing Buildings
7 Contributing Sites	8 Noncontributing Sites
4 Contributing Structures	



WESTBORO INSANE HOSPITAL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. | K. COTTAGE. |
| B. CHAPEL. | L. COTTAGES. |
| C. PAYING PATIENTS. | M. FARM HOUSE. |
| D. MALE WARD. | N. BOILER HOUSE. |
| E. FEMALE - | O. SUPERINTENDENTS |
| F. WATER TOWER. | P. ICE HOUSE. |
| G. GYMNASIUM. | Q. BARN. |
| H. KITCHEN. | R. HENNERY. |
| I. CORRIDORS. | S. PIGGERY. |
| J. BOILER HOUSE. | T. CHAUNCY POND. |
| U. LITTLE CHAUNCY POND. | V. BOAT HOUSE. |



PLAN OF
WESTBORO INSANE HOSPITAL.

- A. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
- B. CONNEXED DINING ROOM.
- C. PAYING PATIENT WING.
- D. SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.
- E. WATER TOWER.
- F. COTTAGE.
- G. BRICK HOUSE.
- H. CLASS CONNECTING CORRIDORS.
- I. CONSERVATORIES.
- J. DAY ROOMS.
- K. KITCHEN BUILDING.
- L. LAUNDRY.
- M. DRY ROOM.
- N. INSINING ROOM.
- O. GENERAL COURT YARD.
- P. ARCH.
- Q. DINING ROOMS FOR PATIENTS.
- R. BATH ROOMS.
- S. TOILETS.
- T. CLOTHES ROOMS.
- U. PANTRY.
- V. DORMITORIES.
- W. KITCHEN COURT.
- X. CORRIDORS.
- Y. SERVING ROOM.

Male Attendants' Houses.

West Wing.

Boiler House and Laundry.

Main Building.

Coeman Building.

Osgood Cottage.

Superintendent's House.

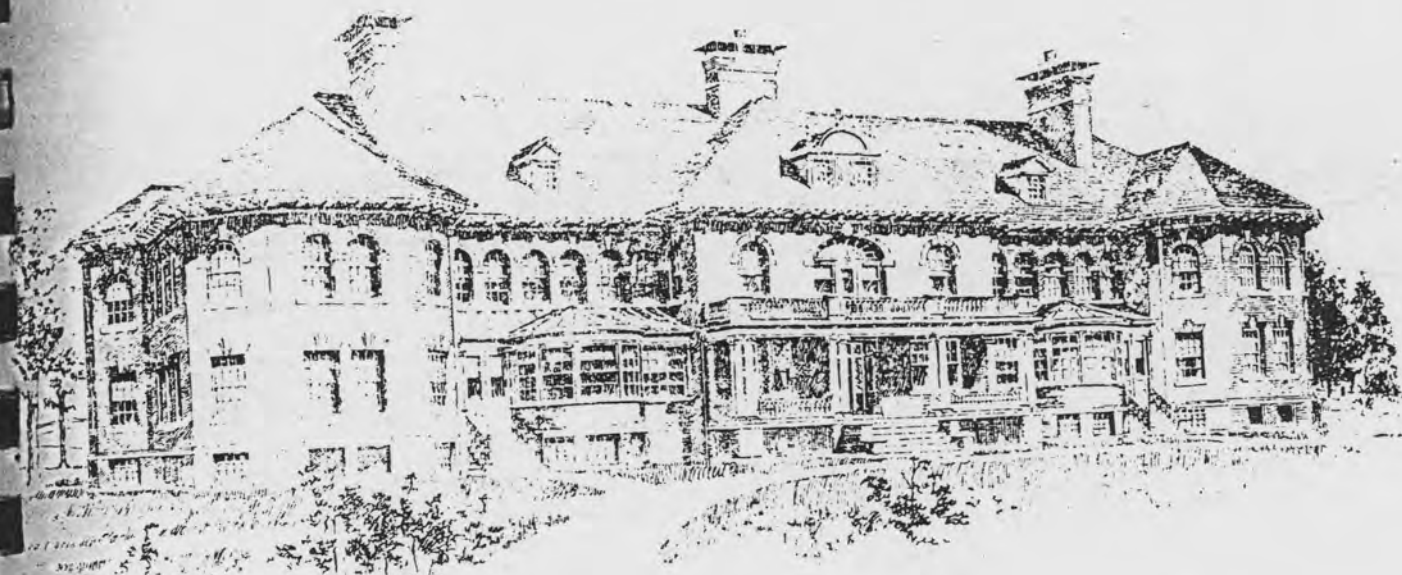
Talbot Building.

Female Nurses' Houses.

Stables.

Stanley House.

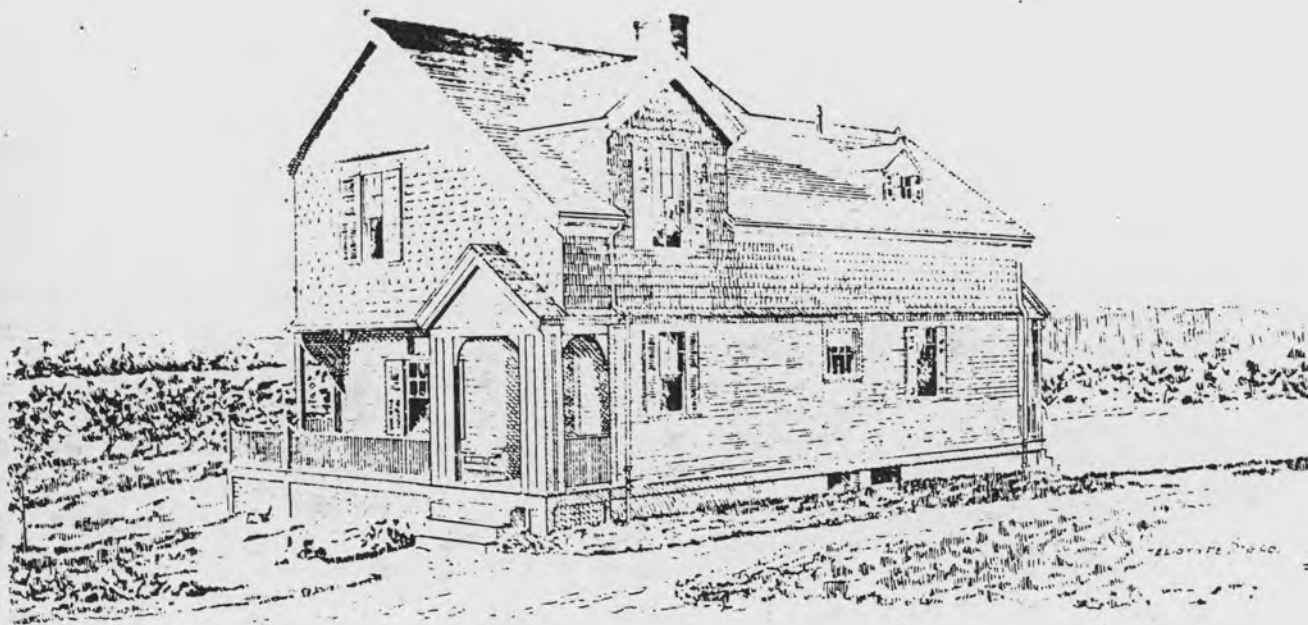




NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.



NURSES' HOMES.

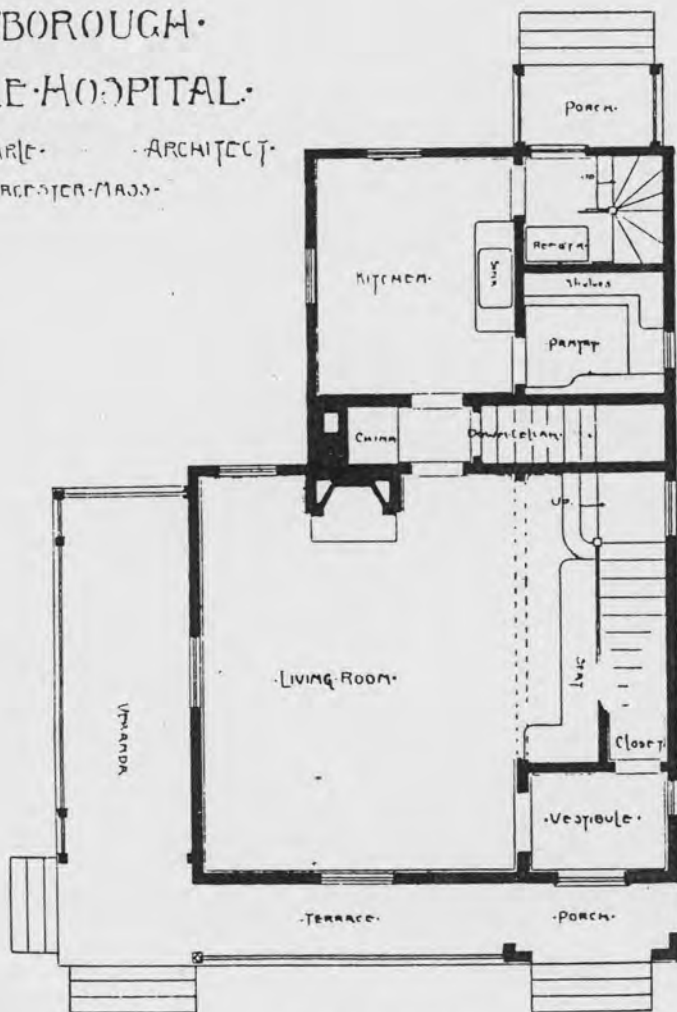


OSGOOD COTTAGE.

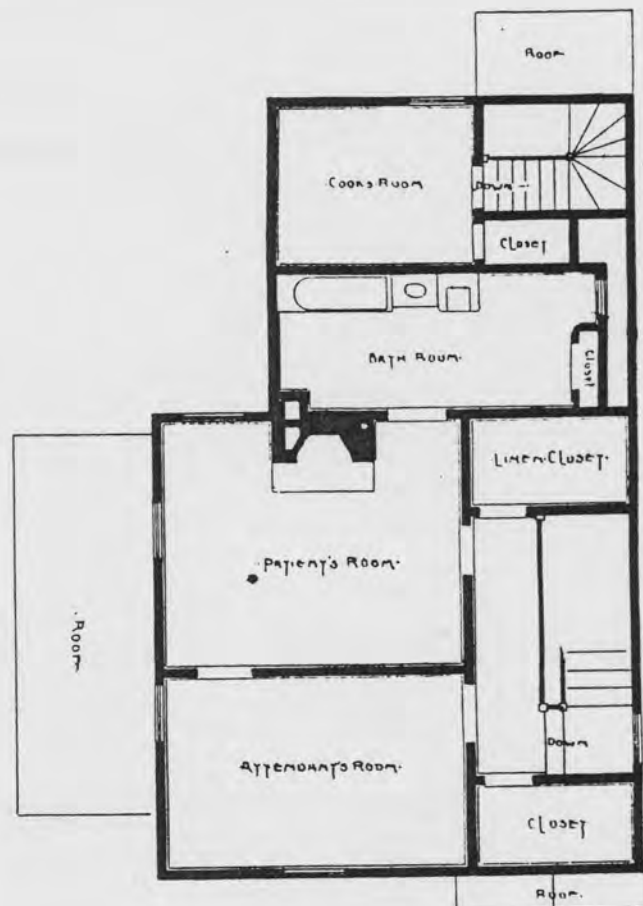
COTTAGE FOR
WESTBOROUGH.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

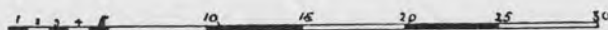
JOHN C. CARLE ARCHITECT.
WORCESTER, MASS.

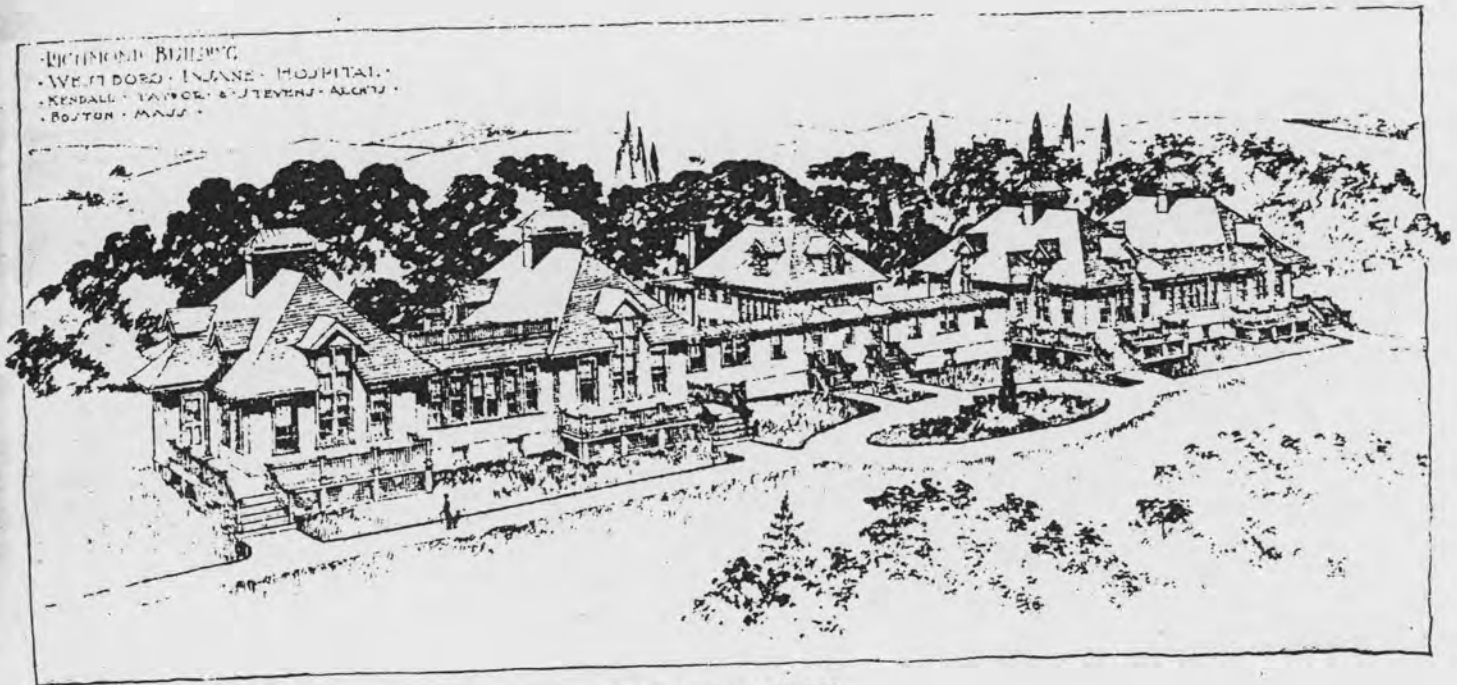


PLAN OF FIRST STORY.



PLAN OF SECOND STORY.

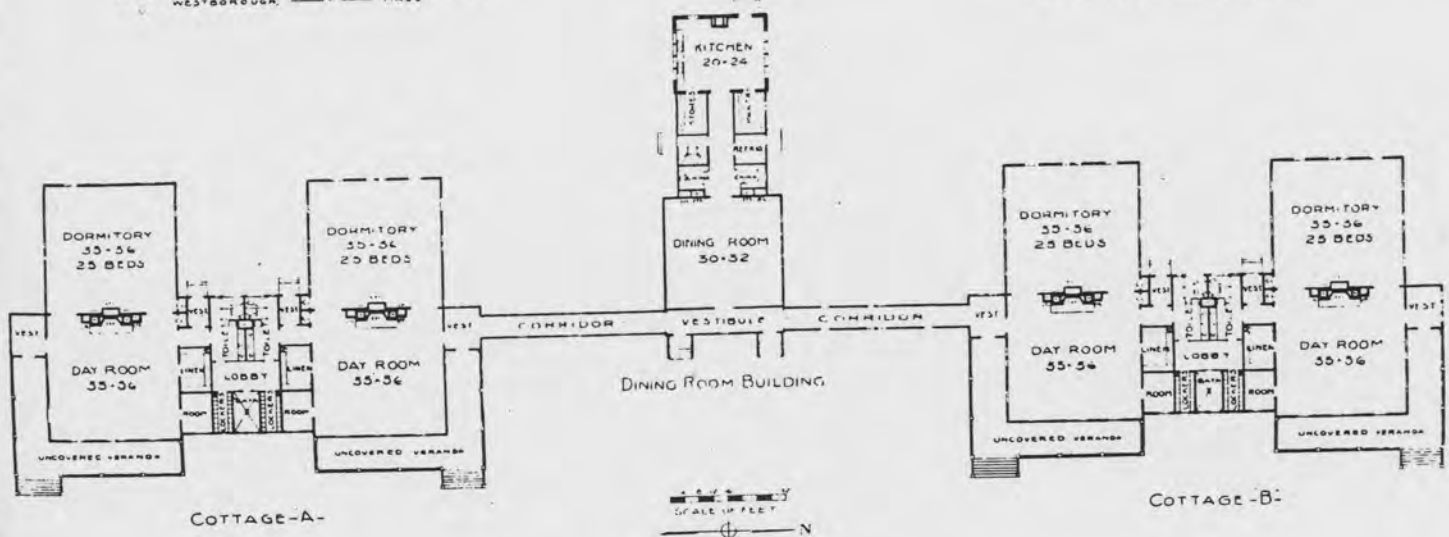




RICHMOND COTTAGES.

RICHMOND BUILDING
WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL
WESTBOROUGH, MASS.

KENDALL TAYLOR & STEVENS
ARCHITECTS
23 FEDERAL ST. — BOSTON



RICHMOND COTTAGES — Floor Plan.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Westborough State Hospital

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals And State Schools MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/93 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/21/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/06/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/23/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93001488

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1/21/94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept 4 & C
REVIEWER P. Ardus
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE 1/21/94

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

CLASSIFICATION

 count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

 historic current

DESCRIPTION

 architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

 acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

 sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Phone _____

Signed _____

Date _____



#B-14a

12/92

Main Building
Westborough State Hospital
Westborough, MA
Candace Jenkins, photographer
17 Slade St, Belmont, MA - neg. location
View facing NW



4-31 Westboro 12/91
Kitchen (w. side)



8-16A Westboro 12/92
landscape leading to #56



B-17A Westboro 12/92
Landscape between 56819



B-16A Westford 12/12

Main



4-18 Westford 12/91

Paine Hall



4-17 Westboro 12/91

Main Bldg - former Lyman School



4-19 Westboro 12/91
Wards 1 + J



B-1BA Westboro 12/92
farm group



4-20 Westboro 12/91

Hornes 413



LAUNDRY

4-21 Westboro 12/91
laundry



4-23 Westboro - 12/91

W. end Main Bldg / A, B Ward



4-24 Westboro 12/91

Talbot



4-25 Westboro 12/91

Osgood Cottage



4-22 Westboro 12/91
Codman



4-27 Westboro 12/91
Sharp Bldg.



4-26 Westboro 12/91

Cottages 31, 31a, 32



4-28 Westboro 12/91
Farm Group



4-33 Westboro 12/91

Farm Group



4-29 Westboro 12/91

Farm Office / Power Plant



4-29 Westboro 12/91

Farm Office / Power Plant



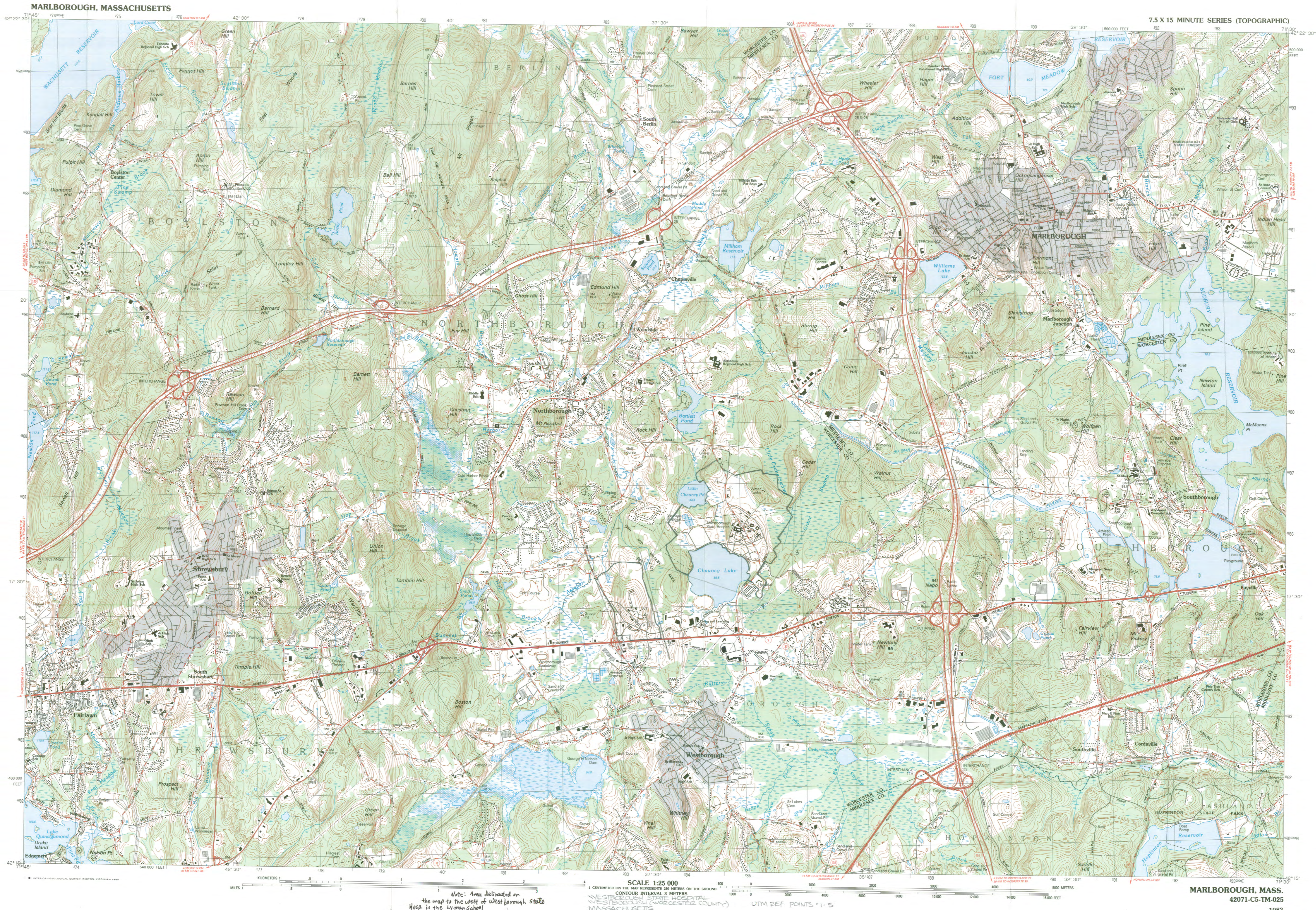
4-32 Westboro 12/91

Ward GTH



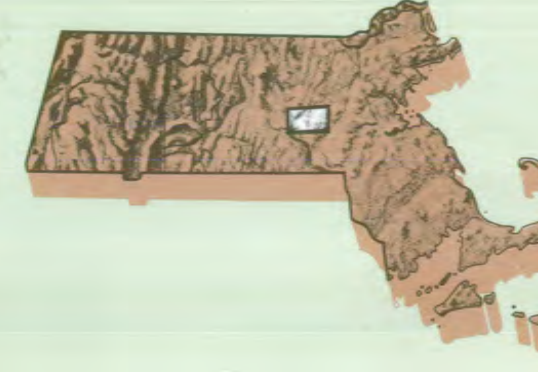
4-30 Westboro 12/91

Asst. Supt. House

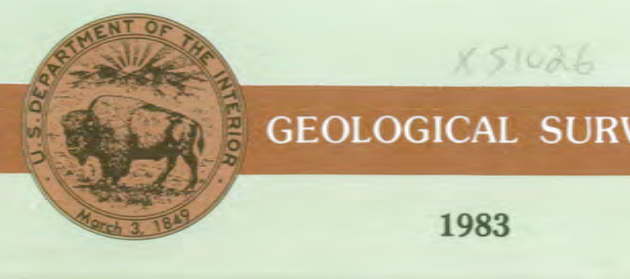


Marlborough MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Supersedes Shrewsbury and Marlborough 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1969

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

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.3 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS				
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4	5
1	3.2808						
2	6.5617						
3	9.8425						
4	13.1234						
5	16.4042						
6	19.6850						
7	22.9659						
8	26.2467						
9	29.5276						
10	32.8084						
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (MN) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1	2	3		
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			4	5			
			6	7	8		

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

Topographic Map Symbols	
Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State	
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary	
National, with monument	
State	
County parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; land section corner	
U. S. public lands survey; range, township; section	
Ramp, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Wellhead; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; salt or coal	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contour: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava; sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; wooded	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



JM
BF
DK

TOWN OF WESTBOROUGH MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIVED

BIRTHPLACE OF ELI WHITNEY

SEP 27 1993

BOARD OF SELECTMEN

RECEIVED

DEC 09 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

MASS. HIST. COMM.

TOWN HALL

34 WEST MAIN STREET
WESTBOROUGH, MA 01581-1998
TEL. (508) 366-7100
93-704

September 22, 1993

Ms. Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116-4802

Dear Ms. McDonough,

Jacqueline Tidman, chair of Westborough's Historical Commission, has informed the Board of Selectmen of your October 13 meeting and has asked the Board to consider supporting the nomination of the Westborough State Hospital and the former Lyman School for Boys to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Board, while applauding the recognition of the historic importance of these properties, has concerns about the effects of their listing on the National Register on future development of these properties, particularly in the existing open space.

Your letter of August 12, 1993, indicated that "if a property is listed in the National Register, the owner may do anything with it that he/she wished, unless state or federal funds, permits, or licensing are used..." Since these properties currently belong to the Commonwealth, any future development necessarily would involve state or federal funds, leases, permits, purchase or transfer of lands. Would the Massachusetts Historical Commission please indicate the approval process, restrictions, and procedures that developers and the Town would have to adhere to for the following proposals for the Lyman School property to occur:

*The acquisition and development of a new Town well on four acres near Lake Chauncy on land to be leased from or transferred by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife.

*The development of affordable single family housing in a mixed-market development on the 13-acre parcel C, similar to the housing built at North Hill on parcel K. Parcel C was earmarked as a possible housing site in the 1988 Lyman School

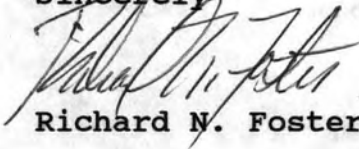
Redevelopment Master Plan. There is considerable involvement by the DCPO, EOCD and MHFA in these local initiative programs.

*The development of family public housing on two smaller parcels, G and H, designated for use by the Westborough Housing Authority in the Master Plan.

*The (acquisition) and dismantling of a dilapidated barn by the Westborough DPW on the property next to their facility, with the help of state funding.

The preservation of the historic buildings at the former Lyman School for Boys and the Westborough State Hospital for adaptive reuse is a commendable goal, but the Westborough Board of Selectmen is concerned that further restrictions on the development of the open space and reuse of buildings and lands available on these properties would discourage developments that would be beneficial to the Town. We would appreciate your response, in writing, as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard N. Foster", written over a horizontal line.

Richard N. Foster, Chairman

cc: Brona Simon
Jacqueline Tidman