

RECEIVED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 14 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas Pierce Houseother names/site number Wellington Farm Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 487-500 Wellesley Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Weston

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017 zip code 02193

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

31 buildings1

sites

3

structures

7

objects

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Valerie A. Talmage

Signature of certifying official

March 7, 1988

Date

Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;

State or Federal agency and bureau State Historic Preservation OfficerIn my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Andrew ByersEntered in the
National Register4-14-88for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use Wellington Farm Historic District, Weston, Massachusetts

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single or multiple dwelling

Agricultural/field, pasture

Animal facility/barn, pigsty

Agricultural outbuilding/barn

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single or multiple dwelling

Agricultural/field, pasture

Animal facility/barn, pigsty

Agricultural outbuilding/barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Federal

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls clapboard

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Wellington Farm is an irregular parcel of thirty-five acres located in southern Weston. Bisected by Wellesley Street, it includes a main house (ca. 1760, with remodellings ca. 1800 and ca. 1900) with fields on the east side of the street, as well as a farmhouse (ca. 1917), a large barn complex (ca. 18th-20th centuries), pigsties (early-20th century), a greenhouse (modern), and additional fields to the west. Stone walls, visible on historic maps, continue to subdivide the fields and to define the farmstead along Wellesley Street. Like most farmsteads, the Wellington Farm does not represent a single historic period. Rather, it has evolved over time, and now represents Weston's 18th- and 19th-century agrarian period, as well as its turn-of-the-century vogue as a summer retreat for wealthy Bostonians. It has remained largely untouched by recent suburban development, despite its proximity to the Massachusetts Turnpike (directly north), and is significant as one of only a few working farms remaining in the community. At present, three fields on each side of Wellesley Street are rotated to produce hay for the horses that are boarded at the farm, and innovative hydroponic gardening takes place in a modern greenhouse.

The earliest description of the property is provided by the Middlesex County Registry of Deeds (Bk.70, P.294), in 1770, when Thomas and Mary Pierce of Weston sold it to John Brown of Cambridge for one hundred pounds. It was referred to as "a certain tract of land in Weston aforesaid being my homestead containing 70 acres more or less with all the buildings thereon." Although the deed does not specify particular buildings, or document the use of the land, it does indicate that the farm was confined to the east of Wellesley Street, but included lands north and south of Glen Road. No further description of the farm had surfaced until 1899 when Samuel Clarke of Weston (who inherited through the Browns) sold the property to Robert Blodgett of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Wellington Farm Historic District
Weston, Massachusetts

Boston. At that time, Leonard Metcalf, C.E., of Boston was engaged to produce a detailed survey map of the farm. This invaluable document shows a farm of 106.21 acres, expanded to both sides of Wellesley Street, but confined to the north side of Glen Road. It locates buildings, stone walls and bridges, boundary posts, etc., and importantly, labels the various fields by use: woodlot, ploughed field, grassland, orchard, etc.

Evolution of the Main House

The main house, located on the east side of Wellesley Street, is the oldest structure on the property. It has evolved through numerous enlargements and remodellings reflective of its continuous agrarian/residential history, to reach its current configuration. Research indicates that the original portion of the house was constructed in the mid-18th century, ca. 1760. Preliminary physical investigation reveals that this was probably a typical 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney dwelling that may have faced south. Extant clues to its 18th-century construction date include the presence of a large fireplace with a bake oven in the present north (front) room, and the remnants of riven lath (generally phased out by the time of the Revolution) in the cellarway. Physical investigation also indicates that the house was substantially enlarged and updated in the early-19th century, ca. 1800-1820. At that time, it appears that the original house may have been turned ninety degrees to face west onto Wellesley Street, and that a south-facing, 2 1/2-story, five-bay, center-hall house with twin interior chimneys was added to the rear with a stairhall separating it from the old house. The presence of a continuous granite block foundation under the entire house, and of arched underpinnings beneath all three chimneys, in addition to substantial reframing of the ground floor joists of the old house, supports the theory of its reorientation. The abundance of Federal-period interior finish work throughout the house adds further testimony to its substantial enlargement and rebuilding in the early-19th century. Unfortunately, documents have as yet provided little clue as to why the house was so radically changed. The most obvious conclusion is that it was done to accommodate the need of two families--most likely Thomas Brown and his son-in-law, Samuel F. Clarke.

By 1899, when a plan was drawn of the farm and its buildings, other changes to the main house had occurred. A wing, projecting westward toward Wellesley Street from the northwest corner of the old house, had been added, as well as a bay window at the east end of the south facade of the 19th-century house and

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWellington Farm Historic District
Weston, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 2

a bowed verandah uniting the entire southern elevation. The wing may have been added during the early-19th-century remodellings, but the bay window and veranda are characteristic of late-19th-century architecture, and could not have occurred until after the Civil War. At the turn-of-the-century, ca. 1899-1910, the houses underwent another major transformation. The front wing was removed and replaced by another one extending northward on the axis of the old house. Parts of the earlier wing may have been used here and parts of it may have been used to create the kitchen ell now extending west off the northwest corner of the 19th-century house. In addition, the roof was removed from the entire structure, the chimneys were built up, and a third story with a gambrel roof was added over all. A final major change occurred in the mid-20th century when the servants' quarters in the upper stories of the northwest wing were removed, and the wing was cut down to one-story gable-roofed height.

Present Appearance of the Main House:

Today, the Wellington House is a three-story, gambrel-roof structure, facing its gambrel end to the street. It is approached by a semi-circular drive and is separated from the street by a wooden picket fence with stone posts marking the drive; stone walls continue the line of the fence along Wellesley Street. The house sits on a granite block foundation and is sheathed with clapboards, except at the first two stories of the west (rear) elevation, which are shingled. The building is simply trimmed with cornerboards, fascia, and a molded water table on the south elevation.

The front elevation (west) incorporates the five bays of the original house beneath the 20th-century gambrel roof. The first story includes a center entry with enclosed porch flanked by two 6/6 double-hung sash windows to the north and by a three-sided bay window, which extends to the second story to the south. At the second story, a single window balances the bay, two windows light the third story, and a single window is located in the attic. The front elevation is extended northward by a one-story gable-roof wing which contains a ground-floor garage at its northern end. A hip roof Tuscan porch unites the house and wing.

The south elevation is asymmetrical, but is basically organized around a three-sided bay window, which breaks through into the roof; the roof is also lit by a full shed dormer. At the first story, two windows containing 8/12 sash and an entry framed by pilasters on high plinths and a lintel shelf are

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWellington Farm Historic District
Weston, MassachusettsSection number 7 Page 3

located west of the bay (the entry leads to the hall that separates the 18th- and 19th-century portions of the house). To the east of the bay is a glazed Tuscan porch, behind which is the center entry of the 19th-century house flanked by a three-sided bay window on the east. At the second story, three windows are found on each side of the bay; all contain 8/12 sash except the one directly east of the bay, which contains 6/9 sash and is over the entry.

The rear (east) elevation contains a french door at its southern end, followed by windows with 8/12 and 6/9 sash respectively. Two windows are located at both the second and third stories, while a single window is found in the attic. As has been noted, this elevation is shingled with clapboards only in the gambrel area. A one-story, gable-roof kitchen ell with a chimney at its eastern end leads off this elevation; on the south it contains an entry and a triple window, on the east it includes a shed addition, and on the north it includes an entry and window with 6/6 sash.

The north elevation is asymmetrically organized with an entry to the 19th-century portion of the house opposite that of the south elevation. Three individual shed-roof dormers light the attic area.

Other buildings on the Farm

The Barn Complex, painted red and including both gable- and gambrel-roof sections with distinctive cupolas as well as a silo, is one of the most prominent and picturesque features of the farm. It is located on the west side of Wellesley Street, nearly opposite the main house, and echoing its rambling, gambrel-roof form. It is set off from Wellesley Street by granite posts which are angled back to form gates to the barnyards on either side; stone walls extend north and south from the gates to define the farm's extent along Wellesley Street, interrupted by other gateposts. The barn complex is composed of three sections, one behind the other, and angling slightly off to the north. The entire structure is clapboard-clad, trimmed with cornerboards and fascia, and sits on a fieldstone foundation. The front part is gable-roofed and faces a gable end, with double door and transom, to the street. This form is typical of the mid-19th century, a date further reflected in its interior paneled doors. Visible framing members reveal empty joist pockets and mortises, pointing to reuse and an earlier (possibly 18th century) construction date. Directly behind the front gable-roof section is a gambrel-roof section with its own double entry approached by a granite-sided uphill slope. Fenestration of all three sections is irregular, but generally consists of either 6/6 double-hung sash or fixed six-pane lights.

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Wellington Farm Historic District
Weston, Massachusetts

The Farmer's Cottage, standing just north of the barn complex, was constructed in 1917 to the designs of Joseph Everett Chandler. Physical investigation and oral history indicate that it was assembled from existing outbuildings on the farm. While the front portion may have been newly constructed in 1917, the portions extending behind it were probably a smokehouse and a carriagehouse. Both show evidence of reused framing members, including shouldered posts. The cottage rises 1 1/2-stories to a gable roof and faces its gable end to the street. The entry is located in the north corner beneath a shed roof projection. The house is clapboard-clad and trimmed with cornerboards and fascia. Windows are simply framed and generally contain 6/6 sash. A garage/shed area with arched openings is placed at right angles to the house and is attached to its rear ell (carriage/smoke house); a small in-law apartment occupies the end of this section.

Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property or in the general area (within one mile), it is likely that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the property, located on the periphery of wetlands and a stream that feed the Nonesuch Pond/Bogle Brook locale, would have made this an attractive area for native subsistence and settlement activities. Given the size of the parcel (thirty-five acres) and limited historic development in the area, a moderate potential exists that prehistoric sites are present.

A high potential exists for significant historical archaeological remains on the property from the 18th through the 20th century. Survivals likely exist from different episodes of farm construction and use. Controlled testing and excavation may help document more precisely the components, layout, and function of the farmstead as it evolved during the 18th and 19th centuries. Occupation-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) are likely around the ca. 1760 main house and 18th- and 20th-century barn complex.

8. Statement of Significance Wellington Farm Historic District, Weston, Massachusetts

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance
ca. 1760 - 1937

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
N/ASignificant Person
N/AArchitect/Builder
unknown (main house)
Joseph Everett Chandler (farmers cottage)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Wellington Farm possesses integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is significant as a well-developed 18th-century farmstead with continuous association with Weston's agricultural history. It is also significant for its associations with Weston's late-19th-century vogue as a summer retreat. Finally, the Wellington Farm, including main house, farmhouse, barn complex, pigsties, greenhouse, and stonewall-lined fields, is a fine representation of a New England farmstead that has evolved over several hundred years. The farm thus meets Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places, and is significant on the local level.

History of Ownership and Use

The farm's earliest owner was Thomas Pierce (1705-1789), son of Francis and Hannah Pierce of Weston. He married Mary Hayes (d. 1778) in 1728. It is believed that the present front portion of the main house was built by Thomas, ca. 1760, as a typical 2 1/2-story, five-bay, center-entry, center-chimney, gable-roofed dwelling. Thomas and Mary had several children, at least one of whom served in the Weston Company in the Revolutionary War. According to town records, Thomas Pierce held the office of field driver in 1763 and 1766. He was one of the town surveyors and collectors in 1761. In 1762, his taxes were doubled for one year (with two polls) and then resumed the same amount with one poll. For about six years his taxes were abated and in 1783, the town paid for him to be boarded for one year. It appears that Thomas and Mary fell upon hard times at about the time of the Revolution, and may have been forced to sell the farm in 1770 when it passed to John Brown of Cambridge for one hundred pounds. At that time the farm was described as a ca. seventy acres homestead "with all the buildings thereon".

9. Major Bibliographical References Wellington Farm Historic District, Weston, Massachusetts

Hurd, Duane Hamilton (ed.) History of Middlesex County. Boston. 1890.

Lamson, Daniel S. History of the Town of Weston, MA 1630-1890. Boston: George Ellis Co., 1913.

Massachusetts Historical Commission, Weston Town Report.

Middlesex County Registry of Deeds and Probate.

Town and County Maps and Atlases.

Town of Weston Vital Records.

Waltham Daily Free Press-Tribune, February 10, 1899.

Weston Historical Commission Inventory Research files.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State historic preservation office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Specify repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 35 acres

Quad- Natick

Scale- 1:25000

UTM References

A 19 309790 4689370
Zone Easting Northing

C 19 310120 4688930

B 19 310200 4689140
Zone Easting Northing

D 19 309750 4688900

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

see assessors map

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candace Jenkins, Preservation Consultant

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission

street & number 80 Boylston Street

city or town Boston

date January 1987

telephone (617) 727-8470

state Massachusetts zip code 02116

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWellington Farm Historic District
Weston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 1

Following the sale of the farm to John Brown in 1770, the homestead remained in the Brown family for over one hundred years, being owned successively by Thomas Brown, Marshal Brown, and finally by Samuel F. Clarke, a son-in-law. During the Brown family ownership, the main house was more than doubled in size, and perhaps converted to use as a two-family dwelling. Samuel F. Clarke was born in Orange, Vermont to David and Lydia Clarke in 1820. He married Louisa Brown (1824-1842) of Weston in 1847. When Samuel F. Clarke sold the farmstead in 1899, the Waltham Free Press-Tribune reported that "Mr. Samuel F. Clarke of Wellesley Street, Weston, has sold his estate to a well-known Boston merchant, who intends to improve the property and occupy the same as a summer residence. It contains about 140 acres, the greater portion of which is grassland. The buildings consist of a large, old-fashioned house and barn, which have always been kept in excellent repair. Among the principal attractions of the place are the grand old maple and elm trees which were planted by Mr. Clarke over fifty years ago. This has been a favorite resort for persons seeking rest and recreation during the summer season. The estate has been in the family since 1795, being owned by Mr. Brown, the grandfather of Mrs. Clarke, who was one of the early settlers and active in town affairs. Mr. Clarke has owned and occupied it since 1847."

The Boston merchant to whom Clarke sold the house, was Robert B. Blodgett who owned the property until 1905-1907, and may have been responsible for some of the many turn-of-the-century changes discussed in section 7. In 1906, the farm passed to William E. Barrett of Boston through Samuel Hudson who may have been Blodgett's executor. In 1907, the farm passed from the estate of William Barrett to Evelyn L. and Arthur Wight Wellington of Medford. Arthur W. Wellington made his career at the U.S. Leather Company in Boston, starting out as a messenger boy, and retiring at age sixty-five as president. The Wellingtons moved to Weston because their family homestead in the Wellington section of Medford was taken by the city and is now the Wellington Circle traffic area. When the Wellingtons moved to Weston, they continued to raise horses and cattle, switching from the Brown Swiss to the Guernsey breed. The farm remains in the Wellington family ownership through Arthur and Evelyn's daughter, Nancy Wellington Danforth and her descendents, who continue the farming operations.

Historical and Architectural Significance

The Wellington Farm is an extremely unusual survivor, reflective of Weston's 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century agricultural period. Throughout the 20th century, Weston has developed as a very wealthy suburban community and most of

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWellington Farm Historic District
Weston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 2

its former farms have been, or are being, subdivided for residential development. The Wellington Farm remains in the hands of descendants of its early-20th-century owners, all of whom are committed to retaining its agrarian character. While many houses from the earlier centuries remain, only a scant half dozen retain any of their agricultural characteristics beyond possible retention of a barn used for storage or other non-agricultural purposes. The Wellington Farm retains ca. thirty-five acres of open, stone wall-lined fields that are still used to produce hay for the horses that are boarded in its large barn complex; it also retains a farmer's cottage and pigsties dating from the early-20th century, when horses and Guernsey cattle were raised by the Wellington family.

Like most ancient farmsteads, this one has undergone changes in size and use that are difficult to document with any degree of precision, especially usage. Thomas Pierce, the earliest owner, assembled the farm in stages, and some transactions have been pinpointed in the Middlesex County Registry of Deeds. Because of the imprecise boundary markers referred to in early deeds, it is impossible to exactly relate ancient bounds to those of today. In 1735, Thomas Pierce bought seven acres from Jonathan Bullard, south of an unspecified acreage he already owned (Bk. 57, p. 111). In 1770 (Bk. 70, p. 294), Pierce sold seventy acres, with all the buildings thereon, west of the town way and north of lands of John Bullard, to John Brown. The following year, Brown sold eighty acres with roughly the same bounds to Oliver Hastings (Bk. 71, p. 431). In 1775, Oliver Hastings bought six adjacent acres from his father John. In 1795, Oliver Hastings sold 160 acres with roughly the same bounds to Thomas Brown (Bk. 117, p. 522). As is usually the case, none of these early deeds specify use of the land.

The farm remained in Brown family ownership, through a son-in-law, S. F. Clark, until the end of the 19th century. During those one hundred years, some lands of the early Brown farm were sold and additional lands, west of Wellesley Street, were acquired. The plan of the Wellington Farm that was prepared in 1899, when it was sold out of the Brown family, is a rare and informative document. It not only depicts the bounds of the farm and the footprints of existing buildings, but also shows the location of stone walls and uses to which various fields were put. Most of the property still owned by Wellington family descendants was used as grassland or plowed fields, a use which continues today. Substantial acreage (ca. forty) to the west, which was not part of the 18th- or early-19th-century farmstead, and was shown on the 1899 plan as pasture, plowed fields and woodlots, has recently been deeded to the town as conservation land, and so will retain an open, undeveloped character. Other lands to the north were lost in 1939 when the Metropolitan

continued

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetWellington Farm Historic District
Weston, MassachusettsSection number 8 Page 3

District Commission took land for an aquaduct, and later when the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority took lands for Rte. I-90. Currently, planned widening of Rte. I-90 may further affect the extent of the farm.

A comparison of the 1899 plan with current assessors' maps shows the property east of Wellesley Street (the original Brown farm) to be nearly intact, with stone walls continuing to define the southern boundary along Glen Road, and the eastern boundary adjacent to a small pond. Only a small amount of land to the north has been lost to the Commonwealth for the aforementioned Metropolitan District Commission and Turnpike takings. To the west of Wellesley Street, the southern and western bounds, as defined by a small brook and stone wall, remain intact. It is only the acreage stretching over to Winter Street on the far west that has been deeded to the town of Weston as conservation land.

The Wellington Farm remains as a uniquely well-documented farmstead whose current bounds, based on current Wellington family ownership, retain the core of the farm as developed in the 18th, 19th, and early-20th centuries. The family remains committed to retaining its agriculture character despite substantial development pressure and the threat of the Massachusetts Turnpike widening. The acreage to the west, deeded to the town for conservation purposes, will continue to reinforce the rural qualities of the farm. National Register listing should provide a significant boost to recognition and preservation of this significant component of Weston's agriculture history.

Archaeological Significance

Since the patterns of prehistoric occupation in Weston are poorly documented, any surviving sites would be significant. Inland prehistoric sites in this area would be located between the Sudbury and Charles Rivers, both known loci for prehistoric settlement, and may provide information pertaining to native subsistence and settlement between those drainages.

Historic and archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the changing social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized life in a rural New England farmstead as it evolved over several hundred years. The property offers potential to study the farm as it represents and characterizes Weston's 18th- and 19th-century agrarian development and later popularity as an upper class summer retreat. The farm also offers the potential for studying the changing character of individuals who inhabited the farm since it has remained in use since its inception.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Wellington Farm Historic District
Weston, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all of the farm as it existed in 1899-1907 that is still under the ownership of descendants of the Wellington family. Stone walls define the extent of the property to the east, southwest, and south. To the north, the property adjoins the Massachusetts Turnpike, while to the far west, it borders wooded lands donated by the Wellington family descendants to the town of Weston.

WELLINGTON FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
WESTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

<u>HISTORICAL NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>STATUS/RESOURCE</u>
Thomas Pierce House	500 Wellesley Street	ca. 1760 ca. 1800-1820 ca. 1899-1910	Georgian Federal Colonial Revival	C/B
Farmer's Cottage	487 Wellesley Street	1917	Colonial Revival	C/B
Greenhouse	487 Wellesley Street	ca. 1970		NC/B
Barn Complex	487 Wellesley Street	ca. 18th-20th c.		C/B
Pigsties	487 Wellesley Street	early-20th c.		2C/St
Stone Walls	487-500 Wellesley Street	mid-18th-mid-20th c.		C/St
Hayfields	487-500 Wellesley Street	ca. 18th-20th c.		C/Si

KEY

C....contributing
NC...noncontributing

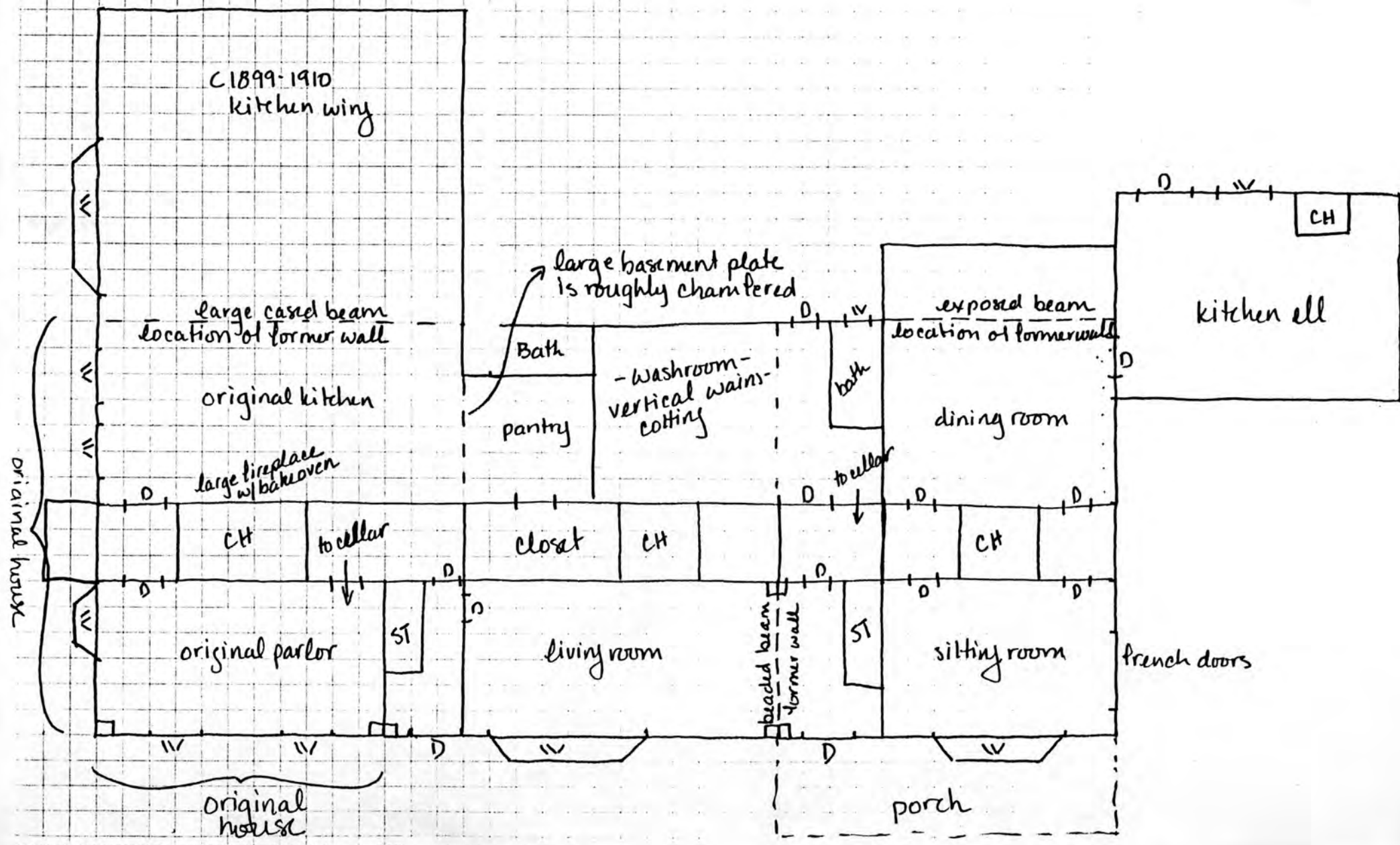
B....building
Si...site
St...structure

DISTRICT TOTALS

Contributing: 3B, 1Si, 3St
Noncontributing: 1B

Sketch Plan of First Floor

$\uparrow N$



88000426

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Wellington Farm Historic District
Middlesex County
MASSACHUSETTS

- ☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

**Entered in the
National Register**

Working No. 3-14-88
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/7/89
Date Due: 4/14/88 - 4/28/88
Action: ☒ ACCEPT 4-14-88
☐ RETURN
☐ REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition

- ☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

- ☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

- ☐ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- ☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- ☐ summary paragraph
- ☐ completeness
- ☐ clarity
- ☐ applicable criteria
- ☐ justification of areas checked
- ☐ relating significance to the resource
- ☐ context
- ☐ relationship of integrity to significance
- ☐ justification of exception
- ☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Photographs
- ☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Wellington Farm
487-500 Wellesley Street
Weston, MA photo 1 of 4

Main house facing east; 1987
Candace Jenkins
17 Slade St., Belmont, MA



Wellington Farm
487-500 Wellesley Street
Weston, MA photo 2 of 4

Main house facing north; 1987
Candace Jenkins
17 Slade St., Belmont, MA



Wellington Farm
487-500 Wellesley Street
Weston, MA photo 3 Of 4

Farmhouse facing west; 1987
Candace Jenkins
17 Slade St., Belmont, MA



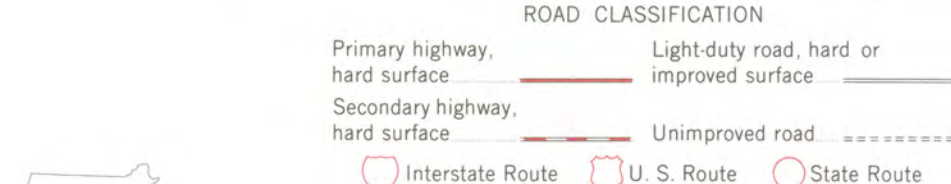
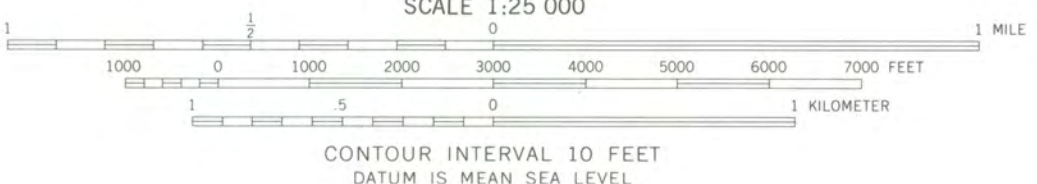
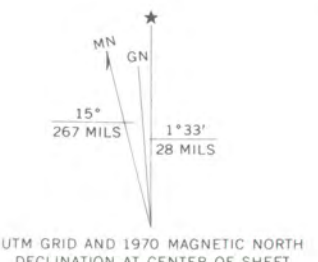
Wellington Farm
487-500 Wellesley Street
Weston, MA photo 4 of 4

Barns facing west; 1987
Candace Jenkins
17 Slade St., Belmont, MA

TOWN OF WESTON



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1940-1941
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



THOMAS PIERCE HOUSE
(WELLINGTON FARM)
Weston, Massachusetts

CONVERSION
SCALES

Feet Meters

Quod-Natick
Scale 1:25000

UTM References:

A 19/309790/4689370
B 19/310200/4689140
C 19/310120/4688930
D 19/309750/4688900

Feet	Meters
1	3048
2	6096
3	9144
4	12192
5	15240
6	18288
7	21336
8	24384
9	27432
10	30480

To convert feet to meters multiply by 3.048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

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

NATICK, MASS.
N4215-W7115/7.5
1970

AMS 6768 IV SE-SERIES V814

440105



P 093 545 969

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Valerie A. Talmage

Executive Director

State Historic Preservation Officer

March 7, 1988

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed you will find the nomination forms for the following properties:

Districts

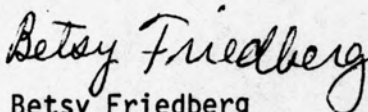
Boston, Temple Place Historic District
Milton, Milton Centre Historic District
Sterling, Sterling Center Historic District
Wellesley, Hunnewell Estates Historic District
Weston, Wellington Farm Historic District

Individual properties

Boston, Dorchester Lower Mills Branch Library, 1110 Washington Street
Oxford, Huguenot Fort, Fort Hill Road
Worcester (Worcester MRA), Aurora Hotel, 652-660 Main Street

They have been voted eligible by the State Review Board and have been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment. No comments have been received to date. We request the expedited review of the Hunnewell Estates Historic District, Wellesley.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

BF/es

Enclosure