

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 item by marking "x" 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 Boutell-Hathorn House

other names/site number Wheelgate Farm

2. Location

street & number 280 Woburn Street N/A not for publication

city or town Wilmington N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Middlesex code 017 zip code 01887

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.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director 9/24/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, Executive Director Date
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Edson D. Beall

Date of Action

10/27/04

Boutell-Hathorn House
Name of Property

Middlesex, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	building
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC Single Dwelling
- AGRICULTURE Storage/Animal Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COLONIAL Georgian
- EARLY REPUBLIC Federal
- MID-19th CENTURY Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- walls clapboard
- board and batten
- roof asphalt
- other _____

Narrative Description

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

See attached Continuation Sheets

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

7. Narrative Description

The Boutell-Hathorn House located in eastern Wilmington, Massachusetts, appears to have been built in stages between the mid-18th century and the early 20th century. The two-story dwelling is located on a 5.6-acre parcel. Sited between two open fields, the parcel is the remainder of a once-extensive farm that is representative of the agricultural landscape that persisted in Wilmington until nearly the mid-20th century. Although the original parcel has been reduced, the remaining land retains characteristics and features associated with the history, development, and use of the site throughout all periods of its existence, including the farmhouse, a mid-19th century barn complex, and 20th century farm outbuildings. The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the local vernacular Georgian and Federal style interiors and Federal/Greek Revival transitional style exterior in the house, the fine Italianate mid-19th century barn, and 20th century outbuildings.

Site

The property is located on a Colonial-period road formally laid out in 1737 over a Native American path that provided access to neighboring towns and supported dispersed farmhouses and their adjoining fields. Another 18th century house standing opposite this house made a small residential node. Now domestic development of the past half-century surrounds the property with contemporary residential subdivisions.

The site is bounded on Woburn Street and parts of the south and north lot lines by old **stone walls** that survived the widening of Woburn Street. A new sidewalk along the property's Woburn Street border is currently under construction. A stone wall perpendicular to the street divides the south field from the house. Other stone walls are located in the scrubby woods northeast of the house and along the northern border of the property. **(photo #3)** Two driveways, turnouts from the road, meet to form a triangular pattern in front of the house that remains from at least the last quarter of the 19th century. Interstate I-93 now provides the eastern boundary of the lot. The parcel is gently rolling. Northeast of the house is a rock outcropping, and near the northwest corner of the lot a small, seasonal pond fills a depression in the hummocky field.

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The house, facing south and nearly perpendicular to the road, is located close to Woburn Street on its southwestern corner, due, in part, to the widening of the road. Dispersed about the lot are several outbuildings: a large **barn** complex located northeast of the house, a **brooder house** east of the barn complex and a small **greenhouse** east of the house. A ca. 1941 **grape arbor** stands southeast of the greenhouse.

The foundations of a now demolished **hen shelter** are located in a wooded knoll east of the barn. The faint outlines of a large rectangular **cold cellar**, filled ca. 1946, located east of the barn complex can still be traced.

House Exterior (photo #1)

The vernacular house rises 2½ stories high under a side-gable roof. Low foundations are of granite rubble. The main, two-story, single pile block measuring 38' x 18' is five bays wide by one bay deep. The western three bays of this block may have been constructed as early as 1754 or perhaps slightly earlier; the two easternmost first and second floor bays and cellar may have been added in the first third of the 19th century. This structure was extended, probably around the mid-19th century, with a one-story, one bay-deep shed-roof addition and cellar across the back of the house. It may have been constructed in several builds. The rear additions, which extend beyond the original block on both ends, are covered with a half-hip roof.

A one-story kitchen ell (ca. 1900) was added with its half-front gable placed at the rear of the house's east elevation. Perhaps at the same time a lower one-story gabled pantry was erected on the east side of the kitchen and parallel with the main house. (photo #4) Finally, a one-story front-gabled ell/shed and lower privy were aligned on the north perpendicular to the pantry to form an L shape. A mid-19th century side porch at the east elevation was expanded and enclosed in the mid-1970s. All these elements were indicated on a ca. 1908 plan of the house.

The main block features a center entry and a large central chimney that rises from the ridge to serve four fireplaces, two on each floor. Paired windows of the first and second floors are nearly symmetrically arranged while the central window of the second floor is offset towards the east. Windows have simple lintels. The 9/6 frames and sash were replaced with similar patterned sash in the 1980s except for the

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Wilmington (Middlesex), MA**

windows of the dining room's north wall. The boxed cornice is finished with a bed mold typical of the region. The eaves returns appear to have been replaced when a new asphalt roof was installed but may seek to replicate the close-cropped style of the vernacular Federal style houses of this area.

The transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style door surround (photo #2) mounted on a wider enframingent is composed of Doric pilasters with entasis supporting an entablature containing an unusual splayed frieze and a projecting cornice. Full-length sidelights flank the four-paneled door. The cornerboards and sill are of modest size. A narrow door directly accessing the west end of the rear addition has batten storm door inset with a square, glazed lozenge on the exterior. It covers a mid-to late-19th century interior door with two glazed panels.

A sunken, stone lined ramp on the north elevation leads to a basement door on the north elevation. Both were constructed by Alvin Richardson in 1942-1943 for the installation of a basement furnace.

House Interior

The interior essentially retains the 18th and early 19th century plan and structural elements although additions have opened it up and a later stair cuts out a portion. Both the west (ca. 1754) and east (ca. first third of the 19th century) parlors have cased corner posts, wide-board wainscoting, girts and bridging summer beams, but the summer beam of the west parlor is uncased and is enriched with a shallow beaded edge. (photo #7) The 5' 6" wide fireplace of the west parlor retains a heavy iron crane and an oval oven located at a rear corner of the chimney mass. The Federal-style surround and perhaps the doors to upper and lower built-in cupboards to the left of the fireplace were apparently installed at a later date. A door on the north wall accesses the rear addition. A mid-20th century ceiling in this room precludes an examination of the original ceiling and framing.

The east parlor retains wide vertical broad-board paneling with a thin, shallow bead on the fireplace wall and wide horizontal board paneling of the same design on the east elevation. The 6' 6" wide fireplace with high crane and pot was apparently built with an oven in the right-hand side of the chimney face. (photo #8) The oven, finished with a cast iron door manufactured in Boston, is ornamented with a sunburst design; the cast iron door to the clean-out is plain. A contemporary built-in fire screen does not obscure the fireplace's original features. The mantel is a simple board. Removable boards in a recess to the right of

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the oven cover a cavity that may have served as a smoke chamber. A stair to the second floor erected perhaps ca. 1900 in the northeast corner could have been the location of a stair from the east chamber above to the exterior and the original stair to the cellar, now relocated to the kitchen. This room has been opened to the rear addition.

The entry hall between the two rooms also contains wide board flooring and cased posts. Here a closed staircase with two small landings is located beside the chimney and shelters a low closet. Its ca. 1950s renovation includes a new handrail, newel, balusters, and most of the treads. The inside of the door to the closet under the stairs retains scribe marks similar to those found in the attic. The second floor hall retains an exposed girt with shallow beaded edge like that of the west parlor, suggesting that the original western block was erected with two stories.

Spaces in the shed-roof addition also contain wide-board flooring and cased girts. The westernmost bedroom, thought to have additionally functioned as a shoe shop, contains a door to the exterior. The bathroom was formed from an earlier bedroom ca. 1942. The ca. 1900 kitchen ell, set perpendicular to the shed-roof addition, measures about 13' x 16'. Stairs at the northeast corner of the original block, but entered from the kitchen, lead to the cellar. The kitchen was modernized in the 1970s or 1980s. The pantry was remodeled from a narrow shed and pantry at the same time. The ell/shed and four-hole privy may have been added with the kitchen or perhaps later.

On the second floor the same two-room and stair hall plan survives, except for a passageway behind the chimney accessing both chambers, and containing a ca. 1970 bathroom and closet. The posts and binding summer beams in both west and east chambers are cased, as are the girts in the west chamber but the girts in the east chamber are exposed. Both rooms retain wide board flooring. The west chamber has a simple Federal-style fireplace surround. (photo #9) The east chamber retains vertical beaded, feathered-edged chimney-wall paneling. The fireplace is unusual in that the space over the mantel is recessed, similar to an octagonal bay, and the paneling of the recess is laid on the horizontal. (photo #10) This feature can be seen from the stairs to the attic. The heavy batten door of this chamber is hung with long cast-iron strap hinges and pintels.

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A batten door in the second floor hall accesses the narrow, closed stair to the attic. The chimney in this stairwell reveals that the north wall of the chimney cavity is roughly plastered with split lathe. When the roof was replaced in the 1970s the original rafters were reinforced with new lumber and multiple new rafters have been inserted, with plywood sheathing placed between them and the asphalt shingles. Four sets of probably original rafters with empty tenon holes at the typical location of a collar beam remain.

Outbuildings

A very small, glazed, probably commercially built **greenhouse** (ca. 1930s) set east of the house was originally located in Waltham and moved to this site by Alvin Richardson about 1941. A one-story **brooder house** was built during his ownership ca. 1941. This simple, unpainted, shingled outbuilding has a shed roof and barn doors.

The barn complex is composed of at least four joined buildings and their additions. The oldest are the large, two-story New England gable-front **barn** facing south and a lower front-gabled **slaughter barn** with the ridge set perpendicular to the larger structure and its door on the west elevation. (photo #5) The larger barn displays elements of the Italianate style in the deep cornice and eaves returns and the square, louvered cupola topped by a fine bronze weathervane. Set on low rubble foundations, it could have been built between ca. 1845 and 1885. Above the shingles of the facade is a clapboard gable-field whose peak contains a pigeon cote with ten symmetrically arranged arched openings and landings. Three windows, two with 6/6 sash, light the attic space. The high, front and rear central barn doors of diagonally laid boards slide on a covered exterior track. On the façade, each door contains a six-light window and a three-tier, 24-light transom further lights the interior. A small hayloft opening is placed at the side.

The north, west, and part of the east elevations are sheathed in board and batten. The door on the north elevation was blocked up on the interior in the mid-20th century when the open part of the barn was used for hens. A ramp at this door originally gave cows access to the north pasture. Above this door is a 6/6 window in the clapboard pediment of the gable field. The east elevation contains two high-placed fixed four-pane windows. The west elevation contains three fixed six-pane windows on the upper level, one on the lower level, and a basement door.

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The interior framework of this barn is constructed with mortise-and-tenon joints. It is divided into three aisles by two sets of posts. The first aisle is partly closed off, and filled with a stair giving access to the second and attic stories and a cow stanchion area. The earth-floored basement is accessed by doors below the grade of the east elevation.

The shingled attached smaller slaughter barn may have been built as a separate building and connected to the larger by a small link. Its framing employs peeled logs or sleepers to support the roof. A large spoked slaughter wheel, used as a hoist for butchering high on the south wall, is intact. Two ropes wound around an axle-like member terminate in iron hooks for suspending the butchered animal. A cobbler's bench owned by N. B. Eames was relocated here from the first floor bedroom of the house.

Several additions have been built onto the slaughter barn. A lean-to addition was extended to the north, its side elevation. Mr. Richardson relocated cow stanchions in this lean-to from the barn. A metal door in the north wall of the slaughter barn's lean-to is now closed up. Another, now-closed door in the east wall of this addition opened on an exterior sliding track the termination of which is anchored on a nearby tree.

Extending southward from the slaughter barn is a large, single-story garage that was originally an open carriage or equipment shed but was closed with three large garage doors in the 1940s. Its roofline is divided between an unequal side gable and a shed roof. A lower, shed-roof addition, extant in 1941, on the garage's east elevation was enclosed with a similar garage door. A large, one-story shed-roof coach house addition was built on the east elevation of the slaughter barn in 1984 to house a recreational vehicle. It was extended into the slaughter barn in 1995 to accommodate a larger vehicle. (photo #6)

The foundation of a demolished ca. 1941 **hen shelter** is located northeast of the barn. A **cold cellar** was filled in the early 1940s but the faint, fieldstone outline of its perimeter is still visible. Archeological investigation may reveal more about these now-demolished buildings.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded on the Boutell-Hathorn House property, sites may be present. Three sites are recorded in the general area (within one mile). The well-drained, level to

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moderately sloping topography of the property combined with the presence of a small pond at the northeast corner of the lot indicate locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient Native American sites. The property is located within the Shawsheen River drainage, however, wetlands within the Ipswich River drainage are equal distance from the house. A rock outcropping northeast of the house may also indicate the presence of windbreak type sites in the area. Given the above information and the size of the house/lot (5.6 acres), a high potential exists for locating ancient Native American resources on the nominated property.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the Boutell-Hathorn House property. Structural evidence may exist from additions and renovations made to the house since its original construction in ca. 1756. Similar evidence may also survive from barns, outbuildings, and other structures known but no longer extant on the property. A mid-to-late 19th century horse barn, slaughter barn (ca. 1855), and several 20th century agricultural related outbuildings are presently dispersed about the property. Foundation remains of a now demolished hen shelter are visible on a wooded knoll northeast of the barn. The site of a large demolished outbuilding is known between the barn and stonewall dividing the house from the field. The faint outlines from a large rectangular cold cellar, filled in ca. 1946, are also visible northeast of the barn complex. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) associated with residential and agricultural activities should also exist on the property.

(end)

Boutell-Hathorn(e) House

Name of Property

Middlesex, 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 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1754 - 1954

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

8. Statement of Significance

Historical Significance

The Boutell-Hathorn (e) House (ca. 1754 with later additions) is a fine example of a local farmhouse with a Federal/Greek Revival-style exterior and Georgian and Federal style interiors. Its barn, an excellent example of the local Italianate style, is also a product of vernacular traditions that are characteristic of Wilmington and the area northwest of Boston. As such the property meets criterion C of the National Register at the local level. With its grouping of farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings in the setting of its former fields, the property is a good representation of the development of North Wilmington from an agricultural-based settlement to a suburban community. While most of the farm, which grew from 36 acres to an early-19th century peak of perhaps 60 or 75 acres, has been sold for suburban development, the remaining 5.7 acres of land retains characteristics and features associated with the history, development, and use of the site throughout all periods of its history. Residents of the farm have contributed to the town's broad patterns of its history in both typical and atypical ways, meeting criterion A of the National Register at the local level.

Wilmington, located approximately fourteen miles northwest of Boston, was from its earliest settlement to the mid-20th century primarily a town of dispersed farms located on main, inter-town roads. Population growth throughout the 18th and 19th century was slow in the stable agrarian society. Much of its economy grew through the cultivation of hops in the first third of the 19th century--the town sent 8,200 tons of hops to market valued at \$2.2 million between 1806 and 1837. The owners of this farm probably grew and sold hops as so many of their neighbors did. In fact, hop plants were found growing wild on the property in the 1940s.

The butchering of stock animals throughout the remainder of the century was another major engine of the local economy. In 1845 the town supported three slaughterhouses employing ten men, rising to twenty men ten years later. In 1865 the town sent to market in Lynn and other towns \$196,856 worth of beef, with a portion coming from farms, such as this one, with their own slaughterhouses. In 1870 then owner N. B. Eames was assessed for a slaughterhouse valued at \$100 as well as several meadows. Local historians

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state that a long train of white-covered butcher's wagons going south to Lynn was a common mid-19th century sight in town. When the meat dressing industry moved west between World Wars I and II local slaughterhouses disappeared. Boutell-Hathorn House slaughter barn and its slaughter wheel are one of perhaps two or three remaining in Wilmington.

The town's population doubled between 1915 and 1940, and quadrupled between 1940 and 1980, with much of the population growth occurring after the widening of MA Route 128 (I-95) about 1953 and the opening of Route I-93 about 1960. This steady suburbanization put pressure for residential and industrial use on its extensive farmland. In North Wilmington only three or four farms remained in operation in the 1950s, among them the Richardson farm. Thus, while in the 18th and 19th centuries almost every house in North Wilmington was the center of a farming operation, by the mid-20th century almost none of them were, with only a few exceptions that represented a continuum of the community's agricultural heritage.

The earliest known non-Native American owner of what would become the subject property was Mathew Edwards who willed it to his sister and brother-in-law Mary and John Polle. In 1692 they sold it to Deacon Thomas and Abigail Boutell, residents of Reading, of which Wilmington formed a part until its separate incorporation in 1730. Abigail's sister and her husband John Dickerman were co-purchasers. Strangely, although Boutell is described as an abutter of adjoining properties in 1732 and 1733 he was not taxed in Wilmington until 1754. Thus we can probably establish that Boutell was living in the house in 1754, although it may date from somewhat before this time, as local historians have believed. They dated its construction to 1737 but, as no documentary evidence supports that date, 1754 has been selected as a reasonable year for its erection.

On February 28, 1764 Thomas Boutell, husbandman, sold the farm of 36 acres "being the place now in my occupation" [North Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Wilmington copy of Southern Middlesex Registry Bk. 4-P. 542] for £ 140. The buyer was John Hathorn (e). John, a resident of Wilmington at the time, is described in the deed as a blacksmith. He did blacksmith work on the Wilmington Meetinghouse and was Wilmington's fifth Selectman and Town Clerk in 1761. John's father Samuel Hathorn had purchased a farm to the west across Woburn Street in 1740. John Hathorn was voted a member of a Wilmington committee to draw up a "Solemn League and Covenant" approving the Continental Congress for

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Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

freeholders and other residents in 1774. However, his name appears to have been scratched off the proposed document. He withdrew from the committee and did not sign the document. This seems to support the local tradition that John was a Loyalist who left Wilmington when the Revolution began. In the mid-19th century the date 1776 hung over the door of 280 Woburn Street as a sign that the house was returned to patriot affiliation in that year. However, the legal documents subsequent to John's death in 1777 were recorded in Wilmington records and witnessed by his neighbors, suggesting that, although John may have been absent from town, he maintained close ties to Wilmington to the end of his life.

John and Esther Hathorn (married 1742) had eight boys and one girl between 1744 and 1766. When John, still a young man, died suddenly in 1777, he left his wife, six sons, described as yeoman, two minor boys and Sarah, a "spinster." His widow Esther was appointed to administer the estate and, as guardian of the young Jacob and Lemuel, was required to make an inventory. The farm consisted of 65 acres with a double house, barn with stock and hay to winter them, a blacksmith shop, and movables appraised at 9 pounds, 19 shillings. Esther and the children sold the farm, now 75 acres, for 180 pounds on May 14, 1779. By this date all but one of the family were residents of Woolwich, Lincoln County, State of Massachusetts Bay, (now Maine). Nathaniel, the fifth son, registered the Wilmington deed seven years later in 1786. The buyer was Daniel Gowing, probably their neighbor on the north and perhaps a relative of John Junior's wife Tabitha Gowing.

Daniel Gowing sold the property to Jonathan Gowing in 1833, but this time the sale also included Pew # 17 in the Meetinghouse. Three years later Jonathan sold the property and pew to James Gowing of Dracut and three years later, after sixty years under Gowing ownership, it was sold out of the family to Nathan Eames. The Eameses and their heirs would own it for almost a century, from 1839 to 1929.

N. Bradley "Brad" Eames (1829-1892), son of the first Nathan, was a prominent member of the locally powerful and numerous family whose roots were strong on Woburn Street. During the 19th and early 20th century family members controlled local politics by holding many offices in town. N. B. Eames was a butcher, one of several in Wilmington in the last half of the 19th century, sending his butcher carts to Lynn. He was also a wholesale and retail dealer in the ice and coal trade in Wilmington. It is probably his butcher wheel that remains in the slaughter house barn. He married Sarah Swain and served as selectman

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for many years. His son Edward B. Eames (1856-1935), a lumber dealer, grew up in the house and served as Street Commissioner and Assessor of Reading. He was also Wilmington's Representative to the General Court 1916-1917. Edward followed family tradition by moving from Reading and living near the family homestead on Woburn Street.

Another son, Arthur W., a carpenter, purchased the house across the road from his father's house in the early years of the 20th century. Arthur's daughter, Gertrude Eames Allgrove (b. 1889), whose memory of visiting her grandparents' house and exiting directly to the outside from the second story east bedroom provides the basis for the ca. 1900 date of the kitchen ell. This ell appears on an undated but possibly ca. 1908 plan of the house when owned by N.B. Eames.

In 1941 Alvin and Maude Richardson purchased the 85-acre property, by then known as Wheelgate Farm, from Kermit and Elizabeth Deggs, moving from Waltham where Alvin had been an estate supervisor. Mr. Richardson was a poultry farmer who also kept a few cows, raised hay and sold garden produce and seedlings at a stand on Woburn Street. His Rhode Island Reds produced eggs for an egg route he made twice weekly. The family expanded and enclosed the side porch, installed new windows, and constructed a brooder house and a now demolished hen shelter. They also sold several acres for a house lot. About 1958 the Commonwealth took twenty acres for the construction of interstate highway, I-93, now the eastern boundary of the property. Mr. Richardson continued farming on the remaining 5.7 acres on the west side of the highway, and maintained a small hayfield on the east side until his death in 1971. The highway reduced the farm but made its rural surroundings more accessible for suburban development.

The current owner, Alvin and Maude's daughter Winifred Richardson, formerly a kindergarten teacher in nearby Winchester for thirty-nine years, will donate the property to the Town of Wilmington with a preservation restriction.

Architectural Significance

Both the interior and exterior of the house preserve a record of changes in the domestic architecture of Wilmington from near its incorporation to the mid-20th century. Its alterations and additions enact in built form the history of the requirements and tastes of succeeding owners. In addition, the well-preserved

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

**Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA**

outbuildings exemplify the methods the community employed throughout the 19th and 20th centuries to adapt to changes in farming technology and the agricultural economy in the metropolitan Boston area. These include the drive through New England gable-front bank barn with manure basement, the slaughter barn with its intact wheel for cutting up animal carcasses, the brooder house for poultry, and the greenhouse for starting seedlings when the farm sold truck vegetables at a farm stand on the property.

While Wilmington is relatively rich in First Period, Georgian and Federal style houses, it is a shrinking group. In 1765 enumerators counted 94 houses in town. Of the approximately twenty houses built before 1780 chronicled by Adele Passmore in 1980, two have been lost since then and several have been badly renovated. This example of a Georgian farmhouse, renovated and expanded in the Federal and Greek Revival periods, is one of only a few that today retains its agricultural outbuildings and historic landscape setting. The house is typical of the local architectural tradition in its growth by accretion, its south-facing siting, side-gable roofline, center chimney, center entry with elaborated door surround, and 9/6 window sash preserved on the north elevation.

More rare than the remaining farmhouses in Wilmington is this property's barn. As the town has lost a number of its once plentiful barns in the last decade, this is one of a small number remaining and certainly one of the most impressive in its large size, fine detailing, and excellent state of preservation.

A small, two-story, three-bay house without a cellar probably erected by Thomas Boutell may have existed on this site by 1754. While it does not appear on the 1794 Thompson Map of Wilmington, historians note that other houses known to have been built before this date but having only one story or only three bays are also not indicated. It is reasonable to assume that the mapmaker did not feel these half-houses were sufficiently important to register. Internal evidence suggests that the house, then consisting of an entry hall and one room on each floor, was apparently extended eastward with cellar and two bays (or one room) on two floors in the first third of the 19th century.

Changes of ownership in 1779, 1833, and 1836 would have given the buyers, members of the Gowing family, opportunities to extend the house with the east parlor/kitchen on the first floor and east chamber on the second. Perhaps the new kitchen with the more modern front oven allowed the family to transform the old kitchen into a more formal west parlor with a new Federal mantel and fireplace surround, and to

(continued)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

**Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA**

case all structural elements on the west side but the summer beam of the old kitchen. Similar treatment would have been given to the west chamber. The exterior transitional Federal/Greek Revival door surround with the unusual splayed frieze would probably have been added at the same time. While splayed window lintels are common in Federal style houses of the area, this shape is infrequently seen in entablatures.

The rear extension appears to have been built after 1840; indeed the western portion was almost certainly extant soon after 1855 when N. B. Eames seems to have bought out his siblings' inheritance of their father's estate. N. B. Eames may have built the larger barn building. It is probably his butcher's wheel that is located in the slaughterhouse barn. Subsequent alterations and additions include the addition of the current kitchen, pantry, ell/shed and privy, all extant by ca. 1908, and the cutting of the stairs into the east chamber. Further examinations of the frame may reveal more about the dating of the additions.

On the interior most of the original spatial organization and many of the original architectural features remain and are significant. The west parlor contains two cased corner posts; exposed girts on all elevations; a wide-board wainscot whose top molding was installed in the 1940s; a summer beam with beaded edge; a Federal style fireplace surround and an earlier fireplace with an oval brick oven placed at the rear of the firebox; upper and lower cabinets adjacent to the fireplace with probably 1940s hardware and two room doors with white porcelain knobs. Wide-board flooring probably remains beneath the wall-to-wall carpet.

Significant features in the east parlor include two cased corner posts; exposed girts; a cased summer beam; a simple fireplace surround and fireplace with built-in side oven and clean-out; vertical-board paneling on the fireplace wall; wide-board wainscot finished with ca. 1941 top molding; horizontal-board paneling on the eastern wall; open shelving adjacent to the fireplace; and wide-board flooring.

Significant features in the bedroom in the rear addition include a wide-board floor, door and surround to the exterior, door and surround to the west parlor, and girts on the west and north walls. The dining room contains an exposed girt, wide-board floor, and original windows and sash on the north wall. A rear

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8

Page 7

**Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA**

ell/shed with an unfinished floor, walls and ceiling contains a wood-storage area, a workshop, and a built-in cupboard. The four-hole privy behind it is also architecturally intact and is significant. Significant features of the basement include the foundations, chimney base, and original floor joists.

The entry hall contains a significant closed, renovated staircase with newel and pine banister, closet and door under the stair, two cased posts, wide-board flooring; a door to the west Parlor with elaborated knob-plate and white porcelain knob, and a door and Bennington knob to the east parlor. Significant features on the second floor hall include a girt with a beaded edge, a cased post, vertical-board paneling with door to attic stair, and the doors and surrounds to the second floor chambers.

The east chamber contains significant features that include a post, an exposed girt, a cased summer beam, an original fireplace and surround, and two vertical board doors with their surrounds and hardware. The west chamber contains four cased posts; a cased summer beam; wide-board flooring; and the fireplace surround and mantel. The closet/bathroom between the east and west chambers contains a wainscoted south wall. The attic contains original framing (four bents, two on each side).

The barn complex is significant for its well-preserved condition that nevertheless indicates changes in use over time as farming practices in this increasingly suburban town adapted to meet new conditions in agriculture and marketing. The barn's use as the center of an active farm throughout approximately one-half of the property's period of significance makes it an important part of the resource. The barn is typical of local barns in its front-gabled form: high roof pitch, boxed eaves and cornice returns, cupola and weathervane. Its three-bay structural width, large, sliding barn doors with transom light, fieldstone foundations, drive-through feature, site grading with access to a lower level are also typical; as are its exposed timber frame and storage above the first level. While many local barns do not display an exterior dove cote, this one has a handsome one in the gable field. The barn's exterior design and materials and interior structural members, organization, and flooring are significant.

The slaughter barn with its lean-to extension is significant as a specialized agricultural building with a still-extant and presumably now rare butchering wheel to suspend carcasses. The barn also houses a cobbler's bench that had remained on the property. Its exterior design and materials and interior structural members, organization and flooring are significant.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8 **Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA**

The two remaining outbuildings—the brooder house and the greenhouse and the landscape features: fields, stone wall system and pond, are significant for their relation to the farming operation that continued the nearly 200 years of its period of significance.

Preservation Issues

This house grew incrementally to meet the needs of the families that owned it but much of the interior organization and finish has been preserved. In addition, although the property's acreage was reduced in size, the core of the farm remained, including the stone wall system that defined its immediate landscape. Renovations have been respectful; for example, windows were replaced using the original sash configuration of 9/6 that is locally typical of Georgian and Federal period houses.

The current owner is planning to donate the property with preservation easements on it to the Town of Wilmington. In spite of a reduced municipal budget Wilmington is prepared to assume responsibility for this fine representative of its agricultural heritage and use it for the education and recreation of its residents.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement are poorly documented in Wilmington, any surviving sites could be significant. Native American sites located at or near the Boutell-Hathorn house may contribute important information that documents the range of occupation, size and function of interior sites and their relationship to larger sites based along regionally important tributaries including the Shawsheen and Ipswich Rivers. Ancient sites in this area may also help test the importance of riverine-based settlement hypotheses. The Boutell-Hathorn House is located at the boundary between the Ipswich River that drains easterly to Plum Island Sound and the Shawsheen River that drains northerly to the Merrimack. Native American sites in this area may exhibit socio-economic-political similarities with sites or Native groups in one drainage or the other or exhibit characteristics of both.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information that documents the settlement and economy of an eastern Massachusetts town from the 18th through 20th centuries. Documentary and architectural research combined with archaeological survey and testing may trace the

(continued)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9 **Boutell-Hathorn House**
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

evolution of dispersed farms from the town's earliest settlement to the mid-20th century as Wilmington developed from an agricultural-based settlement to a suburban community. Identification and mapping of structural changes and renovations to the house may contribute important information related to changes in domestic architecture in Wilmington from its incorporation to the mid-20th century. Architectural changes may also reflect changes in the social structure of the occupants of the house. Much of the above information and the identification of barns, outbuildings, and their functions may also help trace changes in agricultural strategies and technologies used at the Boutell-Hathorn House as its occupants struggled to cope with the 18th and 19th century agricultural economy as it was influenced by the demands of the growing metropolitan Boston locale. Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational related features may also contribute important information relating to the evolution of the farmstead and agricultural economy of the area. Occupational related features may also contain important evidence of manufacturing activities conducted in the home and the social, cultural, and economic lives of the inhabitants.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

10. Bibliography

Published and Unpublished Materials

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- Deming, Henry, R., Historical Sketch: Growth and Progress of Wilmington, Sub-committee of the 200th Anniversary Committee, Boston, 1930.
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Maps and Plans:

Town of Wilmington	Thompson, Samuel	1794
Town of Wilmington	Edmund Parker	1831
Map of Middlesex County	Walling, Henry F.	1857
Atlas of Middlesex County	Beers, F. W.	1875
Atlas of Middlesex County	Walker, George H. and Co.	1889
Town of Wilmington, Plan 1412, County Commissioners		1908

(Shows road takings and layout for Woburn Street)

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9

Page 2

Boutell-Hathorn House
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

Town of Wilmington	Dept. of Public Works?	1935
Map of Wilmington	Alden N. Eames, Surveyor	1953
Wilmington (in 1775)	Capt. Larz Neilson	1977
Plan of Land in Wilmington	A. L. Savignac	1961

Public Records and Sources

Deeds, Northern Middlesex Registry of Deeds.
Tax Records, Town of Wilmington 1730-1760

Public Records and Sources (continued)

Town of Wilmington, Valuation of Real and Personal Property of the Town of Wilmington, 1870 and 1880.

Interviews

Winifred Richardson
Adele Passmore

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 **Boutell-Hathorn House**
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the property are the lot lines for 280 Woburn Street, Wilmington, Massachusetts shown as Lot #11 on the Wilmington Assessors Sheet # 86, Wright and Pierce, CF, 1956, updated January, 1990. The boundary is indicated by the dotted line around Lot #86-11 on the accompanying Assessors Sheet.

Boundary Justification

Its current lot lines define the boundaries of the Boutell-Hathorn House at 280 Woburn Street. The property includes the core of the historic farm--the farmhouse, barn complex, brooder house, greenhouse and the sites of the cold cellar and outbuilding as well as the historic stone walls and two fields. The property was reduced from eighty-five acres in 1941 to its current 5.7 acres as some acreage was sold for residential development and twenty acres of the farm were taken by the State in 1957 for an interstate highway that now forms its eastern boundary. However, the property maintains historic integrity in its setting, house, stone walls and outbuildings. The current lot lines also define the property that will be given to the Town of Wilmington and on which preservation easements will be placed.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page 1 **Boutell-Hathorn House**
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Photographer	Heli Meltsner	
Date of Photograph	1-6	April 14, 2003
	7-10	April 15, 2004
Negative Location	Negatives 1-6 Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, MA 02125	
	Negatives 7-10 Town of Wilmington	

Photograph # 1
House, façade, looking N

Photograph # 2
House, detail, door surround, looking N

Photograph # 3
House, east elevation, looking NW

Photograph # 4
House, north elevation, looking S

Photograph # 5
Barn complex, façade (south elevation), looking N

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page 2 **Boutell-Hathorn House**
Wilmington (Middlesex), MA

Photograph # 6

Foreground: Barn, south elevation, middle-ground: Greenhouse and Out Building Site, background: Brooder House, looking NE

Photograph # 7

House interior: first floor west room, looking SE

Photograph # 8

House interior: first floor east room, looking NW

Photograph # 9

House interior: second floor west room, looking NE

Photograph # 10

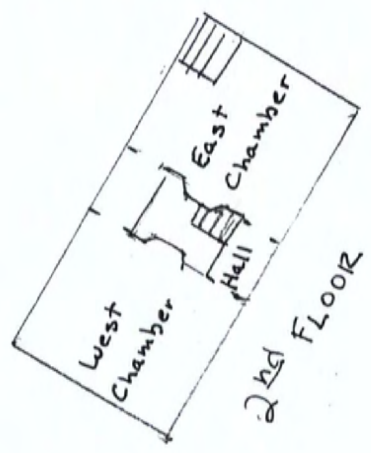
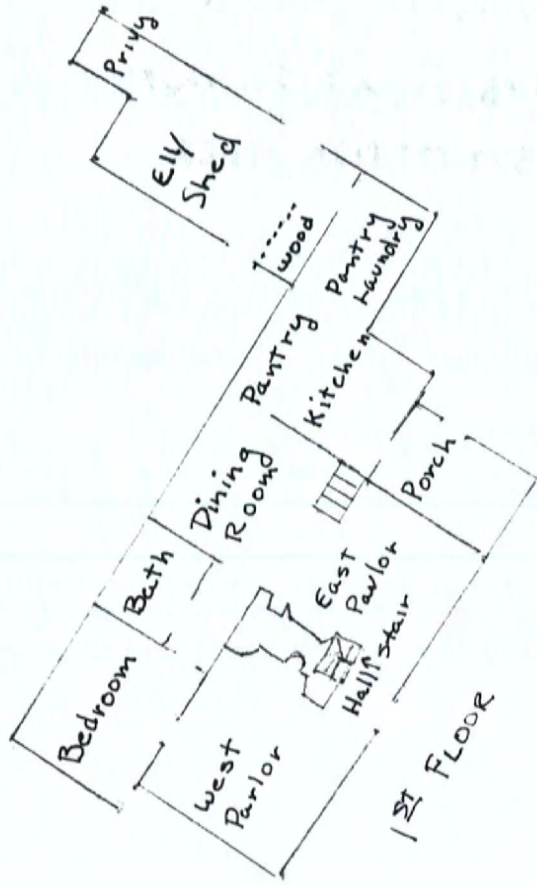
House interior: second floor east room, looking NW

Southern House, 250 Woburn Street, Wilmington, MA, Data Sheet

MAP #	MHC #	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	Stat.	STYLE	Res.	Map-Lot #
1	I-22	House	c. 1754-1954	C	Federal/Greek Revival	B	86-11
2	I-227	Barn	mid-to-late 19th century	C	Italianate	B	86-11
2A	I-227	Slaughter barn	c. 1855	C	vernacular/utilitarian	B	86-11
3	I-228	Greenhouse	c. 1930s	C	utilitarian	B	86-11
4	I-229	Brooder House	c. 1941	C	utilitarian	B	86-11
5	I-230	Hen Shelter Site	c. 1941	C		Si	86-11
6	I-917	Stone Wall System	c. 1730s to 1954	C		St	86-11
7	I-232	Landscape/fields	c. 1730s to 1954	C		Si	86-11
8	1-233	Cold Cellar Site	to 1940s	C		Si	86-11
9		Arbor	c. 1941-50	C	utilitarian	St	86-11

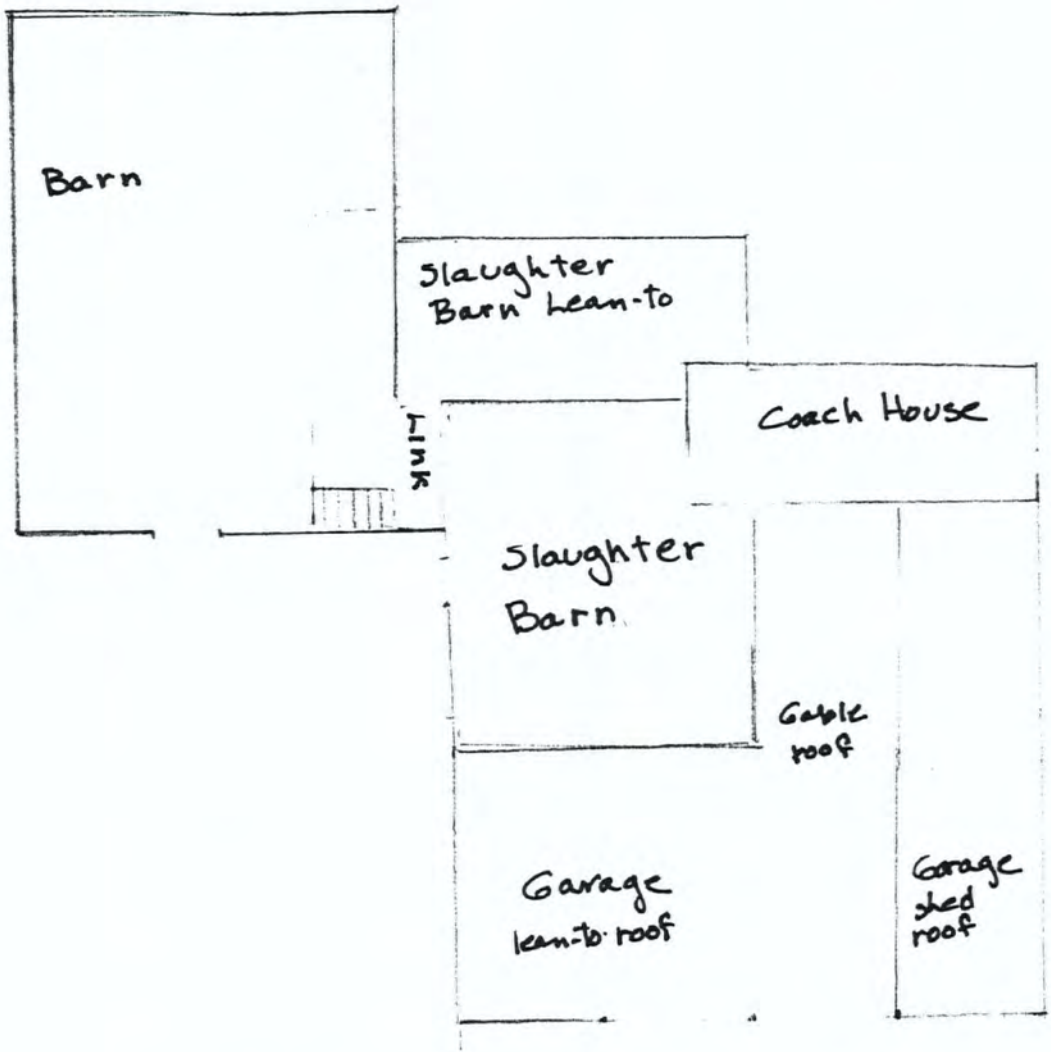
Contributing Buildings 5
 Contributing Structures 2
 Contributing Sites 3
Total Contributing 10

Non-Contributing Resources 0
Total Non-Contributing 0



BOUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE
280 WOBURN STREET
WILMINGTON, MA

SKETCH PLAN OF HOUSE
NOT TO SCALE



280 Woburn Street
Barn Complex Not to scale
Sketch Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Boutell--Hathorn House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 9/22/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/12/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/27/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/05/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04001210

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 10/27/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.



BOUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA

PHOTO # 1.



1737

John Hathorne
House
c. 1717

280

BOUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA
PHOTO # 2.



BOUTELL - HATHORN HOUSE

WILMINGTON, MA

PHOTO # 3.



BOUTELL - HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA

PHOTO # 4.



BOUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA
PHOTO # 5.



BOUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA

PHOTO # 6.



BOUTELL - HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA
PHOTO #7



BOUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE

WILMINGTON, MA

PHOTO # 8



BOUTELL'S HATHORN HOUSE
WILMINGTON, MA
PHOTO # 9



Boutell-Halborn House
WILMINGTON, MA
PHOTO # 10



U - 78

U - 78

U - 77

U - 87

U - 85

U - 91

U - 92

BUTELL-HATHORN HOUSE
280 WOBURN STREET, WILMINGTON, MA

X = DEMOLISHED
--- = BOUNDARY LINE

DATE OF LATEST REVISION	JAN 1 1990 MAY 1992 JAN 1989 OCT 2 1987
	AVIS AIRMAIL JAN 1987 MAR 1988

PROPERTY MAP SHEET
WILMINGTON 86

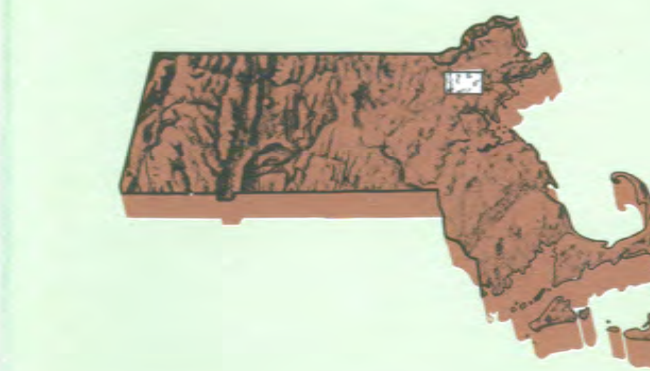
SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE: 5/1/86

WRIGHT & PIERCE, C.E.
TOPSHAM, ME.

LEGEND: (P) = PROPOSED

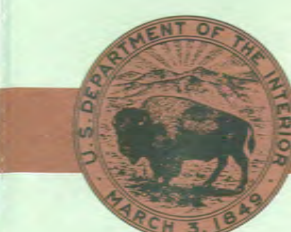
Reading MASSACHUSETTS

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



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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
Supersedes Wilmington 1965 and Reading 1966
1:24,000-scale maps

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone, 1927 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 inholdings 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

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5617
3	9.8425
4	13.1234
5	16.4042
6	19.6850
7	22.9659
8	26.2467
9	29.5275
10	32.8084

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

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1987 magnetic declination (MD) at center of map diagram is approximate

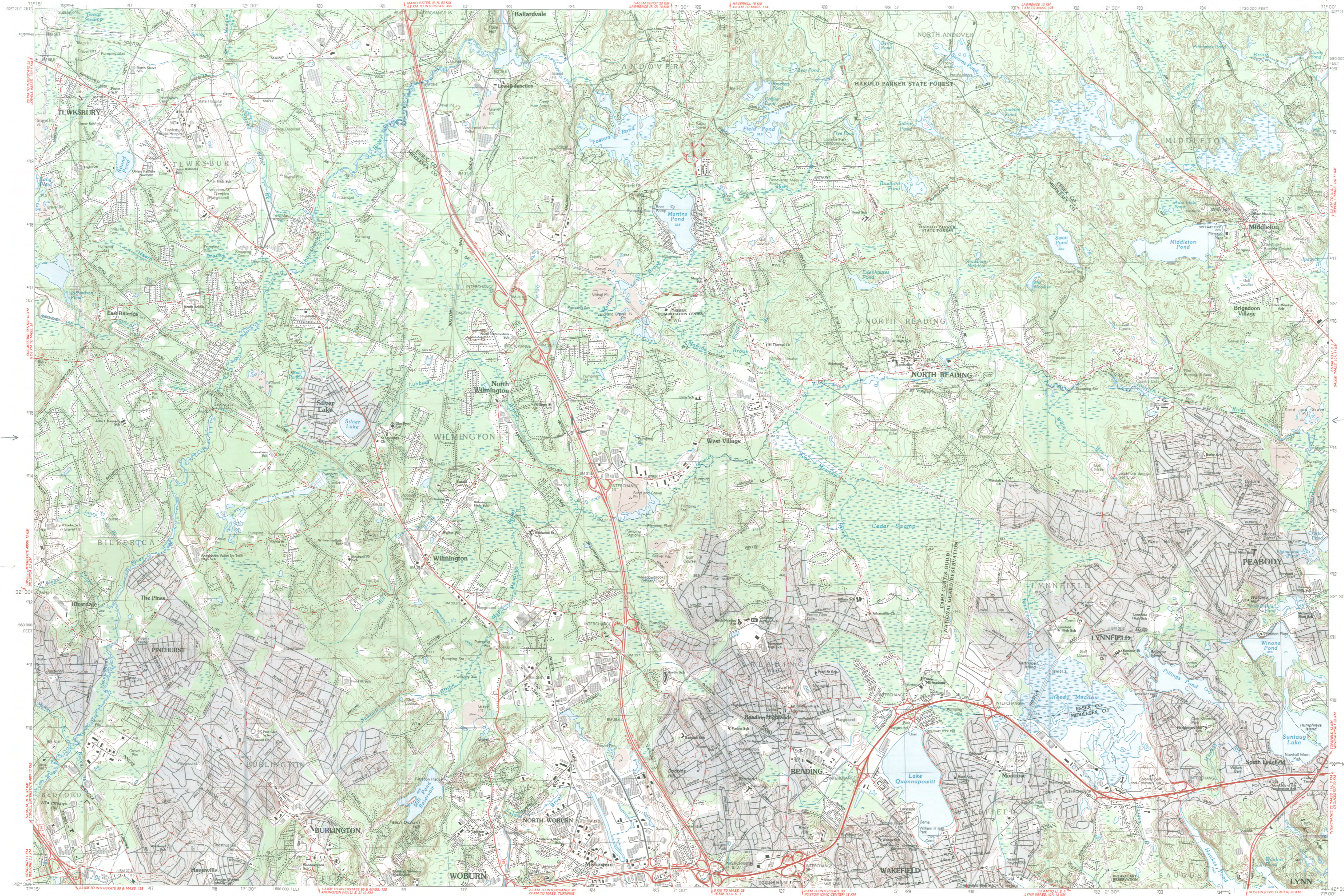
ADJOINING MAPS	1	2	3
1 Lowell	2 Lawrence	3 Southwick	4 Billerica
5 Salem	6 Maynard	7 Boston North	8 Lynn

ISBN 0-607-23469-5
9 780607 234695

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
- Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- Houses; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary:
 - National, with monument
 - State
 - County, parish
 - Civil township, precinct, district
 - Incorporated city, village, town
 - National or State reservation; small park
 - Land grant with monument; found section corner
 - U. S. public lands survey; range, township, section
 - Range, township, section line; location agreement
 - Fence or field line
 - Power transmission line, located tower
 - Dam; dam with lock
 - Canary; grass
 - Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument
 - Windmill; water well; spring
 - Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave
 - Control: horizon station; vertical datum; spot elevation
 - Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
 - Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand
 - Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
 - Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
 - Rapids; large and small falls; large and small
 - Swamp; marsh
 - Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation
 - Woodland: scattered trees
 - Scrub; mangrove
 - Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



NR file

RECEIVED

SEP 08 2004

MASS. HIST. COMM



Town of Wilmington
Wilmington, Massachusetts 01887

Wilmington Town Museum at the
Col. Joshua Hamden Tavern, c.1770
430 Salem Street
Wilmington, Massachusetts 01887
978.658.5475

htavern@townofwilmingtonma.com

September 5, 2004

Ms. Cara Metz
Director
Board of Commissioners
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, Massachusetts 02125-3314

Dear Ms. Metz,

The Board of Commissioners will be reviewing nominations for the National Register of Historic Places on Wednesday, September 8, 2004. The Boutell-Hathorn House in Wilmington is being considered. As local project coordinator who cannot attend this meeting, I would like to express my gratitude to the Commissioners for their consideration. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Heli Meltsner for her work on this project. Heli and I first met when she was hired to research for nomination purposes the four historic districts in Wilmington. All four districts were, in 2004, accepted to the National Register. Her work for this project before you, like the previous project, was outstanding. She is very thorough, patient, enthusiastic, resourceful and organized.

I would also like to express my deep appreciation for Ms. Winifred Richardson, an insightful and inspiring pioneer. Her appreciation of things historical is unprecedented in Wilmington, and the community as a whole is very respectful of her legacy. Her willingness to cooperate with this lengthy process is commendable.

Wilmington's Historical Commission and Town Manager, Michael Cairra, fully support this nomination and look forward to the Board's likely recommendation of it to the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Black Reynolds
Local Project Coordinator



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

September 21, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Boutell-Hathorn House, 280 Woburn Street, Wilmington (Middlesex), 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 property were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,

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

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Heli Meltsner, consultant
Miss Winifred Richardson
Paul MacDonald, Ransmeier & Spellman
Kathleen Black Reynolds, Carolyn Harris, Wilmington Historical Commission
Michael McCoy, Wilmington Board of Selectmen
Lynn Duncan, Planning Board Chair