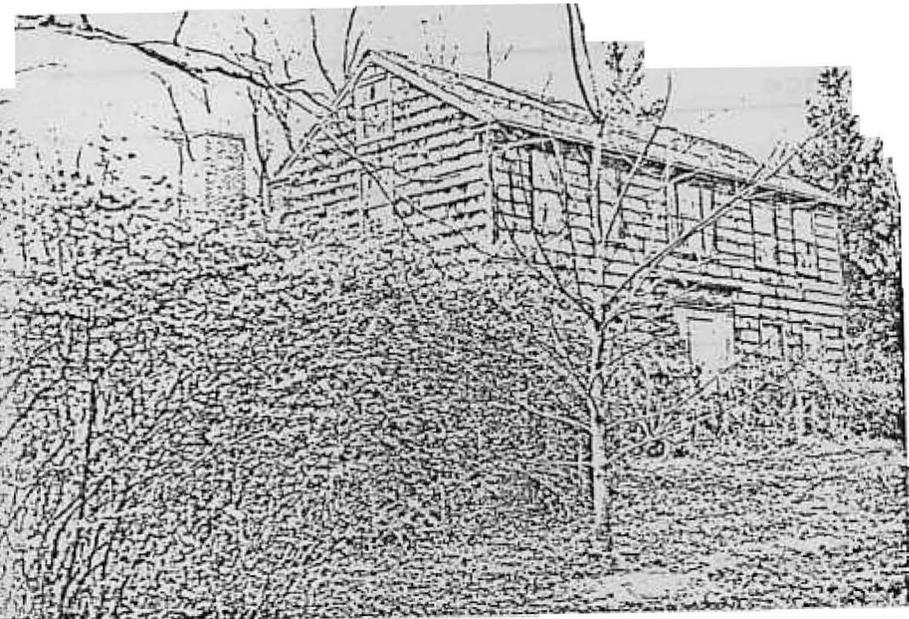


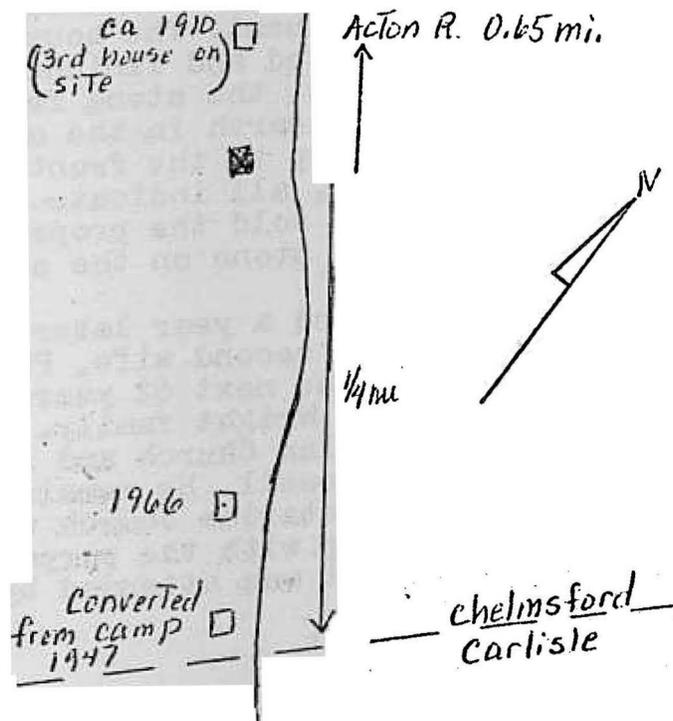
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

JAN 74



Town Chelmsford
 Address 79 Elm Street
 Name Oliver Hutchins House
 Present use residence - rental
 Present owner Dr. Alan T. Kent
 Description:
 Date After 1821, before 1831
 Source deeds, Chelmsford Road Book
 Style Georgian

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____
MHC Photo no. _____

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric shingles

Outbuildings (describe) See attached

Other features main entrance: Doric pilasters, freize, cornice. Above entrance: original 6/6 window (old glass) with 4 lights on each side

Altered see attached Date _____

Moved no Date _____

5. Lot size:

One acre or less _____ Over one acre 30

Approximate frontage 1120 feet

Approximate distance of building from street 38 feet

6. Recorded by Jane B. Drury

Organization Chelmsford Hist. Commission

Date April 3, 1983

(over)

1983

7. Original owner (if known) Oliver Hutchins

Original use residence

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Themes (check as many as applicable)

Aboriginal		Conservation	_____	Recreation	_____
Agricultural		Education	_____	Religion	<u> x </u>
Architectural	<u> x </u>	Exploration/ settlement		Science/ invention	
The Arts		Industry		Social/ humanitarian	
Commerce		Military		Transportation	
Communication		Political	_____		
Community development and Architectural	_____				

9. Historical significance (include explanation of themes checked above)

Both deed research and an architectural investigation by a representative from S.P.N.E.A. give evidence that this house was built during the 1820s by Oliver Hutchins, yeoman, either alone or with his brother Thomas or father, Eliakim. However, it was Oliver who lived here, with his wife Hannah Adams Spaulding, whom he married Feb. 23, 1823, and their children. Oliver's occupation is not known, but it is believed that he was involved in Chelmsford's early granite industry, and that he was relatively affluent. The house and its surroundings exhibit an unusual amount of well fitted and finished stone work including the square-cut granite foundation blocks, the stone fence posts, stonewalls, bulkhead supports, 23" x 60" granite slab hearth in the old kitchen, long granite slabs out-lining the brick path up to the front entrance, and the raised granite floor in the carriage house ell, all indicate Oliver Hutchins' interest in this trade. In addition, when he sold the property in 1855, he reserved the right "to take off all the split stone on the said premises within one year."

Hannah Hutchins died of typhoid fever in 1854, and a year later Oliver sold the house. In 1857 he moved to Billerica with his second wife, Phebe.

The property remained in the Melvin family for the next 62 years. Between 1917 and 1975 it was owned and occupied by the Wright family. The Rev. George C. Wright was the minister of the Lowell Unitarian Church and simultaneously of the Ministry-at-Large Free Church, also in Lowell. He remained with the latter church until his death in 1930. This non-sectarian church was organized in 1846 initially under Unitarian sponsorship with the purpose of giving aid to the "small wage earners of this city." It was attended by the poor and the well-to-do helping them.

At the present time (1983) the house is rented out.
(see attached sheet)

10. Bibliography and/or references (such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.) 1831 map
Middlesex No. Reg. Deeds: Bk. 31, p. 560 (1862); Chelmsford B. 19, p. 176;
Carlisle b. 11, p. 181 (1829); Carlisle B. 8, p. 79 (1814)
Chelmsford Road Book, modern copy pg. 125; original book pg. 78 - copied
from Town Record Book H, pg. 107
Chelmsford: Assessors records, tax lists, vital records
Carlisle vital records
Charlotte DeWolf, Monica Kent, Marjorie Phillips
S.P.N.E.A. - Frederic Detwiller
Lowell Free Church-at-Large records
Aerial map - April 14, 1976

Community: Chelmsford	Form No: 108
Property Name: Oliver Hutchins House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below

9. Historical & Architectural Significance

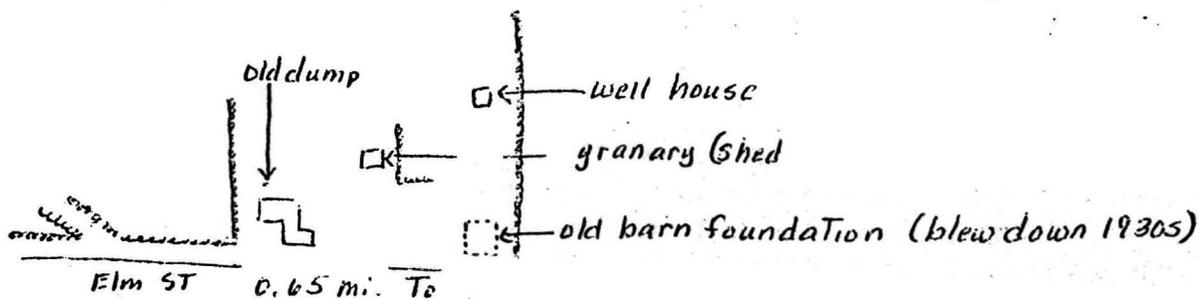
The house has several outstanding features, which include the large amount of granite items as mentioned above. It is one of three known houses in Chelmsford which apparently represent a transition in architectural styles (the other two, at 171 Mill Rd. & 55 Spaulding Rd., are inventoried and were dated, mostly by tradition, in the late 1700s. Tradition also claimed this house to have been built ca 1790): a room exists behind the front stairs, where a center chimney would have been located, had it been built. Oliver Hutchins did not build a center chimney. It appears that he had heard of the "modern" two chimney houses but wished to retain the old style stairs to the 2nd story at the front entrance. Three very large granite blocks and hearth slab in the cellar support the fireplace in the old kitchen. The two square flues at the rear of this fireplace are unlike any the S.P.N.E.A. representative had ever seen. The unplastered split lath walls in the ell attic had been seen in only one other house by this same representative.

The house was probably built all at one time, since, from basement to roof, the construction of both the main house and the ell have similar structural details. The framing and structural system of both parts of the house are nearly identical, especially at the roof where both parts exhibit the ridge pole and wind braced rafter, and sheathing construction. The stone foundation walls of the cellar are continuous.

Many details copied from Asher Benjamin are found, including Federal six-panel doors with applied mouldings and Norfolk latches of the main house. Windows here exhibit standard mouldings. The mantels are variations of two standard designs. The partially dismantled laundry boiler in the rear room of the ell was also constructed from Benjamin design.

The dwelling, located in an undeveloped area, is in "an excellent state of preservation, relatively unchanged."

3. Description
Outbuildings



Granary (shed) - at right rear of house, is older than house. According to S.P.N.E.A., it needs repair but should be preserved if at all possible. It stands above ground, resting on granite pieces at each of its four corners. Its floor is made of 1 slab of granite. Its roof is constructed with purlins, and gunstock posts are at the wall corners. It probably stood on land purchased by Oliver Hutchin's father in 1827.

Well house - at right rear of granary (shed). It may also predate the house, but it is in very poor condition.

Staple to Inventory form at bottom

INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

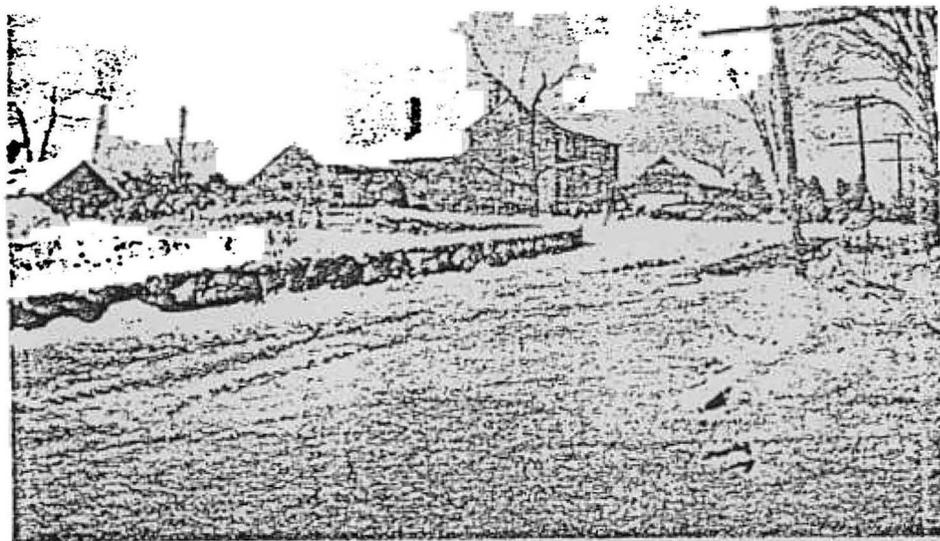
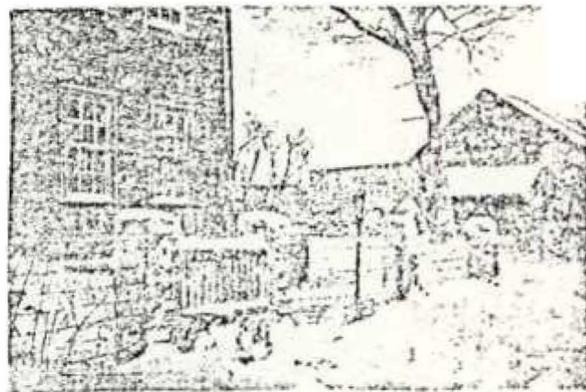
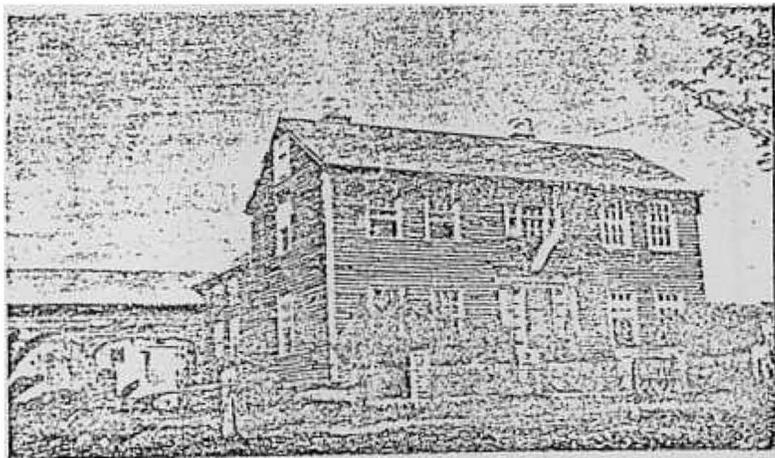
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, Boston

Community: Chelmsford	Form No: 108
Property Name: Oliver Hutchins House	

Indicate each item on inventory form which is being continued below.

3. Altered - very little
1. old kitchen ceiling removed
2. hall wall at rear of ell (1st floor) - an obvious addition and poorly made.

stairs in old kitchen probably did not exist originally



Staple to Inventory form at bottom

79 Elm Street
Middlesex North District Registry of Deeds

Bk. 2140, pg. 150 2/07/1975 Dorothy Quincy Pigott, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, to
Allan T. Kent
\$35,000
40 acres & buildings - westerly side of road leading from South Chelmsford
to Carlisle

Bk. 572, pg. 1975 5/17/1917 Howard & Annie Laurie Melvin, Westmoreland, New Hampshire, to
Dorothy Quincy Wright, Lowell
40 acres & buildings - westerly side of road leading from South Chelmsford
to Carlisle

Bk. 10, pg. 174 4/24/1855 Oliver Hutchins, yeoman, to
John B. Melvin, Lowell, trader
\$3500
60 acres & buildings
reserving - right to take off all split stone on premises within one year
agreed - both parties maintain fence on south side of right of way

North: Bk. 13, pg. 381 2/24/1829 Eliakim Hutchins, Westford, yeoman, to
Carlisle: 35, pg. 383 Oliver Hutchins, Carlisle, yeoman
\$1500
* 1. 130 acre farm & buildings
2. plain & swamp - Chelmsford & Westford
3. land - Carlisle

North: Bk. 12, pg. 383 2/07/1825 Thomas Hutchins, Carlisle, yeoman, to
South: Bk.288, pg. 230 Eliakim Hutchins, Carlisle, yeoman
\$375
 $\frac{1}{2}$ part - several pieces land "which I hold in common with Oliver Hutchins
1. 25 acres land - Westford & Chelmsford
2. land & buildings - Chelmsford & Carlisle, deeded by Joel Mansfield
3. land - Chelmsford & Carlisle, deeded by Asa Mansfield

North: Bk. 10, pg. 404 4/28/1821 Eliakim Hutchins, Westford, yeoman, to
South: Bk:260, pg. 267 Thomas & Oliver Hutchins, Carlisle, yeomen
\$750
1. 25 acres land - Westford & Chelmsford
* 2. land & buildings - Chelmsford & Carlisle, deeded by Joel Mansfield
3. land - Chelmsford & Carlisle, deeded by Asa Mansfield

Chelmsford: 8, pg. 325 4/19/1814 Joel Mansfield, yeoman, to
South: Bk.206, pg. 419 Eliakim Hutchins, Carlisle, yeoman
Carlisle: 8, pg. 79 \$510
1. 2 acres & 6 rods, house lot - on road leading from Eliakim's dwelling
house to Baptist Meeting house in Chelmsford
2. 9 acres & 45 rods - west of lot 1, on opposite side of road
* 3. 6 acres & 93 rods - west side of road
4. 17 acres & 27 rods & dwelling house with shed - pasturing & woodland



Oliver Hutchins House
79 Elm Street
Chelmsford, MA

Field Inspection Report
April 15, 1975
SPNEA Staff: Rick Detwiler
Mr. and Mrs. Allan Kent, owners
Jane B. Drury, Chelmsford Historical Commission

The house at 79 Elm Street is an unspoiled example of early American architecture which has remained relatively unaltered since its construction. Early records provided by Jane B. Drury seem to show that the history of this house is closely related to, but should not be confused with, that of the former "old dwelling house" at 71 Elm Street nearby which Oliver sold in 1860 to his son George after he had removed to Billerica. This "old dwelling house" was on the west side of Elm Street in Carlisle, which later became part of Chelmsford, on land which apparently had been in the Hutchins family since the eighteenth century.

The later dwelling house, the present one at 79 Elm Street, was also built on the Hutchins property and was sold by Oliver Hutchins in 1855 to John B. Melvin. Since Oliver Hutchins was married in 1823, and the house was mentioned in an 1831 road survey, it seems likely from this information and from very convincing architectural evidence which follows, that the house was built by Oliver Hutchins sometime in the 1820's.

A most important aspect of the Oliver Hutchins House which should be further investigated is the reported involvement of its original owner in the early granite industry in Chelmsford which began in earnest in the early 1800's. The fact that the house and its surroundings exhibit an unusual amount of well fitted and finished stonework including the well-cut granite foundation blocks, stone fenceposts, and stone walls is indicative of Oliver Hutchin's interest in this trade. In addition, his 1855 deed for the house also reserves the right "...to take off all the split stone on the said premises within one year..." which seems to imply that he was involved in some aspect of masonry construction.

The house as it stands appears to have been built probably all at one time since, from basement to roof, the construction of both the main house and the ell have similar structural and finish details. The stone foundation walls of the basement are continuous, while the wall between the two structures

is brick rather than stone, implying that neither part of the building was originally free standing. The framing and structural system of both parts of the house are nearly identical, especially at the roof where both parts exhibit the ridge pole and wind braced rafter--and sheathing construction.

While all of the basic structural aspects of the building are consistent with an 1820's date of construction, including stonework, framing, and the masonry of the chimneys, it is the interior work which is the most convincing factor in dating the house.

The American Builder's Companion, by architect Asher Benjamin, was a trade book almost universally adopted by the New England builders of c.1806-1827, the period during which the book was published, and many details found in the 1827 edition are exemplified in the details of the Oliver Hutchins House. (See illustrations) Most significant are the federal six-panel doors with applied mouldings and Norfolk latches of the main house. Likewise, the windows here exhibit the use of standard moldings and 6 over 6 sash of this period. The mantles also are based on variations of two standard designs. Finally, the boiler which has been partially dismantled is constructed in the same manner which is shown in another plate of Benjamin's book.

The variations from this work in the ell are the slightly less expensive and less fashionable four panel doors and 9/6 sashes with smaller panes which are characteristic of the same period but usually reserved for service areas such as kitchen, work rooms, etc. All in all, the house is an excellent example of a house of the early nineteenth century, enhanced by the fact that nearly all of its original woodwork, hardware, and interior finish intact.

Recommendations: The house generally is in an excellent state of preservation, relatively unchanged, and should remain as little altered as possible insofar as original woodwork, etc. is concerned. Several items of concern were mentioned at the house, and we shall discuss these in turn:

The House:

1) Exterior.

a) The roof can remain asphalt shingle, as many products available today, especially from Bird and Co. in Walpole, are acceptable wood-substitutes. Fire retardent wood shingles are also available, but are considerably more expensive.

b) Gutters and flashing should be repaired or replaced as necessary as this will provide protection for woodwork below.

c) The shingle siding can eventually be replaced with duplicates of the original clapboard siding, but this costly endeavor should be delayed until necessary.

d) The original sash and trim, and doors are valuable and should be repaired and preserved using conservation techniques recommended by the SPNEA. We can recommend proper storm window protection. }

e) In some areas, the grade should be lowered where it is too near the wood base of the house. This should prevent rot at this level, and drainage of roof runoff away from the house will prevent much water from entering the ground and causing further frost damage to the foundation walls. The bulge in the ell wall is aggravated by the large evergreen which is growing too near the foundation and should be removed. The foundation should be repointed and observed for further movement at the bulge in the ell.

f) The small shed and well house are interesting survivals and should definitely be preserved as they probably pre-date this house. These may have belonged originally to the "old dwelling house" and were possibly shared in common. The gunstock posts and purlin roof system of the shed which is in salvageable condition, are indicative of the earlier construction date, most likely eighteenth century. Its unique form, raised on rock rodent proof stonework, should certainly be recorded if demolition is contemplated as should the interesting well house, one of the last survivors of a rambling set of out-buildings. The shed could be rebuilt for use as a tool house.

g) The gardens should also be studied as they are important to the history of landscape architecture in that they are little changed.

2) Interior.

a) The chimneys may be restored to their original ^{18th} form simply by the rebuilding of the boiler in the rear ell ^{Set Kettle} fireplace, and the addition of the hearth which had been earlier removed from the living room. ^{No - Franklin stove}

b) The kitchen may be restored to its original appearance by the addition of a plaster ceiling (possibly after structural repairs to the second floor framing) and rebuilding the oven, which is a possibly expensive option. ✓ Dampers would have to be added as necessary throughout the house.

c) The old service room (where the original boiler is located) was apparently never plastered, and the closet at the rear is an early, if not original piece of work. Its shelving is of interest and it could be useful if preserved in its original use as a storage pantry.

d) The shed ell could best be used as a flexible open space for adaptive use as a modern service space.

e) Insulation can be provided at the attic floor

level in the main house, and perhaps insulated panels inserted between the rafters in the ell as an adequate solution? for the present. Further insulation could be provided as necessary with the replacement of the exterior clapboards. *li - Carpenter ants*

f) Minor structural reinforcement and jacking is needed at a couple of places in the main basement, and at the second floor of the ell, otherwise the house is in good structural condition.

The house lends itself very well for re-use as a comfortable dwelling, and the attached sketches show what we feel are reasonable options for room use. Without the extension of the ell for use as a second floor study, the study could be put at the end of the former shed. Otherwise, if the second floor extension were made, the room uses would change as noted. Economic considerations make the extension of the ell seem costly, but the SPNEA would be happy to delve deeper into this matter, as well as provide detailed contract documents and supervision if the need arises, at its usual consulting rates.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Office of the Secretary of State
Michael Joseph Connolly, Secretary

Massachusetts Historical Commission
Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

September 19, 1985

Mr. Alan Taylor Kent
72 High Street
Chelmsford, MA 01824

Dear Mr. Kent:

The Massachusetts Historical Commission is delighted to inform you that the Oliver Hutchins House, 79 Elm Street, Chelmsford, Massachusetts has been accepted by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Enclosed is the official National Register certificate which you may wish to display in your property to make others aware of the National Register program and of preservation efforts in your community.

For your information, an explanation of the National Register of Historic Places is enclosed. If you have any questions or wish further information, please do not hesitate to contact the Commission's office at the above address.

We share with you a sense of pride that the Oliver Hutchins House has been so designated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael J. Connolly".

Michael Joseph Connolly
Secretary of State
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Valerie A. Talmage".

Valerie A. Talmage
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Massachusetts Historical Commission

VT/sac

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



OLIVER HUTCHINS HOUSE

79 ELM STREET

CHELMSFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

was accepted on SEPTEMBER 5, 1985 *for inclusion in the*

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register is the nation's official list of important cultural resources. It includes buildings, districts, sites, structures and objects which retain their historical character and demonstrate some aspect of our local, state or national history.

The National Register was established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and is administered in the Commonwealth by the Massachusetts Historic Commission.

Handwritten signature of Michael J. Connolly in cursive.

Michael J. Connolly,
*Secretary of State,
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission*

Handwritten signature of Valerie A. Talmage in cursive.

Valerie A. Talmage
*State Historic Preservation Officer
Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission*

Massachusetts Historical Commission

*A Division of the
Office of the Massachusetts Secretary of State*

Fifth Chelmsford building listed

By KRISTOPHER PISARIK
Sun Staff

CHELMSFORD — A weather-worn Georgian style home in South Chelmsford near the Carlisle line recently became the fifth piece of property in town to be inscribed into the National Historic Register.

The dilapidated gray house with blue-gray trim at 79 Elm St., owned by Dr. Alan Kent and his wife Monica, and currently rented to the Helin family, was

recently added to the register by the National Park Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of the Interior, according to Jane Drury of the Chelmsford Historical Commission.

It joins the Middlesex Canal, the Garrison House, the Fiske House and the Chelmsford Center Historic District as National Historic Landmarks, Drury said.

"It looks like an old haunted house right now, but the interior is nice and we plan to restore the outside very soon," Dr. Kent

told The Sun last night.

"We feel very good about it," Kent said, giving most of the credit for having the home placed on the national register to his wife.

According to records, Drury said, the home was built by Oliver Hutchins sometime between 1821 and 1831 with the help of either his brother Thomas Hutchins, or his father Eliakin Hutchins.

Hutchins' work in local granite quarries was evident in the



Chelmsford's latest entry in National Historic Register, 79 Elm St.

Lowell Sun Dec 12 1985

PART II: TECHNICAL INFORMATION - SIGNIFICANCE

The statement of significance is an evaluation of the property in relation to the community, state or nation. This section must detail the outstanding qualities which distinguish the property and clearly convey which of the criteria for evaluation of National Register nominations are met. The period(s) of greatest significance should of course be emphasized, but a brief summary of the property's lifetime should also be presented. Historical and cultural associations as well as architectural quality are all part of the statement of significance.

I. CRITERIA

- A. Explain how the property meets at least one of the criteria for evaluation of National Register nominations (refer to the attached list of criteria):

The Hutchins House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship as well as important associations with Chelmsford's early granite industry. Consisting of a main house a collection of out buildings, fields and stone walls, it is a unique representative of Chelmsfords nineteenth century agricultural character combined with involvement in local industry. Thus the farm meets criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

2. HISTORICAL STATEMENT

- A. Explain how the property relates to events of local, state or national history: LOCAL:

The town of Chelmsford was founded in 1655. Although the nucleus of homes was in the center of town, a scattering of houses were found in the out lying areas. The Hutchins house was one of 2 or 3 on Elm St. The other houses were built before #79, but most have been destroyed. At this time multiple local industries appeared, including granite cutting and stonemasonry. The house and its surround exhibits an unusual amount of well fitted and finished stone work. When the property was sold in 1855, Hutchins reserved the right "to take off all the split stone on the said premises within one year."* Elm Street was accepted as a public way in 1831. The Hutchins Farm which stands on the Southern edge of the Chelmsford Carsile line, represents the early 19th Century phase of Chelmsford development in both agriculture and industry.

STATE: SEE P. 10A

* Thus indicating Olivers involvement in the granite industry.

STATE:

The Hutchins Farm is important to the history of Massachusetts as one of the farms which survived with fields, stone walls, and outbuildings nearly intact. Thus providing physical evidence for interpretation of the regions development. It is located on a large tract of original land and is adjacent to a Cranberry Bog designated as wetlands. Combined this makes a large area of conservation land in an otherwise heavily developed town.

B. Discuss how the property reflects the lifestyle of its inhabitants and/or the culture which produced it (this may refer to original or subsequent periods): The vernacular character of the farmhouse and its outbuildings along with the relatively small acreage of the farm reflects the simple lifestyle of its inhabitants. Both deed research and an architectural investigation by a representative from S.P.N.E.A. give evidence that this house was built during the 1820s by Oliver Hutchins, yeoman. Oliver's occupation is not known, but it is believed that he was involved in Chelmsford's early granite industry, and that he was relatively affluent for the area. The use of finished stone is seen in the foundation, fence posts, stone walls, slab hearth, etc.

C. Explain how the property relates to important persons; explain how its occupants, particularly artists, may have been influenced by their physical surroundings: Eliakim Hutchins was Deacon of the South Chelmsford Baptist Church and selectman of Carlisle in 1809 and 1815. Deeds tell us he was a farmer living somewhere on Elm Street in 1814. Oliver, one of his nine children was born in 1800. Oliver was living at 79 Elm St. in 1831 when the street was accepted as a public way. In 1854 his wife died of typhoid fever and in 1855 he sold the house to John Melvin. It remained in the Melvin family for the next 62 years. Between 1917 and 1975 it was owned and occupied by the Wright family. The Rev. George C. Wright was the minister of the Lowell Unitarian Church and simultaneously of the Ministry-at-Large Free Church, which was founded in 1846 to "safeguard family life of the small wage earner of Lowell".

D. Discuss the likelihood of obtaining information through archeological research:

The Hutchins Farm possesses archaeological potential associated with the historic period. As a working farm dating from the early nineteenth century it undoubtedly contains historic period culture resources from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

E. Explain areas of historical importance not covered by the above categories: Caroline Wright, daughter of the aforementioned Rev. George Wright made her home at 79 Elm St. up to the sale to the present owners in 1975. She was a Radcliff graduate (1907) and received post graduate education in Social Work at a time when most women were undereducated. She traversed the area both as a social worker making home visits to the rural poor and as a lecturer in the field of Social Service for professional and lay people. She aided her income by a home business. She sold Linden Hill Honey from her apiary. She also wrote fiction for womens magazines under the alias of Quincy Germaine. She wrote a novel published in 1912 dealing with labor conditions in a cotton mill where conditions were not unlike Lowell and Lawrence. This is important in view of the recent Lowell restoration.

3. ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT

A. Explain how the property relates to trends in American architectural history; this may include discussion of its structural system, plan or design features: The house is one of three known houses in Chelmsford which apparently represent a transition in architectural styles. A room exists behind the front stairs, where a center chimney would have been located, had it been built. Hutchins did not build a center chimney. Perhaps he had heard of a "modern" two chimney house but wished to retain the old style stairs to the 2nd story at the front entrance. Three very large granite blocks and hearth slab in the cellar support the fireplace in the old kitchen. The two square flues at the rear of this fireplace are unlike any the S.P.N.E.A. rep. had ever seen. The unplastered split lath walls in the all attic had been seen in only one other house by this same rep.

B. Discuss the retention of original fabric and assess the impact of alterations on key features:

The farm retains a remarkable amount of original fabric, both in the main house and the surrounding landscape. The main alterations to the house are the replacement of the shingle cladding which is now being restored.

C. Explain how the structure relates to others of its type and period within the community:

This farmhouse is one of three known houses in Chelmsford which represent a transition in style (the other two, at 171 Mill Rd. & 55 Spaulding Rd., are inventoried and were dated by tradition in the late 1700's. Tradition also claims this house to have been built in 1790). Hutchins house retains almost all of its original detail in much better (unaltered) condition than the other houses of its type in the community.

D. Discuss the architects, builders, craftsmen and landscape artists associated with the property:

The Hutchins house is not associated with any known architects, however local builders apparently copied from Asher Benjamin.



8/8/2004 F. Merriam






THIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN
PLACED ON THE
NATIONAL
REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR