

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-722

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Winslow School and Littlefield Library

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 250 and 252 Middlesex Road

City or town: Tyngsborough State: MA County: Middlesex

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Brona Simon</u>	<u>January 13, 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: Brona Simon, SHPO	Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Jon Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3-7-17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School, Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Winslow School- GOVERNMENT: government office
Littlefield Library- GOVERNMENT: government office

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Craftsman
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial
Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Cut Granite
Walls: Wood, Brick
Roof: Asphalt, Slate
Other: Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Winslow School and Littlefield Library stand side by side, approximately 60 feet apart, on a 5.2-acre lot in Tyngsborough Center (photo 1). They are deeply set back from the street on a low hillside. Modest in scale, both buildings are 1½ stories tall with center entries, projecting porches, and granite foundations. While the Littlefield Library is at a slightly higher elevation than the Winslow School, from most vantage points at street level, their watertables, cornice lines, and roof heights appear to be aligned, visually unifying the two buildings.

The main block of the Winslow School, built in 1892, displays modest Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements. Major character-defining features include a bungalow form with high hip roof, banks of windows, dormers, a center chimney, and a Colonial Revival-style front porch. The building received a rear addition in 1915, and a south addition in 1948. The Littlefield Library, built in 1904, is a fine example of an early 20th-century Colonial Revival-style library. Major character-defining features include its side-gabled roof, brick body, modillioned cornice, triple windows, classical front porch, gableends with parapets, and a chimney centered on each side elevation.

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The frontage at the north end of the parcel runs along Middlesex Road until it forks at Winslow Road, which the property line follows to its southern boundary (Figure 1). The lot is landscaped with mature maple, spruce, pine, black locust, flowering crab, and cherry trees. Flowering shrubs include mountain laurel, honeysuckle, and forsythia.

Nearly aligned, the buildings stand facing east at an oblique angle to Middlesex Road (Route 3A). The buildings share a broad front lawn, which is punctuated by three sets of ca. 1950 concrete stairs at street level. Two of the sets of steps rise to concrete walks leading to the individual buildings. Stairs to the library are flanked by lampposts at the top step and have a wrought-iron center railing (Photo 9). Steps to the school have simple iron pipe rails on either side. The third set of concrete stairs, located at the south end of the parcel's frontage on Winslow Road, is the steepest, and is somewhat overgrown. A tall flagpole stands on the southeast corner of the lawn in front of the school, and a low stone wall borders much of the frontage along Winslow Road.

A driveway at the north end of the lot leads to asphalt parking areas west of (behind) the library and school, and in front of the school. Extending west from the parking area is the school's former playground, which was in use by 1915. Southwest of the school is a fenced tennis court installed in 1936. The rear and sides of the parcel are wooded. All resources described above that date within the period of significance are considered contributing. Included in the resource count are the two buildings, the three sets of stairs (counted as a single structure), the lampposts and the flagpole (two objects), the former playground (a site), the tennis courts, and the stone wall (two structures). Both buildings retain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They, and particularly the school, appear to suffer from deferred maintenance, so that the overall exterior condition of the property is fair to poor.

Narrative Description

The Winslow School and Littlefield Library (Photo 1) are located in Tyngsborough Center on the west side of Middlesex Road (MA Route 3A), at its intersection with Farwell and Winslow roads. Middlesex Road, a major north-south artery, runs along the Merrimack River, which bisects the town of Tyngsborough and is east of the school and library. Located 38 miles northwest of Boston at the New Hampshire state line, Tyngsborough, a suburban town of approximately 10,000 people, is bordered by Nashua, Pelham, and Hudson (NH), and Dunstable, Groton, Westford, Chelmsford, Dracut, and Lowell (MA).

Tyngsborough Center is composed of houses, as well as civic, institutional, and commercial buildings, most dating to the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. A daycare center operates in the 1870 Bennett-Perham Double House (TYN.102) on the property north of the Winslow School and Littlefield Library. On the opposite side of Middlesex Road are a ca.1930 gas station, a ca. 1970 brick bank building, and the 1959 former post office building. A triangular memorial park, which occupies a traffic island located southeast of the library and school, is the site of a granite monument commemorating World Wars I and II and the Korean War (TYN.921). Along Kendall Road are the 1727 Henry Farwell house (TYN.13), the 1868 Evangelical Congregational Church (TYN.7), and the 1834 Old Town Hall (TYN.3, originally a Baptist church; NR 2005). The 1836 First Parish Unitarian Church (TYN.27) is further south, at 214 Middlesex Road. The Tyngsborough Bridge (TYN.900), a 1930 steel trussed-rib structure, crosses the Merrimack just east of the Kendall and Middlesex roads intersection, where a ferry operated in earlier

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times. Even though Middlesex Road is a major traffic artery, the general landscape is characterized by forested open space, wetlands, waterways, and buildings set on two- to five-acre lots.

Winslow School

Facing east, the Winslow School (Photo 2) is composed of three volumes (Figure 4): a 1½-story main block, built in 1892; a 1915, one-story addition that spans the rear (west) elevation (Photo 3) and extends as wings beyond the main block on the north and south; and a 1948, one-story addition (Photo 4) set perpendicular to the south end of the 1915 addition (Figure 4). The entire complex is wood-framed, has an asphalt-shingle roof, is clad with clapboards that are painted white, and rests on a high foundation of random-course granite blocks. While the size of the granite blocks varies among the three sections of the building, it appears that in both additions, great care was taken to match the height of the main block's foundation and the color of the granite. The fenestration pattern of the classrooms is similar in all three volumes. Like the main block, the additions have modest Colonial Revival features. In addition, they are set back from the main block, recalling the dependencies of Georgian and Federal-era buildings.

The main block (Photo 2) has modest Colonial Revival-style details as seen in the symmetry, multilight window sash, and classical entablature of the front porch. Rectangular in plan (approximately 62 feet wide by 32 feet deep), the building is two rooms wide with a center entrance. The high hip roof has kicked and boxed eaves. Hip-roof dormers, also displaying kicked eaves, project from the north and south elevations. A squat, battered, wood-shingle-clad vent stack rises five feet from the center of the roof ridge. This feature, which now appears to have a brick chimney rising through it, is the base of an original cupola (Figure 2) that was altered to its present form in 1948. Windows on the façade and side elevations are arranged in banks of five, divided by mullions. Sash are 9/9, which is the original configuration. At the basement level, punched windows are paired, recessed, and have multilight sash that are boarded to secure the vacant building.

The projecting front porch is composed of a triangular pediment resting on Doric columns. Doric pilasters flank the doorway. In the frieze beneath the pediment, lettering on a signboard reads: "1790 Winslow School 1915." Wooden stairs with a lattice skirt and simple balustrade lead to the entry, where a 1967 double-leaf metal door and transom unit has replaced wood-panel doors that were topped by a sixteen-light transom (two rows of eight lights). Other notable details include cornerboards rising to a deep projecting cornice, a beltcourse under the windowsills, and a trim board at the watertable. The base of the roof vent, dormer cheeks, and tympanum of the front porch are clad with shingles. The building is currently painted white, but historic photographs (Figures 2 and 3a) indicate that the historic finish was a light color, but darker than the granite foundation. It is possible that the entire main block was originally clad with shingles.

Plans of the 1915 rear addition and a photograph of the building taken before the addition (Figures 2 and 3a) confirm that the form, roof shape, entry porch, and dormers of the main block date to 1892. Details of the original windows and doors can be seen in Figure 2, which also indicates that the present window bank on the south elevation is not original. The 1915 plans and the historic photo (Figure 2) indicate that a portion of the rear elevation was incorporated into the corridor of the rear addition, and that a rear ell was removed from the main block. The current name plate on the front porch bears the dates "1790" and "1915." The former is a reference to an earlier school building (see section 8) and the latter suggests that the name plate was part of the 1915 alterations. If the main block was originally shingled, as noted in the previous paragraph, it is likely that the clapboards replaced the shingles as part of the 1915 renovation.

The 1915 rear addition (photos 3, 5) is a long, one-story rectangle (123 feet long by 26 feet wide), with a slightly pitched roof that appears flat and is tucked beneath the roofline of the main block. Pierced vent

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stacks with galvanized iron caps rise through the roof on either side of the main block. The addition spans the rear elevation of the main block, and extends as wings to each side. The rear (west) of the one-room-deep addition is punctuated by four sets of five windows, all containing 9/9 sash that match those on the main block. Each group of windows marks a classroom. Moving north to south, entries are located between the first and second classrooms and between the third and fourth classrooms. At each entry, modern wooden stairs formerly rose to porches with corrugated metal hoods, but the stairs have now been removed to secure the building. The two porch decks remain, and they are accessed by single-leaf modern doors, two at each porch. Above the doors are nine-light sash that probably date to 1915. The southern hood has also been removed.

The 1948 addition (Photo 4) is at the south end of the 1915 addition and perpendicular to it (Figure 4). Rectangular in plan, it has a slightly pitched roof, and is oriented with its long side facing south and its entries on the narrower east and west elevations. The main entry (east) is in a projecting entry bay with an at-grade, modern double door similar to that on the main block. The Colonial Revival-style main entry is framed by pilasters, rising to a full entablature with broken pediment and central urn. Above the door is a multilight sash (lighting an office), and above that is a curved and stepped parapet. The rear entry (Photo 5, right) is recessed in a one-story, at-grade projection with a window (6/6 sash) above it. The paired doors match those on the façade, and it appears that a former transom has been infilled with plywood. Windows lighting the classrooms are on the south elevation (Photo 6). They are arranged in two banks of seven windows. While similar to the banks of windows on the main block and rear addition, two of the windows in each bank are narrower than the others. The narrow windows contain 9/9 sash, and the wider windows have 12/12.

While the interior hallways have been altered somewhat to accommodate each addition, the classrooms from each period retain many original features including interior doors, chalkboards, wainscoting, built-in cabinets, transom windows, banisters, and coat racks (Photos 7, 8). The florescent lighting and drop-ceiling tiles in the main block probably date to alterations made in 1948 when the south addition was constructed.

Littlefield Library

The Littlefield Library is the only example of full masonry construction in Tyngsborough Center, and it is one of the few brick buildings in town. A photograph of the library, believed to date to 1920 (Figure 3b), shows that the building retains almost all of its original detail, particularly its character-defining trim. The only obvious alterations to the façade are replacement windows and doors.

A high-quality example of the Colonial Revival style, the library rises 1½ stories, from a cut-granite and brick foundation to a side-gabled roof covered with red slate on the façade (east) and asphalt shingles on the rear. (The rear roof was originally red slate, but the slates were removed to replace worn slates on the section of the roof visible from the street.) Rectangular in plan (50 feet wide by 34 feet deep), the building is three bays wide and two deep, with a center entry (Photo 9, Figure 5). Brick side walls, each incorporating a chimney, rise to parapeted gable ends.

The center entry (Photo 10) is composed of a projecting vestibule and Classical-style porch with red-slate roof. Doric columns support a full entablature with a triangular pediment and dentilated cornice. A bronze plaque reading "1904" is set into the tympanum, and "Littlefield Library" is lettered on the frieze. Masonry steps lead to the entry, which is flanked by pilasters. The front door is a modern, single-leaf, glass-and-aluminum unit that replaced the original wood-panel door. The entry door is flanked by original sidelights with leaded-glass tracery on paneled bases. Triple windows, divided by mullions and fitted with 6/6 replacement sash, flank the projecting portico. Originally the triple windows had a central 9/9 sash,

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flanked by two 6/6 sash. The windows have granite sills, and they rise to a dentilated cornice and frieze that wraps along the eaves and has a deep return at the gable ends. Small three-light sash, which punctuate the foundation on all elevations, are set into the brickwork between a granite watertable and foundation course that encircle the building.

Each side elevation (north and south) has two windows with 4/4 replacement sash. Windows have granite sills and are set beneath a blind round arch with keystone and springer blocks (Photo 11). Originally, both side elevations were identical, but to meet fire safety codes, a secondary entrance, which is centered between the two windows, was added to the north elevation. A wooden ramp leads to the entry, which is topped by a transom window. The addition of the door necessitated the removal of one of the library's two original fireplaces.

The rear (west) elevation (Photo 12) features a central row of five narrow windows with 4/4 sash, and a pair of mullioned windows with 9/9 sash at the south end. All have wood trim and granite sills. The roof is punctuated by a central, dentilated cross gable that is flanked by louvered dormers/ventilators with gable roofs and molded pediments. A dentilated cornice spans the rear elevation and returns at the gable ends, matching the cornice on the façade. An obvious alteration to the exterior of the library is a ca. 1975 wooden shed attached to the north end of the rear elevation. The shed, which covers paired sash like those at the south end of the rear elevation, contains a door to the basement stairway on its north elevation, and four grouped windows with 1/1 sash on its west elevation.

The interior of the library appears to retain almost all of its original detail. The main entry leads to a vestibule with its original interior door and leaded-glass tracery (Photo 13). The floor plan is generally cross-shaped, with corner alcoves framed by pine dividers, full entablatures, and posts with classical capitals (Photo 14). The plaster ceiling rises to barrel vaults above the entry, the rear, and each side. A fireplace anchors the south end of the room. Other features include built-in bookcases/stacks, wood paneling, and light sconces (Photo 15).

Archaeological Description

While no known ancient Native American sites are located on the Winslow School and Littlefield Library property or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the school and library locale indicate locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of ancient Native American sites. The school and library are located on a level to moderately sloping terrace within 1,000 feet of Flint Pond and the Merrimack River. Natural soils were likely well drained prior to construction of the school and library. Given the above information, the potential for the recovery of significant ancient Native American resources on the property is low. Construction of the school and library buildings, each with a basement, parking facilities, and landscaping, on the 5.2-acre nominated property would have destroyed any Native resources that were present.

There is a moderate to high potential for the recovery of historic archaeological resources on the Winslow School and Littlefield Library property. Structural evidence and stratigraphic features may exist from construction of the 1892 Winslow School and later additions in 1904, 1915, and 1948, and the 1904 Littlefield Library property. Similar evidence of outbuildings, including stables and carriage sheds, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist. The close proximity of the Winslow School to the Littlefield Library indicates the potential for locating archaeological evidence of outbuildings and occupational-related features associated with both of those structures.

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Much of the Winslow School and Littlefield Library property has also been graded on several occasions. For example, the West Yard field behind the Winslow School was used as a playground for recess and sports beginning after the 1915 addition. The yard was regraded after the 1948 south addition, receiving its final grading in the fall of 1956 and the spring of 1957. While one might expect artifacts relating to games, sporting events, and possibly personal items lost and discarded in the fields, any integrity they might have had was destroyed by the grading. The artifacts were either lost from the dirt being trucked away or moved around the site as a result of grading. Archaeological testing of the property is the only way to determine the full impact that grading has had on the integrity of any potential historic or ancient Native American resources located on the property before 1957. At best, grading has truncated any potential cultural resources that may have been located on the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education
Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

1892-1966

Significant Dates

1892 construction of Winslow School
1904 dedication of Littlefield Library
1915 rear addition to Winslow School
1948 south addition to Winslow School

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

F.H. Bacon, James E. Allen, Perley F. Gilbert (Winslow School)
Stickney & Austin (Littlefield Library)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Winslow School and Littlefield Library, Tyngsborough, MA, retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association, and meet National Register criteria A and C, with a local level of significance. The Winslow School is the only school in Tyngsborough Center, and it educated the town's children for 110 years. Its construction marked the beginning of a consolidated school system and the end of the district system in Tyngsborough. Built in 1892 as a two-room schoolhouse, the main block is a relatively rare example of the hip-roofed form used for a school. As the need for more classroom space arose, additions in 1915 and 1948 were placed at the rear and set back along the sides, so that they did not alter the character of the original building. The Winslow name was carried over from a late 18th-century schoolhouse that was the gift of Sarah Tyng Winslow, the granddaughter of Jonathan Tyng, the town's namesake.

The Littlefield Library, built in 1904, is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, and the only masonry building in Tyngsborough Center. Designed by the notable firm of Stickney and Austin, it was likely the work of Frederick Stickney. The town's first purpose-built library, it served the community for nearly a century before being superseded by a new library and town hall complex. The Littlefield Library was a gift from the estate of Lucy Littlefield in memory of her daughter, but the building also honors the spirit of Littlefield's grandfather, Jonathan Bancroft, who was the town's first librarian. The Littlefield library also reflects the patterns of library philanthropy and construction that accompanied the Free Library Movement in late 19th- and early 20th-century America.

The Winslow School and Littlefield Library reflect the commitment of the town to educating its children and providing a free public library. In addition, their functions of school and library were often intertwined. When the Winslow School opened, it housed the Free Public Library. Once the Littlefield Library opened, it served both as the school library and the public library. When classroom space in the school was overcrowded, students attended class in the library. In their names, both buildings embody the contributions of Tyngsborough benefactors, in this case women who traced their roots back to the earliest families to settle in the area.

While no longer able to meet the needs of Tyngsborough today, the Winslow School and Littlefield Library nevertheless stand as a visually harmonious pair that mark important milestones in the growth and development of Tyngsborough at the turn of the 20th century. The period of significance begins in 1892, when the Winslow School was constructed. It ends in 1966, which is 50 years from the present, a time period established by the National Park Service as adequate for evaluating a property in an objective historical context. The areas of significance are education, community planning and development, and architecture.

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

Tyngsborough was originally the southeast section of the Dunstable Plantation, an approximately 200-square-mile area that extended on both sides of the Merrimack River, from present-day Chelmsford, MA, on the south to Bedford, NH, on the north. Edward and Jonathan Tyng were the first permanent settlers in what would become Tyngsborough. In 1668, Colonel Jonathan Tyng's land was along the banks of the Merrimack in what is now Tyngsborough Center. Settlement was gradual due to the frontier nature of the area and hostilities with Native Americans. Dunstable became a town in 1673, and settlers arrived in growing numbers after the close of King Philip's War in 1676. Nevertheless, Indian attacks continued so that by 1711, there were seven garrisons in the town of thirteen families. By 1728, a village had been established at Tyngsborough Center with a mill, tavern, and ferry service across the Merrimack, and in 1755, the first church was erected. In 1789, what had been the First Parish of Dunstable began its formal separation from the mother town, incorporating first as the District of Tyngsborough, and finally became a town in 1809, taking its name from Jonathan Tyng.

It was a grant from Sarah Tyng Winslow in 1789 that precipitated the separation from Dunstable. The grant itself may have been stimulated by the fact that in 1789, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that all towns establish school districts. In any event, Mrs. Winslow's grant offered the funds to build a school in the center and to repair and maintain the East Parish Meetinghouse (replaced in 1836 by the present First Parish Church at 214 Middlesex Road, TYN.24). Mrs. Winslow stipulated that the grant was intended to "... promote piety and learning in this town of Dunstable, & to unite the town in peace." While her purpose was unification, her grant instead widened a longstanding division between the east and west parishes of Dunstable, and led to the incorporation of the District of Tyngsborough.

Sarah Tyng Winslow (1720-1791), born in Dunstable, was the second of five children and the only daughter of Eleazer and Sarah Alford Tyng. Sarah married John Winslow in 1760 in Chelmsford. Eleazer Tyng (1690-1782), also born in Dunstable, was a Justice of the Peace and Colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia in Middlesex County. He graduated from Harvard College in 1712. When his father Jonathan died, Eleazer Tyng inherited the southern half of Jonathan's 3,000-acre estate. When Eleazer died, his estate went to his daughter Sarah as his only heir; her brothers had died, leaving no surviving children. Sarah and John Winslow had no children, and he died in 1788. When Sarah died in 1791, she was the last of the Tyngsborough Tyngs. The bulk of her estate went to her cousin Dudley Atkins of Newburyport, with the stipulation that he change his name to Tyng. The residual estate went to Harvard College to provide stipends to the Winslow School principal and the minister of the First Parish Church.

Mrs. Winslow's 1789 grant stipulated that the school and the church be in close proximity. As a result, the District of Tyngsborough built its new one-room school on common land near the church. It stood about 100 feet south of the 1755 church, in the vicinity of the present First Parish Church (214 Middlesex Road). The first school building burned in 1798, but a new one took its place within a year.

By 1888, the town had seven district schools, and the school committee had become concerned that providing transportation and finding qualified teachers had resulted in inequitable educational opportunities for Tyngsborough's children. In contrast to school systems today, wherein the municipality is responsible for all public schools, in the district system, each district was relatively autonomous, being responsible for such things as hiring, housing, and paying teachers, building and maintaining the

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schoolhouse, and determining the length of school terms and hours of operation. In the late 1860s, the state mandated the end of the district system, and towns assumed responsibility for their schools. This arrangement was short-lived, however, because new legislation was passed in 1870 enabling municipalities to reinstate the district system. At a Town Meeting in 1888, the school committee presented a proposal for a single school in the town center; it would accommodate the majority of the students, providing qualified teachers and equal opportunities for all. Thus the decision to build the Winslow School was the beginning of a consolidated school system and the end of the district system in Tyngsborough. By 1890, the location had been decided and funds were appropriated. The land for the new Winslow School was assembled from property owned by the Merrill family and Mary Bennett (1837-1911), whose house still stands north of the Littlefield Library at 260 Middlesex Road.

The Winslow School

The first set of plans for the new Winslow School were drawn by Lowell architect Frederick Stickney. He later formed Stickney and Austin, the architectural firm that would design the Littlefield Library. The town rejected Stickney's plans for the Winslow School due to the cost, hiring instead F. H. Bacon, who provided a less expensive option. While little is known about F. H. Bacon, further research may reveal that he was Francis H. Bacon (1856-1940). The latter was an architect and furniture designer, active in the Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston, and the older brother of Henry Bacon, the architect who worked with sculptor Daniel Chester French on the Lincoln Memorial.

When the new Winslow School was completed, the old Sarah Tyng Winslow School was moved to a new location west of the First Parish Church. It was used to store town records before becoming part of the town sheds and fire department. In 1973, the town gave the building to the Tyngsborough-Dunstable Historical Society. The society moved it to 64 Main Street in Dunstable (DUN.22), just over the Tyngsborough town line, and restored it to its original configuration. Like the main block of the present Winslow School, it has a hip roof, multilight sash, and a cupola. Now called the Little Red Schoolhouse, it serves today as the society's meeting place, and as a community resource for local history classes.

When the new Winslow School opened in 1892, it served approximately 85 students. The interior plan of the school had a central corridor with a classroom on each side. Mechanicals were in the basement, and lavatories were in a hip-roofed ell that was centered on the rear elevation and topped by a hip-roofed vent. While the Winslow School was small in a period that saw large, brick schools being built in more populous areas, it was the size the town needed and could afford. A search of the Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS) for late 19th /early 20th-century, wood-frame schools with hip roofs similar to the Winslow School found approximately fifteen examples, with the Winslow being the earliest, having a more steeply pitched roof, and both more windows and windows arranged in banks. The other schools range in date from 1893 to 1915, and many have a major façade gable or a tower, some are one-room, and others perhaps as large as four rooms. All were decorated in the Shingle, Craftsman, or Colonial Revival styles that were popular during the period. The fifteen wood-frame, hip-roofed schools were among 935 school buildings listed in MACRIS for the period 1890-1915, thus just over one percent of documented school buildings take the form of the Winslow School's main block. The domestic scale of the two-room Winslow School was a continuation of the one-room school tradition, an example of which is the 1798 Winslow School mentioned above. The main block of the Winslow School is a well-preserved example of a school building type that is rather rare.

By 1914, there were 161 students attending the Winslow School. In order to accommodate them, it appears that the school's two classrooms had been subdivided to create four rooms. The town's population increase was largely due to the advent of the automobile and the electric trolley, which provided easy access to jobs in the textile factories in Lowell, MA, and Nashua, NH. Immigrants from Ireland and

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Canada, who worked in the textile factories, were able to move out of dense urban areas because it was possible to commute from more suburban areas. Automobiles and trolleys also facilitated travel to the lakes and recreation areas of Tyngsborough, where seasonal cottages were built. Eventually, the cottages were winterized for year-round use, which further increased Tyngsborough's population.

As a result of the increase in the school-age population, the town expanded the Winslow School. Plans drawn by architect James F. Allen in 1915 indicate that the expansion added the four classrooms along the rear elevation of the school. The original ell, containing the lavatories, was removed to accommodate the rear addition, which had lavatories in the basement as well as boys' and girls' playrooms. The original central corridor led through the main block to connect with a perpendicular corridor providing access to the four new classrooms. The new corridor was created from the square footage of the original building. The original cupola with banner weathervane was retained, but a bell was added. Two vent stacks, which remain today, rose through the rear addition's roof. Windows in the main block were retained, and new ones for the addition were designed to match them. After the rear addition, the school had six large classrooms and accommodated all of the town's students through grade ten, with each classroom serving multiple grades.

At the time he designed the 1915 rear addition, James F. Allen's architectural practice was based in Lawrence, at 283 Essex Street. Twenty-two of his buildings, constructed between 1895 and 1925, are in MACRIS. Included are numerous schools in Methuen and North Andover, where he also designed the town hall and fire station. Most of his schools were large, brick buildings with either Colonial Revival or Craftsman details, which were popular styles of the period. A major commission was for a complex of nine three-story, multifamily workers' houses built in 1909 for the American Woolen Company in Lawrence (NRDIS 1982). His work at the Winslow School shows a high regard for the original architecture, in that he was able to triple the classroom space without compromising the character of the original building. To accomplish this, he replicated the fenestration pattern and made the original building stand out by giving the rear addition a low, flat roof and extending it as wings, or dependencies, on either side of the main building.

By 1947, the Winslow School was serving eight grades and nearly 200 students. Given the post-World War II baby boom and increasing suburbanization, the school needed additional space for elementary-school students. At the time, Tyngsborough was sending its high-school students to Lowell; or, at the personal expense of their families, some attended high school in Chelmsford or Westford, MA, or Nashua, NH.

To design the new south addition, the town hired the firm of Perley F. Gilbert-Hunt Forbes & Mitchell. Perley Gilbert appears to have been the principal architect, given that his name is stamped on plans drawn in 1948. At the time he designed the 1948 addition to the Winslow School, Perley F. Gilbert's office was at 53 Central Street in Lowell, and the firm was composed of architects and engineers. Twenty-one of Gilbert's buildings, including additions constructed between 1922 and 1964, are listed in MACRIS. Typically operating under the name Perley F. Gilbert and Associates, the firm designed schools in Medfield, Oak Bluffs, and Upton, as well as additions to schools in Littleton and Lowell, where the firm had numerous other commissions. A major early 20th-century commission was for mill-worker housing in Maynard for the American Woolen Company, another was for two state hospital buildings in the 1950s: the Dexter Building at Foxborough State Hospital (1959, FOX.252, NR) and the Haskell Building at Northampton State Hospital (1959, NTH.1159, NR).

Gilbert's plans for the 1948 south addition to the Winslow School show a one-story plus basement building with two classrooms on the first floor, and a nurse's office half a flight up, and a large room in

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the basement. Designed in the Colonial Revival style to complement the earlier building, the south addition was set perpendicular to the 1915 section (Figure 4). Two groups of seven windows on the south elevation lit the two classrooms. The main entry, in the northeast corner of the façade (east), is a Colonial Revival design, with a broken pediment over double doors that are at grade; above them on the first floor is a window, and above that, at the roofline, a stepped parapet. The plans reveal that a mirror image of the addition was designed for the north side of the building. It was labeled "proposed addition," suggesting that it was designed to be added when the school needed further expansion. Since the proposed addition was never executed, the final footprint of the complex is asymmetrical.

The only obvious 1948 exterior alteration to the 1892 building was removal of the upper section of the cupola, leaving the shingled base that is there now. The basement in the 1948 south addition was a workroom that was used for recess during inclement weather. In 1952, the basement became two more classrooms, so that in its final configuration, the Winslow School had ten large classrooms, two offices, and a cafeteria.

The field behind the Winslow School—the west yard—was used as a playground for recess and sports beginning after the 1915 rear addition. The yard was regraded after the 1948 south addition, receiving its final grading in the fall of 1956 and spring of 1957. The field was primarily used for sports during school hours, and used regimentally once physical education became part of the school's fulltime curriculum in 1960. The field was also used by neighborhood youth for baseball games when school was not in session.

Other uses of the field over the years have included such community events as the Tyngsborough Historical Commission's annual car show, held each September, the local Farmers Market, occasional t-ball games, dog training, and model airplane flying.

The tennis court, which is located in the south yard (Figure 1), was installed in 1936, and used by older children and adults. The land on which the tennis court was built was initially a separate parcel, but it was incorporated into the current school/library parcel in the 1930s. The tennis court parcel had been purchased in 1934 by the Village Improvement Association, and given to the town for use by the Tyngsborough Playground Committee. The playground committee maintained the tennis court until it disbanded in 1960. Since that time the tennis court has been maintained by the Winslow School, the Town's Recreation & Parks Department, and by citizens' groups.

As newer schools were built in Tyngsborough, the school committee gradually reduced the number of grades served by the Winslow School, and eventually it became a preschool and kindergarten. In 2002, the school closed, having served generations of Tyngsborough students for 110 years. Since that time, the building has been used for storage of town documents.

Development of the Library System

The Free Public Library Movement

The first libraries in the American colonies were private collections of books kept in the homes of collectors. Private collections were followed by subscription libraries supported by dues-paying members, who were usually members of the elite. The concept of a "free" library grew from the belief that it was in the interest of a democratic society to have an educated and well-informed population that was not limited to individuals with high social standing or significant financial means. The vision of the Free Library Movement was to make books available, free of charge, to borrowers from all walks of life. In Massachusetts, the free library concept gained momentum in the first half of the 19th century, culminating

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in 1848, when the Massachusetts General Court authorized the City of Boston to expend public funds to establish a library that would be free to the inhabitants of the city. Six years later, the Boston Public Library opened in two rooms of a former school building. This was followed in 1858 by Boston's first purpose-built public library on Boylston Street.

Subsequent statewide enabling legislation made it possible for all cities and towns to expend public funds and to collect private donations for library purposes. By 1880, nearly half of the municipalities in Massachusetts, including Tyngsborough, had established a free library. Many of the libraries were housed in a dwelling or in a building that had been designed for multiple uses, as was the case in Tyngsborough until the opening of the purpose-built Littlefield Library. Such libraries were a new building type that arose during what has been called the American library construction boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the features of the new building type were open stacks that could be perused by borrowers, as opposed to the subscription library, in which members typically requested material that was brought to them. The new libraries were often financed by a philanthropist and designed by architects in the latest architectural styles.

In 1890, Massachusetts established the Free Public Library Commission to offer assistance to communities establishing libraries, including an allotment of \$100 for books. This was followed in 1893 by a state law requiring all towns to establish and maintain public libraries, stimulating another wave of development.

Tyngsborough Libraries

The first library in what is now Tyngsborough was formed in 1793, when the District of Tyngsborough was still part of Dunstable. Called the Proprietors Subscription Library, it was run by members, or proprietors, who pooled their book collections and met in such private homes as the Farwell House (9 Kendall Road, TYN.13) and the Bancroft House, which stood at the New Hampshire line (not extant). Jonathan Bancroft (1750-1815) served as the first librarian, and kept what became a 150-volume collection in his house. In 1831, the proprietors disbanded the library and distributed the books among the members. That same year, the Social Library was formed in Tyngsborough. A private library, it had about 400 books, many of which had come from the proprietors' collections. Around 1840, libraries were established in each of the town's seven district schools, which would share books with one another.

In 1878, the town voted to establish the Tyngsborough Free Public Library and to place it in town hall (now the Old Town Hall, 10 Kendall Road, TYN.3, NRIND 2005). The Social Library's books, combined with books from the schools, formed the public library's initial collection from which a catalog was printed. The first board of library directors consisted of Joseph S. Bennett, chairman and librarian; J. Frank Bancroft, secretary; and Charles Dutton, M.D., Daniel Perham, William Sherburne, George O. Perham, and J. W. Marshall.

In 1881, a list of reference books was prepared for the use of the schools, and the list was printed in the town report. The collection grew along with the population of Tyngsborough, and the space in the Town Hall became inadequate. When the Winslow School opened in 1893, the library was given a small room in the northwest side of the building. The books were not systematically catalogued, and many could not be located without the aid of the librarian.

By 1898-1899, when the library filed its report to the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, the town was using the dog tax of about \$100 for library expenses, which included the salary of the librarian and the purchase of books. The collection was augmented by donations of money, books, and

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magazine and newspaper subscriptions, as well as portraits and photographs. Bequests from Polly R. Bennett and Mary P. Bridge formed the nucleus of a building fund. The Free Library's first librarian, Joseph Bennett, who was commended in the report for his "untiring efforts," had died in 1882 at age 49.

At the time of the 1899 report, the librarian was Miss Ellen L. Perham, and the library trustees were Rev. James Danforth, chairman; Wm. E. Barry, secretary; and Ophelia S. Brown, Wallace P. Butterfield, and E.S. L. Swallow. The town's population was about 635, and the collection consisted of 4,373 books. Each schoolteacher had the privilege of taking six reference books and one encyclopedia for use in the classroom.

In 1901, due to the need for more classroom space in the Winslow School, the library moved back to the basement of Town Hall, where it was divided from the dining area by iron grating. The uncongenial juxtaposition of library books and dining equipment and the cramped space ignited the strong desire for a purpose-built library.

Mary Bennett, the sister of the late librarian Joseph Bennett and the daughter of library benefactor Polly R. Bennett, lived in the double house just north of the Winslow School (260 Middlesex Road). She had given land for the school, and she offered the town \$5,000 to fund construction of a library. Before arrangements were made, however, Lucy Swan Littlefield died, leaving the town a \$5,000 bequest to build a library in memory of her unmarried daughter, also named Lucy. The Littlefield bequest also included a \$4,000 trust fund for the purchase of books.

Mrs. Lucy Swan Littlefield (1815-ca. 1902) was a granddaughter of Jonathan Bancroft, the first person in town to serve as a librarian. Her daughter Miss Lucy Littlefield, for whom the library is named, had died in 1895 at the age of 49. Miss Littlefield was among the first three women elected to the Tyngsborough School Committee in 1894.

The Littlefields' roots in Tyngsborough go back to 1737, when Henry Farwell deeded a farm to Timothy Bancroft, who had married Farwell's daughter Elizabeth in 1732. The couple moved from the Lynn area to Tyngsborough (then still Dunstable) and built a house at what became 441 Middlesex Road (not extant). Their 300-acre property along the Merrimack River straddled what became the Massachusetts-New Hampshire state line in 1741; 200 acres were in New Hampshire and 100 in Massachusetts. When Timothy died in 1772, the farm was left to his sons Jonathan and Ebenezer.

Jonathan Bancroft (1750-1815) lived at the homestead, where he housed the Social Library's books. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, a church deacon, and the town's tax collector. The fourth of his ten children was Mary (b. 1781), who married Ebenezer Swan in 1801. The sixth of Mary and Ebenezer's children was Lucy (b. 1815). She became Mrs. Lucy Swan Littlefield when she married Christopher Littlefield in 1841. He hailed from Wells, ME, and was a machine operator in the textile industry. Lucy and Christopher had three children—Abby, Eliza and Lucy—none of whom survived their mother. Christopher Littlefield died in 1851, Abby in 1865, Eliza in 1867, and then Lucy in 1895.

Mrs. Littlefield's donation of the library in memory of Miss Lucy Littlefield, in effect, also honors the family legacy—not just that of her grandfather, Jonathan Bancroft, but also of his descendants who served the library through the years. His grandson, Jonathan Franklin Bancroft, a cousin of Mrs. Littlefield, was a library trustee and town historian. His daughters, Jennie J. and Edna H. Bancroft, served as librarians for 37 years during the 20th century. Edna was a professional librarian who worked in the New York Public Library system before she returned to Tyngsborough. Jennie was self taught with the help of her sister and

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cousins. Their niece, Margaret Bancroft, served as "Assistant Librarian" [her quotes] for about fifteen years before she entered the Women's Army Corps in World War II.

The Littlefield Library

To design the Littlefield Library, the town hired the firm of Stickney & Austin. Architects Frederick Stickney and William D. Austin formed a partnership in 1892, probably not long after Stickney had submitted the rejected plans for the Winslow School. After 1900, however, the two architects practiced independently, but they both continued to use the firm name. Stickney's practice was based in Lowell, while Austin's was in Boston. At the time the firm split, Austin was fast becoming a major designer of buildings in the new Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston (see Revere Beach NHL, 2003). Although plans have not been located for confirmation, it is likely that the designer of the Littlefield Library was Stickney rather than Austin.

Frederick Stickney (1853-1918) was born and educated in Lowell. He attended MIT, graduating in 1877. He worked for a Lowell architect named Merrill before going into private practice, where he designed many schools, but also business blocks, institutional buildings, and a number of high-style residences. An accomplished architect, Stickney worked in the popular architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. MACRIS lists about 20 buildings designed by Stickney alone, many more by Stickney and Austin. Most of Stickney's known independent commissions are in Lowell, including Memorial Hall (LOW.24, NRDIS), which is a Richardsonian Romanesque library building. Another Tyngsborough building designed by Stickney alone is the Vesper Country Clubhouse of 1905 (TYN.124), evidently rebuilt after a fire in 1924. The clubhouse was designed in the Shingle Style, as was a fashionable Long Island, NY, house designed by Stickney & Austin before 1899 for George Bullock. A fine example of a Colonial Revival-style house, designed by Stickney, is the Jefferson House at 7 Fairmount Street in Lowell (LOW.592, NRDIS).

The Littlefield Library is an accomplished example of an early 20th-century library designed in the Colonial Revival style, which was a popular style for civic and institutional buildings, as well as houses, during the period. The Colonial Revival style grew out of a massive movement that was triggered first by the 1876 centennial, followed in 1892 by the 400th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. To prepare for the national events that would celebrate these preeminent dates, the country mined its past, focusing on the Colonial and Federal periods. Architecturally, the movement culminated in the World's Columbian Exhibition, held in Chicago in 1893. Also known as the White City, the fair was a tour-de-force of classical design, after which many buildings across the country were designed with classical forms and details.

Tyngsborough's first purpose-built library, the Littlefield Library was dedicated in the fall of 1905. Librarian Ellen Perham played a major role in the organization of the building's interior. Serving a population of about 675, the building was both the public library and the school library because of its proximity to the Winslow School. The endowment provided by Mrs. Littlefield was augmented by donations from eight other Tyngsborough residents. This was a period before libraries were publicly funded, as they typically are today, through property taxes. Almost all municipal libraries had a major benefactor who donated the funds for the library, often in memory of a loved one. In addition to the Littlefield family, major donors have included Fred Blanchard, Library Trustee and Treasurer, and Bessie Norris, who taught for nearly 40 years at the Winslow School.

Over the years, the library worked closely with the Winslow School by providing classroom space when the school-age population was greater than the town could accommodate in its schools. In addition,

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classes from the school made weekly visits to the library. The library has also supplied public meeting space for town departments and community groups, and has served as a venue for staged historical presentations, and as a place where elderly residents come to teach of an earlier era. Librarians over the years have been keenly interested not only in books, but in natural history and science. Their interests have led to many displays of stuffed birds, Native American artifacts, fossils, rock strata, and various other science interests. In 1976, the library was involved in the Bicentennial. In 1996 the Olympic torch made a stop at the library.

Tyngsborough's historic proximity to Lowell and Nashua, as well as its more recent accessibility to Boston via SR-3, and many other towns via I-495, has made it an increasingly attractive suburb. By 1998, with the Tyngsborough population of more than 10,000, both the town hall and the Littlefield Library had become too small. A new town hall and library building was constructed at 25 Bryants Lane. The use of the Littlefield Library building as a library was discontinued in 1998, after 93 years of service.

Almost immediately, the Tyngsborough-Dunstable Historical Society adapted the library for use as a museum. The grand opening of the Littlefield Library Museum was on October 3, 1998. Due to financial constraints, the museum closed in the fall of 2005. The Tyngsborough Historical Commission currently uses the building as office and meeting space. The commission maintains the building's historical image, and uses the formerly book-laden shelves to display various treasures of the town's past.

The Littlefield Library stands as an excellent example of an early 20th-century library in almost original condition, with woodwork, leaded glass, a fireplace, light fixtures, and bookshelves that recall an earlier era. The unchanged interior of the building offers a chance to see what a jewel of construction the building was in 1904, and serves as a reminder of the importance of public libraries. Beloved as a visual landmark, it is also remembered fondly by those who have used it.

Preliminary plans for the Winslow School and Littlefield Library

The town is currently working on a master plan that is identifying potential uses and reuses of all town-owned buildings. While this planning and review process is in the early stages, the town anticipates keeping the Littlefield Library in its current form. The inside of the building is in good condition, and it houses many historical Tyngsborough artifacts. The property is currently used by the historical commission, Boy Scouts, and other community groups, such as the Tyngsborough Farmers' Market during the summer. The Winslow School, now used to store town records, has been discussed as a potential home for Tyngsborough's main town hall.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above can help document important aspects of the educational and cultural history of Tyngsborough as well as the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the town's 19th- and 20th-century inhabitants. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological testing, may locate structural and artifact evidence that helps reconstruct architectural details of the 1892 Winslow School and renovations that occurred during the period of significance for the school. While most of the architectural details of the school and library are still evident, temporary and permanent architectural features of both buildings may have been lost or altered over the years with little or no documentation of those changes. Archaeological evidence of outbuildings associated with the period of significance may help reconstruct facilities available to the school and patrons of the library. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute social, cultural, and economic details related to the students and their families and a segment of late 19th- /early 20th-century

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Tyngsborough society. Archaeological evidence of outbuildings and the contents of occupational-related features may also contribute important information related to activities that occurred on the property during the period of significance, renovations to the structure during that period, and a wider spectrum of Tyngsborough society. Any outbuildings and occupational-related features associated with the Winslow School and Littlefield Library located on the property might contain important evidence related to late 19th- and early 20th-century education and residential life in the town. More potential archaeological resources may be associated with the Winslow School because many school-related activities were conducted outside the school building, where the potential for locating archaeological resources would be greater.

Grading may be a problem at the Winslow School and Littlefield Library, for both potential ancient Native American and historic archaeological resources. The entire lot has been landscaped with mature trees and flowering shrubs. Landscaping included grading of several areas of the property. The effects of grading result in the complete removal of cultural materials or the truncation of features, leaving only their basal portion. The effect of this process is the total destruction of ancient and historic contexts of the site(s), and the loss of any artifacts associated with those contexts. Grading may also result in the movement of artifacts and feature fills around the site, which also destroys the site's context. At the Winslow School and Littlefield Library, grading has likely destroyed most potential historic archaeological resources on the property. Any potential ancient Native American resources located on the property have also likely been destroyed or severely impacted by historic landuse of the property, including landscaping and grading.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Tyngsborough Assessors Records for parcel 20 30A 0 (250 Middlesex Road). Accessed 7.13.16.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Massachusetts Historical Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): TYN 21 (School) TYN 22 (Library)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 5.2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.67745 | Longitude: -71.42350 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 301430 | Northing: 4727840 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The nominated properties occupy the lot 20-30A 0 on which the buildings stand, as delineated on the attached assessors map. (NB: The parcel has not changed, but the number has been changed from 20-70, which is shown on the assessors map.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entire parcel of land historically associated with the buildings, and called the school/library lot.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carol E. Bacon and Matt Hanson with Karen L. Davis and Betsy Friedberg,
National Register Director, MHC
organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission
street & number: 220 Morrissey Blvd.
city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125
e-mail betsy.friedberg@sec.state.ma.us
telephone: 617-727-8470
date: January 2017

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Winslow School and Littlefield Library

City or Vicinity: Tyngsborough

County: Middlesex

State: MA

Photographer: Thomas Bacon (photos 1, 5, 10) Matt Hanson (2-4, 6-9, 11-15)

Date Photographed: 2008 (photos 1,5, 10) and 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 15 Winslow School and Littlefield Library (east elevation), looking west from the opposite side of Middlesex Road.

2 of 15 Winslow School, Main Block (east and south elevations), looking northwest.

3 of 15 Winslow School, rear addition (west and north elevations), looking east.

4 of 15 Winslow School, south addition (east elevation), looking west.

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- 5 of 15 Winslow School (west elevation), looking east.
- 6 of 15 Winslow School, south addition (south elevation), looking north.
- 7 of 15 Winslow School, Main block, classroom, looking west.
- 8 of 15 Winslow School, Main block, central hall, looking east.
- 9 of 15 Littlefield Library (east elevation), looking west.
- 10 of 15 Littlefield Library porch (east elevation), looking west.
- 11 of 15 Littlefield Library (south elevation), looking north.
- 12 of 15 Littlefield Library (west elevation), looking east.
- 13 of 15 Littlefield Library interior, looking east toward main entry.
- 14 of 15 Littlefield Library interior, looking south toward fireplace.
- 15 of 15 Littlefield Library interior, looking north at northeast alcove.

Figures

- 1 of 5 Site plan showing building footprints, playground, tennis court (MACRIS Map, 2016).
- 2 of 5 Winslow School, ca 1900, photo courtesy of Paul Dumont.
- 3 of 5 Winslow School (top, pre-1915, courtesy of Paul Dumont), Littlefield Library (bottom, ca. 1920, Nevins Memorial Library, Methuen, MA).
- 4 of 5 Winslow School floor plan and photo key.
- 5 of 5 Littlefield Library floor plan and photo key.

Winslow School and Littlefield Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

Datasheet

Name	Date	Resource type	NR status	MHC #
Winslow School	1892, 1915, 1948	Building	C	TYN.21
Littlefield Library	1904	Building	C	TYN.22
Concrete Steps	ca. 1950*	Structure	C	
Lampposts	ca. 1950*	Object	C	
Flagpole	ca. 1950*	Object	C	
Playground	ca. 1915	Site	C	
Tennis Court	1936	Structure	C	
Stone Wall	ca. 1892*	Structure	C	

* Dates are based on visual impression rather than documentary evidence. All resources that fall within the period of significance (1892-1966) are considered contributing.

TOTALS: 8 contributing elements: 2 contributing buildings, 3 contributing structures, 2 contributing objects, one contributing site.

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Winslow School and Littlefield Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

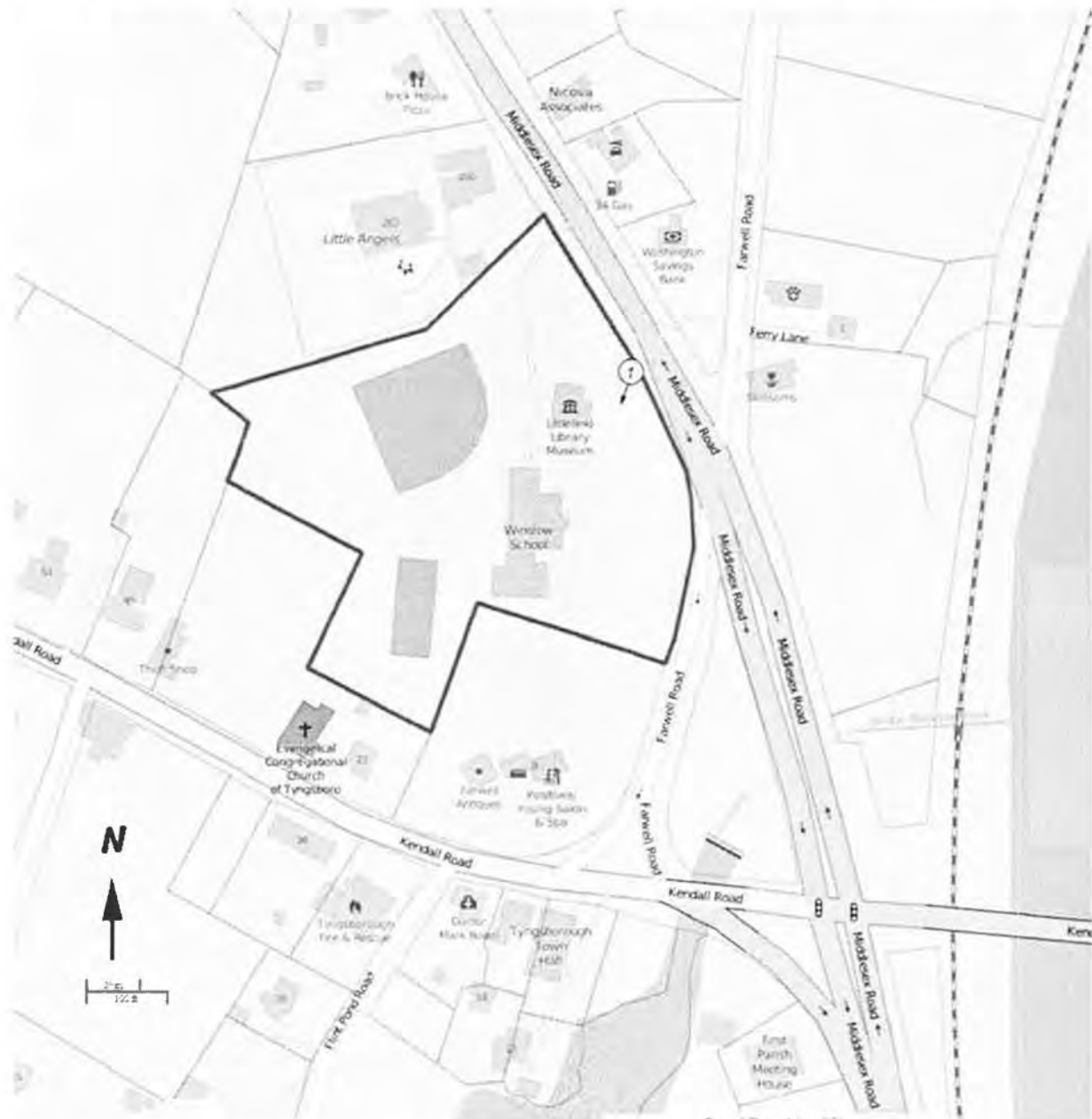
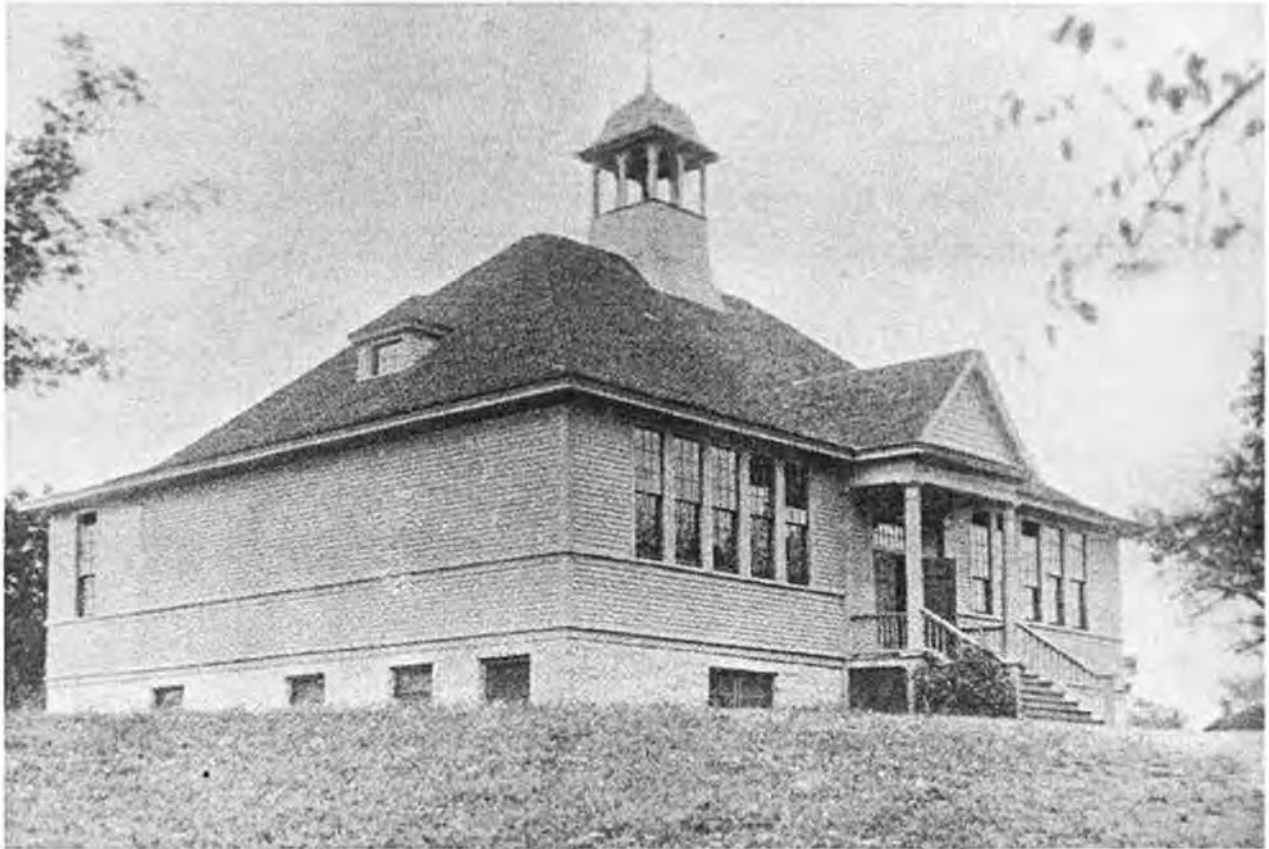


Figure 1. Site Plan and Partial Photo Key (#1); see also Figures 4 and 5.

Winslow School and Littlefield Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State



WINSLOW SCHOOL

Figure 2. Winslow School, ca. 1900, photo courtesy of Paul Dumont

Winslow School and Littlefield Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State



Figure 3a. Winslow School, pre-1915, photo courtesy of Paul Dumont.



Figure 3b. Littlefield Library, postcard view, ca. 1920. Collection of Nevins Memorial Library, Methuen, MA. Digital Commonwealth.
<https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:c534g586m>

Winslow School and Littlefield Library
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

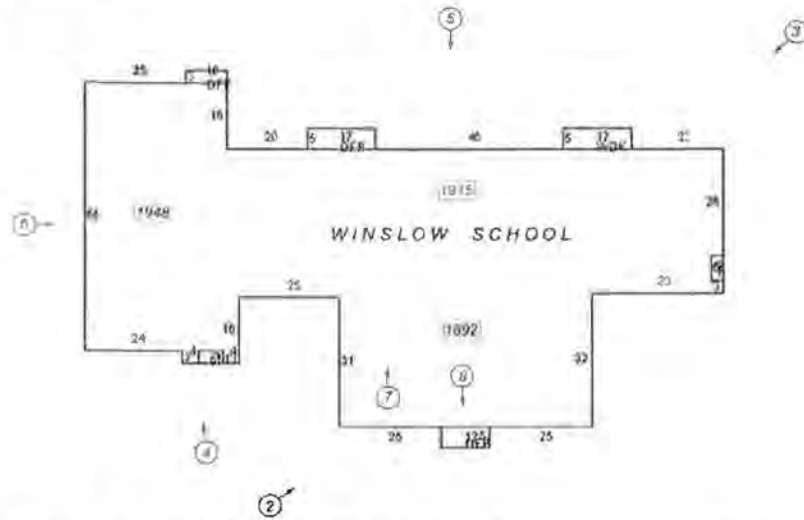


Figure 4. Winslow School, Sketch plan showing construction dates and Photo Key. Adapted from Assessor's plan.

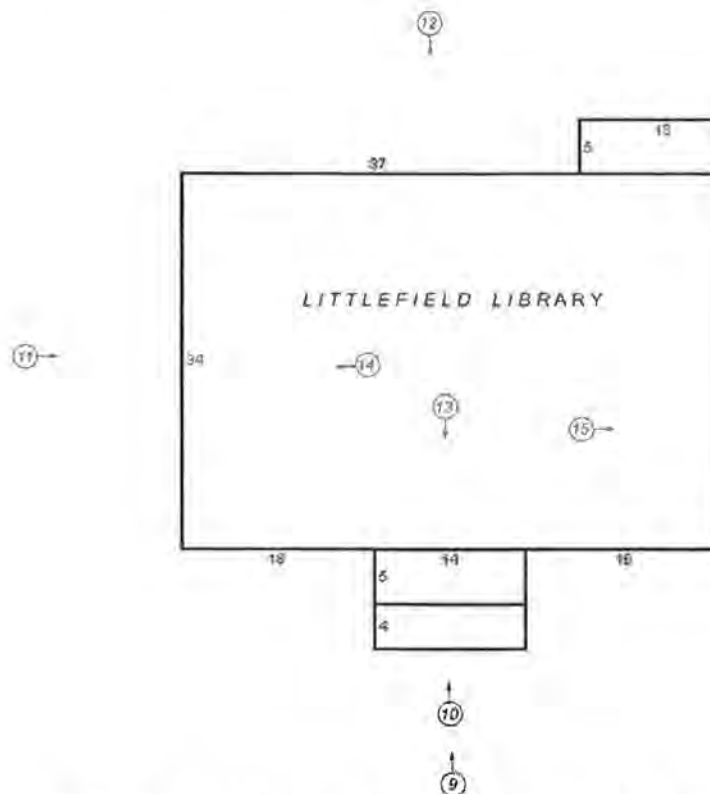
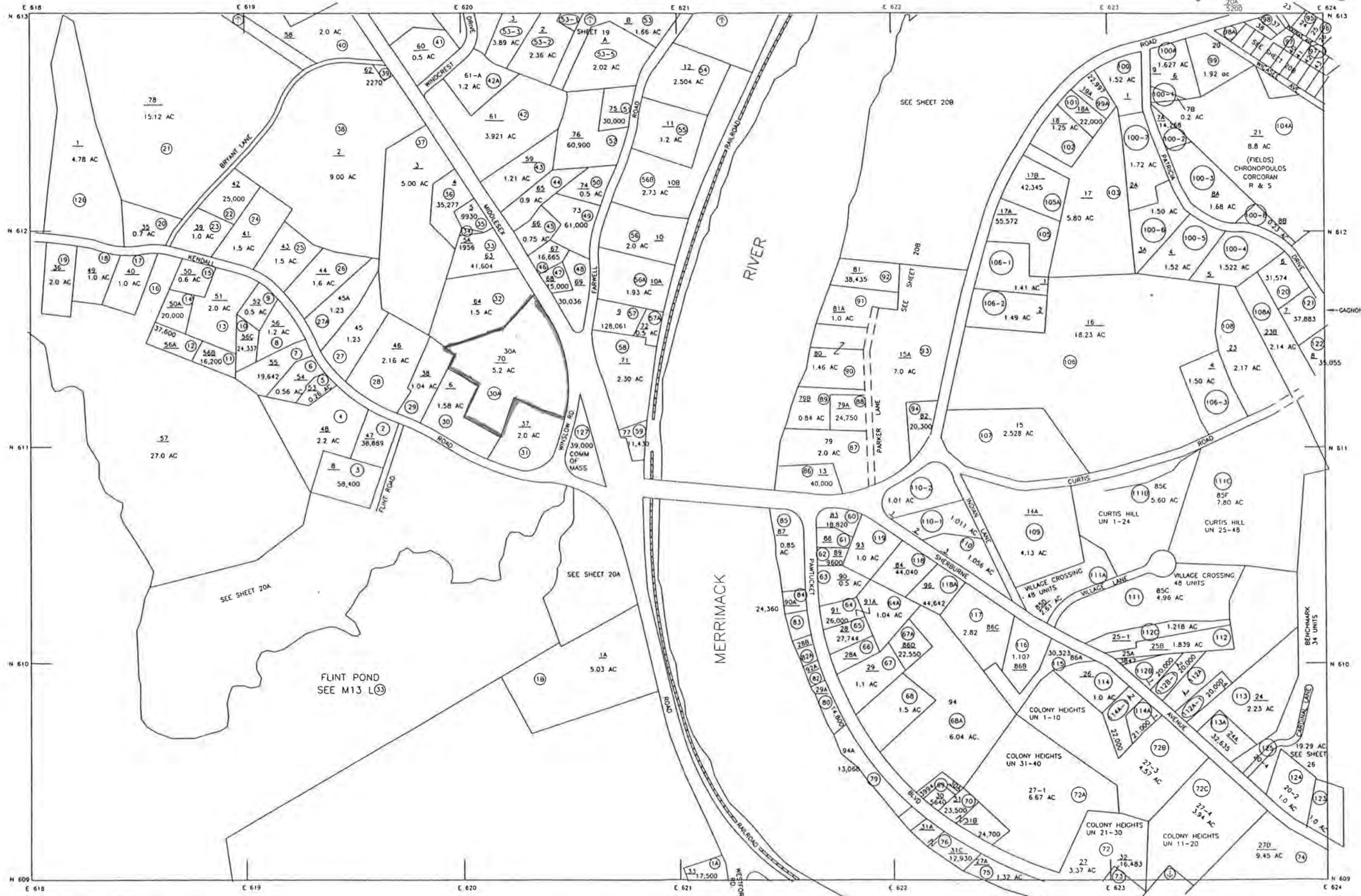


Figure 5. Littlefield Library. Sketch plan and Photo Key. Adapted from Assessor's plan.

TOWN OF TYNGBOROUGH MASSACHUSETTS
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS

Winslow School and Littlefield Library



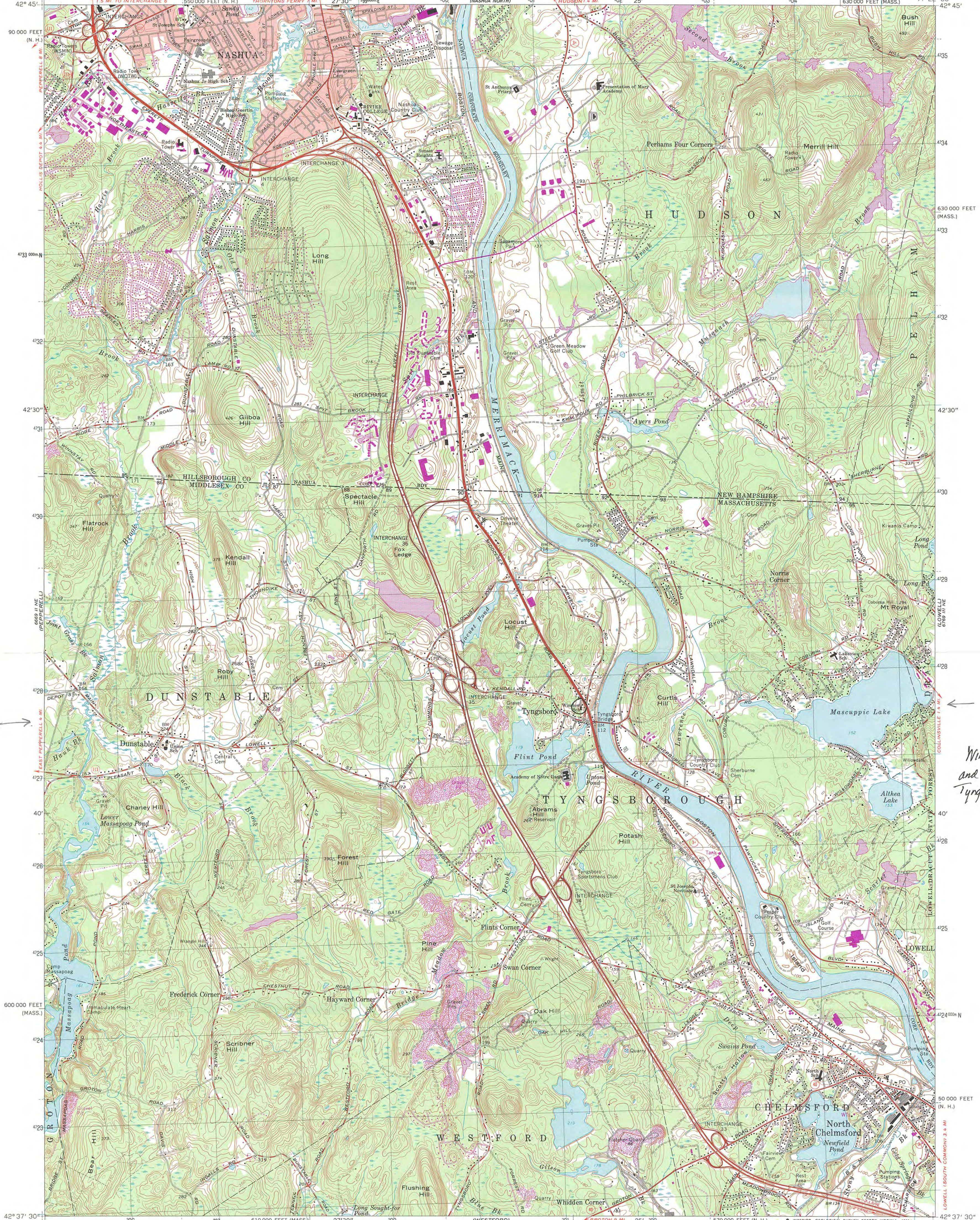
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE TYNGBOROUGH BOARD OF ASSESSORS
NEW ENGLAND SURVEY SERVICE, INC.
CIVIL & CONSULTING ENGINEERS
BOSTON, MASS. OUR NO. 23024
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY MAY 12, 1968
LATEST REVISION 8/2007 BY HOLMBERG & HOWE, INC.



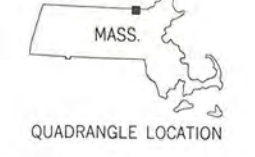
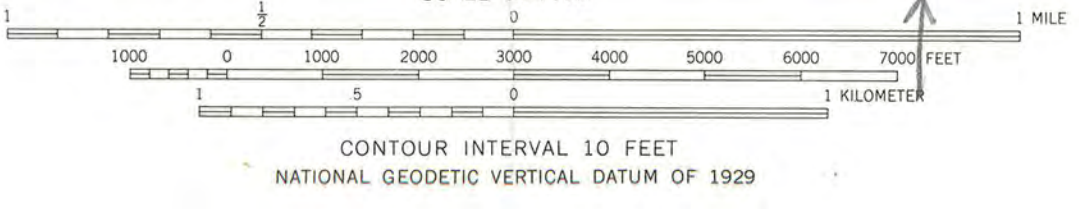
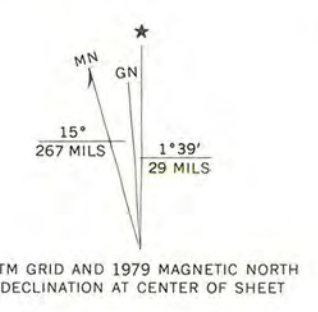
PLAN INFORMATION COMPILED RECORD DATA
FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

1000 FOOT GRID BASED
ON MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM MAINLAND ZONE
THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

SHEET NO.		
12	19	25
13	20	26
14	21	27



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1939 and 1944. Revised 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with the State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	Slate Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

NASHUA SOUTH, N.H.—MASS.
(FORMERLY TYNGSBORO)
42071-F4-TF-024
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 6769 III NW—SERIES V814





1780 WINSLOW SCHOOL 1915





NO
PARKING
FIRE
LANE





School is over the way the kids like to be here

1200

100

100

100



EXIT





1904

LITTLEFIELD LIBRARY



LITTLEFIELD LIBRARY







EXIT

TYNGSBOROUGH







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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

January 13, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Winslow School/Littlefield Library, 250, 252 Middlesex Road, Tyngsborough (Middlesex), 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Matt Hanson
Warren Allgrove, Jr., Tyngsborough Historical Commission
William Gramer, Tyngsborough Board of Selectmen
Thomas Delmore, Tyngsborough Planning Board
Curt Bellavance, Town Administrator

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125
(617) 727-8470 • Fax: (617) 727-5128
www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc