

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Massachusetts State Reform School

other names/site number Lyman School for Boys (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Oak Street N/A not for publication

city or town Westborough N/A 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, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough 6/8/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough Date Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Anderson

7/25/94

Lyman School for Boys
Name of Property

Worcester County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
31	7	buildings
1		sites
4	3	structures
		objects
36	10	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Massachusetts State Hospitals & State Schools

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ²

Nathan Fisher house: NR: 1980

Maples Cottage NR: 1980

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: institutional housing

Government: correctional facility
reform school

Education: school

Agriculture: storage, field, animal
facility, outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: institutional housing

Commerce: trade office

Education; research facility

Government: office, courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic - Federal

Late Victorian - Queen Anne

19th/20th Revivals - Colonial Revival

19th/20th American - Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete

walls Brick, Wood-shingle, Clapboard

roof Asphalt; Stone-slate

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Westborough (Worcester County)
MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

Location/Surroundings: The former Lyman School campus occupies a gently sloping, wedge-shaped tract of land on the eastern edge of the Central Massachusetts uplands. The original site was ninety-three acres. The present site comprises approximately 200 acres. It includes a mix of uplands, swamps, agricultural fields, and woodlands, with most buildings concentrated on a single hilltop and its southwestern slope. The campus lies immediately north of the Boston and Worcester Turnpike (State Route 9) with Park Street providing access and Oak Street defining its southern edge. Milk Street (State Route 135) forms the western boundary. The immediate surroundings of the campus are largely undeveloped, with the exception of small residential neighborhoods along Milk Street (NW), and along Oak Street (SE). It is bordered by a Fish and Wildlife Area and Lake Chauncy (N and E), the Assabet Brook (N) and a gravel pit (W).

Site and Landscape: The campus is centered on the top of scenic Powder Hill, the site of Westborough's first meetinghouse. It was the first campus in the state system to adopt the cottage plan, so buildings are dispersed on the south and west hill slopes. Most of these buildings have extensive views in those directions. The main access is from Oak Street, with several pre-existing farmhouses (#1, 17, 41, 43) and support buildings sited along this east-west corridor. Oak Street is intersected by Park Street, which leads north from Route 9 to a dead end on the southeast slope of the hill. The farm complex (#2-10) occupies the northeast corner of Oak and Park Streets, with several early twentieth-century staff cottages located at the northern terminus of Park Street. The main campus drive runs northwest from Oak Street to a back entrance at Milk Street. The original turn-of-the-century patient dormitories (#23, 24, 25, 34, 42) are sited along this drive, which is lined by mature maples. The hilltop, with its splendid 360-degree view, was not developed until the 1930s when three dormitories were constructed. Much of the site is wooded and, in some cases, steeply sloped.

The Lyman School is now informally divided into three sections based on current use and condition. The upper campus is now used by the Massachusetts Micro Electronics Center and is the center of new construction, while older buildings (#28, 29) remain vacant. The Fish & Wildlife Service occupies Overlook Cottage (#30). Primary access to this area is from the reentrance on Milk Street. The lower (S) campus is used by a variety of agencies, most notably the Spectrum Drug Treatment Program; several historic buildings in this area have been rehabilitated. The central campus, including the historically and architecturally significant early patient dormitories, staff housing, hospital, school, and farm buildings, remains largely unused and deteriorating. The town Department of Public Works has taken over

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some of the farm buildings and land at the southeast corner of the site.

Surviving landscape elements that help to maintain the historic character of the campus include the tree-lined drives, and the lawns surrounding Hillside Cottage (#46), Maples Cottage (#47) and the Hospital (#48). The site of Theodore Lyman Hall (#45), the original campus administration building, appears to be located in the undeveloped area east of Hillside Cottage. The lawn areas make an important contribution to the original open, dispersed character of the campus.

Buildings: Unlike the institutional facilities that preceded it, the Lyman School carefully avoided a large centralized structure in favor of dispersed "Family Houses" to encourage a more personal atmosphere. The Lyman School campus today reflects that early ideal, with its scattering of small-scale buildings that housed staff and inmates, as well as specialized functions such as schoolhouse, hospital, and powerplant. Most were constructed between 1886, the year of the school's opening, and 1910, although four pre-date this, and a trio of 1930s dormitories stand on the crest of Powder Hill. The Davitt (Nathan Fisher House; ca. 1820-1826) and Maples (1830-32) Cottages were individually listed in the National Register in 1980. The 1880s and 1890s school buildings are excellent examples of the Queen Anne or Panel Brick styles, while those from the early twentieth century are designed in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. Patient dormitories are generally 2 1/2-story, red-brick structures trimmed with brownstone and enclosed by slate hip and gable roofs. The pre-existing dwellings, farm buildings, staff housing, and campus hospital are all wood-frame structures.

Integrity: Since its closure in the early 1970s, the historic/architectural character of the Lyman School has been adversely affected by demolition, lack of maintenance, and new construction. Several of the early patient "cottages" and support buildings have been lost, including Theodore Lyman Hall of 1886 (#45; fig. 9). Several others, including all of the former farm buildings, are experiencing severe deterioration and will probably be lost within the next few years. The Old School (#21), a brick building whose north side is in a state of collapse, is a dramatic example. The landscape is affected by lack of maintenance, resulting in secondary growth in former cleared areas such as lawns and agricultural fields. It is also affected by new construction, individual the Massachusetts Micro Electronics Center, which has taken over the crown of Powder Hill, and by addition of paved parking lots. Although the character and integrity of the site has been compromised by deterioration and new construction, it continues to convey the character of the Lyman School as it developed in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Future demolition and construction must be carefully

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monitored to maintain the fragile balance of integrity that exists at present.

Representative buildings are described below:**Pre-existing Dwellings**

An unusually large number (four) of pre-existing dwellings remain on the Lyman School campus, which developed near the early commercial center of Wessonville. Two, the Maples Cottage and the Nathan Fisher House, were individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The other two have undergone substantial alterations. Maples and Willow Cottages and the former Administration Building are located along the route of Oak Street. The Fisher House is sited to the southeast and faces the old Worcester Turnpike (State Route 9).

#41: Maples Cottage (1830; NR 1980)

As one of the buildings pre-dating the school, Maples Cottage originally reflected the impact of the 1810 Boston-Worcester Turnpike (Route 9) on the town of Westborough. It is said to have been built on the foundation of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman House, which was the center of a farmstead here. In 1886, the Lyman School converted this former five-by-one-bay farmhouse to a family house for boys. It rises two stories from a granite foundation to an asphalt hip roof. Generally unaltered from the mid nineteenth century, the house displays an unusual combination of Federal and Greek Revival stylistic elements. The plan, scale, fenestration, and hip roof are characteristic of Federal-period architecture, while the corner pilasters and Doric verandah reflect the transition to the Greek Revival style. The recent fire escape and upper porch railing are unfortunate and disfiguring additions. This house is surrounded by a lawn (#47) that is important to the original open, dispersed character of the campus.

#17: Administration (ca. 1840; fig. 10)

Sited northwest of Maples Cottage, the former Administration Building is another of several pre-existing farmhouses on the Lyman School property. This one has undergone many changes, including the application of wide aluminum siding, 2/1 window sash, a modern double-leaf main entry, and a handicapped-access ramp. Displaying predominantly Greek Revival-style details, it is a traditional five-by-three-bay, center-entry dwelling that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite foundation to an asphalt gable roof with interior chimneys. The south facade is fronted by a four-bay Tuscan porch and surmounted by a cross gable with Queen Anne-style sunburst. A two-story bow rises on the west elevation, and a one-story ell extends from the east. A turn-of-the-century photograph clearly shows the Queen Anne-style changes made when the school adapted the former farmhouse to institutional use. This building occupies a particularly important

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site at the entrance to the campus.

#1: Willow Cottage (1880)

Willow is a late example of the Italianate style that appears to have been moved. It is a three-by-two-bay structure that rises two stories from a concrete foundation to an asphalt gable roof, and is extended by a rear ell with turned post porch. It is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with wide cornerboards. The north facade is centered on a new Colonial Revival-style entry with metal panel door framed by pilasters and a dentilated lintel shelf. Windows contain new 6/6 sash, which probably replaced original 2/2 sash.

Early Patient Wards/Cottages

The Lyman School was developed on the dispersed cottage plan to provide a more homelike atmosphere for the boys than its predecessor on the east shore of Chauncy Lake (see Westborough State Hospital). Thus the patient wards are relatively small-scale masonry cottages. Dating from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, they are well-detailed examples of the Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, and Craftsman styles. They include Hillside (#24, 1886), Boulder (#34; 1894), Oaks (#23; 1903), Elms (#42; 1906), and Worcester/Wachusett (#25; 1909). They are sited on the southeast slope of the hill, along the main internal campus drive. All originally had fine views to the south and west, which have been partially obscured by new tree growth.

#24: Hillside Cottage (1886; fig. 11)

Ascribed a date of 1891 by state records held by the Division of Capital Planning and Operations (DCPO), Annual Reports list Hillside as one of the two original cottages designed by George Clough in 1886. Since the other, Theodore Lyman Hall (#45; fig. 9), has been demolished, Hillside becomes particularly important. It is an L-plan Queen Anne-style structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a granite foundation and molded brick watertable to a slate gable roof with interior chimney. It is constructed of pressed red brick with tinted mortar joints, and trimmed with granite sills, splayed brick lintels, and heavy corbelling and panel work in the gables. The entry is located on the south facade, where it is protected by a porch with brick piers that extends east from a cross gable. Windows contain 2/2 sash. As suggested by its name, Hillside occupies high ground near the center of the campus where it has views to the south and west. The extensive surrounding lawn dotted with mature elms and maples is an important landscape element (#46). A screen of white pines protects the northeast side of the building.

#23: Oaks Cottage (1903; fig. 12)

Although significantly later than Hillside, Oaks is similar in its L-plan, asymmetrical massing, and Queen Anne-style detail. It is a handsome 2 1/2-story structure with slate gable roof and is built that

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is into the campus's west hillside. It is constructed of pressed red brick with tinted mortar joints and rests on a granite foundation. A heavy sawtooth cornice accentuates the eaves and gables. Segmental- and round-arched windows have sandstone lintels; many are boarded, but some retain broken 2/2 sash. This building is surrounded by secondary growth that has taken over its lawn.

#34: Boulder Cottage (1894)

Located northwest of the main building group near the rear entrance to the hospital, Boulder is similar to Hillside and Oaks, displaying the same materials, scale, and L-plan. It rises 2 1/2 stories from a fieldstone foundation to a slate gable roof with dormers and chimneys. Constructed of red brick with tinted mortar joints, it is trimmed with brownstone watertable and beltcourse, the latter form window sills. Most windows are segmentally arched and contain 2/2 sash. Exceptions include the Palladian window in the east gable and the round-arched Romanesque Revival style window and door openings that distinguish the south gable facade. It was designed by Worcester architect Stephen Earle. Like Oaks Cottage, it is surrounded by secondary growth that has taken over its lawn.

#25: Worcester-Wachusett Cottage (1909)

As the last of the turn-of-the-century family houses or cottages to be erected by the school, Worcester-Wachusett is larger than its predecessors and reflects the Arts and Crafts style popular in the early twentieth century rather than the Queen Anne-style of the late nineteenth century. It was designed by the firm of Preston & Kahlmeyer. It is a 2 1/2-story red-brick building rising from a fieldstone foundation to an overhanging slate hip roof with exposed rafters, terra-cotta flashing, and numerous chimneys. The entry is located in a four-bay projecting central pavilion on the eighteen bay west facade, which also displays projecting three-bay end pavilions. The entry is protected by an open brick-arched porch with half-timbered gable. The facade enjoys westward views over a downward sloping lawn that has been encroached upon by a paved parking area. The building has been rehabilitated.

Later Patient Ward/Cottages

The campus was expanded in the 1930s with a group of Colonial Revival-style cottages sited at the crest of Powder Hill where they formed the north and west sides of a large green or common space. It appears that later buildings may have been intended to enclose the south and east sides. Instead, modern office buildings have been sited on the central green space, destroying the eastward mountain views of the earlier cottages and overwhelming their scale.

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Massachusetts#28/29: Westview and Sunset Cottages (1931, 1932)

These two nearly identical nine-by-three-bay dormitories are sited on the west side of the green. As their names indicate, they have splendid westward views, although their east views have been blocked. Both are red brick structures that rise 1 1/2 stories from concrete foundations to slate gable roofs with gabled wall dormers. The east facades are centered on three-bay projecting entry pavilions with pedimented porches. Windows with splayed brick lintels and keystones contain 6/6 or 9/9 sash. Oculi are located in the gables. The windows of Sunset are boarded.

#30: Overlook Cottage (ca. 1932)

Sited at the north head of the green, Overlook is the largest and most elaborate of this group. It is an eleven-by-four-bay structure that rises 2 1/2 stories from a concrete foundation to an asphalt gable roof with dormers. The south facade is centered on a three-bay projecting pavilion where a recessed, arched entry displays a rusticated cast-stone surround with paneled soffit and segmental pediment. Flanking windows with 12/12 sash are set in blind cast-stone arches. Elsewhere, first-story windows display splayed brick lintels with cast stone keystones. Small, second-story windows have modern sash. This building is used by the state Fish & Wildlife Service, which owns property to the north and east.

Staff Cottages

A small group of simple staff cottages was built on the southeast slope of Powder Hill in the early twentieth century, a time when such structures were being added to most hospital and school campuses. These four buildings reflect the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles that were popular at the time. All are vacant, unmaintained, and surrounded by recent tree growth that has encroached on lawn areas.

#12: Staff Cottage (ca. 1910)

This cottage is a good example of a shingled bungalow rising 1 1/2 stories from a concrete foundation to an overhanging gable roof with exposed rafters and braces. At the south gable end facade, the roof is overshot to form a full verandah supported on squat Tuscan posts rising from shingled bases. Windows contain 6/6 sash, some of which is broken.

Other Early Campus Buildings#21: Old School (1906)

This building was designed by William Gibbons Preston and is constructed on a traditional schoolhouse plan popular in the 1870s and 1880s. It has a T-shaped plan with the stem projecting forward (E) to form a large, gabled, central pavilion. Paired entries (rebuilt on the south side) are located at the juncture of this pavilion with the

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main mass. The building is 2 1/2-stories, rising from a granite foundation to a slate hip roof with interior chimneys. It is constructed of pressed red brick with tinted mortar joints. Decorative elements are confined primarily to a corbelled, dentilated cornice and Palladian windows in the front and rear gables. Other windows with granite sills and lintels contain original 2/2 sash with transoms at the second story and later four-pane horizontal sash at the first story. The north side of the central pavilion has been allowed to deteriorate to a state of collapse. Hospital administrators first requested a central schoolhouse in 1894 so that they could hold graded classes. Previously, classes were held in the cottage dormitories.

#16: Hospital (1902-1904)

The hospital is unusual on the Lyman School campus, but is similar to Arts and Crafts-style convalescent wards built at nearby Grafton State Hospital (see form) several years later. Like the schoolhouse, it had been requested by hospital administrators for several years. Designed by the Worcester firm of Barker & Nourse, it is a long, low, one-story, wood-frame building rising from a high fieldstone foundation to an overhanging bracketed asphalt hip roof with hip-roof dormers. The south facade is focused on a projecting central pavilion with a Palladian window in its gable. The main entry is located on the three-bay west end, where it is fronted by a Tuscan porch. Some windows are boarded, some contain 1/1 sash, and some contain multi-pane sash. The surrounding lawn area (#48) contributes to the original open, dispersed character of the campus.

#19: Service Warehouse (1923)

Located on the south side of Oak Street, the warehouse is a large, red-brick structure that is built on a U-plan and rises one story to a slate hip roof with hipped dormers. The nine-bay east facade displays a double-leaf center entry with sidelights and transom flanked by three-part windows with 4/4 sash. Small windows are set under the eaves on the side elevations. A loading bay is located on the north side.

#18: Power Plant (1900)

Sited adjacent to the warehouse, the earlier power plant is a more elaborate building displaying elements of the Queen Anne and Craftsman styles. It is a red-brick building that rises one story to a slate hip roof with large hipped dormers and copper flashing. It appears to have been built in two sections, although this may result from the addition of later windows and repointing at the north end. The apparently older south end, with tinted mortar joints, is articulated by a massive gabled wall dormer containing a four-part round-arched window. Windows contain 6/6 and 8/8 sash. The north end displays large windows with multi-pane metal industrial sash. The two sections are separated by a large chimney, and a tall smoke-stack is located at

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the rear northwest corner.

#2-10: Farm Group (ca. 1880-1912)

Sited on the southeast slope of the hill, the farm group consists of nine buildings whose conditions range from fair to a state of collapse. Its condition is the worst of any in the state hospital/school system. All are wood-frame, clapboard-clad structures of one- to two-story height that are good examples of the New England vernacular. The Cow Barn (#4) is a one-story gable-roof structure collapsing over a fieldstone foundation. The Farm Garage (#2) is a one-story gable roof building with gabled dormers, three double-leaf doors on the west facade, and some windows retaining 6/6 sash. The Calf/Bull Barn (#7) is a large, slate, gable-roof structure with its entrance on the long side. The Horse Barn (#10) is the most imposing, rising two stories to a cross-gable slate roof surmounted by a cupola; most of its multi-pane sash windows are gone.

Archaeological Description

A high potential exists for the recovery of prehistoric sites within the Lyman School boundaries. At least ten sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). Several of these sites have been documented by both professional and amateur archaeologists. The physical characteristics of the school, well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, and knolls adjacent to wetlands, indicate favorable locational criteria for Native American subsistence and settlement. Wetlands in this area include unnamed swamps, a stream and pond, all of which drain to the Assabet River, part of the overall Concord/Sudbury/Assabet/Merrimack River drainage. Given the above information, the size of the original school purchase (93 acres), and the availability of undeveloped land near wetlands, a high potential exists for the recovery of significant prehistoric survivals. Sensitivity for prehistoric resources is the highest at the base of Powder Hill in the northwestern portion of the school near the Assabet River and related wetlands. Prehistoric sensitivity is also high in the eastern portion of the school at the base of Powder Hill, where a terrace area is present bordering wetlands. Similar areas also exist along the southern periphery of the school; however, roadway and school development in this area has likely affected the integrity of potential resources in this area. Numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded in the region at locations bearing similar locational characteristics to the Lyman School. The Cedar Swamp Archaeological District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, lies within two miles southwest of the school property. A total of 26 prehistoric sites are listed within that district, many of which exhibit similar locational characteristics to the Lyman School property.

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There is also a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains on the school property. The Lyman School lies in the general area of Westborough's first settlement in the 17th century. Part of the area was originally known as Chauncy. The area also includes an early commercial center known as Wessonville. Structural remains may survive on the school property from farmsteads dating from the 17th through 19th centuries. These remains may be present along the east/west Oak Street corridor where several pre-existing farmhouses and outbuildings, still extant, are located. One pre-existing residence, #41, Maples Cottage (1830), is reported to have been built on the foundation of the Reverend Ebenezer Parkman House, the center of an early farm. Survivals may still exist from the Parkman House and related outbuildings. Survivals may also exist from the 93-acre Bela J. Stone Farm, purchased for the school in ca. 1885. That farm included the Powder Hill area, the site of potential archaeological survivals from Westborough's first meetinghouse. The early Wessonville commercial center is also reported in that area, indicating the potential for industrial- or commercial-related survivals. In 1888, the Wilson Farm was purchased, indicating the potential for archaeological survivals of that farm. Other potential structural remains in the area indicated by Hurd (1884) include the site of the Old Wesson Hotel, the late Willow Park Seminary and water cure under Dr. J.H. Hero. In addition to structural remains, which provide details on the location and form of potential archaeological survivals, occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also be present associated with structures. Occupational-related features may also survive with several pre-existing structures still standing and buildings associated with the school. Pre-existing structures still extant include: #43, the Nathan Fisher House (1820-1826); #41, Maples Cottage (1830-1832); #17, the Administration Building (ca. 1840) originally a farmhouse; and #1, Willow Cottage (1880). A pre-existing barn/Farm Garage (ca. 1880) also survives. Occupational-related features also likely survive related to the lives of inmates and agricultural operations at the school. Most farm building related to the school's farm group (ca. 1880-1912) survive on the southeast slope of Powder Hill. Occupational-related features may also exist in that area. General trash areas related to late 19th/20th century support activities of the school may also exist in that area or at a presently unknown location on the school property.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Social History

Period of Significance

1884-1940

Significant Dates

1847 - founding of school

1884 - change name to Lyman School

1885 - 1886 - move to present site

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Theodore Lyman

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George Clough, W.G. Preston,

Barket nourse; Stephen Earle

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Lyman School for Boys
Name of Property

Worcester County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 200 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant with Betsy Friedberg, National
Register Director
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September, 1993
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLyman School for Boys
Westborough (Worcester County)
MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The former Lyman School for Boys possesses substantial integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations. It was established as the Massachusetts State Reform School by Chapter 165 of the Acts of 1847, as the first state-operated reform school in the country. Initially located on the eastern shore of Lake Chauncy, and dominated by a single massive building, its early history was plagued by conflict between inmate and administration. By the early 1880s these problems were blamed on the scale and impersonality of the school's congregate housing system, and the state's policy of accepting unteachable pupils up to 17 years of age. In 1884 - 1885 both problems were addressed by legislative action that authorized the Trustees to purchase and prepare a new site, and also lowered the maximum age of acceptance to 14. The new campus was the first in the state system to be developed on the dispersed cottage plan. These two actions appear to have successfully rejuvenated the school, as Annual Reports were consistently optimistic through the early-twentieth century, and the Legislature continued to authorize funds for expansion through the 1930s. The Lyman School also has close associations with benefactor and reformer, Theodore Lyman for whom it was named. The former Lyman School for Boys clearly reflects the development of the Massachusetts State Hospital and School system as described in the overview, and meets criteria A, B, and C of the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant on the local, state, and national levels, with a period of significance extending from 1884-1940.

The history of the Lyman School officially began in January of 1846 when the General Court appointed a committee to study the need for a state institution for Reformation of Juvenile Offenders after being petitioned by a group of concerned magistrates and citizens. At that time juvenile offenders were generally confined in jails and prisons with hardened criminals which left little hope for reform. The researches of the committee convinced the court of the need, and by Resolve of April 16, 1846 the Governor was authorized to appoint three commissioners "to purchase land for the erection of a State Manual Labor School, to procure plans and estimates for the buildings necessary, and to prepare and mature a system for the government" of the proposed school.

The commissioners, Alfred Dwight Foster of Worcester, Robert Rantoul, Sr. of Beverly, and Samuel H. Wally of Roxbury were aided by the encouragement and benevolence of Theodore Lyman (1792-1849). Lyman was an author, politician, philanthropist, and member of an old, wealthy, and illustrious Boston family. He graduated from Harvard in 1810, and studied in Europe until 1819. From 1820-25 he served in the State Legislature as a member of the Federalist party, actively campaigned for and supported President Jackson in the late 1820s, and

(continued)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet****Lyman School for Boys
Westborough (Worcester County)
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served as mayor of Boston from 1832 to 1835. Lyman's later life was devoted to philanthropy, especially juvenile reform. He became a proponent of that issue while serving as president of the Board of Managers of the Boston Farm School on Thompson's Island. During the first half of the nineteenth century, that private charity, devoted to "morally exposed" children, was the state's only juvenile reform facility. Establishment of the nation's first state reform school, named the Lyman School for Boys in his honor, was his major achievement (Johnson 1904: VII; Malone 1935: IV, 518).

Lyman provided much advice on the physical and philosophical structure of the school as well as \$10,000 for the initial purchase of 180 acres of land on the eastern shore of Lake Chauncy in Westborough near the Worcester Turnpike and the local depot of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. Far from the temptations of city life, this was the former farmstead of Lovett Peters, Esq., supplemented by some lands owned by the Rice Family (2nd Annual Report/Allen 1985: 318).

The commissioners made a preliminary report in January of 1847, and by Resolve of April 17, 1847 were allocated \$45,000 to begin construction of a building to house 300 boys. The committee engaged the regionally noted Elias Carter of Springfield and James Savage of Southborough as architects, and noted in their report that the building should be "substantial and durable but not ornate" and was not to look like a jail. They visited the few existing examples of such buildings, all private, on the eastern seaboard. These included the House for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders in New York, the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, and the Farm School on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor. However, it was apparently a prophetic letter received from the Honorable S. B. Woodward, M. D. of Northampton, superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, on November 12, 1846, that they seemingly took most to heart.

He said,

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

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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Massachusetts

- . build of stone or brick. The former is preferable..... (2nd Annual Report).

As shown in a frontispiece engraving in the First Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Reform School (figure 1), the school building did include a three story central section with a colonnaded porch flanked by four story towers and two story wings extending to the rear. Plans and sections of the building (figures 2-5) reveal that many of Woodward's ideas on internal arrangement were heeded as well. This building which still exists as the western end of the Westborough State Hospital (see form) has survived nearly intact, losing only the upper stage of its towers and the rear portion of the lateral wings. The severely handsome brick with granite trim building exhibits the rich vocabulary of the Italianate style in the projecting hoods of its arched third story windows and in its heavily bracketed and dentilated cornices, laid over more severe Greek Revival features, like its trabeated granite center entry. Erected at a cost of \$52,000, the building was completed only with another \$10,000 gift from Lyman. The school opened on November 1, 1848, and noted reformer Horace Mann was present at the formal dedication ceremonies on December 4, 1848 (Allen 1985: 318).

While tending to the construction of their school, the commissioners were also developing a program for its governance which was outlined in the Act establishing the school. Specifically, the school was to be run by a board of seven Trustees to be appointed directly by the Governor. Staff, including a superintendent, a steward, teachers, and other necessary officers would carry out the policies established by the board. The school was to receive only boys under the age of 16 who had been convicted of offense to the laws of the Commonwealth. Age of commitment was an issue and a problem throughout the school's history. Lyman had recommended a limit of 14 years, but the courts retained the power to sentence youths up to 21 years of age despite the adopted 16 year limit. From 1860-1871 the older boys were sent to the Nautical Reform School, but were returned when the school ships were sold (Hurd 1889: 1349).

The boys were "kept disciplined, instructed, employed and governed" during their minority (until age 21) or until they were reformed, placed in a family, or sent to prison if incorrigible. Trustees were to instruct the boys "in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be adapted to their age and capacity" as well as in manual labor, the arts, and trades. Many boys were indentured to local craftsmen, fulfilling a need within the Westborough community (Allen 1985: 319). The end result of the program of instruction was "to secure to the boys the benefits of good example and wholesome instruction, and the sure means of improvement in virtue and knowledge and thus the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral, useful and happy citizens of this Commonwealth."

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Continuation Sheet****Lyman School for Boys
Westborough (Worcester County)
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(2nd Annual Report) This program is clearly related to the tenets of "Moral Treatment" employed at the state "insane asylums" and almshouses in the nineteenth century. In 1854 the National Magazine described the school as

the first enterprise in our country whereby a state, in the character of a common parent, has undertaken the high and sacred duty of rescuing and restoring her lost children, not so much by the terrors of the law as by the gentler influences of the school (Allen 1985: 317).

As was the case with most other reformist institutions established by the state in the nineteenth century, the Lyman School quickly outgrew its original building. In 1852 - 1853 the building was more than doubled in size by an addition of similar design but lighter proportions (figures 6, 7). Costing over \$50,000, the new wing increased capacity to 590 (Hurd 1889: 1349). Indicative of disciplinary problems at the school, this addition burned to the ground in a fire set by a pupil in 1859. Much debate about the future direction of the school followed this act resulting in establishment of the State Nautical Reform School for older and more troublesome boys (now Massachusetts Maritime Academy; not included in this study), and in the adaptation of two farmhouses to provide family style living quarters for about 30 boys each.

Although another family style house was erected and proponents of this dispersed living system urged discontinuance of the main building, the Legislature authorized \$90,000 for its enlargement and improvement in 1875. This was largely because the school-ships had been discontinued and the older boys returned to Westborough. The Worcester firm of Cutting & Holman prepared plans for the building which was constructed on the foundation of the 1852 addition with pupil labor (figure 8). Drawing its inspiration largely from the 1848 building, this design also involved a projecting central entry pavilion flanked by slightly lower wings, but here the towers were carried off to the far right wing and face to the side rather than assuming their more logical place flanking the entry. This building exists in nearly original form as the eastern end of Westborough State Hospital (see form).

Problems continued, and by 1880 the new wing was vacated and the school was under constant attack for its disciplinary problems and prison aura. The Trustees defended the need for such a school and blamed its problems on the increased age of those committed as well as the impersonal, congregate living system. They pointed with pride to the "Trust Houses" as examples of success, where younger, less hardened boys benefited from their reform program. The Legislature took action in 1884 by limiting the age of commitment to 14, and by authorizing purchase of a new site in 1885. The old site became the innovative Westborough Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane. The school's name was also changed to the Lyman School for Boys by Chapter

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**Lyman School for Boys
Westborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts**

323 of the Acts of 1884 in honor of its early benefactor. Initial construction was financed with a \$50,000 legacy from Lyman.

The 1885 Annual Report states that the 93 acre Bela J. Stone farm had been purchased, and that two family houses for 30 - 40 boys each were being erected with completion expected in April of 1886. This area, which encompassed Powder Hill, was the site of the town's first meetinghouse, and the location of an early an early commercial center known as Wessonville (Allen 1985: 320, 325). According to the county history, "The old Wesson Hotel, late Willow Park Seminary and water cure under Dr. J.H. Hero, and the old farm, formerly the homestead of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, are now used by the school" (Hurd 1889: 1349). The site included good agricultural land, and arrangements were also made with the Westboro Homeopathic Hospital for the boys to continue farming activities there. Newly appointed Superintendent H. E. Selwan reported that

During the past year a great change has been made in the condition of the school, and what was once a congregate department with bars and bolts has now become an open school making a family of equal liberties and freedom with the other so called trust houses.

Clearly the school had not just moved from the eastern to the western shore of Lake Chauncy. It had switched from the congregate to the dispersed system of organization, highlighting the importance nineteenth century institutional managers placed upon architectural arrangements, and rural surroundings. This was clearly articulated two years later when the Trustees stated

It is now two years since the old reform school at Westborough was reorganized into the Lyman School, and established in its present quarters. The reorganization consisted of more than a change in location. The old congregate system, with its rule of bolts and bars, was changed into the family system in open houses, and the age of admission limited at 15, instead of 17 as previously....As a whole, the life on the farm is pleasant and free. There is no suggestion of restraint or of compulsion.

The County history confirmed this, saying

The boys are now divided into large families, cared for by competent men and women on the boarding-school plan, until they are discharged, reformed, placed in families, or reach the limit of twenty-one years (Hurd 1889: 1349).

The architect selected to begin the Lyman School's new building program was George Clough who was just completing a ten year term as Boston's City Architect, and thus had ample experience in designing public institutional buildings. Pupils reportedly supplied much of the labor in constructing buildings and roads as they did at the state schools (see Fernald, Wrentham, Belchertown) and at least some of the

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hospitals (see Grafton). The two buildings designed by Clough were Theodore Lyman Hall (fig. 9), valued at \$37,000, and Hillside Cottage (#24; fig. 11) valued at \$15,000. Lyman Hall, no longer extant, housed administrative offices as well as living space. In addition to these buildings, the 1886 Annual Report lists Maples Cottage of 1830-32 (#41; NR, 1980) Willow Park, probably the present Willow Cottage of c1880 (#1), and a Chapel.

Annual Reports through 1910 reflect a real change in spirit in the school as well as continued financial support from the Legislature. "As a whole, life on the farm is pleasant and free. There is no suggestion of restraint or of compulsion." it was reported in 1887. The following year the acreage of the school was nearly doubled with purchase of the Wilson Farm, and a Superintendent's House was erected, freeing up Lyman Hall to house two "families". Wayside Cottage was added in 1889 and the following year, construction of the school's seventh family house, to be designed by Stephen Earle of Worcester, was approved by the Legislature. In 1892, it was stated that

The Lyman School, located upon a farm of 170 acres, is organized upon what is known as the family system: i.e. the boys live in cottages sufficiently removed to allow each household to be wholly independent of the others. There are now 7 cottages, each containing from 25 - 37 inmates.

The following year it was reported that, "The school is no longer considered a bad neighbor." In some cases local farmers took Lyman boys to board and work on their land, while they attended public schools along with the local children (Allen 1985: 321).

By 1894, the school consisted of twelve widely scattered buildings including the seven family houses, a bakery, a storehouse, a superintendent's house with some hospital facilities, a manual training shop, a chapel, and a barn. In 1895 the school was supplemented by purchase of a farm in nearby Berlin with a house and outbuildings. Twenty-five younger boys were moved there, presumably to keep them away from potentially evil influences. During the next few years, the main campus was augmented by addition of a long-requested schoolhouse (#21) and a laundry in 1899, the conversion of the chapel (#20) from a residence, and construction of the Gables, and the Inn in 1901. Construction of a hospital (#16) in 1904, and of the Worcester-Wachusett Cottage (#25) in 1909 marked the end of the Lyman School's expansion until a maintenance shop (#19) was added in 1923, and a trio of cottages (#28-30) were built on the crest of the hill in the early 1930s, probably as a WPA project.

The programs of the Lyman School continued through the mid-twentieth century, although the family atmosphere with live-in substitute parents became difficult to maintain when work shifts were introduced

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in the 1930s. The emphasis remained on rehabilitation and job training. The boys' days included school and trade programs with plumbers, electricians, and carpenters. The print shop handled many jobs for the state. The farm also provided work opportunities and won awards for livestock and produce (Allen 1985: 321-22).

By the 1960s, the Lyman School like the other state reform schools, was beset by the problems of overcrowding, runaways, and inadequate facilities. At one point the population rose to 590 boys in a school designed for 300. In 1969, Massachusetts passed reform legislation, and in 1971 all the state reform schools were closed, their programs replaced by community-based alternatives. Portions of the former Lyman School campus are now used by several state agencies including the Water Pollution Control Division, the Public Welfare Department, and the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife which maintains its headquarters there. Part of the campus has been transferred to the Mass. Micro Electronics Center, a joint venture between high-tech industries and nine engineering schools to provide training in advanced semiconductor technology. The drug-treatment program, Spectrum House, also uses some of the campus. In 1972 a District Court was built on the campus, and in the mid-1980s nineteen acres were given to the town DPW for their headquarters (Allen 1985: 323-325).

Archaeological Significance

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

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to further document the 17th through 20th century historic land use at the school as well as provide detailed information on the social, cultural and economic characteristics which typified agricultural farmsteads in the area from initial settlement in the 17th century

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Westborough (Worcester County)
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through the mid 19th century. Similar information can also be obtained for the State and facility from the later 19th through the early 20th century. Further documentary research combined with archaeological survey and excavation can locate possible components of Westborough's first settlement period in the 17th century. Structural remains of farmstead from this period and subsegment periods may survive which would enable a reconstruction of continuous agricultural land use in the area up to the relocation of the Lyman School for Boys to this area in the 1880's. Occupational related features associated with structure remains and extant structures can provide detailed information pertaining to life on these early farms, how they changed through time and, the extent to which they were self-sufficient or integrated into local/regional agricultural economics. Archaeology can also document the location of the town's first meetinghouse making a further contribution to a reconstruction of the town's early poorly documented history. Structural remains associated with State ownership in the late 19th through the 20th century can document the locations of numerous buildings reported list during the period. These remains combined with documentary resources and occupational related features can also document several cases of adaptive reuse of pre-existing structures within the institutional system and the extent to which reuse occurred. Structural remains of agricultural outbuildings and related occupational features, particularly trash areas can help better understand the relative importance of agriculture at the facility through time, and the extent to which the farming operation provided work therapy opportunities for inmates. Occupational related features associated with dormitories and residences can also provide valuable information on the lives of inmates and staff at the school and the extent to which these conditions compared with other State facilities and normal life.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet**

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Lyman School for Boys
Westborough (Worcester County)
Massachusetts

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries represent a domination of the campus achieved during the period of significance, by excluding land given to the town of Westborough for a town garage.

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**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

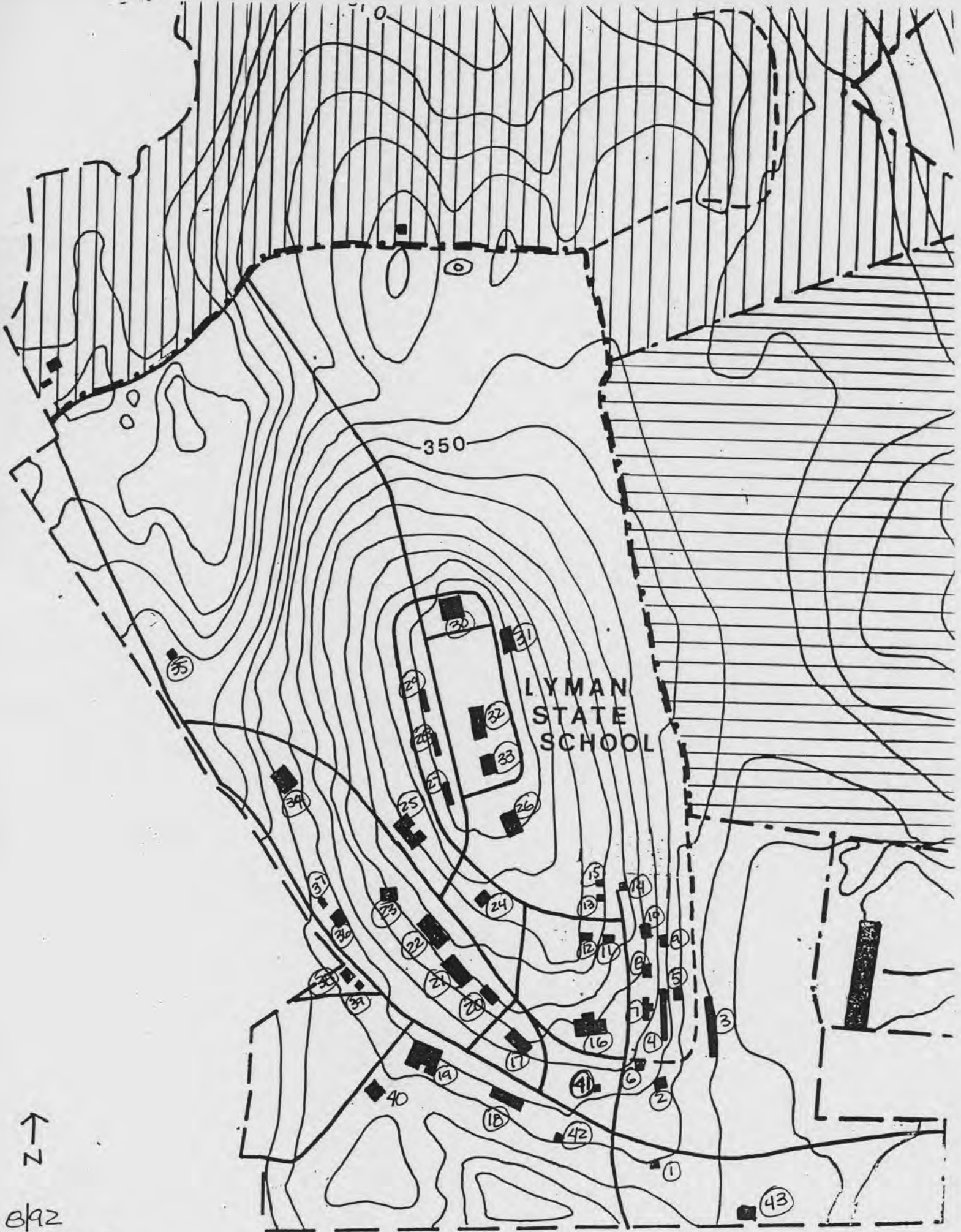
MAP #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURCE
1	Willow Cottage	1880	Italianate		C	B
2	Farm Garage/Barn	ca. 1880	Utilitarian		C	B
3	Piggery	1912	Utilitarian		C	B
4	Cow Barn	1900	Utilitarian		C	B
5	Shed	ca. 1905	Utilitarian		C	B
6	Farm Office	ca. 1900	Craftsman		C	B
7	Calf and Bull Barn	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
8	Shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
9	Shed	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
10	Horse Barn	ca. 1900	Utilitarian		C	B
11	Staff Cottage	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		C	B
12	Staff Cottage	ca. 1910	Bungalow		C	B
13	Staff Cottage	ca. 1910	Craftsman		C	B
14	garage	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
15	Staff Cottage	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		C	B
16	Hospital	1902-04	Craftsman	Barker & Nourse	C	B
17	Administration	ca. 1840/86	Greek Rev./Queen Anne		C	B
18	Power Plant	1900	Crafts/Queen Anne		C	St
19	Service Warehouse	1923	Craftsman elements		C	B
20	Chapel	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		C	B
44	att. garage	ca. 1930	Utilitarian		C	B
21	Old School	1906	Queen Anne	William Gibbons Preston	C	B
22	Auditorium	1930	Colonial Revival		C	B
23	Oaks Cottage	1903	Queen Anne		C	B
24	Hillside Cottage	1886	Queen Anne	George Clough	C	B
25	Worc./Wachusett Cot.	1909	Craftsman	Preston & Kahlmeyer	C	B
26	Food Service Building	1945	Modern	Maloney & Tessier	NC	B
27	New School	1956	Modern		NC	B
28	Westview Cottage	1931	Colonial Revival		C	B
29	Sunset Cottage	1932	Colonial Revival		C	B
30	Overlook Cottage	ca. 1932	Colonial Revival		C	B
31	Garage (metal)	ca. 1970	Utilitarian		NC	B
32	Office (MMEC)	ca. 1985	Modern		NC	B
33	Office (MMEC)	ca. 1985	Modern		NC	B
34	Boulder Cottage	1894	Romanesque Revival	Stephen Earle	C	B
35	ICF House	ca. 1980	Modern		NC	B
36	Civil Defense Bunker	ca. 1950	Utilitarian		NC	St
37	Radio Tower	ca. 1950	n/a		NC	St

**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET**

MAP #	BUILDING NAME	DATE	STYLE	ARCHITECT	STATUS	RESOURCE
38	House	ca. 1900	Crafts/Col. Rev.		C	B
39	garage	ca. 1940	n/a		NC	B
40	First District Court	ca. 1985	Modern		NC	B
41	Maples Cottage	1830-32	Federal/Greek Revival		NR 1980	-
42	Elms Cottage	1906	Craftsman		C	B
43	Davitt (Nathan Fisher)	1820-26	Federal		NR 1980	-
45	Lyman Hall site	(1886)	n/a		C	Si
46	Hillside (#24) Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
47	Maples (#41) Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si
48	Hospital (#16) Lawn	n/a	n/a		C	Si

TOTAL RESOURCES: 36 Contributing; 10 Noncontributing

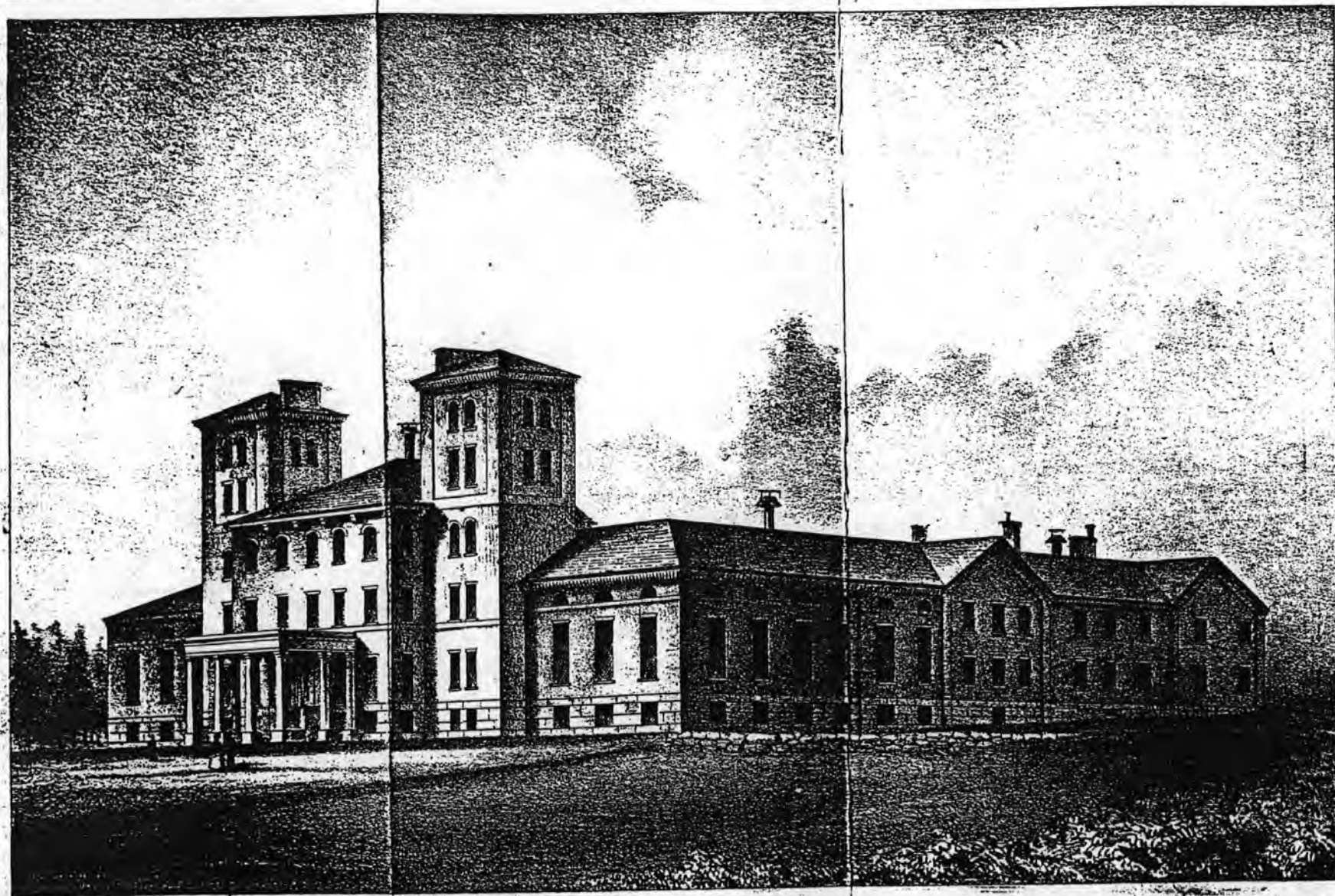
31 Contributing Buildings	8 Noncontributing Buildings
1 Contributing Structures	2 Noncontributing Structures
4 Contributing Sites	



LYMAN
STATE
SCHOOL

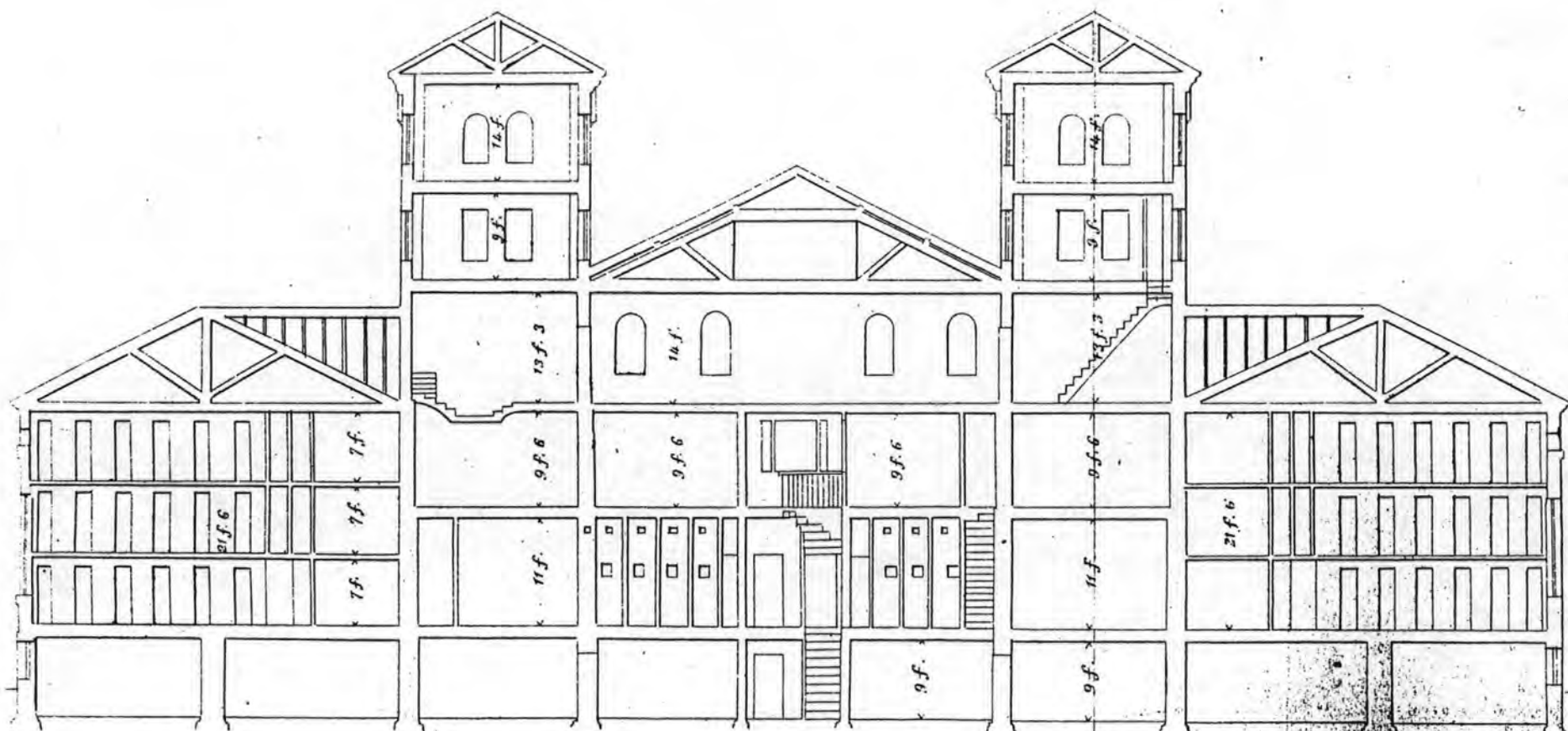


8/92
NO SCALE



J. H. Bufford del. Boston.

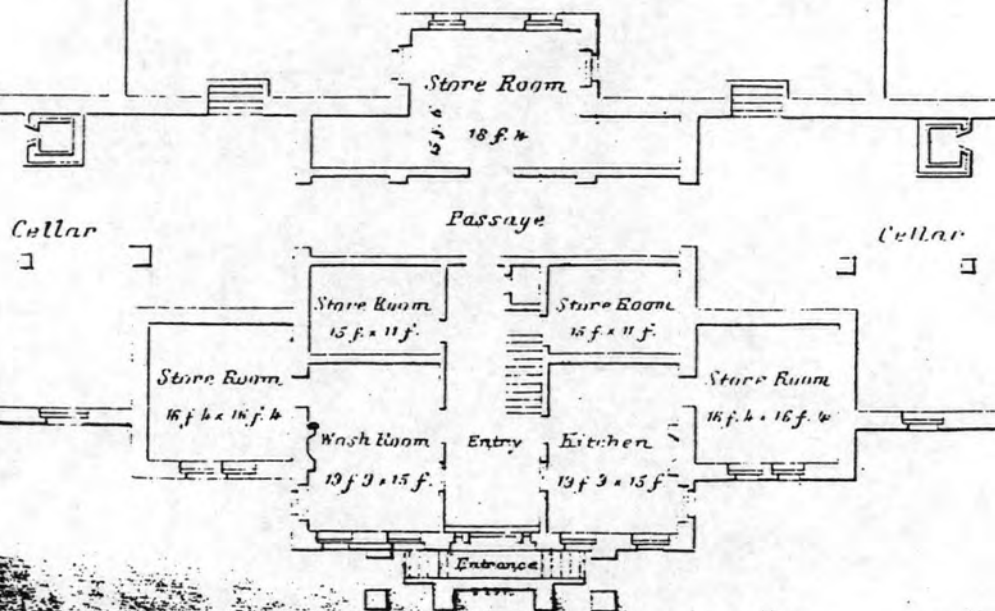
STATE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBOROUGH.

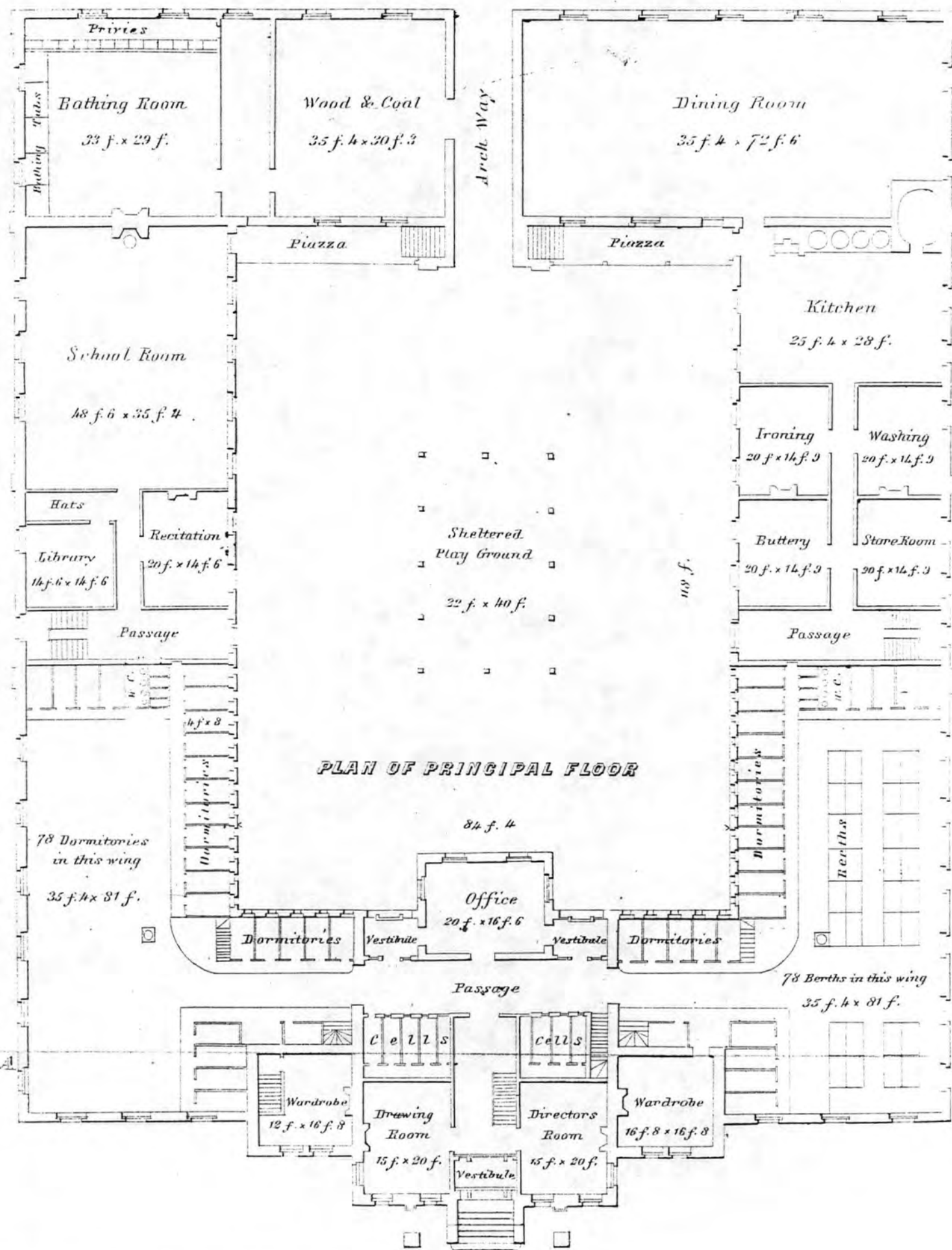


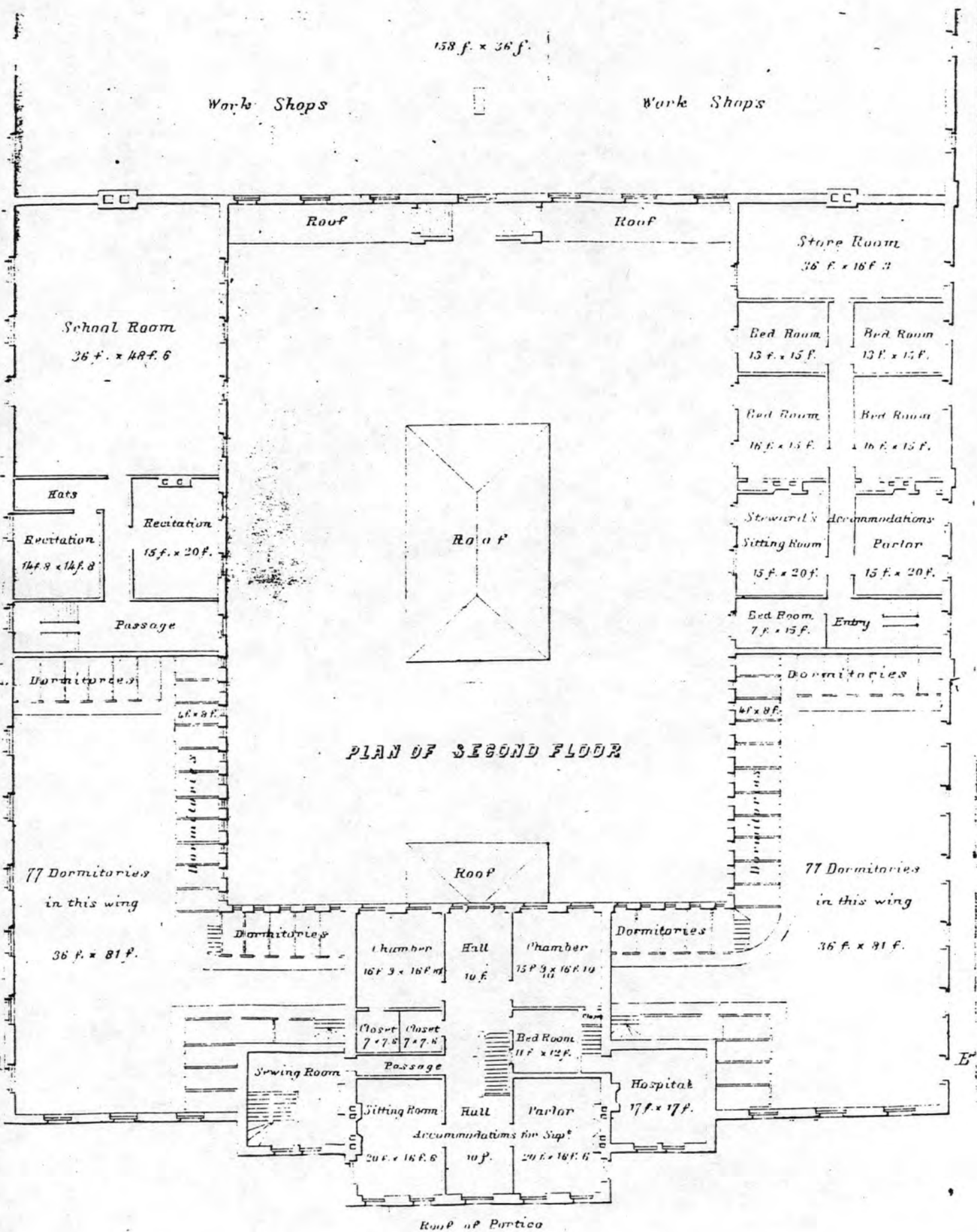
SECTION THROUGH A.B. ON GROUND PLAN

J. M. Bufford's Lith. Boston.

PLAN OF BASEMENT







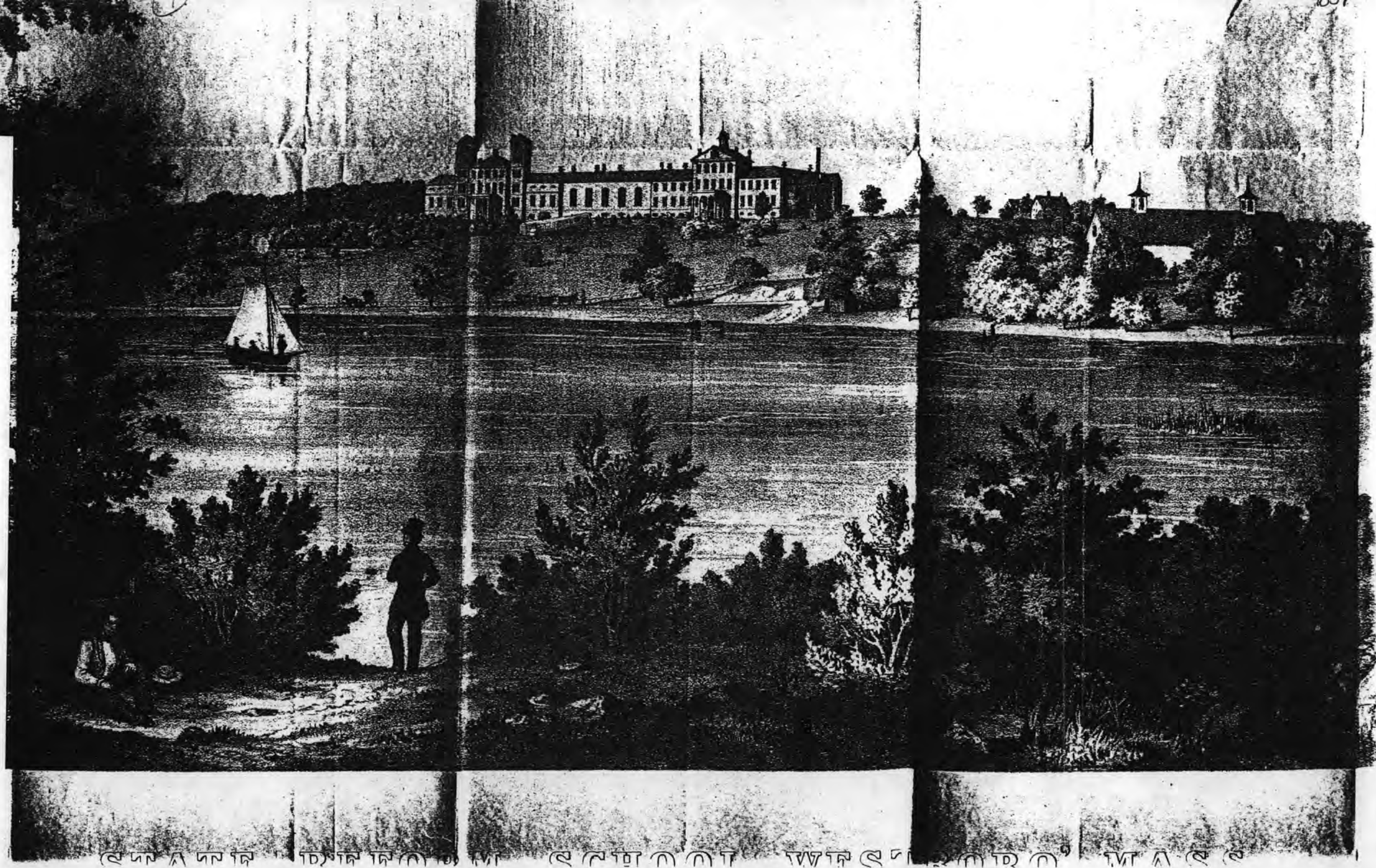


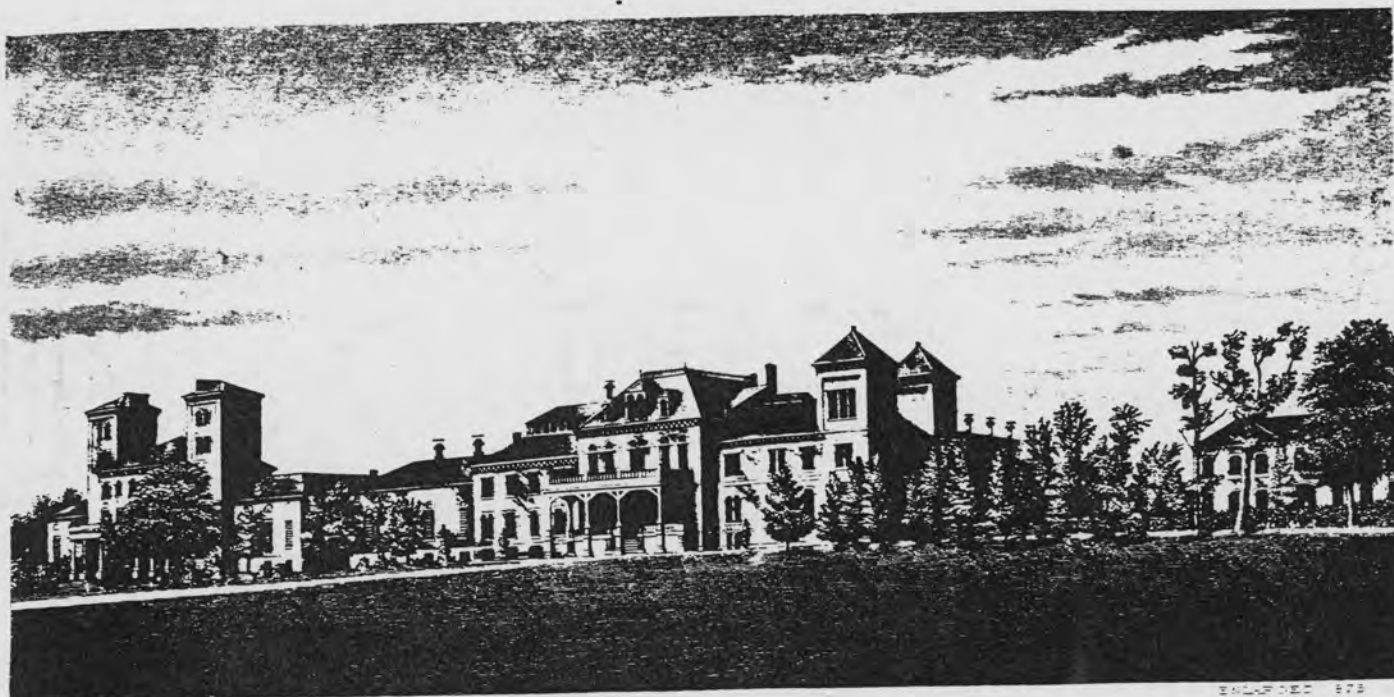
Drawn from nature by C.E. Bonwill

L.H. Bradford & Co.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL AT WESTBOROUGH, MASS. ENLARGED 1852-53.

ERECTED 1847-48. † LENGTH OF FRONT 385 FT. ‡ 3 REAR WINGS 200 FT. EACH.





ESTABLISHED 1847

ENLARGED 1875

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.....

.....No. 16.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

WESTBOROUGH:

PRINTED BY THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS

OCTOBER 1876.

BOSTON.

ALBERT J. WRIGHT, STATE PRINTER,
75 NOLAN STREET, NEW YORK.

1876

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lyman School for Boys
NAME:

MULTIPLE Massachusetts State Hospitals MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 6/10/94 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/21/94
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/07/94 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/25/94
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94000693

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.25.94 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant 19th century
reform school*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C
REVIEWER W. J. H. H. H.
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 7/25/94

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

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

___summary paragraph
___completeness
___clarity
___applicable criteria
___justification of areas checked
___relating significance to the resource
___context
___relationship of integrity to significance
___justification of exception
___other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed _____ Phone _____

Date _____



#5-3

1/92

Oaks Cottage
Lyman School
Westboro, MA

Candace Jenkins, photographer
17 Slade St, Belmont, MA - neg. location
view facing NW



5-5 Lyman School 1/92
Boulder Cottage



B-191A Lyman School 12/92
outbldgs.



B-22A Lyman School 12/92
Schoolhouse



B-23A Lyman School 12/92
Power Plant



4-35 Lyman School 1/42
barns



5-1 1/92
lyman school
Hillside Cottage



B-20A Lyman School 12/92
Horse barn



4-36 Lyman School 1/92
College #12



4-34 Lyman School 1792
hospital



4-37 Lyman School 12/91

Cottage #13



5-4 Lyman School 1/92
Overlook Cottage



B-21A Lyman School 12/92
Hillside Cott.



5-2 Lyman School 1/92
Worcester - Wachusett's Cottage



Marlborough

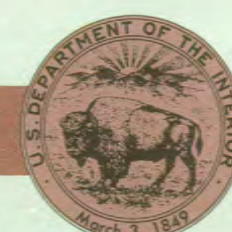
MASSACHUSETTS

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

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

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

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: interstate, U. S. State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Bathyp 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. National Monument	
Wildmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station, vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index, intermediate, supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: steep, low, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; lake, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

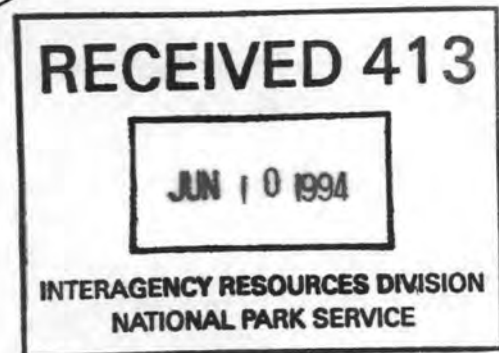
A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



*see later letter
clarifying objections*

June 8, 1994

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Lyman School for Boys, Oak Street, Westborough (Worcester County), Massachusetts, 01518.

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Of a total of 3 property owners, 2 have objected to the listing (see enclosed letters). The third property owner is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure



Massachusetts Microelectronics Center

75 North Drive
Westborough, MA 01581
(508) 870-0312
(508) 898-2275 FAX

RECEIVED

OCT 28 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

October 27, 1993

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

Dear Ms. McDonough:

The Massachusetts Technology Park Corporation ("Corporation") acknowledges receipt of your letter of 11 August 1993 regarding the consideration by the Massachusetts Historical Commission of the Lyman School for Boys in Westborough for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Corporation is a public instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is the owner of a portion of the former Lyman School for Boys in Westborough.

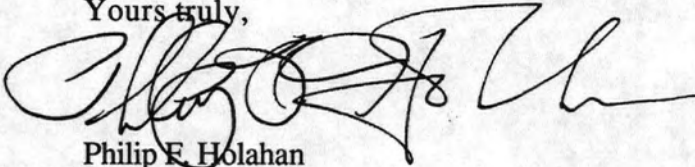
The Corporation desires that its real property located at the former Lyman School for Boys not be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The Corporation is of the opinion that such a designation could serve to frustrate or impede the public purposes for which the Corporation was created and for which the real property comprising a portion of the former Lyman School for Boys was transferred to the Corporation by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Briefly, the Corporation is a public economic development agency of the Commonwealth. The Corporation is charged with using the full breadth of its institutional resources, including its real property located at the former Lyman School for Boys, to induce firms in the electronics and related industries to locate their wealth and job-creating activities in Massachusetts. To that end, for example, the Governor last Friday announced that Kopin Corporation would locate its activities on the Corporation's real property, creating over two hundred direct jobs over the next few months and approximately one thousand direct and indirect jobs over the next five years. This is the first of what the Corporation hopes to be a number of firms which determine to locate in Massachusetts, and particularly in and on the real property of the Corporation in Westborough.

To further these desirable public purposes, the Massachusetts Legislature gave the Corporation broad statutory authority to develop and lease its real property. To the extent that nomination as you have proposes would serve to burden these public purpose activity, the Corporation respectfully but vigorously suggest that you not proceed.

On behalf of the Corporation, I would welcome the opportunity to discuss the Corporation's position with you.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Philip F. Holahan', written over a horizontal line.

Philip F. Holahan
General Counsel



RECEIVED

NOV 22 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM.

Substance Abuse

Treatment

Aftercare

Research

Rtc # 11940
(new)

November 16, 1993

Judith B. McDonough
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
80 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

**RE: Proposed Nomination of the Lyman School Campus
for Listing on the National Register of Historic
Places**

Dear Ms. McDonough:

I am writing to express my concern about the proposed nomination of the Lyman School Campus for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Spectrum Addiction Services has occupied several buildings on the Lyman School Campus since June, 1979 as the nexus of a nationally recognized substance abuse treatment center. As recently as last year we renovated the Elms Cottage to house a detoxification facility. It is not clear from the regulations in the Federal Register whether tenants - Spectrum currently leases the buildings from the Commonwealth on a 30 year lease - have any rights in law to object to the nomination. However, given the length of our tenure and the investment we have made in renovations (\$5 million plus), we certainly have a legitimate interest in the disposition of the property.

I am extremely concerned about the uncertainty which will result from the Lyman campus being placed on the Historic Register, and the effect that will have in the fulfillment of Spectrum's mission: to provide services to the poorest and neediest drug addicts. Today that increasingly means the homeless, the HIV positive, and those with severe medical and psychiatric problems.

OFFICERS

Roy Ross
President
Barbara Commons, RN
Secretary-Treasurer
Edward McTighe, Esq.
Clerk

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Robert P. Galea, Ph.D.
Chairperson
Marc Speiser, D.M.D.
Gilbert Bellerose, D.M.D.
Audrey Brown, RN, M.Ed.
John Carbone
Michael Gelb
Joseph Gill
Robert Holden, Esq.
Robert Horowitz
Norman MacKay
Richard Pedone
Michele Zide, Ed.D.

ACCREDITATION

Joint Commission on
Accreditation of Healthcare
Organizations

LICENSE

Massachusetts Department
of Public Health, Division
of Substance Abuse Services

MEMBERSHIPS

Alcohol & Drug Abuse Associat.
Therapeutic Communities of Ar

Spectrum Administrative Office

Spectrum Capital Campaign
Spectrum Research Center
106 East Main Street
Westboro, MA 01581
508-898-1550
FAX 508-836-4242

Spectrum Rehabilitation

155 Oak Street
Westboro, MA 01581
508-898-1560
FAX 508-898-3881

Spectrum Primary Care

154 Oak Street
Westboro, MA 01581
508-898-1570
FAX 508-898-1578

Spectrum Outpatient Services

105 Merrick Street
Worcester, MA 01609
508-797-6100
FAX 508-753-0393

Spectrum Mental Health Service

154 Oak Street
Westboro, MA 01581
508-898-1580

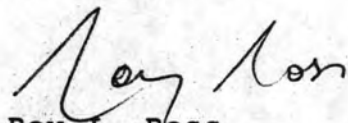
Judith B. McDonough
November 19, 1993
Page Two

In order to expand much-needed services, it is essential for us to continue to raise funds from a variety of sources without the additional constraints introduced by compliance with more regulation.

We have demonstrated our respect for the architectural integrity and historical significance of the Lyman campus in previous renovations we have undertaken. We will continue to do so. We ask that our ability to fulfill our mission is considered and respected by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in its decision. We believe that placing the Lyman campus on the Historic Register will discourage the kind of innovation and investment essential to keeping the campus vital and functional.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Roy I. Ross". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Roy" being more prominent than the last name "Ross".

Roy I. Ross
President



June 14, 1994

Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Lyman School for Boys, Oak Street, Westborough (Worcester County),
Massachusetts, 01518

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The nomination was presented to the State Review Board at its October 1993 meeting, with a vote tabled until the December 8 meeting of the Board. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60-120 days before the October meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. Of a total of three property owners, two have objected to the listing (see enclosed letters). Of the two objectors, it is our understanding that one, Spectrum Drug, is a leaseholder rather than an owner and is therefore not entitled to object. The second objection is from Massachusetts Microelectronics Center, a public economic development agency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and again, we understand that as such they are not entitled to object. The third property owner is the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

DATE THU, JUN 23, 1994, 11:42 AM Page: 18
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY REPORT
REFERENCE No.: 94000693 Control No.: 940623/mnk

PROPERTY NAME: Lyman School for Boys

OTHER NAME/ Massachusetts State Reform School; See Also: Fisher, Nathan, Hou
SITE No. : se; Maples Cottage

MULTIPLE NAME: Massachusetts State Hospitals MPS

ADDRESS/ Jct. of Oak and South Sts.
BOUNDARY :

CITY: Westborough

COUNTY: Worcester

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: DISTRICT
STATE

Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings	31	0
Sites	1	0
Structures	4	0
Objects	0	0

Nomination/Determination Type: MULTIPLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:
NOT APPLICABLE

Federal NOT APPLICABLE
Agency:

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 06/10/94

Other NOT APPLICABLE
Certification:

Historic DOMESTIC
Functions: GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Historic INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING
Subfunctions: CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
SCHOOL
STORAGE
AGRICULTURAL FIELDS
ANIMAL FACILITY

Current DOMESTIC
Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE
EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT

Current INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING
Subfunctions: BUSINESS
RESEARCH FACILITY
GOVERNMENT OFFICE
COURTHOUSE

Level of NATIONAL
Significance: STATE
LOCAL
Applicable Criteria: EVENT
PERSON
ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Significant Person's Name: Lyman, Theodore

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Periods of: 1875-1899
Significance: 1925-1949

1900-1924

Circa: Specific Sig. Years:

1847
1884
1885

Architect/Builder/Engineer/
Designer:

Cultural Affiliation:

NOT APPLICABLE

Clough, George, et al.

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural FEDERAL
Styles: QUEEN ANNE
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: STONE
Wall Materials: BRICK SHINGLE
Roof Materials: ASPHALT
Other Materials: WEATHERBOARD SLATE

Acreage: 200.0

UTM	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Coordinates:	19/	2 82 490/	46 85 790	19/	2 83 380/	46 85 730
	19/	2 83 700/	46 84 460	19/	2 82 970/	46 84 430