

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



OMB No. 1024-0018

717

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 Vintonville HD

other names/site number _____

2. Location

roughly bounded by Cottage, Green, Pine, Brigham, Beach Streets and rear of properties
street & number along the east side of South Street _____ not for publication

city or town Westborough _____ vicinity _____

state Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01581

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.)

Brona Simon

7/6/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

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

8-23-06

Vintonville HD
Name of Property

Worcester, 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	
<u>118</u>	<u>34</u>	building
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>118</u>	<u>34</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

Manufacturing facility

OTHER: carpenter shop

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single, multiple dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne

OTHER: vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick

walls weatherboard, shingle

roof asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Vintonville HD
Westborough (Worcester), MA

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The Vintonville Historic District is a cohesive collection of historic residences located adjacent to the downtown commercial center of Westborough. The district is roughly bounded by Cottage Street to the north, South Street to the west, the Pine Grove Cemetery to the south, and undeveloped wetlands to the east. Included within these boundaries are 80 residential properties. Land within the district is generally flat and streetscapes are very similar throughout. The area encompasses properties along Elm, Cedar, Pine, Green, Brigham, Cottage, and Spruce Streets and Neponen Way. These narrow lanes are lined with modest houses on small lots (averaging about one-quarter acre). Houses have a relatively uniform setback (generally about 15 feet) and are well landscaped with mature trees and shrubs. Adjoining the Vintonville District to the west is the West Main Street Historic District (NR 1987, 1990, 2002 Extension), which includes the downtown commercial district and many fine residences. The Vintonville District is of a much different character, its houses being more modest in scale and design than those of the West Main Street Historic District. The district derives its name from Otis Vinton, one of the earliest property owners, who was responsible for creating house lots in the northern portion of the district.

All principal buildings within the Vintonville area are currently residences. Most are single-family dwellings, although there are a few multi-family houses. One building is known to have originally been a market, another a carpenter shop, while another was formerly a small factory. It is likely that others were former workshops, although this is difficult to document. All 80 dwellings within the district are considered contributing elements. The large number of outbuildings in the district are predominantly garages and sheds, many of which were constructed within the period of significance.

All but three of the houses were constructed in the 19th century. Houses are typically modest vernacular dwellings with little architectural ornamentation. Fewer than half the buildings were designed in a particular style, but there are examples with Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne details. The bulk of construction took place between 1860 and 1890 when over 85% of the houses were built. Construction essentially ceased after 1896 when available lots were all but exhausted.

All houses are wood-frame construction, most with clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roofs. There are also a number with wood shingle siding. Most have either a stone or brick foundation, with brick being the more prevalent material. Alterations are generally minor, typically small additions, porch enclosures, door and window replacement, and the application of synthetic siding.

There have been no major losses of historic buildings within the district boundaries. A few scattered houses have been removed or replaced but nothing of significance has been lost. The most notable loss impacting the district was the former bicycle factory that stood at the intersection of Beach and Beechmont Streets, just outside the district boundaries. There is currently a modern apartment complex on the site.

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Residential Design

The most common house type in the district is a 1½ story gable front cottage. Roughly 65 % of the houses (dating from 1850 through the 1890s) fall into this category. These houses are typically three bays wide with a side-hall entry and two windows at the first floor and either one or two windows at the upper floor. The amount of architectural detailing varies but most have simple trim, in the form of cornerboards, box cornices, shallow returns at the gable ends, and simple molded window and door trim. Among the more well-preserved examples of this house type are the **Thomas McEneny House** (37 Elm Street – ca. 1855 – Photograph 7), the house at **6 Cedar Street** (ca. 1880 – Photograph 2), and the **Otis F. Vinton House** (8 Green Street – ca. 1855).

While most houses of this type follow the typical vernacular design described above, there are some that incorporate stylistic elements of Greek Revival and Italianate design. This was generally done in a very limited way so that the stylistic modifications are subtle. Approximately a half dozen houses exhibit Greek Revival style elements, principally in the form of prominent entry surrounds, heavier window casings, and deeper eaves at the gable ends. This house type is represented at **9 Elm Street** (ca. 1865 – Photograph 5), **15 Cottage Street** (ca. 1860 – Photograph 8), and **13 Elm Street** (ca. 1860 – Photograph 6).

The Italianate style was used to decorate about 15 of the district's gable-front houses. The most common feature distinguishing this style house is a bracketed hood over the main entry. There are more than a dozen houses with entry hoods supported on ornate scroll brackets, including those at **19 Cedar Street** (ca. 1860), **11 Elm Street** (ca. 1865 – Photograph 6), **23 Elm Street** (ca. 1875), and **9 Cedar Street** (ca. 1875 – Photograph 10). It is likely that a number of other houses also originally had bracketed hoods, which may have been removed or replaced. In a few of the main entries, original paneled and glazed wood double doors remain in place. Notable examples include the **Peter Dondle House** (15 Cedar Street – ca. 1880), and the **Thomas F. Meighan House** (6 Spruce Street – 1883). The single-story bay window is another Italianate style feature, found on a handful of houses in the district, including the **Thomas Keegan House** (28 Cedar Street – ca. 1865 – Photograph 4), **8 Cedar Street** (ca. 1870 – Photograph 2), and the **William Hogan House** (22 Cedar Street – 1875). An anomaly in the district is the Italianate style house at **24 Elm Street** (built between 1888 and 1894 – Photograph 9). It is 2½ stories with a gable front, two-story bay window, and cross gables at the side elevations. Its plan and level of detail, while still modest, are a step above what is typically found in the district.

Although the 1½ story gable front house is by far the most prevalent in the area, there are about 12 dwellings with gable roofs and rectangular plans, set with their long sides parallel to the street. These vernacular dwellings are generally 1½ stories, although there are also a few two-story examples, the most intact being **7 Elm Street** (ca. 1860 – Photograph 5). This five-bay center-entry home is typical of houses in the district in its sparse detailing. Another two-story example is **25 Elm Street** (ca. 1870), one of the few two-family dwellings built in the district. The district includes about a half

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dozen homes that are the 1½ story version of the side gable house. Most have been altered with enclosed front porches but the basic form remains recognizable. Among these houses are **38 and 46 Elm Street** (ca. 1860), the only two survivors of four identical houses built in a row at the east end of Elm Street. The house at 40 Elm Street was removed between 1925 and 1943 and the land on which it stood is now part of 38 Elm Street; there is a modern garage in its place. The house that formerly stood at 36 Elm Street was removed between 1904 and 1913. The land on which it stood is now divided between 34 and 38 Elm Street.

Along the southernmost street in the district, Beach Street, is a row of nine Queen Anne style houses built by developers Bartlett & Linane in 1895 and 1896 (**7 - 23 Beach Street** – Photograph 12). These are the largest and most articulated houses built in the district. Although all have been altered over the years, many Queen Anne elements remain evident, including complex roof lines with projecting bays and dormers, porches with decorative railings, corner towers, and small decorative windows. Of particular note is **7 Beach Street** (1895), with its corner turret, projecting front gable, and wrapping porch with square columns and pediment over the stoop. **13 Beach Street** (1895) has a single-story porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze. The house at **21 Beach Street** (1895 – Photograph 12) has a steep gabled dormer supported on brackets projecting from the center of the façade.

Non-Residential Buildings

While all of the buildings currently serve as residences, it is known that at least three were built to serve other purposes. **7 Spruce Street** was built about 1890 and first used as a meat market. It was converted to a residence by 1899. The building set back off Cedar Street on **Noponen Way** (ca. 1890) appears on early maps as a carpenter shop. At some point between 1888 and 1894 it was remodeled for use as a house. Both these look very much like the typical 1½ story gable front houses found throughout the district. The large building at **27 Cottage Street** was formerly used as a butter and cheese factory. It was constructed about 1865 and by 1888 was in use as a dwelling. The building is a two-story structure, five-bays wide with a center entry and a gable roof. The entry is sheltered by a bracketed Italianate hood with pendants.

There are a significant number of garages and sheds located in the district, most of which fall within the period of significance. For the most part, these outbuildings are simple one-story wood-frame structures with clapboard or wood shingle siding. The historic garages were typically designed for a single vehicle. Most have gable or hip roofs.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are located within the Vintonville Historic District, sites may be present. Twenty-five sites are known in the general area (within one mile). The 2,675-acre Cedar Swamp National Register

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Archaeological District (NR 1988) lies immediately east of the Vintonville Historic District and encompasses the border of the proposed district and the area bordering the Pine Grove Cemetery. Archaeological research conducted in the Cedar Swamp district demonstrates the presence of Native settlement in the area for over 8,000 years. Thirty known and thirteen potential sites identified in the Cedar Swamp NR District are located in areas exhibiting similar locational criteria to the Vintonville Historic District. Environmental characteristics of the proposed district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of ancient sites. The district area includes excessively drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, and plains located within 1,000 feet of Cedar Swamp and its tributary brooks and streams. The area forms the headwaters of the Sudbury River within the larger Merrimack River drainage. Most of the areas described above are concentrated on outwash plains along the eastern and southern fringe of the district bordering the Pine Grove Cemetery. The majority of the northern, central, and southern portions of the district east of South Street also meet the locational criteria described above with the exception that soil types in this area fall within the characteristics of an urban land complex. Filling or grading for urban works and structures has altered natural soils in these areas. Most of the area includes residential lots of 0.25 acres. Given the information presented above, a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources in the district in fringe areas along the eastern district boundary where open space exists and possibly along the southern boundary bordering the Pine Grove Cemetery. Both of the latter areas lay within the National Register Cedar Swamp Archaeological District where numerous sites have been identified and where a high potential exists for additional sites to be found.

A moderate potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources within the Vintonville Historic District. No streets were laid out in the district until after 1830 and the area remained undeveloped into the mid-19th century. While some building occurred after 1850, most construction in the district took place between 1860 and 1890. Only three houses were built in the 20th century, all before 1945. Structural evidence of residences from the above period are expected in the district; however, to date, only two potential residential sites have been identified at the east end of Elm Street. Structural evidence from barns, stables, and outbuildings may exist at archaeological sites and with extant buildings in the residential district.

(end)

Vintonville HD

Name of Property

Worcester, 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)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1850-1956

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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The Vintonville Historic District possesses integrity of design, location, setting, materials, and workmanship, and is significant for its association with industrial development in Westborough Center and with the establishment of a compact community of Irish immigrant families. The surviving historic resources define the rich history of this small enclave of 80 residences, which remains a cohesive collection of well-preserved historic homes. The Vintonville Historic District is of local significance and meets Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Formerly part of the town of Marlborough, Westborough was known as Chauncy Village until it was incorporated as an independent town in 1717. The first meetinghouse was located in the northern part of town off Milk Street in what was then the area of densest settlement, along the line of the earliest stage route (today's MA Route 9). Rich fertile land around Chauncy Pond, in the northern part of town, attracted the first settlers from Marlborough and Sudbury. In 1749 a new meetinghouse was constructed, on the north side of West Main Street closer to the geographic center of town. This resulted in increased development in and around that location.

Among the earliest roads in the town center were Milk Street and Main Street, which remain major crossroads today. In the late 18th century a commercial district began to emerge along West Main Street, west of Lyman Street. The West Main Street axis was also established as the social and religious focus for the community, with construction of several churches and stores there. The earliest residential development in the town center was along West Main, School, and South Streets (South Street being the western border of the Vintonville district). By 1830 there was a concentration of roughly 75 buildings at the center but still no streets had been laid out in the Vintonville district. While most of the buildings at the center in the 1830s were residences, there were also the meetinghouse, two churches, a schoolhouse, a tavern, a meeting hall, several small stores, a hotel, and a cemetery.

During the 19th century the town's population grew steadily from 922 in 1800 to 1,438 by 1830. By 1850 the number of residents had reached 2,371. Construction of the Town Hall in 1842 and the Unitarian Church in 1850 further secured the center as the focal point of town life. Development at the center of town was greatly encouraged with the opening of the Boston & Worcester Railroad in 1835. The rail line crossed West Main Street near its intersection with South Street, at the geographic center of town, and very quickly the principal commercial and industrial district emerged in close proximity. By the mid-19th century the area west of South Street had become fairly well built up with fine residences. Land that today makes up the Vintonville district remained undeveloped into the mid-19th century.

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Throughout much of its history Westborough was an agrarian community, remaining so well into the 19th century. The railroad allowed greater access to markets, resulting in Westborough's transformation from an agriculture-based community to one dominated by manufacturing. Early statistics are sketchy but the number of farms gradually decreased during the period in which manufacturing was rapidly growing. The number of farms dropped from 184 in 1865 to 155 in 1885, although milk production remained an important industry for Westborough into the late 19th century. The economic change had a direct impact on development in the community, particularly the dense development around the town center.

As early as the mid-18th century, Westborough was home to a significant cottage industry (straw hats, sleighs, boots and shoes). Many residents had small shops attached to their homes or as outbuildings on their house lots. Large-scale manufacturing did not occur until the mid-19th century when small factories were erected in the town center and elsewhere. By 1837 boot and shoe manufacturing, the town's largest industry, employed roughly 575 men and women. Other prominent industries that year were straw goods (hats and bonnets), wagons and sleighs, and hides (tanned and curried), all of which employed far fewer workers than did the boot and shoe makers. Many Westborough manufactures set up operations at the center of town, near the hub of industry, transportation, and commerce. As would be expected, many of the residents of the town center were associated with local manufacturing.

Between 1855 and 1875 the Vintonville Historic District emerged as a small community of Irish immigrants who had come to Westborough to find employment in the factories. Most worked in the boot and shoe factories or in straw goods. The immigrant population was responsible in large part for a significant increase in the town's population between 1865 and 1880, rising from 3,141 to 5,214. Until the mid-19th century nearly all Westborough residents were American born, but by 1855 nearly one-sixth of the population was foreign born. The Irish were by far the largest immigrant group coming to Westborough. It is believed that the Irish first came to the Westborough area in the 1830s to work on the railroads. By 1885, foreign-born residents made up 35% of the town's population. Of those, 66% were Irish, 16% English and Scottish, and 9% were French Canadian. Many of the Irish immigrants settled in the emerging neighborhood east of South Street, later to be known as Vintonville.

In the 1850s and 1860s the streets within the district were laid out and the land divided into small house lots. The earliest records found of development here was in 1854 when Otis F. Vinton began selling lots he had laid out on Green Street (east side), Elm Street (both sides), and those lots now designated as 6 Spruce Street, 47 - 49 Brigham Street, and 29 - 31 Cottage Street. Two of the lots are known to have sold with houses on them but it appears that the rest were sold as vacant land to individuals who then had their homes constructed. Deed records indicate that Vinton held mortgages himself for many of the properties and that he completed sales of his lots by about 1870.

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Throughout the 19th century most of the resident living in the Vintonville district were Irish born or offspring of Irish immigrants. As late as 1900 65% of the district was Irish, most of whom owned and occupied their houses. The large majority of district residents were working in local factories. Most residents of the Vintonville district were employed in the boot and shoe industry; not surprising given the number of manufacturers in town and that several were located in or adjacent to the district. Boot and shoe making began in a modest way in 1828 when J.B. Kimball & Company was established in Westborough. In the year 1837, the first year manufacturing statistics were recorded, Westborough manufacturers produced boots and shoes valuing \$148,774. By 1875, near the height of production, the value had increased to \$871,014. In 1860 J.B. Kimball moved to a large factory on Brigham Street, just north of the Vintonville district, where he operated until closing in 1878. At its height in 1868 the Kimball shop employed 200 workers. The factory building continued in use by several other boot and shoe manufacturers until 1889. On the lot adjacent the Kimball factory, near the corner of Cottage and Brigham Streets, stood another boot and shoe factory. George B. Brigham & Sons operated in this location until the end of the 19th century. Another in the industry, C. A. M. Holmes, had a shop at the corner of Cottage and Spruce Streets until 1876.

From the 1860s until about 1910 large numbers of residents of the district continued working in the boot and shoe factories. Typical of the district residents were men like James Crower, a boot treer, who lived at **21 Elm Street** (ca. 1875) as early as 1882. Boot maker William Wagner lived at **11 Elm Street** (ca. 1865 – **Photograph 6**) in the late 1890s. Also working in a boot shop at the time was John W. Henry, who lived at **21 Cedar Street** (ca. 1885). Local shoemakers included Charles Tranque of **13 Elm Street** (ca. 1860 – **Photograph 6**), who resided there around the turn of the century, and William Hogan, whose house was built at **22 Cedar Street** in 1875. Shoemaker Bernard Gordon owned the house at **19 Cedar Street** (ca. 1860) in the late 1870s. It was not unusual to find five to ten people living in one of these small houses nor was it unusual for several members of a household to be working in the boot and shoe shops, down to young teenage children. James Casey, whose family lived at **27 Pine Street** (1876), worked in a boot factory, as did his two sons, ages 14 and 17. Thomas Keevan was a crimper in a boot shop and lived at **28 Cedar Street** (ca. 1865 – **Photograph 4**) with his wife and seven children, four of whom also worked in boot making. James Burns and his family lived at **13 Cottage Street** (ca. 1860 – **Photograph 8**). Burns worked in a boot mill while his 14 year-old daughter and 13 year-old son worked in shoe shops.

The town's second largest industry in the second half of the 19th century (in terms of residents employed) was the manufacturing of straw hats and bonnets. The straw business employed large numbers of women and far fewer men. In 1865 there were 17 men and 262 women working in the

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production of straw goods. By 1885 the work force had grown to 197 men and 398 women. As with the boot and shoe industry, there were several straw shops in close proximity to the Vintonville district. The first straw hat manufacturer in Westborough was Bates Parker & Company, who established a shop close to the district on South Street near Cottage Street. Bates continued operations into the 1890s. H.O. Bernard & Company operated a straw factory at the intersection of Cottage and Spruce Streets until 1870 when they moved to a larger facility not far away on East Main Street. Among the district residents employed in the straw business was John P. Crow, who lived at **24 Elm Street** (ca. 1890 – **Photograph 9**). More commonly the male head of household would be employed elsewhere and the women of the family worked in the straw shops, like the Dondle family of **15 Cedar Street** (ca. 1880). Peter Dondle worked as a laborer while his three daughters (ages 17, 19, and 21) were straw workers. Matthew Brophy of **49 Brigham Street** (ca. 1875) was a crimper whose two stepdaughters, Caroline and Alice Slattery, worked in the straw business. Living at **17 Cottage Street** (ca. 1860) was 26 year-old Mary Ward, the head of household for her seven younger siblings. All but the youngest family member were working in local factories, two in straw mills and the remained in boot and shoe shops.

It is likely that some of the 19th century residents of the district were also employed at the White Cycle Company, a bicycle manufacturer located on the north side of Beach Street adjoining the district. A series of bicycle companies occupied the site between 1889 and 1899. In the early 20th century the complex was occupied by the James R. Cooper Company, manufacturers of sheep skin linings.

Although the majority of district residents in the late nineteenth century were working in local factories, there were also quite a few employed as general laborers for various nearby businesses. These men included Patrick Devin (**30 Beach Street** – ca. 1886), Andrew Stinson (**14 Green Street** – ca. 1875), John Davitt (**3 Green Street** – ca. 1877), Michael Dolan (**11 Cedar Street** – ca. 1850), and Thomas F. Meighan (**6 Spruce Street** – 1883).

Various other tradesmen were living throughout the district in the late nineteenth century, although in much smaller numbers than the factory workers and general laborers. Martin McNamara, a stone mason, lived at **19 Pine Street** (ca. 1865). John McCarty of **21 Pine Street** (ca. 1869) worked for the railroad. The house at **7 Cedar Street** (ca. 1883) was owned by John J. Cronican, a blacksmith. Martin Maleia operated a meat market at **7 Spruce Street** (ca. 1890) on the site of the former H. O. Bernard straw factory.

Westborough had a solid business in milk production into the late 19th century. In 1865 a group of local farmers organized the Milk Producers' Association and the following year built a factory near the center

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of the district where surplus milk was made into cheese and butter. By 1870 the cheese factory was owned by cattle dealer George E. Fitch, whose own residence was nearby on South Street. Fitch used the former factory for a beef refrigerator. The building sat on a fairly large lot that extended from Cedar Street through to Elm Street. At one point a narrow lane (Fitch Street) ran through the property between Cedar and Elm Streets. Between about 1865 and 1885 there were eight houses constructed on the factory lot, apparently by Fitch. Several of those houses remain today, including **12 Cedar Street** (ca. 1870 - **Photograph 2**), **3** and **5 Elm Street** (ca. 1860), and **14 Cedar Street** (House A - ca. 1885). The old factory was converted to a tenement house (by 1888) and was later demolished (ca. 1910). Fitch owned a number of other lots in the district and apparently rented out the houses; other houses associated with Fitch include **6 Cedar Street** (ca. 1880 - **Photograph 2**), **19 Elm Street** (ca. 1875), **10 Pine Street** (ca. 1875), and **38** and **46 Elm Street** (ca. 1860). The latter two were among four similar houses built by Fitch at the east end of Elm Street; one (#36) was removed about 1910 and the other (#40) was taken down around 1930.

The only other properties known to have been built on speculation are nine houses along the south side of Beach Street (**7 - 23 Beach Street - Photograph 12**), built in 1895 and 1896 by partners Bartlett & Linane. This was likely a partnership between Frank V. Bartlett and Michael J. Linane. Bartlett ran a successful lumberyard and box factory on the north side of Brigham Street. Linane was a stone mason.

Only one building currently standing in the district is known to have been used as a factory. The structure at **27 Cottage Street**, now apartments, was owned and operated as a butter and cheese factory in the late 1860s by Cyrus Fay. Fay is listed in the city directory of 1882 as a farmer but earlier real estate holdings included the cheese factory. He also served as President of the Westborough Savings Bank for 1869 until his death in 1884.

Manufacturing continued to be the mainstay of the community through the 19th century. In 1885 products manufactured in Westborough amounted to slightly more than \$2 million, ranking a modest 64th in the state. The 1885 census documents that boot and shoe making employed most men in town (355), followed by farmers and farm laborers (338), and straw workers (197). Women made up the bulk of the workforce for straw products (398), while a much smaller number of women were employed in boot and shoe making (45). By 1891 only two major boot and shoe manufacturers remained in Westborough. By the turn of the century new industries, including bicycles, steam automobiles, cloth tape, and trellis manufacturing, gathered prominence as some of the earliest businesses declined.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Vintonville HD
Continuation Sheet Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number 8 Page 6

The Vintonville district retained a strong Irish presence into the 20th century, but by 1900 a more diverse collection of European immigrants were arriving, from Norway, Sweden, Finland, England, Austria, Italy, and Scotland. Many residents were still working in manufacturing but there were fewer in boots and shoes, due to closing of those mills, and larger numbers in the hat and underwear factories. In 1901 the Westboro Underwear Company (makers of robes, nightgowns, bloomers, and pajamas) was established not far from the district at the corner of Milk and Phillips Streets. Right next door was the Westboro Hat Company, makers of straw and felt hats. It is likely that many of the district residents traveled the short distance to work in these mills. Other early 20th century residents were employed in the bedstead mill, on the railroad, as stone masons, and a variety of other occupations. After the 1920s an increasing number of Italian and other foreign-born families moved into the district, so that the Irish no longer dominated the neighborhood. In fact, about 20% of the district was of Italian ancestry in 1920.

Growth in the center of Westborough continued in the early years of the 20th century, although not as strong as previously. By 1900 nearly all lots in the district had been developed. The local economy experienced a decline after the Depression, further slowing growth in the area. With the decline of local manufacturing in the 20th century, factories in Westborough center gradually closed and were either removed or converted to other uses. In the 20th century development expanded from the town center to other sections of Westborough. Today the Vintonville district remains a cohesive collection of houses, most still single-family residences that retain their historic character. The town's location makes it a bedroom suburb for both Boston and Worcester.

Archaeological Significance

While recent research over the last twenty-five years and National Register listing of the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District (NR 1988) have increased the number of known sites and our knowledge of general patterns of Native settlement in the Westborough and Vintonville Historic District locale, systematic site examinations that identify the geographical extent of sites and their internal configuration are lacking. Research conducted as part of the National Register nomination process for the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District states that "Even those sites which have been more than 50% disturbed are capable of yielding significant information concerning settlement and subsistence patterns over time." Given the above, urban development throughout most of the proposed district and the fact that the least disturbed area of the district (the eastern fringe of the district) is part of the Cedar Swamp District, any ancient sites that survive in the Vintonville Historic District area may potentially be

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Vintonville HD
Continuation Sheet Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number 8 Page 7

significant. Relatively intact and disturbed ancient sites in the area may be capable of making important contributions to the Native American history of the area. Ancient sites in the extension area may contribute further corroboration or alternatives to the settlement model identified in the Cedar Swamp nomination. That model identifies a settlement pattern keyed to the extent of glacial Lake Sudbury as it drained from levels at the 300-foot contour during Paleo-Indian to Middle Archaic times. Systematic study of ancient sites in the Vintonville district area may contribute important information appropriate to address several research topics identified in the Cedar Swamp Archaeological District including the relationship of land use to environmental change in an upland setting, changing settlement and subsistence systems through time, inter- and intra-regional group relationships, and the technical aspects of lithic and ceramic technologies.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute important social, cultural, and economic information that helps document and explain the role inhabitants in the Vintonville Historic District played in the development of Westborough Center from a rural agrarian village to the commercial, industrial, civic, and institutional focus of the town. Historic research and extant properties in the Vintonville district area indicate this area may contribute important information related to research topics that focus on the town's mid to late 19th century residential settlement and to a lesser extent the town's commercial and industrial economy.

Historic research combined with archaeological survey and testing may help locate additional examples of mid to late 19th century settlement in the district and evidence of the activities that characterized the social, cultural, and economic lives of individuals in that settlement. Careful mapping and identification of outbuildings associated with archaeological sites and extant buildings may help identify the full range of domestic and economic activities present at residences and their relationship with cottage industries that may have persisted in the mid to late 19th century period. Structural evidence associated with residences, outbuildings, and detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features may help identify exactly when and under what conditions straw hat, sleigh, and boot and shoe manufacturing developed and their relationship to later larger scale industrial production. Important information may exist that explains the growth of industry at the expense of cottage industries or the co-existence of cottage industries with larger scale industry during the mid to late 19th century

Structural evidence from outbuildings and detailed analysis of the contents of related features may also contribute important information on the extent that agricultural and husbandry related activities supplemented the subsistence economy of residents in the district. Vintonville emerged as a community of Irish immigrants during the mid-19th century. Animals and gardens may have contributed important food resources that supplemented low wages earned by the immigrant community.

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Vintonville HD
Continuation Sheet Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number 8 Page 8

Archaeological resources associated with the Pine Grove Cemetery may contribute important information related to the evolution and structure of the cemetery and the inhabitants of Westborough. Unmarked burials may exist along the periphery of the cemetery that forms part of the southern border of the district. Detailed archaeological study of the overall context of burials and osteological study of human remains may contribute valuable information relating to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of individuals, ethnic groups, and the overall Westborough population. Identification of unknown burials may contribute important information on the general treatment of paupers, unknown persons, and other indigents that may have been buried in peripheral areas of the cemetery or outside its border. Osteological analysis may also contribute information related to the physical characteristics of the Westborough population through time including the general health and pathologies that effected various groups of the town's population.

(end)

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

Vintonville HD
Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number 9 Page 1

Beard, Christine, National Register nomination for the *West Main Street Historic District 2002 Extension*.
Beers, Frederick W. Atlas of Worcester County, Massachusetts (New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1870)
Bigelow, E.H. *Map of Westboro, Mass.* (Framingham, Mass.: E.H. Bigelow, 1880)
DeForest, Heman Packard and Edward Craig Bates. The History of Westborough, Massachusetts
(Westborough: Town of Westborough, 1891)

U.S. Federal Census (1880, 1900, 1910, 1920)
Fisher, Nahum. *Map of Westborough* (1830, with improvements made in 1837)
Hopkins, G.M. *Map of the Town of Westborough* (Philadelphia: 1855)
Richards, L.J. New Topographical Atlas of the County of Worcester, Massachusetts (Philadelphia: L.J.
Richards & Co., 1898)
Town of Westborough. Tax Valuations (various years)
Walker, George H. *Map of Westborough, Massachusetts* (1878)
Worcester County Registry of Deeds (various records).

(end)

Vintonville HD
Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 20 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 284790 4682740
Zone Easting Northing

2. 19 284910 4682700
Zone Easting Northing

3. 19 284990 4682300
Zone Easting Northing

4. 19 284730 4682260
Zone Easting Northing

☒ 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 Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date July 2006

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Vintonville HD
Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References

E 19 284660 4682440

F 19 2847630 4682650

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Vintonville Historic District are delineated with a bold line on the attached district map.

Boundary Justification

The Vintonville Historic District is a cohesive collection of historic residences located adjacent to the downtown commercial center of Westborough. The district is roughly bounded by Brigham Street to the north, South Street to the west, the Pine Grove Cemetery to the south, and undeveloped wetlands to the east. Adjoining the Vintonville District to the west is the West Main Street Historic District (NR 1987, 1990, 2003), which includes the downtown commercial district and many fine residences surrounding it. The Vintonville District is of a much different character, its houses being more modest in scale and design than those of the West Main Street Historic District. The boundaries of the Vintonville district include those properties historically associated with this neighborhood, first settled by Irish immigrants in the second half of the 19th century.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Vintonville HD
Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number photo Page 1

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Subject: Vintonville Historic District
Location: Westborough, MA
Photographer: Christine Beard
Date of Photo: November, 2003
Negative Location: Tremont Preservation Services
Topsfield, MA

All buildings in the photos are identified from left to right in the following descriptions.

- Photo 1:** 9 & 7 Beach Street
View southeast showing principal elevations (north and east elevations)
- Photo 2:** 6, 8 & 12 Cedar Street
View northeast showing facades (south elevations)
- Photo 3:** 16 Cedar Street
View northeast showing façade (south elevation)
- Photo 4:** 24 & 28 Cedar Street
View northeast showing principal elevations (south and west elevations)
- Photo 5:** 9 & 7 Elm Street
View southeast showing facades (north elevations)
- Photo 6:** 13 & 11 Elm Street
View southeast showing principal elevations (north and west elevations)
- Photo 7:** 37 Elm Street
View south showing facade (north elevation)
- Photo 8:** 15 & 13 Cottage Street
View southwest showing façades (north elevations)

(continued)

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

Vintonville HD
Westborough (Worcester), MA

Section number photo Page 2

- Photo 9** 20, 24, & 26 Elm Street
View northwest showing facades (south elevations)
- Photo 10** 9 & 7 Cedar Street
View northeast showing facades (south elevations)
- Photo 11** 2 & 4 Green Street
View ear east showing facades (west elevations)
- Photo 12** 23 & 21 Beach Street
View southeast showing facades (north elevations)

(end)

**VINTONVILLE HD
WESTBOROUGH (WORCESTER), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
1	3 Beach Street	McKeon House	ca. 1895	2½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	ca. 1930		B	C
2	6 Beach Street	Cora L. Carey House	ca. 1888	1½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	late 19 th c.		B	C
		garage	early 20 th c.		B	C
3	7 Beach Street		1896	Queen Anne	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
4	9 Beach Street		1896	Queen Anne	B	C
		shed	ca. 1960		B	NC
		garage	ca. 1910		B	C
5	11 Beach Street		1896	Queen Anne	B	C
6	13 Beach Street		1895	Queen Anne	B	C
7	15 Beach Street		1895	Queen Anne	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
8	17 Beach Street		1895	Queen Anne	B	C
		shed	early 20 th c.		B	C
9	19 Beach Street		1895	altered	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
10	21 Beach Street		1895	Queen Anne	B	C
		shed	1960		B	NC
11	23 Beach Street		1895	Queen Anne	B	C
12	30 Beach Street	Patrick Devin House	ca. 1886	1½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
13	47 Brigham Street		ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
14	49 Brigham Street		ca. 1875	1½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	1998		B	NC
15	3 Cedar Street		ca. 1940	Cape	B	C
		shed	ca. 1940		B	C
		garage	ca. 1940		B	C
16	5 Cedar Street		ca. 1940	Altered	B	C
		shed	ca. 1940		B	C
		garage	ca. 1940		B	C

**VINTONVILLE HD
WESTBOROUGH (WORCESTER), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
17	6 Cedar Street		ca. 1880	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
18	7 Cedar Street		ca. 1883	Italianate	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
19	8 Cedar Street		ca. 1870	Italianate	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
20	9 Cedar Street		ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
21	11 Cedar Street		ca. 1850	Greek Rev./Italianate	B	C
22	12 Cedar Street		ca. 1870	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	1960		B	NC
23	14 Cedar Street		ca. 1897	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		second house	ca. 1912		B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
24	15 Cedar Street	Peter Dowdle House	ca. 1880	Italianate	B	C
25	16 Cedar Street		ca. 1850	2 sty., center entry, 3 bays	B	C
		shed	ca. 1920		B	C
26	17 Cedar Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	1987		B	NC
27	18 Cedar Street		ca. 1930	No Style	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
28	19 Cedar Street		ca. 1860	Italianate	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
29	21 Cedar Street		ca. 1885	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
30	22 Cedar Street	William Hogan House	1875	Italianate	B	C
31	24 Cedar Street		ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
32	28 Cedar Street	Thomas Keevan House	ca. 1865	Italianate	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
33	13 Cottage Street	James Burns House	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B	C
34	15 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B	C
35	17 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
36	19 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	ca. 1920		B	C

**VINTONVILLE HD
WESTBOROUGH (WORCESTER), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
37	21 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
38	23 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
39	25 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	2 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
40	27 Cottage Street	Former Cheese/Butter Factory	ca. 1860	Italianate	B	C
41	29 Cottage Street		ca. 1885	Vernacular	B	C
		garage	ca. 1930		B	C
42	31 Cottage Street		ca. 1860	Altered	B	C
43	3 Elm Street		ca. 1860	Altered	B	C
		garage	1998		B	NC
44	5 Elm Street		ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B	C
		shed	1987		B	NC
45	7 Elm Street		ca. 1860	2 Sty., center entry, 5 bays	B	C
46	9 Elm Street		ca. 1865	Greek Revival	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
47	11 Elm Street		ca. 1865	Italianate	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
48	12 Elm Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
49	13 Elm Street		ca. 1860	Greek Revival	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
50	15 Elm Street		1888-1894	Italianate	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
51	19 Elm Street		ca. 1875	Altered	B	C
		garage	ca. 1930		B	C
52	20 Elm Street	Michael Crow House	1859	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
53	21 Elm Street		ca. 1875	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	ca. 1930		B	C
54	23 Elm Street		ca. 1875	Italianate	B	C
55	24 Elm Street		1888-1894	Italianate	B	C
56	25 Elm Street		ca. 1870	2 Sty., side gable 5 bays	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC

**VINTONVILLE HD
WESTBOROUGH (WORCESTER), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
57	26 Elm Street		ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
		garage	ca. 1930		B	C
58	28 Elm Street		ca. 1865	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
59	30 Elm Street		ca. 1865	Italianate	B	C
		shed	1983		B	NC
60	31 Elm Street	Patrick McCarty House	ca. 1855	Vernacular	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
61	32 Elm Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	C
62	34 Elm Street		ca. 1860	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
63	37 Elm Street	Thomas McEneny House	ca. 1855	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		garage	ca. 1920		B	C
64	38 Elm Street		ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
65	46 Elm Street		ca. 1860	Vernacular	B	C
		garage	ca. 1930		B	C
66	2 Green Street		ca. 1875	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	ca. 1930		B	C
67	3 Green Street	John Davitt House	ca. 1877	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	ca. 1920		B	C
68	4 Green Street	Michael Hickey House	1870-1874	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
69	8 Green Street	Otis F. Vinton House	ca. 1855	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed (2)	mid 20 th c.		B (2)	C (2)
70	10 Green Street	Collins House	ca. 1854	Altered	B	C
		shed	1950		B	C
71	14 Green Street	Andrew Stinson House	ca. 1875	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed (2)	early 20 th c.		B (2)	C (2)
		garage	1984		B	NC
72	18 Green Street	Bridget & Harriet Stinson H.	ca. 1870	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
		shed	early 20 th c.		B	C
73	20 Green Street		ca. 1850	Vernacular	B	C

**VINTONVILLE HD
WESTBOROUGH (WORCESTER), MA
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

Map#	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Type	Status
74	Noponen Way		ca. 1885	1 ½ Sty. Front Gable	B	C
		garage	mid 20 th c.		B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	C
75	10 Pine Street		ca. 1875	Vernacular	B	C
		shed	1980		B	NC
76	19 Pine Street		ca. 1865	Altered	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	C
77	21 Pine Street	John McCarty House	ca. 1869	1 ½ Sty. Gable Front	B	C
78	27 Pine Street	James Casey House	1876	Altered	B	C
79	6 Spruce Street	Thomas F. Meighan House	1883	Italianate	B	C
		shed	mid 20 th c.		B	NC
80	7 Spruce Street	former meat market	ca. 1890	Italianate	B	C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Vintonville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 7/10/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/24/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/08/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/23/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000717

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 8/23/06 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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 1 of 12

AUG 2004 FRK

AUG 2004 FRK

FRK



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 2 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 3 of 12



Vintanville Historic District
Photo 4 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 5 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 6 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 7 of 12

AUG 2004 FRK

AUG 2004 FRK

AUG 2004 FRK



Vintanville Historic District
Photo 8 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 9 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 10 of 12



Vintonville Historic District
Photo 11 of 12

AUG 2004 FRK

AUG 2004 FRK

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Vintonville Historic District

County, State

Worcester County,
Massachusetts

Reference Number

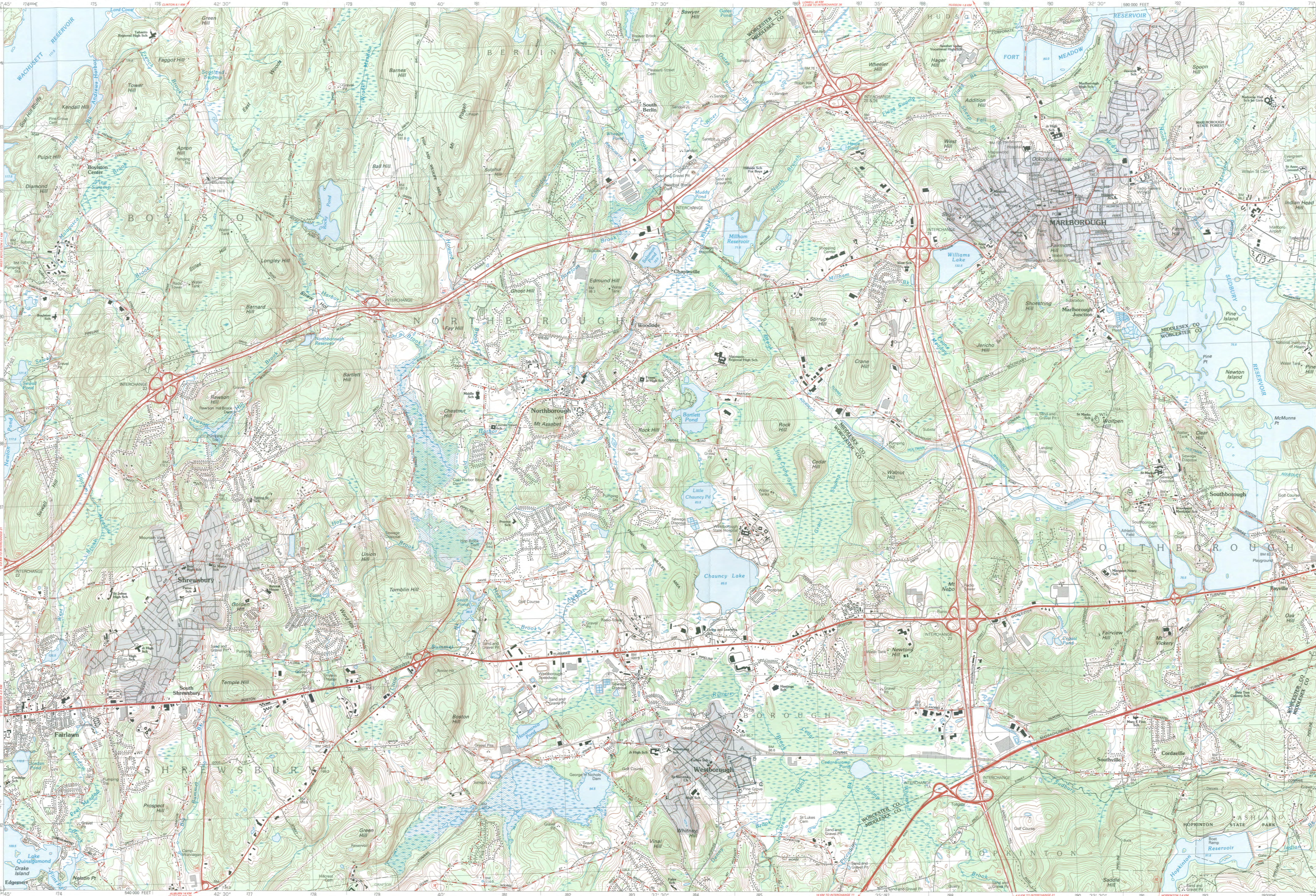
06000717

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs (missing #12)

☐ USGS Map



Marlborough MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1983

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

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1980. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983.
Supersedes Shrewsbury and Marlborough 1:25,000-scale
maps dated 1969

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

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

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

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet		1	2	3
1	3.2808		1	2	3
2	6.5617		4	5	
3	9.8425				
4	13.1234				
5	16.4042				
6	19.6850				
7	22.9659				
8	26.2467				
9	29.5276				
10	32.8084				

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

UTM grid convergence (BM and 1983 magnetic declination) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

1	Shrewsbury
2	Marblehead
3	Marblehead North
4	Marblehead South
5	Marblehead
6	Marblehead
7	Marblehead
8	Marblehead
9	Marblehead
10	Marblehead



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	
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section	
Range, township, section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control, national station; vertical marker and elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Sandy, mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

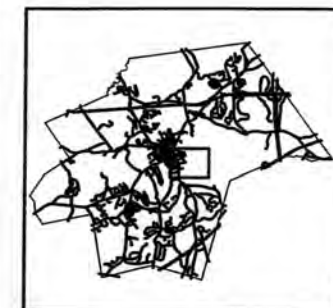
Vintonville Historic
District
Westborough, MA
E N
A 284 790 4082 740
B 284 910 4082 700
C 284 990 4082 200
D 284 730 4082 210
E 284 600 4082 410
F 284 620 4082 600



Property Map
Town of Westborough
Worcester County,
Massachusetts

Assessor Map Legend

- Map 21D parcels
- Surrounding parcels
- Buildings
- Non Residential Zoning
- Pond/Lake
- Wetland
- Railroad
- Lot Size
- Parcel ID
- Street #
- Builder's Lot #



1 inch equals 336 feet

1:4,029

MAP 21 D

Map created by Westborough GIS 5/1/2003
These maps are not a legal record and should
be used for assessment and/or
reference purposes only





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

July 6, 2006

Dr. John Roberts, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Vintonville HD, Westborough (Worcester), MA

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 were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christine Beard, consultant
Jacqueline Tidman, Westborough Historical Commission
Lydia Goldblatt, Board of Selectmen
Edward Newton Jr., Westborough Planning Board