

FORM B – BUILDING

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form Number

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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Town: Tewksbury

Place: (*neighborhood or village*)
Tewksbury Center

Address: 1009 Main Street

Historic Name: Tewksbury Town Hall

Uses: Present: Town Hall

Original: Town Hall & Library

Date of Construction: 1918-1920

Source: Local History

Style/Form: Colonial Revival

Architect/Builder: Kilham & Hopkins

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Concrete

Wall/Trim: Brick

Roof: Slate

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:

Town Hall Annex (c1964)

Major Alterations (*with dates*):

Ramp (late 20th century)

Condition: Fair

Moved: no | X | yes | | **Date** _____

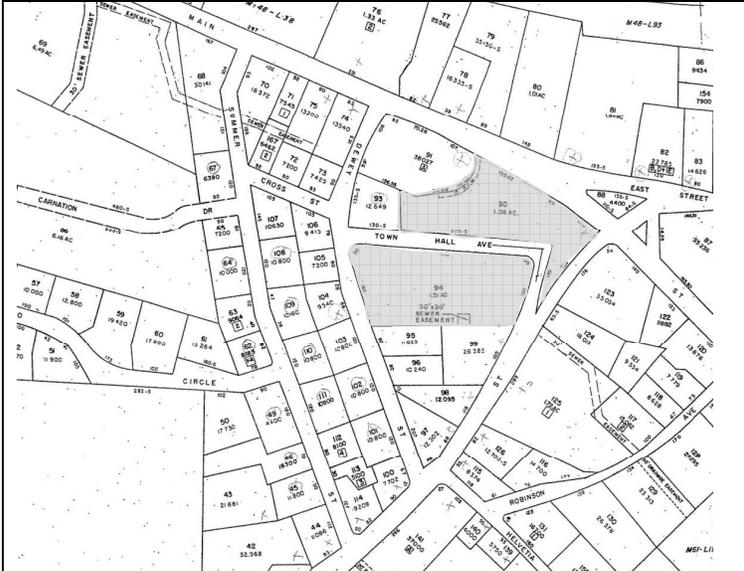
Acreage: 2.57 Acres

Setting: Located in the town center the Town Hall faces Pleasant Street and the village green. A paved drive (Town Hall Avenue) is located to the west of the main building. The Town Hall Annex is located on the west side of the drive to the northwest of the main building.

Photograph



Topographic or Assessor's Map



Recorded by: Julie Ann Larry

Organization: ttl-architects

Date (*month / year*): March 2010

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

TEWKSBURY

1009 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The Town Hall building at **1009 Main Street** rests on a raised concrete foundation. The five by one bay building is one-and-a-half stories in height. One-story T-shaped ells extend from the east and west ends of the main building form. The flat roof ells feature a continuous stone cornice and brick water table. The main entrance to the building is through three recessed entrances. A tall flight of granite steps connects the entrances to the parking lot. Simple cast iron handrails are evenly spaced across the stair case. A modern handicap accessible ramp rests east end of the granite steps and extends east toward Main Street. Each entrance consists of a pair of swinging doors under a large semi-circular fanlight. Above each entrance is a stone keystone and spring stone. On the upper level, entered above each entrance is a 8/8 sash window with a projecting brick sill. The end bays consist of a large 12/12 sash window under a recessed stone panel. The large window is centered vertically between floor levels. A secondary entrance to the building is located on the west elevation and is accessed from Town Hall Avenue.

In the center of the side gable roof is a square bell tower. The brick side walls extend beyond the roofline to form a parapet. The large square brick chimney is attached to the western parapet to the rear of the roof's ridge. The four part tower has a base with large horizontal vents, a middle section with four clock faces, a taller narrow belfry with arched openings, and a copper dome.

The town hall annex is located to the northwest of the main town hall building at **1009 Main Street**. The brick building is Modern in style and rests on a concrete foundation. The main entrance is located on the east façade. The flat roof building features a clerestory centered above the recessed main entrance. The roof forms a deep overhang above the brick walls. Recessed and hanging light fixtures are located on the underside of the deep eave. Windows are primarily large vertical fixed pane windows. The windows are generally paired except at the corners. The paired windows are divided by a wide wood mullion. The entrance is composed of two fixed glass panes flanking the central commercial glass entrance door.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

In 1918 the Tewksbury Town Hall on East Street was demolished by fire, along with the Congregational Church. Temporary Town offices were located after the fire in the residence of Enoch Foster at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets while Town Meetings were held at Pickering Hall in the Foster School (TEW.XXX). Enoch Foster (1831-1916) was a furniture manufacturer, and later a farmer. His residence was purchased by the Town in 1919 for \$8000 and a new Town Hall was built on the site. Portions of the estate were salvaged. The carriage barn became the fire department, and the rear ell of the house was removed to Dewey Street and converted into a single-family residence (TEW.06).

In 1920 the new brick Town Hall was dedicated. The new building cost \$80,663.72 to construct. The building was designed by Kilham & Hopkins of Boston. The firm also designed educational, residential, and institutional buildings in the Greater Boston area including the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1917, Waltham City Hall in 1924, and Westborough Town Hall in 1929. The senior partner of the firm, Walter H. Kilham (1868-1948), was prominent architect who opened his practice in Boston under his own name at 9 Park Street in 1898. Two years later he entered into partnership with James C. Hopkins (1873-1938). Among the major works of Kilham & Hopkins during the first twenty years of their practice were: Whitman and Barnard Halls at Radcliffe College in Cambridge (1910), Dedham High School (1914), Lincoln School at Framingham (1919), and Tucker School in Milton (1923-24). In 1925, William R. Greeley joined the firm.

The new Tewksbury Town Hall included a location for the Town's Library, which was previously located in the old District No.2 School at the corner of Main and James Streets. In 1964 an annex building to the west was constructed and the library moved to

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the new building. In 1999 a new library was built at 300 Chandler Street and the Annex was remodeled for use as additional office space for the Town's municipal departments.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

U.S. Census Records. 1790-1930.

Directories. 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900-01, 1911-12, 1913-14, 1915-16, 1919, 1927, 1930-31, 1932-33, 1937-38, 1940-41, 1942-1943, 1949 [Ancestry], 1953, 1955, 1961, and 1967.

Map of the Town of Tewksbury 1852. Henry F Walling. Boston, MA.

1865 Map of Tewkesbury with inset.

Atlas of Middlesex County 1875. FW Beers.

Atlas of Middlesex County 1889. Geo H Walker & Co.

List of Residents by Streets, Ages 17 years and over, In the Town of Tewksbury Mass. As prepared by the Board of Registrars (various years 1965-)

Valuations of the Real and Personal Estate of the Town of Tewksbury.

North Middlesex County Registry of Deeds.

_____. *Ye Towne Book*. Town of Tewksbury. 1934.

Patton, Harold J. *Ask Now of the Days that are Past*. Higginson Book Co. 1964.

