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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 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 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 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 WESTFORD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2-25 BOSTON RD.; 2-21 DEPOT RD.; 4-8 GRANITEVILLE RD.; 1-10 HILDRETH ST.; 1-4 LELAND RD.; 4-8 LINCOLN ST.; 1-80 MAIN ST.; 2 RANDOLPH CIR. not for publication

city or town WESTFORD vicinity _____

state MASSACHUSETTS code MA county MIDDLESEX code 017 zip code 01886

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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

7/23/97
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8-28-98

Westford Center HD

Name of Property

Middlesex, MA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
125	24	building
3		sites
21	2	structures
6	2	objects
155	28	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Institutional Housing
- Commerce: department store
- Social: clubhouse
- Government: town hall, police, fire station, post office
- Religion: church
- Recreation and culture: sports facility
- Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural field
- Landscape: plaza

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Landscape: plaza
- Recreation and Culture: sports facility
- Commerce: specialty store
- Government: town hall
- Social: meeting hall
- Education: library
- Religion: church
- Commerce: professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Federal Georgian Greek Revival
- Italianate Second Empire Stick Queen Anne Shingle
- Richardsonian Romanesque Colonial Revival
- Bungalow/Craftsman Tudor Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation granite, concrete
- walls wood, brick, weatherboard
- roof shingle, asphalt, slate
- other synthetics, vinyl, metal, aluminum

Narrative Description

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

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7. DESCRIPTION

Westford Center is the residential and civic center of the town of Westford, Massachusetts. Architectural resources consist of moderately to well preserved institutional, residential and commercial properties constructed from the Colonial to the Early Modern Periods. It is located in north-central Middlesex County on a central hilltop in the town. The district is comprised mainly of residential buildings and also contains a church, historic former parish hall, library, town hall, public safety building, museum, the town common and three commercial buildings. 103 buildings comprise the district; of these, 94 are contributing elements and continue to associate the district with its historic trends of development. The historic appearance of these buildings is enhanced by the presence to many outbuildings, stone walls and gateposts. Styles include Colonial, Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow and English Revival. In addition to the architectural resources there are numerous outbuildings, 20 structures, three sites and seven objects. The boundaries are defined by changes in density of historic buildings and topographic changes.

Westford Center is located on Tadmuck Hill, the town's highest point at 460' above sea level, and marks the approximate center of the town. It is located in the coastal lowland region of the state, approximately ten miles south of the New Hampshire border and thirty miles northwest of Boston. The town is bordered on the east by Chelmsford, on the south by Acton and Carlisle, on the west by Groton and Littleton and on the north by Tyngsborough. The area of the town is c. 31 square miles. Many of the geological formations in Westford are glacial in origin, including Tadmuck Hill.

The setting of the center residential district consists of open fields formerly used for agriculture mixed with forested areas. Building lots are between c. ¼ and seven acres with most buildings located within 50 feet of roads. Moderately dense residential development lends the district a village appearance. The generally well-maintained buildings are residential in scale and predominantly wood in construction. Landscaping is generally traditional with well-maintained foundation plantings and ornamental trees appearing throughout the district. It is distinguished from other parts of town by its elevated location, density of construction, quality of architectural design, average higher age of buildings, their stylistic pretension and it is the site of most civic activities and the town common. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Development

Westford Center began as a farming neighborhood in the 1720s when settlers, mainly from Chelmsford, built homes on Tadmuck Hill. In 1727 a church was established and the militia began training nearby. Land was used mostly for residential and agricultural purposes through the 18th century, but the central location fostered construction of buildings for local government functions and other civic buildings such as schools and churches. Land use began to shift toward public functions after the initial First Parish Church building was built in 1727. The two uses coexisted for many years until the demise of the profitability of farming curtailed agricultural land use in the mid 20th century.

Many Center residences were constructed by town leaders. The manufacturer Allen Cameron occupied the house most recently used as a nursing home at **39 Main Street (MHC #62)** in the mid to late 1800s. Members of the Abbot family lived in the house at **24 Main Street (MHC #4)** in the early 1800s. The Abbots were owners of the Abbot Worsted Company, employers of hundreds of Westford residents from 1878-1958. J. Henry Read lived at **30 Main Street (MHC #41)** c. 1875; he was a prominent resident who served in town and state government in the late 19th century. **56 Main Street (MHC #45)** c. 1875 was the home of John Lanktree, a 19th century tax collector, farmer and blacksmith.

Many civic activities took place in the Center since its development as the core area of population. The earliest was the practice of religion at the **First Parish Church (MHC #37)** which is located to the north of Main Street. Services were first held in 1727, and continued today in a building dating to 1794 which stands just east of the site of the original structure. The church was reoriented in the late 1860s to face the Common. **Westford Academy (MHC #6)** was established in 1793 and its building was located on Boston Road across from the Common. It was moved behind the Congregational Church on Boston Road in the early 20th century and served as a fire house. It is currently in use as a museum. The former **Congregational Church (MHC #7)** separated from the First Parish Church in 1826 and constructed its own building in 1829 at the corner of Lincoln Street and Boston Road. The church was remodeled in 1896, and was used for that purpose until the mid 20th century, later serving as parish hall for the First Parish Church until 1996. The **Town Hall (MHC #8)** was built in 1870 and became the focus of town politics, continuing to serve that same purpose today. The **J.V. Fletcher Library (MHC #44)** was built in 1895-96 after the Town Hall was deemed too small to house the growing collection. It was enlarged in the early 1990s and

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continues to be used for its original purpose. The Westford Academy trustees constructed a second building to house students in 1897. This was known as the **Roudenbush School (MHC #14)** by the 1950s when it became a grade school and a new academy was built. It is now the Roudenbush Community Center. The **W.E. Frost School (MHC #50)** was built in 1908 and served as a grade school until the 1980s. It is now the Roudenbush Children's Center at Frost.

Westford Center also was the site of mild commercial activity. A store was established by 1762 on the North Side of Main Street, west of the First Parish Church. The store is no longer standing. Other enterprises would follow, one of which was the **Wright & Fletcher Store (MHC #2)** housed in the building at 40 Main Street which was built c. 1840 and functioned commercially until at least the early 20th century. It is currently an art gallery. Another member of the Fletcher family ran a store at **6-8 Lincoln Street (MHC #5)** built c. 1840, remodeled, c. 1905, which also remained in business from the 1850s into the 20th century.

At the center of Westford is the **Common (MHC Area C)** which was sold to the town in 1748 by Joseph Underwood for use as a military training ground. As this type of use became less frequent the Common was adapted to a public park and was used for Memorial Day and other civic celebrations. War veterans are memorialized here through statues, plaques and markers. It remains a cultural and civic point of focus as well as a recreational resource. Attempts to improve landscaping were made in the 19th century by planting trees in a double row along the perimeter. Other improvements were made c. 1919 when landscape architect Bremer Pond was contracted to design a more formal common green, resulting in curbing at the edges, leveling and planting grass.

Most of the remaining structures in the district are residential and were constructed from the Colonial to the Early Modern period. Some modern construction is found on Main Street, Boston Road, and in five subdivisions around the Center. The modern construction is consistent with historic residential construction in terms of scale, materials and style. Agricultural land use has been relegated to the outlying areas of the town.

Public Spaces

The **Common** is a level, triangular piece of ground originally used as a military training field that now serves as a park and is the site of monuments, statues and a

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flag pole. It is bounded on the east by Lincoln Street, the northwest by Main Street and the southwest by Boston road. It occupies approximately one acre and is planted with grass, trees and shrubs. Markers were placed here as early as 1899 when the cannon at the east end was installed. Other monuments followed. There is a bronze eagle commemorating the war dead, water troughs of iron and granite, and a monument to Revolutionary War soldier John Robinson. There was a bandstand on the Common from the 1860s until around 1900, and during this period the Common was the site of civic celebrations on Memorial Day, the library's dedication and other events. Today the Common is used as a recreational area.

[Photo #2]

The Whitney Playground (1910) is located in Westford Center between the **William E. Frost School (MHC #50)** and the **Roudenbush School (MHC #14)**. It is a hilltop site with a view to the south. Structures on the playground include ballfields, children's playground structures, tennis courts and maintenance sheds. A random ashlar granite block retaining wall approximately five feet high separates the Roudenbush building from the playground. A row of lilacs is adjacent to the south portion of the wall. The location of the playground between the two former schools is indicative of the original use of the parcel which was to accommodate the outdoor activities of residents.

Public Buildings

The oldest building in Westford Center is the first **Westford Academy (MHC #6)** (1793), which now houses a historical museum. It is a Georgian building located in the middle of the Westford Center residential district. It is a rectangular two story form of three bays width and six bays depth; a wood-frame structure with a wood shingle roof, wood clapboard siding and a cut granite foundation. The ridge-hip roof has at its center an octagonal belfry with an ogee-form copper roof and weathervane. A hip roof center entry porch with Classical details is attached to the facade. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sash with molded trim and hoods at the first story. The entry is simply trimmed and has transom lights above. A single brick chimney is in the rear of the roof. Georgian ornament includes the eight arches with wood keystone details supporting the belfry, the balustrade and Classical cornice with dentils surrounding the belfry base, Classical cornice with dentils at the eave of the building, Classical trim on the entry porch which consists of a denticulated entablature and Corinthian columns and wood corner quoins. A gazebo of 20th century construction housing a commemorative bell is north of the

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museum. The building has been restored to its 1792 appearance. The restoration was a gradual process over the past twenty years for use as a historical museum. The historical design remains intact, however the amount of original building fabric is in question. It was moved from a site one-tenth of a mile to the east in 1910 by the town for use as a fire station. It is in good condition.

A year after the construction of the Academy, the third building to house Westford's **First Parish Church (MHC #37)** was erected at 48 Main Street. It is a Georgian style wood-frame, three by four bay, front-gable structure of two stories with a three story tower attached to the facade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. The tower is a square form in the center of the facade which contains the front double leaf entry and ground level, a six-pane, fixed sash above and two 6/3 double-hung sashes above that. A clock rests between the top window and the belfry. An octagonal belfry with dentils around the base and eight segmented arches with keystones rests atop the tower. The belfry is capped by a pointed, shingled roof with weathervane. Windows on the second story of the main block of the church are 9/9 double-hung sashes and have hipped hoods. The facade is lit by two 6/6 double-hung windows on each side of the tower at the first story. There are two blind windows on each side of the tower on the second story. The center entrance is lit by a large fanlight and is protected by a gable roof entry porch. An interior brick chimney is near the rear of the building. Decorative elements include the dentils in the gable peak of the entry porch, modillions at the building eaves, gable returns, molded cornices and a gold weathervane with a banner-and-arrow design atop the spire. The immediately adjacent Parish Hall was built in 1996 and encroaches deeply upon the front yard to the church, which is Westford's most historically significant architectural resource. **[Photo #1]**

A schism within the First Parish Church resulted in the construction of the former **Congregational Church (MHC #7)** in 1829 (remodeled 1896; formerly the parish hall serving the First Parish Church from the 1950s until 1996). It is a two story, wood-frame building built in the late Victorian style. The main block is a rectangular front-gable form of three-by-three bays. Side ells are attached to the east and west walls and a wide, square tower with pyramidal roof is located in the northwest corner. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboards and the foundation is built of cut granite. A variety of windows exists. The facade has a large paired round-headed stained glass window in the center with an oculus and round hood molding, while others on the facade are the single round-headed stained glass on the east side and a rectangular stained glass window with a round

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hood on the west side of the facade. Other walls exhibit similar arrangements of window types. The entry is recessed under a wood Romanesque arch. A stained glass window transom reads 1829-1896 and was probably installed at the time of remodeling in the later year. A single brick chimney is near the rear of the church. Ornament consists of the Romanesque entry, the pyramidal tower, round hood moldings over stained glass windows. The Congregational Church was remodeled into a front-gable Late Victorian style building and retains its design associations to this period. It is in good condition. [Photo #3]

The end of the Early Industrial period saw the construction of the **Town Hall (MHC #8)** at 55 Main Street (1870). It is located in the center of the Westford Center residential district. The building is a three by six bay, rectangular, 2 ½ story front-gable form. It is a wood-frame structure with an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard siding and a cut granite foundation. A three story tower with belfry is attached to the facade. The Town Hall is attached at the SW corner to the Police/Fire Station (1974). Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with segmental arch hoods at the first floor and flat hoods at the second story. Windows on the facade are paired sash with double segmental arch hoods. The front entry is in the base of the tower and is covered by a flat roof porch with balustrade above and Colonial Revival columns at the sides. A brick chimney is at the NW corner of the roof. Ornamental elements include a wide frieze, brackets at the eaves on the rear of the building and an oculus on the second story of the front of the tower. The building was enlarged by one bay at the rear in the late 19th century. The original Second Empire tower was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane and the present Colonial Revival tower with a domed roof belfry was added at this time. The Town Hall is in excellent condition. [Photo #13]

In 1875 the town contracted for the construction of a new District #1 school at **20 Boston Road (MHC #58)**. It is a Second Empire design two stories in height, three bays in width and three bays deep. A Mansard roof is the dominant design characteristic of the structure. Pedimented dormers are found in the secondary slope of the roof and a brick chimney is at the center. A center gable dormer is above the entry hood which is in the center of the first story. Windows on the first floor have projecting hood moldings but otherwise the surrounds are fairly simple. Second floor windows are inset dormers and have pilasters at the sides and stylized classical ornament at the hood. A frieze board and paired brackets are located at the eaves. A decorative shield is situated in the middle of the gable dormer on the second story of the facade. The entry is protected by an ornate flat roof entry hood

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with paired brackets at the cornice and curvilinear brackets at the side. The building was adapted for use as a residence in 1995 and retains its Second Empire design features.

Trends in philanthropy at the close of the 19th century led to the construction of the **J.V. Fletcher Library (MHC #44)** at 50 Main Street in 1895. It is a three bay late Victorian design executed by architect H.M. Francis, primarily in tone and buff colored brick. It is a two story three bay, ridge hip roof structure with projecting central bay surmounted by a closed gable. Gabled dormers are located on each side slope of the roof, which is clad in slate. The walls are built of buff colored brick. The library rests on an elevated foundation of cut granite and rubble stone construction. Wall trim consists of a cut stone string course between the floors, wide cut stone eave trim and a copper cornice ornamented with an egg and dart pattern. First floor windows are trimmed with flat arches of brick. The recessed entry is ornamented with a terra cotta and cut granite block surround marked with the date 1895, a keystone atop the arch and Arts and crafts style floral motif. Brick chimneys with corbel caps are located at each side slope of the roof. An early 1990s addition consists of matching two story wings of buff colored brick and little other ornament. The wings approximately double the size of the structure and maintain the character of design established by the original. They are two bays in width and two stories tall. The only ornament is a beltcourse of soldier bricks between the floors. Windows and eaves are unornamented. The library is the only building in the Center built completely of brick. It is comparable to no other structure in town in terms of design, and is one of the most valuable architectural assets of the town of Westford. [Photo #9]

Immediately after the library was built with privately donated funds, the town saw fit to erect a building at 65 Main Street which is the exuberant Late Victorian style **Roudenbush School (MHC #14)**. It replaced the 1793 Westford Academy building in 1897 and served that function until 1955. It currently serves as a community center and is located in the Westford Center residential district. The richly ornamented wood-frame building is a rectangular, three by seven bay, 2 ½ story form with a hip roof and projecting central gable. A one story Colonial Revival ell is attached at the rear and houses a gymnasium. The roof is clad in slate shingles, the walls primarily in wood shingles, and the foundation is built of random course granite ashlar. Secondary gable roof entry porches give access to the basement level on the E and W sides. A variety of windows exists on the building. The peak of the projecting central gable is lit by three round-head, four-pane ribbon windows that are divided by colonettes. The frieze has five fixed sash of eight panes

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in the projecting gable and one on each side of the main block of the building. Immediately below the sash in the frieze and five 4/1 double-hung sash in the projecting gable and 6/1 double-hung sash on the main block. Large multiple pane sash with Romanesque hood moldings are located between floors on the east and west sides. A Richardsonian Romanesque arch built of wood that is cut to resemble stone vussoirs marks the recessed center entry on the first story of the projecting gable. The double leaf entry has a wide flanking band of fixed sashes and transom lights. A metal chimney and two hip roof dormers are on each side of the hip roof. Dormers are lit with 6/1 double-hung sash and are clad in slate shingles with copper flashing on the roof and wood shingles on the cheeks. A belfry occupies the peak of the hip roof. It rests on a square base and is supported by a round pinnacle at each corner. The domed copper roof is capped by a small spire with weathervane. The Roudenbush School has the widest array of ornament in the town of Westford. The belfry is articulated with a short, trabeated colonnade above an arch at each of its four sides. The pinnacles are capped with copper finials and grotesques. The spire atop the belfry has colonettes supporting a slender pyramidal roof. The eaves have modillions above a shingled frieze and a row of dentils. The walls above the water table are clad in a wide band of beaded flushboard siding. The entry arch has dentils at the extrados, egg and dart molding at the intrados and rosettes at the springing line. Basement level porches have gable roofs supported by grouped colonettes and pilasters that rest on random coursed ashlar knee walls. The peaks of the gables are enclosed with wood screens. Classical molding and gable returns further articulate the porches. The building was enlarged at the rear c. 1930 with a one story gymnasium that is fenestrated with round head windows with Colonial Revival molding and keystones. The building is in excellent condition and retains its original design intent. [Photo #7]

Late Industrial Period public building culminated in construction of the **Frost School (MHC #50)** (1908) which was intended to house the conglomerated school districts. Designed by Carl V. Badger, 73 Main Street is a two story, three by five bay Colonial Revival structure with a ridge-hip roof. It is a rectangular building with a projecting central bay on the facade. Entries flank the bay and are protected by flat roof, one story porches with full entablatures at the cornice. The porches are supported by grouped columns at the corners which rest on plinth blocks. A one story, three-sided bay window is at the center of the first floor of the facade. A pedimented dormer is located on the front slope of the roof. The structure is clad in wood clapboard, the roof is sheathed in slate and copper and the foundation is built of cut granite. Eaves are deep and have wide frieze boards. Walls are trimmed with spandrel panels below the two story compass windows on each side of the

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projecting bay and slim pilasters are at the corners of the building. The compass windows are surrounded by classical trim with keystones at the top. Other windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain surrounds. Entries are located under the side porches and have plain surrounds. An interior brick chimney is at the center ridge of the roof and two metal ventilators are at the rear slope of the roof. Two prefabricated tool sheds, a fence and a playground are adjacent to the building. [Photo #12]

A modern civic building constructed c. 1974 at the north end of the Common houses the **Police and Fire Departments (NC)**. 51-53 Main Street houses firefighting apparatus in the two story front-gable structure comprising the west side of the building and police functions in the east-side one story ell. The late 20th century structure is clad in wood clapboard and has a concrete foundation. Shed roof towers mark the roof line at the east and west slopes of the front-gable roof. Ornament consists of the lunette in the peak of the gable over the metal roll-up doors that admit fire vehicles. The building is in good condition.

Commercial Buildings

The oldest surviving building in Westford Center is the former **Fletcher Store (MHC #2)** (c. 1840) at 40 Main Street which is a combination of residential and commercial space in the center of the residential district. The 2 ½ story, front-gable main block is joined at the rear of the west wall to a large two story side-gable ell which forms an L-shaped plan. The front-gable facade is two bays across with each bay containing two windows at the second clapboard and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The bay windows at the facade are intended to display commercial good and are connected above by a hip roof which forms the recessed center entry. A small two story ell is located at the intersection of the two rectangular blocks of the building. It is lit on the south side by a roundel and on the west side by a 6/6 double-hung sash, both at the second story. An unornamented entry is on the south side of the first floor of the ell. The larger two story ell has a second story flat roof porch on the front with a screened knee wall and carved brackets and posts. The porch is supported from below by diagonal knee braces. Windows are generally 6/6 double-hung sashes except the roundel and the large fixed panes in the bays. The center entry is unornamented. There are two interior brick chimneys and a modern skylight in the roof. Much original ornament has been removed although the closed gable remains. The building is in good condition.

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The most prominent commercial building faces the south side of the Common. **6-8 Lincoln Street (MHC #5)** (c. 1840, remodeled c. 1905) is an accreted, wood-frame, 2 ½ story Queen Anne style building with a complex plan that contains several dwelling units and professional offices. The building was formerly a store and residential/commercial structure which was enlarged at the start of the 20th century with a wide porch on the facade and an octagonal tower on the east side of the facade. It is seven bays wide and four bays deep. The roof is clad in slate shingles, the walls in wood clapboards and the foundation is built of cut granite and the cast block under the tower and porch. A ¾ width, one story shed roof porch is at the rear of the residential section of the building. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sashes except at the roof level of the tower which is lit by short 6/1 double-hung sashes. The center entry is a double leaf arrangement located under the low pedimented gable on the front porch. A second entry is recessed into the canted west corner of the building. Two interior brick chimneys are near the rear of the building. A single gable dormer is located on the front slope of the side-gable block and is lit by a Palladian window. Decorative elements consist of the wide cornice and frieze, corner pilasters, eave brackets, short gable returns, a spindle frieze, turned posts, carved brackets and arts and crafts ornamentation on the front porch. The building retains most of its historical fabric and its associations with 19th century residential/commercial architecture. It is in good condition. [Photo #14]

Two Early Modern Period commercial buildings exist in the district. **2 Depot Street** (c. 1945) is a Colonial Revival style building in use as a telephone service facility. It is located in the middle of the Westford Center residential district. The rectangular six by one bay structure is one story high and has a large brick addition attached to the rear. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls are brick and the foundation is concrete. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash trimmed with brick flat arches and sills. The front entry is trimmed with a Colonial Revival surround. A single brick chimney with a copper cap marks the roofline. Decorative elements include gable returns and a molded cornice. The rear addition is also a brick side-gable structure and is connected by a small ell. **45 Main Street** (c. 1930) is the former post office and has been converted for use as a bank. The Colonial Revival brick structure is a one story, side-gable, rectangular form with a flat-roof rear ell. It is five bays wide by four bays deep. Windows are 6/9 double-hung sashes with brick sills, shutters and no other trim. The center entry is trimmed in Classical molding with a transom above. An ornamental ventilator with louvered vents and a pyramidal roof occupies the middle of the ridgeline. Other ornament consists of a frieze which acts as a signboard, brick quoins, and gable returns. A chain link fence separates the property from its neighbor to the west. The front, rear, and west side yards are paved for parking.

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Colonial Period, pre-1775

Few Colonial Period residences survive in the district. Most have either been lost to fire, moved or subsumed under later construction and are no longer recognizable as Colonial buildings. A visible example is at **3 Depot Street (MHC #60)** (c. 1730). It is a 2 ½ story, side-gable, three by two bay residence with a 1 ½ story ell on the south side wall connecting to a barn at the rear. A pedimented porch projects from the facade over the center entry. It is sided with wood clapboards and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The foundation is cut granite. The vernacular building is nearly devoid of ornament. A slim plain return marks the eaveline on the gable end. Narrow corner boards and a plain cornice constitute the remainder of the trim. Windows are primarily 6/9 double-hung sash with 6/6 double-hung units and a fixed six pane sash in the ell. The entry is flanked by sidelights, pilasters and columns. The barn is an attached, side-gable structure, 1 ½ stories in height with two vehicle entries. Windows on the facade are six pane fixed sash. The roof is asphalt shingle, the siding is wood clapboard and the foundation is rubblestone. An ell is attached at the rear. 3 Depot Street is an early structure in Westford Center that retains integrity of design, location, and association.

Another significant Colonial house is at **2 Hildreth Street (MHC #9)** (c. 1713), the oldest building in the district. This is a 2 ½ story, side-gable, five bay Colonial style residence. Ells are located at the south side and at the rear of the building. It is a wood-frame structure clad in wood clapboard with a slate roof. Ornament is limited to the entry surround which is articulated by full length sidelights and a simple molding. There is a one story bay window at the rear of the house and a gable dormer on the roof of the side ell. Windows are 6/9 double-hung sash with simple trim. Two brick chimneys with corbel caps are located on the ridge on the main block of the building. [Photo #8]

The third surviving Colonial residence is the Charles Fletcher House at **62 Main Street (MHC #47)** (1740-1780). It is a 2 ½ story, five bay, side-gable Colonial house. One story ell is located at each side of the building and a one story bay window is at the west side of the first floor. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. The most prominent ornamental detail is the entry surround which is Federal in style. It consists of a denticulated cornice over a wide frieze board, Ionic pilasters at the sides, ¾ length sidelights and a fanlight above the door. Windows are 2/2 double-hung units with narrow, simple surrounds. Eaves have narrow trim boards and

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short gable returns. The five sided bay window at the west wall is capped by a cornice and frieze board and has quarrel panes set in double-hung sash. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the side-gable roof. The significance of the Fletcher House lies in its design integrity and in its well maintained condition. [Photo #6]

Federal Period, 1775-1830

A great deal of development took place in Westford Center during the Federal Period and many residences survive to illustrate the methods of construction and design choices that residents made during the period. While few houses exhibit high style Federal form, several others retain a moderate level of detail and association with the design concepts of the period.

1 Hildreth Street (MHC #54) (c. 1790, remodeled 1846) is a 2 ½ story, five bay, side-gable residence set in the central village of Westford. The ell to the rear of the main block of the house was built in 1790, while the more formal Federal style front section was constructed in 1846. It is a wood-frame building constructed on a cut granite foundation with an asphalt shingle roof and wood clapboard siding. Eaves are articulated with a frieze board, 6/6 facade windows with wide surrounds, and the recessed entry is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The side walls are marked by full gable returns. Wall trim consists of narrow corner boards and a simple wide molding surrounding the entry. The barns at the rear is a 1 ½ story, two bay, side-gable structure sided with wood clapboards. There are two vehicle entries and a gable dormer on the facade. 1 Hildreth Street is similar in scale and design to **72 Main Street (MHC #49)** and presents a well-maintained facade to the Common and to the Civil War Memorial. [Photo #8]

7 Hildreth Street (c. 1830) is a rectangular Federal style dwelling in the Westford Center residential district. It is a side-gable, 2 ½ story, five by two bay, wood-frame building with an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard siding and a cut granite foundation. An attached shed and two bay garage are at the rear of the house. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sash with molded surrounds and shutters. A square bay window with a wood shingled hip roof and a multiple-pane window occupies the south side of the first story. The center entry is a high-style Federal Design with full entablature, dentils, pilasters and sidelights. The fanlight depicts an eagle rendered in leaded art glass. Brick chimneys are at the north side and in the center of the roofline. Other ornament included slim corner boards and cornice and a water table. The attached barn is a front-gable, two story, two bay structure

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converted for use as a garage. A granite wall separates the from yard from the street. The house is unaltered except for the bay window and is in good condition.

4 Leland Road (MHC #53) (c. 1794) is a 2 ½ story, six bay, side-gable, Federal style house with two ells at the rear (south). Walls are clad in wood clapboard, the roof in asphalt shingles and the foundation is built of cut granite. Two brick chimneys rise from the main part of the roof and a third chimney is located in the first ell. A large porch with a rounded corner pavilion extends from the facade around to the eastern side of the house. A carriage porch surmounted by a balustrade and an enclosed porch projects from the front of the building, covering a portion of the driveway. The porch and carriage porch are of Colonial Revival design and were added well after the original section of the building was completed. A second, smaller porch is located at the west side of the first rear ell. Ornament on the earlier portions of the house is restrained. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with simple surrounds. The main entry appears to have been remodeled around the time the porches were added. It is surrounded by simple bead moldings with circular bosses at the corners. Eave trim is minimal. The barns are located close behind the house. The closer of the two is a large side-gable form oriented parallel to the main block of the house. The second barn is smaller and oriented in the same direction. Both are clad in clapboard and have granite foundations. Wide stone walls surround the property. 4 Leland Road has the most ornate porch example and one of the few carriage porches in Westford.

24 Main Street (MHC #2) (c. 1820) is the most formal Federal style house in the district. It is three stories in height, five bays in width and four in depth. The roof is a ridge-hip form with two chimneys at each side. An ell is located on the west wall, connecting the house to the barn. A hip roof, one story porch projects from the facade over the center entry. The main exterior materials are wood clapboard on the facade and brick on the side walls. The roof is sheathed in asphalt. Federal style ornament is seen in the dentils at the eaves, the simple roof moldings over 12/12 double-hung sash, the Doric pilasters at the corners of the main block of the building and in the classical lines of the entry porch, supported by Doric columns at the corners. The symmetry of the facade and the reduction in size of the third floor facade windows to 8/12 panes are the most characteristic Federal elements. This is the purest example of Federal design in Westford and make a major aesthetic contribution to the center of town. The attached barn is a front-gable, 1 ½ story clapboard structure with a central vehicle entry. There is a roundel in the facade gable peak and other secondary openings placed across the facade. A square ventilator with louvered vents, bracketed eaves and a weathervane is located at the middle of the roof peak.

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Early Industrial Period, 1830-1870

Residential development during the Federal Period continues to lend the district much of its character and sense of place, but a large number of buildings also survive from the Early Industrial Period. These contributed to the historical associations embodied in Westford Center due to their number, quality of design and high degree of preservation. Several of the houses exhibit Federal style elements from the mid-19th century, Others have Greek Revival elements and still others have few or no stylistic elements.

24 Boston Road (MHC #59) (1843) is a five by one bay, 2 ½ story, side-gable residence with some elements of the Federal style. There is a large ell connecting the main block of the house to the rear barn. A shed roof porch of one story is attached at the south side of the ell. A secondary one story ell projects from the north wall of the house. It is clad in wood clapboard, the roof is sheathed in asphalt and the foundation is built of cut granite. Ornamental elements are found at the entry which has a wide surround, ¾ sidelights and transom lights. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash and the surrounds are narrow and simple. The long ell at the rear is oriented perpendicularly to the main block of the house and is lit by a variety of sash types. The porch is supported by three paired posts and extends slightly more than half the distance to the barn. The front gable 1 ½ story barn has a single vehicle opening and a double-hung window in the peak. It is clad in wood clapboard, the roof in asphalt and the foundation is built of cut and uncut granite. A wellhouse is located in the dooryard. 24 Boston Road is a typical local example of the Federal style, it is well-maintained and comparable in scale and design to others in town such as **36 Main Street**.

25 Boston Road (c. 1840) is a wood-frame dwelling with Federal style elements located in the Westford Center residential district. The plan is rectangular, three by two bay, two story form with a two story rear ell. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. The side-gable roof is marked by two side chimneys and a widow's walk. A rear single story porch is on the south side of the rear ell. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes with tall hood moldings and shutters. The center entry is lit by side and transom lights and has a hood supported by carved brackets. The chimneys are ornamented with corbel caps and the widow's walk has a plain balustrade and an oculus in the base. An attached shed was built onto the rear of the building in the late 20th century. A post and rail fence and stone wall are in the front and side yards. The house is in good condition.

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5 Depot Street (c. 1840) is another wood-frame dwelling in the Westford Center residential district with Federal elements built in the Early Industrial Period. It is a rectangular, five by one bay, 2 ½ story house with a 1 ½ story side ell. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are 6/6 double-hung units with simple trim. The entry has wide trim and ½ length sidelights. A single center brick chimney is in the roof of the ell. A secondary entry is in the side ell and is covered by a hip roof hood with ornamental brackets. Ornament on the main block of the house consists of corner pilasters and a frieze at the eave. A two-bay barn is attached to the side ell. The house is in good condition.

20 Depot Street (c. 1840) is a wood-frame dwelling with Federal style ornament. It is a side-gable, five by two bay, rectangular building of 2 ½ stories with a single story south-side ell. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboards and the foundation is built of cut granite. The center entry porch has a pedimented roof with two Doric columns at each corner. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes with hood moldings and shutters. The front entry is flanked by pilasters and 2/3 length sidelights. A single center brick chimney marks the roofline. Decorative elements consist of a wide frieze, corner pilasters, gable returns and Colonial Revival cornice and columns on the entry porch. A detached, two-bay, two story, front-gable wood-frame barn adapted for use as a garage is in the rear yard. A deck has been added to the rear of the house. Ornamental cut granite posts line the border of the front yard. The house retains much of its original fabric and design intent, and is in good condition.

4 Lincoln Street (MHC #55) (c. 1843) is a 2 ½ story, five bay residence with elements of the Greek Revival style. An ell attaches the house to the large barn in the rear. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is constructed of cut granite. Federal elements are seen in the wide eave boards and paneled pilasters. Greek Revival influence is seen in the closed gables. Relatively plain window hood moldings surmount the 6/6 double-hung sash. A one story bay window projects from the west side of the first floor. The recessed entry is lit by sidelights and a transom, and is surrounded by a wide, flat molding with a slightly projecting hood. Two brick chimneys with restrained corbel caps rise from the roof of the main block of the house. The setting is unique in Westford in that it directly faces the Common across the street. The barn is a 1 ½ story, front-gabled form with a double vehicle entry at the facade. It is clad in wood clapboard. An ornamental lunette in the peak lights the interior of the second floor.

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21 Main Street (MHC #63) (c. 1835) is a five bay, two story house with Federal style elements and a two story Colonial Revival addition at the east wall. The roof is a ridge-hip form over the Federal block and flat over the addition. An attached barn is located at the rear of the east wall. The house is constructed of wood and clad in clapboard. The roof is clad in slate and copper and the foundation is built of cut granite. Federal style ornament includes a center entry with a wide Classical surround and round arched fanlight, pilasters at the corners of the main block and spandrel panels built of wood flushboard between the first and second story facade windows. Windows are primarily 8/12 double-hung sash. The house is in good condition and is more ornate than most other Federal designs in town. The attached barn is at the rear of the Colonial Revival addition; it is a front-gable 2 ½ story structure with two vehicle openings on the facade, one being located in a shed roof addition at the east side of the barn. It is ornamented with a roundel in the gable peak and a square ventilator at the peak of the roof. The ventilator has a pyramidal hip roof and paired louvered vents at the sides.

25 Main Street (c. 1850) is a dwelling in the central residential district with Federal style elements. It is a rectangular, 2 ½ story, five by two bay house. The side-gable, wood frame structure is clad in wood clapboard with an asphalt shingle roof. A two story ell is attached to the rear of the main block of the house. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes with slim hood moldings and shutters. The center entry is trimmed with a wide surround, and there are three interior brick chimneys. Ornament consists mainly of the wide Federal style entry surround with sidelights. A secondary entrance with hood and carved brackets is located on the south side of the house. The building is in good condition. A detached side-gable two bay garage with cupola is in the rear yard, a wood-frame building constructed with elements of the Colonial Revival style.

Other Early Industrial Period houses in the district have Greek Revival elements although they are fewer in number. **14 Boston Road** (c. 1830) is a wood frame Greek Revival dwelling in the Westford Center residential district. It is a front-gable, 2 ½ story, three by four bay form with a one story ell on the south side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite and brick. A one story porch is located on the south side near the junction of the ell. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes with simple trim and shutters. The side hall entry is trimmed with pilasters, a wide frieze with cornice and sidelights. A single interior brick chimney marks the roofline. Decorative elements consist of a closed gable, corner pilasters, a wide frieze and molded cornice. A detached two-story front-gable barn is in the south side yard and has

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vertical flushboard siding. Openings on the facade include a large vehicle door, a double-hung sash and double leaf doors in the gable peak. A low cut granite wall separates the front yards from the street. The house and barn retain much of their original facade. The house is in good condition and the barn is in fair condition.

8 Depot Street (c. 1835) is a wood-frame Greek Revival dwelling located in the Westford Center residential district. The house is rectangular, front-gable, 1 ½ story arrangement with a one story rear ell. The main block of the house is three by two bays. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in vinyl clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes with no trim. The side hall entry is flanked by 2/3 length sidelights and is covered by a trellis with a segmental arched roof. A center brick chimney and a gable dormer are on the north slope of the roof. Decorative elements consist of gable returns on the facade, a wide frieze and molded cornice. An attached two bay, front-gable garage is in the rear yard. The house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and replacement windows and is in good condition.

78 Main Street (c. 1850) is a three bay front-gable, Greek Revival house built on a side hall plan in the residential neighborhood of Westford Center. The house is rectangular with a one story ell at the rear. Shed dormers are located on each slope of the roof. The house is sided with wood clapboards, the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the foundation built of cut granite. Eaves are articulated with heavy moldings and wide frieze boards characteristic of the style. Corner boards are paneled pilasters with molded capitals. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash and have plain surrounds. The recessed side hall entry is lit with full length sidelights and surrounded with wide trim. A stone wall separates the house from Main Street and a two story, gable-front barn sided in wood clapboards is in the back yard. 78 Main Street is a well-maintained example of the 1 ½ story Greek Revival residence in Westford Center.

80 Main Street (c. 1850) is a Greek Revival wood-frame residence at the southeast corner of the district. It is a small, rectangular front-gabled banked building of 2 ½ stories at the facade and 1 ½ stories at the northeast and rear. The facade is three bays at the first story and one bay at the second. The house is three bays deep and has a 1 ½ story side-gable ell at the southwest side. It has an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard siding and a cut granite foundation. Windows are 2/2 sashes with molded surrounds and shutters. Small frieze windows light the second story of the side ell. The front entry is covered by a trellis with a segmental arch hood. A more formal entry is located on the northwest side and has sidelights and pilasters in the

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surround. A single center brick chimney with corbel marks the roofline. Greek Revival ornament includes the molded cornice, corner pilasters, a closed gable on the facade and a wide frieze. A detached side-gable, wood-frame shed is in the south yard. A four foot high cut granite wall retains the bank between the front and side yards. A low stone wall separates the front yard from the street. The house appears to retain integrity of materials and is in good condition.

There are residences in the district that exhibit Greek Revival elements but have been altered with eclectic 19th or early 20th century additions. **1 Leland Road (MHC #52)** (1846, remodeled c. 1910) is a 2 ½ story, three bay, front-gable residence with prominent elements of the Greek and Colonial Revivals. There are several ells to the rear that connect the house to sheds and a barn, while a second barn is detached from the residence. A large Classical Revival porch dominates the facade at the first floor level. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. Windows are mainly 8/8 double-hung sash, with the exception of the oculus in the side ell and the 6/6 window in the peak. Greek Revival elements include wide eave boards, pilasters at the corners and a side hall plan. Colonial and Greek Revival elements are seen in the porch and balustrade, broken arch pediment above the peak window of the facade, the oval oculus with keystones in the bay projecting to the north, and the two bay windows at the south side wall. Window surrounds are simple. The entry is flanked by sidelights. Two brick chimneys rise from the main block of the house and a third is located in the first ell to the rear. Two barns sided in wood clapboards are in the side and rear yards. 1 Leland Road is a well-maintained and intact example of an Early Industrial period house with Colonial Revival alterations.

37 Main Street (MHC #3) (1848) is a Greek Revival style, wood frame dwelling modified with a Colonial Revival addition at the west side. It is a 2 ½ story rectangular building. The main block is six by three bays clad in wood clapboard. The roof is a side-gable form clad in asphalt shingles. A full width one story hip-roof porch is attached to the facade and is supported by seven Doric columns and a wide frieze. A two story ell was added to the west side of the house in 1914 and constitutes the sixth bay of the facade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes with hood moldings. The center bay is lit by a tripartite 6/6 sash with sidelights. The first floor of the facade is lit by 9/9 windows which are taller than those on the second floor. The center entry is surrounded by skylights, transom lights and wide Classical trim. Two center brick chimneys with corbel caps mark the ridge of the roof. A balustraded captain's walk occupies the ridge of the roof between the to

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chimneys. Ornament includes a wide frieze at the molded cornice, closed gables at the sides, the classically inspired porch cornice and columns, and wide corner boards on the main block of the house. A wood fence is attached at the west side. The porch and the west side ell were probably added around 1914. The house is in good condition.

The Symmes/Cameron House at **39 Main Street (MHC #62)** (c. 1850) is a 2 ½ story, five bay, side-gable structure with elements of the Greek Revival and Victorian Eclectic styles. A detached barn is at the rear of the house, while a single story flat-roofed porch stretches across the facade and the side elevations. It is supported by Doric columns and has a full entablature, brackets over the entry and a balustrade. One story bay windows are located on the second floor of the east side and the facade, and a first floor bay is at the west side. A gable dormer is located over the center bay of the facade and a hexagonal widow's walk with balustrade is at the peak of the roof. Siding is wood clapboard and the roof is clad in slate. The main block of the house was built in the Greek Revival style with wide frieze boards and paneled pilasters at the corners. Second floor windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with prominent hood moldings. Those on the first floor of the facade are full length sash flanking the entry, which is trimmed in classical molding. Pilasters are found on the first story of the facade underneath the porch. Details from the late Victorian period take the form of eave brackets, one story bay windows and the gable dormer with its oculus. Two brick chimneys with restrained corbel caps mark the roofline. The barn is a 2 ½ story, three bay, front-gable form with a single vehicle entry that has been converted to a doorway of human scale. The double-hung windows have hood moldings and the building is clad in clapboard. It appears to have been converted to domestic use. A metal ventilator is located at the center of the roof peak. A second outbuilding is located east of the barn and formerly served as a windmill. It is similar to a gazebo in form and scale with open side walls, a Mansard roof and an elevated floor. It is articulated with Stick style ornament. The former Cameron House is a significant Victorian Eclectic design and a substantial presence in the center of town. There are other houses built in this eclectic style, but it is unmatched in terms of scale, proportion and setting.

Other houses were built in a more vernacular vein and illustrate fewer architectural details than those described above. **11 Boston Road** (c. 1860) is a wood-frame dwelling in the central residential district with no architectural style. It is a rectangular, two story, side-gable form of four by two bays. The building has a wood-frame, asphalt shingle roof, and a cut stone foundation. A two story flat roof bay is attached to the north wall and a pedimented porch covers the center entry. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sashes on the second story and 2/2 units on the

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first. Beaded trim surrounds the windows and the front door. A side brick chimney is on the south wall. Ornamental elements include the Colonial Revival columns and cornice on the pedimented entry porch. A single story, side-gable wood-frame barn is in the rear yard. The house retains much historic exterior fabric and is in good condition.

1 Main Street (c. 1850) is a rectangular, two story, five by two bay, single unit residence located at the corner of Flagg Road and Main Street which is at the west end of the residential district. The house has no architectural style but retains visual associations with mid 19th century construction methods in its form and massing. It is a side-gable form with a projecting front-gable dormer and a side-gable, two story ell attached at the rear of the main block of the house. A full-width, hip roof porch covers the first floor of the facade. It is a wood-frame structure with an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard siding and an uncut stone foundation. Ornament is limited to dentils at the eaves which were probably added during a renovation project within the past ten years. Windows are typically 6/2 double-hung sash with simple surrounds. Corner boards and trim at the entry is also plain, while a brick chimney is attached at the south wall.

Late Industrial Period, 1870-1915

A variety of Late Industrial Period building styles is represented in Westford Center. The most common are the Late Victorian and the Colonial Revival. Others include the Second Empire, Shingle, Italianate and Queen Anne styles. Many houses exist that have no style.

4 Boston Road (c. 1870) is the Late Victorian former fire cottage and is now a meeting hall for staff of the adjacent historical museum. It is located in the center of the residential district. The wood-frame building is a rectangular front-gable form of 1 ½ stories. It is two by three bays and has a rear ell of one story with an enclosed shed roof porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is built of cut granite. A full-width, one story hip-roof porch on the facade has a full entablature and covers a five sided bay window and the side-hall front entry. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with hood moldings. The front entry is ornamented with a wide surround. Two interior brick chimneys and a shed dormer occupy the roof. The rear chimney is capped with a pointed arch made of brick. Ornament consists of wide frieze boards and pronounced eaves, corner pilasters, jigsawn porch posts and brackets. The building is in good condition.

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23 Boston Road (c. 1885) is a Late Victorian style wood-frame dwelling located in the Westford Center residential district. It is a three by two bay rectangular front-gable form of 2 ½ stories. A two story ell is attached to the rear wall. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboards and the foundation built of cut granite. Windows are 2/2 double-hung units with hood moldings. The side-hall, double-leaf front door is covered by a hood with carved brackets. A single brick chimney is on the south side of the roof. Three sided bay windows are located on the south side of the facade and the rear of the south elevation. Decorative elements consist of paired brackets at the eaves of the building and of the bay windows, a wide frieze, wood quoins, classical moldings and the entry hood and gable; returns on the facade. The attached barn was removed in 1996 during renovation and replaced the following year with a compatible design. A tennis court is in the north side yard. The house is in good condition.

6 Depot Street (c. 1870) is a Late Victorian dwelling the Westford Center residential district. It is a rectangular, wood-frame structure of 2 ½ stories. The four by one bay, cross-gable building has an asphalt shingle roof and wood clapboard siding. The main block of the house is a front-gable form with side-gable ell of two stories attached at the south wall. A two story, four-sided bay window occupies the middle of the facade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with simple surrounds. The recessed side hall entry has sidelights, a pedimented hood and wide molded trim. A brick chimney is at the south side and two are in the center of the roof. Decorative elements consist of gable returns at the eaves, corner pilasters, a wide frieze and molded cornice. A rear, two story ell connects the house to the two bay, front-gable barn. The 1 ½ story, two by two wood-frame barn has a compass window in the gable peak and a molded cornice with gable returns. A post and rail fence is in the front yard and a stone wall is in the rear.

17 Depot Street (c. 1880) is a wood-frame Late Victorian dwelling located in the Westford Center residential district. It is a two by two bay rectangular form that is 2 ½ stories in height with a two story ell in the rear. The cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and stagger-butt wood shingles and the foundation in built of cut granite. A one story, hip roof porch is attached to the west and north walls. Windows are 2/2 double-hung units with plain trim. The front entry is also unornamented. A secondary entry is on the north wall of the rear ell and is covered by an ornamental shed roof hood. Second story bay windows are on the north and west walls. A brick chimney is in the center of the roof. Decorative elements consist of the exposed rafter ends at the eaves of the building and the second story bay windows, the Mansard roof above and consoles below the

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north wall bay, turned posts with carved brackets on the porch and patterned shingles at the mid-level of the walls. A two bay detached barn of 1 ½ stories is clad in wood shingles in the rear yard. At the north corner of the yard is a stone marked with carved outlines of a ship and a sword which commemorate the presence of a Scottish exploration party which may have visited the site in the 14th century. It is protected by stone posts connection by a chain. The event and marker are under historical investigation and their veracity remains in question. The house retains much of its original design intent and is in good condition.

8 Graniteville Road (MHC #57) (c. 1880) is a 2 ½ story, five bay, side-gable house with elements of the Italianate and Greek Revival styles. An ell at the rear and bay windows and porches are located at the facade, side and rear of the structure. Cladding consists of wood clapboard on the walls, slate on the roof and the foundation is built of cut granite. Ornament of the Italianate style consists of paired brackets at the eaves, semi-octagonal bay windows at the center of the second floor of the facade and at the first floor of the south side elevation. These have narrow 1/1 double-hung sash set below a projecting cornice which is supported by paired brackets of the same type found at the eaves, though smaller in size. A one story flat roof porch below the bay at the facade protects the entry. It is supported by paired colonettes under a wide bracketed frieze and deep cornice. Pilasters are set into the wall flanking the entry which is lit from above by a transom light. Greek Revival elements include the wide pilasters at the corners of the main block of the house, frieze boards at the eaves and the flat hood moldings over the 2/2 double-hung sash. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the roof, one at the south side wall and the second is an interior construction. The house is a typical local Late Victorian design comparable to 23 and 12 Main Street.

19 Boston Road (c. 1910) is a Colonial Revival style wood-frame dwelling located in the Westford Center residential district. The house has a two by two bay, four-square form of two stories with a hip-roof side-ell of one story. The ridge-hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard siding and the foundation is built of cobblestone. A full-width, one story, hip roof porch is attached to the facade. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sashes with plain trim and the center entry is unornamented. A picture window with flanking stained glass windows is south of the front door. A single interior brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof and a hip roof dormer with paired double-hung sash is on the east slope. Decorative elements consist of the Colonial Revival columns, balustrade and cornice on the front porch. A front-gable, one story, two bay garage is in the rear yard,

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ornamented with a closed gable and molded cornice, a single fixed sash is in the gable peak. A low fieldstone wall separates the house from the road. The building appears to retain most of its original features except the windows and is in good condition.

The Colonial Revival style is best represented in the district by the house at **10 Hildreth Street (MHC #18)** (c. 1907). It is a large rectangular 2 ½ story residence with a two story rear ell. The main block is a five by four bay wood-frame structure with a ridge-hip slate shingle roof, wood clapboard siding and a cut granite foundation. The central bay is a projecting pavilion with a gable wall dormer. A flat roof one story entry porch with rich Colonial Revival ornament is on the groundstory of the pavilion. A carriage porch with Colonial Revival cornice and columns is attached to the south wall. A similarly articulated one story porch is attached to the east wall. An elevated bay window with additional Colonial Revival details occupies the south wall at the second story. Windows on the facade are typically 2/1 double-hung sash with tall hood moldings and wide surrounds. The pavilion gable has a Palladian window in the peak and a tripartite double-hung sash at the second story. The center entry is flanked by two narrow leaded glass sash with a similar transom light above. The entry is a paneled oak double-leaf door under the flat roof porch. Two paneled brick chimneys with ornamental caps are located on the north and south walls and a third chimney is on the ridge of the hip roof. Two gable dormers flanking the center wall have Classical moldings, short pilasters are the corners and short 8/1 double-hung sash. A third dormer is on the north slope of the roof. The extensive Colonial Revival ornament includes a wide molded cornice with dentils at the eave, corner pilasters with Scamozzi capitals, a classical cornice and balustrade atop the entry porch which is supported at the forward corners by three columns with Scamozzi capitals. A detached barn is located north of the house. It is a wood-frame, 1 ½ story cross gable structure clad in wood clapboards. Windows on the facade are 6/6 double-hung sashes and a lunette in the gable peak. Ornament includes corner boards, gable returns and a Mansard roof ventilator at the roofline. A vehicle door and a door for human access are in the facade. Cut granite gate posts mark the front door of the property line. The house and barn appear unaltered and well maintained.

57 Main Street (MHC #46) (1911) is a two story, two bay Colonial Revival style house built in the four-square form. The ridge-hip roof is clad in asphalt shingle and has a hip roof dormer on its front slope. An enclosed hip roof porch is attached to the first floor of the facade. The building is clad in wood clapboard, and the

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foundation is built of cobblestone under the main part of the structure and cinderblock under the porch. Windows are 2/1 double-hung sash with simple surrounds. Walls are ornamented with simple pilasters and deep eaves. An internal brick chimney rises from the rear of the ridge. It is in good condition.

Another elaborate Colonial Revival style house is located at 63 Main Street (MHC #48) (1893). It is a three by three bay, 2 ½ story house with ridge-hip roof. A flat roof carriage porch projects from the center bay of the facade. An ell is located at the rear of the building. The house is constructed of wood, clad in clapboard, the roof in slate, and the foundation is built of cut granite. The cornice is ornamented with wide frieze boards under deep eaves. Corner boards are narrow with Doric capitals. Windows are 2/1 double-hung sash with heavy Classical Revival hood moldings on the first floor. The entry is under a central porch which extends to cover part of the driveway. It has a flat roof, full entablature, consoles and piers supporting the corners. Balustrades are at the first and second story levels. A secondary entry is at the east wall and is covered by a smaller porch with consoles and a peaked roof. A gable dormer is on the front slope of the deck hip roof and is lit by a Palladian window. 63 Main Street is a large and ornate example of Colonial Revival design in Westford and it is well maintained. The barn at the rear is a clapboard, 2 ½ story, five bay structure with a deck hip roof with a square ventilator on top. A single vehicle entry is the major opening in the facade. [Photo #5]

The Second Empire style is represented by two buildings in the district. The former District #1 school at 20 Boston Road is described above. Another is at **56 Main Street (MHC #45)** (c. 1875) which is a 2 ½ story, three bay, Second Empire house with a ridge hip on Mansard roof. A one story porch protects the east and south sides of the first floor of the building and a two story bay window is located at the rear of the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard, the roof is clad in slate shingles and the foundation is mainly cut granite with some uncut stone. Dormers are located at the front and sides of the mansard portion of the roof. These have pedimented hoods with pilasters at the sides. Second story windows have hoods supported by paired brackets. First floor windows are 6/6 double-hung sash that descend almost to the floor. Eaves of the building are articulated with paired brackets and wide frieze boards. Wood quoins are found at the corners of the first two floors. The porch is supported by seven posts with arts and crafts style brackets and paired brackets are along the eave line. The entry is at the left or west end of the facade and is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The barn at 56 Main Street is a 1 ½ story, side-gable structure clad in wood clapboards. There are

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several ells attached to the rear of the building that have been converted to living space. A square ventilator with a pyramidal hip roof clad in asphalt is mounted on the roof; the foundation is a combination of cut granite and rubble stone. [Photo #4]

7 Graniteville Road (MHC #56) (c. 1895) is a Shingle style, 2 ½ story, side-gable house. An ell is located on the north side of the main block and a large gable dormer on the front slope of the roof. A one story shed roof porch covers the entry on the main block and a flat roof one story porch projects from the ell at the north. The building is clad in wood shingle, the roof in asbestos shingle and a cut granite foundation. Shingle style elements include the wall cladding, the one story bay window at the south wall with quarrel panes, the shingled piers supporting the shed roof porch and the jetty on the gable dormer. Other ornament takes the form of patterned shingles at the gable ends, exposed cobblestone chimney at the first floor on the north side, random ashlar cut granite foundation and shingled piers supporting the arcade at the north wall. An addition was made to the house in the early 1900s. At least three rooms were added and were probably located in the ell at the north side of the house. A barn and a stone wall are located on the property. 7 Graniteville Road is one of Westford'd finer examples of Shingle style design. A comparable example of Shingle style design in Westford is the Abiel J. Abbott House at 32 Main Street.

A large and elaborate Shingle style home is located at 32 Main Street (MHC #41) (c. 1895). It is a sprawling 2 ½ story, side-gable form with numerous bays, ells, porches, dormers and windows. The main block of the house has a steeply pitched roof with ells projecting both east and west. There is a gable roof porch over the main entry at the south side, a one story, flat roof porch across the rear wall, a one story enclosed porch at the west wall and a small, second story porch in the 2 ½ story bay window on the west wall. Five dormers are located across the front slope of the gable roof and four more are at the rear. Dormers in the main block have hip roofs while those on the east ell have gable roofs. Windows are arranged asymmetrically and are varied in type. Hip roof dormers have casements with quarrels and gable roof dormers have 6/6 double-hung sash. First and second floor windows are variously paired and grouped in a fluid arrangement characteristic of the style. The roof is clad in asphalt and the walls in wood shingles. It is this material combined with the asymmetrical plan that lends the bulk of character to the structure. Other structural ornament includes the steeply pitched roof and the 2 ½ story bay window at the west wall. Applied ornament is seen in the plain, wide eaveboards with peak pendant and the piers supporting the flat roof of the rear

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porch. Window surrounds are narrow and plain. The main entry is concealed under the steeply pitched gable roof entry porch. Four brick chimneys mark the roofline at various points. A low stone wall lines the property at the south and west borders. The house is the most impressive example of Shingle style design in Westford. Its large scale and well-maintained condition contribute to its prominence. Two shingled outbuildings are at the rear of the house. Both are 1 ½ story barns with a single vehicle opening. Closer to the house is a cross gambrel building with a rear ell and a round ventilator at the peak of the roof. The second building is a front-gable barn with a Palladian window in the peak of the facade.

Other less ornamented Shingle style houses in the district were built at **2 and 4 Wheeler Lane** around the turn of the century. 4 Wheeler Lane retains more of its design intent. It is a three by two bay, cross gambrel form of two stories with an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard and shingle siding. A full width hip roof porch with Classical trim is attached to the facade. Windows are mainly 2/2 double hung sash. A three sided bay is under the porch and a narrow fixed sash is in the front gambrel peak. The front entry is under the porch and is unornamented. A single center brick chimney marks the roofline. Ornamental elements consist of the balustrade, classical cornice and columns on the front porch and the varied siding material. A modern, two story side ell connects the house to the two bay garage on the north side. The house is in good condition.

The Italianate style occurs but once in the district at **30 Main Street (MHC #41)** (c. 1875). It is a 2 ½ story, three bay residence with a ridge-hip roof. A three story tower attached to the facade is the defining stylistic element. A narrow shed roof porch attached to the base of the tower shelters the main entry. A one story ell is located at the west side of the main block of the house and also has a porch attached. The building is roofed with slate shingles and the foundation is cut granite. Siding is wood clapboard with wood trim. Windows are mainly 2/2 double-hung sash except for the third floor tower window which is a paired, round-topped design and the second floor window in the tower is a paired 1/1 double-hung unit. One story bay windows occupy the bays flanking the main entrance. Italianate style elements take the form of a paired arched window at the third floor level in the tower on the main ridge-hip roof, and bracketed hood moldings over the windows. Other ornament includes dentils and paired brackets at the eaves, wood corner quoins, paneled piers and pilasters supporting the porches and a double leaf center entry with a simple surround. The barn was built around the same time as the house and is located west of the house. It is a 1 ½ story, two bay form with design elements sympathetic to those on the main house. A gambrel dormer marks

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the center of the facade at the front slope of the roof and a pyramidal hip roof ventilator is located at the center of the main ridge-hip roof. Paired brackets, quoins and hood moldings are found over the first floor facade window. Vehicle entry to the barn is gained through the large door in the facade which has a typical hood molding. A low cut granite wall separates the house lot from Main Street. 30 Main Street is the sole example of Italianate design with tower in Westford. It is well maintained and contributes much to the character of Westford Center.

Westford Center's most dramatic Queen Anne style detail is seen in the 1890s tower and other additions to the commercial/residential building at 6-8 Lincoln Street described above. Another Queen Anne style dwelling is located at **5 Boston Road (c. 1880)**, a three by two bay, two story wood-frame building constructed on an H-shaped plan. The roof is clad in slate shingles with copper flashing and ice shield, the walls are wood clapboard with half timbering, and the foundation is cobblestone. The roof is a side-gable form with two projecting wall dormers. A $\frac{3}{4}$ width one story enclosed porch is attached to the east side of the facade which incorporates the center entry. A two story ell is located at the east end of the plan. Windows at the second story are 6/2 double-hung sashes with molded surrounds. A bay window is at the west side of the first story of the facade and small quarrel pane casements are in the projecting wall dormers. An enclosed porch conceals the center entry and most fenestration on the first story. A shed roof dormer with three nine pane sashes occupies the roof between the wall-gables. Decorative elements consist of half-timbering and quarrel pane sashes in the wall gable peaks. A detached three bay garage is located to the south. The building appears unaltered and is in good condition.

Early Modern Period, 1915-1945

Early Modern Period residential development is characterized by smaller buildings than were built during other historical periods. The Colonial Revival is numerically predominant, however there is a Bungalow and a highly articulated stone English Revival house on Depot Street.

17 Boston Road (c. 1931) is a Dutch Colonial Revival wood-frame dwelling located on the Westford Center residential district. It is a side gambrel, three by two bay, two story building with an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl clapboard siding. The side gambrel roof has kicked eaves. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with molded trim and shutters. A lunette is in the north gambrel peak. There is a pedimented

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porch covering the center entry which has $\frac{1}{2}$ length sidelights and raised panels below. Brick chimneys with corbels are located at the south wall and in the center of the roof. A $\frac{3}{4}$ width shed dormer with three 6/6 double-hung sash projects from the steeply pitched section of roof. Decorative elements include the Colonial Revival entry porch with columns and Classical trim. A detached two bay front-gambrel garage is in the rear, ornamented with a lunette in the gambrel peak, short gable returns, a molded cornice and having shed dormers on both sides of the roof. The house has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding and is in good condition.

2 Depot Street (c. 1940) is a Colonial Revival style building in use as a telephone service facility. Located in the middle of the Westford Center residential district, the rectangular six by one bay structure is a single story in height and has a large modern brick addition attached to the rear. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls are brick and the foundation is concrete. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash trimmed with brick flat arches and sills. The front entry is trimmed with a Colonial Revival surround. A single brick chimney with a copper cap marks the roofline. Decorative elements include gable returns and molded cornice. The addition in the rear is also a brick side-gable structure and is connected by a small ell.

7 Main Street (c. 1930) is a Colonial Revival dwelling at the west side of Westford's central residential district. It is a rectangular 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ story, five bay structure with an off-center entry. The roof is a side-gable arrangement and the house is built of brick. The roof is clad in wood shingles. A one story gable roof ell and garage are attached to the south side. Windows are 12/12 double-hung units arranged with three south of the front door and one to the north. A second chimney is in the one story ell. Decorative elements include the front door surround which is Colonial Revival in design with corner blocks and fluted pilasters. Other ornament includes the large central brick chimney and small-pane sashes. The house is set farther from the road than its older neighbors. Cut granite gateposts and a stone wall are at the front edge of the yard. The 1930s design appears to retain its original form and detail.

8 Main Street (c. 1930) is a five by two bay Colonial Revival dwelling near the west end of the central residential district. It is a rectangular, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ story building with a hip roof one story ell at the west side. The house is a wood frame structure with a side-gable roof clad in wood shingles and concrete foundation. A two story ell is attached at the rear. Windows are 6/1 double-hung units with simple surrounds. The center entry is trimmed in Colonial Revival molding with slim pilasters, frieze and cornice. The center chimney is also built of brick. Three gable-roof dormers are

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located on the front slope of the roof. They also have 6/1 sashes but are smaller than those on the first floor. Dormers are clad in wood clapboard. The most significant decorative element is the Colonial Revival door trim. There are a post and rail fence and stone walls on the grounds. The house appears to retain its original form and architectural detail.

16 Depot Street (c. 1940) is a wood-frame Craftsman style dwelling located in the Westford Center residential district. The rectangular building is two stories high, three bays wide and two bays deep. A clipped gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls in wood shingles. The center entry is covered by a pedimented porch with a segmental arch ceiling. Windows on the first story flanking the center entry are multiple pane, tripartite double-hung sash with simple trim. The second story is lit by 6/1 double-hung sash in two gable roof dormers. Decorative elements consist of deep eaves, the Colonial Revival cornice at the eave of the entry porch, grouped colonettes at the corners of the porch, and the segmental arched fascia boards on the gable dormers. A two bay garage sided in plywood is located in the front yard. The house is set much further back from the road than other Depot Street residences. It is in good condition, and appears unaltered except in the view it has to the street which is somewhat obstructed by the garage.

18 Depot Street (c. 1930) is an English Revival stone dwelling. The side-gable 1 1/2 story house is three by two bays. A projecting steeply pitched cross-gable in the center of the facade houses the entry and a one story ell is attached to the north side of the facade. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are built of uncut stone except the north gable peak which is clad in wood shingles. Window and door surrounds are constructed of cut stone. The hip roof dormers and the attached front-gable-garage are clad in wood shingles. An attached greenhouse is located at the south side of the main block of the house. A variety of window types exist on the facade. The south end is lit by paired, six-pane casements, the north by paired, eight-pane casements, the south dormer by a 6/6 double-hung unit and the north dormer is lit by a six-pane fixed sash. Windows on the first story are surrounded by jambs that are bordered by protruding blocks of cut stone. Dormer sash are simply trimmed with wood. The steeply pitched entry porch contains a segmental arched doorway trimmed with typical protruding blocks of cut stone. Two chimneys are seen in the principal elevation; the larger comprises the end wall of the front ell at the north side of the facade. Its base projects from the wall and is capped by stone coping at the midpoint in the wall. Above that point it is integrated into the wall and then rises from the peak of the gable. A smaller interior chimney built of uncut stone with protruding corner stones is on the front slope of the roof, two hip roof

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dormers and a shed dormer mark the roofline of the house. An arcaded wing wall is at the northeast corner and is articulated with a typical protruding cut stone surround. Other ornament consists of a jetty which separates the north gable peak from the first story wall, brackets in the north wall gable peak and a wood ventilator atop the roof of the attached garage. The house retains its original design intent and is in good condition.

Some significant buildings have been lost in the district. A large Second Empire style residence stood east of 39 Main Street until the 1940s when it was demolished. Also, the site of the Fire House was occupied by the Federal style Dr. Benjamin Osgood House until the 1950s. Members of the Abbot family lived in a house west of the First Parish Church until the c. 1860 house was destroyed by fire in 1914. A Colonial five-bay, 2 ½ story residence stood on the site of the Library on Main Street until it was burned in 1891. More recently, the two bay house (c. 1840) at 2 Main Street was demolished and a new house built on the lot in 1997.

1945-present

Modern houses were built that do not contribute to the historical character of the district. Modern interpretations of the Colonial Revival are most common and many share qualities of scale, materials and setting with contributing buildings. Others are sufficiently removed from the streetscape that they do not detract from the feeling of the district. All of the following structures are non-contributing.

18 Boston Road is a one story, wood-frame Ranch house, rectangular with a one story side ell at the south and an attached one bay garage at the north side. The main block of the house is a three by two bay side-gable form with asphalt roof shingles, wood shingles on the walls and a concrete foundation. Windows are 8/8 double-hung sash with a picture window at the south side. The front entry is plainly trimmed, and a stone wall separates the front yard from the street. The house is in good condition.

22 Boston Road is a late 20th century modern dwelling. It is a two story, side-gable form of five bays' width with ells on both sides of the main block and a two car garage at the south end. It has a far deeper setback than other houses on the street and it is in good condition.

3 Hildreth Street is a rectangular one story dwelling, a wood-frame building that is

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two by three bays and has no traditional elements in its recent construction. The ridge-hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in wood clapboard and the foundation is concrete. A two bay front-gable garage and connecting porch are attached to the south wall. Windows on the facade are tripartite casements with shutters and ornamental panels below. The entry is hidden from view. A single brick chimney is in the center of the roof. It is in good condition.

6 Hildreth Street is a rectangular Ranch style dwelling. It is a one story, three by two bay wood-frame building with an asphalt shingle roof, wide wood clapboard siding and a concrete foundation. The side-gable roof has a cross gable ell at the southwest corner. Windows are a combination of double-hung sashes, picture and bay configurations. The entry is simply trimmed. A brick chimney is attached to the front wall, and no other ornament is present. A low cut granite wall separates the front yard from the street. The house is in good condition.

44 Main Street is a 1 ½ story, side-gable residence with mod Colonial Revival elements. It is five by two bays and has side and rear ells and an attached garage. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the walls in vinyl clapboards and the foundation is built of concrete. It has two brick chimneys and three gable dormers on the roof. Windows are 8/8 double-hung sash in the dormers and 6/6 double-hung sash on the first floor of the facade. The center entry is articulate with sidelights and ornamental trim. A cut granite wall separates the front yard from the street.

2 Randolph Circle is a wood-frame dwelling located in the Westford Center residential district, and built within the past decade. It is a 2 ½ story, three by two bay structure with an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard exterior and a concrete foundation. Fenestration consists of compass head, Palladian and bay windows. A two bay garage with ridge-hip roof is attached to the end side of the house. It is in good condition.

The above-mentioned non-contributing buildings detract little from the district's feel and associations with the past. The recently constructed *First Parish Church Parish Hall*, however, is intrusive. It is sited in such a way that the principal elevation of the church cannot be viewed without also seeing the hall. The asphalt parking lot curves away from the hall and transgresses directly upon the front lawn of the church. The hall is a wood sided building with a gable front section joined by a side-gable ell. It is 35' west of the church building and compromises the integrity of the church's formerly powerful visual associations with the 18th century.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are located in the district or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics for the district as a whole are not especially favorable for most types of prehistoric sites. The district is characteristic of uplands containing several well drained level to moderately terraces. However, nearly the entire area is greater than 1000ft. from wetlands. Only two areas of the district are in close proximity to wetlands. One area includes the extreme eastern portion of the district in the vicinity of Leland Street. The second area includes the western end of the district where the headwaters of a tributary stream for Boutwell Brook are present near the intersection of Flagg and Forge Village Roads. Both of the above wetlands lie within the Merrimack River drainage. Prehistoric sites have been reported near Boutwell's Meadow, west of the center of town, at Province Meadow to the east of the center and near Boston Road north of Littleton Road (Rt. 110). Each of these areas are situated around the periphery of meadows adjacent to streams and wetlands. Projectile points and three Native settlements have also been reported in the Tadmuck hill area, however, they have yet to be verified. Given the above information, the size of the district (approximately 111 acres) and regional settlement information a moderate potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric resources.

There is a high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources in the district. Most of these resources should focus on residential/agricultural sites, however, religious, institutional and commercial related resources may also survive. Structural remains related to agricultural buildings and residences could exist in Westford dating to the town's first settlement in ca. 1650. Most of these settlements were probably located near riverine and stream meadows outside the district and were probably abandoned or destroyed during King Philips War in 1678. Most archaeological resources in the district probably date to 1720 and later as Chelmsford settlers built homes on Tadmuck Hill in the district locale. Archaeological survivals from at least seven residences should be present based on the location of ten residential structures in the district in 1748. Only three structures from that period survive and are listed on the district data sheet. Additional structural remains from the post 1748 eighteenth century period may also survive. Residential and agricultural landuse characterized most of the center locale throughout the 18th century. Most 18th century residences in the district have either been lost to fire, moved out of the district or subsumed under later construction and no longer recognizable as Colonial Period buildings. One

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structure, the Willard Hall House, reported to be one of the earliest residences in the district and home to the First Parish minister before the revolution, was originally located north of the church near the site of the library. Structural remains from the 19th and 20th centuries should also survive in the district. Potential residential sites from this period, may be the most numerous in the district, since it was during the Federal Period that most development occurred around the common and Westford Center gained its present appearance. By ca. 1855, 62 buildings were present in the district. On the district data sheet, only 42 buildings, excluding outbuildings, are listed for the same period. Structural remains may also survive from the town's First and Second meeting house - constructed to the west of the existing First Parish Church built in 1794. The First meeting house was built in 1727 then replaced in 1771 by a Second meeting house which burned in 1793. Structural evidence of the original position of the First Parish Church may also survive. The church was turned on it's axis in the 1860's. Structural remains may also survive from the original site of the Westford Academy (1793) now located at 2 Boston Road. That structure was originally located on the Boston Road near the west end of the common, approximately one-tenth of a mile from its present site. The Academy was moved in the late 19th century and subsequently used as a blacksmithy, firehouse and historical museum. Structural evidence from commercial buildings should also be present in the district though not numerous. A 1762 store, no longer extant, was originally located on the north side of Main Street to the west of the First Parish Church. Portions of the J.B. Fletcher House at 4 Lincoln Street may have also been built as a store in 1843 by Albert Leighton and moved to its present site from a location across Main Street east of the common in 1850. Structural evidence may also survive from a blacksmith shop reported on the grounds of the Fletcher/Tuttle House (c. 1830) at 14 Boston Road. Outbuildings represent another type of structural survival which should exist in the district with extant structures and archaeological sites. Outbuildings associated with residential/agricultural use are probably the most common including barns, wood sheds, ice houses and animal pens. Sheds which housed small scale commercial enterprises may also be present. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) represent another type of archaeological resource which should survive with residential, commercial and religious structures still extant as well as those which survive in an archaeological context. Archaeological evidence, possibly including sheet refuse patterns and/or artifact scatters, can also survive from the various cultural, civic and recreational activities conducted on the Town Common since it's purchase by the town in 1748. Archaeological evidence may also survive in the district's roadways from the Stony Brook Street Railway which ran street cars in the district until 1921.

(end)

Westford Center HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

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 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

(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)

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- EDUCATION

Period of Significance

c. 1713-1948

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Carl V. Badger

H.M. Francis

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

J.V. Fletcher Library, Westford

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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Westford (Middlesex Co.), Mass.Section number 8 Page 1**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE****Summary**

The Westford Center Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its associations with the patterns of 18th and 19th century town planning practice and under criterion C for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics and high artistic values of its architectural resources. The district retains integrity of design, craftsmanship, setting, feeling and association. The period of significance for the district is 1713-1948 which corresponds to the construction of the first church and the close of the Early Modern Period which signaled the beginning decline in the profitability of agriculture. There are a total of 155 contributing buildings, structures, sites and objects in the district.

Westford's cluster of residential and civic structures, centered on the Westford Common, amid the radial street pattern, survives as an historically and architecturally cohesive example of a typical hilltop agricultural New England village. The district compares favorably with the more scenic and well-preserved town centers in the region. The sense of historic and architectural cohesion are generated through the large number of well preserved 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings that combine to create Westford Center.

The district's focus is the triangular Common, purchased by the town in 1748 as a place to conduct military training exercises. At that time, there was a church on the north side and fewer than ten residences within the current district's boundaries. Location of the training ground and First Parish Church on the central hilltop, called Tadmuck Hill, influences the district's development as the eventual civic center and residential district for the town. Construction of Westford Academy (1793), former Congregational Church (1829), Town Hall (1870), J.V. Fletcher Library (1896), Roudenbush School (1897) and the Frost School (1908), illustrate the enduring significance of the center as a civic focus from the 18th to the early 20th century. Residential construction occurred in the district throughout the period, and was carried out in building styles from the Colonial to the Craftsman. A great deal of orchards, gardens and cropland were associated with the residential structures and contributed to the rural agricultural appearance that the center retains in part today. Commercial activity also took place around the Common but left little physical trace in comparison to the civic, agricultural and residential development.

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Four residential subdivisions have been built near the district since the mid-20th century that detract slightly from the district's historical appearance. Fisher Way, Dove Lane, Randolph Circle and Connell Drive provide access to residences compatible in scale and materials to the historic structures in the district. Randolph Circle crosses the former back yard of the house at 32 Main Street which has views extending to New Hampshire. The view remains, but is compromised by the presence of the subdivision road. Other non-contributing structures are located throughout the district but occur in low numbers and few are intrusive. The most intrusive structure is the First Parish Church Hall (1996).

Settlement

The Algonquin-speaking Wamesit, Pawtucket and Nashoba tribes of Native Americans inhabited the area between the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. Inhabitation of Westford was concentrated near wetlands, brooks and ponds with Nipmuck related activity occurring in this area. Projectile points have also been recovered in the uplands which indicates scattered and fairly intense hunting activity throughout the area of the town. Three native settlements were reported to surround the hill upon which the center of the town is located. Sites were found near Boutwell's Meadow, west of the town center, Providence Meadow to the east, and near Boston Road north of Route 110 – all of these are located in meadows adjacent to streams and wetlands.

Freshwater fishing and hunting activities during the Contact Period are indicated by the existence of a fish weir recording at the outflow of Forge Pond in the mid 17th century and by the recovery of projectile points by early residents. There is evidence that Natives were trading along the coast with Europeans at this time, and it is possible that some traded goods reached inhabitants of the region.

Travel by White settlers between Chelmsford, Concord and Groton began in the mid 17th century along the road from West Chelmsford to Groton, which followed Stony Brook to Forge Pond, and along the road from Concord to Forge Pond, now Concord Road (Route 225). Other transportation routes were over Tadmuck Hill in Westford Center and around the ponds and lakes in the north section of town. At this time, Westford was part of the town of Chelmsford and their residents were responsible for improving the transportation network. In 1665 Groton resolved to construct a road leading to Forge Pond which would connect with roads to Chelmsford and Concord. Westford was a hinterland at this time and was viewed as little more than a geographic barrier between established villages.

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Native-English relations began in Westford around the middle of the 17th century with the grant of land by the Massachusetts General Court to settlers from Concord, Woburn, Wenham and other towns. Trade between the groups did occur and was regulated by the court. In 1658 a request by residents to the court for permission to trade for furs with the Natives was denied, presumably because it was too profitable a franchise for the state to relinquish. At this time, land was granted jointly to Natives and White. Native interests were represented by the missionary John Eliot who assisted in securing grants of their behalf in order to spread his religious ideas as well as to secure them a place to plant crops. Joe Sagamore is recorded as a Native landowner in North Chelmsford and operated a plantation on his land there. The Nashoba Plantation was also owned by Natives and was located in area of Littleton and southwestern Westford surrounding the hill by that name.

Mutual ownership gave way to a separatist policy which the court believed would relieve tensions between Native and White settlers. This continued until the end of the 17th century when the last of the Native population moved to Natick, which the court considered to be an act of forfeiture of land ownership rights. Eliot's efforts could not prevent the eventual disenfranchisement of the Natives by the end of the century.

White settlement began in Westford around 1650 and generally took place near meadows which allowed settlers to cut hay and plant crops immediately because they did not have to clear these areas of trees. Land around Stony Brook, Frances and Tadmuck Hills and land formerly in South Chelmsford proved suitable. White settlement progressed into Westford via the roads from Chelmsford to Groton and from Concord to Forge Pond. Transportation routes would develop around the town center in a radial fashion by the early 18th century. These were in addition to existing routes along the Stony and Nashoba Brooks and among the ponds in the north part of town. No buildings remain in Westford Center from the First Settlement Period.

Colonial Period, pre-1775

Early settlers began farming in the northeast section of town and on Tadmuck Hill prior to Westford's separation from Chelmsford in 1729. There is evidence that the town was abandoned during King Philip's War in 1678. After the war, growth of the town was slow, reaching only 78 landowners by incorporation in 1729 and 140

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taxpayers in 1748. The 1765 census recorded 962 people in Westford. The largest number of these were engaged in farming including the cultivation of fruit, grains and subsistence products. At least five physicians practiced in town during this period and many residents were recorded as having graduated from college. One of these graduates, Willard Hall, was the minister at the Church of Christ, as the First Parish Church was then known. Presumably some of the graduate were engaged in pursuits other than agriculture, religion and medicine, although the ways in which they applied their education are unclear. Primary education took place at the homes of private citizens whose houses were centrally located, a practice that began in the middle of the 18th century and continued until 1787 when schoolhouses were built.

Growth occurred primarily in and around the center of town and at Forge Village, 2 ½ miles to the west. The establishment of the First Parish Church in the center of town in 1727 and the existence of at least one commercial enterprise by 1762 were factors in the settlement patters of the area that would become the civic center. A military training ground was also centrally located. Colonial industrial activity in Forge Village encouraged settlement nearby, but its architectural resources were less numerous and stylish than the homes and public buildings in the center.

While the center was home to well-off residents, the Common was the site of activity of all classes and involved citizens from every village in town. The land of the Common was bought by the town in 1748 as a military training field, training that was put to use in 1775 when civilian militia marched for Concord to assist in repelling the British army as it advanced towards stores of powder and weapons. This action culminated the town's long-standing policy to resist Parliament's economic over-regulation of the colonies. Westford's official resistance to the British Government began with public record of the town's protest to the Stamp Act of 1765. Official protest escalated to non-payment of taxes in 1774, and by the following year the town voted to raise money to purchase arms for defense of the town from possible British attack. It is possible that these weapons were used in military exercises on the Common and at nearby Concord where three companies of Westford men were among those who engaged the British.

Most surviving Colonial homes are center chimney, 1 ½ and 2 ½ story structures. This form is probably indicative of the building types that existed in the center, although few buildings survive from the period in the district. The 1727 First Parish Church meeting house no longer exists. A second meeting house was built in 1771 and was burned in 1793, being replaced the following year by the current

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structure. Minister Willard Hall lived north of the church near the site of the library, but his residence is no longer standing. A surviving example of Colonial architecture in the center of town is the Craft-Fisher House located at **3 Depot Street (MHC #60)** which was built around 1730. It is a three bay, 2 ½ story house clad in wood clapboard. Ephraim Craft settled on this lot by 1730 after leaving Roxbury and built a house at that time. A second architectural example of the Colonial style is the residence at **2 Hildreth Street (MHC #9)**, c. 1713, a five bay 2 ½ story side-gable structure located across the road from the west end of the Common. Timothy and Bridget Fletcher and their six children were early residents and may have operated a tavern in the building.

Most other residents of the Center were engaged in subsistence farming. Roads comprising the radial pattern focused on the center were in place by the start of the Colonial Period. Most of the landmark buildings in the center, however, were not yet built. It is likely that the Common, purchased in 1748, was little more than a wide intersection of streets with a vaguely triangular shape that was still used for military training. It was during the Federal Period that Westford Center began to acquire its present appearance.

Federal Period, 1775-1830

Population of Westford rose during the Federal Period from nearly 1200 to just over 1400. It is likely there was a larger influx of people into the town, which was counteracted by emigration to northern New England and western Massachusetts. The majority of residents were still involved in agriculture but there was a sufficient population base to support at least one painter and eleven doctors in addition to the quarry operators in the north of town and small scale industrialists in Forge Village.

A great deal of development occurred around the Common during the period. Residents began to prosper mainly through their agricultural production and built homes in the center that reflected their new wealth. With this prosperity came a spirit of philanthropy which provided for the construction of Westford Academy and reconstitution of the First Parish Church. These were built before the turn of the 19th century and became Westford's major institutional structures which remain today.

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It was during the Federal Period that the center began acquiring its distinguished architectural characteristics. The Common became the central element in a growing residential village with important civic functions. Development occurred in such a way as to create a village that manifests New England town planning practices common in the 18th century. Public buildings were slightly larger than residences to give them focus. Houses were placed at regular intervals and built with regard to existing scale, style and materials so that continuity would be achieved in terms of building fabric and location. Farm-related activities were usually carried out adjacent to the residences which gave agricultural context to the neighborhood. The cohesive nature of the district that is visible today is rooted in this period of community development when knowledge of construction processes limited the options for building, and planning for growth was a preconscious exercise based on historic informal European principles.

Public Buildings

During the Federal Period, Westford Center experienced intense growth as seen in the large number of public and private structures dating to that time. Federal period homes are seen throughout the town, though nowhere are they in such high concentration as in the center. Three significant examples of public building from the period survive in the district. The first was **Westford Academy (MHC #6)** built in 1793, which was originally located on Boston Road near the west end of the Common. The Academy was founded by a group of subscribers that included the town government. It was their mission to create an institution where study could be carried out at levels beyond that available at district schools. The subscribers bought land at the head of the Common in 1793 and had the structure built shortly thereafter. The building served as the secondary school until 1897 when it was replaced by the **Roudenbush School (MHC #14)**; it was subsequently moved and used as a smithy by Henry Keyes, later a fire house and currently as an historical museum.

The First Parish Church was founded in 1727. The building was replaced in 1771 to accommodate more parishioners, and replaced again in 1794 after it was lost to fire. The third building to house the **First Parish Church (MHC #37)** was constructed in 1794 and continues in that capacity. The building was turned on its axis in the late 1860s. It dominates the view of the Common from the top of Boston Road and retains historical and design associations integral to the historic character of the center.

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The former **Congregational Church (MHC #7)** was built in 1829 at Lincoln School and Boston Road as a front-gable meeting hall with central tower. Its construction was prompted by a schism within the First Parish Church after which the Congregationalists built their own house of worship. It was modified with the addition of a corner tower, wings and Victorian Eclectic ornament in 1896, and remained in use as a church until the two religious groups rejoined in 1955. Since that date, it served as a Parish Hall for the First Parish Church until 1996.

Residential Buildings

Many homes in the district were constructed by descendants of the early settling families who had achieved a high level of wealth. The most impressive of the Federal Period residences is **24 Main Street (MHC #4)** built by John Abbot c. 1820. Several members of the Abbot family were influential in industrial and cultural development of Westford. The house has been used for town meetings, Masonic meetings, an academy dormitory and social events. It is a symmetrical three story, five by two bay design with a ridge hip roof and an attached barn on the west side. **18 Main Street**, c. 1830, is another significant Federal Style design. It was owned by the farmer L.E. and Mrs. B.P. Day in 1875, according to the Beers map of that year. In 1889 it was owned by the descendant Isaac Day who was a Westford Academy graduate in 1841, town officer and cavalry sergeant in Troop F. **58 Main Street**, c. 1820, exhibits design elements common during the Federal Period. Its site is occupied on the 1831 Hales map which indicates a construction date prior to that time. It was owned by a member of the prominent Wright family in the mid 19th century according to the Symmes map of 1853-55. **66 Main Street**, c. 1830, is a less ornate Federal design occupied by Rev. Winthrop Wheeler by 1850 according to maps and census information. The 1865 census indicates that Wheeler had retired from the clergy and became a farmer. **1 Hildreth Street (MHC #54)** is a Federal Style residence located to the west of the Common. The original part of the house was built in 1790 and the main block was added in 1846. Nathan S. Hamlin, a 1826 Academy graduate, was a prominent resident who was deeply involved in town politics as treasurer, overseer of the poor, school district agent and selectman in the 1840s. He was also a representative to the Massachusetts General Court and was listed as a farmer in the 1865 census. He died in 1888 but his heirs lived in the house into the 20th century. **7 Hildreth Street** is a Federal Style residence with an ornate fanlight above the center entry. It was the home of Abel Lewis Davis who was listed as a butcher in the 1865 census. **4 Leland Road (MHC #53)** is another Federal style house whose main block was built around 1794

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with an addition in 1826 and a subsequent remodeling in the Colonial Revival style. Agricultural operations took place here into the 20th century. There is record of oxen, horses and swine as well as an ice house on the property through most of the late industrial period. The owners of the property were wealthy, owning several agricultural properties in town. The earliest known owner was Ira Leland in 1853. He owned many properties in town, most of which were probably put to agricultural use and he was listed as a farmer in the 1865 census.

Early Industrial Period, 1830-1870

The population of Westford increase by approximately 500 during the period, from 1329 at the beginning to slightly over 1800 by the latter date. As in the Federal Period, it is possible there was no reduction in influx of people and that population grew in spite of emigration. At this time, however, it is more likely that migrants were drawn to the new settlement areas in the Middle West and in the Ohio Valley instead of newly settled towns elsewhere in New England.

The village appearance of the center was established by the end of the Federal Period. Residences existed near current levels of density and institutional structure were in place. Land was cleared and under cultivation. There was continued attention paid to the Common in order to maintain it as the cultural focus of the district. Ornamental tree-plantings in 1839 and 1847 and a fence with stone posts constructed in 1841 enhanced the formality of the common and secured its place as Westford's geographic and cultural center. A bandstand was built in 1861 around the flagpole which became the site of Memorial Day celebrations until the stand was removed in 1900.

Development continued around the Common according to planning precedents set by 1800. Houses were built after this time with respect to the location, style and scale of neighboring structures and agricultural land use continued to dominate the landscape. A map commissioned of Edward Symmes by the town in 1852 and printed in 1855 reflects the appearance and density of the district in the middle of the period. Approximately 62 buildings were marked within the boundaries of the current district. The roads retain their Colonial configuration but with increased occupation by houses and public buildings. Sensitive growth continued throughout the 19th century and assured that no building was uncharacteristically close to another and that houses did not disrupt the established radial pattern of streets.

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The Federal Period planning and design elements were preserved in this way, although new construction in the district began to exhibit signs of increasing Victorian exuberance.

Public Buildings

Commercial enterprises were sustained by the growing industrial concerns. There were three stores in the Center by the end of the period. These were located at **6-8 Lincoln Street (MHC #5)**, c. 1840; **40 Main Street (MHC #2)**, c. 1840; and 54 Main Street which no longer stands. The stores on Lincoln Street and at 40 Main Street enjoyed prolonged success through sales of consumer goods ranging from groceries to school supplies. These enterprises endured from the beginning of the Early Industrial Period into the 20th century. Given the small number of retail establishments in Westford, both stores assumed significant roles in product distribution. Both were contracted by the town to provide different items such as school supplies and road construction tools. In addition to the retail goods available at these establishments, they also served as the Post Office at different times which further delineates the stores as community meeting points. 40 Main Street was remodeled in 1914 with the removal of the porch and the addition of the two bay windows flanking the entry. 6-8 Lincoln Street was remodeled c. 1905 with the addition of the tower and Late Victorian elements.

Residential Buildings

A larger number of high style residences were built in the Center while more vernacular buildings were constructed elsewhere in town. Much of the residential development in the district contained elements of the Greek Revival and Federal styles. **72 Main Street (MHC #49)** and **4 Lincoln Street (MHC #55)** are typical large Early Industrial Period houses in the center which combine elements of the Greek Revival and Federal styles in a way typical for the town. These residences may have been suitable for members of the managerial class. They are five bay, 2 ½ story, side-gable buildings with wide friezes and simple Classical entries. Thomas Richardson, born 1803, was noted as the owner of 72 Main Street in the 1855 Symmes map. He married Mary Fletcher in 1840, which may be the approximate time he bought the house or had it built. In the 1850 Town Report, he is noted as having cut wood and provided meat for the poor farm. At the same time he was the recipient of a small amount of labor from poor farm residents, indicating a close

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connection with that institution. Richardson also was on a committee appointed to establish a town library in 1859. Part of the J.B. Fletcher House at 4 Lincoln Street may have been built as a store in 1843 by Albert Leighton. It was moved to its present site from a location across Main Street east of the Common by 1850, at which time it became a residence of the trader John Bateman Fletcher, who kept a store in the building west of his house at 6-8 Lincoln Street from the 1850s until his death. His widow, Emily, continued to live in the house until at least 1910.

25 Boston Road is a transitional Greek Revival/Federal style house built around 1840. It was moved from its original site near 10 Hildreth Street around the turn of the century. The house at **14 Boston Road**, c. 1830 is the largest Greek Revival house in the district. It was owned in 1855 by J.H. Fletcher and later by the Nelson Tuttle family who kept a blacksmith workshop on the property.

6 Depot Street, c. 1870, was occupied by farmer Sprake Livingston in 1865 according to the census of that year. **8 Depot Street**, c. 1835, is a small Greek Revival house, occupied by C.L. Fletcher in 1855. This may have been Charles Leonard Fletcher, a carpenter in the 1865 census. **20 Depot Street**, c. 1840, is a larger example of Federal design. It was occupied by the Wright family according to the map of 1889. **1 Leland Road (MHC #52)** is another large example of Early Industrial construction. The house was built in 1846 by David Whitney. By 1855 it was occupied by N. Lun. Nothing is known of this owner except that he was probably engaged in farming. By 1875 the owners were A. and E.G. Spalding, brother farmers who owned over 100 acres of land.

21 Main Street (MHC #63) may have been built by Asa Prescott in the 1830s during the period he was raising a family. It does not appear on the 1831 Hales map but is present on the 1855 Symmes map. Little is known of Prescott other than the fact that he graduated from the Academy around 1803 and married Sophia Derby in 1821. 25 Main Street exhibits elements of the Federal style and may be the building represented on the 1831 Hales map. It was home to Rev. Leonard Luce in the mid and late 1800s, according to town maps. Another Federal Period example is found at **36 Main Street (MHC #43)**, c. 1835, which is a Federal design in the middle of the district. The earliest known owner of the house was Henry Herrick in 1855. He was town treasurer in 1825-27 and selectman in 1843. That same year he acted as overseer of the poor, tax collector, and surveyor. He planted willow trees and built road signs as a town employee. Herrick evidently held several jobs in addition to being listed as farmer in the 1865 census. It was probably his daughter Eliza who owned the house until the early 1890s. During

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this time there was barn concocted with the property, though no specific agricultural uses have been determined.

37 Main Street (MHC #3) is a highly visible Greek Revival residence in the center of the district. It was homes to Sherman Fletcher and his descendants from the time of its construction in 1848 until the 1950s. Fletcher was a merchant with a store across the street from his house and was also a farmer who raised cash crops of fruit for shipment to Boston. S.D.'s son S.H. Fletcher added the second story porch on the west side of the house in 1914. Another important central residence is at 39 Main Street, c. 1850 which was the home of Edward Symmes in the 1850s. He was responsible for the 1855 map of Westford and was also a machinist, farmer, surveyor, merchant and trustee of Westford Academy. He was married to the former Rebecca Fletcher and died in 1888. By 1875 the occupant was Allan Cameron. After his arrival from Scotland in 1843, Cameron became involved in the industrial operations of Graniteville and Forge Village from 1858 until his death on 1900. He was an Academy trustee, director of the library, member of the school committee and lieutenant in the cavalry. The 1865 census records him as a manufacturer. The Cameron School (MHC #23) on Pleasant Street in Forge Village bears his name. Allan Cameron's son Donald and his wife Meta occupied the house from c. 1912 until the 1930s. It was Donald who had the Greek Revival house remodeled with the Late Victorian three-sided porch in 1915. 76 Main Street, c. 1850, is a Late Victorian style residence that was owned by G. Hale in 1855, by Rev. George Rice, the Unitarian minister from 1858 to 1866, and Marcellus H. Fletcher in 1875-89. Fletcher was an 1843 Academy graduate, a Lowell alderman, and button peddler. 78 Main Street, c. 1850, displays more Greek Revival design elements than most other houses in the district. It was built between 1831 and 1855, and in 1855 was owned by A. Cummings who may have been the 49-year old widowed farmer Artemus Cummings, according to census information. 80 Main Street was built between 1831 and 1855, and was occupied in 1855 by F. Cunningham, and in 1875-89 by E.H. Holt. 1865 census records reveal Edward H. Holt as a 25 year old farmer.

Late Industrial Period, 1870-1915

The town of Westford grew considerably from 1870-1915 due to immigrants attracted to industrial activity in the mill villages of Forge Village and Graniteville. This had limited effect, however, on development in the center. Growth slowed during the late Industrial Period which worked to preserve development patterns

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begun during the Federal Period. The 1889 Walker map of Westford Center indicates that fewer than 75 residences and public buildings existed at the that time, which is an increase of fewer than 15 structures over the 34-year period since 1855. Such a lower level of development pressure provided for the survival of the less stylish, older structures and resulted in few negative impacts to the established village plan. Some notable residential construction was carried out, however, in the Italianate, Shingle, Victorian Eclectic and Colonial Revival styles, some of which was quite large. The roads in the Center were regraded and straightened in 1899, bringing a more refined look to the center and to the Common which approximated the present appearance.

Public Spaces

The **Whitney Playground (MHC #909)** is located between the Roudenbush Community Center and the former Frost School and was donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney in memory of her husband Hiram in 1910. It is a parcel of nearly five acres that contains a ball field and playground for students attending school in the Center. The playground was also used by adult residents and was a very popular gathering spot. On July 17, 1915, 500 people arrived to watch a baseball game and in September of that year 600 people came.

Monuments added to the Common during the period include the granite water trough which originally stood at the well near Town Hall in 1883, the cannon at the east end installed 1899, the Metcalf Civil War statue with time capsule in the base in 1910 and the iron water trough donated by the grange in 1913.

Public Buildings

The **Town Hall (MHC #8)** was built in 1870 and enlarged by fifteen feet at the rear in 1880. In 1913 the exterior of the building was described as "gray and olive with white trim and green shutters." There was a new Colonial Revival facade and tower added in 1938 after a hurricane destroyed the Second Empire tower. Charles T. Emerson was the designer and the contract carried out by William C. Edwards. The Town Hall houses the public library until the construction of the Fletcher Library in 1895-96, and continues to house the offices of town government. The **J.V. Fletcher Library (MHC #44)** was built in 1895-96. At the times of its construction, it was the most valuable building in town. It is built of glazed brick,

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terra cotta and cut granite. Construction of the library was partially funded by the town and partly by a \$10,000 grant from John Varnum Fletcher, a native of Westford who was living in Belmont, MA at the time. The Westford Social Library was established in 1797 by a group of residents and was housed in a private home until the town accepted the private library as a gift in 1859. It would eventually be housed in the Town Hall after its completion in 1870 and remained there until the construction of the new library building. The architect was H.M. Francis of Fitchburg and the builder was Westfordian William C. Edwards. The additions at the sides were completed in the early 1990s. The **Roudenbush School (MHC #14)** which acted as the second Westford Academy began service in September of 1897 when the old academy building was deemed too small. A Colonial Revival addition was made to the rear of the building in c. 1930 which houses a gymnasium. It continued in use as the high school until 1955 and is currently a community center. This is a large Victorian Eclectic/Romanesque design, with many exuberant decorative elements.

20 Boston Road (MHC #58) is a Second Empire building originally used as a school and now serves as a residence. The former District #1 Schoolhouse was built in 1875, serving as the school for residents of the Center until 1908 when the Frost School (MHC #50) was built. At that time it was sold to the Spalding Light Cavalry Association. This group was a military organization consisting mainly of Civil War veterans. Although the Association continued to own the building well into the 20th century, it was rented to Post #159 of the American Legion in the early part of this century and later became a meeting place of the Tadmuck Club, a social group formed just after the turn of the century. It became a residence in 1995.

73 Main Street is the former **Frost School (MHC #50)** built in 1908 and enlarged from four to six rooms thirty years later. The school was named for the principal of Westford Academy from 1872 to 1904. The architect of the original design was Carl V. Badger and the builder was Henry Harrington. The 1938 addition caused only minor exterior changes. The school housed grades 1-8 in district #1 which included Westford Center. It was built to replace the former school located at 20 Boston Road. The Frost School was built in response to the consolidation of school districts, with several districts being closed in order to save money and larger structures built to house the students. This consolidation necessitated increased travel by the students which was provided by the newly built Stony Brook Valley Street Railway. Trolleys ran until 1921 at which time the town was forced to create a transportation system specifically for schoolchildren. The Frost School was the third of four buildings constructed during the consolidation of districts between the 1880s and

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1922. The building served as a grade school until the early 1980s and is currently a children's center.

Residential Buildings

12 Main Street (MHC #39) c. 1880 is a typical Late Victorian style residence in Westford Center. This was the home of William E. Frost, Civil War veteran, preceptor of Westford Academy from 1872 to 1904 and namesake of the Frost School on Main Street (MHC #50). Frost was educated at Bowdoin College and is said to have brought modern educational practices to Westford Academy. He was involved with the library's management and was a commissioner of public burial grounds. Subsequent preceptors and students of Westford Academy occupied the house after Mr. Frost. It was moved from a site further east on Main Street around 1955. **30 Main Street (MHC #41)** is a three-bay Italianate house with a tower attached to the facade. Joseph Henry Read and his family lived here during the later part of the 19th century. Read was a prominent citizen in local and state government and was a native of the town. An 1855 Westford Academy graduate, he went on to become selectman, school committee member, county commissioner and state legislator. In addition to his political pursuits, he and his family were involved in agricultural production - specifically raising apples, corn, swine, cows and making cider on the premises.

56 Main Street (MHC #45) is a Second Empire design built c. 1875. John Lanktree, an early owner, was a farmer who raised fruits and hens. Berry patches and vineyards are noted on the 1875 map of Westford Center and hen houses are included on the 1885 valuations. He supplemented his income by working as one of the tax collectors for Westford from 1872 to 1880. Lanktree also cut wood, was a handyman and performed blacksmithing. Austin Foss and other subsequent owners continued to use the property as a fruit farm well into the 20th century. By the mid 20th century, the building would be used as an office and terminal for the Wright Trucking Company. This is seen in an advertising poster dating from the 1950s. The photograph also shows a partial view of the house which had been added with a large attached multiple-bay garage which has since been removed. **23 Boston Road**, c. 1885, is a large late Victorian design that was occupied by Noah Prescott on the 1889 Walker map. According to the resident directory from 1896, Prescott was a granite dealer.

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32 Main Street (MHC #38) is a large Shingle style residence built c. 1890. The first occupant was Abiel J. Abbot, who was a graduate of Westford Academy around 1854 and later, M.I.T. His activities in town included acting as a Westford Academy trustee, town treasurer, library trustee, school committee member and soldier in the cavalry. He kept horses and cows despite the fact that he was not a farmer, but the treasurer for the Abbot Worsted Company. Abbot also owned the former Herrick House at 36 Main Street. The next owner was his son, Edward M. Abbot, who became the president and general manager of the Abbot Worsted Company. He graduated from Westford Academy around 1897 and went to work at the mill after attending the Lowell Textile School. He served as town officer and was deputy game warden for a time in the early 20th century. His widow owned the house until the 1970s.

7 Graniteville Road (MHC #56), c. 1895, is a large shingle style house. The first owners were Julian A. Cameron and his wife, the former Lucy Abbot. Both were graduates of Westford Academy in the 1880s. Mrs. Cameron went on to Smith College and Julian Cameron to M.I.T. He became a trustee of the Academy and the Fletcher Library, as well as selectman in 1896, the first director of the Westford Water Company in 198 and president of the Abbot Worsted Company in Forge Village by 1901. The Camerons appear to have owned the property well into the 1930s. **2 and 4 Wheeler Lane** are less ornate Shingle style houses built around 1900.

57 Main Street (MHC #46) is a simple Colonial Revival design built c. 1911 by Needham & Fletcher of Littleton for J. Henry Colburn, a painter and carpenter, according to a 1911 newspaper article. **63 Main Street (MHC #48)** is a four square Colonial Revival form of two stories with some Classical Revival details. The first owner was Donald Cameron, an assistant bookkeeper with Abbot Worsted in 1896 and later manager for the Lugden Press Bagging Company in West Chelmsford. By 1912 Cameron was living in Lowell and had sold the house to William R. Carver. Cameron and his widow, the former Meta J. Fiske, subsequently summered at 39 Main Street into the 1940s. **4 Boston Road**, c. 1870 is a small Late Victorian residence that is typical of others in the district. It was occupied by W. Gould on the 1889 map who had a livery stable on the property. Frank Miller and Frank Healy were in the livery business here in the 20th century. **8 Graniteville Road (MHC #57)**, c. 1880, is another large Late Victorian design owned by Levi Flint sometime before 1889 and until after 1896. There were orchards near the house until the 1930s and it was possible Flint was involved in growing fruit, as were many of his neighbors. **10 Hildreth Street (MHC #18)** c. 1907, was the large and ornate home

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of Charles L. Hildreth, a Lowell banker and insurance broker. A subsequent owner was Dr. Ralph Coleman who operated a hospital in the building in the early 20th century. **23 Main Street** is the late Victorian style former First Parish Church parsonage built in 1872. Residents of the house in the period 1865-1921 were ministers Henry H. Hamilton, Rufus C. Flagg, Charles H. Rowley, Augustus Bickford and Benjamin H. Bailey. Other houses in the district were built in a more vernacular vein.

Some older buildings were significantly remodeled during the period. The stylish Late Victorian style building at **6-8 Lincoln Street (MHC #5)** was built c. 1840 and remodeled just after the turn of the century with the addition of a Queen Anne style tower, brackets and porch. The former **Congregational Church (MHC #7)** was also built in the Early Industrial Period and remodeled in the Late Industrial. It served as a church from 1829 until the 1950s when it merged with the First Parish Church. From that time it served as the parish Hall for the First parish Church on Main Street until 1996. It was remodeled in 1896 with the addition of a tower, bays and Queen Anne sash.

Late Industrial Period travel innovations contributed to the decline the growth rate for the center. The automobile gave increased freedom to a growing number of owners, allowing people to live more distant from their work and other services, which caused development to spread outward. In Westford's case this meant that outlying areas were eligible for development although this would not peak until the Early Modern period with the construction of the Nabnasset neighborhood, north of the center. It was noted that the Wright Trucking Company tested its first motor truck in Westford in 1910, an early sign of change to the community's development.

The Stony Brook Valley Street Railway Company applied for permission from the town to construct a trolley system in 1901, and its service to outlying areas also contributed to decreased settlement density. The route opened in 1907 taking travelers from the Groton town line toward Chelmsford along Lowell Road. A spur went from Graniteville up River Street to the Center where it stopped near the corner of Main and Depot Street. Service was provided until 1921, and physical evidence of this early system was removed in the 1930s. No rail-related structures survive in the center but streetcars were responsible for providing access to services located there such as the Fletcher Library, schools and social gatherings. This access allowed the center to continue as the civic focus of town into the 20th century.

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Additional developments occurred between 1907 and 1912 that drastically changed the lives of villagers. In 1907 a 90-foot tall steel standpipe was under construction on Prospect Hill to supply the central village with water. Service started in 1908 via a 4" underground pipe and a steam engine located at Pine Ridge, west of the center. This project was undertaken by a public corporation headed by leading citizens with civic improvement in mind. Telephone service was installed in the Town Hall in 1910 and by 1912 the system had 112 subscribers. The switchboard was located in the house at 56 Main Street and operated by Phonsie Isles. During the same period many of the houses and institutional buildings were wired for electricity, while streetlights came to Westford Center and Forge Village on November 11, 1911. Another 20th century development was the institution of Rural Free Delivery in 1910, which may have reduced traffic of non-village residents to the Center for mail pick-up. While these changes left little trace on the physical environment, they were major advances in convenience that arrived in a five-year period and increased the pace and streamlined the lives of residents to a large degree.

Early Modern Period, 1915-1945

Growth in Westford Center was slow during the Early Modern Period, possibly due to perceived high density of settlement in relation to other parts of the town and to the accessibility of outlying areas by car. Nabnassett and areas of the town not associated with any of the villages increased in density during the period. As in the Late Industrial Period, there was some notable construction, although it occurred on a much smaller scale than it had previously. Stylish Colonial Revival designs continued to appear in the district and agreed with existing buildings in terms of scale and materials. Early 20th century additions to the housing stock were sufficiently compatible with existing structures so as to detract very little from the strong Federal and Early Industrial Period associations with community planning and architectural design. The trolley system ceased service in 1921, a common fate during this period, a victim of automobile competition. After it closed, students rode busses to the newly constructed District #1 school (Frost school) or Westford Academy.

Public Buildings

The town bought the former **Westford Academy (MHC #6)** building from Henry Keyes in 1916 and adapted it for use as a fire station. The **Town Hall's** appearance
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MHC #8) changed in 1938 after a hurricane upset electric and telephone lines, trees and buildings. The Second Empire tower blew off the front of the building and was replaced with the Colonial Revival design now present.

Residential Buildings

18 Depot Street is English Revival in style and was built in 1928, **16 Depot Street** is a Craftsman Bungalow and was built in 1940. The Colonial Revival style is represented by stylish houses at **7, 8 Main Street** and **17 Boston Road**, c. 1930. All were surrounded by orchards in 1937 according to the W.P.A. land use map of Westford indicating possible involvement by residents in the cultivation of fruit.

Post Early Modern Period, 1945-present

The number of Westford residential buildings nearly doubled during the period 1945-1960 from 1164 to 2023. Approximately 90 existed in the district. This housing increase occurred in parallel with slowing agricultural production. State Route 3 was constructed through the northeast corner of town in the mid-20th century but had little impact because no interchange was built in Westford. Interstate Route 495, however, did give access to State Route 110 in Westford, which after the mid-1960s became the commercial center of town and spurred further residential development. Expanding high technology industries moving away from the Boston area found suitable locations along Route 110 between Chelmsford and Littleton in the 1980s. Employment opportunities of this nature strengthened the building market and caused a shift in the valuation of land. Areas formerly useful as dairy farms, the last profitable form of agriculture, were now more valuable as residential building lots/ The business of farming and its associated historic structures could not withstand these pressures and have been subordinated.

Conclusion

Life in Westford was dominated by agricultural activities until the mid-20th century, although forces for change were apparent as early as 1906. Many social columns in the *Westford Wardsman* from 1906 to 1916 were concerned with farming and produce. There are many reports of record fruit sizes, crop weights and harvests at

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particular farms. However, growth in the mill villages of Forge Village and Graniteville began increasing the density of residential construction in those areas. Housing for employees of the machine and wool spinning factories was in rising demand and was provided by the management of the companies. Houses in Westford increased from 473 in 1898 to 580 in 1914, and number that would double in the next twenty years and redouble by 1960. Reports in the Wardsman indicate the Abbot Worsted Company built groups of houses on Pond Street, Bradford Street, Pine Street and others during the early 20th century, beginning the profusion of residential construction that would eliminate agricultural operations by the 1980s. Newspaper columns also document the increasing popularity of the automobile which allowed sprawling development in the next 70 years to overtake the agriculture industry. Anonymous columns report on improvements in auto signage, widening of roads, and reports of auto trips taken by prominent citizens. Suburbanization and the automobile have significantly altered the character of the town from its agricultural roots to its current tapestry of subdivision. Westford Center, however, retains many of its associations to the periods before the recent changes. This is in spite of a lack of local Historic Preservation Legislation.

Since 1995 the Westford Historical Commission has been active in completing the survey of historic resources, contracting for the completion of this and other National Register nominations, and designing scenic roadways. Also, they have spearheaded successful movements to encourage public purchase of significant properties endangered by development, chosen proper exterior materials for new civic structures and to replace standard metal signage in the town center with more suitable wooden signs. An attempt is currently underway to pass townwide demolition-delay legislation. The goal of the Commission now is to pursue local legislation regulating treatment of buildings in the Westford Center Historic District and others as they become better understood.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric settlement in Westford are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Prehistoric sites in this area can help document the regional variation and functional interrelationships in site types through time between settlement along the Merrimack River and interior tributary streams including those in the district locale. Prehistoric sites in the district area may represent a seasonal /functional aspect of a settlement system which focuses on

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larger sites along the Merrimack River drainage. Sites in this area can also contain evidence of exchange between more interior portions of the Merrimack River drainage and downstream coastal areas.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized a town center in which a residential, agricultural and public functional use coexisted from the eighteenth century until the profitability of farming declined in the mid twentieth century. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing can help reconstruct 18th century settlement in the district for which only a few examples survive. Examples of 17th century settlement may also be present although no specific sites are currently known. Similar research can also add to our knowledge of the district's most intense development during the 19th century. This evidence can be used to document and understand architectural change which occurred from the Center's early settlement to the Federal Period when the district developed its present appearance. Archaeological research can also help reconstruct the sites of the Center's first two meeting houses which may survive near the site of the present 1794 structure. Analysis of potential structural remains in the district, including outbuildings, can also contribute information relating to commercial structures which are poorly documented in the district. These structures can include stores, blacksmith shops and agricultural related enterprises. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can also contribute valuable information relating to residential, institutional and commercial activities in the district. Analysis of occupational related features associated with residential sites can provide detailed insights into the lives of the district's inhabitants which, during the 19th century included some of the Center's community leaders. Detailed analysis of occupational related features may provide the level of analysis needed to document socio-economic change in the Center from its initial settlement through its period of peak agricultural development and economic decline in the mid twentieth century. Analysis of historic archaeological resources in the district can also contribute information relating to 18th through 19th century education in the Center. Analysis of structural remains from the original site of the Westford Academy can contribute information on the oldest public building in the center and one of its earliest educational institutions. Detailed analysis of occupational related features may identify centrally located private homes in the Center where public education took place throughout most of the 18th century. Detailed analysis of artifact distributions in the Common can also contain evidence of activities which occurred in that area from the 18th through 20th centuries.

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(end)

Westford Center HD
Name of Property

Middlesex, Mass
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 111 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	300300	4717760	3. 19	300190	4717340
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	300190	4717480	4. 19	300360	4717380
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

X 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 Sanford Johnson, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 1998

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8430

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

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 the 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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Westford (Middlesex Co.), Mass.**Section number 10 Page 1**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****UTM references (continued)**

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. 19 300510 / 4717150 | 15. 19 299040 / 4716690 |
| 6. 19 300190 / 4717120 | 16. 19 299020 / 4716880 |
| 7. 19 300000 / 4717020 | 17. 19 299380 / 4716970 |
| 8. 19 299940 / 4716880 | 18. 19 299300 / 4717020 |
| 9. 19 300140 / 4716590 | 19. 19 299380 / 4717120- |
| 10. 19 300000 / 4716490 | 20. 19 299560 / 4717020 |
| 11. 19 299840 / 4716760 | 21. 19 299700 / 4716980 |
| 12. 19 299790 / 4716620 | 22. 19 299960 / 4717280 |
| 13. 19 299660 / 4716690 | 23. 19 299080 / 4717760 |
| 14. 19 299730 / 4716880 | |

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Westford Center Historic District are marked on the accompanying USGS and town assessor's maps. Roughly they are as follows: from the Common, the district extends northeast to the residence at 21 Depot Street; east to 80 Main Street and 4 Leland Road; south to 25 Boston Road; southwest to 10 Hildreth Street; west to 1 Main Street; and northwest to 8 Graniteville Road.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were determined according to changes of density, age, style and integrity of structures and by changes in topography. The sense of association to center village life is lost or compromised outside the district. It includes residences, civic structures and commercial buildings that have associations with and lend character to the district. It is comprised of the majority of the hilltop neighborhood.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

- photographer: Sanford Johnson
 - date November 1996
 - negatives at Westford Historical Commission
-
1. First Parish Church, looking north
 2. Westford Common, looking east
 3. former Congregational Church, looking south
 4. 56 Main Street, looking north
 5. 63 Main Street, looking south
 6. 60, 62 Main Street, looking west
 7. Roudenbush School, looking south
 8. 2, 1 Hildreth Street, looking west
 9. J.V. Fletcher Library, looking northwest
 10. Westford Common, looking northeast
 11. Corner, Depot and Main Streets, looking west
 12. Frost School, looking southwest
 13. Town Hall and Fire Station, looking east
 14. 4-8 Lincoln Street, looking southeast

**District Data Sheet
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Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
WSR 6	1	59-49	2 Boston Rd	Former Westford Academy Gazebo	1793 20th C	Georgian No Style	B/C St/NC
	2	55-13	4 Boston Rd	Fire Cottage	Ca. 1870	Late Victorian	B/C
	3	55-40	5 Boston Rd	3 bay garage	Ca. 1880 20th C.	Stick No style	B/C B/NC
	4	55-14	6 Boston Rd	2 bay garage	Ca. 1870 20th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/NC
	5	55-39	7 Boston Rd	Detached Barn	Ca. 1890 19th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/C
	6	55-15	8 Boston Rd	1 bay garage	Ca. 1930 20th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/NC
	7	55-16	10 Boston Rd		Ca. 1940	No Style	B/NC
	8	55-38	11 Boston Rd	19th C.barn	Ca. 1860 Early 20th C.	No Style	B/C B/C
	9	55-17	12 Boston Rd	2 bay garage	Ca. 1900 20th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/NC
	10	55-37	13 Boston Rd		Ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	B/C
	11	55-18	14 Boston Rd	Detached barn Cut granite wall	Ca. 1830 19th C. 19th C.	Greek Revival No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C
	12	55-36	15 Boston Rd		Ca. 1830	No Style	B/C
	13	55-19	16 Boston Rd		Ca. 1920	No Style	B/C

**District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
				Attached barn	20th C.	No Style	B/NC
	14	55-35	17 Boston Rd		Ca. 1931	Colonial Revival	B/C
				Detached garage	Early 20th C.	Colonial Revival	B/C
	15	55-20	18 Boston Rd		Ca. 1950	Ranch	B/NC
	16	55-34	19 Boston Rd		Ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	B/C
				Detached garage	Ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	B/C
WSR 58	17	55-21	20 Boston Rd	Former District # 1 School	1875	Second Empire	B/C
	18	55-33	21 Boston Rd		Ca. 1865	Late Victorian	B/C
	19	55-22	22 Boston Rd		Ca. 1980	Colonial Revival	B/NC
	20	55-32	23 Boston Rd		Ca. 1885	Late Victorian	B/C
WSR 59	21	55-23	24 Boston Rd	Wells House Attached barn	1843 19th C.	Federal No Style	B/C B/C
	22	55-31	25 Boston Rd	Stone wall	Ca. 1840 19th C.	Federal N/A	B/C St/C
	23	59-30	2 Depot St		Ca. 1940	Colonial Revival	B/C
WSR 60	24	59-36	3 Depot St	Fisher House	1730	No Style	B/C
	25	59-31	4 Depot St		Ca. 1910 mid 20th C.	Colonial Revival No Style	B/C B/NC
				Detached garage			
	26	59-34	5 Depot St		Ca. 1840 19th C.	Federal No Style	B/C B/C
				Attached barn			

District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
	27	59-32	6 Depot St	Attached Barn Stone wall	Ca. 1870 19th C. 19th C.	Late Victorian No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C
	28	59-33	7 Depot St		Ca. 1840	No Style	B/C
	29	26-93	8 Depot St		Ca. 1835	Greek Revival	B/C
	30	26-90	9 Depot St	Detached barn Brick gate posts	Ca. 1830 19th Century 19th C.	No Style No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C
	31	26-94	10 Depot St	Detached garage	Ca. 1830 20th C.	Greek Revival No Style	B/C B/NC
	32	26-89	13 Depot St	Detached barn	Ca. 1830 19th Century	No Style No Style	B/C B/C
	33	26-95	14 Depot St	Detached barn	Ca. 1830 Ca. 1890	Greek Revival No Style	B/C B/C
	34	26-96	16 Depot St	Detached garage	Ca. 1940 20th C.	Crafts/Bungalow No Style	B/C B/NC
	35	26-88	17 Depot St	Detached Barn Commemorative marker	Ca. 1880 19th C. 20th C.	Late Victorian No Style N/A	B/C B/C Si/C
	36	26-26-97	18 Depot St		Ca. 1928	English Revival	B/C
	37	26-98	20 Depot St	Detached barn Granite gate posts	Ca. 1840 19th C. 20th C.	Federal No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C

District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
	38	26-87	21 Depot St	Attached barn	Ca. 1830 19th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/C
	39	26-07	4 Graniteville Rd		Ca. 1870	Late Victorian	B/C
WSR 56	40	26-145	7 Graniteville Rd	Cameron House Detached barn Stone walls	Ca. 1895 19th C. 19th C.	Shingle No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C
WSR 57	41	26-08	8 Graniteville Rd	Flint House	Ca. 1880	Late Victorian	B/C
WSR 54	42	55-07	1 Hildreth St	Hamlin House Detached barn	1790, 1846 19th C.	Federal No Style	B/C B/C
WSR 9	43	55-41	2 Hildreth St		Ca. 1713	Federal	B/C
	44	55-06	3 Hildreth St		Ca. 1990	No Style	B/NC
	45	55-42	4 Hildreth St	Attached barn	Ca. 1880 19th C.	Late Victorian No Style	B/C B/C
	46	55-43	6 Hildreth St	Stone wall	Ca. 1950	Ranch N/A	B/NC St/C
	47	55-04	7 Hildreth St	Attached barn	Ca. 1830	Federal No Style	B/C B/C
	48	55-44	8 Hildreth St		Ca. 1850	No Style	B/C
	49	55-45	10 Hildreth St	Detached barn Granite gate posts	Ca. 1900 Ca. 1890 19th C.	Colonial Revival Late Victorian N/A	B/C B/C St/C

District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
WSR 52	50	27-40	1 Leland Rd	Spalding House Three detached barns	1846, 1910 19th C.	Greek, Colonial Rev. No Style	B/C B/C
WSR 53	51	27-41	4 Leland Rd	Leland House Two detached barns Stone walls	Ca. 1794 19th C. 19th C.	Federal No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C
WSR 55	52	59-48	4 Lincoln St	J. B. Fletcher House Attached barn Stone wall	Ca. 1843 19th C. 1994	Federal No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/NC
WSR 5	53	57-40	6-8 Lincoln St	Fletcher Store	1840, 1895	Late Victorian	B/C
WSR 7	54	57-39	Lincoln St	Former Congreg. Church	1829, 1896	Richardsonian	B/C
	55	21-45	1 Main St		Ca. 1850	No Style	B/C
	57	21-36	4 Main St	Stone wall	Ca. 1791 19th C.	No Style N/A	B/C St/C
	58	21-44	7 Main St	Granite gate posts	Ca. 1930 19th C.	Colonial Revival N/A	B/C St/C
	59	21-37	8 Main Street	Stone wall	Ca. 1930 20th C.	Colonial Revival N/A	B/C St/C
WSR 39	60	26-02	12 Main St	Wm. E. Frost House Stone wall	1875-1889 19th C.	Late Victorian N/A	B/C St/C
	61	26-43	13 Main St		Ca. 1990	No Style	B/NC

**District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
	62	26-03	18 Main St	Stone wall	Ca. 1830 19th C.	Federal N/A	B/C St/C
	63	26-41.2	19 Main St		Ca. 1990	No Style	B/NC
	64	26-04	20 Main St	Attached barn Granite gate posts	Ca. 1860 19th C. 19th C.	No Style No Style N/A	B/C B/C St/C
WSR 63	65	21-40	21 Main St	Mille Fleurs Detached barn	Ca. 1835 19th C.	Federal No Style	B/C B/C
WSR 40	66	55-11	23 Main St	1st Parish Church Parsonage Detached barn	1872 19th C.	Late Victorian No Style	B/C B/C
WSR 4	67	26-05	24 Main St	Abbot House Attached Barn	Ca. 1820 19th C.	Federal No Style	B/C B/C
	68	55-10	25 Main St	Detached garage	Ca. 1850 Early 20th C.	Greek Revival No Style	B/C B/C
	69	55-09	29 Main St	Granite gate posts	Ca. 1885 19th C.	Shingle/No Style N/A	B/C St/C
WSR 41	70	26-06	30 Main St	J. H. Read House Detached barn	Ca. 1875 19th C.	Italianate Late Victorian	B/C B/C
WSR 42	71	59-08	32 Main St	Abiel Abbot House 2 Detached barns	1890-1895 19th C.	Shingle Shingle	B/C B/C
WSR 43	72	59-09	36 Main St	Herrick House Stone wall	Ca. 1835 19th C.	Federal N/A	B/C St/C
WSR 3	73	59-06	37 Main St	S. D. Fletcher House	1848	Greek Revival	B/C

**District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
WSR 63	74	59-05	39 Main St	A. Cameron House Attached Barn Windmill Platform	Ca. 1850 20th C. 19th C.	Federal/ Late Vic. No Style Stick	B/C B/C St/C
WSR 2	75	59-10	40 Main St	Fletcher Store	Ca. 1840	No Style	B/C
	76	59-11	42 Main St		Ca. 1950	No Style	B/NC
	77	59-03	45 Main St	Northern Bank & Trust Co.	Ca. 1930	Colonial Revival	B/C
WSR 37	78	59-	48 Main St	1st Parish Church Parish Hall	1794 1996	Georgian No Style	B/C B/NC
WSR 44	79	59-18	50 Main St	J. V. Fletcher Library	1895-96	Late Victorian	B/C
	80	59-47	51-53 Main St	Police/Fire Station	Ca. 1975	No Style	B/NC
	81	59-19	54 Main St		Ca. 1850	Federal	B/C
WSR 8	82	59-	55 Main St	Town Hall	1870	Late Victorian	B/C
Area C	83	59-01	Main/Lincoln/Boston	Westford Common Civil War Monument Iron Water Trough Cannon Stone water trough War Memorial 20th C. War Memorial Flag Pole	1748 1910 1913 1899 1883 1924 1983 1976	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	Si/C O/C O/C O/C O/C O/C O/C O/NC
WSR 45	84	59-20	56 Main St	Lanktree House Attached Barn	Ca. 1875 19th C.	Second Empire No Style	B/C B/NC
WSR 46	85	59-45	57 Main St		1911	Colonial Revival	B/C

**District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
	86	59-21	58 Main St		Ca. 1820	Federal	B/C
	87	59-44	59 Main St	Detached Barn	Ca. 1840 19th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/C
	88	59-22	60 Main St	Detached Garage	Ca. 1910 20th C.	Colonial Revival No Style	B/C B/NC
WSR 47	89	59-23	62 Main St	C.H. Fletcher House Attached Barn	1740-1780 19th C.	Colonial No Style	B/C B/C
WSR 48	90	59-43	63 Main St	D. Cameron House Detached Barn	1893 19th C.	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	B/C B/C
WSR 14	91	59-42	65 Main St	Roudenbush School Stone wall	1897 19th C.	Late Victorian N/A	B/C St/C
WSR 13	92	59-28	66 Main St		Ca. 1830	Federal	B/C
WSR 909	93	59-42	Main St Outbuildings/playground equipment	Whitney Playground	1910 20th C.	N/A N/A	SI/C O/NC
	94	59-29	70 Main St	Attached Barn	Ca. 1870 19th C.	No Style No Style	B/C B/C
WSR 49	95	59-37	72 Main St	Detached barn/office	1831-55 20th C.	Federal No Style	B/C B/NC
WSR 50	96	59-42	73 Main St	Frost School	1908	Colonial Revival	B/C
	97	59-41	75 Main St	Detached barn	Ca. 1880 20th C.	Late Victorian No Style	B/C B/NC
	98	59-38	76 Main St		Ca. 1850	Late Victorian	B/C

**District Data Sheet
Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts**

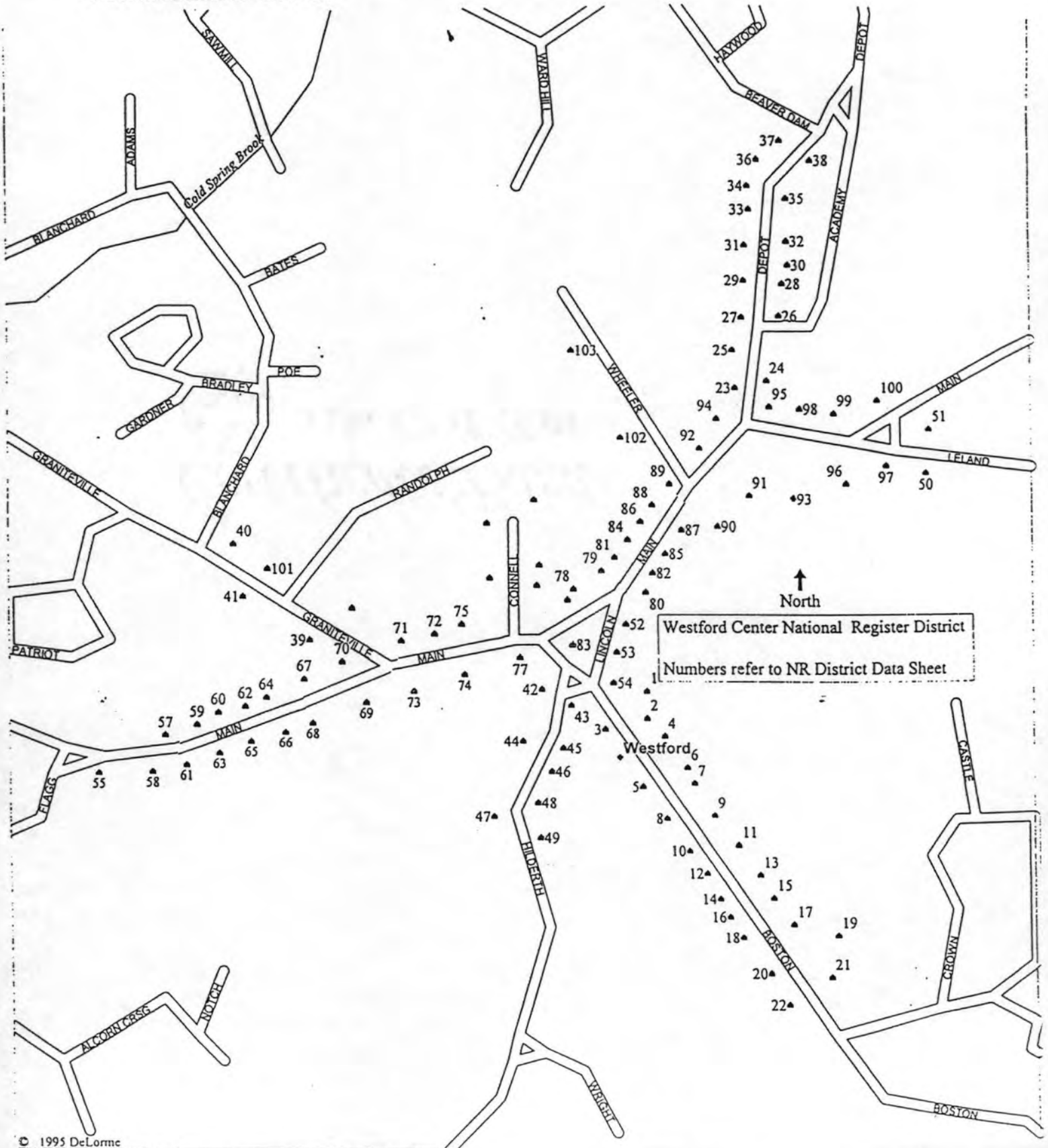
MHC#	Map#	Assessor#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type/Status
				Attached barn	19th C.	No Style	B/C
				Gate posts	19th C.	N/A	St/C
WSR 51	99	59-39	78 Main St		Ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
				Detached barn	19th C.		B/C
	100	59-40	80 Main St		Ca. 1850	Greek Revival	B/C
				Granite wall	19th C.	N/A	St/C
	101	59-71	2 Randolph Cir		Ca. 1990	No Style	B/NC
	102	59-24	2 Wheeler Ln		Ca. 1900	Shingle	B/C
				Detached garage	20th C.	No Style	B/NC
	103	59-25	4 Wheeler Ln		Ca. 1900	Shingle	B/C

Types: B=building; O=object; St=structure; Si=Site; Status: C=contributing; NC=non contributing; N/A=Not Applicable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Westford Center Historic District
Westford, Middlesex County
Massachusetts

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Westford Center Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 7/31/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/11/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/27/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/14/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98001105

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-28-98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



First Parish Church
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking North 1 of 14 photos

First Parish Church
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson Photographer
11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negative)
Looking North
1 of 14




Westford

Westford Common
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking east 2 of 14 photos



Former Congregational Church
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking south 3 of 14 photos





56 Main Street

Westford Center Historic District

Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96

Westford Historical Commission (negatives)

Looking North 4 of 14 photos



63 Main Street
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking south 5 of 14 photos



NO
PARKING

60, 62 Main Street
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking west 6 of 14 photos



Benbow Community Center

1899

1897

SLOW

Roudenbush School
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking south 7 of 14 photos



2, 1 Hildreth Street
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking west 8 of 14 photos



J. V. Fletcher Library
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking northwest 9 of 14 photos



Westford Common
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking northeast 10 of 14 photos



Corner, Depot and Main Streets
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking west 11 of 14 photos



WILLIAM E. FROST SCHOOL

ENTER
HERE

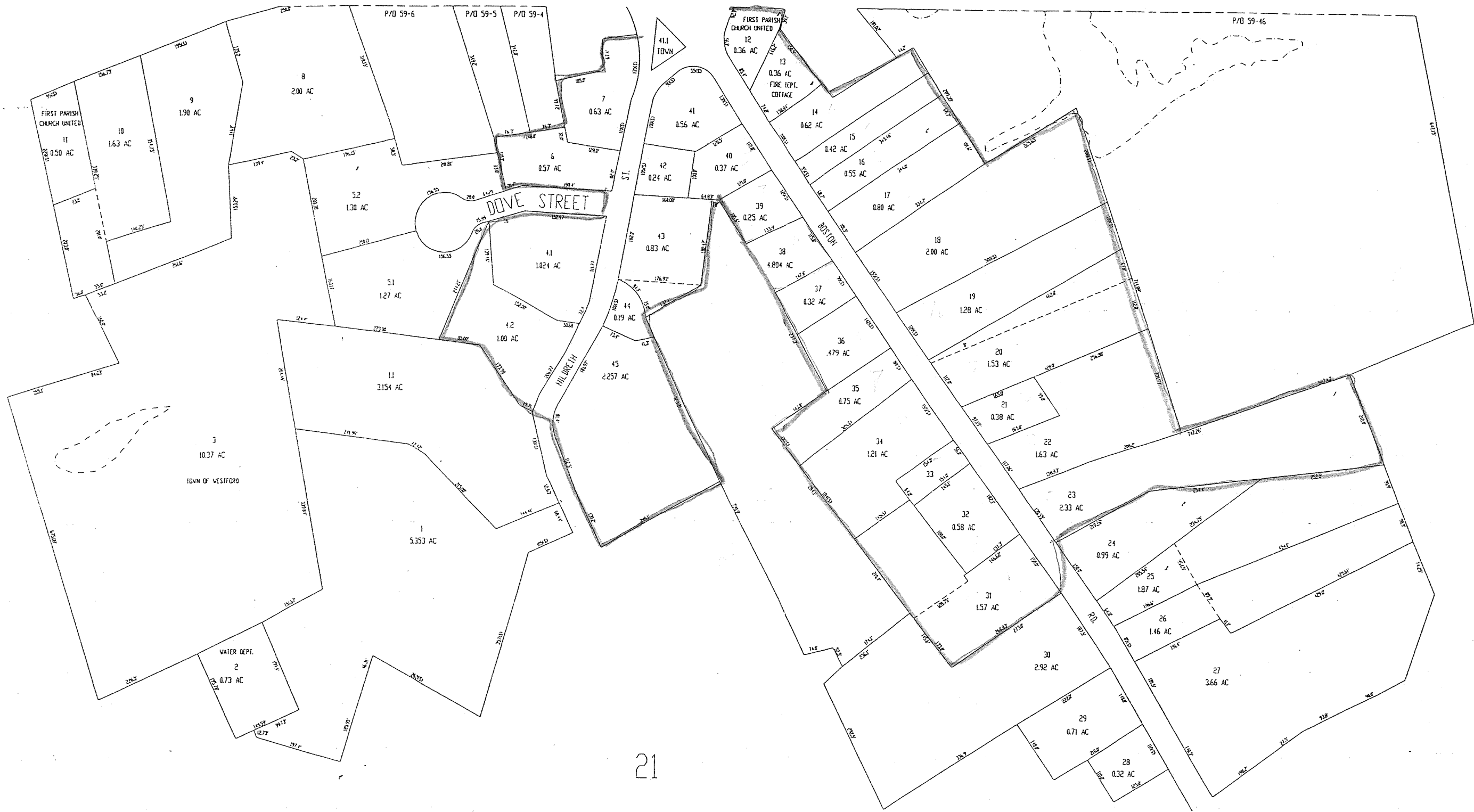
Frost School
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking southwest 12 of 14 photos



Town Hall and Fire Station
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking east 13 of 14 photos



4-8 Lincoln Street
Westford Center Historic District
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Sanford Johnson, Photographer 11/96
Westford Historical Commission (negatives)
Looking southeast 14 of 14 photos



21

1" = approx 200'

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	4-26-87
DATE OF COMPLETION	5-3-88
DATE OF REVISIONS	1-1-89
	1-1-90
	1-1-91
	1-1-92
	1-1-93

LEGEND

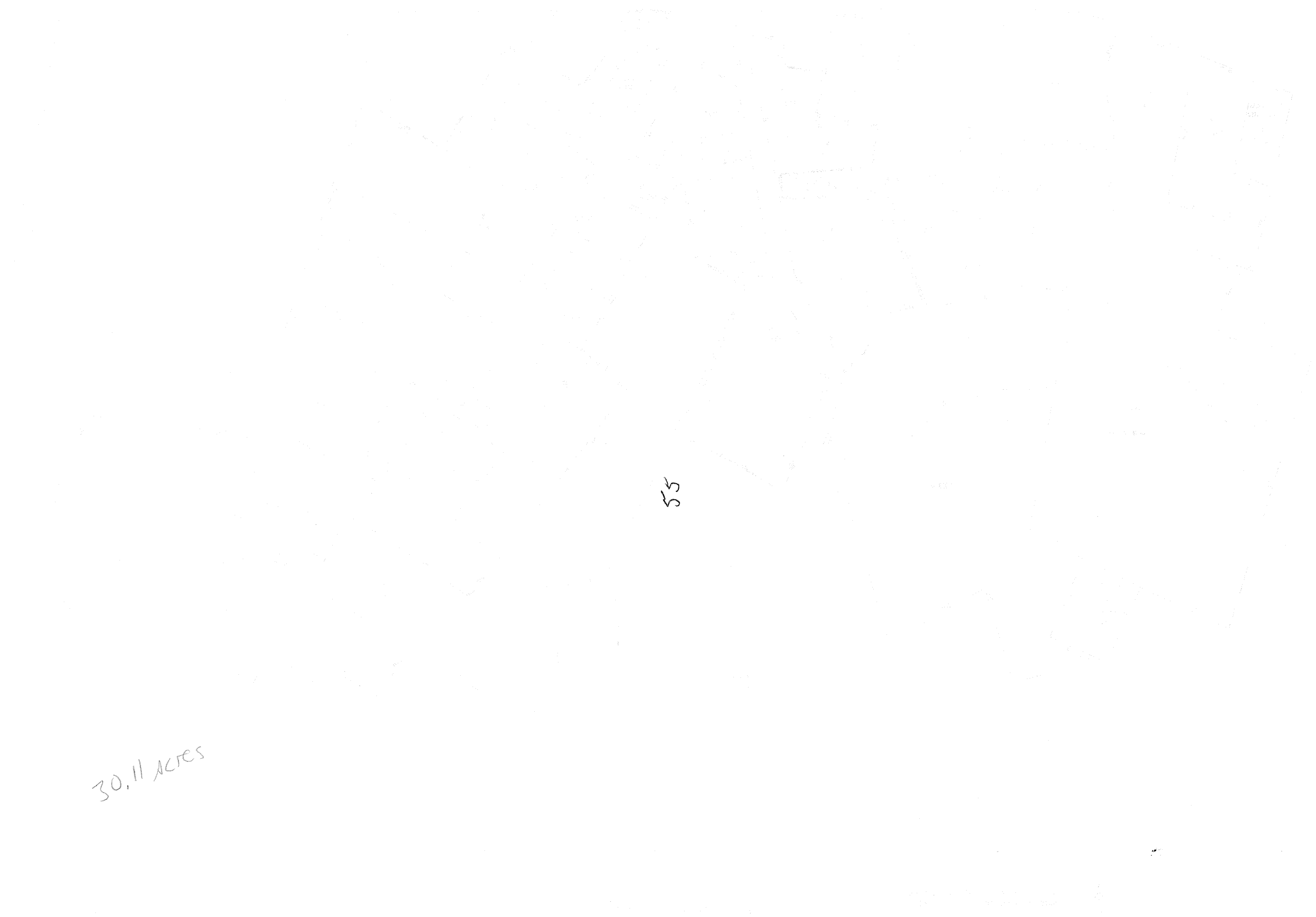
TAX MAP
TOWN OF WESTFORD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

59
HAP NUMBER
55

30.11 ACRES

55

15





DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	4-26-87
DATE OF COMPLETION	5-3-88
DATE OF REVISIONS	1-1-89
	1-1-90
	1-1-91
	1-1-92
	1-1-93
	1-1-94

LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE

For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances

1" = Approx 200'

TAX MAP
 TOWN OF WESTFORD
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 CLEAR CONCEPT CONSULTANTS CORP, DRACUT MA
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

MAP NUMBER	59
	55

WESTFORD CTR HD
WESTFORD (MIDDLESEX) MA

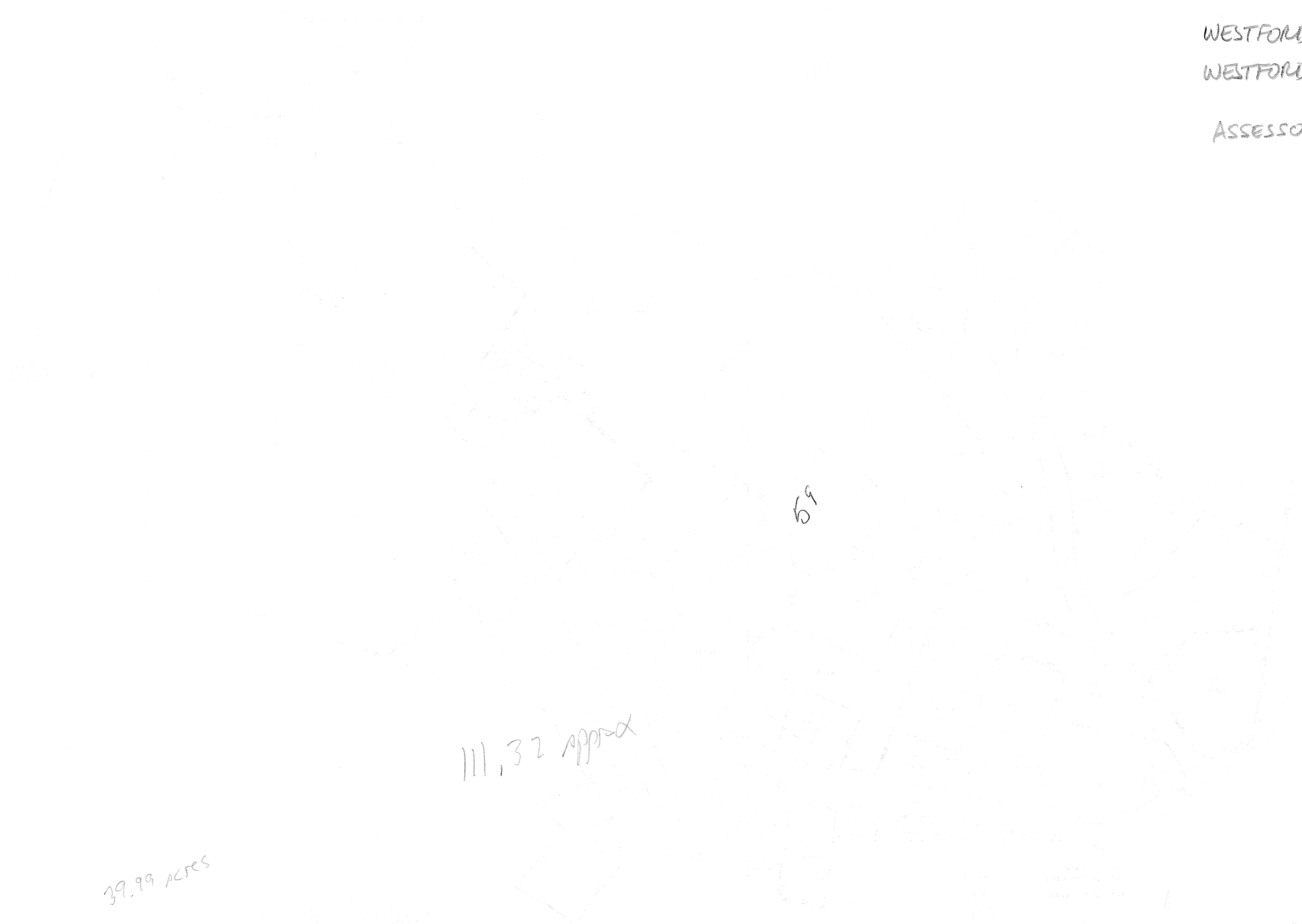
ASSESSOR'S MAPS

409

39.99 ACRES

111,32 approx

59





LEGEND
 PARCEL NUMBERS 2
 MATCH LINE

1" = Approx 400'

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	4-26-87
DATE OF COMPLETION	5-3-88
DATE OF REVISIONS	1-1-89
	1-1-90
	1-1-91
	1-1-92
	1-1-93
	1-1-94
	1-1-95

For Assessment Purposes

TAX MAP
TOWN OF WESTFORD
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 CLEAR CONCEPT CONSULTANTS CORP, DRACUT MA
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

	32	
	MAP NUMBER	
26	27	28
	22	

L-27 #

9.35 ACRES



59

LEGEND
 --- NUMBERS 2
 --- LINE

1" = APPROX 400'

DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	4-26-87
DATE OF COMPLETION	5-3-88
DATE OF REVISIONS	1-1-89
	1-1-90
	1-1-91
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	1-1-93
	1-1-94
	1-1-95

For Assessment Purposes
 Not to be used for Conveyances

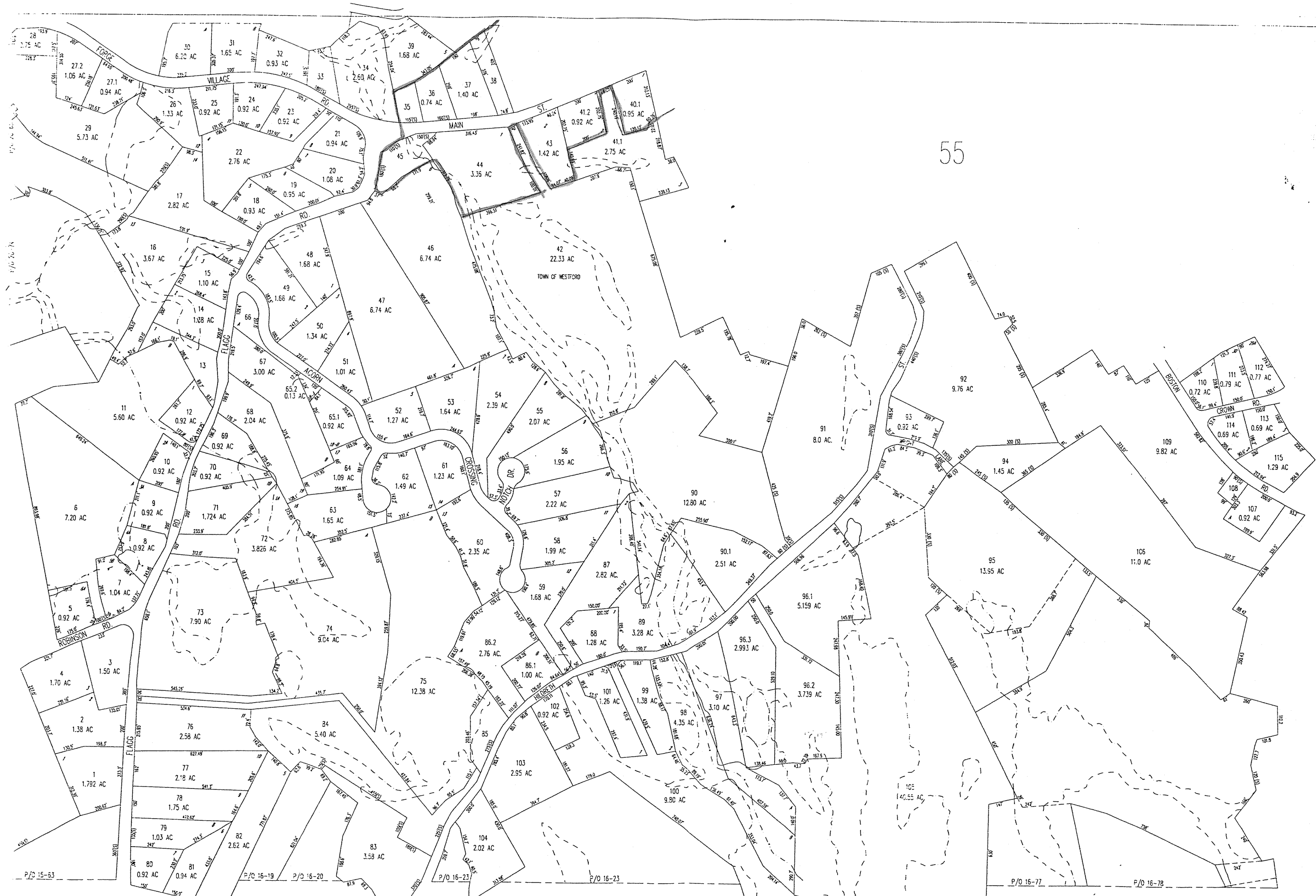


TAX MAP
TOWN OF WESTFORD
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED BY
 CLEAR CONCEPT CONSULTANTS CORP, DRACUT MA
 SCALE: 1 INCH = 250 FEET

	31	
	MAP NUMBER	
25	26	27
	21	

26

23.08
12/15



55

1 inch = approx 400'

LEGEND



DATE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	4-26-87
DATE OF COMPLETION	5-3-88
DATE OF REVISIONS	1-1-89
	1-1-90
	1-1-94
	1-1-95

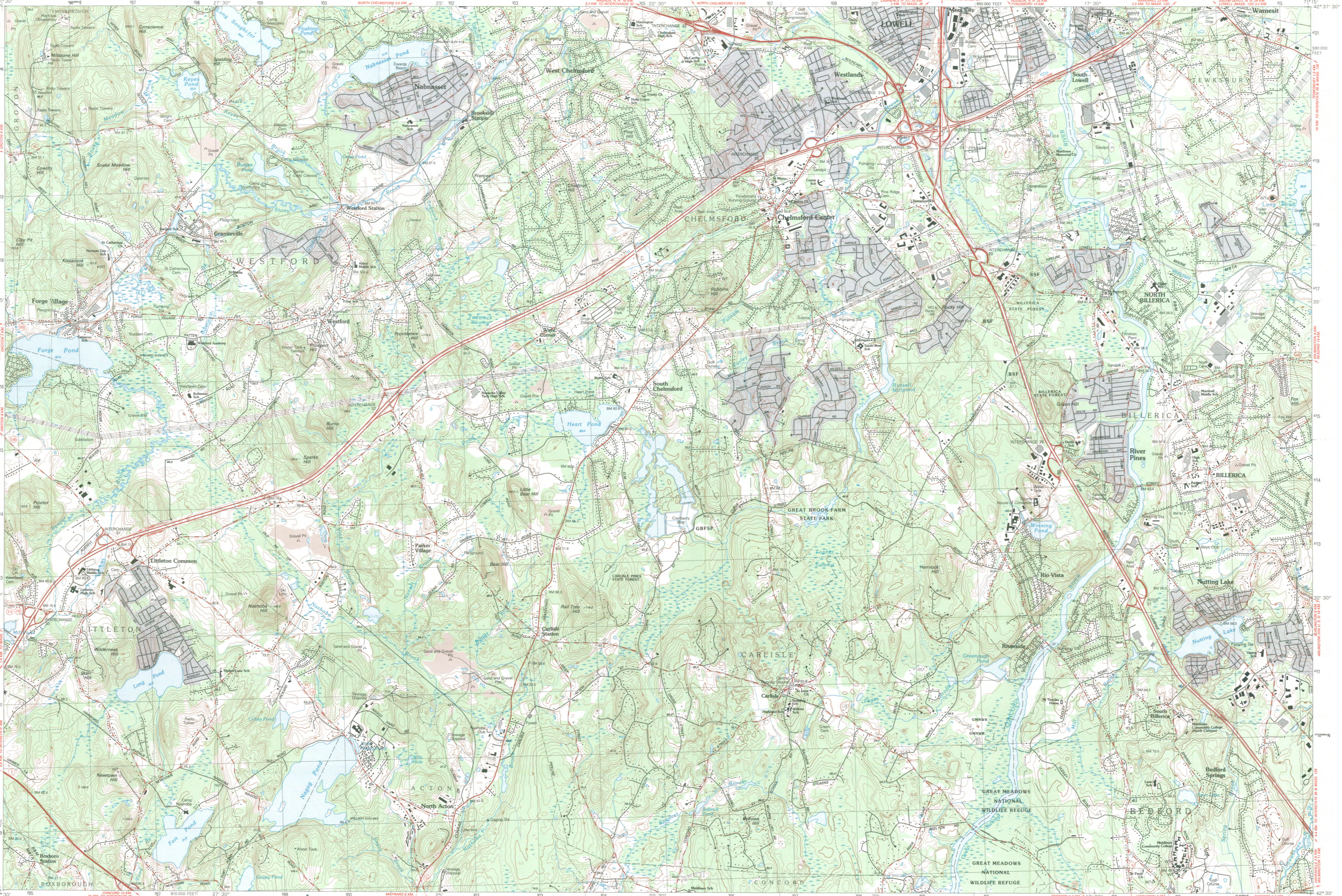
TAX MAP
TOWN OF WESTFORD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
PREPARED BY

26
MAP NUMBER
20 21 22

12

12

8.79.1555



Billerica 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



1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies. Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987. Supersedes Westford 1966 and Billerica 1965 1:24,000-scale maps. 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 41 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 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS			
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2	3	4
1	3.2808	10°		1	2	3	4
2	6.5617	15°		4	5	6	7
3	9.8425	20°		7	8	9	10
4	13.1234	25°					
5	16.4042	30°					
6	19.6850	35°					
7	22.9658	40°					
8	26.2466	45°					
9	29.5274	50°					
10	32.8082	55°					

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

UTM grid convergence (IGN and 1983 magnetic declination) shown at center of map
Diagram in degrees

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
- Swamp 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; found section corner
 - U.S. public lands survey: range, township, section
 - Range, township, section line: location approximate
 - Fence or rail line
 - Power transmission line, located tower
 - Dam; dam with lock
 - Cemetery; grave
 - Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
 - Wetland; water well; spring
 - Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
 - Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
 - Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Distorted surface: spot, area, level, and
 - Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 - Parallol lakes and stream; intermittent lakes and stream
 - Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
 - Swamp; marsh
 - Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
 - Woodland; scattered trees
 - Scrub; mangrove
 - Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

Westford Center
Historic District
Westford, Middlesex Co
Massachusetts

UTM References:

1. 19	300 300	477760
2. 19	300 190	4777480
3. 19	300 180	4777360
4. 19	300 170	4777240
5. 19	300 160	4777120
6. 19	300 150	4777000
7. 19	300 140	4776880
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21. 19	299 900	4775200
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23. 19	299 880	4774960
24. 19	299 870	4774840
25. 19	299 860	4774720
26. 19	299 850	4774600
27. 19	299 840	4774480
28. 19	299 830	4774360
29. 19	299 820	4774240
30. 19	299 810	4774120
31. 19	299 800	4774000



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

July 24, 1998

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Westford Center Historic District, Westford (Middlesex Co.), Mass.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property within the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. One letter of support was received.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Ken Tebbetts, Chair, Westford Historical Commission
John E. Robel, Chair, Westford Board of Selectmen
Sanford Johnson, Preservation Consultant
Jeff Chelgren, Westford Town Planner
Rep. Geoffrey D. Hall, State House, Room 34

JAM
LEF
BF



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
House of Representatives
State House, Boston 02133-1054

GEOFFREY HALL
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
2ND MIDDLESEX DISTRICT
AYER - PRECINCT 2
HARVARD, LITTLETON, WESTFORD

JOANNE BARNETT
STAFF DIRECTOR

Chairman
Committee on State Administration

ROOM 34, STATE HOUSE
TEL. (617) 722-2320

May 20, 1998

Betsy Friedberg, Director
National Register Program of Historic Places
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Friedburg:

Please accept this letter to affirm my personal support for the proposal to create the Westford Center Historic District within the Town of Westford to be listed on the Massachusetts Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places.

To be able to preserve some portion of Westford's varied and proud past, which will be shared with the whole nation is a testament to Westford's ranking in national consciousness and thereby a privilege and honor, I think.

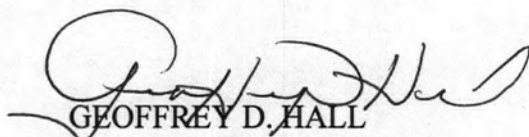
Just as it is important -- rather, I should say essential that the history of the events in different times be recorded permanently in the written word, it is important that we set aside certain buildings or lands for studied contemplation.

Like historic events, valued sites that represent an era, a style or even the place of where the events took place set points of reference for others to follow. Both written and tangible memories of a past help each generation measure progress or lack thereof in our societal continuum.

To get a more complete sense of our written history, we need to be able to see for ourselves and perhaps to even touch those sites that give meaning to our past, present and future. Seeing how other people lived in the past sometimes gives us clues as to how they thought and behaved, and how we might act in the present circumstances to make lasting contributions as well.

Therefore, I am pleased to lend my support for this proposal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Geoffrey D. Hall", written over the printed name.

GEOFFREY D. HALL

Chairman

Committee on State Administration