5G 2783

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions places.

MATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property	Tartioners (Allie
Historic name: Pan Historic District	
Other names/site number: N/A	
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A	
Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple prop	erty listing
3 Tools (1)	
2. Location Street & number: Main Street; Annie Moore, Burnha	um Hudson and Long Hill Roads
City or town: Bolton State: Massachusetts	
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Histor	ic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request documentation standards for registering properties in meets the procedural and professional requirements so	the National Register of Historic Places as et forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property $\sqrt{\ }$ meets does no recommend that this property be considered significantly level(s) of significance:	t meet the National Register Criteria. I nt at the following
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Applicable National Register Criteria:	<u>.</u>
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Brora Simón	June 21, 2018
Signature of certifying official/Title:	SHPO Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gove	ernment
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In my opinion, the property meets does n	to the translat register effects.
Signature of commenting official:	Date

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4. National Park Service Certification		
I hereby certify that this property is:		
ventered in the National Register		
determined eligible for the National Register		
determined not eligible for the National Register		
removed from the National Register		
other (explain:)		
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Signature of the Keeper	Date of Ac	tion
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property		
(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:		
Public – Local x		
Public – State		
Public – Federal		
Category of Property		
(Check only one box.)		
Building(s)	ž	18
District		
Site		
Structure		
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(Do not include previously li			
Contributing	Noncontributing		
55	37	buildings	
7	2	sites	
30	1	structures	
3	1	objects	
95	41	Total	
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instru	etions)		
DOMESTIC: single dwelling			
AGRICULTURE			
_INDUSTRY: mill sites			
FUNERARY: cemetery, tombor RECREATION AND CULTU			
RECREATION AND COLT	RE. summer camps		
Current Functions			
(Enter categories from instru			
DOMESTIC: single dwelling AGRICULTURE	secondary structure		
RECREATION AND CULTU	RE: Scout camps, park		
LANDSCAPE: conservation			

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL EARLY REPUBLIC MID-19TH CENTURY MIXED

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, brick (walls); stone, brick (foundations)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pan Historic District in Bolton is a 250 year-old crossroads area of approximately 300 acres, located a mile east of Bolton Center and just east of I-495. Its 96 contributing resources are related to the principal historic east-west transportation corridor through Bolton (the Lancaster/Boston Road, later called the Great Road, now Main Street [MA Route 117]). Burnham Road is a short street that extends north from Route 117, ending at I-495. Long Hill Road and Hudson Road, both of them early regional transportation routes, run southeast and south, respectively, from Rte. 117 to the town of Hudson.

Narrative Description

As its nickname implies, the Pan's terrain is largely flat. Geologically, the area has its origins in the shallow bed of a small glacial lake that left well-drained deposits of silty sand that provided a hospitable environment for the farms of Bolton's early settlers. Along the southeast edge of the district, however, Long Hill, the site of some of the town's earliest upland farms, rises gently from the east side of Long Hill Road toward the Stow town border.

Water resources are important features of the Pan, which is enhanced by the two largest natural ponds in Bolton, Little (originally Keyes) Pond and West's Pond, both located south of Rte. 117. The Great

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Brook meanders west to east through the north part of the district, punctuated by a series of 18th- and 19th-century mill sites and structures.

Originally a farming district combined with some of Bolton's earliest colonial industries, the Pan today is semi-rural and largely residential. Hayfields and small orchards are present on some of the larger parcels along Long Hill Road, sheep are pastured south of Long Hill Road, and chickens are raised here and there. Several small early and mid-20th-century houses are interspersed on subdivided lots among the old farmsteads. A few of them are former summer cottages and bungalows associated with the recreational use of the two ponds. Others dating to the latter part of the period of significance are modest examples of post-World War II residential development: Cape Cod cottages, late Craftsman dwellings, and a few two-story Colonial and Modernist houses.

As in the rest of Bolton, the Pan District is dotted with stone objects and structures, most of which survive from the rural life of the 19th century. Here they include fieldstone walls, wells, foundation remnants, and gate- and sign posts. Also included in the district are one of Bolton's two early 19th-century cemeteries, the **Pan Burying Ground**, (already listed individually in the National Register,) and an early stone tomb (or root cellar) on private property.

The 96 contributing resources include 60 buildings (dwellings and outbuildings), 25 structures, four objects, one burial ground (previously listed in the National Register,) and seven other sites. There are 40 noncontributing resources in the district—37 buildings, and three resources of other types.

The majority of the buildings in the Pan district are wood-frame houses ranging in date from the second half of the 18th through the 20th centuries. Some contributing dwellings are still accompanied by historic barns and other outbuildings; others stand either alone or in combination with modern barns or garages. The houses are largely vernacular examples of the prevailing regional forms and styles of their eras. A few of the earliest dwellings, however, retain high-style late Georgian or Federal features on both the exterior and interior. Surviving period barns include well-preserved examples of mid- or late 19th-century three-aisle New England barns. Some small 19th-century workshops are now part of larger buildings; one on Main Street is still freestanding.

All of the noncontributing buildings are houses or outbuildings built after the end of the period of significance. Many are situated far back from the roadside and are only partially visible from the public way. In general, the noncontributing buildings continue the scale, general form, and the materials of the contributing buildings.

Throughout most of the district, the National Register boundaries follow existing property lines. In the case of the two large scout camps on Hudson Road, (on Parcels 3D-21-1 and 3D-15,) the district boundaries follow a line of convenience across part of the front of the property.

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Property Descriptions

The rich assortment of historic resources that comprise the Pan District is generally described below in order by street address, in the following sequence: Main Street/Great Road, Long Hill Road, Burnham Road, Hudson Road.

Unless otherwise noted, all contributing buildings are of wood-frame construction with clapboard siding and asphalt-shingle roofs. Most chimneys are brick. Houses constructed before 1880 have fieldstone or granite-block foundations. Foundations of most contributing outbuildings are fieldstone.

Main Street (formerly Great Road)

The section of Main Street in the Pan (which was still called Great Road through most of the 20th century) follows the line of the east-west 18th-/early 19th-century County Road through Bolton. While the road was widened as recently as the 1950s, fieldstone walls still line the roadsides at various locations.

Baker-Sawyer House, 392 Main Street, BOL.34, Map #41, Photo 1, Mid- and late 18th-century
The easternmost house on Main Street may also be the oldest building in the district. The 2½-story,
five-by-two-bay, side-gabled dwelling, which faces southeast toward Long Hill Road rather than Main
Street, was updated, and apparently enlarged, in the 1790s. Three brick chimneys pierce the roof of the
main house—a narrow one near the center of the ridge, one at the west end, and another just behind the
ridge at the east end. The house is two rooms deep, with an east side ell. A side-gabled mid-20th-century
two-car garage is attached to the end of the ell, its overhead panel-and-glass doors facing north toward
Main Street. The style of the house is Federal, with 12/12 windows (replacements of the 1950s), one 6/9
window at the east end of the main house, and several 20th-century 6/6 windows on the north elevation.
The six-panel door at the main entry is a steel insulated replacement, and an array of solar panels has
been installed on the main south roof slope. Exterior trim includes a molded, boxed cornice with a large
bed molding. The south front of the utilitarian ell has a board-and-batten door, a six-pane window, and a
20th-century sliding door.

On the interior, there are five surviving corner fireplaces—a fireplace type that is relatively rare in the Bolton area, but appears in at least two other buildings in the Pan district. The fireplace walls are embellished with raised-field paneling and Federal moldings. The southwest parlor has an unusual coved ceiling. The four-room floor plan includes a through-hall just west of center with Federal detailing at the stairway.

John Sawyer House, 401 Main Street. BOL.64, Map #39, Photo 2. ca. 1827

Probably Bolton's best-preserved example of a Federal two-story, hip-roofed, rear-chimney house, this five-bay building also has a two-story northeast rear wing, from which projects an east wing that originated as an early 20th-century east ell. A tall, late 20th-century "salt box" extension is attached to the east end of the raised ell. The main center entry, which has four-pane sidelights over paneled aprons, has an unusual six-panel door with two long vertical panels at the bottom, two small ones at the top, and two horizontal panels in between. The entry surround foreshadows the coming Greek Revival

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style in its molded-board trim with small corner blocks. (The interior window casings display the same type of architectural trim.) The wide hip-roofed entry porch on tapered square posts is a replacement for an early-20th century façade-width porch. The windows are plank-framed 6/6 sash.

Just east of the house is an 1874 New England three-aisle **barn** (BOL.216), built for John Francis Sawyer. The building is oriented with its diagonal-boarded sliding wagon door in the center of the west gable end, facing the house. A long multi-light transom is mounted above the door. The barn has a wood-shingle roof and a raised cellar story clad in vertical-board siding. The square cupola in the center of the roof ridge, a typical embellishment on stylish barns of the 1870s, has pierced trim boards and louvers with jigsaw-cut edges. A modern three-car garage addition extends north from the barn.

Behind the house is a large clapboarded garden shed (BOL.445), once part of a group of mid-20th-century outbuildings that included two greenhouses, from the time when African violets and other indoor plants were cultivated on the property.

Baker-Sawyer Sawmill sites, Parcel 4D.20 (401 Main Street), BOL.996, Map #39, Photo 3, Mid-18th – 19th century

The original 35-acre sawmill farm north of Main Street has recently been divided into five parcels. The farmstead with the John Sawyer house and John Francis Sawyer barn now occupies the front part of a 7.22-acre property at the east corner of Main Street and Burnham Road. At the northwest corner of this parcel, the Great Brook enters the property through a large, partially rebuilt stone culvert under Burnham Road. From that point the brook flows east over the wide Baker-Sawyer Sawmill Dam, then descends behind the farmstead through a wooded landscape laced with cart paths and fieldstone walls dating from the mid-18th century through the 1880s. A long stone-lined channel, or sluiceway, crossed at the northwest end by a stone foot bridge, curves southeast through the woods from the dam. The ruins of the ca. 1760 **Baker-Sawyer Sawmill** include several abutments, fieldstone and granite foundationand retaining walls, a second small stone dam, and a stone-lined pool just downstream from the mill ruins.

Sawyer Gristmill site, Parcel 4.D.96, BOL.930, Map #40, Photo 4, Early 1790s

The east part of the former Sawyer Farm is now an 18-acre parcel of Bolton conservation land, having been divided out from the main farm parcel in 2008. The ruins of the early 1790s **Sawyer Grist Mill**, which burned down early in the 20th century, lie close to the north side of Main Street, on the small stream that flows north under the road past the Baker-Sawyer House from West's Pond to the Great Brook. As at the sawmill on the west part of the farm, several sections of fieldstone and granite retaining walls, abutments, and foundation walls remain from the gristmill. A narrow five-foot-high fieldstone dam still holds back a small mill pond. Part of a fieldstone-lined mill race, or channel, survives below the dam.

Arnold-Whitney House, 412 Main Street, BOL.33, Map #38, ca. 1805

This former one-story house has evolved more than most in the district, but still contributes to the district's character in its overall form, proportion, and details. It was raised to two stories in the late 19th century. The four-by-two-bay window arrangement and the building's nearly square 28-by-30-foot proportions suggest that it may be have been built on the square plan, as were several other houses in

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the district. In 2005 the building was moved back from the street and underwent a series of renovations. It had already lost its outbuildings, its off-center ridge chimney, and a shed-roofed façade porch that had been added in the 20th century. After the relocation, a large east wing, with a two-car garage at the first story, was added. 20th-century 1/1 windows were replaced with new 1/1 windows, and the ca. 1900 panel-and-glass door was also replaced. Parts of the former entry surround, however, may remain, including the original Federal 2/3 sidelights over paneled aprons, and narrow pilasters.

Patrick-Brown House, 418 Main Street, BOL.32, Map #36, ca. 1841

This is a 2½-story, five-by-two-bay, side-gabled house with a one-story east side ell and two chimneys in the main block, one at the center of the ridge and one just forward of the ridge at the east end. The ell may be a former shoe shop, and another former workshop may form what is now a tiny gable-front ell that abuts the rear southeast corner of a lean-to extension behind the ell. Windows in the main house and east ell are 6/6 sash; most of those in the main house have plank frames. A one-story shed-roofed ell with a double-leaf, vertical-board door was added to the west end after 1998. The main center-entry door and surround have been replaced.

Thomas Miles or Benjamin Whitcomb House, 421 Main Street, BOL.65 Map #35, Photo 5, ca. 1805 or 1819

Although altered over time and greatly expanded, this house retains the character of the late Federal period. Like 401 Main Street, the core house is a one-room deep, two-story, hip-roofed dwelling. Here there was a chimney in each end wall, rather than at the rear. (The east chimney was taken down in the 20th century.) The building probably had a one-story rear kitchen ell, now greatly expanded into a two-story addition across the rear. A one-story, much-updated addition extending east from the main block probably began as a line of sheds. It connects to a pre-1890, 21–by-19-foot barn, now greatly enlarged and raised to become a two-story dwelling space. The windows are largely 6/6 replacements for late-19th century 2/2 windows. The main center entry has a modern six-panel door in an enclosed hip-roofed porch. Recent updates include four double, rectangular bay windows on the façade of the east ell, and three on the four-bay front of the former barn. A pair of vertical-board carriage doors still occupies the position of a former carriage- or wagon opening in the west part of the barn façade. A polygonal vestibule with modern sidelights and a six-panel door fills the angle between the main house and the east ell.

Daniel Sawyer House, 426 Main Street, BOL.31, Map #34, 1806

This center-chimney house began as a one-story dwelling that stood 200 yards to the west on the north side of the Great Road. In spite of its relocation and a series of changes over time, it still contributes to the Pan district in its form and overall architectural character. The building was enlarged to two stories, probably in the latter part of the 19th century. In 1968 it was moved to its present site well back from the south side of Main Street, overlooking West's Pond to the rear. A wing was demolished at that time. The house apparently formerly had a five-bay façade with 6/6 windows. That window arrangement remains at the second story, but at the first story, there is now a three-part window to either side of the center entry. A one-story west ell was added after the relocation, as was a flat-roofed, balustraded, screened porch at the east end. All windows and doors appear to be 20th-century replacements. The roofs of the main house and east ell are now standing-seam metal.

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McGregor House, 435 Main Street, BOL.467, Map #32, ca. 1964

This small "infill" house is a one-story L-plan cottage with a three-bay gable-front façade. The windows are 6/6; the door is a recent replacement with a large oval glass light. A large brick chimney is positioned at the center of the main roof ridge.

Whitcomb-Woodbury-Newton House, 442 Main Street, BOL.30, Map #31, Photo 6, ca. 1800 Like several others in the district, this large house at the east corner of Hudson Road was enlarged from a one-story dwelling. Raised to its two-story height about 1894, the roof was changed to a shallower pitch after a 1950 fire. There is a shallow two-story ca. 1860 bay on the east, and a high, cross-gabled south wing housing a two-car garage, rebuilt after 1990. Two garage openings with paired doors are located in the west side of the wing. A shallow shed-roofed porch on square posts abuts the southwest rear of the house.

The main part of the house is two rooms deep, five by four bays, with 12/12 replacement windows. The center entry is covered by a wide, gabled enclosed "porch," or entry vestibule. The vestibule and the main entry with full-length, five-pane sidelights and a six-panel door date to the mid-20th century. There are two chimneys—a narrow one just behind the east end of the roof ridge, and a large mid-20th-century exterior chimney that rises up the center of the west gable end.

Although the barn associated with the farmstead is gone, an unusually intact cluster of four small clapboarded **outbuildings** is still located close behind the house, facing Hudson Road. All are one story and in various states of repair. They include a shed-like chicken coop with a four-panel door, small windows, and formerly with scalloped barge boards at the front roof gable (BOL.217); a small rectangular shed or shop with three 6/6 windows on the long sides (BOL.218); and a long building with a four-panel door in a narrow vestibule at the west gable end, with six 6/6 windows along the south side, and a short south ell with a pair of double-leaf carriage doors in its south gable end that may have served as a wagon house (BOL.219.) The fourth building (BOL.220) is a large windowless icehouse that was once attached to the former barn. The icehouse was later repositioned on the property, and served as a garage, with the opening at the east end.

Frederick Wetherbee House and Miles-Caswell Shop, 443 Main Street, BOL.221, BOL.67,

Map #30, Photo 7, ca. 1925 and ca. 1800

The house at 443 Main Street, which in 1925 replaced a small early-19th century Cape Cod house, is one of the few examples in Bolton of a typical Dutch Colonial dwelling —a house type that came into vogue in the mid-1920s. Characteristic of the style, it has a gambrel roof with a wide shed dormer on both the front and rear. The façade is symmetrical, with a center entry sheltered by an open, gabled hood resting on a pair of Tuscan columns. There is a three-part window to either side of the entry. At the second-story dormer, two paired windows flank a center divided-light lunette. Most of the single windows in the house are 6/1-sash. The gable ends of the house are two bays deep, with paired windows at the first story, two single windows at the second, and one small 6/6 high in the gable peak. Typical of the 1920s, although it is said to stand on the cellar hole of the former house, the building has a rubble foundation, and has an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end, above a small projecting one-story den.

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The ca. 1800 one-story **Miles-Caswell Shop** (BOL.67) has been well preserved, though recently updated. Standing in or very close to its original position, it was formerly attached to the end of an open shed that connected to the east end of the original Miles/Caswell House. Today the shop forms the east end of a long, rectangular freestanding building just east of the Wetherbee House. The one-story building is composed of the shop—a standard "ten-footer" shoe shop of ca. 1800—and a single-car garage that was added to its west end in the 1920s after the earlier house and attached shed were demolished. Since 2001 the fenestration of the building has changed somewhat, although it still contributes to the district character in its composite form. Except for its proportions, the "ten footer" arrangement of the east end of the building is no longer obvious, as the former door and window there have been removed. The south, street-facing elevation of the elongated building is now a symmetrical arrangement with a center nine-light over two-panel door, and a small 6/6 window to either side. The west gable end of the garage addition is still reminiscent of the late 1920s, however, with a pair of hinged garage doors with eight small glass panes over three long vertical panels. A narrow brick chimney dating to the 19th-century shoe-shop period still rises from the rear roof slope of the east end.

Thomas Osborn Tavern. 447 Main Street, BOL.68, Map #29, Photo 7, ca. 1760/1786

Although this large 2½-story, side-gabled house apparently began as a smaller center-chimney dwelling of about 1760, both its form and most of its stylish Federal architectural features date to its period of ownership under Lt. Thomas Osborn, who bought the property in 1786. The roof framing of four-by-five-inch common rafters tapered into mortises in a five-sided ridge beam is characteristic of the late-18th century, suggesting that Lt. Osborn added the second story, or at least rebuilt the earlier roof. The interior finish features high-style Federal wainscoting, moldings, and six- and four-panel doors.

The main house is five- by two bays, with replacement 6/6 windows at the first and second stories. The center entry was updated in the mid-19th century with full-length, five-pane sidelights in the late Greek Revival manner. The ends of the roof were apparently extended to overhang the gable ends and updated with an echinus molding and cornice returns around the same time. The door is a 20th-century six-panel replacement. In about 1875 the center chimney was removed, and two narrow brick stove chimneys were built widely spaced, just behind the ridge. A center through-hall was put through at that time, with a staircase that retains a high Victorian newel post. Other updates to the house have come and gone. Two large bay windows that were added to the façade about 1890 were removed after 1953. A narrow porch, probably also built about 1890, wrapped around the façade through much of the 20th century.

The rear northwest ell apparently dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. It was raised to two stories, with a pair of wall dormers on the east elevation, in the 20th century. Behind the raised front section is a one-story section that connects to an attached mid-20th-century side-gabled two-car garage with one wide wood-panel door. One unusual feature of the property is the long stone-walled underground tunnel (BOL.9043) that leads all the way from the rear foundation of the main house to the front foundation wall remaining from the large barn that stood behind the house until the middle of the 20th century.

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Smith-Kane Gas Station, 460 Main Street, BOL.468, Map #27, ca. 1957

This one-story, brick-faced service station, like the house just to the west at 470 Main Street, was put up opposite the Pan Burying Ground on a parcel carved out of longtime farmland. Although it has been updated and renovated over the years, the building is still an architecturally significant example of the type of gas station built along Massachusetts' rural routes in the mid-20th century. Typical of the type and period are the deep proportions, wood-clad end-gables, and the shallow-pitched, overhanging roof with diminutive ridge cupola.

Ralph Smith House, 470 Main Street, BOL.469, Map #26, mid-1950s

Although this building has acquired synthetic siding and a late-20th-century gable-front garage addition, the house of the farm- and gas station owner is still an excellent example of a mid-20th-century Cape Cod cottage. Most of the architectural features are representative of that style and period: The near-symmetrical façade has a typical three-part, divided-light "picture" window east of the center entry and a paired 6/6 window west of the door. The pair of small gabled dormers with 6/6 windows on the front roof slope is also typical of the style. The main entry has a four-panel wood door with a round-topped divided glass light at the top. Most of the windows are 6/6 sash with recent louvered shutters. A large exterior brick chimney on the west end of the house marks the location of the living room fireplace. Between the house and garage is a short breezeway, its roof lower than that of the main house.

Pan Burying Ground, 477 Main Street, BOL.801, NRInd. 2007, Map #24, Photo 8, 1822

The little burying ground for the east part of Bolton is an excellent example of a New England roadside burial ground established in the early 19th century in the era before the picturesque "rural" cemetery movement began. Silas Holman's rectilinear layout of five blocks of rectangular plots four rows deep, separated by grassed "alleys" and a one-rod-wide central drive, is still apparent in the original part of the property. The 1839 seven-chambered granite-front earthen tomb, its slate and granite front doors now partially buried, is the only one of its type in Bolton's three town cemeteries. Many family plots here include a chronology of headstones progressing from slate, to marble, to granite; some have a central obelisk or pillar monument. Carving styles are characteristic of first the Federal, then the Greek Revival period, and progress through the Victorian era and the Neo-Classical period. Many regional gravestone carvers are represented, including members of the Park family of Groton and L.S. Blood of Harvard.

Site features include a fieldstone perimeter wall/retaining wall, and two iron gates dating to the 1860s and 1870s. The smaller of the two gates was apparently fabricated in 1873 by one of the Pan's many blacksmiths, Luther W. Houghton, who lived just west of the burying ground. His house, along with three others, was moved away or demolished in the early 1960s, when Interstate 495, which now forms part of the west boundary of the Pan district, was built through Bolton.

Long Hill Road

At the east end of the district, Long Hill Road leads east-southeast from Main Street past West's Pond, then curves southward through one of the oldest sections of rural Bolton. The west end of Long Hill, much of it wooded, rises gently from the northeast side of the road. A small glacial kettle hole is located just off the southwest side of the road opposite the foot of Meadow Road. Just to its east, a small stream flows under Long Hill Road through a rebuilt stone culvert, with stone retaining walls to either side. Large, open properties of 30 acres and more with pastures and meadows lie southwest of the

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road both in and outside the district boundaries. On the 33-acre property at 101 Long Hill Road, once part of the 100+-acre late 18th-century farm of Ephraim Osborn, a stone-bordered wagon path leads southwest between two large hay fields (Photo 9). Fieldstone walls of varying age line both sides of the road for most of its length; the sections of wall at the west end and along the wagon path are topped with flat capstones—probably a feature of the early 20th century.

At the foot of Meadow Road, which leads east from the district along an old section of the original Great Road, is a six-foot-tall rough granite **guide-board post** (Map #49, Photo 10.) Probably erected in the second half of the 19th century, it is one of few that survive in Bolton. Two iron fittings that once held the wooden guide board remain at the top of the post. This intersection may also be the original location of a 1770 granite mile marker, now in the collection of the Bolton Historical Society, which was recently found embedded in the soil at 96 Long Hill Road.

"Old Settlers' Tomb," 30 Long Hill Road, BOL.929, Map #45, Photo 11, ca. 1800

Behind a 1987 house, on a two-acre residential property divided out in the 20th century from the east part of the old Baker/Sawyer Farm, is a large earth-bound stone structure once believed to date to the early part of the 18th century. Called colloquially "The Old Settlers' Tomb," town historians believed it to have been constructed in the early years of Bolton as a group tomb for families in the east part of town. It was later used as a root cellar. An alternate belief is that it was constructed by the Sawyer family, who owned the property beginning in 1791.

If the structure is indeed a tomb, it is more likely to date to the 1790s or later. The approximately fifteen-foot-square chamber is dug into the slope of the hill, with an earthen floor about three and a half feet below the current ground level at the south-facing entrance. The roof over the six-foot-high interior is composed of massive granite slabs up to eight feet long. Interior walls are built of closely fitted fieldstones showing traces of lime mortar. Projecting in from each of the rear- and side walls are shelf supports made of two long, flat stones. The opening is left of center, approximately two-and-a-half feet wide and one-and-a-half-feet high, without a door. The stones show no visible tool marks, indicating that the stone was worked before 1835.

72 Long Hill Road, BOL.461, Map #48, 1956 This astylistic mid-20th-century, two-story shingled house is consistent in form, style and materials with the modest rural character of most of the older dwellings in the district.

Ephraim Osborn-Luke Whitcomb House, 96 Long Hill Road, BOL.149, Map #50, Photo 12, ca. 1815
The only early brick house in the Pan district, the Osborn-Whitcomb House is the oldest of several highstyle, two-story, hip-roofed Federal dwellings in the east part of Bolton. Once part of a large late 18thcentury rural retreat of 100 acres and more, it still sits on 36 acres looking across Long Hill Road to
West's Pond, and retains both its rural setting and an intact historic farmstead of outbuildings and farm
structures. Bricks for the building are said to have come from one of several local brickyards. They are
laid in Flemish bond on the main house, and in common bond on the east wing.

The 34-by-40-foot main house, which is believed to have replaced an earlier house in about 1815, has three symmetrically arranged, five-bay façades. Each has a center six-panel door recessed in an arched

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opening under a semi-circular divided, leaded fanlight. The most elaborate entry is in the main southeast façade, which faces the rest of the farmstead. There, the six-part fanlight has an inner leaded half-circle and an outer carved garland. The entry surround is embellished with compound Federal moldings, and carved reeding decorates the reveal of the upper arch. Windows in the main block are 12/12 sash, set into molded wood surrounds. Two heavy brick chimneys rise from the main roof—one on the southwest slope and one on the northeast. A tall, narrow chimney rises from the roof of a 60-foot-long 1 ½-story northeast wing. There, a combination of façade windows includes four early 20th-century casements at the upper story, and in the outer part of the first story, multi-pane early 20th-century windows fitted into a pair of broad arched carriage openings. Extending east from the end of the brick wing is a ca. 1920s three-car wood-frame garage. The garage openings have paired wood carriage-type doors with eight lights at the top. Abutting the outer end of the garage is a two-bay, shed-roofed woodshed of about 1970 with two wide-arched openings.

A pair of connected gable-front New England barns (Photo 13) stands across a drive southeast of the house. The smaller northeast barn is clapboarded; the larger, southeast barn is sided with asphalt shingle. Their main gable ends, joined at right angles to each other, are built into the slope of the hill. With the exception of their many additions, both barns appear to date to the 19th century—the northeast barn predating 1850, the larger one to the later part of the century. The latter barn, which stands with its long side parallel to the road, is a three-level, three-aisle cow barn that in recent years has served mainly as a hay barn. By the mid-20th century, the cellar floor of that barn was covered with concrete, and fitted with over a dozen metal cow stanchions that are still in place. Also intact is the metal piping of the feed and water system, as well as the long manure trench at the outer edges of the central stanchion floor. At the main level, a metal interior silo or grain bin occupies the front end of the southwest aisle. The long northeast elevation is nearly windowless in its upper portion, save for two small windows at the northwest end that open into a tack-room, or enclosed equipment area. At the cellar level on that side is a line of ten six-pane stanchion windows. Two livestock openings with exterior-sliding vertical-board doors open out into a large barnyard. On the southwest elevation, several shed-roofed additions abut the lower part of the wall; the one on the southeast has two arched openings for tractors or other farm equipment. A large, higher lean-to addition extends from the southeast gable end. A four-sided cupola, with louvered openings and a gilded weathervane, tops the main ridge of the barn.

Like the large cow barn, the smaller, clapboarded **horse barn** (BOL.211) has an interior-sliding, vertical-board wagon door in the main gable end. Above it is a small vertical-board hay door. The interior of the main level of this barn is fitted with box stalls for horses. Two livestock doors open to the northwest, under a shallow shed-roofed extension that runs the length of the outer northwest wall. A one-story concrete-block addition, today in deteriorated condition, extends northeast from the rear gable end of this barn.

South of the cow barn is a long, clapboarded side-gabled, four-bay **machinery shed** of about 1965, (BOL.481) facing west toward the road, with a roof that slopes low to the rear. Typical of the type, the front wall is not enclosed, but has four broad, shallow-arched openings.

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Oak(?)-Burnham House, 154 Long Hill Road (formerly called Bacon/Bagley/Dakin House), BOL. 150, Map #54, Photo 14, Late 18th/early 19th century

Another of the Pan's oldest surviving farmsteads is located on Long Hill Road just east of the foot of Annie Moore Road. Although it has lost some of the outbuildings that once stood close to the farmhouse, including an icehouse and the large 19th-century barn, three early 20th-century outbuildings remain: a wagon- or storehouse (BOL. 212) a small tool shed, and a converted hen house (BOL.213). The oldest is the wagon house or the storage building listed on Bolton Assessor's records of 1914. This unusual and well-preserved farm building has a broad wagon entry running nearly the full width of the long west side, fitted with a pair of large vertical-board sliding doors. A line of four single-sash sixpane windows is positioned high above the doors. Irregularly placed windows on the gable ends are 6/6 and one 6/9; a small hay door is located off-center in the upper wall of the south gable end. The former hen house, which has been converted into living- and storage space, is a long one-story shingled building with 2/2 windows. Beside it, dating to about the same period, is a tiny shingled, gable-roofed tool shed with a batten door in the gable end and three small 3/3 windows on either side. These two small outbuildings stand on mortared fieldstone foundations. Two stone-lined wells complete the assemblage of former farmstead features.

The 2½-story farmhouse, built either toward the end of the 18th or at the beginning of the 19th century, is one of several square-plan dwellings in the Pan district. As such, it is similar in both plan and proportions to the house at 48 Hudson Road. Some differences in style between the finish of the first and second stories suggest that it may have started out as a one-story building that was raised to two stories early in the 19th century. Framing, interior moldings, and hardware are generally characteristic of the period from about 1795 to 1820, however. The fenestration of the south façade is symmetrical, with five bays at the first story and four at the second. The main entry has a 20th-century six-panel door with glass in the top two panels, set into a wide-board surround. The present 6/9 windows replace Federal period 6/9 and 6/6 windows, some of which are still stored on site. A 20th-century hood on a pair of turned posts shelters a second entry on the east side. The near-square, 28-by-30-foot four-room plan includes an off-center chimney that serves a large cooking fireplace in the northeast rear room, and a small corner fireplace in the northwest room. A gable-front ell abutting the northeast corner of the house is of uncertain date; a rear pantry/laundry room may have begun as a late 19th-century sink room.

Ben Wood House, 186 Long Hill Road, BOL.151, Map #57, 1874

This tall $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, five-by-one-bay, synthetic-sided house stands on a brick foundation. A long two-story rear wing terminates in a smaller cross-gabled, two-story wing with attached former shed. There are two chimneys in the rear sections of the house, but none in the main block. The windows are 2/2, with wide, flat surrounds and modern shutters. A one-story polygonal bay window is centered in the main east gable end. The center entry has a glass-and-multi-panel door under a 20^{th} -century gabled hood supported on a pair of narrow Tuscan columns. Tuscan columns appear again on the east side of the rear wing between two enclosed bays, the rear one with a three-part picture window—all sheltered by a continuous shed roof.

The large New England, three-aisle, double-ended **cow barn** was probably built about the same time as the house, and later enlarged to the rear. The centered vertical-board, interior-mounted sliding wagon door has a six-light window in its center and a multi-light transom above it. Another transom is

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mounted over the rear wagon entry. A cupola crowns the roof ridge. The lack of windows in the north side of the barn indicates the location of the haymow in the north aisle; along the south side is a line of six-light stanchion windows for the cow tie-up. A large open-sided shed-roofed extension along the south side was apparently built as a "loafing" area for the cows. The building is clapboarded on the front gable end, and vertical-sided on the other elevations.

A small split-rail fenced meadow, a plowed field, and an orchard are located southeast of the farmstead, retaining the agricultural setting of this approximately four-acre property.

Burnham Road

In existence by 1721, Burnham Road is one of the earliest local roads in Bolton. It originally ended further north at Sugar Road, forming part of a route northwest through Bolton from the Great Road in the Pan to the town of Harvard. The road became a dead end when I-495 was built in the early 1960s. Land along it was long known as some of the best farmland in Bolton, and the rich meadows west of the road along both sides of the Great Brook were especially valued by the early settlers and their 19th-century successors.

In the mid- and latter part of the 20th century, portions of the old farm parcels were sold off and subdivided. Some have been preserved as open space, including a 1.27-acre wooded piece along the brook on the west side of lower Burnham Road (BOL.9028), which is now owned as conservation land by the Bolton Conservation Trust. Seven modest mid-20th-century wood-frame houses fall within the period of significance for the district. Several are Cape Cod cottages with two dormers on the façade; Three have gambrel, rather than gabled, roofs. Number 56, constructed about 1950, has paired 6/6 windows, a shed-roofed porch over the center entry, and a chimney rising from the rear slope of the roof. Built around the same time is 61 Brigham Road (Photo 15), which has a succession of rear ells, including an attached garage. A gabled hood shelters the center entry, and the ubiquitous mid-20th-century exterior brick chimney rises up the south gable end. 92 Burnham Road, built about 1956, is another mid-century house type—a plain three-bay, side-gabled two-story house. Here there is a 12-foot-deep north ell that has an exterior chimney on the outer end. Number 42, also dating to the mid-1950s, is a two-story gambrel-roofed house with an exterior end chimney.

Edmund Rand House, 33 Burnham Road, Bol. 424, Map #20, ca. 1924

Set well back from the road on a long two-acre parcel carved out of the old Baker-Sawyer farm and mill property, this square, shingled two-story Craftsman house is typical of one modest house type that was popular in the 1920s. The form of the shallow-pitched pyramidal roof is repeated in the hipped roof of the enclosed façade-width front porch. A small chimney is positioned at the center of the main roof. 1/1 windows are paired at the second-story façade and on the east side. Behind the house, a gable-front, two-car garage with panel-and-glass overhead doors (BOL.440) appears to date to the late 1940s or 1950s.

Percy Phinney House, 81 Burnham Road, BOL.120, Map #10, 1885

Although this late Victorian house has undergone many changes, it retains the form and character of a typical tall, narrow, 2½-story clapboarded gable-front, sidehall-entry house of the 1880s, standing on a brick foundation. It may once have looked similar to the house of its owner's grandfather at 651 Main

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Street (BOL.76, NRDIS) and it is possible that both buildings were put up by the same builder. Each has a two-bay façade with the door in the east corner, and an open porch along the front part of the east elevation leading to a second entry bay. Here, however, there is a one-story, four-window polygonal bay in the west half of the façade, rather than a two-story bay window. Alterations include an enlarged addition at the rear, replacement 1/1 windows with modern shutters, and a reworked main entry with a colonialized open pediment. There are two small gable-front garages—a 1990s clapboarded garage/storage shed to the rear of the house, and a tiny, shingled single-car garage of the 1930s or 1940s standing close to the road.

William Coolidge House, 121 Burnham Road, BOL.121, Map #1, Photo 16, 1822

With its four-bay façade, 26-by-22-foot footprint, and off-center ridge chimney, this appears to be one of the Pan's collection of square-plan houses. Like at least two of the others, it was raised from one to two stories later in the 19th century. The projecting band course that now divides the two stories on the façade remains from the original front plate or frieze of the one-story house. Windows at the first story of the façade are 6/9 sash; those at the second story are 2/2. A large, nearly square, 6/6 window now occupies the south part of the two-bay west elevation. The main entry has a late Federal six-panel door in an unadorned surround. The main house has a molded, boxed cornice with decorative consoles at the corners, and no returns on the gable ends. Two additions project, in succession, from the rear east side of the main house. The innermost is a large two-story wing of "saltbox" proportions, with casement windows at the second story and a variety of windows at the first. Attached to the wing's east side is a sixteen-foot-square screened porch of about 1990.

118 Burnham Road, BOL.439, BOL.222, Map #3, 19th- and early 20th-century outbuildings
While a late 20th-century two-story house is located back from the road here at the end of a long driveway, two historic outbuildings associated with the Coolidge House stand at the front of this property, opposite 121 Burnham. One is a small 19th- or early 20th-century barn (BOL.222), formerly used as a henhouse, which has recently been restored. The building is clad in shingles and vertical-board siding, and stands gable end to the street, where there is a single wagon door and a small 6/6 window in the gable peak. A full-height cellar with rear access is located under the building. The wagon door is a vertical-board, interior sliding type. A low lean-to abuts the south side of the building. The other building is a small drop-sided one-car, gable-front garage of about 1935, fitted with a later overhead garage door.

Hudson Road

Since at least the middle of the 18th century, Hudson Road (Route 85) has been a regional route, leading south from the Pan between the two ponds to connect to the northeast part of Marlborough, an area that was later incorporated into the daughter town of Hudson. Today, long stretches of the roadsides are still lined with fieldstone walls.

Although most of the extant buildings along the road within the boundaries of the Pan District date to the 20th century and later, much of the landscape that lies back from both sides of the road still evokes its longtime agricultural use. Several properties of 30–50 acres that form the setting east of the road are still largely open, with a mixed landscape of woods, pastures, and hayfields. To the west, although in

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the past few decades there has been some subdivision of lots close to the road, over 100 acres of mainly open land lie between the road and Little Pond.

The farmsteads of the handful of old agricultural properties that operated here through the early 20th century are gone, however. The last surviving early Hudson Road farmhouse in the district (the original Luke Whitcomb House at 57 Hudson Road) was demolished and replaced by a new woodframe house in about 2000. Just to its south, however, the remains of the fieldstone foundation of the 19th-century banked barn associated with the Whitcomb house are still visible close to the roadside (Map #68). Remnants of the farmstead of the largest early Hudson Road farm, belonging to the Nurse (Nourse) family from the 18th through mid-19th century, and later to the Sargent family, also remain at the south end of the district, on the west side of the road (Map #82 and #84). The largest and most recognizable survivals of the farmstead are stone foundations, including portions of the fieldstone cellar of the farmhouse and the small rubble base of the early 20th-century milk house. Another foundation remnant is incorporated into the house foundation and retaining wall of the 1950s house at 111 Hudson Road.

At the west corner of Main Street and Hudson Road, 7.7-acres of longtime farmland (BOL.9031 Map #28, Parcel 4.D-71) are still open land, a survivor of the small farm parcels that once stretched back from the south side of the Great Road toward Little Pond. A rough-cut, granite-block retaining wall on that property, punctuated by pairs of standing granite and wood gate-posts, curves around the street corner.

Sargent Barn/Rollins House, 25 Hudson Road, BOL.223, Map #59, Photo 17, ca. 1905

The small two-story gable-front house on the west side, near the north end of Hudson Road, was formerly a barn on the one-acre property of carriage-painter Marshall Sargent. The building was converted to a dwelling house around 1920, at which time it acquired its two-story rear wing and the hip-roofed façade porch supported on turned posts. The porch is open in front of the main entry in the north corner of the façade; the south part is enclosed. The building is embellished with a molded, boxed cornice with gable end returns, and louvered shutters at the 6/6 windows. The shed-roofed ell on the south side was apparently added later in the 20th century.

Edward Rollins House, 31 Hudson Road, BOL.224, Map #60, ca. 1945

This simple side-gabled, one-story 24-foot-square Craftsman-like one-story cottage is clad in wood shakes and has 1/1 windows. The façade is three bays wide, with a center entry and a double 1/1 in a projecting bay just south of the door. The entry door has a large square glass light over horizontal panels. A small ell or den stands on stone pilings at the south end of the house, in front of a larger southwest ell.

Bacon-Polley-Sawyer-Kimmens House, 48 Hudson Road, BOL.153, Map #54, Late 18th century. In the early 1960s this house and a 19th-century barn were moved from their original location on Main Street in the path of I-495. As a result of a 2005 fire, the barn was lost, and much of the house has since been rebuilt, although its general proportions and many of its features remain, contributing to the district through the retention of its form, plan, and proportion. The present long two-story south wing and attached side-gabled barn-like garage are all of recent construction.

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Along with the houses at 154 Long Hill Road, 412 Main Street, and probably the one at 121 Burnham Road, this house began as one of several "square plan" dwellings in the Pan district. Although at 24 by 30 feet, the core house is more rectangular than the others, its construction and floor plan are typical of this house type. As at 154 Long Hill Road, the chimney stack is positioned behind the ridge, serving a large kitchen fireplace and bake oven that open from the side of the chimney into the rear, formerly northeast, room. Contrary to the prior estimated construction date of the 1730s, the interior finish suggests that the main part of the house was built sometime in the second half of the 18th century. There is finely executed wainscoting in the first-floor rooms, and unusual double longitudinal cased summer beams. The façade has four unevenly spaced bays. There is a divided-light transom over the main entry; the door is a reproduction of the original, with four raised-field panels. The windows are replacement 6/9'. The main block was originally one story, and was raised to two stories sometime after 1808. Some interior features, including early Greek Revival window casings with paterae (cornerblocks), suggest a date for the raising in the 1830s or 1840s.

20th-century pond-side bungalows and cottages

While the icehouses and the earliest of the fishing shacks on West's and Little Ponds are gone, several small summer bungalows or "camps" on the west shore of West's Pond that were later winterized remain from the latter part of the period of significance. All have been enlarged and greatly altered, but a few, still occupying lots as small as a third of an acre, retain enough of their original form and detail to contribute to the character of the district. The smallest ones, numbers 40, 42, and 72 Hudson Road, measure less than 20 by 28 feet, but have later additions such as small ells and screened porches.

Mid-20th century dwellings on Hudson Road

Subdivision of former farmland along Hudson Road for year-round dwellings began slowly in the period following World War II. Three houses from the 1950s and early 1960s contribute to the character of the Pan district. The **Bonazzoli House** at 111 Hudson Road (BOL.454, Map #79), built about 1956, is a brick-faced Cape Cod cottage with 12/12 windows, a pair of façade dormers, and a later attached vinyl-sided garage. An ornate iron gate and a pair of tall rock-faced granite gate posts just south of the house may be associated with the ice business on Little Pond, and may pre-date the house. In the stone wall on the (non-contributing) property at 137 Hudson Road are some pieces of the first gasoline pump in town. A clapboarded Cape Cod cottage at 128 Hudson Road (BOL.455) and a modernist house at 45 Hudson Road (BOL.444) also date from the period of significance.

Persons Camp, 149 Hudson Road, BOL.229, Map #84, Photo 18, ca. 1914

The best-preserved of all the early 20th-century summer bungalows, the ca. 1914 **Persons "Camp**," or Cottage, is also likely to be the oldest. The building, which still occupies over 5.5 acres adjoining Little Pond, is a simple, one-story gable-roofed bungalow, clad in wood shakes with accents of sawtoothed and scalloped shingles in the gables, and exposed rafter ends at the roof eaves. A later glassed-in porch abuts nearly three full sides of the house, and a tall exterior fieldstone chimney rises up the north gable end. The small gable-roofed, one-car Persons **garage** (BOL.230), complete with attached privy, also has exposed rafter ends and is clad in wood shakes.

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Camp Resolute and Camp Virginia. 75 and 96 Hudson Road

The preservation of a few hundred acres of open landscape flanking the district on Hudson Road is due largely to the 20th-century conversion of former woods and farmland to summer scout camps. The earlier of the camps, on the west side of the road and nearly encircling Little Pond, is **Camp Resolute**, the Boy Scout camp established in 1923. While most of the approximately 300-acre property lies outside of the Pan district, a portion of the camp between Hudson Road and Little Pond, containing about five acres and now used as a Cub Scout day camp (Map #82) includes some small mid-20th century buildings and structures. The cluster includes some rustic open wood structures and small outbuildings, and a long hiproofed, one-story board and batten **recreation building** with a prominent exterior fieldstone chimney that stand behind a small gravel parking area at 129 Hudson Road (Photo 19).

On the east side of Hudson Road, **Camp Virginia**, the day camp established in 1954 by the regional Girl Scout council, occupies 64 acres of former pasture and farmland stretching south from West's Pond (Map #78). Most of the camp, which includes some deteriorating late 20th-century buildings, is located outside district boundaries and is not visible from the road.

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8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the pro- listing.)	perty for National Register
A. Property is associated with events that have made a si broad patterns of our history.	gnificant contribution to the
B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant	cant in our past.
C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a construction or represents the work of a master, or post or represents a significant and distinguishable entity vindividual distinction.	ssesses high artistic values,
D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information history.	important in prehistory or
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious	purposes
B. Removed from its original location	
C. A birthplace or grave	
D. A cemetery	
E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
F. A commemorative property	
G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within	n the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE AGRICULTURE
TRANSPORTATION
Period of Significance Mid-18 th century to 1968
Significant Dates 1738 (incorp. of town of Bolton) ca.1816 (part of Main St./Rte. 117 constructed) 1964 (Interstate 495 opened)
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A
Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

From the mid-18th through the mid-20th centuries, the part of Bolton just east of Bolton center still called **the Pan** was a significant regional rural crossroads area from which numerous resources are extant, meeting Criteria A and C of the National Register as a historic district at the local level. The period of significance for the Pan Historic District begins in the mid-18th century with the establishment of the first area farms for which evidence survives, and with the earliest known colonial industries in this part of Bolton, Samuel Baker's tannery and sawmill. The period ends in 1968, shortly after the opening of Route I-495 just west of the district. While industry on the Pan had declined by 1900, during the entire period of significance the district was an active rural agricultural area bisected by regional transportation routes and bolstered by several water resources. The contributing dwellings, outbuildings, and structures standing in the landscape today were constructed throughout the entire period of significance, and they both exemplify and help to define the themes, trends, and patterns of development of the eras in which they were built.

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

Under **Criterion A**, the Pan is significant in the areas of community planning and development, architecture, agriculture, and transportation.

Community Planning and Development: Pan residents played important roles in the development of Bolton and the surrounding region during several historical periods. Among them were selectmen, town clerks, assessors, constables, and other town officials, as well as soldiers in the French and Indian War, the Revolution, and the Civil War, and founders of Bolton's Baptist church. In addition to a succession of sawmill and gristmill owners, Pan residents were small manufacturers such as shoemakers, blacksmiths, coopers, wheelwrights, and comb makers who helped define Bolton's economy from the late-18th through most of the 19th century.

At least one, and possibly two, funerary sites on the Pan are also illustrative of Bolton's development as a community. The Pan Burying Ground of 1822 (NRInd.) was established at a time of 19th-century population expansion in Bolton. The "Old Settler's Tomb" off Long Hill Road is locally believed to be a rare type of rural burial structure probably dating to about 1800. Summer recreation, an important theme from the late 19th through the first half of the 20th century, is represented by a handful of early 20th-century bungalows and cottages, and by the presence at the edges of the district of two 20th-century scout camps on the district's two ponds.

<u>Architecture:</u> Well-preserved buildings spanning over 200 years of Bolton's development survive here in the form of both vernacular and high-style dwellings, various types of outbuildings, and a handful of small 19th-century workshops. The buildings of the area's longest operating industrial enterprises, the Baker-Sawyer sawmill and the Sawyer gristmill, are gone, but a wealth of information is preserved along the Great Brook corridor, which is still marked by their extensive foundations, dams, sluiceways, and other related stone structures.

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Agriculture: The Pan was an important agricultural region of Bolton from the 18th century until the 1940s. While no large farms are still in operation, the Pan's agricultural legacy continues on over 50 acres at various locations through the raising of hay, fruit trees, vegetables, and small livestock.

<u>Transportation.</u> Significant colonial transportation systems are represented by all four roads in the district. Today's Main Street/Mass. Route 117 evolved in the 18th century from the northern branch of a longtime Native trail, the old Bay Path, to become part of the main east-west regional route from Lancaster to Boston. Long Hill, Hudson, and Burnham roads were all important regional routes linking Bolton with neighboring towns well before 1800.

The district fulfills **Criterion C** in its well-preserved residential and utilitarian architecture representing every era in Bolton's development, as well as in its surviving agricultural landscape that includes evolved farmsteads, agricultural fields, and pastures. Contributing buildings include reconfigured two-story center-chimney dwellings of the late Colonial and early Federal periods, and three outstanding Federal hip-roofed houses—one each of the rear-chimney, end-wall chimney, and interior side-chimney types. Four houses, all of them apparently raised from one to two stories, illustrate the square-plan house type of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. While no intact early one- or 1 ½-story houses survive in the district, several well-preserved examples of mid-20th-century Cape Cod revivals are located here. Two small Craftsman cottages and a variety of summer bungalows also remain from the period between the two World Wars.

In addition to the dwellings, several historic agricultural outbuildings are located in the district. Of three large multi-level "New England" barns, two are firmly dated to the mid-1870s. One large cow barn is attached to a horse barn, and there is a rare surviving two-level wagon- or storehouse of the late 19th or early 20th century. Smaller outbuildings—sheds, henhouses, tool houses, and one or two early 20th-century garages—are also present. A board-and-batten recreation building on the Cub Scout section of the 1923 Boy Scout camp and a mid-20th-century gas station round out the variety of building types from the latter part of the period of significance.

Throughout the district, fieldstone walls line the roadsides and define fields, pastures, livestock pens, and cart paths. Other stone structures and objects surviving from the period of significance include wells, gate posts, and a tall guideboard post.

With only 36 houses and outbuildings constructed in the past 50 years, many sited well back from the road, and a setting still characterized by open farmland against a backdrop of woods, ponds, and wetlands, the district retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association.

Early development of the Bolton "Pan"

The town of Bolton is located at the eastern edge of Worcester County, 17 miles northeast of Worcester. It originally formed the east part of Lancaster, the largest and earliest community in central Massachusetts, founded in 1653. In 1738, Lancaster's "Bolton Territory" was incorporated as an independent town of 35 square miles. After losing some acreage in the 19th century to new towns to the south, Bolton reached its final size of just under twenty square miles in 1868.

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Through most of the late Colonial era, Bolton's developed landscape consisted of a central meetinghouse village surrounded by dispersed farms, with secondary building clusters around a few small local mills on outlying brooks and streams. During the first several decades after incorporation, property outside the town center that had been part of a series of divisions of Lancaster proprietors' lands, as well as some land formerly held in common, was bought and sold by both investors and those seeking to establish homesteads in the new town. This pattern is well-illustrated in the east part of Bolton, especially in the shallow, fertile glacial basin and the west-facing hillside surrounding the crossroads of four 18th-century regional transportation routes—the area that, largely because of its geological characteristics, became known as "the Pan."

Early transportation routes through the Pan.

During the 18th century, the northeast branch of the main transportation corridor between Boston and Lancaster, the Bay Path, by then called regionally either the Boston Road or the Lancaster Road, was laid out and improved several times. In Bolton, where the road was most commonly called the Great Road from Lancaster to Boston, it came west from the Stow line as a county highway along today's Rte. 117 (Main Street), then dipped southwest following Meadow Road and the north slope of Long Hill, to Long Hill Road. From that point it veered northwest back to Main Street/Rte. 117, where it continued west to Bolton center and on to Lancaster. The earliest secondary road in the Pan/Long Hill area was Burnham Road, laid out north from the Great Road by 1721. Long Hill Road was laid out as far as Annie Moore Road in 1724–25, and it was gradually extended southeast to the town line, eventually becoming another official county road. By the 1790s Hudson Road (Route 85) had come into use as the road south to the mills in the northeast part of Marlborough.

Mid- and late 18th-century development.

The "Pan," the relatively flat area a mile east of the town center that straddled the Great Road (today's Main Street/Rte. 117) and its intersections with Burnham, Hudson, and Long Hill roads, together with the adjoining west end of Long Hill, included a desirable mix of terrain. There was upland for tillage and pasture, and also low-lying land, especially along the Great Brook, where rich hay meadows filled some of the most desirable land parcels. (A longtime alternate name for the section of the Great Brook in the Pan, Bay Path Meadow Brook, reflected its passage through the meadows.) The earliest known homestead farm in the area, belonging by 1724 to Samuel Rugg (no longer extant), was located in or adjacent to the southeast part of the district, on the west slope of Long Hill. Bolton's most significant water resources were also located on the Pan—the town's two largest natural ponds, West's Pond and Keyes (by the 1840s called "Little") Pond, as well as one of the town's best waterpower sites, located on the Great Brook.

As the 18th century progressed, much of the land on the Pan and on Long Hill was gradually assembled into a handful of large farms. Some of the first owners were sons and grandsons of established families residing in older towns in the region. In addition to the Ruggs, the earliest residents of the district included Moores, Wilders, and Whitcombs.

By 1760, a second wave of settlers included families who were to stay on the land for generations, and some of the buildings they constructed still survive today. As early as the mid-1740s, the large homestead farms of the Oak and Barrett families straddled the middle section of Long Hill Road. **Nathaniel Oak** (1703–1783), whose farmstead stood on the northeast side of the road, came to Bolton from Westborough.

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He was already living on a 56-acre farm that included some former Rugg property when he bought his homestead land in 1744. He also acquired other property apart from his home farm, including desirable meadow land on the north side of the Great Road between the highway and the Great Brook.

By 1747 Lt. Oliver Barrett of Concord (1712–1788) and his wife Hannah were living on a farmstead on the southwest side of Long Hill Road, where they maintained a large farm and a small brickyard (south of the Pan District). For many years, Long Hill Road ended at the Barrett farm, and was commonly known as the Road to Oliver Barrett's. Both the Oaks and the Barretts had large families, and several of their children and grandchildren later established their own farms in the Pan district.

Like Nathaniel Oak, Capt. Samuel Baker (1722–1795) came to Bolton from Westborough by 1758 and served as both town clerk and treasurer for a number of years. He bought the first part of his farm at the head of Long Hill Road in 1749, and eventually owned several hundred acres on the Pan and Long Hill. Already a tanner by trade, Capt. Baker established the first tannery in Bolton on the small brook that flowed north through a channel from West's Pond just below the house that he built about 1750 at 392 Main Street (BOL.34, Map #41). John Osborn(e) of Charlestown, from whom Baker bought the main part of that property, was apparently an investor in rural real estate. He never lived in Bolton, but a generation later his nephew, Lt. Thomas Osborn, was to become a Bolton resident, the owner of multiple properties on the Pan, and ultimately one of the largest landowners and wealthiest men in town.

In 1769 Lt. Thomas Osborn (1735–1810) married Mary Whitcomb, daughter of Col. (later General) John Whitcomb of Bolton. They may have lived first at the Whitcomb homestead, located on the Great Road east of the Pan district. In 1770 Lt. Osborn bought a 70-acre farm on Long Hill Road abutting Samuel Baker's farm, stretching southwest to West's Pond. Mary Osborn died about 1769, and in 1772 Thomas married her sister, Sarah. Sarah died in 1786, and in that same year he bought the small property at 447 Main Street (BOL.68, Map #29.) The land already had a house on it, believed to have been built by Nathaniel Oak about 1760, although its first occupants may have been other members of the large Oak family. Judging by architectural evidence, Osborn, who in his later years became an innkeeper, either replaced or greatly enlarged and updated the building. He held an innkeeper's license from 1790 to 1803, and architectural features such as the large second-story assembly hall, and objects found in the cellar floor such as keg taps, support the belief that the house, which occupied a prime location on the Great Road overlooking the foot of the road south to the mills in Marlborough (Hudson Road), was operated for many years as a crossroads inn and tavern.

Development along the Great Road at the end of the 18th century.

The house that Thomas Osborn bought in 1786 was one of the first residences in a small linear village that grew up along a short section of the Great Road west of today's Long Hill Road. By 1790, several dwellings and workshops belonging to artisans such as blacksmiths, silversmiths, coopers, wheelwrights, carpenters, and shoemakers were clustered there on the north side of the road. The first schoolhouse in the district (no longer extant) was built opposite them on the south side in 1791. Some of those small properties changed hands fairly frequently as their owners moved on to more advantageous locations, to other towns, or fell into financial difficulties. (The house at 447 Main, for instance, had been owned briefly by a member of the longtime Keyes family, husbandman **Joseph Keyes**, from 1769 to 1773, when he sold it to a tailor, **Mary Russell**. She owned it until its 1786 purchase by Thomas Osborn.)

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Most of the smaller late 18th-century houses on the Great Road are gone, some of the last of them demolished or moved away when I-495 was constructed in 1963-64. A few remain, however. One was relocated to 48 Hudson Road (BOL.153, Map #64). Bolton town historian Esther Whitcomb believed it to be the oldest extant building in the Pan district. She concluded that it was probably a 1730s building that was moved about 1793 to a small lot on the north side of the Great Road by blacksmith Elnathan Polley. Deeds indicate, however, that it is more likely to be the house erected in 1784-85 by another blacksmith, Noah Bacon. Having bought the small Great Road lot from a silversmith in 1784, in 1792 Bacon sold his new house, together with a barn and blacksmith shop, to a pair of coopers, Peter Tenney, Jr. and Isaiah Leighton. Tenney and Leighton sold the buildings to Elnathan Polley the next year. In 1963, Mrs. Whitcomb and her husband moved the house and a barn from the path of I-495 to the site at 48 Hudson Road backing up to West's Pond.

As the 19th century approached, some wealthy residents of the Pan saw an investment opportunity in buying, subdividing, and reselling land on or near the Great Road. Thomas Osborn not only replaced or enlarged his own house at 447 Main Street, but he acquired many other properties on the Pan and Long Hill, as well as in other parts of town. Some of Osborn's acquisitions were large farm parcels, and by 1800 he had surpassed his father-in-law Gen. John Whitcomb as the largest landowner in the east part of Bolton. He also owned smaller lots along the Great Road, which he apparently developed to rent out in a variety of arrangements. In 1798, for instance, three properties on the Great Road belonging to Osborn were occupied by tenants Nathan Ellingwood, Silas Read, and Silas Robinson. In 1794, Osborn had also bought a house and a cooper shop west of his own house and tavern from Peter Tenney, but allowed Tenney to continue to use both the shop and a room in the house for a period of four years. In about 1800 Osborn allowed shoemaker **Thomas Miles** to build a small shoe shop on a site just east of the tavern. Miles subsequently added a small dwelling to the end of the shop, but he soon went bankrupt. The Miles house was demolished early in the 20th century, but the little shop building still stands, on the property at 443 Main Street (BOL.67, Map #30).

In addition to the properties he developed along the Great Road, Thomas Osborn had held onto the 70-acre farm he had bought on Long Hill Road in 1770. In 1798 he sold it to his son **Ephraim Osborn** shortly before Ephraim's marriage to a Whitcomb relative, Dolly Whitcomb. Several years later, Ephraim replaced the farmhouse there with the stylish Federal brick house at <u>96 Long Hill Road</u>. (BOL.149, Map #50).

18th-century industrial development on the Pan

The small enclave of artisans' homes and workshops on the Great Road, complete with the schoolhouse and tavern, was typical of many secondary villages that sprouted along main roads outside the centers of New England towns in the decades after the Revolutionary War. A special feature of the Pan, however, was the major local stream, the Great Brook, that flowed west to east a short distance north of the road, providing significant water power to some larger early industrial enterprises.

In about 1760, having already established the tannery on a stream below his house, Samuel Baker added a sawmill on the Great Brook to his industrial ventures. The mill is gone, but extensive stonework from its operations remains along the section of the brook that flows through the portion of the old Baker farm that is now part of the seven-acre property at 401 Main Street (BOL.64 and BOL.996, Map #39). The sawmill dam is located just east of Burnham Road, and a short distance downstream adjacent to a

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smaller dam are the remains of the mill itself, including its foundation, retaining walls, and a small stone-lined pool. In spite of his industriousness, however, Baker did not operate the sawmill for very long. Within a decade, he and his family moved south to the section of Bolton that was later to become the district and town of Berlin. In 1765 Baker sold his whole farm, with the house and farmstead, tannery, sawmill, and waterpower rights to his neighbor to the east, **John Pierce**.

John Pierce, whose occupation is given as "tanner" on the property deeds, had apparently already been involved with the operation of the Baker tannery. It is not clear whether he took over running the sawmill himself, or whether he leased it to a mill manager. He owned the entire thirty-acre property for about seven years, selling it to **John and Nathaniel Potter** in 1772. The Potters were housewrights, and they, too, may have rented out the mill or employed a mill manager.

It is possible that, as housewrights by profession, the Potters may have been the ones to enlarge and/or update the Baker house at 392 Main Street with the striking Federal-style features that remain there today. It is just as likely, however, that the main expansion and updating of the handsome house was done under its next owner, **Benjamin Sawyer** (1758–1844), who bought the whole property in 1791 (BOL.34, Map #41). He came from a family of millers, but he was also a skilled carpenter and builder. The same year that he bought the former Baker farm and sawmill, for instance, the town paid him to build the Northeast Schoolhouse on the Great Road. (The \$155 he received in payment for the work apparently covered both lumber from the sawmill and the labor involved in constructing the eighteen-by-eighteen-foot building [no longer extant].)

By 1794, Benjamin Sawyer had further developed the former Baker property by adding another mill, a gristmill, on the West's Pond outlet stream, and building a store near it northwest of his house. Those two buildings are gone, but the **gristmill dam, foundation**, and **mill pond** remain just north of Main Street/Rte. 117 on what is now Bolton conservation land (BOL.930, Map #40). The gristmill relied on back-up power supplied by a second pond closer to the Baker-Sawyer House on or near the site of the old Sawyer tan yard.

The Pan in the early 19th century

By 1800, an increase in business and traffic through Bolton along the Great Road was helping to fuel the expansion of industrial and commercial activity on the Pan. With the presence of the schoolhouse, the Sawyer gristmill, sawmill, and store, and of Thomas Osborn's tavern and the "mechanics" who occupied his rental properties, the Great Road section of the Pan district had become one of the busiest parts of Bolton. At the beginning of the 19th century, the unstable economic climate that followed the Revolution had improved. Prosperity was returning to the region, and markets for local products were expanding. More houses, some with adjoining manufacturing facilities such as wheelwrights' or shoemakers' shops, appeared along the Great Road between 1800 and 1810.

Members of the large Oak, Barrett, Osborn, and Sawyer families continued to leave their marks on this part of Bolton for several generations, establishing new homestead farms and buying and selling land, often to and from each other. In 1801, for instance, Oliver Barrett, Jr. bought 60 acres of the old Oak homestead on Long Hill Road from the estate of Nathaniel Oak's son Beriah Oak, Sr. (1748–1781), who in 1775 had received most of the Oak farm from his father.

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In contrast to the older established families, one major trader and developer of land on the Pan during this period appears to have spent only a short time in the district. In 1802, **William Watson** bought two parcels of land totaling 77 acres on the south side of the Great Road, one on each side of the Hudson Road intersection. A year later he bought the half-acre property at 442 Main Street (BOL.30, Map #31) where a house occupied by cabinetmaker **Josiah Whitcomb** already stood, giving Watson possession of all the land in the center of the Pan south from the Great Road to Keyes (Little) and West's Ponds. According to historian Esther Whitcomb, the house at 442 Main Street was originally a one-story stuccoed house, put up by **Peter Moore** before his death at age 27 in 1800. (Moore had married Achsah Whitcomb in 1797, who taught in the school on the Pan, and town records show that it was he who received his wife's salary.)

For a while, the development of William Watson's properties on the south side of the Great Road mirrored Thomas Osborn's holdings on the north side. Like Osborn, he began to lay out house lots along the highway and to subdivide the back land into small farm parcels. For several years he rented out the former Moore/Whitcomb House at 442 Main Street and the land behind it to farmer Thomas Woodbury. Watson also divided out a half-acre house lot opposite the foot of Burnham Road and put up a house there between 1803 and 1812. This is apparently the house at today's 412 Main Street (BOL.33, Map #38), which was moved back from its original site close to the road in 2005.

Around the beginning of the War of 1812 Watson suddenly left Bolton for the Caribbean, placing his property in the hands of his lawyer, who sold off all of his local land holdings over the next five years. 442 Main was purchased in 1816 by its longtime tenant, **Thomas Woodbury**. The purchasers of 412 Main Street also may have first started out as Watson's tenants. In 1817 Watson sold that house and its half-acre lot to two cordwainers (shoemakers), **Thomas** and **Nancy Arnold**. The Arnold purchase is a very early example of a married woman listed as a co-purchaser of a property. Nancy Arnold's identification as a cordwainer is also unusual. Equally striking is the fact that a few years later, in 1823, the Arnolds sold the house to another woman. **Nabby Hildreth** of Sterling and Bolton, apparently a relative of East Bolton tavern-owner Joseph Hildreth, is identified in the transaction only as a "single woman." Worcester County property records indicate that she may have done some small real estate investing in Bolton and neighboring communities.

In 1804/5 Thomas Osborn closed his tavern at 447 Main Street and sold that property, which he had expanded to include some open land along the Great Road, Burnham Road, and the Great Brook. The buyer was housewright and wheelwright Beriah Oak, Jr. Beriah (born in 1781, the year his father died) remained in residence on part of the old Oak homestead on Long Hill Road, however, and owned 447 Main Street for only a few years. He proceeded to sell off most of the land he bought from Osborn in small parcels between 1805 and 1820. The first piece he sold, about a third of an acre west of the house, was bought by carpenter Obededum Brown, who built a one-story house there, which he sold in 1806 to wheelwright Daniel Sawyer. That house still stands today in expanded form, having been moved across the road and east to 426 Main Street in 1968 (BOL.31, Map #34). In 1807, Beriah Oak, Jr. sold the former Osborn Tavern and the abutting land behind it and along the Great Brook to a member of the extended Whitcomb family, Abel Whitcomb (1759–1841), the son of Dea. David Whitcomb of Sugar Road. For the rest of his life, Whitcomb farmed the abutting land along Burnham Road and the Great Brook together with his son, Abel Whitcomb, Jr. (b. 1781).

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Some of the early 19th-century owners along the Great Road, such as Daniel Sawyer and Thomas Woodbury, increased their real estate at this time by buying parcels of five to ten acres adjoining their house lots. The unfortunate Thomas Miles, however, lost his property at 443 Main Street in judgments awarded to several creditors, including his neighbor Thomas Woodbury. According to historian Esther Whitcomb, in 1805 Miles had also built the first part of the house at 421 Main Street (BOL.65, Map # 35) which he lost to creditors as well. **Benjamin Whitcomb** bought that property in 1819, and it actually may have been he, rather than Miles, who built or expanded the stylish house to its final hiproofed form.

In spite of an economic downturn after the War of 1812, growth and change continued on the Pan and in the Long Hill area in the decade between 1815 and 1825, even more than in the rest of Bolton. Over all, the town's population, which had stood at 861 in 1790, grew slowly through 1800 and then more rapidly after 1810, reaching 1,229 in 1820. Small-scale manufacturing on the Pan became more diverse after 1815, due partly to the advent of technology for making tortoise-shell combs.

On Long Hill Road, some established farms changed hands during this period. In 1815 Beriah Oak, Jr. sold 50 acres of the old Oak homestead at the intersection of today's Annie Moore Road and Long Hill Road, where he had been living, and moved out of the Pan district altogether. The purchaser of the 50-acre farm, which may have included the original Oak farmstead, was carpenter **John Burnham**. As far as is known, no buildings from the pre-1750 Oak family farm are left. The earliest extant house on Long Hill Road may be the Burnham house at 154 Long Hill Road (BOL.150, Map #54). Architectural evidence (see Section 7) suggests that the first story may have been built toward the end of the 18th century (which would mean that the most likely builder was someone in the Oak family), and that the house was later raised to two stories. Alternatively, either Beriah Oak, Jr. or John Burnham may have constructed the house early in the 19th century—either demolishing the old Oak farmhouse or using parts of it in the new building.

Changes along the Great Road and Burnham Road.

Transportation advances during this period had an important impact throughout Bolton, but especially in the Pan district. The Great Road was now part of the main post road between Boston and Worcester, and it had become a busy long-distance stagecoach and wagon route through town. In about 1816 Worcester County re-routed the line of the road just east of the Pan, laying out a new section of highway about three-quarters-of-a-mile long that ran a straight course from the east end of Meadow Road to Benjamin Sawyer's mills. This new section of the county road, called variously the "New County Road" and "the runway," connected to the old road at what is now the foot of Long Hill Road, and the change may have contributed to some of the heightened activity in the immediate area.

One effect of the increase in Bolton's population at this time was some new development of town property. By 1820 there was an urgent need for more burial space. With the original South Burying Ground reaching capacity, in 1822 the town established two new burial grounds—one in the west part of town and one in the east. Both were just over an acre in size. The East Burying Ground (later called the East Cemetery and eventually the **Pan Burying Ground**) was laid out on the north side of the Great Road on land sold to the town by Oliver Barrett, Jr. for \$100. It quickly became a favored place of interment for families in Bolton center as well as in the entire east part of town. The property was expanded by .3 acres in 1860, and again in 1963. It was listed individually in the National Register in 2007.

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Some properties along Burnham Road changed hands during this period. Beriah Oak, Jr.'s mother, Tabitha Oak, who as part of her widow's inheritance had owned considerable acreage at various places in the district for nearly 40 years, died in 1820. Beriah subsequently acquired and sold off the last of her holdings that lay north of the Great Road. The smallest piece was probably the one-acre parcel that he sold in 1822 to his father-in-law **William Coolidge**. Coolidge, retiring from farming in the west part of town, built a one-story house at 121 Burnham Road (BOL.121, Map #1), where he lived until his death four years later.

On the Great Road, Thomas Woodbury also died in 1820, and his widow, **Marcy Woodbury**, bought back his real estate at auction. For many years thereafter, just as the parcels held by the widow Oak had long been part of the landscape on Long Hill and Burnham Roads, "the widow Woodbury's" property dominated the landscape at the southeast part of the intersection of the Great Road and Hudson Road.

Property ownership around the Pan's other main intersection, where the new section of the Great Road met Long Hill Road, changed in the 1820s, as well. In 1827, the aging Benjamin Sawyer deeded all of his 35 acres on the north side of the Great Road, with the sawmill, gristmill, and the water rights along the Great Brook and the outflow brook from West's Pond, to his son John. **John Sawyer** (1794–1872) proceeded to put up his own residence at 401 Main Street (BOL.64, Map #39), opposite his father's house. When built, the hip-roofed, two-story dwelling with a pair of rear chimneys was probably the most stylish residence of its time on the Great Road section of the Pan.

Also in 1827, in the year of his marriage to Eliza Wheelock of Marlborough, **Orson Bailey** (1802–1834) bought the property at 421 Main Street just west of Burnham Road. Orson and his brother (or cousin) Dexter Bailey were among the many Pan residents during this period who tried their hands at manufacturing tortoise-shell combs. For about 15 years, in fact, the Pan was one of two busy centers for comb making in Bolton. Farmer **William W. Whitney** (1763–1850), who bought 412 Main Street in 1828, was also a comb maker. Some of the small shoemakers' shops in the district were converted to comb manufacture during this period. Thomas Miles's former shoe shop at 443 Main Street was used for comb making by a succession of subsequent owners—**Calvin Wheeler**, a former wheelwright who bought the property in 1817; **William Thurston**, who owned it for only two years; and **Elcanah Caswell**, who bought the former Miles House (demolished) and the shop in 1827.

The Pan in the mid-19th century

The Caswell family, who owned 443 Main Street for the next hundred years, epitomized the lives and occupations of some of the residents on the Pan for the rest of the century. One of Elcanah's daughters, Frances Caswell, like other unmarried women in the district, taught school for several decades in both Bolton and Stow. In the 1830s and 1840s, several Caswell family members took part in a variety of small home-manufacturing activities on the "putting out" basis. Until the Civil War, the Caswell women braided and sewed straw for hats to be sold to the southern trade or to merchants in regional centers such as Fitchburg. On a larger scale, when comb making first became mechanized, Elcanah Caswell, formerly a shoemaker, and Orson Bailey jointly bought some specialized comb-making machinery. After Bailey died suddenly in 1834, Caswell leased John Sawyer's gristmill building and installed the comb machinery there, where it was run by waterpower for a number of years.

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Gradually, however, growing competition from large comb factories in Leominster, Clinton, and Northborough put the smaller comb manufacturers in the region out of business. Many of them turned back to making boots and shoes on a small scale. Elcanah Caswell, for instance, resumed shoemaking by the middle of the 19th century. **Reuben Newton** (1817–1896), who had married Daniel Sawyer's daughter Emily and bought 442 Main Street in 1844, ran the largest mid-century shoe operation on the Pan. He and his sons had a shoe- and boot-making business in a building that is believed to be part of the present house, where they employed several men at a time in the years leading up to the Civil War.

Farming at mid-century

In spite of the continuing operation of the two Sawyer mills and the small enterprises pursued by the Newtons, Caswells, and several others along the Great Road, with the competition from large factories in neighboring communities, all manufacturing in the Pan district declined by mid-century, as it did throughout Bolton. The town entered a long period of economic stagnation, with few significant industrial activities, and very little growth in population or increase in residential construction through the rest of the period. It was mainly agriculture that sustained the town's economy, as farming, on both a small and large scale, continued unabated on the Pan and Long Hill.

Large farms persisted mainly in the south part of the district, and some agricultural operations there were among the most prosperous in Bolton. The buildings from the two major 19th-century farms along Hudson Road in the district are gone, but much of the intact agricultural landscape stretching between Hudson and Long Hill roads remains from this period.

Ephraim Osborn, whose 70-acre farm at <u>96 Long Hill Road</u> had been the showplace of that rural road, died in 1832. In 1841 his property was purchased by **Luke Whitcomb**, (1792–1876,) who may have occupied it even earlier, soon after Osborn's death. Whitcomb had owned another farm, on Hudson Road. (His farmhouse at 57 Hudson Road, which he sold in 1845 to Benjamin Bailey, was demolished shortly after 2000.)

For many years, Luke Whitcomb had been closely involved in running the Whitcomb lime quarry at the east end of town, but by the time he bought 96 Long Hill Road he had apparently turned exclusively to farming, with a sideline in making oxbows. By 1850, he had laid careful plans for the property's future. In 1847, he sold his son, Luke Whitcomb, Jr., a half-interest in the Long Hill farm, and leased the whole property to him on the condition that Luke, Jr. not encumber it while his father was alive. Luke, Jr. worked primarily as a railroad engineer, however, and it was his younger brother, Charles Whitcomb, who for many years lived there and worked the farm with his father. In 1848, Luke, Sr. conveyed, "for \$1 and love and affection," the other half-interest in the farm to Charles. Census records show that in June of 1860, Charles, his wife Roenna, and their six young children were living on the farm, probably occupying the long east wing of the farmhouse. Unfortunately, a few months later, Luke, Sr.'s plans for the next generation went sadly amiss. In August, Luke, Jr. died in a railroad accident. One month later, Charles committed suicide. For another sixteen years, the aging Luke Whitcomb, Sr. carried on the farm alone, assisted by farm managers who lived on the property. For much of the 1860s and 1870s, the farmer there was Edward Lamson, who with his family occupied the quarters where Charles Whitcomb and his family had formerly resided.

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On the farm next east at 154 Long Hill Road, in 1842 John Burnham sold his 60 acres to **George W.** Whitney. Whitney owned the property for about twenty years. In 1860 he was actively farming about 44 acres, and had a small dairy herd of 5 cows.

As noted above, all or most of the farm at 154 Long Hill road had originally been part of the 18thcentury Oak family homestead. An adjoining piece of the Oak farm lying to the east and northeast along both Long Hill and Annie Moore Roads had long since come under the ownership of the Barrett family. The first Oliver Barrett, who died in 1788, had been succeeded by his son Oliver, Jr. (1747-1817) on the large homestead farm where Long Hill Road had first terminated. In turn, by the middle of the 19th century, Oliver, Jr.'s son Oliver Barrett, III (1780–1859) owned the family homestead, and was preparing to provide farms for some of his ten children. One of his sons, Jabez Barrett (1816–1873), received a new farm on the north side of the road that was assembled from pieces of both the old Barrett family holdings and some of the Oak homestead farm. Jabez's younger brother Roswell (1819–1889), remained in residence on the original Barrett farmstead on the southwest side of the road (no longer extant). Between those two Barrett farms and the Burnham-Whitney farm lay 43 acres of the Oak family homestead that had been reserved for the widow Tabitha Oak during her lifetime as part of the traditional "widow's thirds". That property came into the hands of Oliver Barrett, III's eldest son, also named Oliver, who had married into the Sawyer family. But he and his wife Abby moved to Cambridge, and in 1852 he sold 54 acres, including the 43 that had long been known simply as "The Thirds," to his future brother-in-law, John Francis Sawyer.

John Francis Sawyer (1825–1882) married the youngest Barrett sibling, Achsah, in 1853. The son of John Sawyer, he had grown up at 401 Main Street. While his father and other family members still ran the family mills, John Francis embarked on farming on the old Oak homestead on Long Hill Road, where for nearly twenty years he operated one of the most productive farms in the east part of Bolton. Compared to the other farms in the district, in 1860 at \$5,000 John Francis Sawyer's farm had the second-highest value of any on the Pan and Long Hill. Only Luke Whitcomb's farm was worth more, at \$6,000.

As for the smaller farms in the district, in the middle of the 19th century some owners of small properties acquired pieces of the older outlying fields and homesteads, and took up farming on 10–30 acres, sometimes composed of parcels at scattered locations. On Burnham Road, for instance, in March 1849 **Lyman Balcom** bought the "Coolidge Place" at 121 Burnham Road, and by the end of the year he had acquired fifteen more acres of prime farmland. He operated a small farm on both sides of Burnham Road for several years, and was succeeded in 1855 by **Reuben Burnham**, **Jr**. (1830–1893).

New arrivals and changes in ownership on the Pan

In 1848 and 1849, members of three interconnected families, the Powerses, Proctors, and Dakins, arrived in Bolton, and they and their descendants went on to have a profound effect on the development of the town. Among their achievements were the establishment of the Bolton First Baptist Church and the 1866 construction of its handsome sanctuary at Bolton center. In the decade before the Civil War they all lived on the Pan on three adjoining properties—447 Main Street, 81 Burnham Road, and in the former Daniel Sawyer house just west of 447 Main Street.

The first of the three farms to change hands was 447 Main Street. Abel Whitcomb, Sr. died in 1841, and in 1848 his heirs sold to **John Powers** (1801–1875), then of Berlin, the old Osborn Tavern and the

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land behind it along Burnham Road and the Great Brook. **Amos Proctor** (1814–1900) came to Bolton from Rockingham, Vermont, and built a house at <u>81 Burnham Road</u> (BOL.120, Map #10), where he was farming more than 50 acres by 1849. Amos's first wife, Rebecca, was John Powers's youngest sister. The oldest Powers sister, Betsy, was married to **Joel Dakin** of Berlin. Also in 1849, Joel Dakin bought the house that stood between 447 Main Street and the Pan Burying Ground, on the property of today's 455 Main Street, from the heirs of Daniel Sawyer. John Powers's son **Aaron R. Powers** (1831–1905) boarded with the Dakins as a young man; and in 1858, although the Dakins continued to live there, they sold that house to Aaron and his wife Elizabeth (Elizabeth was a Proctor—Amos's youngest sister).

Properties south of the Great Road also changed hands during this period, some of them, like the Dakin-Powers-Proctor properties, through transactions between family members. Other new owners arrived from out of town. In 1852 John Sawyer's brother, Jonah, who had received the old Baker-Sawyer farmstead property at 392 Main Street from their father in 1836, sold that property, which stretched back to West's Pond and along Long Hill Road, to farmer Amos Bryant (1819–1897), who already occupied it as a tenant. On the west side of Hudson Road beginning in 1833, part of Luke Whitcomb's former farm, which had backed up to Little Pond, was occupied and then purchased by Robert Temple, who like some other small farmers on the Pan, soon lost it in a mortgage foreclosure. In 1845 it was bought by Benjamin Bailey, who apparently put up the large barn from which most of the foundation still remains. Bailey died in 1863, and in 1864 the small farm was bought by a later member of the Whitcomb family, Vandolo Whitcomb, who owned it until his death in 1906.

By 1852 another Bailey, **Dexter Bailey** (1808–1893), who had married Betsy Woodbury in 1832, was in residence at 412 Main Street. He was a carpenter as well as a comb maker during this period, and it was probably he who raised that house to two stories. He was paid by the town for relocating what was by then called the Pan School (which had been replaced in 1825 with the old schoolhouse from the town center) from its former location opposite the burying ground to a new position just east of 442 Main (no longer extant). At 418 Main Street (BOL.32, Map #36) Orson Bailey's widow, Eliza, had come into the ownership of five acres of land on the south side of the Great Road that Orson had purchased. She married **Samuel Patrick** of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, in 1840, and it was apparently Eliza and Samuel who built the present house on that property. Samuel Patrick died in 1851, and Eliza, known afterward as "the widow Patrick," lived there with three children from her two marriages until she sold the property to farmer and shoemaker **Edwin J. Brown** in 1857. Brown's shoe shop, apparently freestanding, is reported to have been later attached to the east side of the house.

Late 19th century on the Pan and Long Hill

As was true across Bolton and the region, in the 1860s the Civil War disrupted the lives of the residents of the Pan district. Edwin Brown, for instance, left shoemaking to serve with the Mass. 1st Heavy Artillery for most of the war.

However, by 1870 farming again began to flourish on the Pan and the west end of Long Hill. As in the rest of town, farmers increased the numbers of their livestock, and diversified their crops to include sizeable orchards. With the coming of regional railroads through Bolton, shipping milk directly to market became easier, and the production of cheese and butter declined in favor of whole milk. Timber from the woodlots scattered throughout the district was a significant cash crop, as were cranberries from

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the meadows along the Great Brook. Ice harvested from the district's two ponds became a profitable commercial product during this period, thanks both to improved transportation and to the advent of specialized methods and machinery that allowed for more efficient shipping and for storage of ice for a major portion of the year.

Some of the larger farms, such as Luke Whitcomb's on Long Hill Road and those on Burnham Road belonging to Amos Proctor and Reuben Burnham, Jr., continued under the same ownership for several years after the Civil War. The same was true of John Powers's farm at <u>447 Main Street</u>, which extended north across the Great Brook and northeast to Burnham Road.

Late 19th century farming on Long Hill Road

In spite of Luke Whitcomb's personal hardships, under his ownership the old Ephraim Osborn farm at <u>96 Long Hill Road</u> continued into the latter part of the century as one of the largest and most productive agricultural properties in the Pan district. Over the years he had expanded the farm. After he died in 1876, his daughter **Sarah Whitcomb Lincoln** owned it until 1884, when she sold it, with 114 acres, to **Alfred Dow.** Born in 1851, Alfred was the son of Greeley Dow, who had come to Bolton from New Hampshire. Alfred Dow owned and farmed the land there through the turn of the 20th century. He was primarily a dairy and stock farmer, and in 1900 his cattle herd of 23 head was one of the largest in the vicinity. He also kept four horses and two carriages, which he probably housed in the smaller horse barn attached to the cow barn. He raised both apples and peaches, and had a large flock of 50 chickens.

At 154 Long Hill Road, after a series of short-term owners during the Civil War, in 1866 **Curtis Bagley**, **Jr.** (1814–1882) bought the 60-acre farm, and it remained the property of his descendants until after World War II. Like Amos Proctor, Curtis Bagley came from Rockingham, Vermont; his wife, Sarah, was Amos Proctor's oldest sister. The Bagleys were thus related to the Dakins as well–a connection that was strengthened in 1882 when their daughter, Rebecca, married a cousin, Joseph Dakin of Berlin. Joseph died only a few years later, however, and Rebecca went on to marry Henry L. Balcom (1852–1933), son of Lyman Balcom, in 1889. Rebecca had inherited the farm from her parents, and through the course of both of her marriages, its ownership remained in her name.

A major change occurred on Long Hill Road in 1864, when John Francis Sawyer moved back to the Great Road to assist his aging father in running the Sawyer sawmill and gristmill. The farm he had developed so successfully at 186 Long Hill Road (BOL.151, Map #57) was bought by **Benjamin Wood** in 1867. "Ben" Wood (1837–1905) and his family had several productive years there until 1874, when the entire farmstead, with all the outbuildings and the old farmhouse, burned down. The Woods immediately rebuilt, and went on to operate the property as one of the largest late 19th-century farms in Bolton. By 1900 the Wood farm covered 239 acres, where the family raised cattle, hay, corn, apples, and peaches. The present house, and probably the barn as well, remain from the 1874 rebuilding.

Farming along Main Street/Great Road in the late 19th century

On the farm at the head of Long Hill Road (392 Main Street), around 1880 Amos Bryant turned over the day-to-day management to his son Willie. The Bryants still operated their 53 acres as a dairy farm, but by the mid-1880s Willie had also entered the ice business, maintaining ice houses on both West's and Little ponds.

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Farmer and shoemaker Reuben Newton, who owned <u>442 Main Street</u> until 1894, was another Pan resident who harvested ice from West's Pond, building an ice house there in 1883. Newton owned several parcels of land that totaled 49 acres, including a piece north of Main Street along the Great Brook. It was probably from that parcel that in one year he shipped 73 barrels of cranberries to the Boston market.

As the Sawyer mills declined, John Francis Sawyer maintained a farm on the original 35 acres at 401 Main Street that had long been valuable principally for their water rights. His father died in 1872, and in 1874 John F. put up the spacious new barn beside his house. For many years, the Sawyer barn had the highest value of any outbuilding on the Pan, and it remains a focal point of the Main Street/Long Hill Road intersection today. John Francis Sawyer died in 1882, and in 1889 the property, with its core 35 acres along the Great Brook, the house, barn, and the two Sawyer mills, was bought by farmer James G. Dow, brother of Alfred Dow of 96 Long Hill Road. James Dow operated the old gristmill for a number of years, but like John Francis Sawyer he was primarily a farmer, and discontinued the sawmill soon after he acquired the property. In 1894 Dow sold the whole 35 acres to wheelwright Levi Taylor and his wife Mary. Mr. Taylor did not operate either of the mills, but plied his trade in a wheelwright's shop near the west corner of Burnham Road.

The Taylors' son **George Taylor** was a blacksmith—one of the last in Bolton. In 1895 he acquired the small property at <u>421 Main Street</u>, owning it through the early part of the 20th century. (For a short time, that property had been owned by yet another Vermonter. **Nelson Newcomb** [1843-1900], like the Proctors and Curtis Bagley, was a native of Rockingham. He owned 421 Main Street for only a few years, from 1869 to 1872, before selling it to his neighbor, Dea. **John Powers**.)

Deacon Powers died in 1875, having acquired most of the parcels north of the Great Road between Burnham Road and the burying ground, and a good portion of the land on the south side, as well. His heirs gradually sold off most of his real estate, but his home at 447 Main Street passed to his son **Aaron Powers**, where he and his family took up residence and operated a 40-acre farm along the Great Brook and Burnham Road that they called "Willowdale Farm."

Small farming also continued after the Civil War in the area just west of the Pan Burying Ground where I-495 is located today. In 1858, town Sexton **Amos P. Kimmens** bought the former farm of blacksmith Capt. Oliver Sawyer on the north side of the road (with the old Bacon-Polley House), and lived there with his family until his death in the 1890s (The farmhouse, and the barn that had been built by Oliver Sawyer were later moved to 48 Hudson Road [BOL.153, Map #64]). In addition to his jobs for the town, which included caring for the burying ground, Amos Kimmens was a farmer. He owned 20 acres on the north side of the road, and had a large pasture on the south side. He was succeeded on the farm by his son **Herman Kimmens**, who held the job of town Sexton through the turn of the 20th century.

Further east, Dexter Bailey, whose house stood on only three-quarters of an acre at 412 Main Street, had a small farm on the adjoining 7 ½-acre "Woodbury Lot" and on 12 acres formerly belonging to the Sawyers.

Toward the end of the 19th century, poultry-raising became popular on the Pan, as it did elsewhere in Bolton and throughout New England. By 1900 Dexter Bailey's grandson, **Frederick A. Woodbury**,

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was the owner of the little farm at #412, where he was raising chickens and had built a "hennery." He had been an officer and founder of Bolton's early fire department, the Rescue Hook & Ladder Company, founded in 1885–86. He also had a small carriage-painting company. His painting shop may have been in one of the buildings located on the property belonging to George Taylor at the west corner of Burnham Road. At the turn of the 20th century, three of Fred Woodbury's painting employees boarded in his house. Edwin J. Brown also had added a hennery on the six-acre property at 418 Main Street, which he owned until his death in 1900. His shoe shop disappeared from the Bolton tax lists after 1870, and by the end of the century he listed raising poultry as his main occupation.

Burnham Road at the end of the 19th century

As with the Powers family's Willowdale Farm, by 1900 the two main farms on Burnham Road were owned by younger members of the families who had developed them several decades earlier. Amos Proctor sold his 80-acre farm to his grandson **Percy Phinney** in 1883. Soon afterward, however, as had happened at Ben Wood's farm on Long Hill Road, the whole farmstead burned down. The subsequent Phinney barn is gone, but the tall Victorian house at <u>81 Burnham Road</u> (BOL.120, Map #10) that Percy built in 1885 is still there today. At <u>121 Burnham Road</u>, after Reuben Burnham, Jr.'s untimely death in 1893, his longtime farm was inherited, with 16 acres, by his son **Reuben E. Burnham** (also known as Reuben Burnham, III).

Late 19th century activities on Little (formerly Keyes) and West's Ponds

The end of the 19th century was a time when outdoor recreation activities began to blossom in inland locales that were endowed with bodies of water, particularly quiet lakes and ponds like the two located on the Pan. On both West's and Little ponds, popular picnic grounds were frequented by groups from the local churches, some of whom organized regular boating parties. Fishing became popular, and for a brief time between 1874 and 1880 a local organization called the Bolton Association for the Raising of Fish leased the rights to both of the ponds, stocking them with fish and selling shares to local sports fishermen. During the 1890s a local club, the Gridiron Club, maintained a fishing lodge on Little Pond, and on both ponds a few other fishing shacks and lodges were put up by individual owners. None remains today.

The 1890s also saw the beginning of a trend that was to last through the first half of the 20th century—the building of lakeside summer cottages. Although compared to other parts of Bolton there was never an organized community of summer "camps" or cabins on the Pan's two ponds, several individual property owners put up summer cottages and bungalows on the shores of West's Pond, in particular. The earliest may have been the two (no longer extant) put up in the 1890s by Aaron Powers and his son-in-law Charles Hamilton.

The Pan in the 20th Century

The late 19th-century trends on the Pan continued well into the modern era. The few industrial enterprises remained small and continued to decline, and the district's main economy was almost entirely based on agriculture. As in the rest of Bolton, orchards expanded, and poultry farming not only increased, but became the main agricultural pursuit during the 1920s and the Depression years of the 1930s.

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Industries that did survive on the Pan into the early 20th century included the ice businesses and a few small enterprises such as George Taylor's blacksmith shop at the southwest corner of Burnham Road. Carriage painting continued in the shop on Taylor's property at 421 Main Street (demolished), and in a larger one on the west side of upper Hudson Road belonging to farmer Marshall Sargent. That three-story building is gone, but its materials were used to build three houses west of the district at 550, 556, and 562 Main Street in about 1922. The ca. 1905 barn that stood near the paint shop, however, remains at 25 Hudson Road (BOL.223, Map #59), converted to a house in about 1920 by **Howard Atwood**, the owner who bought the property in 1919 and had the carriage-painting shop dismantled. The converted barn was occupied for a number of years by **Edward Rollins**, who eventually bought it in 1930, and sold it to his son **Ernest Rollins** in 1945. At that time, or a few years earlier, Edward built the house next door at 31 Hudson Road (BOL.224, Map #60) for himself and his wife, Lucy.

Ice-harvesting activity actually increased for a time around the turn of the century. Two large commercial ice houses (later demolished) were located on Little Pond. In 1900 the larger one had the highest value of any privately owned utilitarian building in Bolton. Its owner, the Hudson Ice Company proprietor, was Rolla Lamson, who as a child had lived at 96 Long Hill Road, where his father had been the farmer for Luke Whitcomb. The large wrought-iron gate and granite gateposts at the south edge of the property at 111 Hudson Road (Map #79) apparently still mark the entrance to the main drive leading to the Little Pond ice houses.

At the turn of the century there was no longer a schoolhouse on the Pan. As part of the consolidation of Bolton's schools in 1896, the most recent Pan schoolhouse (built in 1867 to replace its predecessor), was moved from the lot at 426 Main Street to the town center.

Farming slowed somewhat along the Great Road, but remained strong along Burnham and Long Hill Roads. A few more farms acquired picturesque names, such as the 26-acre property at 121 Burnham Road, which was bought about 1925 by Raymond Wetherbee, who named it Meadowview Farm. He was primarily a poultry farmer, and remodeled the former barn (BOL.222, 118 Burnham Road, Map #3) as a chicken house. In 1930 his henneries were the most extensive of any in the east part of Bolton.

Poultry farming also dominated much of Long Hill Road in the early modern era. At <u>96 Long Hill Road</u>, in 1910 dairy farmer Alfred Dow sold what he was still calling the old "Luke Whitcomb Farm" to **John Warren** of Cambridge. Warren raised chickens there on a large scale through the First World War, and renamed the 114-acre property Broadfield Poultry Farm. A series of later owners also raised poultry there, including **Virginia Pond** in the Depression era.

At 154 Long Hill Road, Rebecca and Henry Balcom, together with Rebecca's son Herbert Dakin (1885–1973), also raised poultry, and developed extensive orchards as well. By 1930 their farmstead had a cluster of major outbuildings that included, in addition to the old barn (later demolished), a large storehouse, a wagon house (apparently the building still standing southeast of the house), and a combined henhouse and garage (also still extant.) Henry Balcom died in 1933 and Rebecca in 1937. In 1947 Herbert Dakin sold the farm, still 60 acres in size, to **Waldo Henry.** Henry, who later served as Bolton's town treasurer in the 1970s and 1980s, gradually sold off small parcels of farmland, but continued the orchard business through the middle of the 20th century.

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In 1900 Ben Wood's large farm at 186 Long Hill Road was still a major dairy operation, with 41 cows. As he grew older he ran it with the aid of family members and two farmhands who boarded at the 240-acre property. Ben Wood died in 1905, and for many years afterward his wife **Julia Wood**, with their two daughters, carried on the farm.

Great Road/Main Street in the 20th century

Along the Great Road, which gradually changed from a highway for horse-drawn vehicles to a regional automobile route, a few farms persisted on the Pan through the 1930s. In 1898, **Elbridge Gardner Willard** and his wife **Jane** had bought the 14 acres around the farmstead at 392 Main Street, as well as the large parcel across Long Hill Road on the shore of West's Pond. The Willards operated the property primarily as a market garden operation until 1916.

By 1930, however, with more and more vehicles coming through town, owners of some former farm properties along the Great Road took advantage of the presence of travelers by building summer cottages to rent, opening lunch rooms and tea rooms, and establishing the town's first gas stations. After World War I there were two short-term owners at 392 Main Street, which was bought in 1931 by **John and Henrietta Hopkins**. Calling it West Pond Farm, they put up several summer rental cabins on the shore of West's Pond. They also built a lunch, or concession, stand on the corner of Long Hill Road (demolished), which relied on business from the increasing automobile traffic.

Across the Great Road, farmer **Willard Rand** of Newton, who had bought the 35-acre property at <u>401</u> <u>Main Street</u> in 1902, died in the 1920s. The property was inherited by his daughter **Marion Rand**, who rented out the house. In the 1920s she built the first story of the present east wing for a restaurant/tea room, and as was the case with many early roadside restaurants, had a gasoline pump installed in front of the house. In about 1924 Marion divided out a two-acre parcel fronting on Burnham Road for her brother **Edmund Rand** and his wife **Ellis**, who built the house at today's <u>33 Burnham Road</u> (BOL.424, Map #20). Under the next owners of 401 Main Street, however, the rest of the old Sawyer mills property continued in a specialized agricultural use through the middle of the 20th century. **Theodore Walsten** and his wife **Dagny**, who came from New Jersey and bought the property in 1938, put up two large greenhouses (no longer extant) on the flat land behind the house, where for many years they grew flowers and houseplants. Over the years the Walstens developed a specialty in African violets, which they marketed throughout New England and beyond.

At 412 Main Street, Fred Woodbury continued farming on his total of 21 acres. By 1930 he and his wife Hope had added four summer cottages overlooking West's Pond behind their house. Fred died about 1940, but ownership by Bailey and Woodbury descendants continued into the late 1960s, when Fred's son **Robert Woodbury** finally sold the property.

Next west, the house at <u>418 Main Street</u> was sold in 1901 to **George Whitcomb**, who did considerable remodeling to the building, including turning Edwin Brown's old shoe shop into a pantry. By 1907 the four-acre property was owned by the Barber family. **Melvin Barber**, who did not live in the house, but maintained it for his mother and brother, put up a small cottage behind it on West's Pond (no longer extant,) where he and his family came to stay in the summer.

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On the north side of the road, **George Taylor** continued his blacksmithing business until well after 1930 at <u>421 Main Street</u>. His blacksmith shop was torn down in 1945, followed soon afterward by the large carriage-painting shop that had stood beside it.

Frances Caswell, the last of the Caswell family, retired from teaching and lived alone at 443 Main Street into her old age. In 1925 she sold the house, with the old Caswell shop, to Frederick Wetherbee, who retired to Bolton from Waltham. He tore down the old house, replacing it with the present Dutch Colonial residence, and expanded the old shop by adding a garage to the west end. In the middle of the 20th century the house was owned and occupied by Bolton Tax Collector Gilbert McGregor and his wife Adeline, who lived there until building the house at 435 Main Street (BOL.467, Map #32) in 1964. The old Miles-Caswell Shop, with its garage addition, then became the first antiques shop of the late 20th-century business that established its worldwide reputation in Bolton, Skinner Auctioneers and Appraisers.

While 412 Main Street had been owned by four generations of one family, the old Reuben Newton House at 442 Main Street continued under family ownership even longer, for more than 100 years. In 1894 Mr. Newton deeded the property to his daughter **Addie Brigham**, who had married **Legrand L. Brigham** in 1875. In the 1930s she still owned a total of 56 contiguous acres. Addie Brigham's granddaughter **Dorothy Mayo**, wife of Bolton Parks Commissioner **Howard Mayo**, bought the seven-acre core property, with the house, from Addie in 1936. For a brief few years after Addie's death in 1941 the vacant Pan schoolhouse lot beside it was owned by another relative, Grace Ordway. But Grace willed that lot to Dorothy Mayo, and thus in 1944 the schoolhouse lot was reunited with 442 Main under the same owner. (It was to that parcel that the old Daniel Sawyer House was moved in 1968, to become 426 Main Street [BOL.31, Map #34].) Some of the small buildings that face Hudson Road directly behind the house at 442 Main Street apparently remain from the Brigham era. As early as 1930, in addition to the house and barn (demolished) on the property, Mrs. Brigham owned a small summer cabin, a workshop, a garage, a woodshed, and multiple henhouses.

In the same year that Addie Newton Brigham acquired her father's property, a similar real estate transfer took place in the Powers family. In 1894 Aaron Powers, who lived at 447 Main Street until his death in 1905, deeded his house and the twenty-acre Willowdale Farm, as well as thirteen acres on Hudson Road and a cottage on West's Pond (later demolished), to his daughter Flora (Powers) Hamilton, wife of Charles Hamilton. For several decades Flora and Charles continued to operate the farm. She died at mid-century, and in 1953, 447 Main Street was purchased by Robert Horton, who owned it until 1978.

There were no houses on the south side of the Great Road opposite the burying ground until the middle of the 20th century. The 19th-century farm that had belonged to Daniel Sawyer, and later to Joel Dakin and Aaron Powers, had covered about 40 acres on both sides of the road, with its main farmstead located beside the burying ground on the north side, at today's 455 Main Street. Much of the associated farmland lay on the south side. Before acquiring 442 Main Street, between 1884 and 1894 Addie Brigham had owned the Sawyer-Dakin-Powers property there. Following a series of short-term owners, in 1943 **Ralph D. Smith** purchased the old farm. He raised produce on the land, ran a roadside farmstand, and built the mid-1950s house at 470 Main Street (BOL.469, Map #26). The present gas station at 460 Main Street (BOL.468, Map #27) was opened just east of the Smith house in about 1957.

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In 1960 Mr. Smith subdivided his land on the south side of the road, and the next year sold nine acres north of the road and the small gas station parcel on the south side to **Roger Kane** of Hudson.

Summer cottages on the two ponds were still a popular seasonal retreat through the Second World War. A few were winterized to become year-round residences, including a small cluster off the east side of Hudson Road. In the 1930s, Addie Brigham sold land behind 442 Main with frontage on West's Pond, where the bungalows at 40 and 42 Hudson Road (BOL.442 and BOL.443, Map numbers 65 and 66) were subsequently built. 40 Hudson Road, originally a fishing shack, was enlarged by Charles Newton and George Gibson of Clinton, and was ultimately bought back by Mrs. Brigham. 42 Hudson Road was built by Addie's grandson Ralph Ordway in about 1935.

Most of the surviving 20th-century summer cottages in the district have been greatly modified. One, however, remains unusually intact, complete with an early outbuilding. This is the little house at 149 Hudson Road called the "Persons Camp," or cottage, overlooking Little Pond on the 5.5-acre property now owned by the town of Bolton as Persons Park (BOL.229, Map #42.) Surviving on the land are both an early 20th-century shingled summer cottage and a one-car garage (BOL.230) complete with attached privy. The cottage was previously reported to have been built by William and Myrtice Persons of Hudson after their purchase of the land in 1919. Recent research, however, indicates that the building may be one of two rental cottages standing on the Sargent farm as early as 1910. In the mid-20th century, the property was owned by the Persons's son Dr. Duncan Persons and his wife Dr. Pauline Persons. Upon Dr. Pauline's death in 1996, her husband gave the property to the town for a public park.

In 1923, a few years after the Persons acquired their small summer retreat, Addie Brigham, together with Aaron Powers' daughter Carrie Townsend, sold most of the rest of the land around Little Pond in two parcels totaling nearly 150 acres. The purchaser was the organization that is still the largest landowner in the vicinity of the Pan, the **Algonquin Council of the Boy Scouts of America.** The Algonquin Council (which later merged with another to become the Knox Trail Council) had been organized in 1920, and in 1923 it established the first Boy Scout camp in the region, **Camp Resolute**, on Little Pond. The council later opened a small Cub Scout day camp on the east shore of the pond, **Camp Algonquin**, on land formerly part of the Nurse-Sargent Farm. Today the entire Boy Scouts reservation covers 305 acres, most of it lying outside the Pan District. The core of the day camp section, however, with a cluster of small rustic camp structures and a large one-story mid-20th-century recreation building (BOL.226, Map #82), abuts Persons Park, and is included in the district.

Summer recreation on the Pan continued to take new forms after World War II. The first post-war enterprise was a small amusement area started on former Hudson Road farmland by **Charles and Evella Bishop**, who bought the portion of the old Luke Whitcomb farm at <u>57 Hudson Road</u> (Map #68) in 1945, and managed it together with Charles's brother Haffez Bishop. Located next to the entrance to Camp Resolute and the driveway to the Bolton town beach, "Tiny Town" included a hobby shop, a hot-dog stand, pony rides, and a small weekend open-air movie theater. Today, as with the passing of the lunch rooms and the tea room, no trace is left of Tiny Town, which was in operation through the middle of the century.

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Across Hudson Road on West's Pond, another scout camp was opened in the 1950s. **Camp Virginia**, a day camp established in 1954 by the regional Girl Scout council, was developed on about 55 acres, most of it outside the Pan district, which had once been pasture and farmland. The Boy Scout camp is still active today, but Camp Virginia closed its doors in 2015.

Since the middle of the 20th century, changes have come gradually to the Pan district. Post-war residential development was small in scale and number, with only a few Cape Cod cottages, small gambrel-roofed houses, and ranch houses built on roadside lots divided out from former farms. The most significant change took place in the early 1960s, when Interstate Route 495 was built north to south through Bolton just west of the Pan Burying Ground. Its initial impact involved a loss of houses in the Pan area as much as it did a gain. Three old houses that had stood in its path on the north side of the Great Road/Main Street were demolished or moved away. One, the old Bacon-Polley house that had later belonged to Oliver Sawyer and longtime town sexton Amos Kimmens, was moved to 48 Hudson Road in 1963 by his granddaughter, town historian Esther (Kimmens) Whitcomb, and her husband, Henry.

Since the 1990s, construction of single-family houses in the district has progressed gradually. In spite of the modern-day changes, however, the Pan district, with its resources spanning over 200 years, remains an eloquent illustration of all the historic eras in Bolton's development. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places will bring long overdue honor and recognition to the many historic buildings, structures and sites that still occupy the district today.

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1857: Walling, Henry. Map of Worcester County, Massachusett	ts. Boston: William Baker.
1870: Beers, F.W. Atlas of Worcester County. New York: F.W.	7. Beers.
1898: Richards, L.J. New Topographical Atlas of Worcester Co	ounty. Philadelphia: L.J. Rchards.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 6 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 # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 6 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 #	
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	Pan	Hist	oric	District	
-	-				

Name of Property

Worcester, MA
County and State

Northing: 4700600

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 300

or

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

x NAD 1927

2. Zone: 19

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

		5.75	
1. Zone: 19	Easting:	287020	Northing: 4701580

Easting:

NAD 1983

2. 20.00.	240000	20000	Tronuing.
3. Zone: 19	Easting:	287240	Northing: 4700200

286900

4. Zone: 19	Easting:	287070	Northing: 4699500

5. Zone: 19	Easting:	287200	Northing: 4699400

6. Zone: 19	Easting:	287570	Northing:	4699700
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7. Zone: 19 E	asting: 287600	Northing: 4700100
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8. Zone: 19 Easting: 288500 Nor	orthing:	4699600
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundaries encompass approximately 300 acres east of Bolton center and Route I-495. The properties in the flat area called the "Pan" and along the west slope of Long Hill are aligned along four roads: Burnham Road; the north and northwest portions of Hudson and Long Hill roads; and a short section of Main Street between the foot of Long Hill Road and I-495. One noncontributing property at the intersection of Long Hill and Annie Moore roads has an Annie Moore Road address.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

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Pan	HIGH	OFIC	1)16.	trict
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Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

The National Register boundaries follow legally recorded property lines and include entire properties except for the two large scout properties flanking Hudson Road. On the west side of the road, the district boundary follows a line of convenience along the southeast shore of Little Pond from the southwest corner of Parcel 3.D-16 (111 Hudson Road, Map #79) to the northeast corner of Parcel 3D-20 (Persons Park, 149 Hudson Road, Map #84). On the Camp Virginia property on the east side of Hudson Road, the east district boundary follows a line of convenience along the gas line easement that runs southeast across Parcel 3.D-15 (Map #78).

The following properties are included in the district:

Assessor's Map 3.D: Parcels 14, 15 (partial,) 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 (partial).

Assessor's Map 3.E: Parcels 7, 8.

Assessor's Map 4.D: Parcels 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10-1, 11, 11C, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 18A, 19, 20, 24, 23, 25, 26A, 26.1, 28, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37A, 37.1, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 56, 58, 59, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

Assessor's Map 4.E: Parcels 8, 33, 55, 56.

Assessor's Map 5.D: Parcels 20, 21, 39, 40.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district includes the best-preserved of the buildings, structures, and sites remaining from over 250 years of occupation of the area in the east part of Bolton called "the Pan," as well as agricultural land and three farmsteads that evolved from at least four colonial-era farms on the west end of Long Hill. The boundaries also encompass early industrial sites dating back to at least 1760, several resources from the early to mid-20th-century summer recreation era in Bolton, and well-preserved examples of post-World War II single-family residential development.

name/title: Anne Forbes, consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission street & number: 220 Morrissey Boulevard city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125 e-mail_telephone: 617-727-8470 date: February 2018

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Pan	HIST	Oric	1)19	etrici	ł

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pan Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bolton

County: Worcester State: MA

2002

Photographer: Anne Forbes

Date Photographed: June and August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 19. Baker-Sawyer House, 392 Main Street. View northwest

2 of 19. John Sawyer House and J.F. Sawyer Barn, 401 Main Street. View northeast.

3 of 19. Baker-Sawyer Sawmill foundations, 401 Main Street. View southwest.

Pan Historic District

Name of Property

Worcester, MA

County and State

- 4 of 19. Benjamin Sawyer Gristmill site, Main Street. View southeast.
- 5 of 19. Thomas Miles or Benjamin Whitcomb House, 421 Main Street. View northwest.
- 6 of 19. Whitcomb-Woodbury-Newton House, 442 Main Street. View southwest.
- 7 of 19. Thomas Osborn Tavern, Frederick Wetherbee House, and Caswell Shop, 447 and 443 Main Street. View northeast.
- 8 of 19. Pan Burying Ground, Main Street. View north.
- 9 of 19. Wagon path and hay field, 101 Long Hill Road. View northwest.
- 10 of 19. Guideboard post, Long Hill and Meadow Roads. View east.
- 11 of 19. "Old Settlers' Tomb," 30 Long Hill Road. View east.
- 12 of 19. Ephraim Osborn-Luke Whitcomb House, 96 Long Hill Road. View north
- 13 of 19. Luke Whitcomb Barns, 96 Long Hill Road. View east-southeast.
- 14 of 19. Oak(?)-Burnham House and Balcom Wagon House, 154 Long Hill Road. View southeast.
- 15 of 19. 61 Burnham Road. View north-northeast.
- 16 of 19. William Coolidge House, 121 Burnham Road. View east.
- 17 of 19. Sargent barn/Rollins House, 25 Hudson Road. View northwest.
- 18 of 19. Persons Camp, 149 Hudson Road. View west.
- 19 of 19. Camp Algonquin Day Camp, behind 129 Hudson Road. View west.

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Map No.	Photo	MHC No.	Assessor No.	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource Type	Status	Acreage
				ANNIE MOOR	EROAD					
53		BOL421	4.E-56	4 Annie Moore Rd		1998	2-story house	В	NC	1.5
				BURNHAM RO	OAD					
23		BOL.9028	4.D-38		Bolton conservation land (vacant)		woods (former farmland)	Si	NC	1.27
22		BOL.422	4.D-39	18 Burnham Rd		c.1966	house	В	NC	0.9
21		BOL.423	4.D-40	22 Burnham Rd		c. 2011	house	В	NC	7.5
20		BOL.424	4.D-50	33 Burnham Rd	Rand House garage	c. 1924 c. 1960	2-S. Craftsman house utilitarian	B B	C C	1.8
19		BOL.425	4.D-94	39 Burnham Rd		2012	house	В	NC	2.7
18		BOL.426	4.D-41	42 Burnham Rd		1954	Gambrel colonial house	В	С	0.8
17		BOL.427	4.D-42	48 Burnham Rd		1961	Cape Cod cottage	В	С	0.98
16		BOL.428	4.D-43	56 Burnham Rd		c. 1950	Cape Cod cottage	В	С	6.1
15	15	BOL.429	4.D-49	61 Burnham Rd		c. 1950	Cape Cod cottage	В	С	1.5
14			4.D-44				vacant			2.57
13		BOL.430	4.D-93	64 Burnham Rd		2002	house	В	NC	2.63
12		BOL.431	4.D-66	65 Burnham Rd		1992	house	В	NC	4.51
11		BOL.432	4.D-51	67 Burnham Rd	former Skinner Antiques shop	1967	house	В	NC	5.78
10		BOL.120	4.D-56	81 Burnham Rd	Percy Phinney House	1885	Italianate	В	С	5.47
					garage garage	1930s-'40s	utilitarian utilitarian	B	C NC	

Мар	Photo	MHC No.	Assessor	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource	Status	Acreage
No.	No.	1111	No.					Туре		
9		BOL.433	4.D-92	84 Burnham Rd		1999	2-story house	В	NC	2.2
8		BOL.434	4.D-58	91 Burnham Rd		1984	house	В	NC	1.55
7		BOL.435	4.D-45	92 Burnham Rd		1956	astylistic 2-story house	В	С	5.3
6		BOL.436	4.D-59	103 Burnham Rd		1983	2-story house	В	NC	1.58
5		BOL.437	5.D-39	113 Burnham Rd		1984	2-story house	В	NC	2
4			5.D-55				vacant			1
2		BOL.438	5.D-40	117 Burnham Rd		c. 1985	Cape Cod cottage	В	NC	1.67
3		BOL.439	5.D-20	118 Burnham Rd		1995	2-story house	В	NC	2.79
		BOL.222			Burnham barn/shed Wetherbee garage	19th C. mid-20th C	utilitarian utilitarian	B B	C	
1	16	BOL.121	5.D-21	121 Burnham Rd	William Coolidge House	1822	2-story side-gabled house	В	С	1.99
				HUDSON ROA	AD.					
58		BOL.440	4.D-83	24 Hudson Rd		1996	Cape Cod cottage	В	NC	1.5
59	17	BOL.223	4.D-6	25 Hudson Rd	Sargent Barn/Rollins House	c. 1905	gable-front 2-S. house	В	С	1.14
60		BOL.224	4.D-67	31 Hudson Rd	Edward Rollins House	c. 1945	1-story house	В	С	0.37
61		BOL.441	4.D-84	32 Hudson Rd		1999	2-story house	В	NC	1.5
62			4.D-85				vacant			1.42
65		BOL.442	4.D-9	40 Hudson Rd	Gibson & Newton cottage	early 20th	1 1/2-story cottage	В	С	0.3
66		BOL.443	4.D-9.A	42 Hudson Rd	Ordway cottage	2nd quarte	altered 2-story cottage	В	С	0.3

Map No.	Photo No.	MHC No.	Assessor No.	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource Type	Status	<u>Acreage</u>
63			4.D-27				vacant			1
67		BOL.444	4.D-4	45 Hudson Rd		1962	2-story modernist house	В	С	1
64		BOL.153	4.D-8	48 Hudson Rd	Bacon-Polley-Kimmens House	late 18th C	2-story house	В	С	2.17
68		BOL.445	4.D-3	57 Hudson Rd		1999	2-story Colonial house	В	NC	1.84
					barn foundation	19th-C.	stone foundation	St	С	
69		BOL.446	4.D-10	64 Hudson Rd		1974	gambrel-roofed Cape	В	NC	3
70		BOL.447	4.D-10-1	66 Hudson Rd		1970	ranch house	В	NC	0.94
71		BOL.448	4.D-12	68 Hudson Rd		c. 2015	2-story house	В	NC	0.93
72			4.D-78				driveway land			0.63
73		BOL.449	4.D-13	70 Hudson Rd		1950	bungalow	В	С	0.93
						c. 1980	garage	В	NC	
74		BOL.450	4.D-11.C	72 Hudson Rd		c. 1930s	bungalow	В	С	1.63
75		BOL.451	4.D-64	74 Hudson Rd		1987	2-story house	В	NC	1.5
82	19	BOL.226	3.D-21	75 Hudson Rd	Camp Algonquin recreation building	c. 1941-19	1-story building	В	С	approx. 3
					cluster of camp structures	late 20th C	utilitarian	St	NC	
76			4.D-79		garage	c. 2010	vacant	В	NC	0.53
77		BOL.452		86 Hudson Rd		c. 1996	2-story house	В	NC	2.4
78		BOL.453	3.D-15	96 Hudson Rd	Camp Virginia	1954	wooded land; entrance driveway	Si	С	approx. 15

Map No.	Photo	MHC No.	Assessor No.	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource Type	Status	Acreage
79		BOL.454	3.D-16	111 Hudson Rd	Bonazzoli House	c. 1956	Cape Cod Cottage	В	С	3
					Nurse-Sargent foundation	19th C.	stone structure	St	С	
					granite posts and iron gate	early 20th	gateway to Little Pond	St	С	
80		BOL.455	3.D-14	128 Hudson Rd		c. 1962	Cape Cod cottage	В	С	2.28
81		BOL.456	3.D-17	129 Hudson Rd	Camp Resolute parking lot		open lot	Si	NC	1
					Boy Scout reservation sign	c. 1990s	wood sign	0	NC	
83			3.D-18	137 Hudson Rd		mid-20th C	altered split-level house	В	NC	0.5
84	18	B0L.229	3.D-20	149 Hudson Rd	Persons Park/Persons Camp	c. 1914	bungalow	В	С	5.5
		BOL.230			Persons Garage	c. 1920s	utilitarian	В	С	
					Nurse-Sargent house foundation	c. early 19	stone structure	St	С	
					Sargent milkhouse foundation	early 20th	stone structure	St	С	
				LONG HILL	ROAD					
42		BOL.457	4.D-76	3 Long Hill Rd	Schroeder House	1991	2-story house	В	NC	2.45
43		BOL.458	4.D-77	5 Long Hill Rd	Tremblay House	2000	2-story house	В	NC	1.89
44		BOL.459	4.D-24	9 Long Hill Rd	Miles House	1990	Gambrel-roofed house	В	NC	3.98
45	11	BOL.929	4.D-63	30 Long Hill Rd	"Old Settlers' Tomb"	c. 1791-18	stone tomb or root cellar 2-story house	St B	C NC	2
					House				110	
46		BOL.460	4.D-37.A	39 Long Hill Rd		1969	Cape Cod cottage	В	NC	3.23
					barn	c. 1970	utilitarian	В	NC	
47			4.D-70		pasture land		open land	Si	С	4
48		BOL.461	4.D-35	72 Long Hill Rd		1956	2-story house	В	С	1.59

Map No.	Photo No.	MHC No.	Assessor No.	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	<u>Date</u>	Style or Type	Resource Type	Status	Acreage
49	10	BOL.9029		Long Hill and Mea	guide-board post	19th C.	granite post	0	С	
50	12	BOL.149	4.D-36	96 Long Hill Rd	Osborn-Whitcomb House	c. 1815	Federal	В	С	36
	13	BOL.211			horse barn	early 19th	utilitarian	В	С	
	13				cow barn	19th C.	utilitarian	В	С	
					wagonhouse	c. 1965	utilitarian	В	С	
					well	18th- or 19	stone-lined well	St	С	
51	9	BOL.9030	4.D-37.1	101 Long Hill Rd	hay meadow		open land	Si	С	32.8
		BOL.462			Wilson House	c. 1969	1-story house	В	NC	
	9				wagon path	19th C.	path with stone wall	St	С	
52		BOL.463	4.E-55	134 Long Hill Rd		1999	2-story Colonial house	В	NC	1.5
54	14	BOL.150	4.E-8	154 Long Hill Rd	Oak(?)-Burnham House	late 18th-e	Federal	В	С	2.41
		BOL.212			wagon- or storehouse	c. 1900	utilitarian	В	С	
		BOL.213			chicken house	early 20th	utilitarian	В	С	
					tool shed	early 20th		В	С	
					well		stone-lined well	St	С	
					well	c. 19th C.	0 0 0	St	С	
55			4.E-33				vacant			1.53
56		BOL.464	3.E-7	170 Long Hill Rd		1966	gambrel-roofed Cape	В	NC	1.5
57		BOL.151	3.E-8	186 Long Hill Rd	Benjamin Wood House	1874	2-story house	В	С	4.2
					Benjamin Wood Barn	c. 1874	utilitarian	В	С	
				MAIN STREE	 =T					
				MAN OTTE	- 1					
41	1	BOL.34	4.D-23	392 Main Street	Baker-Sawyer House	mid & late	Colonial/Federal	В	С	2.4
					well		stone-lined well	St	С	
					granite sign- or guidepost	19th C.	rough stone post	0	С	

Мар		MHC No.		Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource	Status	Acreage
No.	No.		No.					Type		
40	4	BOL.930		Main Street	Benjamin Sawyer grist mill site	1790s	landscape with stone structures	Si	С	18.19
			4.D-95				vacant			1
39	2	BOL.64	4.D-20	401 Main Street	John Sawyer House and farm	c. 1827	Federal	В	С	7.22
					J.F. Sawyer barn	1874	utilitarian	В	С	
					garden shed	early 20th	utilitarian	В	С	
					greenhouse	early 20th		St	С	
		BOL.996			Baker-Sawyer sawmill site		industrial landscape	Si	С	
					sawmill dam		" " "	St	С	
					north foundations		11 11 11	St	С	
	3				south foundations	н п	и и и	St	С	
					pool and retaining wall		и, и и	St	C	
					cartpath		и и	St	C	
					cartpath bridge	н н	D 11 11	St	C	
					fieldstone walls			St	C	
					sluiceway			St	C	
					stone foot bridge		" " "	St	C	
					bridge abutments		" "	St	C	
				0	cartpath/causeway		и и и	St	C	
38		BOL.33	4.D-25	412 Main Street	Arnold-Whitney House	c. 1805	Federal	В	С	2.1
37		BOL.465	4.D-26.A	414 Main Street		c. 1965	house	В	NC	0.7
36		BOL.32	4.D-26	418 Main Street	Patrick-Brown House	c. 1841	2-story house	В	С	0.93
35	5	BOL.65	4.D-19	421 Main Street	T. Miles or B. Whitcomb House	c. 1805 or	Federal	В	С	1
34		BOL.31	4.D-26.1	426 Main Street	Daniel Sawyer House	1806	Federal	В	С	1.45
				-	garage	late 20th C	12.2.5.000.0000	В	NC	
33		BOL.466	4.D-68	434 Main Street		1989	2-story colonial house	В	NC	0.92
32		BOL.467	4.D-18	435 Main Street	McGregor House	1964	1 1/2-story cottage	В	С	2.38

Map		MHC No.	The second secon	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource	Status	Acreage
No.	No.		No.					Type		
31	6	BOL.30	4.D-7	442 Main Street	Whitcomb-Woodbury-Newton House	c.1800	Federal	В	С	1.5
		BOL.217			chicken coop	early 20th	utilitarian	В	С	
		BOL.218			shed or shop	early 20th		В	С	
		BOL.219			shed/wagon house	early 20th	utilitarian	В	С	
		BOL.220			icehouse/garage	early 20th	utilitarian	В	С	
30	7	BOL.221	4.D-18.A	443 Main Street	Frederick Wetherbee House	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial house	В	С	1.42
	7	BOL.67			Miles-Caswell Shop	c. 1800	utilitarian	В	С	
29	7	BOL.68	4.D-17	447 Main Street	Oak-Osborn House./Osborn Tavern	c. 1760/17	Federal	В	С	4.26
					underground stone tunnel	c. late 18th	utilitarian	St	С	
					well	18th or 19t	stone-lined well	St	С	
					well	late 19th C	stone-lined well	St	С	
28		BOL.9031	4.D-71		former farmland		meadow and woods	Si	С	7.68
					retaining wall and gate posts			St	С	
					4					
27		BOL.468	4.D-28	460 Main Street	Smith-Kane gas station	c. 1957	commercial	В	С	0.92
26		BOL.469	4.D-29	470 Main Street	Ralph Smith House	mid-1950s	Cape Cod cottage	В	С	1.5
25			4.D-16		site of Danliel Sawyer Farmstead		wooded site	Si	С	8.1
					cellarhole of Sawyer House	early 19th	foundation	St	С	
24	8	BOL.801	4.D-14	477 Main Street	Pan Burying Ground	1822	landscape/burying ground	Si	NR	3.3
		(NRIND 7	(11/2007)							

Map No.	Photo No.	MHC No.	Assessor No.	Street Address	Historic Name/Use	Date	Style or Type	Resource Type	Status	Acreage
				THROUGH	OUT the DISTRICT					
					Numerous posts and boundary markers	18th - early	stone objects	0	С	
		BOL.9032			system of fieldstone walls	18th-19th	stone structures	St	С	
		BOL.9033			system of roadways, paths, etc.	18th-19th	roads, lanes, cartpaths	St	С	
ГОТ	AL RI	ESOUR	CES:	Contributing	Non-contributing			Key		
				55	37	Buildings		C = contribu	ting	
				7	2	Sites		NC = non-co		
				30	1	Structures		B = building	The state of the s	
				3	1	Objects		Si = site		
		D		95	41	Total		St = structur	е	
				S. S				O = Object		





U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY , DENVER, COLORADO 80225

000-scale metric graphic map







































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination		
Property Name:	Pan Historic District		
Multiple Name:			
State & County:	MASSACHUSETTS, V	Vorcester	
Date Rece 7/2/201			: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 8/16/2018
Reference number:	SG100002783		
Nominator:	State		
Reason For Review	:		
Appea	1	PDIL	Text/Data Issue
_ SHPO	Request	Landscape	Photo
Waive	r	National	Map/Boundary
Resub	mission	Mobile Resource	Period
X Other		TCP	Less than 50 years
		CLG	
X Accept	Return	Reject 8 /	16/2018 Date
Abstract/Summary Comments:	AOS: Community Pla LOS: local. POS: mid		iculture, Transportation, Architecture.
Recommendation/ Criteria	Criteria A & C.		
Reviewer Lisa De	eline	Disciplin	e Historian
Telephone (202)3	54-2239	Date	4/14/18
DOCUMENTATION	: see attached com	ments : No see attached	SLR: No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.