

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District

Other names/site number Webster Plaza

2. Location

street & number 350 Main Street, 29 Negus Street, and 2 Lake Street

☐ not for publication

city of town Webster

☐ vicinity

State Massachusetts code MA county Worcester code 027 zip code 01570

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

Signature of certifying official Brona Simon

January 23, 2012
Date

Title _____ State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____

Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Elson H. Beall 3-27-12

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐	private
☒	public - Local
☐	public - State
☐	public - Federal
☐	private

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
5	1	Objects
		buildings
9	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Town Hall

EDUCATION/Secondary School, Grammar School

EDUCATION/Library

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Town Hall

VACANT/Not in Use

EDUCATION/Library

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ Monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH-CENTURY

REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK; CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT

other: STONE/Granite; METAL/Bronze

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District is situated in downtown Webster, Massachusetts. The town is bound on the west by Dudley, the north by Oxford, on the east by Douglas, and on the south by Thompson, CT. The municipal district forms the terminus of Webster's commercial district, and creates a transitional space between the commercial structures to the west and the residential buildings to the east. The district, which has a period of significance extending from 1903 to 1961, is composed of the following resources: the Bartlett High School (originally named Webster High School, and currently known as the Anthony J. Sitkowski School; Photograph 20), the Webster Town Hall (Photograph 4), the Chester C. Corbin Public Library (Photograph 15), the Soldiers' Monument (Photograph 11), a granite horse trough (Photograph 25), two Civil War-era howitzers (photograph 6), a gazebo (photograph 19), and the Veterans' Court of Honor (Photograph 12). All buildings, structures, and objects on the site are in good condition. These resources are arranged in a park-like setting that is a significant green space in downtown Webster. The landscaping features well-maintained mature trees and shrubbery as well as open space.

The municipal district is bounded to the north by Main Street (MA Route 12) and Lake Street, to the west by Church Street, to the south by Negus Street, and to the east by abutting residential property as shown on the attached assessors map and described more fully in section 10. Residential buildings are located to the south and east of the municipal district. The United Church of Christ Federated to the west, and the Main Street Historic District (NR 1982) to the north and west, compose the remaining surrounding building stock. The Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District is located approximately five blocks east of the railroad, which runs north-south through the town. Interstate 395 provides a major north-south automobile thoroughfare for Webster between Worcester and Providence, RI, and is located to the east of the municipal district.

Narrative Description

The Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District is visually distinct from the surrounding commercial and residential building stock (Photographs 1, 2, and 14). The district is composed of Classical Revival municipal buildings and a combination of objects and structures that complement the architecture, scale, and massing of the buildings. The Main Street Historic District (NR 1982) encompasses the buildings at 175-299 and 228-274 Main Street, which is one block west of the municipal district. This commercial corridor is composed of one- to three-story masonry buildings that date to the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries. These buildings represent a range of architectural styles, many of which are vernacular interpretations of then-popular styles typical of commercial corridors. Thus, the architectural unity and scale of the municipal district stands in stark contrast to the variety found along Main Street. The district is further delineated by its landscaped green space, creating a natural boundary between the commercial, residential, and civic areas in downtown Webster.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES (See attached district data sheet.)

1. Bartlett High School (1903-5; remodeled ca. 1927-8)

The Bartlett High School Building is designed in the Classical Revival style. The building is a three- and four-story building (due to changes in grade) with a raised basement (Photograph 22). Exterior walls are laid in six-course, Flemish-bond brick. The principal façade (south) faces Negus Street, and features alternating, five-bay-wide square projections. A concrete water table tops the basement level, which is finished with coursed brickwork. Doors and windows at the

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basement level have splayed brick lintels. The flat roof is ornamented with an ogee-profiled parapet, denticulated cornice, and wide frieze. The school was remodeled and enlarged in 1927-1928, but the 1903-1905 school building is extant at the eastern end (Photographs 19 and 21) of the Negus Street elevation, where three concrete panels read "Bartlett High School." The original portion of the building is also distinct due to its arched window openings; window openings on the remainder of the school building are rectangular.

The central projecting bay on the Negus Street elevation holds the main entrance to the school, which is set within an arched door opening (Photograph 20). The double doors are replacements, dating to the 1970s. The door opening has a surround composed of a scrolled keystone and square Tuscan columns. Situated above the door surround is lettering that reads "ANTHONY J. SITKOWSKI SCHOOL," the present-day name of Bartlett High School. The first story of the central projecting bay is clad in concrete, with pilasters separating the main entrance and the adjacent window openings. The upper two stories of the projecting central bay are brick with concrete Corinthian pilasters rising from the base of the second story to the cornice. Windows on the second story, situated between the pilasters, have ogee-profiled lintels and spandrel panels. The central projecting bay is topped with a denticulated pediment; the pediment has a circular clock ornamented with a raised floral motif.

Fenestration is regularly placed on all elevations, and the large window openings hold replacement 8/8 double-hung windows with infill panels dating to the 1970s. For the Negus Street (south), east, and north elevations, windows on the first story have concrete lug sills and a concrete lintel course. Second-story windows have splayed brick lintels with concrete keystones and concrete lug sills. Third-story windows have concrete lug sills and splayed brick lintels. The west elevation has an entrance with an arched concrete surround; the coursed concrete surround has an ogee-profiled entablature. A double-leaf door, not original to the building, is situated in this entrance. An historic, ogee-profiled lintel, a ribbon of double-hung windows, and a fanlight top the door. A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation at the first story, which is above grade. The entrance is fronted with a brick stair. The entrance holds a replacement door with sidelights and a transom, dating to the 1970s.

Each floor of the school features a central, double-loaded corridor, with classrooms delineated off either side and restroom facilities provided in each of the ends adjacent to the shared auditorium. White tile wainscoting and linoleum flooring are present in the corridors. Historic classroom features such as chalkboards, built-in cupboards and bookshelves, as well as pocket-doors (closets) also remain in some, but not all rooms. Some classrooms feature wood baseboards, chair-rails, and full-height ceilings, while others have received acoustical-tile drop ceilings and have had their historic finishes removed.

Concurrent with the expansion of Bartlett High School (ca. 1927-1928), the town of Webster commissioned the design and construction of its new town hall. As a cost-saving measure, the two buildings were constructed with a shared auditorium facility that provides an internal connection between the school and the town hall. The two-story auditorium connector (photos 18, 23) is constructed of six-course, Flemish-bond brick to match the coursing of the school building. A flat roof with a denticulated cornice and wide frieze covers the auditorium. The east and west elevations of the auditorium are identical, and feature 6/6 double-hung windows on the first story with splayed brick lintels, keystones, and concrete lug sills. Second story windows are 20/15 double-hung sashes with fanlights. The arched openings have soldier lintels and are set on concrete lug sills. Each elevation has a double-leaf door with a splayed brick lintel and keystone. The west elevation door is fronted with concrete steps due to grade, whereas the east elevation door is at ground level. The auditorium seats 1,638 people, with seating on the ground floor and a balcony on the east, west, and north elevations. The ceiling is coffered, the beams encased in paneled wood. The stage is located at the south elevation. The stage framing is molded and ornamented with a floral motif (Photograph 26).

2. Webster Town Hall (ca. 1927-28)

The Webster Town Hall also dates to 1927-1928, and is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style. With its principal façade facing Main Street (north), the building is 2½ stories in height and eleven bays wide (Photograph 3). The building is constructed of six-course, Flemish-bond brick set on a concrete foundation. Paneled concrete quoins adorn each

corner of the building. A hipped roof pierced by eyebrow dormers covers the town hall. A denticulated cornice with a wide frieze adorns the building. A cupola/clock tower, salvaged from the 1903-1905 portion (east end) of the school building, is located on the roof at its intersection with the building's portico. The cupola/clock tower is in excellent condition; according to historic images, minimal alterations occurred as it was transferred from school to town hall.

Typical of the style, a full-height portico fronts the five central bays on the façade (Photograph 5). Ionic columns support the pediment, which, consistent with the cornice, is ornamented with dentils. Three double-leaf entrance doors are located within the portico at the first story. The entrances are situated within inset-arched openings; a molded concrete surround with a splayed keystone frames each opening. Blind arches top each door. Each arch is adorned with a circular medallion that is ornamented with a floral motif (Photograph 7). The remaining first-story bays within the portico feature rectangular, 6/6 double-hung windows, with concrete lug sills and splayed-brick lintels with keystones. Second-story window openings set within the portico hold 15/15 double-hung sash with fanlights. Second-story windows have concrete lug sills and soldier lintels with keystones. Fenestration on the remainder of the Main Street elevation, as well as on the east, west, and south elevations, consists of single, rectangular window openings that hold 12/12 double-hung sash. Window openings feature concrete lug sills and splayed-brick lintels with keystones. Second-story windows have concrete lintel panels above the keystones. Secondary entrances are located on both the east and west elevations. Molded, arched concrete surrounds with keystones frame each entrance. The entrances hold double-leaf replacement doors topped by ogee-profiled lintels and blind fanlights. Decorative concrete swags are located above the secondary entrances.

The public spaces in the town hall building are richly decorated with forged iron rails, inlaid marble floors, and marble paneled walls. The entry rotunda is open to a leaded, glass-dome ceiling within the second floor, which is backlit for a dramatic effect. Pilasters and niches articulate the walls that support the dome. The lobby walls are adorned with bronze plaques listing those who served in the Civil and Spanish American wars, as well as World War I and II. A howitzer, similar to those sited on the grounds of the municipal district, is on display in the town hall lobby (Photograph 27).

3. Chester C. Corbin Public Library (1920)

The public library was constructed in 1920 and exhibits Craftsman-style massing with Classical Revival details (Photograph 15). The two-story-plus, raised basement, building is of masonry construction with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The library is set on a concrete foundation, which is visible on the west elevation due to the grade of the site. A shallow, hipped roof with overhanging eaves covers the library; the roof has an exterior-end chimney of brick construction. The library has a modillioned cornice with a soldier course running beneath it. The soldier course also serves as the lintel course for the second-story windows. A flat, concrete sill course runs along all elevations at the bottom of the second-story windows. Below the second-story sill course is a soldier course, which forms the first-story lintel course. Second-story windows are 8/8 double-hung sash. The south elevation only has second-story windows. On the north and west elevations, first story windows are fixed, four-light sash, set on a soldier sill course. First-story windows on the east elevation are a combination of double-hung and fixed light windows. Double-hung windows on the east elevation, which are also found at the basement level, are set on concrete lug sills with soldier lintels. Basement-level windows on the north elevation are also double-hung and set on concrete lug sills with soldier lintels. The basement level on the west elevation is above ground due to grade, and features 8/8 double-hung windows with soldier lintels; sills for these windows are formed by the exposed foundation.

The library has two entrances, one facing north onto Lake Street, and one facing west onto the municipal area. The north-facing entrance has a full-height Classical Revival-style portico (Photograph 16). Paired Ionic columns support an entablature with a pediment; "PUBLIC LIBRARY" is engraved on the frieze. The entrance is set within the portico and framed with a concrete door surround that is ornamented with an ogee-profiled cornice and scrolled brackets. Three four-light windows sit above the surround. The panel above the entrance reads "Chester C. Corbin Foundation." The entrance holds double-leaf replacement doors. The west-facing entrance is also Classical Revival in style. Paired Ionic pilasters which rise from the basement level to the top of the first story, are topped with an entablature and frame the entrance. A

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concrete door surround, identical to the surround on the north elevation, is situated within the pilasters and entablature. A group of four single-light windows are located atop the concrete surround. The surround has a blind transom and holds a single-leaf replacement door and sidelight. At the second story, Tuscan pilasters frame a panel that reads "CHESTER C CORBIN PUBLIC LIBRARY ERECTED AD MCMXX."

The interior of the library is composed of large open spaces with partition walls delineating office and service areas. The spaces generally retain their historic appearance with the original ceilings and window moldings intact. Carpet has been installed and some piping is exposed.

4. Soldiers' Monument (1907)

Dedicated in 1907, the Soldiers' Monument was designed to commemorate Webster residents who served in the Union Army during the Civil War (1861-1865; Photograph 11). The monument's main inscription reads, "ERECTED BY THE TOWN OF WEBSTER, A.D. 1907, TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICE OF HER SONS WHO DID HTEIR PART TO PRESERVE THE UNION-1861-1865." The monument is constructed of granite and bronze, and rises 40 feet from the ground (Photographs 9 and 10). The base has four granite pedestals rising slightly above the main base. The side elevations of each pedestal are ornamented with laurel wreaths. Full-scale bronze soldiers stand atop each pedestal in a different position and wear different clothing; each soldier represents a different branch of the service—navy, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Between each pedestal is a bronze tablet, each of which bears the names of those Webster men who served in the Union Army. A central granite shaft rises eighteen feet from the base. The square shaft is ornamented with crossed flags on two sides. A bronze eagle sits where the base and the central shaft meet; the eagle faces Main Street. The other two sides of the shaft are ornamented with stars and other Greek-influenced designs. A full-scale bronze soldier is sited atop the central shaft, above a base with a Corinthian capital; the soldier holds a Union flag. An iron fence dating to the 1920s and painted black, encircles the monument. The ornamental fence features regularly spaced fleur-de-lis.

5. Veterans' Court of Honor (1953-ca.2003)

Situated east of the Soldiers' Monument is the Veterans' Court of Honor (Photographs 8, 9). Originally, the site consisted of two war memorials—Korea (constructed 1953) and Vietnam (constructed ca. 1974-1980). The Korean War monument is a rectangular granite tablet with inscriptions for those soldiers who lost their lives in that conflict, while the Vietnam monument is a black granite rhombus similarly inscribed with names.

On Memorial Day 2003, the town of Webster dedicated the Veterans' Court of Honor, which incorporated the Korean and Vietnam monuments into a larger memorial. The court includes additional monuments commemorating POW/MIAs, Gold Star Mothers, Purple Heart recipients, and soldiers who died in World War II (Photograph 12). The court is finished with brick pavers, many of which contain memorial or commemorative inscriptions, and a semi-circular half-wall at the south end of the court. With the exception of the World War II memorial, which features a bronze soldier atop a granite base, the newer memorials are square or rectangular stone tablets. With the exception of the Korean War monument, the Veterans' Court is a noncontributing resource because the memorial markers in it are less than 50 years old. The Veterans' Court of Honor is nevertheless an important component in the civic complex.

6. Granite Horse Trough (19th century, moved to the site ca. 1953)

A horse-watering trough was moved to the municipal district in 1953 from its previous location at Snow's Corner, the intersection of School and Ash streets in southwestern Webster. Its exact date of construction is unknown, but it reportedly stood in Snow's Corner for most of the 19th century.¹

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¹ MHC inventory form WEB.145, the Brackett-Snow House.

The granite trough measures five-and-a-half feet by three feet (photograph 25). Two bronze plaques were installed on the trough, one in 1953 and a second in 1965. The inscriptions read "Moved from Snows Corner 1953" and "Maintained in loving memory of Louise Barker Dugan 1965," respectively. The trough is located near the northwest corner of the Bartlett High School building, where it currently serves as a planter. In its current location for more than 50 years, it is considered a contributing element in the present nomination.

7-8. Civil War-era Howitzers (ca. 1860, placed on current site ca. 1907-1913)

The Civil War-era howitzers with relatively short barrels (Photograph 6) originally flanked the Soldiers' Monument (Figure 2); following the construction of the town hall, the howitzers were moved to their current locations, flanking the walkway to the building. The howitzers are mounted on wheeled metal carriages and sit on concrete pads.

9. Gazebo (ca. 2000)

A gazebo is located to the east of the auditorium connector and north of the school building (Photograph 19). The gazebo, constructed ca. 2000, is topped by a conical roof that flares at its base into a hendecagon (eleven-sided) to match the shape of the gazebo's base. The roof has a decorative finial. Square wood posts support the roof, which is adorned with a scalloped frieze board. The gazebo's balusters, around the base of the structure and the stairs, are jig-sawn with a curved pattern.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known within the district, it is possible that sites are present. One ancient site is recorded in the general area (within one mile). That site, 19-WR-816, occupies a riverine terrace location, similar to the proposed district's, on the eastern shore of the French River approximately one-half mile south of the historic district. Environmental characteristics of the district represent some locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. The historic district occupies a level to moderately sloping riverine terrace within 1,000 feet of the French River, part of the Thames River drainage. Soil types in the district retain characteristics of both natural and urban land types. Natural soils are represented by well-drained, sandy soils in glacial-till uplands. They were formed in friable glacial till overlying firm glacial till. Urban-land soil types are also well-drained soils found in areas that have been altered by filling or grading for buildings, parking lots, and other urban structures. Urban-land soil types are more characteristic of the district locale. Given the above information, the size of the district (3.39 acres), construction of the extant municipal buildings, and construction and demolition of the earlier residential buildings described below, a low potential exists for recovering intact ancient Native American resources in the district. Any ancient resources that were present were destroyed by the construction described above.

A moderate potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Structural evidence may survive from the Abner Bartlett House (no longer extant) originally located on land purchased for the library. The Bartlett House originally fronted on Lake Street near its intersection with Main Street. Structural evidence may also survive from several large houses located on Main and Church Streets, and a few dwellings on Negus Street, included in the town's 1923 purchase of land for the Town Park Square. None of these houses survives in the district today. Other historic buildings that may survive as archaeological sites in the district include the Pardon Davis-Roedelbronn House, moved to make room for the Soldier's Monument just north of the high school, and Webster's original fire station at the site of the new Town Hall, at the south end of School Street. Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive on the sites of residential buildings.

(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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1903-1962

Significant Dates

1903-5—Construction of original Bartlett High School

1907—Construction of the Soldiers' Monument

1920—Construction of the library

1927-8—Construction of town hall and school remodel

1953—Construction of Korean War Memorial

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edward I. Wilson (Bartlett High School)

Edward L. Tilton (Corbin Public Library)

M. A. Dyer and Company (Town Hall/HighSchool/
Auditorium)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1903 with the construction of the Bartlett School and ends in 1962, the National Park Service's standard 50-year cut-off for achieving historical significance. All resources in the district that were constructed or moved into the district during the period of significance are contributing historic resources. The significant dates noted on the cover form (1903-1905, 1907, 1920, 1927-1928, and 1953) represent the dates that contributing historic resources were either built or placed in the district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Webster Municipal Building Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criteria A and C. The district is significant under Criterion A as an excellent, intact example of a municipal center dating to the 1920s. It illustrates the coalescence of civic functions into a municipal center in downtown Webster following the town's increasing population and prosperity at the turn of the 20th century. The large scale of the municipal buildings acknowledges the expanded role of municipal government, and the town's aspirations for continued growth. The district is also significant under Criterion C for its consistent use of Classical Revival architecture within a park-like setting. The Classical Revival styling of the buildings within the district creates a sense of architectural cohesiveness, and projects an image of strength and unity for the municipality. The harmonious scale and styling of the buildings provides a unified feel to the civic center, forging a strong town identity and reinforcing a commitment to civic values. The objects and structures within the district complement the Classical Revival architecture and the park like setting within which they are located. The Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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

Community Planning and Development: The Webster Municipal Building District evolved over time, as commercial and civic interests in Webster shifted away from the railroad and toward the eastern portion of town. What is now the town's civic center was initially developed with scattered residential properties. In 1903, the Bartlett School, the first municipal building within the present boundaries of the historic district, was constructed. Following the construction of the high school, a civic-sponsored monument to Civil War participants was dedicated in 1907. Scattered residential buildings surrounded these early municipal resources and outnumbered them. During the 1920s, the construction of a new public library signaled the beginning of the area's transformation from predominantly residential to civic in nature. Following the construction of the library, the town purchased the remaining residential structures in the area, with the intention of removing them from the site, constructing a town hall, remodeling and enlarging the high school, and connecting the two buildings with an auditorium.

Architecture: The Classical Revival style rose to popularity for civic and domestic buildings during the last decade of the 19th century, and remained popular well into the 20th century. The Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 was part of a revived interest in classical architecture. Exposition planners and well-known architects created a classical theme, resulting in the construction of dramatic colonnaded buildings. The publicity garnered by the exposition contributed to making the Classical Revival style popular throughout the country. Monumental scale, symmetrical facades, full-height porches, and Ionic and Corinthian columns were all classically inspired features that expressed the strength and optimism of the new century in America, making the Classical Revival style a natural choice for public buildings. The buildings in the Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District are well-detailed examples of the style, and are significant on the local level under Criterion C.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Samuel Slater (1768-1835), looking to expand his business and establish a new textile mill, settled in the present-day town of Webster (formerly known as Oxford South Gore) in 1812. Oxford South Gore was an ideal setting for a textile mill due to its water supply and abundant labor force. Construction of the Green Mill occurred during 1812; by January 1813, the mill was officially operating, spinning cotton into yarn. A dye works was built at Green Mill during 1813, and yarn from Slater's other mills was shipped to Oxford South Gore for dyeing. In 1814, Slater bought into the woolen manufacturing business, and continued to buy property in what is now Webster.²

In 1831, Slater, whose mill holdings in the area had increased since 1812, organized an attempt to incorporate a new town comprised of the East, South, and North villages associated with his mill holdings. A petition to incorporate, signed by 172 residents of Oxford and Dudley, was filed with the Massachusetts General Court. Despite protests from residents of the neighboring towns, Slater's influence in the legislature led to the incorporation of Webster on March 6, 1832. The town was named after Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster, whom Slater admired.³

At the time of its incorporation, Webster had a single store, with the town center at "Four Corners"—the intersection of Slater and East Main streets, which is approximately a mile east of the Municipal Buildings Historic District. Development in Webster occurred quickly following incorporation. One of the first orders of business was the establishment of a committee to divide the town into five school districts, a system that lasted until 1867.⁴ The District Five Schoolhouse (NR 1991) was the first school constructed in Webster. It dates to 1835, and was sold to the historical society in 1963. The school, now referred to as the Little Red School House, is located at the intersection of Hill and School streets (449 School Street).

In 1840, a north-south railroad line—the Norwich & Worcester Railroad – was established, linking Webster to Norwich, CT, and Worcester, MA. A depot was erected near the tracks on the west side of Webster, where the railroad follows the French River corridor. The location and increasing importance of the railroad station fostered the shift of business and population from Four Corners (East Main Street) to the western side of town, a few blocks east of the present-day municipal district. As time went on, the western end of Webster became known as "Depot Village."⁵

In 1843, the E & G Walcott Co. based a portion of its shoe manufacturing production in Depot Village, further driving the population shift to the western end of town. Henry E. Bugbee, a native of Natick, MA, represented the owners. Bugbee initially rented a room at the Bradbury Tavern, also known as the Railroad House. During the mid-1840s, Bugbee employed approximately 50-60 residents of the village to work for the shoe manufactory. These employees performed the shoe binding and bottoming at their own houses, on shoes that had been cut in Natick factories. Bugbee went on to become a prominent Webster citizen and selectman.⁶ A second school building was erected in 1847; it was known as the School Street School and located on what came to be known as School Street. The School Street School was replaced in 1869 with a larger building. The original wood schoolhouse was divided into two parts. One portion was moved to Crosby Street and became the Bergner House; the fate of the other portion of the school building is unclear.

Depot Village, the emerging business center of Webster, encompassed South Main Street and the area surrounding the railroad—including present-day High, School, Mechanic, and Church streets. Formally laid out in 1851, Main Street had once been a country road, and part of the Great Trail used by Native Americans. Main Street stretched from Merino Bridge

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² "Slater's Mark: Samuel Slater and the Founding of Webster," http://www.oldwebster.com/home_history.htm, accessed July 31, 2009.

³ Mrazik, John, et al., *Webster*. (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 7.

⁴ Beard, Christine, "Thompson School, Webster." National Register Nomination, 1989.

⁵ *Depot Village, Area Form H*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1978.

⁶ *Depot Village, Area Form H*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1978.

to "Carney's Corner," presently identified as the intersection of Lake and Main streets, the northern boundary of the Municipal Buildings Historic District. By the time Main Street was formally established, the built environment of Depot Village—consisting of the railroad tracks, freight sheds, and buildings—formed a square. The square, which was situated in front of the Holmes block, featured a centrally placed flagpole and a hitching rail for people coming into town for business. On May 24, 1860, the square was described in the *Webster Times*, which noted that by removing a tank house and sheds, "some twelve or fifteen hundred square feet are added to the hitherto limited space – devoted to the use of stages, expresses, and passengers at the depot. The heart of the village now presents the appearance of a large square, unbroken save where it is crossed by the railroad track." The square was called Railroad Square. The downtown continued to grow and thrive during the 1870s; by 1876, Depot Village boasted three hotels. That same year, it was noted, Webster began "to assume the legitimate aspects of a country village" while presenting "a trifle more of life than the typical New England town," including "the arrival of the morning trains and the news which they bring of the great world about us, and from the cheery calls and playful badinage of the butcher's, the baker's, and the barber's assistant."⁷

Additional railroads were established through Webster during the last half of the 19th century—the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad in the 1860s and the Providence, Webster & Springfield Railroad in the 1880s. The presence of these railroad lines spurred the growth of Webster's industrial base through the end of the 19th century, especially the textile mills and the shoemaking industry. Scores of immigrants settled in Webster, seeking work in these expanding industries. The rising population fostered ever more growth in Webster's business and retail sector. During this period, Webster became a commercial destination, with residents of surrounding towns traveling there to take advantage of the numerous products and services available.⁸

GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS IN WEBSTER

By the 1840s and 1850s, Webster had achieved levels of demographic concentration and economic interdependence that fostered an increasing sensitivity to communal responsibilities. This period ushered in an expanded notion of the public good and public needs, which increased the need for an identifiable, centralized, and effective town government to coordinate community reactions to public needs. The formalized sense of public interest and the political leadership conditioned all issues and controversies experienced by Webster citizens during this period. Although town meetings date to the Colonial era and have always served as an arena for citizens to express their views on town issues, industrialization fostered, according to historian Jonathan Prude, "more extensive and explicit expressions of the commonweal and an inclination to implement these expressions through town government."⁹

Webster illustrated its broadened sense of civic sensibilities in several ways during the 1840s and 1850s. The management of town affairs in Webster became increasingly institutionalized during this period in response to the growing industrial base and population, which doubled between 1840 and 1860 from 1,403 to 2,912 persons.¹⁰ In 1843, the town began to financially back the establishment of roads, and in 1846, the town established a fire company as fire protection began to be seen as a community-wide responsibility. The town of Webster assumed responsibility for a work farm in 1849, following examples in the neighboring towns of Oxford and Dudley. The work farm provided support for Webster's poor. By the 1840s, education was viewed as a responsibility of the whole town; although this view implied an equal distribution of resources throughout the school system, Webster, similar to Oxford and Dudley, continued to believe each school should draw financial support only from its own district. Although funding remained based in each school district through this period, the town's central school committee achieved greater power. The school committee was able to establish a uniformity of books in all the schools in 1841 and centralized the process of hiring of teachers in 1855.¹¹

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⁷ *Depot Village Area Form H*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1978.

⁸ Mrazik, John et al., *Webster* (Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2005)7-8.

⁹ Prude, Jonathan. *The Coming of Industrial Order: Town and Factory Life in Rural Massachusetts, 1810-1860* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1983 :238-244.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 242-4, 271.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 240-241.

Prior to 1855, Webster had no purpose-built town hall or library; Webster's town offices rented and occupied the basement of the town's Methodist Church (not extant), which was located on the north side of Main Street at its intersection with Church Street, just outside the boundaries of the municipal district. The church was constructed in the 1830s with the help of the Slater family. Samuel Slater transferred land to the congregation—then known as the Wesleyan Methodist Society—after his son George had helped organize their building committee. Samuel Slater made it clear, however, that he wished to retain control of the church basement. He intended to rent it to Webster as a town hall, which would enable him to retain a strong hand in the political life of Webster. According to Jonathan Prude, Slater's control over the church's basement worked to "symbolize the new community's reliance on Slater family holdings." Webster continued to hold its town meetings in the basement and pay rent for the space, until a new purpose-built town hall was constructed in 1855 after the Slater family withdrew from active political leadership. The new town hall was constructed at the south end of School Street, where the original fire station had been located. School Street intersects with South Main Street three blocks west of the present-day municipal district. Responding to a state law, Webster voted to include space for a high school in the town hall.¹²

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT

Just prior to the Civil War, Webster textile mills employed more people than the mills in neighboring Oxford and Dudley. By 1855, Webster had seven textile mills, including the Slater mills, which employed at least half of all local operatives. In 1860, Webster's mills provided employment to approximately three-fifths of the mill workers living in Webster, Oxford, and Dudley.¹³ Following the Civil War and through the turn of the 20th century, shoemaking remained a vital and profitable industry for Webster. By the first decade of the 1900s, however, Webster shoemaking lost out to other imports and to other, more cost-effective, manufacturing centers in the United States. Throughout this period, however, Webster's economy was buoyed by the textile mills. Although many northern textile mills began losing out to mills established in the south following Reconstruction, mills in Webster, especially the Slater mills, remained active and profitable. Between 1892 and 1902, the South and East villages garnered annual profits averaging just under half a million dollars from the mills, and employed approximately 1,600 persons.¹⁴

Webster's mill-related prosperity and population, along with a fire, prompted the construction of a freestanding high school to replace the existing high school located in the 1855 town hall building. In 1870, when the town hall was destroyed by fire, the town organized a building committee, secured land, hired Worcester architects Earle and Fuller, and built Webster High School on the west side of Prospect Street, south of its junction with East Main Street. In the late 1880s, the name of the school was changed to the Rock Castle School (NR 1989; extant as an apartment building). It remained in use as a high school until 1905, after which time it served a variety of educational purposes.¹⁵

By the end of the 19th century, the Rock Castle School had become overcrowded, and a new larger structure was needed to ease congestion and accommodate an increasing student body. Thus, the first building constructed in the Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District was the new Webster High School (Bartlett High School). Construction began in 1903, based on plans drawn by architect Edward I. Wilson, and the school opened to students in 1905. At the time, the surrounding blocks had low-density residential development. The school (the east block of the present building, figure 2) was 2½ stories in height with a raised basement. It displayed elements of both the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles. A hipped roof with dormers covered the school building, while interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierced the roofline. A denticulated cornice with a wide frieze ornamented the building. A cupola/clock tower donated by Captain Amos Bartlett topped the school. The principal façade with main entry, facing Negus Street, had a central, projecting bay

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¹² *Ibid.*, 241, 253.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 189-190.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 259-260.

¹⁵ Beard, Christine. Rock Castle School National Register Nomination. 1989.

with a half-hipped roof. In 1913, the school was renamed Bartlett High School, in honor of Captain Amos Bartlett who served in the 15th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. Bartlett had also taught at Webster High School and served as a selectman for the town.¹⁶

Architect Edward I. Wilson was a well-known Boston architect whose documented commissions include several schools, a Masonic temple, and a monument. The Bartlett High School is one of Wilson's first known works. Other commissions include Malden's Marcia P. Browne Junior High School (1905, NR 2000), and Revere High School.¹⁷ The Revere High School building committee accepted Wilson's plans on June 16, 1907; the building was estimated to cost \$100,000.¹⁸ After the Revere High School, Wilson designed the Chelsea Masonic Temple (1910, NRDIS 1985). Wilson went on to design the Mansfield High School (1911). In 1925, he was commissioned to design a new elementary school in Brighton, estimated at \$140,000.¹⁹ In 1926, Wilson designed a memorial to Robert D. Smith of Wollaston, secretary of the American Granite Association from 1906-1924.²⁰

In 1907, the town of Webster erected a monument to commemorate the townsmen who had served in the Civil War. As early as 1865, the community expressed the desire to build a monument to those who served in the Union Army. Webster's role in the Civil War was notable, sending 367 out of a population of 4,000, which was 57 more than their quota. The Webster men who volunteered to serve in the Union Army referred to themselves as "Slater Guards" after the Slater mills. A veteran's group was founded in 1868; the group was known as the Nathaniel Lyon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, named after General Lyon, who perished in battle. General Lyon's sister, Sophronia B. Hasler, was a Webster resident. Despite community support, a monument was not commissioned until the turn of the 20th century.²¹ Once commissioned, the monument was sited to face Main Street in the square bounded by Main, Negus, and Church streets, near the Bartlett High School. The exact location of the Soldiers' Monument (just north of the high school) was the former site of the Pardon Davis-Roedelbronn House. The last occupant of the house, Charles Roedelbronn, was a shoemaker. The town's intention to transform the square into a civic area was hinted at when the town moved the Pardon Davis-Roedelbronn House²² to Fifth Avenue to make room for the Soldiers' Monument.²³ Following the memorial's installation, two Civil War-era howitzers were sited to flank the monument. The howitzers were captured and recaptured by both Union and Confederate Armies during the Civil War, and serve to commemorate the town's impressive contributions to the Civil War.

J. N. White and Company of West Quincy, Massachusetts, designed the Soldiers' Monument. The monument is constructed of granite with bronze statues. The statues on the monument are the work of the accomplished Norwegian sculptor Finn Haakon Frolich (1888-1947), a protégé of Daniel Chester French. The Spaulding Foundry of Chicopee, Massachusetts, cast the statues. Among Frolich's works are several honoring the author Jack London—a plaque owned by the Smithsonian, a bronze in Portland, Oregon, and a sculpture in Honolulu, Hawaii. Frolich also sculpted busts of railroad magnate James Hill and Norwegian musician Edvard Grieg; both busts are now in Seattle on the University of Washington campus.²⁴ An iron fence was installed around the Soldiers' Monument in the 1920s.

Growth and development of the municipal district continued in the 1920s with the construction of a new public library. As early as 1863, Webster had a young people's library, and in 1867 the Webster Library Association formed, with Dr. Fred

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¹⁶ *Bartlett High School Form 112 (Area H)* Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1978.

¹⁷ *Webster Municipal Building Area (Area P)*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2000.

¹⁸ "Revere's Future High School," *Boston Daily Globe*, June 17, 1907, 5.

¹⁹ "Edward I. Wilson to Draw Brighton School Plans," *Boston Daily Globe*, September 10, 1925, A13.

²⁰ "Memorial to Robert D. Smith is Unveiled at Wollaston," *Boston Daily Globe*, August 14, 1926, 10.

²¹ *Soldiers' Monument Form 914 (Area H)*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2000.

²² An exact address for the Pardon Davis-Roedelbronn House on Fifth Avenue could not be located and, therefore, it is unknown whether the dwelling is extant.

²³ *Soldiers' Monument Form 914 (Area H)*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2000.

²⁴ "Finn HaakonFrolich," www.historylink.org/index

Brown serving as the first president. Shortly after the association had been established, a group of residents formed a corporation with dues-paying members. The headquarters of the library association was located in the selectmen's room in Webster's town hall.²⁵

On April 1, 1889, the town voted to raise and appropriate \$1,500 for its first free public library. L.E. Pattison, John J. Love, Reverend Edgar W. Preble, Charles A. Strout, and John Millea were chosen as the six trustees, and the free public library opened later that year with an inventory of 1,015 books. The library building (not extant) was located in the Moorehouse block, at the intersection of Main and High streets, a site previously housing a tailor shop. The free public library, of which Maude Joslin served as the librarian, was small, containing bookshelves, a counter, and a small aisle. An office and book mending area were located in the rear of the space. The library raised another \$1,500 in 1890, and \$1,000 in 1891. The money allowed the library to organize itself, purchase books, and set up a formal system.²⁶

A new librarian, Phoebe P. Kingsbury, was installed in 1892. During the spring of 1893, the building was enlarged; however, by the fall of 1893, the library had run out of space again. It moved to a new location (not extant) in the R. B. Eddy Block, at the intersection of Main and Mechanic streets. In the new space, both a reading room and a section for young adults were established. In 1894, residents in the eastern portion of the neighboring town of Dudley were granted privileges at the Webster library. The library continued to grow, and moved into new quarters again in 1903. The new space (not extant), which was located on a section of Main Street then known as the Columbia Block, had electric lights. Although considered remote at the time, this location provided enough room for the collections and reading rooms, as well as providing a quiet location removed from traffic and street noise. The space did not remain sufficient for long, and an additional room for the library was secured in 1907. The continued growth of the library, and the constant moves and enlargements, convinced the library trustees to advocate for a large new library building.²⁷

In 1918, Mrs. Chester C. Corbin, who, along with her husband, had maintained a lifelong interest in library work, bequeathed a large sum of money to build and maintain a town library. A special town meeting was held regarding the bequest, and the town voted to accept the money for a new library building. Shortly after the meeting, a building committee was formed. The Corbin Estate trustees transferred the money in January 1919. The bequest totaled \$126,542, \$75,000 of which was used to purchase the land and to construct the building. Two trusts of \$25,000 were set up—one for the purchase of books, the other for the maintenance of the building. The land purchased for the library was the site of Abner Bartlett's house, which fronted Lake Street near its intersection with Main Street, and northeast of the Bartlett High School. The architect of the library was Edward L. Tilton. As stipulated in Mrs. Corbin's will, the library was to be named after her husband. The Chester C. Corbin Public Library officially opened on July 30, 1921.²⁸

Edward Lippincott Tilton (1861-1933) was a well-known American architect, with a practice in New York City. Tilton studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where he met William A. Boring; the two architects formed a partnership in 1891. Their early designs included houses, schools, and hotels. In 1897, Boring & Tilton won a competition to design the first phase of new buildings for the U.S. Immigration Station on Ellis Island, which boosted the firm's reputation. Tilton and Boring ended the partnership in 1904. In the early 20th century, Tilton's general expertise in the design of classically detailed public buildings increasingly developed into a more specific interest in library design. During his career, Tilton is credited with designing more than one hundred libraries in the United States and Canada, many of which were Carnegie Libraries. Six of Tilton's libraries have been recorded in MACRIS, the Massachusetts database of inventoried properties. In addition to the Corbin Public Library, they include the Chelsea Public Library (1910, NRDIS), Somerville's Central Library (1914; NRMRA 1989), two Springfield libraries—Central Library (1912, NRDIS), Memorial Square

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²⁵ *Chester C. Corbin Public Library Form 113 (Area H)*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1978.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

Library (1914, NRDIS), and West Springfield Public Library (1915). Among his commissions outside Massachusetts are the Olean Public Library (1907) in Olean, NY, Carpenter Memorial Library (1912-1914) in Manchester, NH, Wilmington Public Library (1922-3) in Wilmington, DE, McGregor Public Library (1925-1926) in Highland Park, MI, and the Mount Pleasant Library (1925) in Washington, DC. Tilton published his thoughts on library planning and construction in *Essentials in Library Planning* with A.E. Bostwick and S.H. Ranck (1928), and in "Library Planning" in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* (1936, posthumously published).²⁹

The municipal district continued to develop throughout the 1920s, by which time the increasing population of Webster created the need for additional junior high and high school space. A population estimate for 1922 could not be located, but an estimate from 1928 indicates there were then approximately 15,000 Webster residents—a five-fold increase from the population of 1860 around the time Webster's first high school was established.³⁰ The 1922 School Committee proposed to voters the need for additional high school space, and the town created a committee to study the issue. Concurrent with the proposed school expansion, there was discussion about the need for additional municipal office space. At the March 1922 town meeting, the town voted to construct a new town hall and expand the Bartlett High School on the grounds of the "Town Park" (the present Municipal Buildings Historic District), which already included the Soldiers' Monument and Public Library.³¹

During the period of greatest development for the municipal center, the town's major employer was, ironically, experiencing financial difficulties. The leadership of Slater mills had been inconsistent beginning with death of Nelson Slater in 1888, following which, his adopted nephew Horatio Nelson, Jr. took control of the company, only to pass away in 1899. At that time, Horatio Nelson, Jr.'s son (Horatio Nelson III) was only seven years old, so control of the company passed to its trustees. They attempted to sell the mills, due to declining profitability. Although the Slater family was able to stave off liquidation at the time, the family was forced to begin shedding assets in the 1920s as it became increasingly clear the mills could no longer compete with the substantially lower labor costs of factories in the southern states. In 1923, the year Horatio Nelson III became president of Samuel Slater and Sons, the company closed Webster's South Village mill. Four years later, the company relocated to the South and opened a rayon factory. Parts of the East Village were shut down in 1934 during the Great Depression. In 1936, Slater and Sons ceased operations in Massachusetts and moved to South Carolina.³²

Yet, with the financial difficulties of the town's main employer spread out over a decade, the effects were not immediately visible, and Webster continued to invest in the development of its municipal district. In March 1923, the town voted to purchase properties located within the Town Park square, bounded by Main, Church, and Negus streets. The town appropriated \$75,000 for the purchase of the several large houses on Main and Church streets, as well as the few dwellings facing Negus Street. In 1924, another \$15,000 was needed to settle outstanding claims on the properties; settlement on the properties was complete by 1925.³³ Following the purchase and settlement on these properties, the town's real estate holdings totaled at over \$1 million. The increase over the previous year amounted to several thousand dollars, much of which was due to the land and buildings acquired along Main, Church, and Negus streets.³⁴

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²⁹ "Edward Lippincott Tilton: A Monograph on His Architectural Practice," 2007.

<http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/peabody/about/Tiltonmonograph.pdf> accessed June 20, 2011.

³⁰ "The Great Sale of Properties – the Slater Dwelling Houses," http://www.oldwebster.com/history/marion_norton.htm, accessed August 19, 2009.

³¹ "High School, Municipal Building, Town Auditorium," http://www.oldwebster.com/history/municipal_building.htm, accessed July 30, 2009.

³² Prude, 260.

³³ "High School, Municipal Building, Town Auditorium," http://www.oldwebster.com/history/municipal_building.htm, accessed July 30, 2009.

³⁴ "Property Owned by the Town is Valued at Over Million Dollars," *Webster Evening Times*, January 7, 1926.

After officially acquiring the land and buildings along Main, Church, and Negus streets, a building committee composed of the school committee, a study group, and some newly appointed members was formed. The committee was authorized to use \$5,000 for preliminary sketches and plans of an enlarged school building and new town hall. Approximately 60 architects attended a conference on the project in March 1925; the committee chose M.A. Dyer and Company of Worcester to design the building.³⁵

M.A. Dyer and Company, headed by Michael A. Dyer of Medford, MA, drew plans for a combination structure that would include a new town hall, with a two-story auditorium connecting it to the enlarged and remodeled school building; the existing school building would be expanded to house the junior high and altered to harmonize architecturally with the new construction. Approximately 20 of Dyer's buildings are listed in MACRIS. The Dyer Building (1915) in Medford was a combination theatre and commercial building, designed by Michael A. Dyer for his father; at the time he designed the Dyer building, Dyer was employed by J.D. Leland & Co., an architecture firm for which he worked for two years. During World War I, Dyer was the chief architect of the U.S. Housing Board. By 1922, Dyer had established his firm. The firm also designed Woburn City Hall (1930), Medford City Hall (1937), and Lynn Memorial City Hall and Auditorium (1948; NR 2005). School commissions include work for Boston, Holliston, Medford, Malden, Southbridge, Marlborough, and Fitchburg. Other projects included a courthouse, police and fire station in Marlborough, and housing developments in South Boston and Lawrence.³⁶

A week before the final town vote to move forward with the project, the *Webster Evening Times* reported that an increasing number of citizens were in favor of the "proposed junior high school municipal building." The article went on to say that "the project is the biggest building undertaking in the history of Webster, and is aimed to relieve the congestion in the high school, create a junior high school, gymnasium, auditorium and banquet hall, and municipal offices." Several benefits of the design were addressed in the article as follows:

In general, the accepted scheme completely regards the economical utilization of the present High School and the proper relation of the new building to the present Library and Monument. It would permit of a substantial saving in the cost of construction, and still more important, economy in the yearly maintenance of the buildings. Further, it presents a most dignified solution of the problem inasmuch as it affords extensive set-backs from all surrounding streets and should develop a most attractive Civic Center.³⁷

The following day, it was reported in the *Webster Evening Times* that the advisory board was thought to be in support of the plan; the advisory board had a reputation for impartiality and sound decision-making, such that the town often followed their recommendations. It was also reported that "those who have worked for so many years to give Webster a municipal building, and the members of the school committee, who know that the erection of the junior high will relieve congestion for years to come, are much heartened by the sentiment that has been expressed in the town."³⁸

On Monday, March 22, 1926, the town voted to authorize the selectmen to petition to borrow \$450,000 in excess of the debt limit, and then appropriated \$650,000 for the construction of the combined junior high school, auditorium, and town hall building. The town would raise an additional \$50,000 in the first year to go toward the project, with the remaining financing spread out over a fifteen-year period.³⁹ Authorization to borrow funds in excess of the debt limit was likely due to the town's financial situation as described in a January 1926 article from the *Webster Evening Times*, and the town's belief that this economic progress would continue. According to the article, there was "certainly cause for gratification in

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³⁵ "High School, Municipal Building, Town Auditorium," http://www.oldwebster.com/history.municipal_building.htm, accessed July 30, 2009.

³⁶ Davis, Karen. Lynn Memorial City Hall and Auditorium. National Register Nomination, NR 2005.

³⁷ "Webster to Act on \$650,000 Building Project Next Monday," *Webster Evening Times*, March 18, 1926, 1.

³⁸ "Junior High and Town Building Plan Gains Supporters Each Day," *Webster Evening Times*, March 19, 1926, 1.

³⁹ "Webster Votes to Erect \$650,000 Building at Town Meeting Today," *Webster Evening Times*, March 22, 1926, 1.

the knowledge that the town has grown considerably in the last 25 years that marks the opening quarter of the 20th century." The article pointed out that although the population gain during this period was negligible, the town's valuation rose from almost \$5 million to \$12 million during this period. The article also noted that the tax rate more than doubled between 1900 and 1926, from twelve dollars to \$26.20, while the housing stock increased from 1,014 to 1,591 in the same period.⁴⁰

Building permits were issued for the town hall in November, 1926. Construction progressed quickly, with the school portion of the building near completion by May 1927, and framing underway for the town hall and auditorium portions (Figure 3). The town planned a dedication and cornerstone-laying ceremony for June 1927; Webster officials invited Massachusetts Governor Fuller to attend the ceremonies, but he declined.⁴¹ Of the large 2½-story, Classical Revival brick building with concrete ornamentation that was being erected, Dyer, the architect, boasted that the building used enough bricks "to erect a sidewalk from Webster to Worcester."⁴² The character-defining features of the town hall are the monumental full-height portico and the cupola/clock tower, which was relocated from atop the high school. The two howitzers that had originally flanked the Soldiers' Monument were moved following the construction of the new municipal building; the howitzers were placed on either side of the main walkway leading from Main Street to the steps of the town hall.⁴³

The expansion of the school required extensive remodeling of the 1903 high school building. M.A. Dyer and Company wanted the combined structure to be architecturally compatible, so the remodeled school building exhibits the Classical Revival style. The original portion of the building, which would continue to house high school students, was retained and remains as the east wing of the building. A new wing was added to the west of the original building, merging at a central entrance. The new portion of the building, which would house the junior high students, was substantially complete by July 1927. At that time, the roof was being removed from the high school to raise it to a full three stories; a new roof was installed to match the junior high wing's roof.⁴⁴ Along with the raising of the roof, the high school's cupola/clock tower was removed and placed on the roof of the town hall.⁴⁵ Connecting the town hall to the high school is a two-story auditorium, also constructed during 1927-1928.

Although the town pushed construction schedules in the hopes of completing work on both the junior high and high school, the building was not ready for full occupancy at the start of the 1927-1928 school year. Work had been completed on the new junior high, but not on the original portion of the building. The town decided high school courses would be held in the junior high portion of the building, while the seventh and eighth grade classes would continue to be held in the nearby Thompson School (1912; NR 1989) on the east side of Prospect Street, until repairs were completed on the high school. The new building had limited access for high school students at the start of the 1927-1928 school year; once construction on the rest of the school, auditorium, and municipal building was complete, students would be able to access the school building through four entrances.⁴⁶ Registration of high school students, coupled with the number of seventh and eighth grade students enrolled at the Thompson School, indicated approximately 680 students would occupy the school building once both portions were complete.⁴⁷

Dedication of the combined junior high and high school, auditorium connector, and town hall took place in May, 1928. Since then, changes to the Municipal Buildings Historic District have been minimal. In 1953, the Korean War Memorial was erected and the granite horse-watering trough was moved to the district by the Webster-Dudley Garden Club.

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⁴⁰ "Quarter of a Century Shows Big Increase in Valuation Figures" *Webster Evening Times* January 7, 1926.

⁴¹ "Gov. Fuller will not be at Dedication of Municipal Building," *Webster Evening Times*, May 13, 1927, 1.

⁴² "High School, Municipal Building, Town Auditorium," http://www.oldwebster.com/history.municipal_building.htm, accessed July 30, 2009.

⁴³ *Webster Municipal Building Area (Area P)*, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2000.

⁴⁴ "Start Work on Removing Roof at High School," *Webster Evening Times*, July 6, 1927, n.p.

⁴⁵ "High School, Municipal Building, Town Auditorium," http://www.oldwebster.com/history.municipal_building.htm, accessed July 30, 2009.

⁴⁶ "All in Readiness for Opening of High School in Junior High School Building Monday Morning," *Webster Evening Times*, September 17, 1927.

⁴⁷ "Opening Day," *Webster Evening Times*, September 19, 1927.

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT, 1961-PRESENT

The first addition to the municipal district after the period of significance was the installation of a Vietnam War memorial ca. 1974-1980. The new memorial was erected adjacent to the Korean War monument. A gazebo was constructed ca. 2000, north of the school building's rear elevation. In 2003, the memorial area was again altered, with the installation of the Veterans' Court of Honor that incorporated the Korean and Vietnam War monuments with four new memorials—POW/MIA, Gold Star Mothers, Purple Heart, and World War II.

The Bartlett High School was renamed the Anthony J. Sitkowski School to honor a former teacher and principal. Sitkowski (1907-1996) became principal of Bartlett High School in 1953. Since a new Bartlett School was dedicated at 52 Lake Parkway in 1979, it is likely that the old Bartlett School in the municipal district was renamed the Anthony J. Sitkowski School at that time. In 2005, the Webster Middle School at 75 Poland Street opened, and the Sitkowski School closed. Following the school's closure, Neighborhood of Affordable Housing (NOAH) was chosen by the Town of Webster through a competitive process to renovate the historic Bartlett/Sitkowski School building into 60 units of affordable housing for independent seniors. The project is presently underway, and is complying with the Secretary of the Interior Standards during the rehabilitation process. With the exception of the school, the use of the buildings in the municipal district remains as it was during the period of significance.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to 19th-century (or earlier) residential settlement in the district, and its transformation in the early 20th century to the town's municipal center. Additional documentary research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may identify the construction dates and architectural characteristics of the residences identified above that were moved or demolished prior to construction of the district's municipal buildings in the early 20th century. This information, combined with the identification and location of barns, carriage houses, outbuildings, and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features, may contribute important information related to the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Webster's 19th- and early 20th-century citizens who inhabited the district locale prior to its municipal evolution. The scale of the residences and information related to the district's residents may identify the extent to which lives of the district's 19th-century inhabitants were representative of the town's increasing population and prosperity at the turn of the 20th century.

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BOOKS

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Mrazik, John et al. *Webster*. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2005.

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INTERNET RESOURCES

"The Great Sale of Properties – the Slater Dwelling Houses." http://www.oldewebster.com/history/marion_norton.htm. Accessed August 19, 2009.

"High School, Municipal Building, Town Auditorium." http://www.oldewebster.com/history/municipal_building.htm. Accessed July 30, 2009.

"Edward Lippincott Tilton: A Monograph on His Architectural Practice." 2007.
<http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/peabody/about/Tiltonmonograph.pdf>. Accessed June 20, 2011.

"Slater's Mark: Samuel Slater and the Founding of Webster." http://www.oldewebster.com/home_history.htm Accessed July 31, 2009.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): HPCA #25,062

☐ 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

MHC WEB.P

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.39 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 19 4659293 261561
Zone Easting Northing

2 19 4659346 261665
Zone Easting Northing

3 19 4659340 261703
Zone Easting Northing

4 19 4659272 261719
Zone Easting Northing

Additional UTM Coordinates:

5	19	4659261	261692	7	19	4659205	261591
Zone		Easting	Northing	Zone		Easting	Northing
6	19	4659241	261699	8			
Zone		Easting	Northing	Zone		Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District encompasses assessor's parcel numbers 1-L-1-0 and 1-L-2-0, as outlined on the attached assessors map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the parcels of land historically associated with the Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Breiseth, Preservation Consultant, MacRostie Historic Advisors, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director, MHC, and Karen Davis, Preservation Planner, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 2012

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard. telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District

City or Vicinity: Webster

County: Worcester County

State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Albert Rex
MacRostie Historic Advisors
263 Summer Street, Sixth Floor
Boston, MA 02210

Date Photographed: August 2009

Printed with Hewlett-Packard Vivera ink on HP Premium Plus glossy photo paper.
Digital images on file at MacRostie Historic Advisors LLC

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- Photograph 1 View southeast from Main Street toward the town hall
- Photograph 2 View northeast from Main Street toward the town hall and the Veterans' Court of Honor
- Photograph 3 View southeast from Main Street toward the town hall and the school building
- Photograph 4 View southeast from Main Street toward the town hall
- Photograph 5 View south from Main Street toward the main entrance of the town hall
- Photograph 6 View southeast at one of the two extant Civil War-era howitzers
- Photograph 7 View south toward the main entrance of the town hall
- Photograph 8 View southwest toward the Veterans' Court of Honor, Soldiers' Monument, and the town hall
- Photograph 9 View southeast toward the Veterans' Court of Honor and Soldiers' Monument
- Photograph 10 View southwest toward the Veterans' Court of Honor and Soldiers' Monument
- Photograph 11 View northeast toward the Soldiers' Monument
- Photograph 12 View southeast toward the Veterans' Court of Honor
- Photograph 13 View southeast from South Main Street toward the Chester C. Corbin Public Library
- Photograph 14 View southwest from South Main Street toward the Town Hall
- Photograph 15 View east toward the Chester C. Corbin Public Library
- Photograph 16 View southeast toward the Chester C. Corbin Public Library
- Photograph 17 View northwest toward the Veterans' Court of Honor and the Town Hall
- Photograph 18 View southwest toward the auditorium connector
- Photograph 19 View south toward the school building and the gazebo
- Photograph 20 View northwest from Negus Street toward the main entrance of the school building
- Photograph 21 View northeast from Negus Street toward the east portion school building
- Photograph 22 View northeast from the corner of Negus Street and Church Street toward the school building
- Photograph 23 View northeast from Church Street toward the auditorium connector and the Town Hall
- Photograph 24 View northwest from the roof of the school building toward Main Street
- Photograph 25 View southwest toward the granite horse trough
- Photograph 26 Interior view south inside the auditorium connector

Photograph 27 Interior view north inside the lobby of the Town Hall

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Resource Name	Date	Type	Status
Bartlett High School	1903-1905; 1927-1928	B	C
(a/k/a Anthony Sitkowski School)			
Webster Town Hall	1927-1928	B	C
Chester C. Corbin Public Library	1920	B	C
Soldiers Monument	1907	O	C
Korean War Monument	1953	O	C
Veterans' Court of Honor	ca. 1974-ca. 2003	O	NC
Granite Horse Trough	moved to site ca. 1952	O	C
Civil War era Howitzers	installed ca. 1907-1913	O	C (2)
Gazebo	ca. 2000s	St	NC
Iron Fence	ca. 1920	St	C

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 18 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Photo Location Key



Figures



Figure 1: Dedication of Soldiers' Monument, original Webster High School (Bartlett High School) to the rear
from *Olde Webster Photo Archives*



Figure 2: Howitzers flanking the Soldiers' Monument, original Bartlett High School in the rear ca. 1913 from *Webster* by John J. Mrazik et al, 2005.

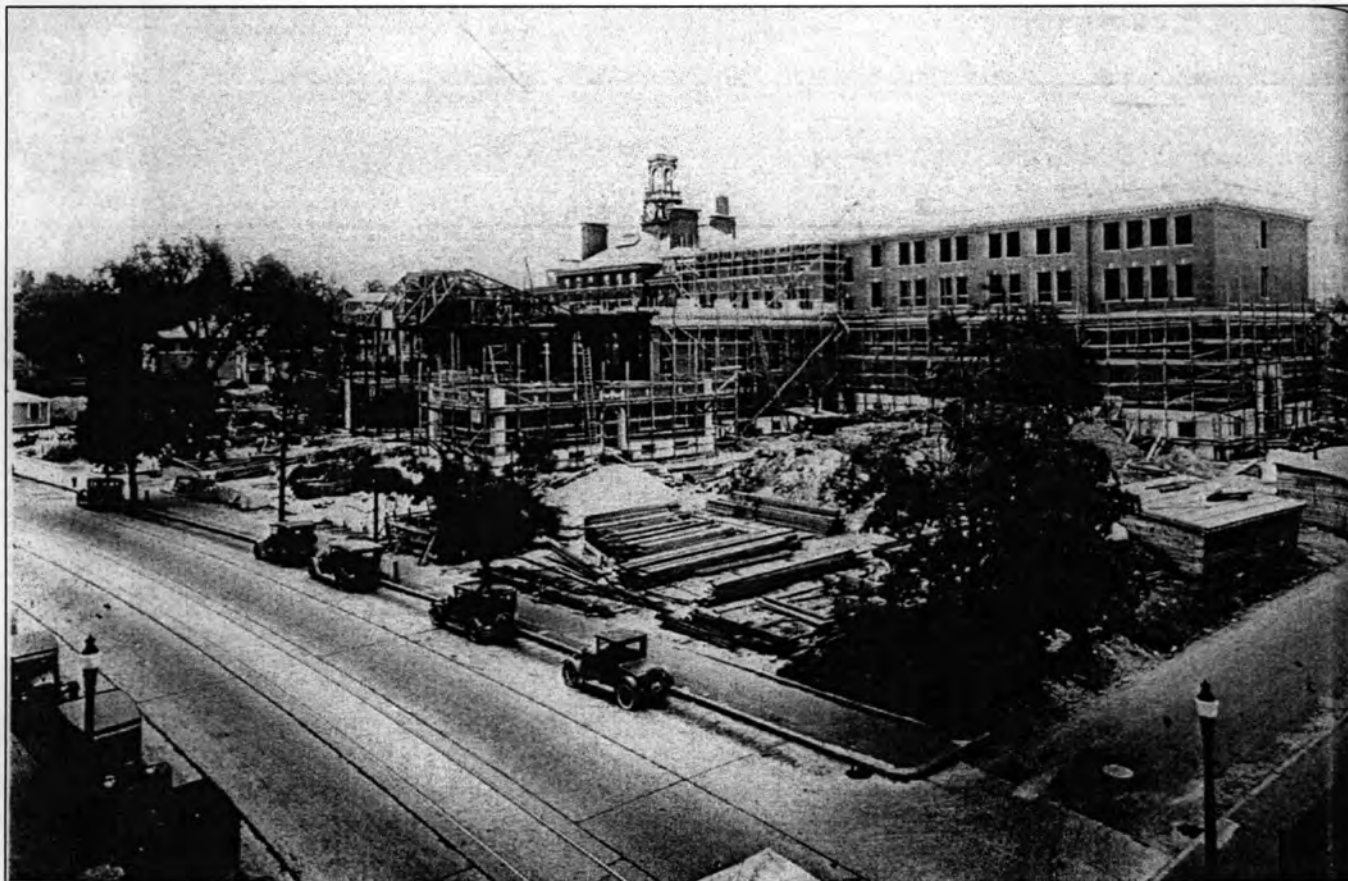


Figure 3: The school, auditorium, and town hall complex under construction, ca. 1927
from *Webster* by John J. Mrazik et al, 2005.



Figure 4: Aerial location map with district boundary and UTM coordinates, August 2009
from *Google Earth*

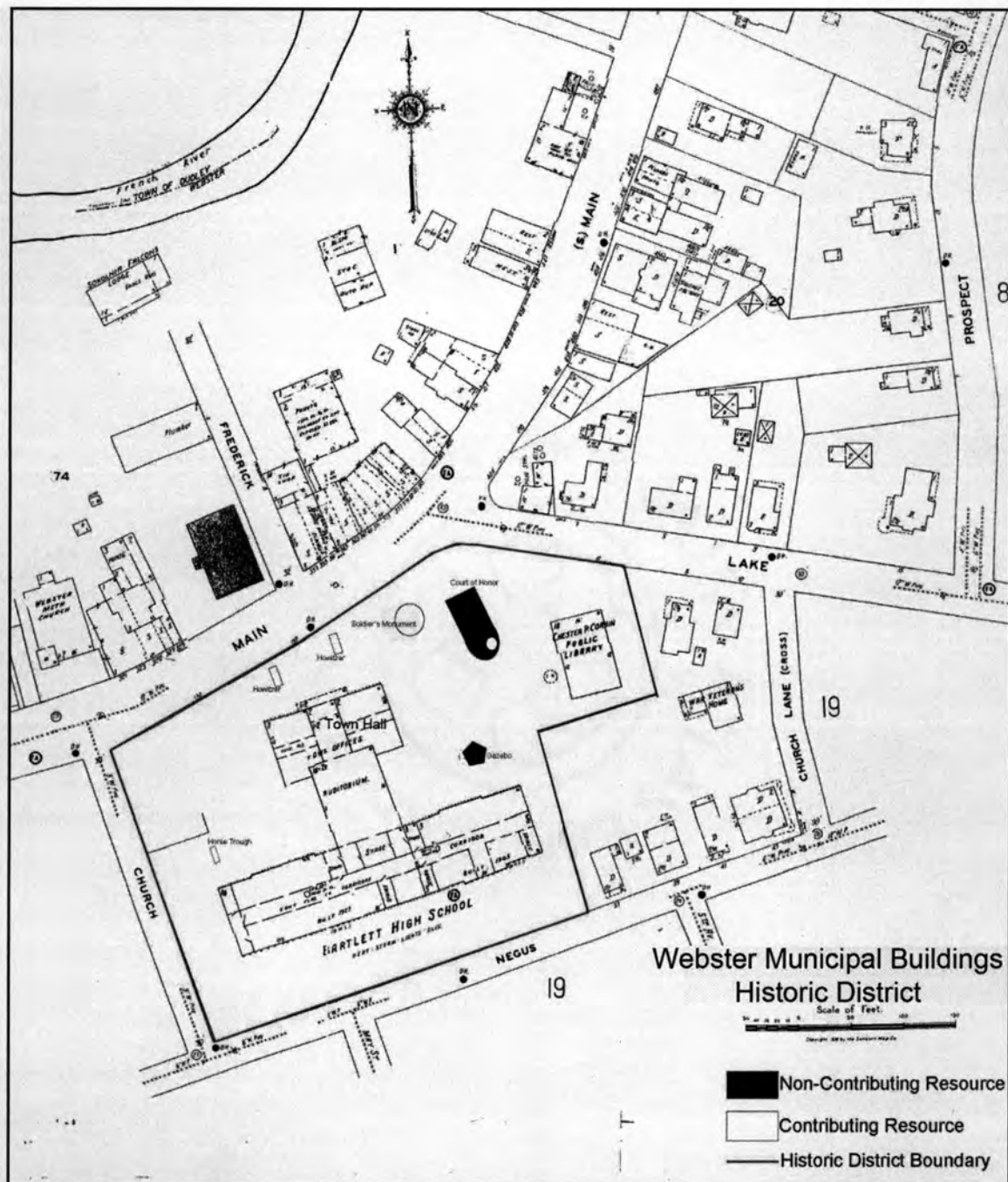


Figure 5: Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District map
with contributing and non-contributing resources

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester

DATE RECEIVED: 2/10/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/19/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000152

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3.27.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



Street scene - Main Street
Town Hall (center)

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#1

MA_WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 001. f/f

Albert Rex Photo Aug 2009



Albert Rex Photo
Aug. 2009

Street scene

Town Hall (right)

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Worcester County, MA

#2

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 002.tif



Albert Rex Photo Aug 2009

Town Hall, School Building

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS Area Historic District

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#3

MA-WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY)-WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 003.tif



Albert Rex Photo Aug 2009

Town Hall

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING S AREA Historic District
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#4

MA - WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BLDG. f/f



TOWN OF WEBSTER

Albert Rex Photo

Aug 2009

Town Hall

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING SEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#5

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL005.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

CIVIL WAR-ERA HOWITZER

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#6

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL006.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

Town Hall, main entrance

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING S. Historic District

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#7

MA-WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY)-WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 007.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

(L-12)

Veterans' Court of Honor, Soldiers' Monument,
Town Hall

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#8

MA_WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)_WEBSTERMUNICIPAL008.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

Soldiers' Monument (center)

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#9

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL009. k/f



VETERAN'S
Court of Honor

ALBERT Rex PHOTO

AUG 2009

Soldier's Monument

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING Since Historic District

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#10

MA-WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 010. tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

Soldiers' Monument

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

11

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 011.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO Aug 2009

Veterans' Court of Honor

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING SPAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#12

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 012.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

CHESTER C. CORBIN PUBLIC LIBRARY (on left)

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING & HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#13

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 013. Kf





StreetScope

ALBERT Rex PHOTO



Town Hall (center)

AUG 2009

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#14

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL014.tif





ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

CHESTER C. CORBIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#15

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL015.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

Aug 2009

CHESTER C. CORBIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING - SPAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#16

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL016.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

VETERAN'S COURT OF HONOR, Town Hall
WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
Historic District
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#17

MA-WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY)-WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 017.

kif



ALBERT Rex PHOTO

AUG 2009

AUDITORIUM CONNECTOR

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#18

MA-WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY)-WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 018.tif



AUG 2009

ALBERT REX PHOTO

Town Hall, GAZERO
WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#19

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 019.kf



ALBERT Rex PHOTO

AUG 2009

SCHOOL BUILDING

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

20

MA - WEBSTER (IN WORCESTER COUNTY) - WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 020. tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

SCHOOL BUILDING

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

21

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL021.tif



ALBERT Rex PHOTO

AUG 2009

SCHOOL BUILDING

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#22

MA - WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY) - WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 022.
Kf



ALBERT REX

AUG 2009

Town Hall, Auditorium Connector
WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

23

MA-WEBSTER (WORCESTER COUNTY)-WEBSTER MUNICIPAL 023.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING AREA Historic District

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#24

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 024. 7f



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

GRANITE HORSE TROUGH

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

25

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL025.tif



ALBERT REX PHOTO

AUG 2009

AUDITORIUM CONNECTOR

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

#26

MA-WEBSTER(WORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 026. k/f



ALBERT Rex PHOTO

AUG 2009

Town Hall

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL BUILDING SEEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

WORCESTER COUNTY, MA

27

MA.WEBSTER(INORCESTERCOUNTY)-WEBSTERMUNICIPAL 027. tif

WEBSTER MUNICIPAL
BLDGS. HQT.
WEBSTER (WORCESTER) MA

42071-A7-TM-025

Webster
MASS. - CONN. - R. I.
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

1982

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 1981. Map edited 1982. This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: Oxford and Webster dated 1969

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19: Universal Transverse Mercator

10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone, Connecticut coordinate system, and Rhode Island coordinate system. 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 40 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

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

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER

OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

CONVERSION TABLE

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Warren
2 Worcester South
3 Middle
4 Middle
5 Middle
6 Middle
7 Middle
8 Middle
9 Middle

ISBN 0-607-23424-5
9 780607 234244

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
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
House; barn; church; school; large structure

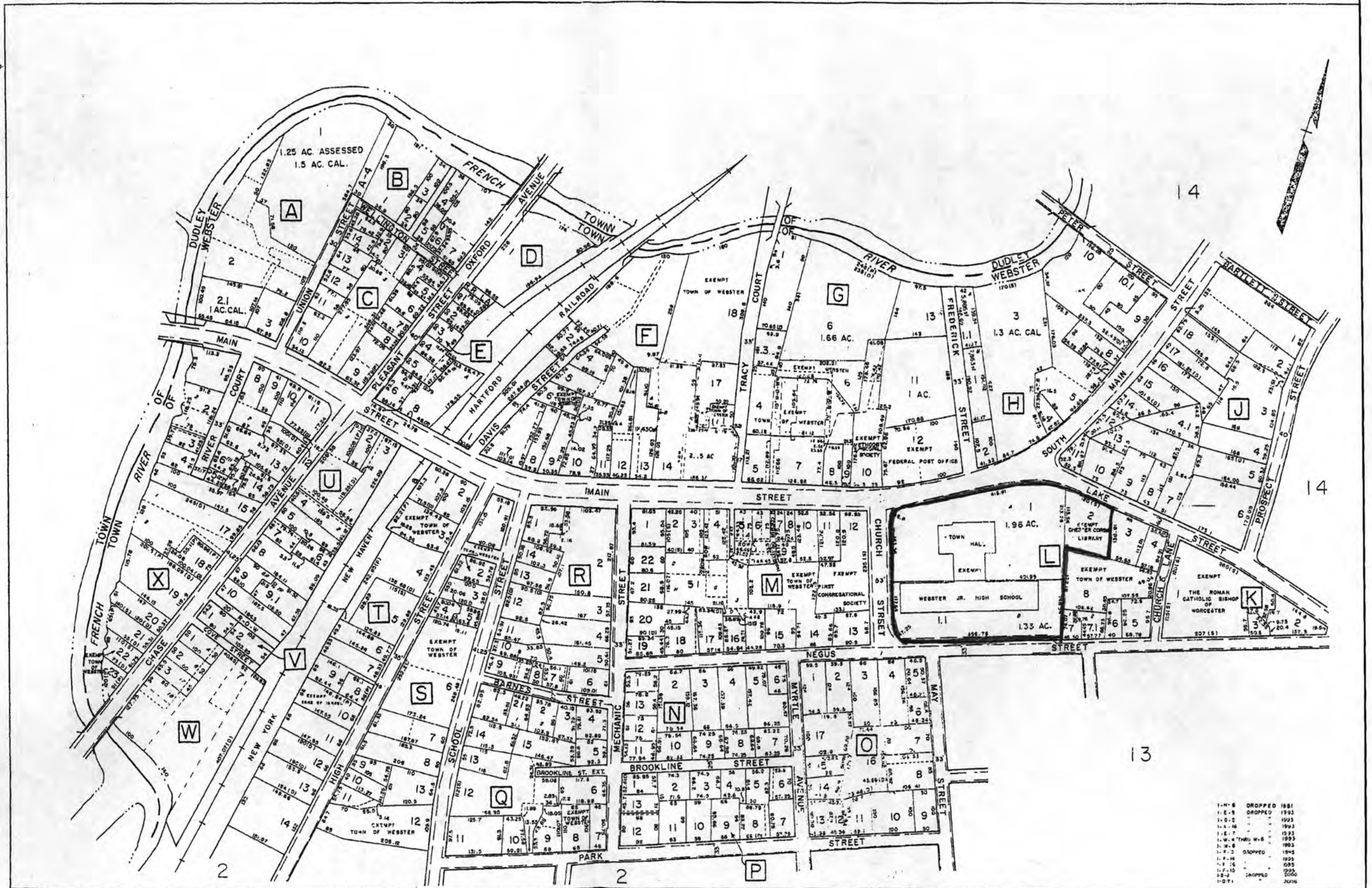
Boundary:
National, with monument
State
County, parish
Civil township, precinct, district
Incorporated city, village, town
National or State reservation; small park
Land grant with monument; found section corner
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section
Range, township; section line; location approximate
Fence or field line
Power transmission line, located tower
Dam; dam with lock
Canal; drainage
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
Windmill; water well; spring
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
Rapid, large and small; falls, 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

WEBSTER, MASS. - CONN. - R. I.
42071-A7-TM-025
1982

Webster Municipal Buildings Historic District

1. 19 4659293 E 261561 N
2. 19 4659346 E 261665 N
3. 19 4659340 E 261703 N
4. 19 4659232 E 261719 N
5. 19 4659261 E 261692 N
6. 19 4659241 E 261699 N
7. 19 4659205 E 261591 N



FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE
PREPARED BY
JALBERT ENGINEERING INC.

LEGEND	
PROPERTY LINE	---
ORIGINAL LOT LINE	----
EDGE OF PAVEMENT	=====
RAILROAD	+++++
RIGHT-OF-WAY	=====
STREAM	~~~~~
PARCEL NUMBER	11
SCALED DIMENSION	11.1
DEED BLOCK NUMBER	11.1
DEED LOT NUMBER	11.1

REVISIONS	
1. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-71	1. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-79
2. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-72	2. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-80
3. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-73	3. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-81
4. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-74	4. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-82
5. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-75	5. GENERAL MAPING INC. 12-31-83

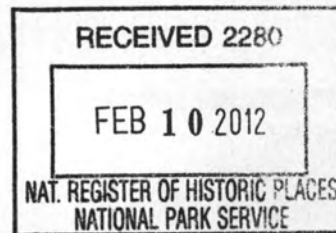
TOWN OF WEBSTER
BOARD OF ASSESSORS

MAP NO. 1

1-1-6 DROPPED 1981
1-1-8 DROPPED 1983
1-1-10 1985
1-1-12 1987
1-1-14 1989
1-1-16 1991
1-1-18 1993
1-1-20 1995
1-1-22 1997
1-1-24 1999
1-1-26 2001
1-1-28 2003
1-1-30 2005
1-1-32 2007
1-1-34 2009
1-1-36 2011
1-1-38 2013
1-1-40 2015
1-1-42 2017
1-1-44 2019
1-1-46 2021
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1-1-70 2045
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1-1-274 2249
1-1-276 2251
1-1-278 2253
1-1-280 2255
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1-1-284 2259
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1-1-294 2269
1-1-296 2271
1-1-298 2273
1-1-300 2275
1-1-302 2277
1-1-304 2279
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WEBSTER (WORCESTER) MA

ASSESSORS
Maps



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

January 23, 2012

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:

Webster Municipal Buildings HD, Webster (Worcester), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Doug Williamson, Webster Historical Commission
Walter Ricci, Webster Board of Selectmen
Carol Cyr, Office of Community Development
Richard Sidebottom, Elizabeth Breiseth, MacRostie Historic Advisors
Webster Planning Board