



## **Ashland Mills – Redevelopment Project**

### **Historic Building Demolition Application**

**Outlining the proposed demolition of**

**40 Main Street and 50 Main Street**

**And the renovation in place of the 2 significant and contributing Historic**

**Mill Buildings at 10/20 Main Street and 30 Main Street**

**Submitted by:**

**Ashland Properties, LLC**

**330 Hopping Brook Road**

**Holliston, MA 01746**

**April 28, 2022**

April 28, 2022

Ashland Historical Commission  
Town Hall  
101 Main Street  
Ashland, MA 01721

Re: **40 and 50 Main Street - DEMOLITION PERMIT APPLICATION**

Dear Members of the Commission:

Ashland Properties, LLC, owner of property at 10-60 Main Street, respectfully requests a DEMOLITION PERMIT, for the certain structures on this property as further outlined below.

### **DEMOLITION, SELECTIVE DEMOLITION AND REHABILITATION OVERVIEW**

A detailed description for the proposed demolition work is found in the following section of this cover letter (see pages 1-7 from Gorman Richardson Lewis Architects).

**Buildings at 40 Main and 50 Main** will be demolished to make way for new buildings (see pages numbered 1-4).

**Existing Building known as 10/20 Main** will be renovated in place as is indicated in the attached detailed discussion (see pages numbered 5 & 6) with minor selective demolition as outlined.

**Existing Building 30** is to be renovated in place (see page numbered 7) with minor selective demolition as outlined.

### **EXISTING CONDITIONS and OVERVIEW**

This Mill building renovation program is targeted to maintain and renovate the 2 key historic and most prominent and recognizable buildings known as numbers **10/20 Main Street** and **30 Main Street**. These 2 buildings are readily reusable for the new functions being planned, specifically commercial uses on the first and lower levels and residential uses on the second floor of each building.

Numerous alterations and minor additions and connectors have been added to these buildings over the years and it is proposed to remove them to allow the original massing and appearance of these 2 buildings be much more visible again and to implement the renovations overall.

All new mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection systems will be integrated in the upgrades to these buildings. New thermally efficient windows and storefronts will be

implemented, and an overall improved insulated exterior will greatly increase the performance of these buildings. Required seismic structural reinforcement will be installed as per code as well.

Repointing of all of the granite masonry will be part of the renovation as well as new roofing and trim and painting. Fortunately, there are numerous historic photographs available to further inform a more accurate rehabilitation of these 2 buildings while implementing the code required improvements including ADA requirements.

Numerous alteration to the base structures have taken place over time including the blocking up of windows and openings – these will be opened again and window systems installed to more replicate the original building’s appearance and rhythm. There are also several at grade and elevated connector structures, mostly with metal siding and not part of the original construction, that will be removed

Pursuant to the spirit and intent of the Demolition Delay Bylaw, the applicant is protecting and preserving **significant** buildings (emphasis added) to preserve “*distinctive features*” of the relevant buildings, as an ‘*option to preserve and rehabilitate and restore such buildings rather than demolishing them.*’ Although selective demolition is, as outlined herein, necessary, buildings numbered **10/20 and 30**, are being “preferentially preserved.”

It is important to note the addresses vary in the documentation on file in the town. Address 50 is sometimes called 60 in various citations and 40 is sometimes called 34.

The following is the information for this application:

**Application Contents** -- Every application for a demolition permit for a building having been built before January 1, 1940 shall be filed with the Inspector of Buildings and shall contain the following information:

- The address of the buildings to be demolished.
  - **40 Main Street – to be demolished completely**
  - **50 Main Street – to be demolished completely**
  - **Small Portions of 10/20 Main Street and 30 Main Street are to be demolished**
- The owner's name, address and telephone number;
  - **Ashland Properties LLC., Richard Gordon, 330 Hopping Brook Road, Holliston 01746 --508-735-7623**
- A brief description of the type of building and the condition requiring the issuance of the permit;
  - **40 Main Street – to be demolished** - Existing Mill Building of granite façade circa 1870 that is a one story building with no windows and essentially is an open space with no interstitial floors and includes an extension to the rear of the property that is also

just one story. The overall building has been renovated and added to over the years and is not conducive for renovating to contribute to the overall proposed scheme for commercial or residential development. However granite blocks from this building will be utilized for façade treatments on the new buildings as well as being incorporated into the tower elements at the Myrtle Street driveway entrance and the tower element anchoring the new building at 50 Main Street. Granite stones will also be used for the walkway paths as benches and wall elements to further repurpose this locally quarried granite.

- **50 Main Street** – existing brick building circa 1960 will be demolished and presents a non-descript 2 story brick façade on the south side with little to no windows and a minimum façade on Main Street. This building is not a historically contributing building and is not conducive to be redeveloped for the intended uses.
- **10/20 and 30 Main Street** – existing mill buildings circa 1870 to be **renovated in place** with selective demolition as outlined on the attached plan – primarily the connector structures between the buildings and small additions to 10/20 Main on the north and east sides as indicated. The chimney will remain.

- **Deed and Assessors Record** – Book 57005 Page 503 Dated June 28, 2011
- A brief description of the proposed Reuse:

The overall project concept is to construct a multi-use building complex for commercial and residential occupation, align traffic to an existing signal, enhance safety and sight distance, and meet the goals of the Towns by-laws by increasing the economic viability of an otherwise underutilized property.

Ashland Properties, LLC., has been engaged in a lengthy process to convert this property to a more economically viable and responsive development in concert with the “Downtown Revitalization” efforts currently being implemented.

The results of these efforts, working closely with town boards, committees, and town representatives, is to develop a viable project that will provide much needed housing and commercial development to the downtown and is in direct response to the updated downtown zoning by-law promoting mixed use development in the downtown.

Having advanced the project to this level Ashland Properties LLC., submits this request of a demolition permit for 40 and 50 Main Street primarily to enable the development of the proposed project.

The owner has endeavored to preserve the 2 most viable historic mill buildings, and compliment those with more architecturally conducive buildings in a Downtown Revitalization scheme. This has been a public-private collaboration and has resulted in potentially saving the most historically significant buildings and providing a revitalized streetscape recognizing this era. Both the architectural aspects of the project and the infrastructure issues are being positively addressed.

Very truly yours,

Rich Gordon  
Ashland Properties, LLC

Attachments:

- Demolition Application
- Summary of the buildings and related demolition factors
- Demolition Plan outlining the extent of the demolition
- Site plan outlining proposed reuse of granite from 40 Main Street
- Renderings from North and South showing the reuse of granite on the buildings
- MACRIS summary of the history of the mill complex



## Town of Ashland, Inspection Services

### Application / Determination for Demolition of a Historical Building

Date of Application: APRIL 28, 2022

Address of Building: • 40 MAIN ST - DEMO COMPLETELY  
• 50 MAIN ST - DEMO COMPLETELY  
• 10/20 + 30 MAIN ST - MINDR SELECTIVE DEMO  
(MAIN BUILDINGS RENOVATED)

Date Building was Built: 10/20, 30 + 40 = 1870      50 MAIN = 1960  
(Assessor's Record of when built / Age of Building)

Owner's Name: ASHLAND PROPERTIES, LLC

Owner's Address: 330 HOPPING BROOK RD. - HOLLISTON

Owner's Phone Number: 617-719-2884

Description / Type of Building and condition requiring demolition: \_\_\_\_\_

40 MAIN - GRANITE MILL BUILDING - NOT VIABLE FOR REUSE  
50 MAIN - BRICK BUILDING - NOT VIABLE FOR REUSE

Date of Deed / Assessor's Record Attached: 6/28/11: BOOK 57005; PAGE 503

Description of Proposed Reuse: REDEVELOPMENT OF 7 ACRE PARCEL  
INCLUDES RENOVATION OF THE 2 MOST NOTABLE MILL BUILDINGS  
AND REDEVELOPMENT OF THE WHOLE SITE WITH A  
MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT RESPONDING TO THE TOWN'S  
DOWNTOWN OVERLAY ZONING DISTRICT.



**Ashland Mills – 10 -50 Main Street Buildings – Selective Demolition and Rehabilitation Summary**

**40 Main Street Circa 1870 – to be demolished and granite stones to be reused on site**

This one story stone masonry building will be demolished in its entirety. This existing building has a minor presence on Main Street with only an entry door and no windows and accommodates open manufacturing spaces on the lowest level with little historical significance. There is no floor structure at the Main Street entry level and the occupied areas are about 15’ below street level. It appears that if there was any interstitial floor structure it had been removed years ago. The structure to the rear of this main building is just one story as well but with a much lower ceiling height. There are also various one story additions that have been constructed to the sides and rear of both 40 and 50 over the years and these will also be demolished.

The owner proposes to reuse the granite slabs and blocks from this building in various locations in the new project including a new branding tower element at the Myrtle Street entrance, façade elements on all 3 new buildings, landscaping blocks at the river walk area and other potential for reuse of the granite which was quarried locally.



**40 Main Street – general front view**



**40 Main Street – Front View - showing minimal redevelopment opportunity**



**40 Main Street – Rear View - showing minimal redevelopment opportunity**

**50 Main Street – circa 1960 - to be demolished**

This two story brick masonry building built in the 1960's will be demolished in its entirety. This building is a newer built brick structure with little historical significance, was not part of the original Mill complex and is not conducive to renovation due to its location and structure. There are a variety of spaces in the building from full 2 story open spaces to full second floor areas and has been renovated many times over the years. Several additions have been added to the rear and sides over the years.





50 Main Street

**10-20 Main Street – circa 1870 – to be renovated in place and selective demolition**

This 2 story with full basement historic stone building will be renovated in place with the following clarifications:

The small addition to the north side of the building will be removed to allow the full north elevation to read as originally built. The 2 small stone storage structures on the east side as well as the elevated mechanical platform will be demolished. The brick chimney will remain.

The main building will be reused as commercial space on the lower level and the first floor level with new entrances from Main Street and the second floor will be converted into 7 apartment units. The existing window openings that have been blocked up or infilled over the years will all be opened, and new window systems will be installed.

The front arched element that accommodated train access and is now covered in stone will be opened and storefront glazing will be installed and potentially become an entry point for the new commercial space.

The mansard roof will be repaired/rebuilt, and the recessed dormers will be maintained. All new roofing will be installed. Existing dormer windows will be replaced with new thermally efficient windows. Roof edge trim will be replicated as needed to maintain the existing appearance. The rear fire escape will be removed. All new interior stairs and elevator will provide the required ADA access and egress to meet code.



**10-20 Main Street – circa 1870 – to be renovated in place**



**10-20 Main- Top photo – small 2 story appendage at center to be removed**



**10-20 Main – Bottom photo - one story additions to the rear are to be removed – chimney remains**

**30 Main Street – circa 1870 – to be renovated in place**

This 2 story with full basement historic stone building will be renovated in place with the following clarifications:

The various at grade and elevated connectors to 10-20 and to 40 and the freight elevator component will be demolished. The rear fire escape will be removed. These are not visible from Main Street.

The main building will be substantially gutted and rebuilt to accommodate commercial space at the front and residential on both the first and second floors. Any existing window openings that have been blocked up or infilled over the years will all be opened, and new window systems will be installed.

The front commercial space floor will be lowered to provide ADA access directly from Main Street at sidewalk level. The mansard roof will be repaired/rebuilt, and the recessed dormers will be maintained.

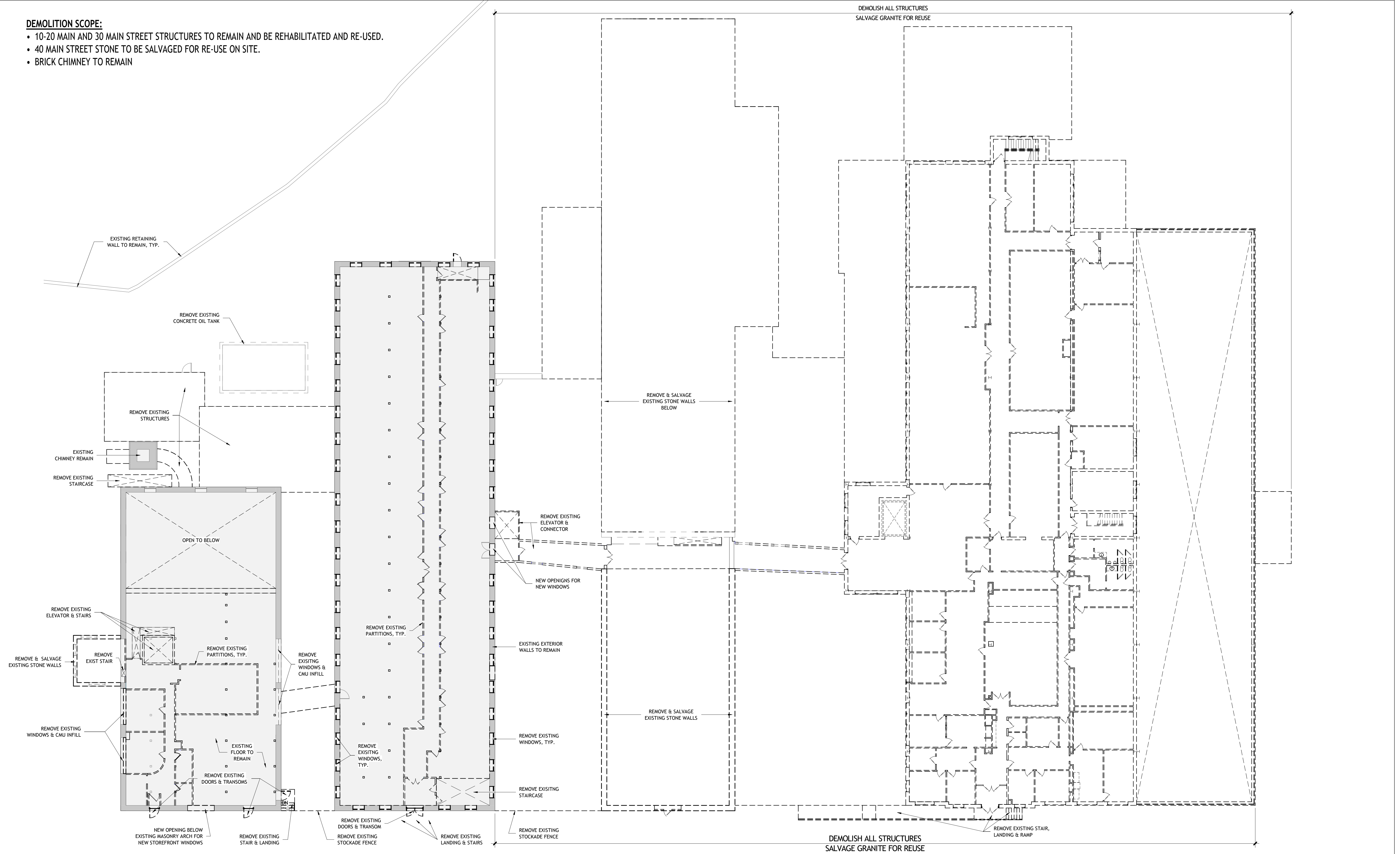
All new roofing will be installed. Existing dormer windows will be replaced with new thermally efficient windows. Roof edge trim will be replicated as needed to maintain the existing appearance.

All new interior stairs and elevator will provide the required ADA access and egress to meet code.



**DEMOLITION SCOPE:**

- 10-20 MAIN AND 30 MAIN STREET STRUCTURES TO REMAIN AND BE REHABILITATED AND RE-USED.
- 40 MAIN STREET STONE TO BE SALVAGED FOR RE-USE ON SITE.
- BRICK CHIMNEY TO REMAIN









G | R | L | A  
Gorman Richardson Lewis Architects

ASHLAND MILLS  
STREET VIEW- SOUTH SIDE

MARCH 24, 2022  
10-50 MAIN ST. ASHLAND, MA

# Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System

## Scanned Record Cover Page

<b>Inventory No:</b>	ASL.D
<b>Historic Name:</b>	Dwight Printing - Lombard Governor Plant
<b>Common Name:</b>	
<b>City/Town:</b>	Ashland
<b>Village/Neighborhood:</b>	
<b>Local No:</b>	0140-0128;
<b>Year Constructed:</b>	
<b>Use(s):</b>	Business Office; Industrial Complex or District;
<b>Significance:</b>	Architecture; Commerce; Industry; Military;
<b>Designation(s):</b>	
<b>Building Materials:</b>	
<b>Demolished</b>	No



The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the Inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

The MACRIS database and scanned files are highly dynamic; new information is added daily and both database records and related scanned files may be updated as new information is incorporated into MHC files. Users should note that there may be a considerable lag time between the receipt of new or updated records by MHC and the appearance of related information in MACRIS. Users should also note that not all source materials for the MACRIS database are made available as scanned images. Users may consult the records, files and maps available in MHC's public research area at its offices at the State Archives Building, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, open M-F, 9-5.

Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (<http://mhc-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm>)

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Massachusetts Historical Commission  
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125  
[www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc](http://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc)

This file was accessed on: Wednesday, April 27, 2022 at 8:37 PM

# FORM A - AREA

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

0140-0128	F ham	ASL. D	see data sheet
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## Photograph



View SE: 10 Main (left, ASL.200) and 30 Main (right, ASL.201)

**Town/City:** Ashland

**Place** (*neighborhood or village*):

**Name of Area:** Dwigth Printing-Lombard Governor Plant

**Present Use:** office

**Construction Dates or Period:** 18 8-1942

**Overall Condition:** good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:**  
see architectural description

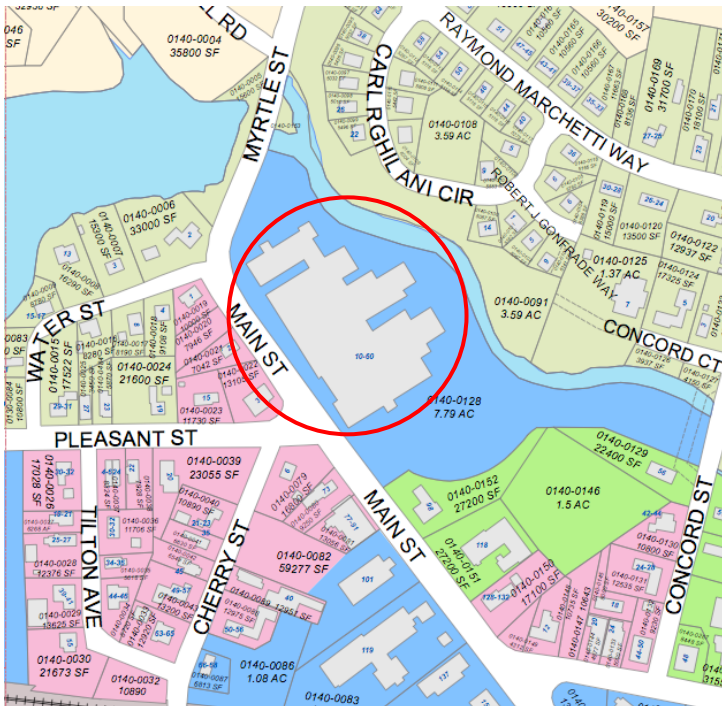
**Acreage:** 7.79 acres

**Recorded by:** Kathleen Kelly Broomer

**Organization:** for Ashland Historical Commission

**Date** (*month/year*): April 2010; edited June 2010

## Locus Map



RECEIVED  
LY  
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see continuation sheet

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

ASHLAND

Dwight Print-Lombard

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Area Letter Form Nos.

220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ASL.D see data sheet

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, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas within the community.

This former industrial complex consists of four principal and connected buildings between Main Street and the Sudbury River, below the dam off Myrtle Street. A covered tailrace ran through the mill complex, parallel to Main Street, as late as the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, according to Sanborn fire insurance maps. All buildings are built into the grade, which is highest at street level and descends to the northeast. The historic name numbers assigned to the various buildings correspond to numbers on the Sanborn maps.

The Dwight Printing-Lombard Governor Building Nos. 2/3, 10 Main Street (18 9-1870, ASL.200) is a 1 -story granite block building on a raised basement with a mansard roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof has always displayed a mansard profile with recessed windows, but the current windows are replacements. The main block (Building No. 2) currently is two bays across and twelve bays deep. A brick smokestack survives at the rear of the building, at the juncture of the main block and a lateral extension at the rear (Building No. 3), which connects to 30 Main Street. The facade does not display as many openings as existed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when there were five. Today, two entries (with replacement door systems) flank a blind granite arch that appeared to contain a window until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Other window openings on the facade have been infilled. The 1948 Sanborn map describes Building No. 2 as a machine and pattern shop and Building No. 3 as assembling and testing.

The largest and least altered of the buildings in the complex is the Dwight Printing-Lombard Governor Building No. 1, 30 Main Street (18 9-1870, ASL.201), described on the 1948 Sanborn map as a machine shop. Similar to the building above in its granite construction and mansard roof, this 1 -story building is five bays across and approximately twenty bays deep. There is a ca. 1970s porch spanning the center entry and two flanking bays, with a short mansard roof clad in copper. Window sash has been replaced.

At 40 Main Street (ASL.202) are the Lombard Governor Building No. 5 (ca. 1922) at the street, with the Dwight Printing Building No. 4 (ca. 18 9-1870) at the rear, and a connecting addition (ca. 1940). The oldest section is at the rear, approximately five bays across and six bays deep with a low-pitched gable roof; this section survives from an earlier granite building on the site, demolished by 1912. The rear section housed a blacksmith shop and pattern shop in 1948. The 1 -story front section at the street, now one bay across the facade and five bays deep, has been substantially altered with the removal of two facade bays and the dormer windows. The front section, known as an assembling building in 1948, has granite walls and a mansard roof like the buildings above, but a steel frame, according to Sanborn maps. A machine shop, about eleven bays deep, was added in between the front and rear sections by ca. 1940. This shop has a flat roof.

The only brick-clad building in the complex is the steel-frame, flat-roofed Lombard Governor Building No. , 50 Main Street (1941-1942, ASL.203). Most original Moderne detailing, in the form of a substantial glass block surround at the entry, framed by curved brick-clad walls and a cantilevered entry canopy, has been removed. Windows contain replacement sash. In 1948, this one-story building housed a drafting room and offices at the front, and a machine shop at the rear. The building has been extended on both sides of the original five-bay, center-entry facade, obscuring the original oversized multi-pane industrial windows on the side elevations.

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

ASHLAND

Dwight Print-Lombard

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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ASL.D	see data sheet
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Buildings in this area would likely be included in a potential National Register district at the town center; further survey at the town center is needed to support a district recommendation.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

*Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this relates to the historical development of the community.*

While the Dwight Printing Company constructed the oldest buildings on this site in 1809-1870, the site has supported industrial activity since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, after the Middlesex Manufacturing Company purchased the property in 1811 for the production of cotton cloth. A four-story mill was built ca. 1811, later acquired by Boston parties and incorporated in 1828 as the Middlesex Union Factory Company. The presence of industry on this Sudbury River site contributed to the growth of the village of Unionville, as this section of Hopkinton was known prior to its incorporation in 1841 as part of the new town of Ashland.

Dwight Printing Company was organized in 1808 for the bleaching, dyeing, and printing of cotton cloth. Jordan, Marsh Co., the Boston department store concern established in 1851 by Eben Dyer Jordan, was one of the original three-stockholders; the Dwight company would be processing cloth for the department store. Dwight Printing acquired several parcels in Ashland between 1808 and 1871 and began construction of a substantial complex of granite mills. The complex was not completed and the business never opened. There is disagreement in period sources as to whether the 1872 land takings in Ashland to create the metropolitan Boston water supply system precipitated or followed the company's decision to suspend construction. The Metropolitan Water Commission maintained that Dwight Printing had depleted its financial resources before the land takings occurred. Failure of the business to open brought a sudden halt to a building boom in Ashland and depressed the local economy.

Higley notes that Dwight Printing began construction on seven granite buildings, only four of which were completed before the company's building campaign was discontinued; the surviving buildings are now known as 10 Main Street and 30 Main Street, plus the rear section of 40 Main Street. The company spent \$500,000 in land and building construction, and a spur track from the Boston Albany Railroad was built to bring freight and coal to the site. Though Dwight Printing never opened, Warren Thread Company did occupy some buildings, leasing them for the manufacture of spool cotton. In 1871, Alfred D. Warren, a thread manufacturer in Worcester, came to Ashland and established his thread mill. The business was incorporated in January 1880 as the Warren Thread Company, with a capital of \$25,000. The Jordan family and Adrian Foote purchased all the stock in the company. Warren Thread took cotton yard shipped from various factories in New England and twisted it into thread of many sizes and colors. The mill was open year-round and employed seventy-five hands, producing a product valued at about \$300,000 annually.

Most of the property of the Dwight Printing Company remained in hands of the Jordan family until 1902, when it was auctioned. After some changes in ownership of the Ashland property, the Lombard Governor Company moved in 1904 from Roxbury Crossing in Boston to the vacant granite mill buildings in Ashland. Organized in 1894 by Nathaniel Lombard to manufacture hydraulic speed governors for waterwheels, Lombard Governor moved to Ashland upon the recommendation of Henry Ellis Warren, who had been superintendent and an engineer with the company since 1902. Warren (1872-1957) emerged as one of Ashland's most prominent businessmen and civic leaders in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, inventing the electric clock and establishing Warren Telechron Company, 150-200 Homer Avenue (see form); acquiring and preserving many acres of agricultural property surrounding his residence on Chestnut Street (see forms for 529-531 Chestnut Street and 433 Chestnut Street); and playing an instrumental role in bringing to Ashland not only Lombard Governor but also Fenwal, Inc., 400 Main Street (see form). The president of Lombard Governor at the time, Homer Loring (1875-1939), also moved to Ashland and resided seasonally at his estate, 579 Chestnut Street (see form), south of Warren's.

Lombard Governor initially occupied the granite mill buildings at 10 Main Street and 30 Main Street and the rear section of 40 Main Street. In 1911, Henry Ellis Warren moved his clock business, then known as Warren Clock Company, into space he leased from Lombard at 10 Main Street, occupying the second floor while Lombard's foundry occupied the lower

# INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET

ASHLAND

Dwight Print-Lombard

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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levels. In the early 1910s, the Angier Corporation, manufacturer of waterproof paper products, occupied other buildings immediately to the south of Lombard s. A fire at Angier mills destroyed their complex in 1922, and the company subsequently moved to Framingham. Lombard Governor subsequently expanded southward, completing the front section of the building at 40 Main Street in the 1920s. In 1922, Lombard Governor expanded its business to construct marine and stationary, diesel oil-burning engines. The company in 1930 had a capital of \$450,000 and employed 200 operatives, most of whom were skilled mechanics. Its principal stockholder at that time, C. Sidney Shepard, died in 1934, leaving the plant and a large estate to the national organization of the Presbyterian church. Henry Ellis Warren purchased the company's common stock in 1937, changed the name to the Lombard Governor Corporation, and rapidly increased the number of operatives from 300 in the late 1930s to about 750 by the early 1940s during a period of retooling the company for national defense. The building at 50 Main Street (1941-1942) was built and equipped by the U. S. Navy Department and later purchased by Lombard. Warren managed the company and served as president until his death in 1957.

As noted in Warren's biography, prepared after his death:

The Lombard Governor organization had produced the first efficient hydraulic speed governor, the first hydraulically operated relief valve, and various special devices to facilitate power plant operation. The company did make very precise surface and angle plates, parts of small steam turbines, and universal milling machines. . . It is doing very precise sub-contract machine work, together with chain saws and large plastic molding machines. The chain saws have been shipped all over the world.

Lombard Governor still operated on the site in 1900, the end of the survey period. In 1902, the company name was changed to Lombard Industries to reflect the shift in the manufacturing emphasis from governors to chain saws, plastic molding machines and contract machine services. American Lincoln Corporation acquired Lombard in 1904 and moved the operations to Toledo, Ohio. The buildings currently house offices and other small businesses.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

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***Dwight Printing Company-Lombard Governor Company Plant (MHC Area D)  
Ashland, Massachusetts***

<b><i>MHC #</i></b>	<b><i>Historic Name</i></b>	<b><i>Street #</i></b>	<b><i>Street Name</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>	<b><i>Style</i></b>
200	Dwight Printing - Lombard Governor Nos. 2/3	10	Main Street	1869-1870	No style
201	Dwight Printing - Lombard Governor No. 1	30	Main Street	1869-1870	No style
202	Dwight Printing - Lombard Governor Nos. 4/5	40	Main Street	ca. 1869/1922/ca. 1940	No style
203	Lombard Governor No. 6	50	Main Street	1941-1942	altered Moderne

Note: Building numbers in historic name correspond to building numbers on Sanborn fire insurance maps

**INVENTORY FORM A CONTINUATION SHEET**

ASHLAND

Dwight Print-Lombard

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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View NE, 30 Main ASL.201



View NE, 40 Main ASL.202

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View S, 50 Main ASL.203



View S, showing 10, 30, 40, and 50 Main Street. Federated Church steeple in distance.