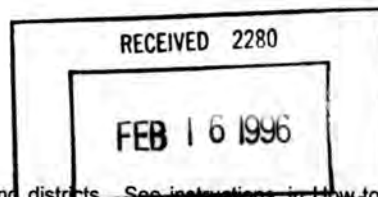


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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each section in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Randall-Hale Homestead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 6 Sudbury Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Stow

N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01775

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith B. McDonough / BJS

2-8-96

Signature of certifying official/Title Judith B. McDonough, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Patrick Anderson

Date of Action

3/22/96

Randall-Hale Homestead
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

4 0 buildings

sites

structures

objects

4 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: fieldstone

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Wood: shake

other

Narrative Description

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

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

ca. 1710 - 1820

Significant Dates

ca. 1760

ca. 1820

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Randall-Hale Homestead
Name of Property

Middlesex County, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19 292300 4697920
Zone Easting Northing

2.
Zone Easting Northing

3.
Zone Easting Northing

4.
Zone Easting Northing

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrew Curtis on behalf of the Stow Historical Commission with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date January 1996

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

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Robert and Judith Zeitlin

street & number 6 Sudbury Road telephone

city or town Stow state MA zip code 01775

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Randall-Hale Homestead
Stow (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts**Section number 7 Page 1**7. DESCRIPTION**

The Randall-Hale Homestead, Stow, is situated on hilly upland terrain in this rural community located in far western Middlesex County. The property is sited facing south on a low rise overlooking the Assabet River and the mills of Gleasondale Village to the southwest. The .68-acre lot is bounded by a low fieldstone wall, augmented by a stockade fence which provides some privacy from nearby Gleasondale Road. The primary open land area lies to the east, where the driveway and parking area are sited away from the homestead and in front of the gardens. A large fir tree marks the property's western edge, at the intersection of Gleasondale and Sudbury Roads.

The homestead is set back approximately twenty-five feet from Sudbury Road and is reached by a crushed stone driveway. The west elevation lies within five feet of Gleasondale Street. The homestead is oriented to the south, overlooking the Assabet River and mills to the southwest. The carriage barn and equipment shed are located thirty feet directly north of the homestead. The barn is located directly across Sudbury Road.

The surrounding land is used for residential and agricultural purposes. The mill village of Gleasondale, formerly Randall Mills, lies 1/4 mile to the southwest. Fronting the house is a rapidly maturing stand of oak, maple, and other deciduous trees. Several large evergreens encroach both the front and west-side elevations. The most prominent manmade feature in the vicinity of the homestead is the road fork and grassy triangle formed at the intersection of Gleasondale Road and Sudbury Road. Gleasondale Road has served as the main route for travel from the Marlboro-Hudson area through Gleasondale Village to Stow Center and the Concord-Acton area since the 18th century. Natural features of the surrounding landscape include large deciduous tree stands intermixed with orchard and pastureland.

The existing main house was apparently begun ca. 1710. It is rectangular in plan with a small ell addition ca. 1760 that extends off the north elevation and runs flush with the west elevation wall to create the L-shaped first floor plan. The square-in-plan east wing of ca. 1820 is set back twelve feet from the south elevation of the main house. A single-story addition of ca. 1990 extends further from the 1820 wing. The main house retains some evidence of previous construction, though most finishes, both inside and out, reflect the Georgian updating that the house received in the mid 18th century. Further analysis of the evidence of pre-existing rooflines must be completed before any definite conclusion can be drawn to First Period construction.

The main house and east wing are 2 1/2 stories tall with full basement. The north ell additions are one story tall with no basement. The fieldstone foundation with walls two feet thick appears to be original. The exterior walls are clad with the original beveled wood clapboards with lapped ends 3-1/2 inches to the weather, except in a few minor areas where they were replaced during minor restoration work in the late 1970s. The present replacement clapboards are butt ended.

(continued)

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Stow (Middlesex County)
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The roof on all house parts is a simple gable, overlaid with cedar shingles. A centrally located six-opening fireplace rises through the main house ridge, while a two-opening fireplace located inside the east wing wall rises through the far eastern end of the ridge. The ell also has a centrally located fireplace.

The homestead is trimmed with several fine examples of classic Georgian stone details translated into wood. Eave detail consists of a five-inch cornice molding above a three-inch fascia with soffit extending eight inches from the north and south elevations and returns two feet on the gabled ends. Frieze board is continuous across the top of the north and south elevations with a four-inch bed molding applied to its top edge. The bottom four inches are notched around the projecting second floor window casings. Typical windows have double-hung wooden sash, most with 9/6 or 6/6 sash; for the most part, these are appropriate 1970s replacements of the late 19th century 2/2 windows. Sash are surrounded by molded casings that stand in relief from the plane of the facade in a symmetrical composition.

The panelled front door within a heavy entablature dominates the southern, front elevation. It is an important defining element of the Georgian architectural style, and, in the Randall-Hale Homestead, is a particularly fine example. The generously proportioned surround is composed of battered or receding pilasters on plinths supporting a developed entablature, which is in turn topped by a projecting crown molding. The south elevation of the east side wing of ca. 1820 has a different eave crown molding profile, 9/6 windows placed symmetrically, and a panelled door at the far east corner. Corner pilasters exist on all elevations.

Both east and west elevations have gable end eave returns, with a square attic vent to the east and a 6/6 wood sash attic window to the west. The narrow "funeral door" on the building's western side dates to the ca. 1820 remodelling of the house. The north elevation has similar continuous eave and frieze detail with evidence of a change in the moulding profiles between the ca. 1820 wing and the main house. The windows are grouped in pairs across the second floor in an asymmetrical arrangement. Two 9/6 wood sash windows are found on the north sides of the rear, wing addition and on the east elevation of the ell. A single 6/6 wood sash window is located on the first floor of the wing addition. Doors at the north side of the main block and eastern side of the ell include a 20th century twelve-light door on the building's main body; both doors presently provide access to a brick patio.

The newest addition to the property, a two-bay gable-end structure extending the ca. 1820 wing, echoes the molded cornice with returns of the building's older sections. Fenestration includes 6/9 and 6/6 sash as well as fixed multipaned lights, all set in molded surrounds, arrayed singly and in pairs. A pair of multipaned doors provides access to a picket fence-enclosed patio.

Structure and Plan

The existing 2 1/2-story main house of ca. 1710 is rectangular in plan with a centrally located six-opening fireplace. (See attached floor plan.) The square-in-plan 2 1/2-story east wing of ca. 1820 is set back twelve feet from the south elevation of the main house with a two-opening fireplace located inside the east

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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Stow (Middlesex County)
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wall. Both sections are supported on two-foot-thick rubblestone foundation basement walls. The ca. 1760 ell, supported on a low rubblestone foundation, extends off the north elevation and runs flush with the west elevation wall to create the L-shaped first floor plan. It also has a centrally located fireplace. The first floor structure is supported on 8"x10" handhewn chestnut sills with vertically sawn 2"x10" joists running north/south. The first floor wall construction is post and beam divided into three east/west bays by 8"x8" posts and 8"x10" beam. Upper stories are constructed in similar fashion, while the 4"x6" roof rafters and 4"x4" purlins support 1"x8" sheathing and a wood shingle roof.

A single six-raised-panel door opens to the central 8'x10' Stair Hall. To the east through a four-raised-panel door, the 15'x18' Parlor (presently a Study with adjoining 1/2 Bathroom) has a full-height raised panel west wall, part of the ca. 1760 updating of the original structure, and a small fireplace opening. At the west end, also through a four-raised-panel door, the 15'x18' Hall (presently a Living Room) retain a corner cupboard and fireplace opening in the east wall. Doors in the north wall of the Hall and Parlor lead to a long 40'x10' Keeping Room containing a large fireplace with rear beehive oven at the center of the south wall. In the northwest corner, a stairway leads down to the Basement and up to the Servants Quarters and small north Bed Chambers. Entry to this room from the outside is gained through the "funeral door" on the north facade. A Summer Kitchen ell of ca. 1760 forms the vertical leg of the L-shaped plan; it is entered through a four-raised-panel door in the Keeping Room. A fireplace with side oven is centrally located in this ell addition. Door openings in the east Keeping Room wall lead to the Buttery (now a Laundry) at the northwest and a Contemporary Kitchen at the southeast corner with a fireplace projecting from the interior of the east wall. A stairway leading up to the second floor is located on the Kitchen side of the Keeping Room east wall. Access to the Basement on this stairway is gained through the Buttery. The structure of this Kitchen and Laundry Room wing is dated ca. 1820.

The central stairway rises from east to west turning at two separate landings and ending at the Stair Hall landing over the first floor entry. Doors at each end of the Stair Hall lead to two large Bed Chambers that occupy the spaces directly above the Hall and Parlor at the first floor level. Each large Bed Chamber has a fireplace opening off the centrally located main fireplace chimney. Closets for each large Bed Chamber and a small Bed Chamber to the north occupy the space between the main chimney block and north wall of the large Bed Chambers. The stairway leading from the Contemporary Kitchen wing ca. 1820 rises to a Stair Hall that connects two smaller Bed Chambers over the Keeping Room, a full Bathroom, and Dressing Room in the ca. 1820 wing above the Contemporary Kitchen. The northwest corner Stair Hall probably served as a "back-stair" for servants and connected the large southwest Bed Chamber, Bathroom, small north Bed Chambers, and attic stair. The attic space, except for a 12'x10' finished "Servants Room" centered under the west end of the gabled roof, is unfinished. An attic stairway leads to another "shuttle door" that protrudes through the roof ridge directly to the north of the main chimney.

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Most finish work is intact in remaining original walls and ceilings of the ca. 1760 Georgian remodeling. Walls are wood lath and plaster, generally in good condition. Early wallpaper remains in several rooms.

A fresco ca. 1950 occupies the top half of the north wall and half of the west wall in the Hall (Living Room). The scenes depicted include a view of the Randall-Hale Homestead west elevation, a Revolutionary Period battle scene, and a view of the Gleason Houses off Gleasondale Street looking north. Panelling added ca. 1760 remains in the Parlor, Hall, and southeast Bed Chamber. The Keeping Room has horizontal wide-board wainscoting, 27" high. Sash, doors, casings, baseboards, and other wood trim of the Keeping Room are hardwood with a natural finish. The Parlor panelling and trim is painted, while the Hall trim has a grained finish. Chestnut corner posts and ceiling beams are exposed in the Keeping Room. Typical doors have four raised panels. Door and window trim is 4 inches wide with a 3/8" beading along the inside edge of the head and jamb casings. Typical baseboards are 6" high. Typical flooring is face-nailed wide pine, 10"-14" wide. The trim around the Keeping Room fireplace has a natural finish and features 7" side trim and a 10" architrave below a 1"x8" thick mantel with 4" bed molding below. Wing and ell addition fireplaces are brick faced.

The Central stairway remains as originally built ca. 1710. It is possible that the stairway trim was updated during the Federal period as indicated by the use of the 1" square balusters. The treads, risers, baseboard, skirting, molded rail, balusters, and newel posts are hardwood with a white paint finish. Typical newels are 3 1/4" square. A similar proportioned railing is found in the Stair Hall of the wing addition.

The attic room has wood lath and plaster walls with no wood detailing. Legend has it that this room was used to hide slaves in the "underground railroad."

The house retains original hardware, including iron door latches and strap hinges. Modern plumbing is restricted to the wing additions.

Outbuildings

The carriage barn and equipment shed are located directly to the north of the homestead. The L-shaped building group consists of a 1 1/2-story carriage house with gable roof and a one-story equipment building with shed roof. Both buildings have wide board and batten siding, while the carriage house gable end has wavy-edged rough-cut horizontal siding. The massive 2 1/2-story New England barn, with entrance through its gable end facing north onto Sudbury Road, probably dates to the ca. 1820 improvements of the property. It is clapboard-sheathed, and its central door is topped by a fifteen-light transom. A smaller door also provides access into the barn.

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Stow (Middlesex County)
MassachusettsSection number 7, 8 Page 5, 1Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded on the property, it is possible that sites are present. Two sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The physical characteristics of the property also indicate locational criteria favorable for prehistoric sites. The Randall-Hale Homestead lies on well drained, level to moderately sloping terrain in close proximity (within 1,000 feet) to the Assabet River. Given the above factors, site densities in the area, the size of the parcel (.68 acres) and historic land use on the property, a moderate to high potential exists for locating significant prehistoric survivals.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the property. Construction features and/or structural remains may survive from building alterations which occurred at several times, particularly ca. 1710, ca. 1760, and ca. 1820. Structural remains may also survive from outbuildings no longer extant on the property. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive on the property but have yet to be identified.

(end)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Randall-Hale Homestead, Stow, retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, as well as associations with the development of a locally important industrial village from the 18th through the 19th century. The property, the earliest in the village of Gleasondale and among the earliest in Stow, was begun ca. 1710 and retains some evidence of its First Period construction. Its additions and updating ca. 1760 and ca. 1820 demonstrate the evolution many early properties underwent as their owners' needs and economic circumstances changed over time. It remains one of the finest colonial-period residences surviving in Stow. As such, the Randall-Hale Homestead fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places on the local level.

The 2 1/2-story Randall-Hale Homestead is situated on the northernmost ridge above the Assabet River overlooking Gleasondale Mills village (established 1898), which was previously known as Rock Bottom (1815-1898) and still earlier as Randall Mills (1776-1815). While the house holds evidence of having begun as a 1 1/2-story saltbox ca. 1700-1710, (again, further analysis of pre-existing roof structure should be explored to document such evidence) it was extensively remodelled ca. 1760 in the popular Georgian style. The house retains relatively intact elements of the newer Georgian, or Second Period, style, including its 2 1/2-story form, gable-ended roof with cornice moldings projecting from the plane of the facade, prominent center entry and central entrance plan, and intact period Parlor panelling.

The Randall-Hale Homestead holds association with the early industrial development of the village of Gleasondale. Both the Randall and Hale families contributed significantly to the industrial development of the area through direct ownership of mill buildings. Abraham Randall (1741-1815) and his family

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owned the Randall Mills from 1776 to 1815. Much of the area, which is still referred to as Gleasondale, survives, including the mill, owners' housing, and worker housing, and the village appears to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register.

The area around Gleasondale village had been a Native American settlement in the plantation called Pompositticut. Matthew Boon and John Kettle bought land from the Native Americans and settled in the area from ca. 1660 to 1675. Hostilities during King Philips War brought an end to many of the region's settlements in 1676, including those of the Boon and Kettle families. On May 16, 1683, the township of Stow was established by petition to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Two village centers developed: Stow Center (where the third meetinghouse was built, 1754) and Lower Village (where the cemetery was located). A third village emerged on the Assabet River, currently called Gleasondale. The town economy centered around agricultural activities: grazing, dairying, orchards, and some tanning. The area along the Assabet River quickly became a milling district. Ebenezer Graves built the first dam, saw, and grist mill in what would eventually become Gleasondale on land he purchased in September 1716. Several saw and grist mills had been established on the east side of the river by 1735; by 1770, Timothy Gibson had purchased Graves' land, together with his saw and grist mill.

The twelve original Proprietors who received property in the 1683 establishment of Stow included Stephen Randall, the builder of the nominated property. After having been assigned a lot near the Assabet River in 1686, he built a 1 1/2-story saltbox situated at the northernmost ridge overlooking the river. Local records suggest the house was in place by ca. 1700-1710. The house continues to show evidence of having been initially a simple, one-room-deep hall and parlor, as was common in the first years of settlement in Middlesex County.

The main block's present appearance was probably achieved in the mid 18th century by Abraham Randall, likely the grandson of Stephen. Abraham is believed to have been born in the Randall-Hale Homestead in September of 1741, and he resided there until his death in 1815. He bought the mill property (sixty acres with corn and a saw mill) from the above-mentioned Timothy Gibson in 1776, for \$462. The area where Abraham Randall maintained his industrial activities would be known as Randall Mills for the next 45 years.

This same Abraham was active in the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain William Whitcomb's Company, Colonel James Prescott's Regiment, taking part in the Concord Fight during the alarm of April 19, 1775. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant of the Sixth Company, 4th Middlesex Regiment, on December 16, 1776. He is known to have participated in events leading up to the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, New York, on October 17, 1777. As chairman of the board of selectmen in Stow, he was very active in obtaining recruits during the war. He died on March 1, 1815, "as the result of exposure incident to his duties in receiving the returning soldiers of the War of 1812." (P. R. Crowell, History of Stow)

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Abraham and his wife, Mary, had six sons: Phineus, Abraham Jr., Jonas, Paul, Edwin, and Luke. Two years prior to his death, Abraham granted his house to his second son, Abraham Jr. The corn and saw mills became the property of Abraham Jr. and Paul, who in turn sold them off between 1819 and 1822 to several enterprising merchants from Marlboro, now Hudson: Joel Cranston, Silas Felton, and Elijah Hale. Together with another local merchant, Silas Jewell, these individuals were largely responsible for the early development of the cotton manufacturing enterprise at the location of Randall Mills, which came to be known as the Rock Bottom Cotton & Woolen Company. The village took on the name of Rock Bottom. It was renamed Gleasondale in 1898 after the mid 19th century owners of the mill, B. W. Gleason and Samuel Dale.

Abraham Randall Jr.'s elder daughter, Hannah, married Calvin Hale, and they purchased the property from her father. Members of the Hale family had also been prominent in Stow's industrial development. Colonel Elijah Hale was a partner in the Rock Bottom woolen mills. Calvin and Hannah Hale's two sons, A.R.G. Hale (b.1834) and Joseph (birth date unknown), owned the Randall-Hale Homestead in 1875. By 1889 Calvin was occupying the Hale family homestead at 194 Maple Street while Joseph was residing at the Randall-Hale Homestead. The Haleetonian of 1889 records that the distance between Stow and Rock Bottom was marked every half-mile by an elm tree, the first being in front of the Randall-Hale Homestead; the house was referred to, cryptically, in that document as "Minister" Randall's, then owned and occupied by Joseph Hale. Hales lived in the house until the death of Francis W. Hale, Calvin's grandson, in 1947.

The Randall-Hale Homestead is architecturally significant as one of Stow's finest and best preserved 18th century houses. The main house retains its massive central chimney and rectangular plan with center entrance. The main house also retains signs of its ca. 1710 First Period construction. Evidence of a saltbox roof that was five feet lower than the present roof is found on the east face of the chimney in the attic space and in the chestnut rafters and bracing, which also show evidence of having been reused or altered. These factors suggest that the original ca. 1710 house was 1 1/2 to 2 stories in height, one room deep, and built around a large central brick chimney with a half room under the lean-to side of the saltbox roof. The low rubble wall foundation below wide sills, the wide roof overhang, and the rear beehive oven of the central fireplace also suggest an early construction date.

Other features in the main building demonstrate the ca. 1760 remodelling in the Georgian style, a change reflected in the improved living conditions which the economically prospering mills brought to the area. Major alterations included raising the main roof five feet, obliterating the saltbox form, and the application of cornice molding and corner pilasters, as well as adding a generously proportioned central door surround with battered pilasters and a complete entablature topped by a deep projecting cornice. In addition, windows moldings that project from the plane of the facade and Parlor panelling were installed. The Summer Kitchen ell with central fireplace is also believed to date to ca. 1760.

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The ca. 1820s wing addition coincides with the deeding of the Randall Mills by Abraham Randall Jr. and Paul Randall to the Rock Bottom Cotton and Woolen Company in August 1819 and February 1822 for a total of \$1,671.50. (The "funeral door" of the main house also appears to date to ca. 1820.)

A 1960s photograph shows the existence of a Gothic-style porch on the 1820s wing's south elevation, a product of the Romantic Movement in architecture that had begun to appear after Alexander Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* was published in 1842. A shed addition off the Buttery (laundry) is also seen in a 1960s photograph. Both had been removed by the time of the purchase of the property by its present owners in the mid 1970s. The present windows, for the most part 12/8 wooden sash, were installed in place of late 19th century 2/2 sash in the course of a restoration of the property in 1977.

Three Stow properties dating from the early 18th century have been listed in the National Register as First Period buildings. These include the Brown-Stow House, 172 Harvard Road (ca. 1699-1711, with Federal updating); the Tenney Homestead, 156 Taylor Road (ca. 1700-1725, with Federal updating); and the Hapgood House, 76 Treaty Elm Lane (ca. 1726). All three displayed First Period timber-framing construction techniques and/or typical decorative detailing applied to structural members. Further research would be necessary into the framing and detail of the Randall-Hale Homestead in order to confirm its First Period origins.

In its present condition and appearance, therefore, the Randall-Hale Homestead is a particularly fine example of 18th century, English-inspired Georgian-style architecture, in a form less ornate than found in the more cosmopolitan seaport towns of Salem and New Bedford, but which nevertheless evinces the style's interest in classical elements and proportions. The style in Stow is translated from masonry into wood and is applied most conspicuously to the central door surround. The emphasis, as in other Georgian buildings in Stow, is clearly on the development of architectural elements standing in high relief from the plane of the facade in a symmetrical, classically inspired composition. The rectangular main house part ca. 1710 is typical of the early New England homestead that evolved from a one-room- deep Hall and Parlor plan to a saltbox plan and then on to the more formal Georgian form that reflected the prosperous economy of this region into the 19th century.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in Stow are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. While numerous sites have been identified along the Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet River drainages, many fewer sites have been systematically investigated, making surviving sites potentially significant. Prehistoric sites in the Stow area can help document the regional and local importance of the Assabet River ecosystem to Native American subsistence and settlement systems. Information may also survive which indicates the importance of Native American land use along the Assabet River relative to the larger Merrimack River drainage. This information can be used to test the overall importance of riverine drainage basin in areas including trade, raw material use and procurement, and socio/political boundaries.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Randall-Hale Homestead
Stow (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

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Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential to contribute strongly to the homestead's significance, though much of it remains to be demonstrated. These remains have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural, and economic patterns that characterized one of the earlier residences in Stow and some of the more important mill owners in the Gleasondale District. Archaeological survey and testing can help document the chronology of exterior alterations to the building by locating structural and construction features not longer extant including chimney remains, foundations, footings, builder's trenches, and other structural features. The location of outbuildings no longer extant can also be helpful in documenting the layout of the property and activities carried out on the property. Detailed analysis of occupational related features can also be helpful in documenting the activities and lives of inhabitants of the house.

(end)

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

A Narrative Architectural History of Stow: Including a Proposal for National Register Nominations.
Architectural Preservation Associates, March 1982.

Childs, Ethel, B. History of Stow: Tercentenary 1683 "Edition" 1983. Stow: Stow Historical Society Publishing Company, 1983.

Crowell, Reverend., and Mrs. Preston R. Stow Massachusetts 1683-1933. Maynard: Murphy and Murphy and Synder Press. 1933.

Massachusetts Historical Commission. Reconnaissance Survey Report. March 1980.

Middlesex County Courthouse, deeds book 201. p.536 (1813), Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Visit by John O. Curits. Curator, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

INTERVIEWS

Stow Historical Commission, November 18, 1987.

John Head, November 19, 1987.

Dr. Robert Zeitlin (present owner), November 23, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Randall-Hale Homestead
Stow (Middlesex County)
Massachusetts

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MAPS

Tower, Augustus. Plan of the Town of Stow, 1830. Massachusetts State Archives, #2041, no. 12.

Tuttle, Horace F. Plan #1324. August 15, 1947.

U.S.G.S Hudson Quadrangle. United States Department of the Interior, Geologic Survey, 1966.

(end)

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached assessors map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the house, carriage house, shed, and barn associated with the Randall-Hale Homestead. The barn, part of the original property, had been in separate ownership for much of the 20th century but was returned to ownership together with the Randall-Hale House itself ca. 1990. While the land associated with the Randall and Hale families at this location once totalled some sixty acres, much of that land has been subdivided and the present nomination includes only that land held by the present owners/applicants.

(end)

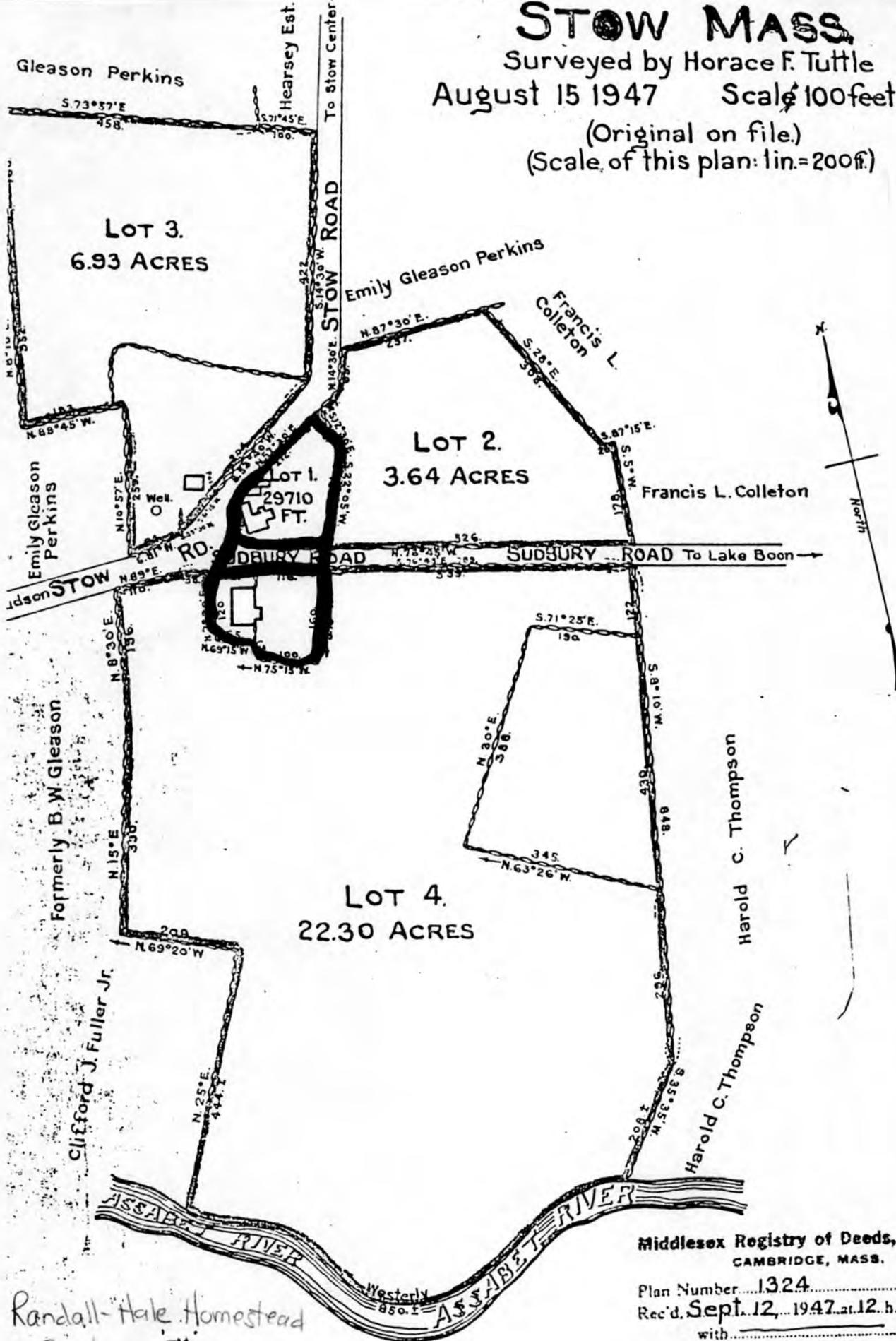
STOW MASS

Surveyed by Horace F. Tuttle

August 15 1947 Scale 100 feet = 1 inch

(Original on file.)

(Scale of this plan: 1 in. = 200 ft.)



Randall-Hale Homestead
6 Sudbury Road
Stow (Middlesex County) Massachusetts

Middlesex Registry of Deeds, So. Dist.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Plan Number 1324 of 1947
Rec'd. Sept. 12, 1947 at 12 h. 10 m. P.M.
with

Recorded, Book 7186 Page End

Attest *Albert R. Nuttall* Register

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Randall--Hale Homestead

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 2/16/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/27/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/14/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/01/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000277

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3/22/96 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historically & architecturally significant
First Period house.*

RECOM./CRITERIA accept AEC

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/22/96

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



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
 2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD.
 3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA, (Middlesex County)
 4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/85
 5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
 6. PHOTO NO.: 1 of 15
 7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING NORTH.
- 9



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 2 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING NORTHWEST



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/82
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 3 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: FRONT DOOR ADICULA



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA, (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 4 of 15
7. Description: Looking S.E.



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 5 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING WEST



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS
11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO. NO.: 6 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: Looking S.W.



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/81
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 7 OF 15
7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING N.E. AT CENTER STAIRWELL
FIRST FLOOR.



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA, (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 8 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING N.W. AT PARLOR PANELLING



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA, (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW R. CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO. NO.: 9 OF 15
7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING N.E. IN HALL (LIVING ROOM)



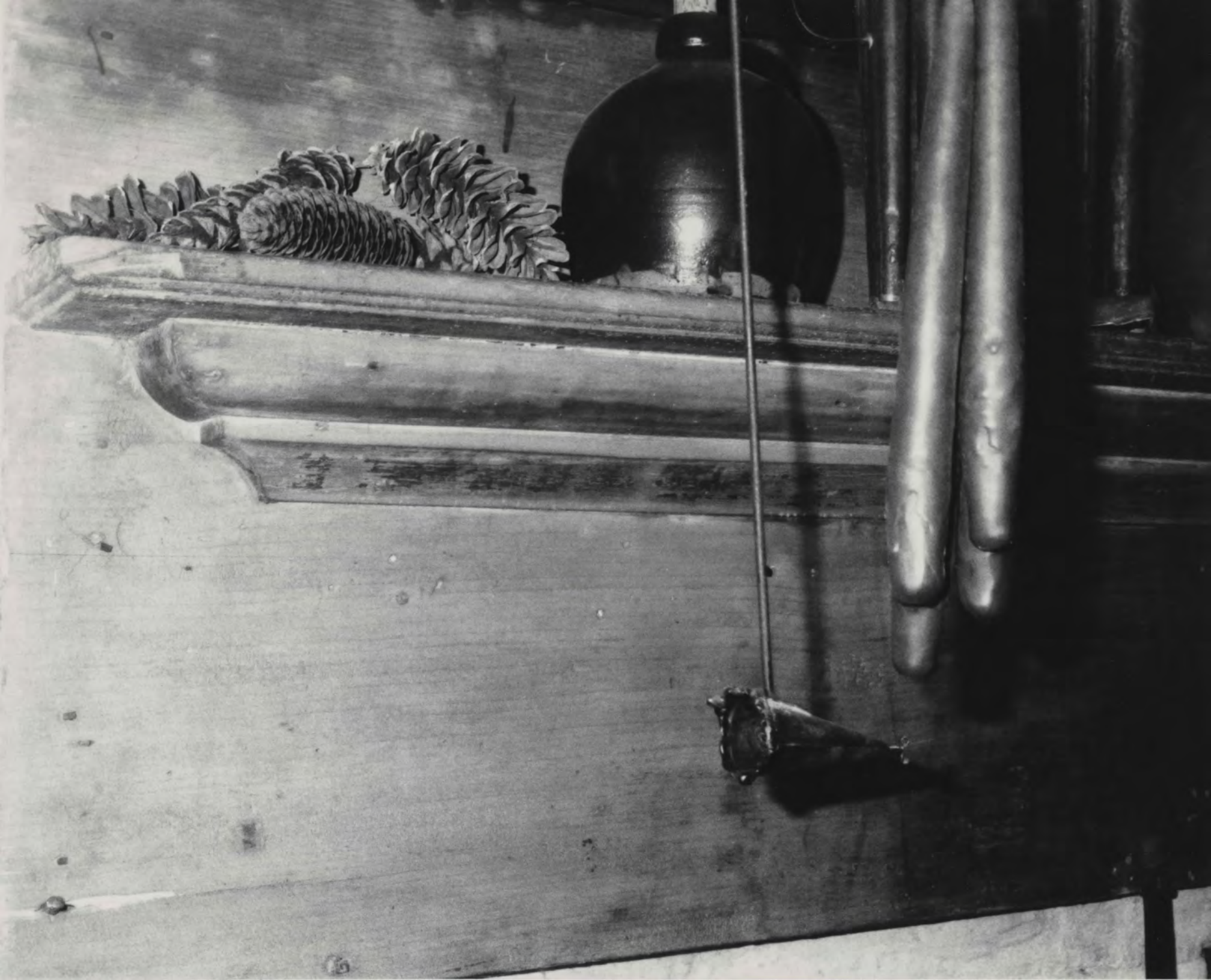
1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-MALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SADBURY ROAD
3. Community: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO. NO.: 10 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: Looking N.W. IN HALL (LIVING ROOM) AT FRESCO
MURALS OF THE GLEASON AND RANDALL HOUSES



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SADBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTO NO.: 11 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: Looking N.E. in KEEPING ROOM



1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOLY, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER 12 OF 15
7. DESCRIPTION: LOOKING S.W. AT KEEPING ROOM FIREPLACE.



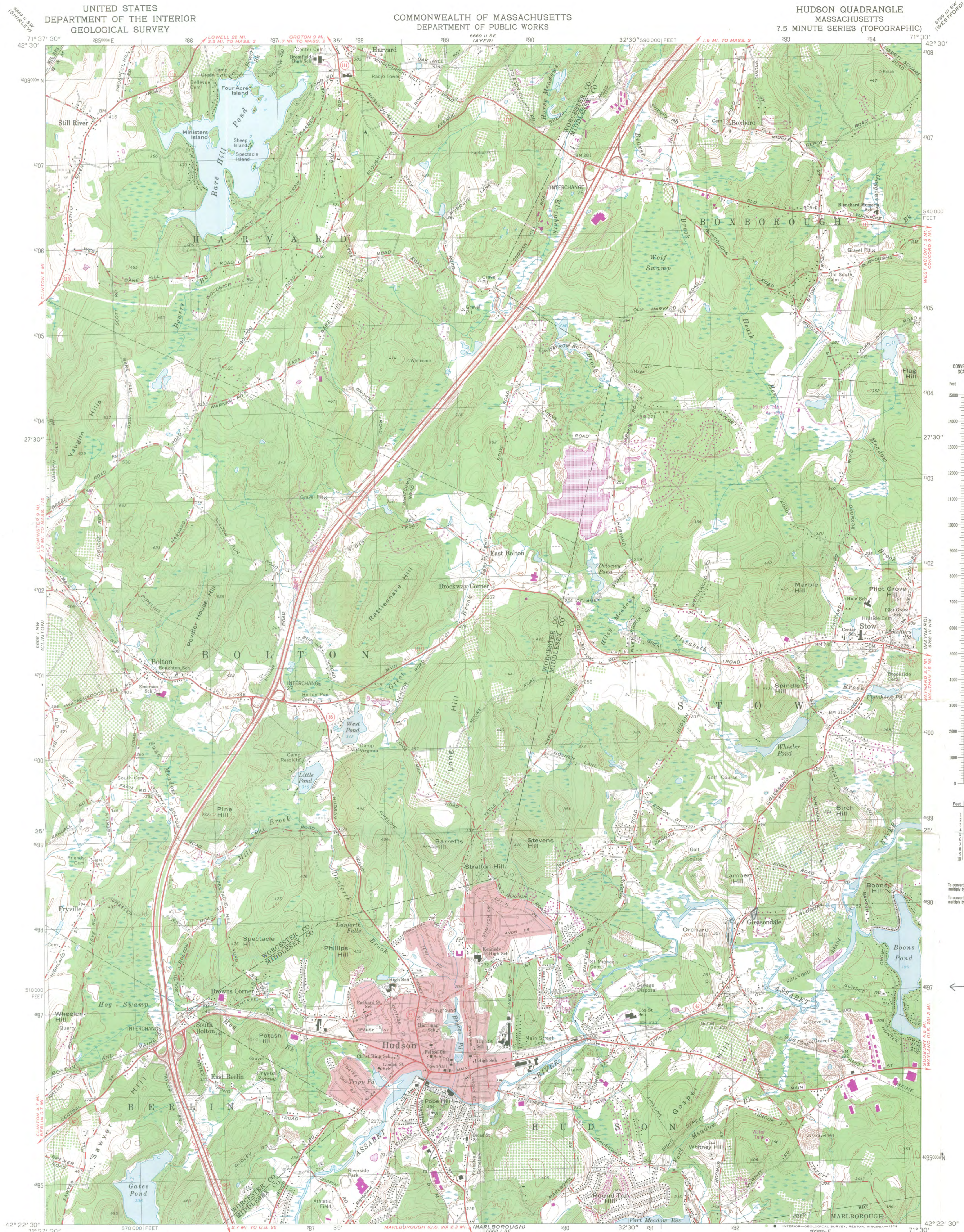


1. PROPERTY NAME: RANDALL-WALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS: 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY: STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE: ANDREW CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: A. CURTIS
6. PHOTOGRAPH NO.: 14 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION: VIEW looking S.W. AT CENTRAL FIREPLACE
chimney IN ATTIC SPACE (SHOWING EVIDENCE
OF FORMER LEAN-TO ROOF.)





1. PROPERTY NAME : RANDALL-HALE HOMESTEAD
2. STREET ADDRESS : 6 SUDBURY ROAD
3. COMMUNITY : STOW, MA. (Middlesex County)
4. PHOTOGRAPHER AND DATE : ANDREW CURTIS 11/21/88
5. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE : A. CURTIS AL 31.
6. PHOTO No. : 15 of 15
7. DESCRIPTION : SERVANTS ROOM Looking WEST (ATTIC)



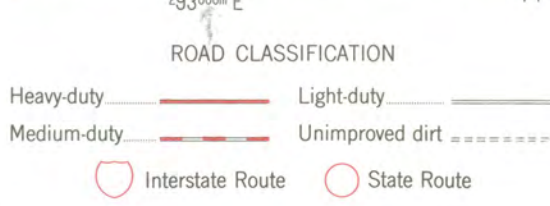
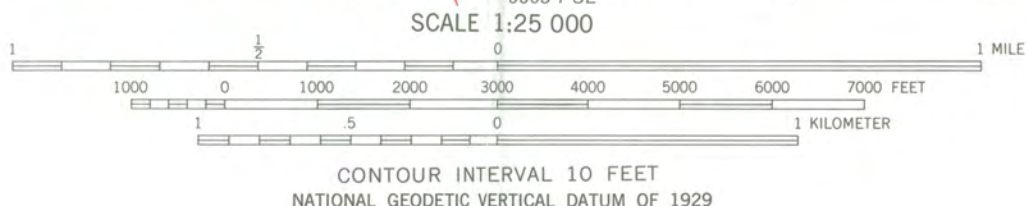
CONVERSION
SCALES



Feet	Meters
1	0.3048
2	0.6096
3	0.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters
multiply by 0.3048
To convert meters to feet
multiply by 3.2808

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, Massachusetts Geodetic Survey,
and Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commission
Topography by planetable surveys 1923 and 1941 Revised from
aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966
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
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



HUDSON, MASS.
N4222.5—W7130/7.5
1966
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6668 I NE—SERIES V814

Randall-Hale Homestead
6 Sudbury Road
Stow (Middlesex County) Massachusetts

utm = 19 292300 4697920



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

February 8, 1996

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



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Randall-Hale Homestead, 6 Sudbury Road, Stow
(Middlesex County), Massachusetts, 01775

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Owners were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30-75 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Robert N. & Judith Frances Zeitlin
John Makey, Chairperson, Stow Historical Commission
Wayne E. Erkkinen, Chairperson, Stow Board of Selectmen
Susan Wysk, Head Librarian, Randall Library