

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Towne Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 55 Towne Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Boxford

☐ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Essex code 009 zip code 01921

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Brona Simon
Signature of certifying official Brona Simon, SHPO, MHC

6/6/12
Date

Title _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____

Date _____

Title _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain): _____

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8.1.12
Date of Action

Towne Farm
Name of Property

Essex, 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
☐	building(s)
☐	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
		sites
1		structures
2	1	objects
		buildings
8	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structures
AGRICULTURAL/animal facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
waterworks

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structures
AGRICULTURAL/animal facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
Waterworks (currently unused)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE
walls: VINYL, WOOD/shingle, weatherboard,
Vertical staves
roof: ASPHALT, WOOD/shingle
other:

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Towne Farm is located in the southwest corner of Boxford MA, a small community of roughly 8,000 residents located approximately 20 miles north of Boston in Essex County. The farmstead is made up of two adjacent lots separated by Towne Road, a half-mile-long public way that runs from Main Street through the farm. The two lots together measure 16.9 acres (2.4 acres on the north side of Towne Road and 14.5 acres on the south side). In the area of the farmyard, buildings occur on both sides of the road. Historic maps of Boxford depict Towne Road as running from Main Street westward through the farm, to what was then the town of Andover (now North Andover). However, in 1968 the portion of Towne Road west of the farm was abandoned, at the request of the farm's owner. This caused Towne Road to become a dead-end just beyond the farmhouse. East of the farm, seventeen single-family houses have been constructed along Towne Road since the 1960s. These houses are situated on large, heavily wooded lots, two to four acres in area (see attached aerial photo). Extending off of Towne Road are four short residential streets, all of which have been developed since 1970, with single-family homes on substantial wooded lots. Abutting the farm to the south are several hundred acres of wooded conservation land (known as the Boxford State Forest and Bald Hill Reservation), all of which were formerly Towne family property. The historic structures that comprise Towne Farm are: the **farmhouse**, an adjoining **carriage house**, a large **barn**, a **garage**, a **windmill** and associated **pumphouse**, a **water tower**, a stone well enclosure, and a number of **stone walls**. The house, carriage house, and barn are located on the north side of Towne Road, while the garage, pumphouse, well enclosure, and watertower are south of the street (see attached site plan for locations). All of the resources, except the well enclosure, are contributing elements to the nomination. The well enclosure is believed to have been constructed fairly recently.

Narrative Description

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Farmhouse (1790; Photos 1-5) – The farmhouse consists of a main block, a modern rear kitchen addition, and a small ell that connects the house to an adjacent carriage house. The main block is a two-story, Federal-style residence built in 1790 (see attached photo from late 19th century). It is a typical, late 18th century, five-bay house with a center entry and large central chimney, typical of houses built before 1830, when kitchens were still constructed within the main body of the house rather than in attached ells. It rests on a low fieldstone foundation and is enclosed by a gable roof finished with asphalt shingles. Most window openings hold 6/9 wood replacement sash to match the originals, and feature wood slatted shutters. Although shutters came into common use in the end of the 18th century, it does not appear that they were used on this house until much later. Historic photographs of the house indicate that shutters were not installed until after 1900. Vinyl siding now covers the clapboard exterior. Small sections of the vinyl were recently removed from the main house and carriage barn. The clapboards found beneath the siding on the house appear to be late 18th or early 19th century fabric (joints are skived and nails appear ca. 1800). The main entry appears to be original to the house, and consists of a historic eight-panel wood door flanked by partial sidelights with paneled aprons. Wide, paneled pilasters supporting a high entablature frame the doorway. Around 1905, the exterior of the house was “updated” with the addition of a single-story front porch across the façade (south elevation) and east elevation. About the same time, two bay windows were added at the façade (on either side of the entry), and one at the south end of the east elevation. The bay windows and porch along the façade were removed at some point between 1936 and 1954. The porch remains along the east elevation,

although the original turned-wood posts were replaced by simple square posts (between 1936 and 1954). Fenestration has been modified in several locations. The existing door at the east elevation is in the location of an original window (changed between 1936 and 1954); today it holds a glazed wood door that appears to date to the mid 20th century. Historic photographs indicate that there had previously been a doorway at the center of this elevation, which was likely installed when the porch was first constructed around 1905, but had been removed between 1936 and 1954. In more recent years (ca. 1970s), a wide casement window was added in place of an original, smaller window at the north end of the east elevation (first floor). Changes to two window openings at the first floor of the rear elevation are also evident (dates unknown). A door, sheltered by a small gabled porch, was added at the west elevation (likely mid 20th century), and holds a glazed/paneled wood door. A single-story kitchen addition (ca. 1930s) with a shed roof covers approximately half of the rear elevation of the main block. This small, utilitarian addition covered by vinyl siding features little ornamentation, aside from a bay window on its north side. Adjoining the kitchen addition to the east is a small single-story ell that today connects the main house to the carriage house. There was formerly a mid 19th-century cobbler shop in this location (visible in attached historic photo from the late 19th century), but around 1910 it was either replaced or rebuilt to give us the existing structure (although it appears that the original foundation of the cobbler shop was reused). This has been altered over the years, with the addition of a small porch (east side) and modern doors and windows. It was later connected to the adjacent carriage house (see below).

The main block follows the double-pile, central-chimney plan that served as the most common house type in New England between 1760 and 1830. The main entry opens into a small stairhall (or “porch” in early architectural terms) with a steep, narrow winder staircase backing up to the central chimneystack (Photo 3). The chimney appears to have been entirely reconstructed ca. 1830, reusing some of the older bricks from the first chimney. The interior of the main block remains remarkably intact, particularly the front rooms and front stairhall, where the original layout is preserved. Throughout the house, particularly in the front rooms, many features from the original 1790 construction remain, including wide wood flooring, pine-beam casings, hand-split lath, horse-hair plaster, four-panel doors, flat baseboards flush with the walls, and flush door casings with simple band moldings (Photo 4). Early 19th-century modifications to several fireplaces are also evident (reconstructed fire boxes and mantels). The use of oak framing members (for purlins and some posts), hand-hewn rafters (visible in the attic), and cut nails (found in upstairs flooring and beam enclosures) is consistent with the 1790 construction date. Typical of many Federal-period houses, the beams and posts were originally encased and the walls plastered to provide a more finished appearance. In the case of the Towne house, framing members in nearly all rooms are obscured by hand-planed pine casings assembled with hand-cut nails; however, in the original kitchen at the rear of the house, it appears the earliest period framing was whitewashed in lieu of finishing. Rooms at the rear of the house have undergone more significant alteration than those at the front but, overall, changes have been sympathetic to the historic character of the house.

Carriage House (1858; Photo 6)—The carriage house was originally a freestanding structure, and remained that way into the 20th century. The carriage house has a rectangular plan, and is enclosed by a gable roof finished with asphalt shingles. While the exterior has been altered significantly, the frame of the original building remains intact. The earliest photographs of the building (visible in attached historic photo from the late 19th century) show that it had narrow board-and-batten siding, and a large sliding barn door on its façade (south elevation). Later images show that painted clapboard had been installed on the front. Today, the front and east elevations are covered by vinyl siding, while the rear (north) and west elevations have wood-shingle siding. There are two layers of historic siding beneath the vinyl of the carriage house. These consist of 20th century clapboards over what appears to be the original 19th-century vertical board siding. Windows, dormers, an entry door, and rear chimney were all added to the building. The interior is divided into two floors, the lower level being a single large space with a later (ca. 2003) bathroom and closet space along one side. The upper floor holds two bedrooms, a bathroom, and various closets, and appears to have been finished as living space earlier (possibly in the early years of the 20th century). These rooms may have housed hired help—census records confirm that Hiram Towne had at least one farm laborer living on the property as early as 1900. Finishes in the bedrooms and hall include wood floors, chamfered wood baseboards, and two-panel wood doors, all consistent with early 20th century interiors. Although the first floor has recent wall paneling and a drywall ceiling, many of the historic framing members remain; the visible ceiling beams are purely decorative.

Barn (late 18th century/late 19th century; Photo 7)—The barn that exists today is the result of the enlargement of an earlier structure, a ca. 1790 English tie-beam barn measuring 40'x 20' (according to the 1799 tax valuation). The earlier barn was set with its gable ends facing east and west, and featured a large entry along the eave side, facing south. In the late 19th century, the barn was enlarged by adding several bays to the rear (north) and changing the direction of the ridgeline to create a front-facing gable. The hand-hewn frame of the older barn remains visible, with most of the tie beams intact, although some of the post locations have been changed. The original hand-hewn timbers at the south end of the barn are clearly distinguishable from the later sawn timbers at the rear. Today, the barn is finished with painted clapboard siding at its facade (south elevation) and painted wood shingles at the remaining elevations, all covering the original sheathing. The massive gable roof is finished with asphalt shingles; however, the original roof sheathing is visible on the interior. The façade is dominated by a wide central entry holding a pair of sliding wood replacement doors. The entry is topped by a multipane transom that was added sometime after 1936. A similar entry is located at the north (rear) elevation. Access to the lower level of the barn from the exterior is by means of two large openings, one at the east elevation and another at the rear elevation. The main level of the barn is laid out with a broad central drive running from the front to the rear door. West of the drive are four horse stalls that were added in the 1950s. The area east of the drive is divided into a series of small workrooms and storage areas by a mix of wood-plank partitions installed at various times. An interesting feature of the late 19th-century construction is what appears to be an interior above-ground silo (measuring roughly 14 feet square) in the northeast corner of the barn.

Garage (late 19th century/early 20th century; Photo 10)—The garage is a small, single-story building with a rear ell. The exact date of construction is not known, but it appears that it was built in several phases in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, likely first serving as a shed and later enlarged and converted to hold vehicles. In fact, the rear ell appears to predate the front (northern) garage block. According to family notes, Hiram Towne acquired his first automobile in 1912, so the garage may have been constructed about that time. In addition, a photograph from 1916 confirms there was a building of the same materials in this location. Tax valuations confirm that a shed was added to the property in the early 1880s. Today the building is enclosed by a steep gable roof finished with asphalt shingles. The exposed rafter ends of the roof are visible along the deep eaves. Wide, painted clapboards cover the façade, while the secondary elevations have wood shingle siding (painted at the rear and east elevations only). The principal elevation (north) features three garage bays, two of which have large batten doors. All three bays are topped by a segmental-arched head with a decorative wood keystone. Window openings at the side and rear elevations hold older, double-hung wood sash (a combination of 8/6 and 6/6), and are framed by simple wood surrounds. There are several entrances into the rear additions, holding a variety of wood doors from various periods. A fairly recent wood lean-to covers much of the east elevation of the garage. A concrete-slab floor has been poured throughout the interior, which is divided into three principal storage areas with utilitarian finishes.

Pumphouse/Windmill (1902; Photo 8)—The pumphouse is a small, rectangular structure that rises from a rough fieldstone foundation and is enclosed by a gable roof (finished with asphalt shingles). The exterior is finished with clapboards at the north, south, and east elevations, while the west elevation is finished with unpainted wood shingles. Wood trim elements include narrow cornerboards, flush window casings, and a simple box cornice. Windows hold older, double-hung wood sash (2/2 and 6/6). There are three entrances to the building: one at the north elevation holding a four-panel wood door; another on the west elevation with a sliding batten door; and a third on the south elevation, covered by a simple batten door (all doors appear to be historic features). The framework of a tall metal windmill (an original or very early feature) projects from the east end of the pumphouse, although the blades and vane are no longer in place. The windmill tower extends down through the roof to the interior of the building where it was once connected to a pump beneath the floor. The interior of the building is finished with wide-plank wood flooring and narrow beaded board over the walls and ceiling. According to Bertha (Towne) Crosby (niece of Hiram Towne), the pumphouse was originally an ell of a nearby house, and was moved to this location (noted in property scrapbook).

Water tower (1907; Photo 9)—The water tower is located on a hillside south and west of the other farm buildings. Although it is now overgrown by the surrounding woods, it once stood in open space atop the hill. Historic photographs of the structure document that it has changed very little over time. This circular structure rests on a rough fieldstone foundation, and is enclosed by a conical roof finished with wood shingles. The exterior is finished with vertical staves held in place by a series of metal hoops that encircle the volume. Access to the base of the structure is by means of a low doorway on the south side of the foundation (no door remains).

Well Enclosure (date unknown)—The well enclosure is located in an open field a short distance west of the pumphouse. It consists of a low, rectangular fieldstone base supporting a flat, contemporary, wooden well cover. The date of the stone enclosure is not known but it is believed to be late 20th century.

Stone Walls (likely various dates) – There are a number of historic stone walls scattered throughout the property but most are found in the immediate vicinity of the house and barnyard, framing the yard and lining portions of the road. There are about a half dozen other locations where small sections of historic stone walls have been identified, generally in overgrown areas (see attached site plan for locations).

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are known on the Towne Farm property or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. Environmental characteristics of the farm represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The Towne Farm is located in uplands containing several areas where well-drained, level to moderately sloping topography is characteristic in close proximity to wetlands. Towne Pond abuts the western corner of the nominated property, and two unnamed tributary streams of Fish Brook and a wetland area are located within 1,000 feet of the property boundary. The area is located in the Ipswich River drainage. Soil types in the area are sandy and formed in glacial till. Soil types are also extremely stony, a characteristic that may reduce the overall site sensitivity for this area. Given the above information, the size of the nominated property (16.9 acres), the extent of historic land use, and known patterns of Native American settlement in the Ipswich River drainage, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the Towne Farm property.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Towne Farm property. While many of the barns and outbuildings that post-date the 1790 construction of the existing house survive, no structures associated with the ca. 1756 Dwinell farmhouse are known. John Towne's initial purchase of the Towne Farm land in 1777 included one-half of the Dwinell farm land and "one half of the buildings thereon," implying several buildings present in 1777. Asa Towne, John Towne's son, and the builder of the existing 1790 farmhouse, purchased the other half of the Dwinell farm that same year. John Towne lived in the Dwinell farmhouse from 1777 until the existing house was built in 1790, and the older house was demolished. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate archaeological evidence of the Dwinell farmstead including structural evidence of the farmhouse, barns, and outbuildings. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive associated with the Dwinell/Towne occupation of the farm.

Structural evidence of barns and outbuildings may also survive that were associated with the Towne farmhouse (1790). While most buildings associated with the Towne farmstead after 1790 may survive, archaeological evidence of unidentified agricultural-related outbuildings and a mid 19th-century cobbler shop may also exist. The cobbler shop, originally located off the northeast corner of the house, was either repaired and/or replaced around 1910. The original foundation of the cobbler shop may have been reused.

Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with the Towne occupation of the farmstead after 1790 may also survive on the nominated property. While John Towne's purchase and occupation of the Dwinell farmhouse in 1777 may imply his use of occupational-related features originally associated with the Dwinell occupation of the farmstead, newer occupational-related features may have also been used. The potential exists for locating occupational-related features associated exclusively with the Towne family, and stratified occupational-related features associated with the Dwinell/Towne occupational-related features from ca. 1756 and later.

(end)

Towne Farm
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1790-1962

Significant Dates

1790 – construction of farm house

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Asa Towne

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance (1790-1962) covers the construction dates of the buildings, beginning with construction of the farmhouse, and extends through the fifty-year cut-off point. This marks the period when the property achieved the character on which its significance is based.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The Towne Farm possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for its associations with Boxford's agricultural history and with the Towne family who occupied the property and farmed the land for more than 150 years (1777-1934). The property is further significant under Criterion C for having the most extensive collection of intact historic farm buildings in the town. The farmhouse itself is a well-preserved representative example of late 18th century domestic architecture, reflecting the predominant construction practices associated with Essex County in this period. The Towne Farm is the most complete farm complex remaining in Boxford, with its main house, attached carriage house, barn, garage, pumphouse, windmill, watertower, and stone walls. The property is of local significance for purposes of the National Register listing.

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

In 1777 when John Towne made the first purchase of land that would eventually make up the family farm (believed to be in the range of 70-110 acres), Boxford was a small rural community with a population of only about 990 individuals. Due to the size of Boxford (25 square miles), two parishes came to be established: East Boxford Parish, near the intersection of Georgetown Road and Middleton Road (settled 1645 - known as Boxford Center today), and West Boxford Parish (1652), located near the intersection of Main and Washington Streets. In the late 19th century, after establishment of a library in 1873 followed by a grocery and a drygoods store, the East Parish became the primary civic and commercial focus for the town. The vast majority of Boxford residents were engaged in agricultural pursuits in the late 18th century; this continued to be the case into the early 20th century. The town landscape was characterized by scattered farms, and residential construction tended to follow the two principal axes in town, Main Street (running between what was then known as East Boxford and West Boxford) and Ipswich Road (joining West Boxford to the town of Ipswich). John Towne's initial purchase in 1777 included "one half of a certain tract of land with one half of the buildings thereon" from his brother-in-law Elijah Dwinell. Towne moved into an existing older house on the property (built 1756 according to tradition) and lived there until 1790 when his son Asa, a carpenter, constructed the existing Federal-style house for his father, and the older house was demolished. (Asa Towne purchased the other half of the former Dwinell farm in 1790, selling his half to his father in 1808.) The 1784 local tax valuation indicates that the amount of tillage land, pasturage, land for mowing hay, and woodland owned by John Towne was quite typical of farmers in town. He did, however, own a relatively large amount of meadow, unimproved and unimprovable land. The number of livestock on Towne's farm was typical of local subsistence farmers (as revealed by analyzing the Boxford tax valuations) and included one horse, eight cows, five sheep and goats, and three swine. Little information regarding the types of crops grown on the farm has been discovered. John Towne was taxed for only six acres of tillage land in 1784. This modest amount of land was likely for growing predominantly subsistence crops. Similarly, Towne had only three acres of mowing land, suggesting he was producing hay largely for his own livestock. Towne also had an orchard sufficient enough to produce two barrels of cider annually (as noted in the 1784 tax valuation). It is interesting to note that, like many New England farmers, John Towne apparently supplemented his income by making shoes (an 1808 deed lists him as a cordwainer), a trade that would also be taken up by his son and grandson.

John Towne died in 1830, leaving his farm to his son Samuel. It is unclear exactly how much land Samuel Towne inherited from his father (John Towne had roughly 145 acres in 1784) but it is known that Samuel sold the farm with "about seventy five acres" to his son Henry A. Towne in 1845 (according to the deed). The deed documenting this transfer identifies Henry as a cordwainer, but the 1850 federal census indicates that he was principally a farmer like his father and grandfather. (Samuel Towne was also identified as a cordwainer, in a deed from 1817, indicating that he too was involved in shoemaking.) As noted previously, it was not unusual for farmers to engage

in shoemaking as a secondary occupation, particularly in the winter months. In fact, the local tax valuations of 1861 list a "shoe shop" among the buildings on Henry Towne's farm, located off the northeast corner of the house. There is little information available regarding Samuel Towne and his operations on the farm but it appears that little changed in the first half of the 19th century. Tax valuations for 1861 reveal that Henry Towne had roughly the same number of animals as his grandfather had in 1784 – two horses, ten cows, and nine sheep.

Boxford's population grew slowly in the first half of the 19th century, reaching only 1,034 by 1855. It was not until the 1850s, when the Boston & Maine Railroad established a regular route through town, that the population increased more rapidly, particularly along the principal roads from East Boxford to West Boxford and in Boxford Center where there was a focus of residential construction. Farming remained the principal occupation of residents, although in the mid-19th century some economic diversification did occur in the farming industry. In 1855 hay of various types accounted for more than 50% of the total agricultural product value, while butter, corn, apples, and potatoes accounted for another 40%. By 1865 nearly 60% of the agricultural product value could be credited to poultry and dairy products and butchered livestock. Shoe manufacturing, although undertaken on a small scale in town since at least the late 18th century, had little impact on the local economy until the mid-1830s when about 150 residents were employed in shoe production in Boxford. This industry was short lived, however, and by 1865 shoemaking, and manufacturing in general, had all but disappeared (only 10 residents total were employed in manufacturing of any kind in 1865).

Henry Towne purchased additional land adjacent to the farm, increasing the size of the property to 95 acres by 1886, at which time he sold the property to his youngest son Hiram N. Towne. Hiram was the first in three generations to diverge from farming as his principal source of income. He instead entered the lumbering business and became a very successful wholesaler of lumber and wood. By 1865 the cutting of wood products had become a fairly significant industry in Boxford. In the 1860s a matchstick factory opened within a mile of Towne Farm. The MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report notes that "lumber and firewood worth \$19,000 were cut by 26 men in 1865. Six sawmills cut 625,000 ft. of lumber and 20 men cut 1900 cords of wood for market." Hiram was responsible for significantly increasing the size of the family farm by buying up a number of adjacent parcels of land between 1885 and 1928. At the time of Hiram's death in 1932, the farm property contained nearly 220 acres of land. In addition, Hiram purchased numerous large tracts to support his lumber business, mostly in Boxford but also in the nearby towns of North Andover, Andover, Rowley, and Middleton. His schedule of real estate compiled as part of his will lists a total of 910.5 acres of land. His obituary stated that he was "probably the largest land owner in town." Although Hiram's principal focus was in the lumber industry, he continued to maintain an active farm; in fact, he increased the amount of livestock. In 1889 he was taxed for two horses, a dozen cows, and two swine. By 1900 he had increased the number of animals to four horses, 22 cows, one bull, three swine, and 30 fowl. In the early 20th century the number of fowl on Towne's farm rose, while the number of cows declined. By 1923 the livestock listed in the tax records included two horses, three cows, 155 fowl, and 17 goats (a few years earlier the farm also included more than a dozen sheep). It appears that Hiram's brother-in-law Robert Parkhurst (husband of Hiram's sister Lucy) was largely responsible for the poultry business at the farm. The 1930 federal census lists him as a "poultryman." Parkhurst was also a member of the Essex County Poultry Association and winner of several top prizes in the Topsfield Fair's poultry division in the early 20th century. Parkhurst and his family lived in a cottage on the farm (see below) from about 1911 until about 1934.

Hiram Towne was responsible for a number of changes around the farm. It appears that he may have been responsible for modifying the original barn to create the existing larger barn in the late 19th century. In 1901 a hennery was added to the farm, followed by a windmill (1902), watertower (1907), a cottage (converted from a former horse barn in 1911), and a small camp (1930). The hennery, cottage, and camp are no longer extant. The historic valuations also mention several sheds on the property at various times but none survive. The windmill and watertower were part of a system that pumped water from a well in the field south of the house up to the watertower, which sits atop a hill south of the well. Water was then gravity-fed to the house. To the main house, Hiram added several bay windows (two at the façade and one at the east elevation, ca. 1908) and a single-story porch across the façade and east elevation (ca. 1905; see attached photo from 1936). The former cobbler shop off the northeast corner of the main house was modified around 1910 by lowering the roofline and changing the fenestration.

Hiram N. Towne died in February of 1932 and his wife Alice passed away shortly thereafter, in June. By then the number of livestock on the Towne farm had decreased significantly. In 1930 Hiram was taxed for only two horses, four cows and 200 fowl. Much of Hiram Towne's property (south of the farm) was given to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a state forest (Boxford Town Forest). Having no children of his own, the remainder of Hiram's property (665 acres according to the 1933 tax valuation) was inherited by his brother-in-law, Robert B. Parkhurst, and his nieces and nephews. The farm complex, along with about 218 acres of land, was sold out of the family to John P. Hughes in 1934. This not only marks the end of the Towne family association with the property but it also appears that the property no longer served as an active income-producing farm after the sale to Hughes, although some subsequent owners kept animals for personal use. Hughes purchased five additional parcels of land adjoining the farm between 1935 and 1937, resulting in a total of about 276 acres.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the population of Boxford experienced a gradual decline, from 847 in 1870 to 714 in 1915. This may be attributed to younger residents leaving town to seek employment in the booming manufacturing centers. Well into the early 20th century, Boxford remained predominantly an agricultural town. The number of residents employed in agriculture fell from a high in 1885, although the number of local farms in 1905 (122) was only three fewer than in 1865. Boxford historian Sidney Perley noted that Haverhill, Lawrence, and Salem furnished "ready markets for the produce" of Boxford (Perley, p. 344). In 1905 wood and dairy products represented the largest portion of goods produced in town, accounting for half the total agricultural products. (It is interesting to note that the value of wood products rose sharply from \$11,156 to \$61,825 between 1895 and 1905.) Hay, vegetables, poultry, and fruit were also important agricultural products for local farmers in the early 20th century. The population of Boxford continued to decline, as farming became less profitable and residents sought employment elsewhere, until 1925 when only 581 individuals remained. This decline was followed by a long period of steady growth (1,177 residents by 1955). This growth was due in large part to improvements in transportation, particularly automobile travel, which made it possible for individuals to live in the bucolic settings of rural agrarian communities like Boxford and travel out of their home town to find viable employment. Although rail service in Boxford ceased in 1941, the growing popularity and affordability of the automobile after 1920, along with construction of today's Route 95 in the 1950s, served to transform Boxford from a rural agrarian community to the residential suburb it is today.

John Hughes sold the former Towne Farm property (a total of 15 parcels of land – roughly 250 acres) in 1939 to Eunice L. and John Frederick Vaughan, who lived here with their children for about seven years. In 1946 the property was sold to Paul S. and Josephine Knowles, who occupied the farm for about six years. David H. and Amelia R. Donnan purchased the 15 parcels of land that made up the farm in two deeds, one from 1952 and another from 1953. The Donnans, who named the property Ardon Farm (an alliteration of their names), sold the farm in 1962 to William Dorman and a group of investors that included Richard Wills, son and successor to well-known architect Royal Barry Wills. At the time there was only one other house along Towne Road east of the farm. A portion of the property, including the buildings and 8.4 acres of land, was sold by Dorman et al. the same year to Charles H. and Marjorie E. Alcorn. The Alcorns sold the farmstead property to Richard and Jean Price in 1967. Meanwhile, Dorman and his partners retained 106 acres on the south side of Towne Road until 1971, when they also sold to Richard and Jean Price. The deed to the Prices included an interesting stipulation that no buildings could be constructed on the 106-acre parcel until September 20, 1992, unless they were designed by Royal Barry Wills Associates, Inc. As it turned out, development did not occur on this parcel; instead, about 89 acres were sold to the Essex County Greenbelt in 2001 and preserved as conservation land. The Prices sold the farm, with the buildings and approximately 17 acres of land, to i-Farm LLC, the current owner, in 2009. Plans are currently underway to revert the property to a working farm and restore the remaining structures. To date, the barn and adjacent carriage house have been entirely restored and are now being used as the headquarters for a haymaking operation. The watertower has been restored and is once again functional; it will be used to irrigate a nearby vegetable field. The pumphouse/windmill structure is now under repair. In the farmhouse, the support timbers and sleepers for the chimney were either repaired or replaced. The chimney-stack itself was also repaired, and all five fireplaces are now functional again. Additionally, the sill plate was entirely replaced and other structural elements have been repaired using local materials and utilizing timber-frame preservation practices.

Of the roughly 30 Federal-era houses that survive in Boxford, 27 are generally intact (or at least recognizable as Federal-period homes) and generally maintain their architectural integrity. What sets the Towne farm apart from other historic farms in Boxford is that it is the most complete farm complex remaining, with its main house, attached carriage house, barn, garage, pumphouse, windmill, watertower, and stone walls. While many of the town's late 18th and early 19th century houses remain alongside their historic barns, none retains the number and variety of secondary structures that are found on the Towne Farm. The Towne Farm is also one of the few Boxford farms that retains the integrity of its site. Of the 27 Federal-style houses identified in Boxford, only 6 have lots containing more than 15 acres of land, including the Towne Farm, which sits on a parcel of nearly 17 acres. In addition, the Towne Farm abuts several hundred acres of conservation land, which was formerly part of the farm property. The main house itself is also one of the more intact Federal-era houses in town (both inside and out). Many of the historic homes in Boxford have extensive additions (many of them built within the last 50 years) that often wrap the historic structure, and other unsympathetic treatments, such as added dormers, enclosed porches, and inappropriate replacement doors and windows. By comparison, the Towne farmhouse has only a small side addition from ca. 1910 (on the foundation of a former cobbler shop) and a modest rear kitchen addition from the 1930s. In addition, the main entry remains intact and appropriate replacement windows were installed. The interior of the main block remains remarkably intact, particularly the front rooms and front stairhall, where the original layout (a typical double-pile, central-chimney plan) is preserved. A number of finishes remain from the original construction, including wide wood flooring, beam casings, doors, and door casings. Subsequent finishes from the early 19th century and Victorian era are also evident and serve to document changes that occurred over time.

(end)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Towne Farm
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Town of Boxford Tax Valuations Boxford Assessors records, Boxford, Massachusetts, various years.

Cutter, William Richard. *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1908.

MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report – Boxford (1985).

Parkhurst, Winnifrid Chadwick and Barbara Carolyn Perley. *Updated Dwellings of Boxford*. Rowley, Mass.: Rowley Printing, Inc., 1977.

Perley, Sidney. *The History of Boxford, Essex County, Massachusetts, From the Earliest Settlement known to the Present Time: A Period of about Two Hundred and Thirty Years*. Boxford, Mass.: published by the author, 1880.

Property deeds. Essex County Registry of Deeds, Salem, Massachusetts, various years.

Scrapbook relating to Towne Farm (in possession of current owner).

Will of Hiram N. Towne. Essex County Will Book 994/29, Probate Court, Salem, Massachusetts.

United States Census, Boxford, Massachusetts (various years).

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): MHC# BOX.72

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.9

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Towne Farm
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	19	333790	4724620	3	19	333930	4724390
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	19	333920	4724570	4	19	333720	4724520
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property occupies two contiguous town lots shown on the Boxford Assessor's Map 31 (see attached). These two lots are in the process of being combined into one.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

All of the land included within the boundaries was historically associated with the Towne Farm. The original farm acreage (in the range of 70-110 acres) was subdivided over the years, and the existing 16.9 acres represent what remains as part of the house lot.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date June 2012
street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617/727-8470
city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125
e-mail christinebeard@verizon.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Towne Farm
Name of Property

Essex, MA
County and State

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Towne Farm

City or Vicinity: Boxford

County: Essex State: MA

Photographer: Christine Beard, Tremont Preservation Services

Date Photographed: July 2009 (photos 8-10), August 2009 (photo 7), September 2009 (photos 4, 5),
October 2009 (photo 3), March 2010 (photos 1, 2, 6)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 10. Farmhouse—view NW showing façade (south elevation, right) and west elevation (left).
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne1.tif
- 2 of 10. Farmhouse—view SE showing west elevation (right) and rear elevation (north elevation, left)
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne2.tif
- 3 of 10. Farmhouse—view N showing stairhall at first floor.
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne3.tif
- 4 of 10. Farmhouse—view E in southwest parlor at first floor.
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne4.tif
- 5 of 10. Farmhouse—view SW in southwest bedroom at second floor.
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne5.tif
- 6 of 10. Carriage House—view NW showing east elevation (right) and south elevation (left).
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne6.tif
- 7 of 10. Barn—view NE showing south elevation
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne7.tif
- 8 of 10. Pump House/Windmill—view SW showing east elevation (right) and north elevation (left).
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne8.tif
- 9 of 10. Water Tower—view SW showing north side
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne9.tif
- 10 of 10. Garage—view SE showing north elevation (left) and west elevation (right).
MA_Boxford(EssexCounty)_Towne10.tif

Property Owner:

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

name Christine Barendsfeld/IFarm

street & number 39 Towne Road

telephone 617-803-1624

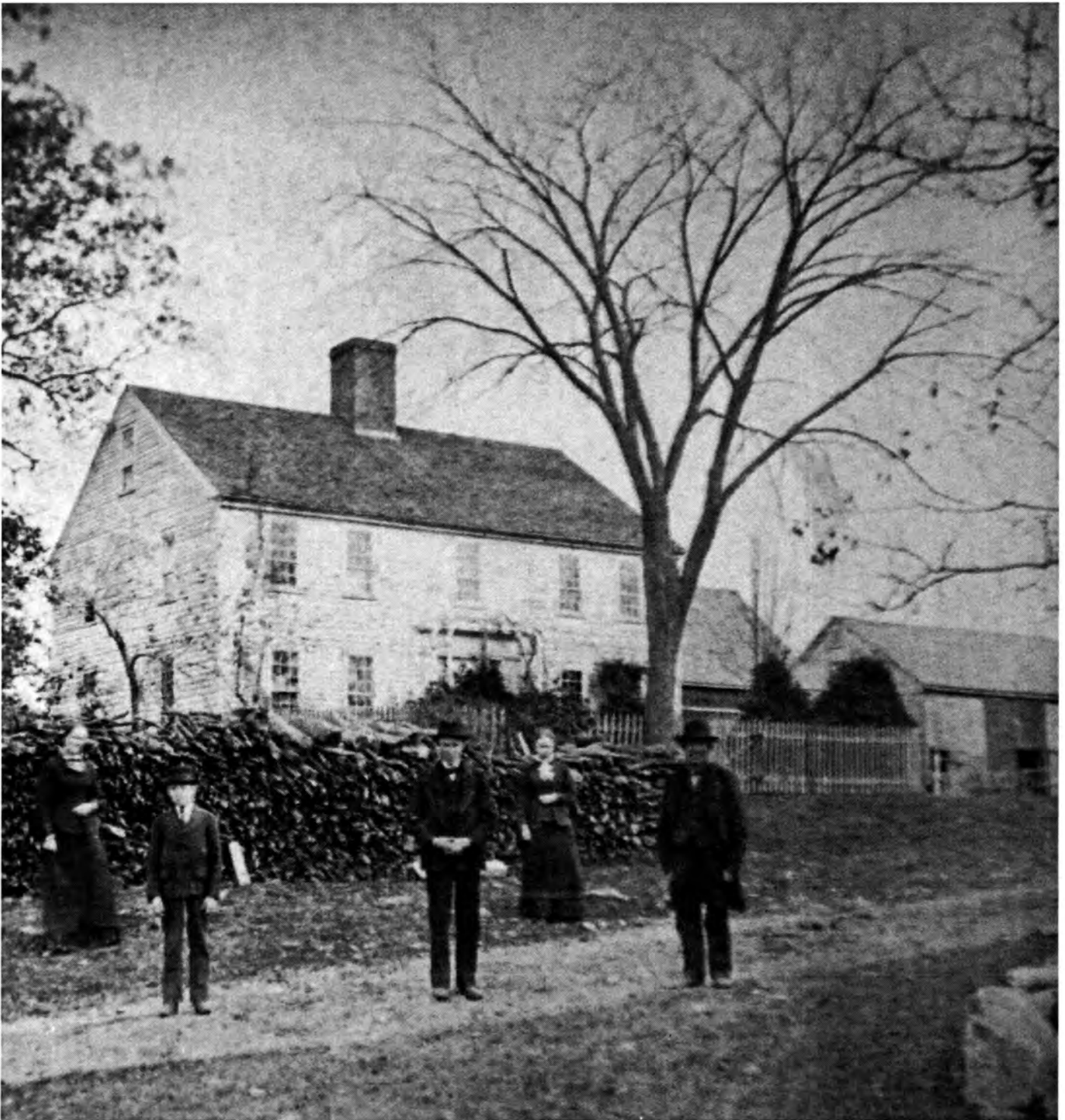
city or town Boxford

state MA

zip code 01921

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Late 19th century



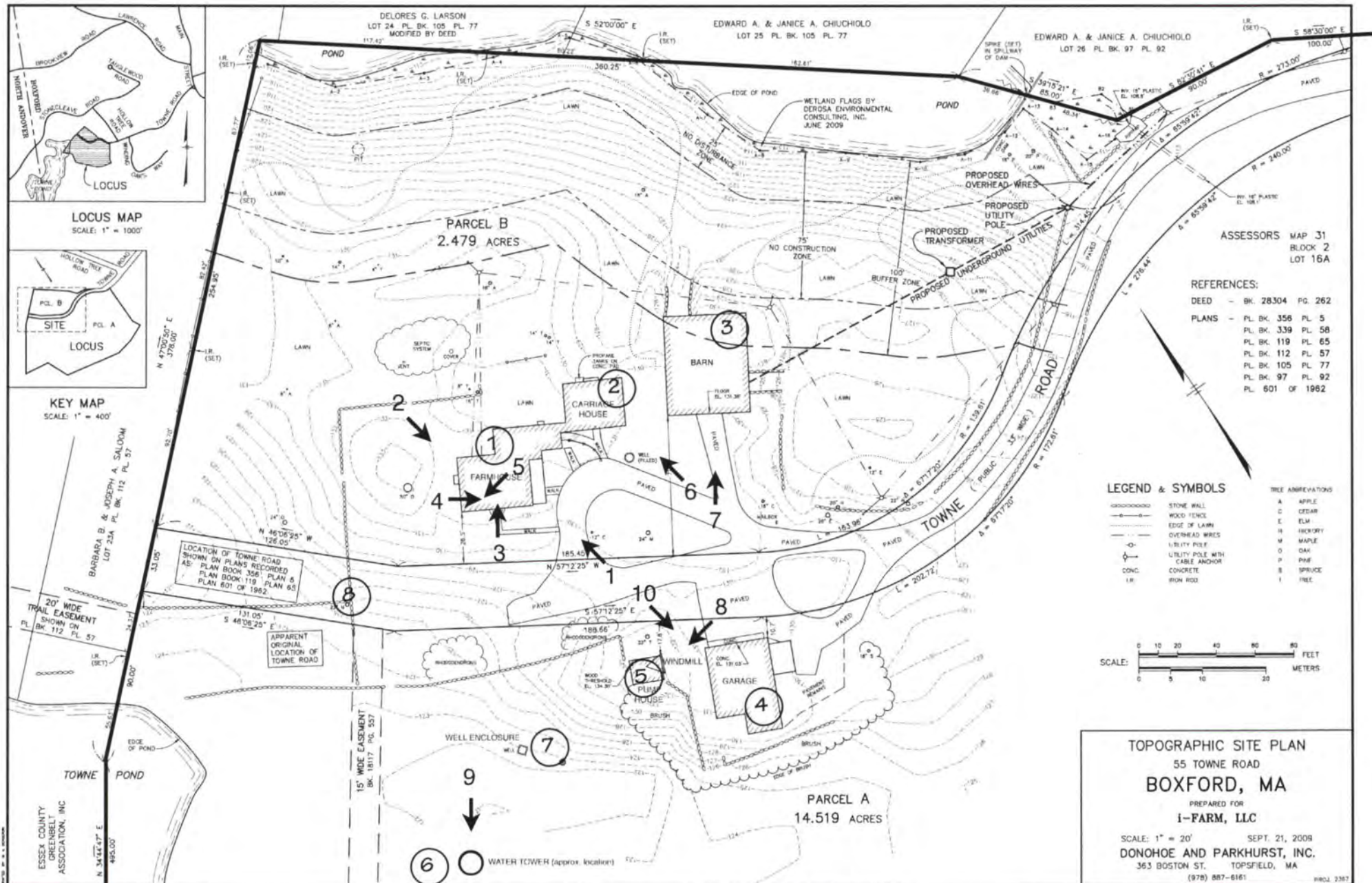
Late 19th century: carriage house and shoe shop to right of house



Farmhouse in 1936

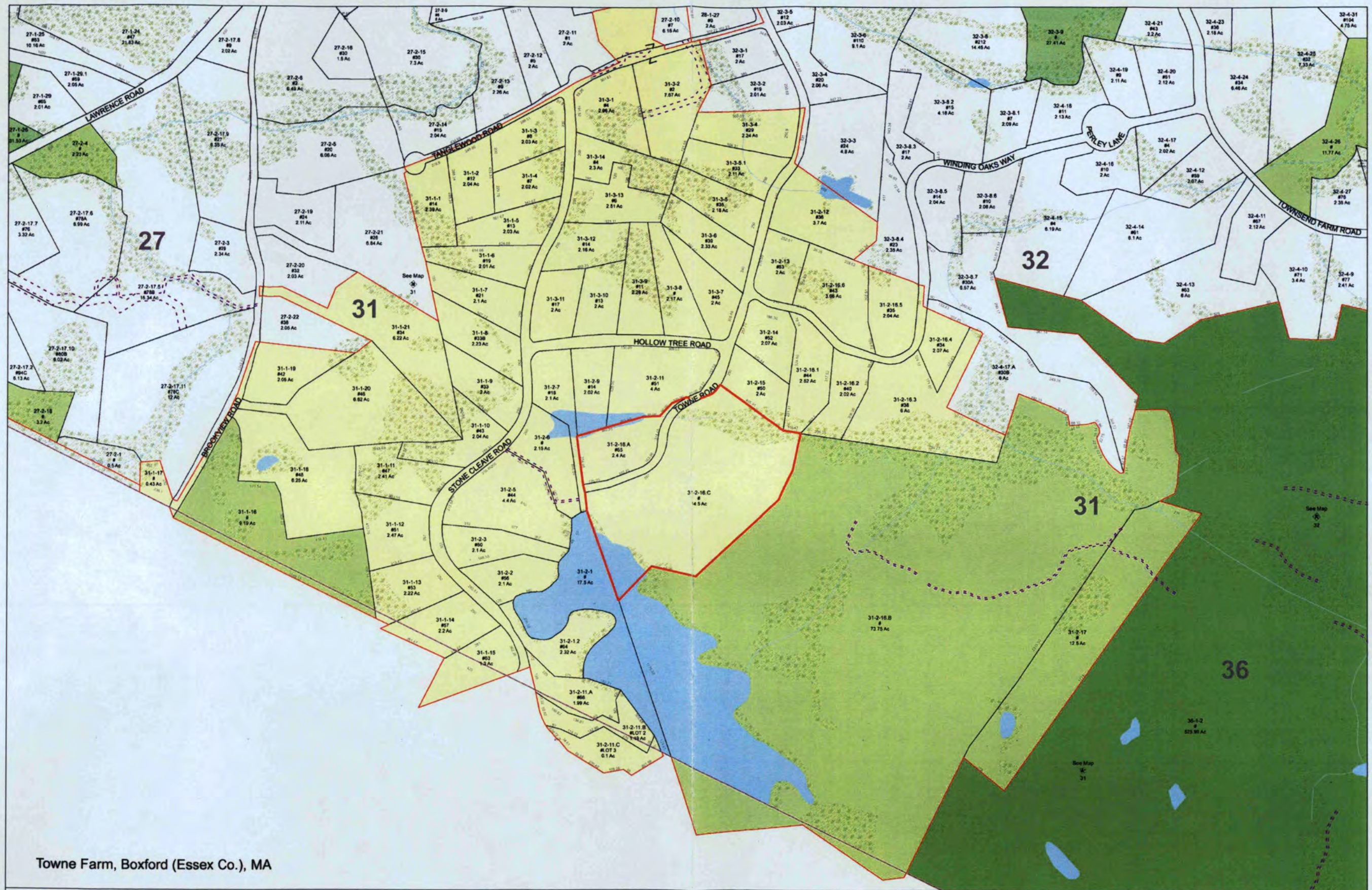


Farmhouse in 1966



TOWNE FARM- BOXFORD, (ESSEX COUNTY) MA- SKETCH MAP
(with photo numbers)

KEY
← 1, 2, etc. = photo #
= MAP



Towne Farm, Boxford (Essex Co.), MA



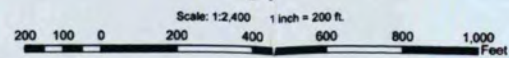
Notes

This map is for assessment purposes only. It is not a valid document for legal description or conveyance. Lot dimensions were compiled from existing assessment maps and survey based plans. For legal determination please refer to parcel specific deeds or the Town of Boxford Assessor's Office.

* Wetlands Note: The wetlands shown on the map do not depict their actual extent or boundary. A wetlands scientist should be consulted if a delineation is required.

Map Revision Date: January 1, 2011

Town of Boxford Property Parcel Maps 31



Legend

— Town Boundaries	— Commercial Land Use
— Map Boundaries	— Industrial Land Use
— Property Parcels	— Exempt Lands
— Adjacent Maps	— State
— Easements	— County
— Hydrographic Features	— Municipal
— Streams	— Private
— Wetlands	





BOXFORD (ESSEX) MA

TOWNE FARM

PHOTO by CHRISTINE BEARD MAR 2010

PHOTO #1

MA - BOXFORD (ESSEX COUNTY) - TOWNE1. tif

VIEW NW showing facade (R) and west elevation (L)



Boxford (Essex), MA

Towne Farm

Photo by CHRISTINE BEARD MAR 2010

Photo # 2

MA - Boxford (Essex County) - Towne 2. tif

View SE showing W elevation (R) and near elevation (L)

Towne Farm
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 2 of 10



BOXFORD (ESSEX), MA

TOWNE FARM

Photo by CHRISTINE BEARD OCT 2009

Photo #3

MA-BOXFORD (ESSEX COUNTY)-TOWNE3. tif

VIEW N showing stairhall at 1st floor



BOXFORD (ESSEX) MA

TOWNE FARM

Photo by CHRISTINE BEARD SEP 2009

PHOTO # 4

MA-BOXFORD (ESSEX)COUNTY)-TOWNE 4. tif

SW parlor, 1st floor



BOXFORD(ESSEX) MA

TOWNE FARM

Photo by CHRISTINE BEARD SEP. 2009

Photo # 5

MA-BOXFORD(ESSEXCOUNTY)-TOWNE 5. tif

SW bedroom @ 2nd floor

Towne Farm
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 5 of 10



BOXFORD (ESSEX) MA

TOWNE FARM

Photo by CHRISTINE BEARD MAR 2010

Photo # 6

MA-BOXFORD (ESSEX COUNTY)-TOWNE 6.tif

Carnage House

Towne Farm
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 6 of 10



BOXFORD (ESSEX) MA

TOWNE FARM

Aug 2009

BEARD photo

MA - BOXFORD (ESSEX COUNTY) - TOWNE 7. k/f

PHOTO # 7

Baru



BOXFORD (ESSEX), MA

TOWNE FARM

CHRISTINE BEARD photo July 2009

MA-BOXFORD(ESSEXCOUNTY)-TOWNE 8. 1/2

PHOTO # 8

Pump House / Windmill

Towne Farm
Essex County, Mass.
Photo 8 of 10



BOXFORD (ESSEX), MA

TOWNE FARM

Photo by CHRISTINE BEARD Jul 2009

Photo # 9

MA - BOXFORD (ESSEX COUNTY) - TOWNE 9.tif

Water Tower



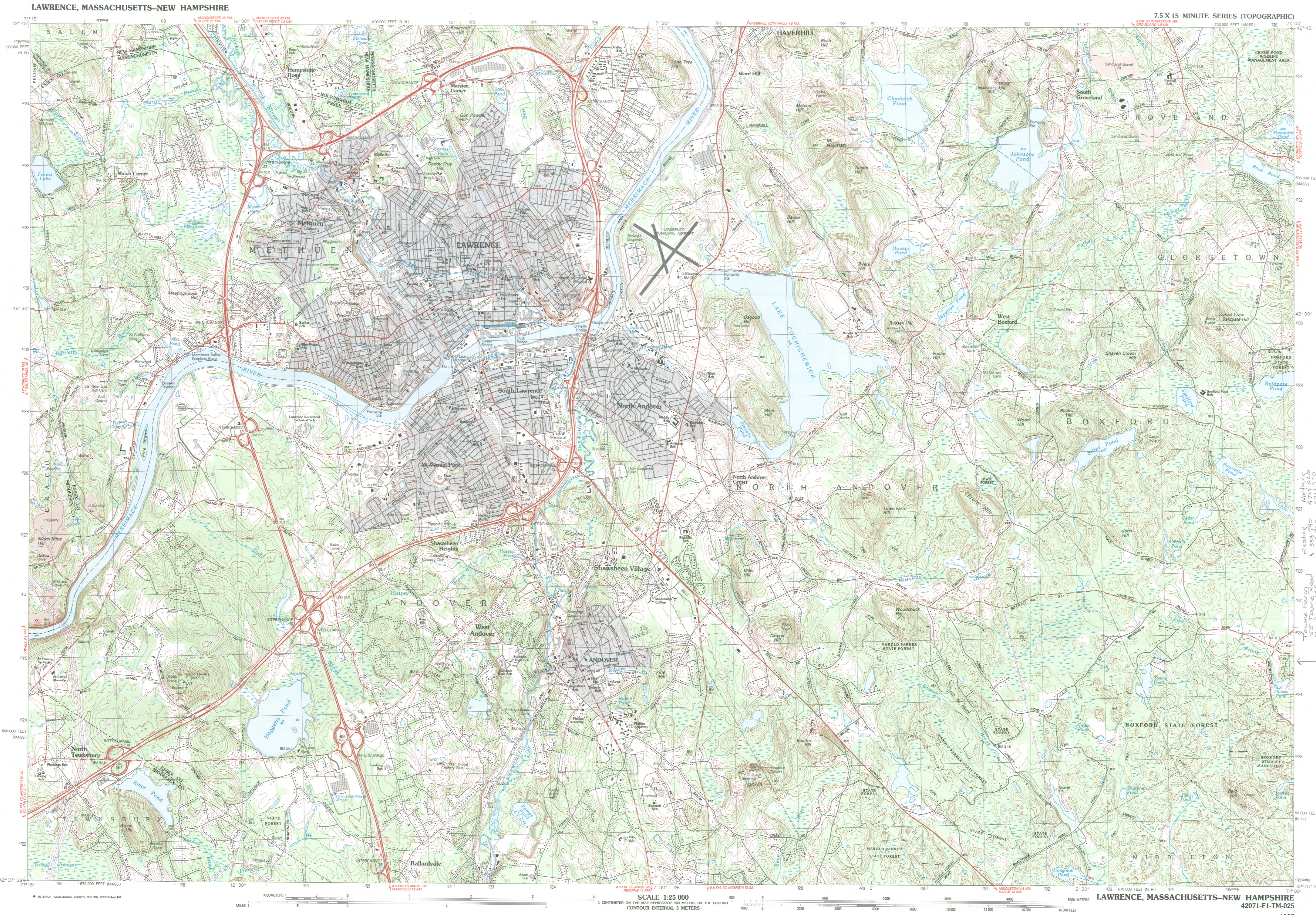
Towne Farm Bexford (Essex), MA

CHRISTINE BEARD PHOTO Jul 2009

PHOTO # 10

MA-BOXFORD(ESSEXCOUNTY)-TOWNE 10. tif

Garage



Town Farm
Boxford (Middlesex), MA
Lawrence
MASSACHUSETTS-
NEW HAMPSHIRE
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1987
The west half of this area also covered by 7.5-minute 1:24,000-scale map: Lawrence dated 1966
The east half of this area supercedes South Groveland 1:24,000-scale map dated 1966
Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, maintained zone, and New Hampshire coordinate system
1987 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private subdivisions within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS							
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.2808		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	6.5616		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	9.8424		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	13.1232		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	16.4040		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	19.6848		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	22.9656		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	26.2464		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	29.5272		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	32.8080		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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

UTM grid convergence (NAD 83 and 1983 magnetic declination) is approximately 10' at center of map
Diagram is approximate

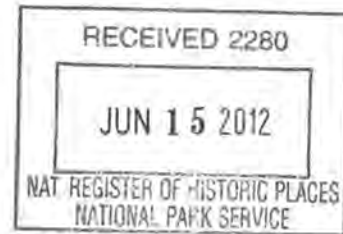
1	Nashua
2	Haverhill
3	Newburyport
4	Lowell
5	Spaulding
6	Billerica
7	Reading
8	Salem

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S., State	.....	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....	.....
House; man; church; school; large structure	.....	.....
Boundary	.....	.....
National, with monument	.....	.....
State	.....	.....
County path	.....	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....	.....
Land grant with monument; road section corner	.....	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....	.....
Range, township, section line: location approximate	.....	.....
Fence or field line	.....	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or deep; township, section	.....	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, live, sand	.....	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; wetland	.....	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



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

June 6, 2012

Mr. J. Paul Loether
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Towne Farm, 55 Towne Road, Boxford (Essex), MA

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

Sincerely,

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Christine Beard, consultant
Wendy Perkins, Boxford Historical Commission
Peter Perkins, Boxford Board of Selectmen
Robert Gore, Chair, Planning Board
Christine Berensfeld, IFarm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Towne Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Essex

DATE RECEIVED: 6/15/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/13/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/30/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/01/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000455

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 8-1-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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