

# FORM B - Building

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

Map and Lot # 213 2 USGS Quad 114 Area(s) Form Number

Town Groton  
Place (neighborhood or village)

## 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.

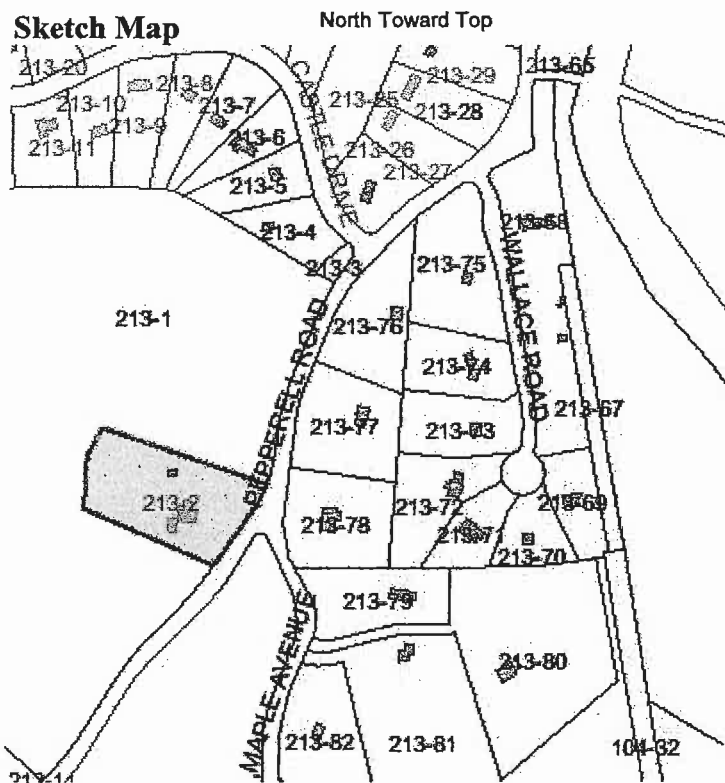
Roll Negative(s)

Address 409 Pepperell Road  
Historic Name Blood, Luther House  
Uses: Present Residential  
Original Residential/agricultural  
Date of Construction c. 1790  
Source Butler's Field Notes, 1829-1829

Style/Form Federal  
Architect/Builder  
Exterior Material:  
Foundation Granite  
Wall/Trim Wood clapboard  
Roof Asphalt shingle  
Outbuildings/secondary structure  
Detached barn, 20th c.  
Major Alterations (with dates)

Condition Good  
Moved no  yes  Date  
Acreage 3  
Setting Rural

## 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 Blood House is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled, 3x3-bay form with a rear ell of 2 stories
- \* Decorative features are the symmetrical fenestration in the façade, gable returns, corner boards and molded cornice
- \* The center entry had a classical surround with architrave, sidelights and pilasters; the east side entry had a two-pane transom and flat hood
- \* Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash
- \* A low fence encloses the dooryard
- \* The barn has vertical flushboard siding, a rolling vehicle door with transom in the south elevation and may be modern construction; it occupies a site west of the house
- \* The house is well-maintained in a rural section of town; the 3-bay façade is unusual for a Federal style house in Groton

### 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.*

The original member of the Blood family to own the site of the house was John Blood in 1724. Subsequent owners were Caleb Blood in 1762 who is mentioned in Butler's history as one of 6 persons living in 1779 on the west side of the Nashua River who would be excused from paying highway taxes in exchange for maintaining the bridge that would become known as Fitch's Bridge (MHC #907). Mr. Blood was also a signer of the petition to the selectmen in 1786 to hold a town meeting to see if the town would vote to abolish the General Courts in Boston, among other articles, which led to participation of some in the Middlesex County branch of Shays' Rebellion. The rebellion was led in Middlesex County by Groton Native Job Shattuck (owner of 573 Longley Road, MHC #80). Luther Blood Sr. was the owner in 1832 according to the Butler map from that year. Butler's field notes from 1828-1829 describe a house of two stories with three windows across the front, confirming the building was in place by that time. From c. 1847-c. 1889, his relatives Augustus and Walter Blood, brothers of Luther Blood Jr. of 1 Powderhouse Road (MHC #143) were the owners. Augustus Blood's name appears in the 1889 tax records as the owner of a house, barn, a horse, 4 oxen, 4 cows, swine and a bull. Dr. Gilbert Horrax was depicted as the owner on the 1930 map of Groton. The 1939 WPA map depicts pasture and timber at this location.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

continuation sheet

1832, 1847 Butler maps and field notes; 1856 Walling Map; 1875 Beers Atlas; 1889 Walker Atlas; Previous GHS deed research; 1939 WPA Map; Tax records, 1830-1889; 1888, 1918, 1929 resident directories; Tax records, 1830-1889; Butler, "History of Groton", pp. 56, 131, 259;

**\*\* 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**

**Town**  
Groton

**Property Address**

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

**Area(s)**

**Form No.**

409 Pepperell Road



Massachusetts Historical Commission

Community Groton

Massachusetts Archives Building  
220 Morrissey Boulevard  
Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Property Address  
409 Pepperell Road

Area(s)

Form No.

### 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

Potential historic district

Criteria:             A    B      C    D

Criteria considerations:     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

The Federal Style house at 409 Pepperell Road is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an individual resource at the local level. The original member of the Blood family to own the site of the house was John Blood in 1724. Subsequent owners were Caleb Blood in 1762 who is mentioned in Butler's history as one of 6 persons living in 1779 on the west side of the Nashua River who would be excused from paying highway taxes in exchange for maintaining the bridge that would become known as Fitch's Bridge (MHC #XXX). Mr. Blood was also a signer of the petition to the selectmen in 1786 to hold a town meeting to see if the town would vote to abolish the General Courts in Boston, among other articles, which led to participation of some in Middlesex County in Shays' Rebellion. The rebellion was led in Middlesex County by Groton Native Job Shattuck (owner of 573 Longley Road, MHC #80). Luther Blood Sr. was the owner in 1832 according to the Butler map from that year. Butler's field notes from 1828-1829 describe a house of two stories with three windows across the front, confirming the building was in place by that time. The building's associations with agricultural activities establish its significance under Criterion A. The design of the symmetrical façade, the surviving exterior materials and details make the property eligible under Criterion C. The house retains integrity of design, materials, setting and workmanship.