

FORM B - Building

Massachusetts Historical Commission
 Massachusetts Archives Building
 220 Morrissey Boulevard
 Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Map and Lot # 112 115 USGS Quad Area(s) Y Form Number 29

Town Groton
 Place (neighborhood or village) Groton Center

Photograph

(3"x3" or 3-1/2x5" black and white only) Label photo on back with town and property address. Record film roll and negative numbers here on form. Staple photo to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

Roll Negative(s)

Address 46 Hollis Street
 Historic Name Bradstreet, Rev. Dudley Parsonage
 Uses: Present Office
 Original Parsonage
 Date of Construction c. 1706

Source Francis M. Boutwell

Style/Form Colonial

Architect/Builder

Exterior Material:

Foundation Granite

Wall/Trim Wood clapboard

Roof Asphalt shingle

Outbuildings/secondary structure

Modern detached barn

Major Alterations (with dates)

Addition to north end of façade, c. 1885

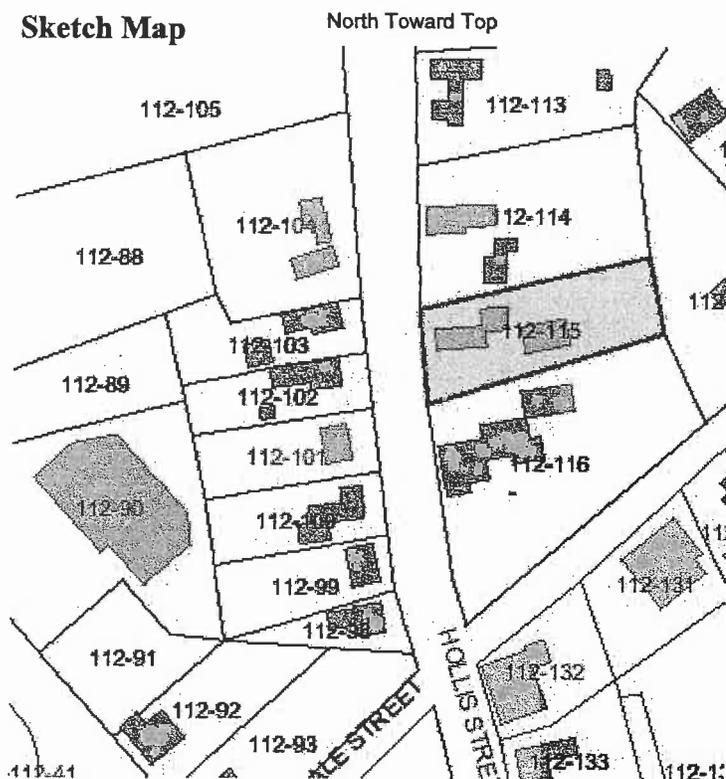
Condition Good

Moved no yes Date

Acreage .53

Setting Town Center

Sketch Map



Recorded by Sanford Johnson

Organization Groton Historical Commission

Date (month/year) 6/06

Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

BUILDING FORM

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

- * The Colonial style Bradstreet Parsonage is a 2 1/2-story, 7x2-bay form with a 1-story shed roofed rear addition from the mid 20th century; while the form is side-gabled, the principal elevation faces south rather than west toward the street; the two eastern bays appear to have been added prior to the 20th century
- * Decorative features include the corner boards, closed gable, molded cornice and symmetrical façade fenestration
- * The off-center entry has classical trim including an architrave, frieze and cornice, 1/2-length sidelights, pilasters with molded caps and bases; a secondary entry occupies the bay second from the eastern end of the facade
- * Windows are primarily 6/6 double-hung sash but include in the eastern bays 12/12 sashes and triple-hung 6/6/6 sashes in the first story of the western or street elevation
- * The modern detached barn is a low 1-story front-gabled form clad in board and batten siding
- * A picket fence separates the house from the street; a granite hitching post occupies the front yard and may have been placed during the age before the automobile
- * The house, said to be one of Groton's oldest, is in good condition; another house with a 7-bay façade exists at 112 Farmers Row; an interior examination could reveal more detail about the early part of the building

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

see continuation sheets

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners /occupants played within the community.

Francis Marion Boutwell writing in 1890 states that the house was built in 1706 as a parsonage, probably for Reverend Dudley Bradstreet, Groton's 5th minister. Mr. Boutwell refers in early town records to a 1706 vote to build a house 38' long and 18' wide. Reverend Bradstreet was born in Andover in 1678, graduated from Harvard in 1698, married Mary Wainwright in 1704 and was a grandson of Massachusetts Governor Thomas Dudley. He was dismissed from service by the town in 1712 for unspecified reasons. It was in 1890 the second oldest house in town although it had by then undergone several changes including the addition of some length to the north end of the façade, triple hung windows, entry sidelights and a piazza. Reverend John Todd may have occupied the house in 1829 (although the map is unclear) when serving as minister to the Union Church, the group who seceded from the First Parish Church in 1826. He was a native of Bennington, VT and educated at Yale College, graduating in 1822. Dr. Micah Eldridge occupied the house with Reverend Todd in 1828. A subsequent owner was Thomas J. Nutting in 1847 who was taxed for ownership of a house and land valued at \$1,000, an average amount for Groton. Nathan Gallott resided here in 1875 and is listed at a previous address in the 1855 census as a farmer. Non-population Census Schedules from 1850 describe him as a farmer but he owned only 30 acres, much less than average. Sanborn fire insurance maps depict an attached barn at the rear of the house. According to Virginia May, the house was owned in 1968 by Leroy Johnson.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

continuation sheet

Francis M. Boutwell, "Old Highways and Landmarks of Groton, Massachusetts", p. 3; Tercentenary Booklet, p. 84; Butler, p. 165-170, 195, 204; 1875 Beers Atlas; May, "Groton Houses" p. 131; 1832 and 1847 Butler maps; 1875 Beers atlas; 1889 Walker atlas; 1856 Walling map; 1939 WPA map; Tax records, 1830-1889; 1855, 1865 state census; Sanborn fire insurance maps, 1896-1906; Green, Vol. 3, p. 23; Non-population Census Schedules;

**** All properties mentioned in bold type are individually inventoried resources**

- Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement Form.
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INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Massachusetts Archives Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town
Groton

Property Address

Area(s)

Form No.

46 Hollis Street



Massachusetts Historical Commission

Community Groton

Property Address

46 Hollis Street

Massachusetts Archives Building

220 Morrissey Boulevard

Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

Y

National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

Individually eligible X

Eligible only in a historic district

Contributing to a potential historic district X

Potential historic district

Criteria: A B C D

Criteria considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of significance by: Sanford Johnson

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Colonial Style Bradstreet Parsonage at 46 Hollis Street is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an individual resource at the local level. Francis Marion Boutwell writing in 1890 states that the house was built in 1706 as a parsonage, probably for Reverend Dudley Bradstreet, Groton's 5th minister. Mr. Boutwell refers in early town records to a 1706 vote to build a house 38' long and 18' wide. Reverend Bradstreet was born in Andover in 1678, graduated from Harvard in 1698, married Mary Wainwright in 1704 and was a grandson of Massachusetts Governor Thomas Dudley. He was dismissed from service by the town in 1712 for unspecified reasons. It was in 1890 the second oldest house in town although it had by then undergone several changes including the addition of some length to the north end of the façade and a piazza. Reverend John Todd may have occupied the house in 1829. The building, one of Groton's oldest, has associations with historic religious activity in Groton which establish its significance under Criterion A. The design of the house's south facing façade (which has been altered with the addition of two bays), and surviving historic exterior fabric make the property eligible under Criterion C. The house retains integrity of design, materials, setting and workmanship.